

WITNESS STATEMENT

WITNESS INFORMATION:

Last Name: DAWILI

Gender: Male

First Name: Stephane Chrisostome

Father's Name: [REDACTED]

Other names used: Morgane

Mother's Name: [REDACTED]

Place of Birth: Carnot, C.A.R.

ID No: [REDACTED]

Date of Birth/Age: [REDACTED]

Nationality(s): C.A.R.

Ethnicity: Gbaka-Mandja

Religion: Christian

Language(s) Spoken: French, Sango

Language(s) Written: French

Language(s) Used in Interview: French / English

Occupation: Chef Caporal, Central African Army (FACA)

Place of Interview: Bangui, CAR

Date(s) and Time(s) of Interview: [REDACTED]

Names of all persons present during interview: Investigator [REDACTED] Senior Investigator [REDACTED] Interpreter [REDACTED] and the witness, Stephane DAWILI

Signature([REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED]



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Procedure

1. I was introduced to [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] and I was told that they are Investigators with the Office of The Prosecutor (OTP) of the International Criminal Court (ICC). I was introduced to [REDACTED] and I was told that he is an interpreter for the ICC.
2. The investigators explained to me what the ICC is and described its mandate. They explained the role and mandate of the OTP within the ICC.
3. The investigators explained to me that they are investigating events that took place in Central African Republic from 1st August 2012 until present. I was informed that the OTP is contacting me because they believe I may have information relevant for establishing the truth.
4. I agreed that the interview would be conducted in English and translated into French. I fully understand and speak French.
5. The investigators explained to me that I do not have to answer to their questions. The investigators explained to me that they are seeking to find out the truth. I agree to tell the truth and that my answers to their questions are as complete as possible and reflect the best of my knowledge and recollection.
6. I was informed that any information I give to the OTP, including my identity, may be shared with the parties of the proceedings at the ICC; in particular the Judges, Accused persons, the Counsel of the Accused and the legal representatives of the victims.
7. The investigators have explained to me the reasons and importance of keeping my contacts with the OTP confidential, which I fully understand.
8. Having understood all the above issues, I confirmed my willingness to answer the investigators' questions.
9. The investigators explained to me how the interview was going to be conducted. I was told that I needed to be as accurate as possible in my account and that I should state when I do not know the answer to or do not understand the question. I understand that I need to distinguish between what I have experienced or seen myself and what I have heard or learned about from someone else.

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10. I was told that at the conclusion of the interview, I would be asked to sign a written statement after having had the opportunity to review it, make any corrections, or add additional information.

Background

11. I was born in CARNOT, Sub prefecture of MAMBERE KADEI. I went to school and stopped in the second level, because my dad passed away and there was no one to finance my education. I decided to become a technician to repair motorbikes. One day, I saw a flyer for recruitment into the FACA. I applied and I joined the army on the 1st December 2006.
12. I started to work in IT maintenance in the army. I was trained for 6 months to repair computers. I was attached to the CCS Company. This Company provided logistical support to other parts of the army. I stayed in this unit for 3 months. I was then assigned to the field.
13. In 2008, I travelled to Sudan and worked together with soldiers from Chad and Sudan in border protection activities. I also travelled to Libya and took part in a military parade. I don't have a passport.
14. I remained in the FACA until the trouble started.

Motivation to provide a statement

15. I feel good in providing this statement. You need to understand that the movement wasn't that well structure. It was a mixture of militaries and civilians.

Arrival of the SELEKA

16. The SELEKA took power on the 24th March 2012 or 2013. At that time I was in the army at Camp KASSEI, Quartier COUNSEILLE. At that time I fell ill with Malaria. We, the FACA, had to go into hiding. We took off our uniforms, hid them and became civilians. There were some clashes with the SELEKA but I wasn't involved.
17. At the time, I was living in BOY RABE in the 4th Arrondissement and I stayed at home and monitored the situation. The SELEKA came to the 4th Arrondissement and destroyed the police station and raided the houses of civilians. They went into the houses and were looking for soldiers to kill. It was a real witch-hunt. Many of my colleagues were killed. I didn't witness it myself, but I attended the funerals of my fellow soldiers. I remember some names of the soldiers, who were killed: BIDAN, 1st class, SAMBA, Corporal, and there were many more.

