

[01/18] PRV

WITNESS STATEMENT

WITNESS INFORMATION:

Last Name: [01/18] PRV

Gender: Male

First Name: [01/18] PRV

Father's Name: [01/18] PRV

Other names used:

Mother's Name: [01/18] PRV

Place of Birth: Bangui, CAR

ID No:

Date of Birth/Age: [01/18] PRV

Nationality(s): Central African Republic

Ethnicity: [01/18] PRV

Religion: Catholic

[01/18] PRV

Language(s) Used in Interview: French

[01/18] PRV

Place of Interview: Bangui, CAR

Date(s) and Time(s) of Interview: 19/07/2017: 11:00-14:30; 20/07/2017: 11:45-15:15;
21/07/2017: 12:00-15:00; 22/07/2017: 11:00-16:00

[01/18] PRV

[01/18] PRV

[01/18] PRV

[01/18] PRV

[01/18] PRV

[01/18] PRV

[01/18] PRV

[01/18] PRV

[01/18] PRV

[01/18] PRV

CAR-OTP-2058-0165



WITNESS STATEMENT

Procedure

1. I was introduced to [01/18] PRV and [01/18] PRV 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 [01/18] PRV and I was told that she 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 French and English. 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.



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.

[01/18] PRV

12.

[01/18] PRV

13.

[01/18] PRV

[01/18] PRV

14.

[01/18] PRV

him. In December 2012, the troubles in Central African Republic started in the North and in March 2013, there was a coup and the Seleka took power in BANGUI.

15. We waited at the **[01/18] PRV** to see who would take over the new government **[01/18] PRV** FACA who were close to BOZIZE's regime though, fled to Cameroon. Many officers fled to Cameroon, there are too many to recall. I remember Presidential Guard "Gbangouma" KOUDEMAN was one of them. He was part of the battle in BOSSANGOA and then fled to Cameroon. They've all since returned to the FACA.

16.

[01/18] PRV



[01/18] PRV and another I've forgotten. I can't tell you how many
[01/18] PRV

17.

[01/18] PRV

18.

[01/18] PRV

19.

[01/18] PRV

20. Initially about 30 Seleka arrived, but they quickly grew in numbers. Local Muslims also joined them and were given weapons. The Seleka took possession of everything. I heard that one Seleka slapped [01/18] PRV across the face. They started to "show their true colours."

21. I saw an opportunity to escape from the [01/18] PRV through the tall grass and did so with [01/18] PRV fearing he would be killed by the Seleka, fled into the bush, but the [01/18] PRV The Seleka General sent a team to find him, but [01/18] PRV misled them by telling them he was staying in the town. The Seleka then went to the [01/18] PRV houses and the [01/18] PRV fled. I was hiding in the tall grass near the [01/18] PRV and heard shooting between 6:00 PM-10:00 PM. The Seleka [01/18] PRV and were shooting at the [01/18] PRV houses. None of the [01/18] PRV had weapons so it was only the Seleka who were shooting. I don't think anyone was killed.

22. I managed to escape to the [01/18] PRV and hide at a friend's house. The [01/18] PRV were in



the town too, but [01/18] PRV and some were killed. I witnessed one [01/18] PRV shot by the Seleka in front of the [01/18] PRV I was too far away to hear anything said to him. I kept in touch with [01/18] PRV by phone who had escaped. We were all spread about and called each other to see where each other was located.

23. I hid there for a week and then tried to approach the [01/18] PRV to find out what was going on. In the [01/18] PRV His name was [01/18] PRV He told me that something bad was going to happen and that I should leave. From a nearby hill, I could see the Seleka pillaging my house, the [01/18] PRV house, neighbours' houses, and the [01/18] PRV The Seleka had occupied the cluster of five buildings that had been used to house the South African contingent when they had stayed at the camp.

24. I contacted [01/18] PRV and they sheltered me near the [01/18] PRV compound. I lived there and also started [01/18] PRV [01/18] PRV would warn me if any Seleka were coming and I would hide.

25. In August 2013, the Seleka and local resistors clashed in BOHONG. Seleka were injured [01/18] PRV

[01/18] PRV

26. I heard from [01/18] PRV again who warned me that the Seleka knew where I was hiding and were coming to get me and that I should leave [01/18] PRV I fled that night. It was too risky to travel to Bangui because that would have meant going [01/18] PRV so I fled to Cameroon, that was in August. I stayed in [01/18] PRV for one month by myself at the [01/18] PRV Many of the [01/18] PRV [01/18] PRV and their movement was restricted. [01/18] PRV [01/18] PRV

27. I heard about local meetings that FACA were having in YAOUNDE and BERTOUA, Cameroon, [01/18] PRV I don't know who did. I later heard about a strategic meeting that was planned in GAROU-BOULAI so that FACA from Cameroon and CAR could attend. But the Cameroon Intelligence found out about it and forced them to return to their registration sites. I heard about this meeting later [01/18] PRV

28. It was expensive to stay in [01/18] PRV and to communicate with my family in BANGUI so after a month I left to BANGUI, stopping in [01/18] PRV on the way. I



arrived to BANGUI in September or October, but I can't remember the exact date. I never returned to [01/18] PRV again until April 2014.

Seleka crimes in BOUAR

29. In July 2013, the Seleka killed 18 people in BEA, [01/18] PRV KM from BOUAR. They had caught a thief who in exchange for his life, said he would show them where Anti-Balaka were staying. He then brought them to BEA village and the Seleka killed the population, who were not Anti-Balaka. I heard about this at the time, but later I

[01/18] PRV

30. The Seleka also killed [01/18] PRV in April 2013. In April or May 2013, the Seleka tortured [01/18] PRV. He was released after a week due to political pressure.

31. The Seleka pillaged everything [01/18] PRV materials, and even corrugated iron from the roofs. They brought it all to the Hausa neighbourhood.

32. The Seleka also imposed taxes on traders which had to be paid to the General.

33. [01/18] PRV
[01/18] PRV [01/18] PRV burned down the village of [01/18] PRV. They heard the Anti-Balaka were forming near there. Later I heard an [01/18] PRV [01/18] PRV they had burned that village. [01/18] PRV [01/18] PRV

Formation of the Anti-Balaka in the Provinces

34. The first resistance to the Seleka started in BOHONG. Chadian highway bandits called "Zaragina," would steal from people traveling on the roads. Local villagers, calling themselves, "Anti-Zaragina" and using gris gris, fought back. The government supported the villagers with sugar and coffee and they were successful in stopping much of the banditry. They became empowered. When the Seleka arrived, they were using gris gris (a Chadian military practice) and boasted that they were untouchable. One day in August 2013, the Seleka stole goods from the BOHONG market, a youth stood up to them wearing his gris gris. He and other youth went to the Seleka base and told them to return all the property they had stolen. The Seleka tried to shoot him, but their guns jammed. Seven Seleka died and

14 were injured that day. [01/18] PRV So then people knew they could stand up to the Seleka. People from all over started using gris gris from their ancestors.