18. The SELEKA made a public announcement for the FACA soldiers to return to their barracks, they were trying to finish us off. Many soldiers were caught and taken prisoners. You can find their remains at Camp de Roux.
19. I didn't follow the announcement of the SELEKA and stayed away from the army. Killings, pillaging and kidnapping of people by the SELEKA continued. They also came to my home looking for me. They came in the morning. I was on my computer and wearing headphones. My wife alerted me and I realized that the SELEKA had surrounded the area. When I left my house I met one of the SELEKA leaders but he didn't recognize me and let me go. I look very young and he thought I might be the younger brother of the soldier they were looking for. They took my motorbike, my savings and all my other belongings. My wife and my children were there. My wife was a Muslim at the time and they didn't touch her. I can't remember the date of this incident, but it was one to three weeks after the SELEKA had taken power.
20. After the SELEKA had raided my house, I kept away from home and stayed at the homes of civilian friends. When I did sleep at home I would wake and leave at 3 am. That was my daily life. I drank alcohol during the day. Sometimes I would leave BOY RABE. My wife and my children stayed at the home. During this time I never stayed at home. I was concerned about the SELEKA. This went on until I decided to leave on 19th December 2013.
21. I saw many other incidents during the time of the SELEKA. They came to the neighbourhood and searched houses, killed soldiers and sometimes killed young boys as well.
22. There was a businessman called NGAISSONA. He had a lot of motorbikes and other belongings. They went to his place and took everything. I witness that myself.
23. General DAFFANE, Col. MOUSSA, TAHIR are perpetrators from the SELEKA. I know them because people called them by their names in my presence. I saw them all when they raided NGAISSONA's place.
24. After my house was raided there were rumours that the ANTI-BALAKA was already around in the bush. I was angry for being treated badly all the time. I am a trained soldier. I couldn't just sit at home and watch what the SELEKA was doing.
25. Priests were killed, children raped, politicians were attacked. It was a very bad time.
26. On 5th December 2013 I was in BOY RABE. I saw the ANTI-BALAKA attacking. I heard gun shots. I came out of my house and left the 4th Arrondissement. I was on the main road. I saw the ANTI-BALAKA approaching the Assembly and could see

from the main road there were Chadians there too. I saw people wearing Gri-gri. MINUSCA arrived. I saw many dead bodies in front of the National Assembly. ANTI-BALAKA retreated and SELEKA mounted a reprisal attack. They searched all houses for ANTI-BALAKA. If they found a man they would claim that he was ANTI-BALAKA and would kill him. They even entered churches and hospitals to look for people. These places were referred to as "Ledger" – as safe areas.

27. I fled on the 6th December to the airport together with my family. We stayed there until the 10th December. On the 10th I sent my wife and children to [REDACTED]
28. That was when I decided to join the ANTI-BALAKA to save my country and to protect my family. On the 19th of December 2013, I joined the ANTI-BALAKA at the YANWARA School behind the airport. It was a voluntary act. I was in no other defence group before.
29. The ANTI-BALAKA came to Bangui on the 5th December 2013. They pushed back the SELEKA and I joined them afterwards.

Joining the ANTI-BALAKA

30. When I joined the ANTI-BALAKA, I went and spoke to YEKATOM's Deputy at YANWARA School. His name was WANDJO and he is now deceased. Alfred YEKATOM was the chief but he wasn't involved in my registration. They recorded my first and second name and took my phone from me. They asked me if I was ready to die. They took my phone from me because they didn't trust anyone in the beginning. They watched me for two months and when they were happy, they returned my phone. They also gave me an AK 47, once they trusted me, but this was before they gave my phone back. I kept the same phone number throughout the time I was under YEKATOM. I still use it today. I sometimes received orders via the phone. During the time of the conflict I used the same SIM card, but many different handsets. I am not sure if others used my handsets.
31. At YANWARA School there were many ANTI-BALAKA. There were thousands. Most of us lived at the school compound. Some lived in the houses surrounding the school. I lived in a house nearby. It was given to us by the owner.
32. Life was difficult. We needed food and water and the population had to bring us these things. More and more people were joining every day. That made life difficult.
33. I was in a Company of people who were not armed. After one week with the ANTI-BALAKA I appointed commander of a company. There were around 120 people in my Company. I gave them some military training. The people had some bows and



arrows, machetes, wooden sticks and hunting rifles. There were some other military in the group, who would take over to train the non-military in the group in combat. People from the outside would come to provide training in how to behave. They were training the rules of Droit International Humanitaire (DIH). These were white people, who came in vehicles. They came to raise the awareness for human rights on the frontline. This training was given even before I joined and it continued. I never led my Company in a battle.