35. The second resistance to the Seleka took place in the villages around BOSSANGOA, in ZERE, and BOZIZE's native village of BENZAMBE. The resistance movement became widespread. Larger operations were carried out, and many Seleka were killed. I heard about it on RFI. People saw that the Seleka were not immortal after all, and they started fighting against the Seleka.
36. Each of these resistance groups had their own gris gris. The group in the South led by ROMBHOT, Coeur de Lion, and Habib crossed the river with gris gris from DRC, from KALANGOI. The largest area with gris gris was BOUCA-BOTANGAFO which ANDJILO led. He was the most powerful marabout-fighter of the area. And DAMARA was led by "12 Puissance" who took his power from DRC.
37. In the West, Anti-Balaka in OUHEM PENDE prefecture used gris gris. In BOUAR, the Anti-Balaka (as the resistance became known later) were led by three NDALE's: General NDALE, Colonel Ibrahim NDALE, and Adamou NDALE. They still control the area. They currently steal and kill the Peuhl's cattle and kill Peuhls. The Peuhl get protection from SIDIKI (with "RRR") who then retaliate against civilians in KOUI, NIEM, SERVICE KOLLO, and YELEWA. The NDALE's are active along this axis from BOUAR-NIEM-YELEWA.
38. BELO is another Anti-Balaka who had been active on the axis from BOUAR to BOHONG, but now is based in ABBA.
39. The Anti-Balaka who [01/18] PRV divided and some went to CARNOT and others to BERBERATI. Corporal Chef SEREGAZA is the Anti-Balaka chef in BERBERATI. He proclaimed himself Captain there and he sometimes goes to CARNOT because he's involved in the diamond mines there. I don't know who was or is the Anti-Balaka chef of BOHONG.
40. Once General SOULEYMAN was killed, the Seleka started to retreat from the area. They retreated North from BERBERATI, CARNOT, BAORO, BOUAR, BOCARANGA to get to Chad. They faced resistance the whole way from the Anti-Balaka. NDALE, BELO and everyone fought the Seleka in BOUAR.
41. When the Seleka had arrived, some of the FACA had gone to BANGUI. Others [01/18] PRV but were in hiding and joined the Anti-Balaka and worked with [01/18] PRV Others, like the Presidential Guard went to Cameroon.
42. [01/18] PRV I heard about them.

43. The FACA were spread all over the country, and started joining the Anti-Balaka movement that was forming. It happened spontaneously. This is how the movement started. It started in the provinces.

Joining the Anti-Balaka in BANGUI

44. I had a [01/18] PRV and lived there when I fled to BANGUI. It was too risky to go out [01/18] PRV so it was like living in a prison. The Seleka ruled and violence was happening all around. It seemed the political authority had no control over the Seleka.
45. I heard many stories on the radio and in the media about ex-FACA being killed. There was one Corporal Chef whose body was found at Lycee BOGANDA. Another Corporal Chef's body was placed near the stage of the 1 December celebration. [01/18] PRV
[01/18] PRV
46. Since the Seleka considered all Christians to be Anti-Balaka and victimized them, the majority of the population then either joined or supported the Anti-Balaka. We heard every day about the progression of the Anti-Balaka on the radio. We heard about Peuhl attacked outside Bangui and were brought to Central Mosque which DJOTODJA highlighted on TV. I wasn't in touch with anyone in the Anti-Balaka at the time.
47. During the 5 December attack by the Anti-Balaka in BANGUI, I was at home in [01/18] PRV At 04:00 I heard detonations and didn't know what was going on. Later I went to find out at the main road and learned the Anti-Balaka had entered BANGUI. Later that day we saw the Anti-Balaka retreating from the town. People started fleeing in all directions and to the refugee sites. That's when I decided to join the Anti-Balaka.
48. After the 5 December 2013 attack failed, many [01/18] PRV and others fled from BANGUI. I saw how [01/18] PRV had the courage to fight the Seleka so I decided it was time to protect the country. I fled to an area [01/18] PRV [01/18] PRV There was an Anti-Balaka group there, but they were disorganized and without any leadership. There were people gathered there from all over: ex-FACA from the provinces, civilians from provinces, and others from the 8th Arr. and Combattants. There were roughly a few hundred people gathered [01/18] PRV
[01/18] PRV
49. [01/18] PRV An ex-FACA was the leader of each section and his deputy was a civilian who had proven himself



capable of fighting. Each section had about 50-60 men [01/18] PRV
[01/18] PRV and would organize its own training. [01/18] PRV
[01/18] PRV were trained in the use of weapons; how to take cover; and how to
behave. [01/18] PRV would lead the trainings. I can't tell you what the
trainings included [01/18] PRV
[01/18] PRV

50.

[01/18] PRV

51. Our objective was to prevent the Seleka from making excursions into our area. They
did this often because they were located nearby. They could attack from the [01/18] PRV
[01/18] PRV so we put military outposts at all the exits. 3-4 men
would be posted with passwords that changed every day so we could tell if
someone was one of us or an enemy.