34. Every morning and every evening there was a gathering of the company to check who was present. All companies would come together once a week. This was in the grounds of the school. This gathering was attended by the Company Adjutants, the Deputy and YEKATOM. YEKATOM addressed the soldiers. He would tell us we are tasked to protect the population not to harass them. He would warn people not to go against his orders. There were thousands of soldiers; I don't know how many companies.
35. There was no meeting of companies before the attack on PK9. There was a meeting held between the Company commanders and YEKATOM only. The instructions from YEKATOM were to tell the troops that we are going to fight. We were instructed to fight the enemy and not the civilians. We were requested to inform the troops accordingly and to get the troops moving. The Adjutant oversaw a couple of Companies. Above the Adjutant was the Deputy, WANDJO. The next level was the leader, YEKATOM. There were meetings where instructions were given to the leaders of the companies.
36. I don't remember any attack on the school, because we had posts outside to look out for SELEKA. These posts were attacked at some point but I do not remember the date. It happened within a week of me joining the ANTI-BALAKA and I was not involved in the fighting.
37. At some point, we left the school and attacked PK9, SEKIA and NDANGALA on the axis towards MBAIKI. We came out from SEKIA to BANGUI and attacked the positions of the SELEKA. There was no resistance from the SELEKA. When they heard that we were coming they fled. There was no resistance from SEKIA all the way to PK9. This was before the 10th of January 2014. Maybe around 4, 5 or 6 January 2014. There is a path from YANWARA through SAMBA to SEKIA. On this path you avoid PK9. It is a short cut. When we came to SAMBA, we divided the groups and one group went towards PK9 and the other towards the MBAIKI axis. I went to PK9. When we reached PK9 there were clashes between us and the SELEKA, but we managed to keep a position at the bridge. We took over a position opposite to a compound that was called PISSI MISSI. We kept this position after 10th January 2014.



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38. After the 10th January 2014, DJOTODIA stepped down and we took control of the axis to MBAIKI.
39. The next place on the way to MBAIKI was SEKIA, next NDANGALA. We took it, then BIMO, KAPOU and PISSA. When DJOTODIA stepped down, the SELEKA began fleeing of their own volition. We took the villages without fighting.
40. YEKATOM was in charge of discipline in the group. I can give an example, when we took over new areas, some bad elements would erect illegal checkpoints. Sometimes, you had 24 checkpoints between PK9 and MBAIKI. YEKATOM would find out who was responsible for the illegal checkpoints and would personally punish the commanders, striking them with a stick. I have seen it myself several times. Between MBAIKI and PK9 there were some 24 checkpoints erected illegally by fake ANTI-BALAKA. YEKATOM went there and removed them.
41. A checkpoint is illegal when you erect it without an order from the ComZone or YEKATOM himself. I myself removed some checkpoints. I punished a guy for erecting an illegal checkpoint at PK55. I found the checkpoint and removed it. I hit the man in charge, I don't remember his name. I did this in the presence of YEKATOM and he had ordered me to do so. This happened on around 23-25 January 2014. I had no position in the group at the time, but since I was a military corporal I was the highest element in our car. We arrived at that checkpoint with YEKATOM in a pickup that belonged to him.
42. In my day to day work, I did not work directly with YEKATOM. Regarding this incident, YEKATOM and I were at PK9. He had learned about the illegal checkpoint and he had asked me to accompany him to remove it.
43. When we took control of PISSA, I was assigned as Deputy ComZone. This was around February 2014 and it was my first promotion within ANTI-BALAKA. As a Deputy COMZONE, the COMZONE and I had around 30 elements under our command. I was there for a week before we continued to MBAIKI. When we had taken MBAIKI, around March 2014, I became Deputy ComZone there. There the ComZone and I had around 80 – 90 people under our command. I remained for a month and then I left and returned to PISSA, where I was again the Deputy ComZone. I was then sent to KAPOU to protect the Peuhl, who had come to trade their cattle. This was around April 2014. In KAPOU I became a ComZone.
44. There were some permanent checkpoints in our area of control. One in SEKIA, another by the bridge at PK9 and another was in PISSA. In MBAIKI we worked together with the Gendarmes. The PK9 checkpoint did not have a Gendarme presence. All other checkpoints under our control had Gendarmerie there as well. If

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there was a security incident, we would erect more checkpoints, but they were only temporary. These had to be ordered by YEKATOM or the ComZone.

45. I was mobile in the area from PK9 to MONGOUMBA, BODA and MBAIKI. This was the area under control of Alfred Rhombot YEKATOM.
46. When I was a Deputy ComZone I communicated with YEKATOM [REDACTED] and others from the group by phone. I am not willing for investigators to look at my phone register for more numbers. This is confidential. My nickname in the ANTI-BALAKA was "Morgane".

MBAIKI

47. When we took over MBAIKI we were welcomed by the population. They threw flowers, tree branches and wraps (clothing) towards us. This is a traditional African greeting. There was no resistance from the SELEKA. They had fled or joined the civilian population. The only obstacle to take the town was the French Army. We met the French Army at the Church in MBAIKI. The French gave us instructions not to harass people and not to pillage or to create disorder. We told them that we wouldn't do that. The Muslims were still around.
48. We entered MBAIKI and were based next to the Mayor's office. The Muslims were there. We cohabited without any problems, but the Muslims were scared just because of our presence and they asked to be evacuated. Trucks were sent and the Muslims were taken to PK5, to Chad or Cameroon. This happened around one week after we arrived in MBAIKI.

Attack on BODA

49. After two or three days, we left MBAIKI and went to BODA. There we faced some resistance. We wanted to enter the town, we were ambushed and a fight broke out with SELEKA. We gained some ground up to the hospital and the sub prefecture. We then heard that Corporal Chief WANDJO had died in combat. I wasn't with him. WANDJO was leading the attack. When he was killed we stopped the attack and returned to MBAIKI. We had lost another soldier and had one casualty. There was another officer present in BODA. He was a Sub Lieutenant but I cannot remember his name. I am not familiar with BODA and cannot describe it very well.
50. YEKATOM had not wanted WANDJO to attack BODA. I had overheard a phone conversation between YEKATOM and WANDJO. YEKATOM was on loudspeaker and I was able to understand the conversation. WANDJO informed YEKATOM that he wanted to go to BODA and YEKATOM answered that he should not go.

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YEKATOM wanted us to stay in MBAIKI and to assess the situation. We were at the Mayor's office in MBAIKI when this conversation took place.

51. We returned from BODA and informed YEKATOM about the outcome of the fight and WANDJO's death. YEKATOM repeated that he hadn't wanted WANDJO to go there. YEKATOM appointed Habib BEINA as his new deputy after WANDJO's death.
52. After we returned from BODA, I became the Deputy ComZone for MBAIKI. At that time things had changed in MBAIKI, but there was no trouble. Some Muslims, who had fled from other areas, had come to MBAIKI, but they integrated in the community and didn't create any problems. YEKATOM appointed me and the ComZone over the phone. YEKATOM oversaw the area. He instructed us not to erect illegal roadblocks and not to take illegal taxes from the people.

Shooting by YEKATOM

53. On 24th April 2014 I was travelling on my motorbike from MBAIKI to BANGUI and saw my ANTI-BALAKA colleagues at PK9. They were all under YEKATOM's command, some dressed in military fatigues and some not. I don't remember the names of the individuals that I saw. A former FACA Captain (not under YEKATOM) was there and they were arguing about goats that had been taken from him. I went to intervene to calm things down. I saw YEKATOM approaching with some of his men. I knew his men, but I do not remember their names. YEKATOM was wearing his military fatigues and carrying an AK47 rifle in the firing position. He shot at us and I fell to the ground. I had been hit in the upper thigh and the bullet had passed through it leaving two heavily bleeding wounds.
54. YEKATOM came closer, still pointing his rifle. When he saw I was hit he ordered his people to bring a car and take me to the hospital. Nobody came to help me, so I took my belt and tied it around my leg to slow the bleeding. YEKATOM didn't speak to me directly. I have shown investigators my injury and they have taken photographs, which accompany my statement at Annex A.
55. I was first taken to the Community Hospital, where I stayed for only 30 minutes. I was then taken by ambulance to the General Hospital, where I was treated by MSF. I was taken to the Community Hospital by taxi. I did not know the driver. My friend, Vivien, went with me in the taxi. Vivien is a good friend. An ANTI-BALAKA colleague named GOLIATA (surname), also accompanied me. I don't have any other names for Vivien or GOLIATA.
56. Two people were killed during the incident. One was a soldier called SEDA and the other was a young man called FADAL. SEDA was wearing military uniform and

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FADAL was wearing civilian clothing. I do not recall much about their injuries. I was focussed on my own injury at the time. SEDA and FADAL went with me to the hospital. FADAL was already dead, but SEDA lived for two or three more days. He was also brought to the General Hospital later, but separately from me.