52.

[01/18] PRV

[01/18] PRV

We would have gotten into trouble for that
with the other zone. If we needed to go into another zone, we'd tell the ComZone
before and enter without weapons. If I went to the BOEING base, [01/18] PRV

[01/18] PRV

53. We tried not to communicate with one other by cell phones during this time because
we knew they were tapped. We knew the Seleka got information from the telephone
companies like Azur and Telecel (but not Orange). We sent messages through
people, such as our Section heads to convey a message [01/18] PRV We didn't have
any vehicles, but they were not needed in BANGUI.

54.

[01/18] PRV [01/18] PRV

[01/18] PRV For example, in the 8th Arr., where DJOTODJA's ethnic
group lived (Goula) the Anti-Balaka from BOY-RABE and from COMBATTANTS,
both attacked them at different times. They believed that the Seleka chiefs who lived



there hid weapons in their homes. The Chefs would send their men to do this, but I don't know which Chefs sent men. I don't know who the Chef was of Combattants. The Muslims who fled left behind bikes, vehicles, everything so all sorts of people then came to take things. On the back side of Annex A, I've drawn the Goula neighbourhood where the Seleka homes were attacked.

55. Almost all Muslims had weapons. If the Muslims hadn't collaborated with the Seleka, we would never have had problems. But the Muslims were considered Seleka because they had collaborated. We have a proverb: If you want to kill a lizard, you have to smash it against the trunk it is attached."

56.

[01/18] PRV

57. We never caught any Seleka or Muslims. If an Anti-Balaka was caught by the Seleka, he was killed. If a Seleka was caught by the Anti-Balaka, he was killed.

58.

[01/18] PRV

59.

[01/18] PRV

60.

[01/18] PRV

61.

[01/18] PRV

62.

[01/18] PRV



[01/18] PRV We knew everyone by face. I have never seen any letters for safe passage or days off written or signed by any Anti-Balaka.

63. The local population supported us, and brought us food, manioc, coffee and sugar. During war when you defeat the enemy, you do loot and steal from them. If you kill someone, you take their money and then can live off of it. I don't like to talk about these things though. When we chased Muslims from their homes, the local population would steal and pillage their homes then.

64. There was a dangerous road which the Seleka and Muslims fled on when fleeing BANGUI located between Notre Dame Cathedral and PK12. I call it the "Road of Death." The Anti-Balaka from BOY RABE, FOU, and GOBONGO would attack them since the road was in their zones. Another dangerous road for Christians was avenue KOUDOUKOU between Place de la Reconciliation to PK5.

Anti-Balaka Coordination

65. [01/18] PRV
[01/18] PRV We started talking to one another by phone from the different areas: BOY RABE, BOEING, GOBONGO, etc.

66. [01/18] PRV
[01/18] PRV from BOY RABE, DAMALA, and BOEING. In BOEING there were two bases: Niawara and Boeing-Bercail. Boeing-Bercail was by far the biggest base with men from OUHAM (BOSSANGO). [01/18] PRV

67. [01/18] PRV
[01/18] PRV WENEZOU played an important role in the organization for the movement. He was a civilian coordinator-businessman, not a fighter. He went to ZONGO to get information about how the Anti-Balaka prepared there. I assume the preparation phase happened in ZONGO with the Anti-Balaka of the South. I have never been to ZONGO.

68. Cpt. KAMEZOULAI and Cpt. NGREMENGOU were most senior [01/18] PRV
[01/18] PRV [01/18] PRV



69. [01/18] PRV
[01/18] PRV wanted DJOTODJA to resign; free the CAR population; and force the mercenaries to leave. [01/18] PRV
[01/18] PRV I can't remember all of them. Our first demand was that DJOTODJA must resign. [01/18] PRV
[01/18] PRV

70. [01/18] PRV
[01/18] PRV MISCA chose BARA, BANDA (a civilian advisor) and KOKATE to represent us at the N'DJAMENA summit.