57. I stayed for two to three weeks at the General Hospital. One of the doctors that treated me was called [REDACTED]. He was a white man and spoke French fluently. I remember his name [REDACTED].
58. When I was discharged, I went to stay with my family in [REDACTED]. I didn't go back to the hospital because of a lack of money. [REDACTED] I was not involved with the ANTI-BALAKA after I received my injury.
59. I never spoke about the incident with YEKATOM. He has never apologized and he has avoided me since then. When he sees me coming, he walks the other way.
60. The families of the deceased have made complaints to the police. I didn't complain to the Gendarmerie about the incident because I am afraid that YEKATOM would finish me off if I did so. YEKATOM knows that I am a witness to the killing of the two individuals by him. I am simply afraid for my security if YEKATOM finds out about my complaint.

Day to day work in the ANTI-BALAKA

61. Our task was to oversee the activities of our elements and to make sure that the population was protected. Within the ANTI-BALAKA there was fake ANTI-BALAKA, who infiltrated the group and conducted offences. The ComZones were created to identify such elements and to protect the people against them. We conducted patrols and caught thieves.
62. The SELEKA had left our area. There were no more Muslims in the area. They had all fled because they were scared. Some Muslims, who had Christian parents, were able to stay. If they were not SELEKA fighters they were not our enemy. They were Central African people and could stay. The role of the ComZone was also to protect these people.
63. The head of the Peuhl traders in KAPOU was Mahamat NOUR. He had contacted PEPE the Mayor of KAPOU to ask YEKATOM for protection and YEKATOM sent me.
64. PEPE came second to YEKATOM in the 2016 elections when YEKATOM became the Member of Parliament for the area.

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65. There was an ethnic conflict between the Christians and the Muslims. At that time YEKATOM knew how courageous I was. That is why he sent me to KAPOU. There was a big meat market there, which was important to provide meat to BANGUI. When we protected the Peuhl, they understood that my men had to eat. They would give my elements a portion of the meat. When they sold their cattle they would give envelopes to my men. I would also get something like 5000 CFA for phone credits and other stuff. We could keep the money. There was no money going up to the hierarchy.
66. Orders were given by the Deputy, who passed away. After he died, YEKATOM gave orders directly to the ComZones or through BEINA. My ComZone in MBAIKI was Sergeant SETE. In PISSA Corporal Manou MANA MANASSE was the ComZone. In KAPOU I had no Deputy. ComZones and Deputies would come from the ranks.
67. If criminals were caught in our area, we would hand them over to the Chief of the village or the Gendarmerie. In PISSA the Gendarme was Sebe EDO. I handed over three thieves to the Gendarmerie when I was there.

ANTI-BALAKA membership

68. There was a coordinator of the ANTI-BALAKA, NGAISSONA. I don't know if he was the boss of YEKATOM.
69. The spokesperson of the ANTI-BALAKA is Ludovic LAMAKA, [REDACTED] I have been in contact with him because he is my close friend. He loves me a lot. He always enquires about my health. I have no other contacts with other people of the ANTI-BALAKA leadership.
70. I know Captain KAMEZOLAI. He was the Chief of Staff of the ANTI-BALAKA. I have never met him and never spoke to him on the phone.
71. WENEZOUÏ was a leader in the ANTI-BALAKA. He was appointed as a Minister under SAMBA-PANZA. He was far above my rank and I had no contact with him.
72. Charles NGREMANGOU was also an ANTI-BALAKA member. He was on the level of WENEZOUÏ. They belong to the top people.
73. Joachim KOKATE was also a leader in the ANTI-BALAKA. He was in conflict with NGAISSONA over the leadership in the ANTI-BALAKA.
74. I have been asked if I know Alfred NGAYA. I do not.

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75. Maxim MOKOM was in the ANTI-BALAKA leadership. He went to Nairobi and Rome. I haven't met him.
76. I had no contacts with anyone from the BOZIZE family. This is not on my level. I don't know about them.
77. I don't know about any splits within the ANTI-BALAKA

Income and resources of YEKATOM's group

78. During my time in KAPOU the Peuhl supplied us with meat and other food in return for their security. They had asked for protection from us, that is why they helped us.
79. In general, our group was financed by the checkpoints at PK9, PISSA, MBAIKI and SEKIA. Everyone, who wanted to go through the checkpoints, paid some money for the ANTI-BALAKA. Some paid hundreds of CFA, some thousands. I was asked how the HQ raised their money. I do not know the answer to this. The money that was taken at the checkpoints was taken to the ComZone, who would consult with his deputy in order to allocate the money for different needs, including food, medical treatment, fuel and transport. Every zone raised its money from the roadblocks. The HQ didn't receive any of this money.
80. I do not know how zones without roadblocks, raised their money.
81. Captain KAMEZOLAI was the Chief of Staff of the ANTI-BALAKA. At the ComZone level, we raised money at the checkpoints. We also received voluntary contributions from the Chief in the villages, like food and money. The HQ never sent us money. On some occasions we received some weapons and ammunition from the HQ. These weapons were used, not new. When we seized weapons from the SELEKA after they fled, these weapons were given to YEKATOM to decide how they were distributed.
82. I had a pick up for my group. We got it from the SELEKA. When the SELEKA fled they left their cars behind. Other vehicles were taken in the field.
83. We used traditional weapons, AK47's and machine guns. In the beginning we had only machetes, but we obtained the other weapons in the field. We also received ammunition from Alfred YEKATOM.

Misbehaviour of ANTI-BALAKA

84. There were elements in the ANTI-BALAKA, who misused their position. They were arrested and handed over to the Gendarmerie. I can give one example of an incident at our SEKIA checkpoint. A bus conductor had an argument with an ANTI-BALAKA at the checkpoint. The ANTI-BALAKA element used his bayonet and stabbed the bus conductor. The ANTI-BALAKA element was handed over to the Gendarmerie by YEKATOM. He is still imprisoned in Bangui. I did not witness this incident, I just heard from other ANTI-BALAKA in my group. I do not know the name of the victim and I have forgotten the name of the person in prison.

Annexes

Annex A: Photographs of bullet wound to upper thigh (right leg).

Closing Procedure

85. I was informed that individuals, who according to the judges, qualify as victims will be entitled to participate in future Court proceedings and potentially to receive reparations. I was informed of the existence of the Victims' Participation and Reparation Section and its function, as well as of the procedure for applications. I consent to my personal data being shared with the Victims' Participation and Reparation Section.
86. I was informed that I may be called to testify before the Court. It was brought to my attention that ICC trials are held in public and explained to me that, as an exception to the principle of public hearings, the judges may apply protective measures to those testifying if circumstances require.
87. The investigators informed me of the protective measures that may apply during and after the investigation and/or trial proceedings.
88. I have nothing to add to the above statement nor do I have anything to clarify. I am available to be contacted in the future for clarifications or questions on topics not covered during this interview.
89. I have given the answers to the questions of my own free will.
90. There has not been any form of coercion, duress, threat, promise or inducement which has influenced my account.
91. I have no complaints about the way I was treated during this interview.

WITNESS ACKNOWLEDGMENT

This statement has been read over to me in the English with interpretation in French and (it) is true to the best of my knowledge and recollection. I have given this statement voluntarily and I am aware that it may be used in legal proceedings before the International Criminal Court and that I may be called to give evidence in public before the International Criminal Court.

Signature

Dated

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INTERPRETER CERTIFICATION

1. I, [REDACTED] certify that:
2. I am duly qualified to interpret from the French language into the English language and from the English language into the French language.
3. I have been informed by Stephane DAWILI that he speaks and understands the French language.
4. I have orally translated the above statement from the English language to the French language in the presence of Stephane DAWILI who appeared to have heard and understood my translation of this statement.
5. Stephane DAWILI has acknowledged that the facts and matters set out in his statement, as translated by me, are true to the best of his knowledge and recollection and has accordingly signed his signature where indicated.

Signed: [REDACTED]

Dated [REDACTED]

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