71. [01/18] PRV I was surprised to hear that the BOY RABE Anti-Balaka groups rejected entirely the Coordination structure. The structure [01/18] PRV with KAMEZOULAI at the top with NGREMENGOU. BARA was our civilian spokesperson and KONATE (who was from BOY RABE) was our military spokesperson. [01/18] PRV

[01/18] PRV

72. The Boeing-Bercail group under NGREMENGOU then joined with the BOY RABE group. Niawara, BIMBO, and DAMALA stayed together. Our three groups continued to have meetings. BARA would organize meetings with the media and

[01/18] PRV

73. KAMEZOULAI was our Chief, but he didn't order us to do anything. He was at the

[01/18] PRV

74. BOY RABE was a more complicated group. They weren't on the same wavelength as us. They didn't have the capacity to think about things and reflect. They saw things differently. They even split into sub-groups of civilians versus military. [01/18] PRV

[01/18] PRV We didn't want a coup. We didn't have a specific leader to replace DJOTODJA; we just wanted him to resign.

75. [01/18] PRV
DJOTODJA was going to resign. [01/18] PRV DJOTODJA resigned in January and NGAISSONA returned to BANGUI and summoned all the Anti-Balaka to Boeing-Bercail at BANGABA school. NGAISSONA hadn't fought and then returned and thought he could rule. [01/18] PRV



76. For us, KAMEZOULAI was our boss. The BOY-RABE group threatened KAMEZOULAI, but they didn't intimidate us. We wanted to follow the process. MISCA knew we were in favour of mediation and the BOY-RABE group was not. It was clear there were two Coordinations. [01/18] PRV
"Coordination South."

77. A few days later NGAISSONA called a meeting in BOY-RABE. I know the Boeing-Bercail group attended. At the end of the meeting, NGAISSONA was proclaimed National Coordinator of the Anti-Balaka. No one from the southern group had attended the meeting. I heard he gave out 2 million CFA to his group, but he didn't give any to the southern group.

78. KAMEZOULAI was not the same ethnicity as BOZIZE, most of us in the south were not. We had BARA tell the media that there were still two Anti-Balaka Coordinations, the North and the South.

79.

[01/18] PRV

80. [REDACTED] President NGUENDET and later with SAMBA-PANZA. She met with both the North and Southern Coordinations. NGAISSONA was there, along with KAMEZOULAI, BARA, and

[01/18] PRV

81. [01/18] PRV NGAISSONA explained that although he had been out of the country during the fighting, he still had been active with the movement. He explained that he had organized meetings with ex-FACA from Cameroon and was in telephone contact with people in the provinces for the birth of the movement.

[01/18] PRV meeting in GAROU-BOULAI.

82. In return, BARA became Minister of Youth and we had someone who represented us in government. As for the two parties, we disagreed and nothing could be done about it. We waited to see when the DDR would begin.

83.

[01/18] PRV

[01/18] PRV

People had fled all over the country so we were happy to see one another and be back together again.



84.

[01/18] PRV

85.

[01/18] PRV

86. Although NGAISSONA was the national Coordinator and had to represent all Anti-Balaka, some answered to him and others answered to MOKOM. I don't know who they are or where they're from. I don't know any details.

[01/18] PRV

87. I went to [01/18] PRV sometime between [01/18] PRV. Many Muslims fled neighbouring areas to seek refuge in [01/18] PRV. I went to [01/18] PRV to [01/18] PRV. [01/18] PRV The other Anti-Balaka were already there. I travelled with other Anti-Balaka in three pick up trucks. I stayed five days in [01/18] PRV and it was my only visit there. I stayed at a [01/18] PRV [01/18] PRV and later at one close [01/18] PRV. I have drawn a diagram of the center of [01/18] PRV where I stayed and the Anti-Balaka base. (See Annex B)

88.

[01/18] PRV

[01/18] PRV

[01/18] PRV when I was there. He arrived the same day that I arrived and I think left for BANGUI the next day. I know he went there a several occasions. I heard that the Muslims paid him money to be allowed to be evacuated.

89. I also travelled to [01/18] PRV. I had a female friend who called me and told me about problems in [01/18] PRV. I took [01/18] PRV and we went to [01/18] PRV and I went to the site for displaced people, but she had already left. So I left too. The trip to [01/18] PRV was a personal mission. It was later that [01/18] PRV was killed there.

90. I also visited a town called [01/18] PRV which was 18KM from [01/18] PRV and another town called [01/18] PRV. They had forestry plants and we went looking for fuel. I didn't wear a [01/18] PRV [01/18] PRV

[01/18] PRV



91. ROMBHOT, Coeur de Lion, and MBOMONE each had their own troops and they were all under KAMEZOULAI. ROMBHOT, Coeur de Lion, Corporal HABIB, "Sangaris" (who was lighter skinned) and another were all corporals in the FACA and they had all fled to DRC together. They returned to start the movement in the South. ROMBHOT was more articulate than Coeur de Lion so even though they were of the same military rank, he was seen as his senior. After Coeur de Lion died, his men went to ROMBHOT.

92. [01/18] PRV
[01/18] PRV from either RHOMBOT or Coeur de Lion. Since KAMEZOULAI was the boss, he didn't go to MBAIKI or other places.

93. KAMEZOULAI was respected, but ROMBHOT "had his whims." After the transition, ROMBHOT did his own things and KAMEZOULAI distanced himself from him. There was no problem with ROMBHOT before DJOTODJA resigned.

94. When ROMBHOT would go astray, [01/18] PRV ROMBHOT stole people's property and he killed people, even his own men. He shot his own Aide de Camp. That isn't normal to shoot your own brother. Many FACA attended his funeral.

95. I heard on the radio, a woman whose son was kidnapped by ROMBHOT. I heard about a trader who was transporting sugar bags worth millions and ROMBHOT blocked his truck at PK9 and took it all. "Cessez-Le-Feu" [01/18] PRV ROMBHOT wanted to kill him even though they had been friends in the FACA. Another time ROMBHOT's men wanted to kill one of Coeur de Lion's men and surrounded him, but he got away by pulling a grenade. ROMBHOT's way of dealing with problems was to kill people. I heard regularly that he committed crimes against the population, but I didn't see any of that.

96. People would tell me these things and [01/18] PRV
[01/18] PRV ROMBHOT's actions could lead to court proceedings and he (KAMEZOULAI) [01/18] PRV responsible for them.

97. I didn't participate in any clashes with the Seleka [01/18] PRV

BOY RABE Anti-Balaka

98. The Anti-Balaka from the provinces lived a different lifestyle than the Anti-Balaka from the city. Many were not able to feed themselves and returned back to their homes. ANDJILO was one who came from the provinces, but he didn't return



107. KOUDEMON- I never had any dealings with him.

[01/18] PRV

[01/18] PRV not in the movement.

108

[01/18] PRV

[01/18] PRV

109. I didn't know Olivier FEISSONA nor Sylvestre YAGOUZOU. I knew he was the Coordinator, but I never met him. His nickname was "Cordo."

"Special Investigation" Video CAR-OTP-2012-0513

110. I was shown video CAR-OTP-2012-0513 and asked to identify any people and locations. I identified the following:

09:08- I recognize YEKATOM

09:59- It looks like the forest area near KALANGOI

[01/18] PRV

10:56- I recognized the place as

[01/18] PRV

35:29- I recognize Corporal MOMOKAMA with YEKATOM. He was a FACA and always close to YEKATOM.

35:59- I recognize one of the Anti-Balaka chefs from BOSSANGO at the NIAWARA school base. His nickname is "Cordo." He was from the Northern coordination.

[01/18] PRV

38:39- The man is holding a makeshift weapon used by some of the Anti-Balaka. They used hunting rifles to shoot.

39:31- Refugee site at the Bangui Mpoko Airport

48:49- I recognize the Plateau Catin area.

49:25- I recognize the man with plaited hair being one of the fighters with YEKATOM

50:28- I recognize the NIAWARA school

50:57- I recognize COEUR DE LION with YEKATOM

ANNEXES

Annex A-

[01/18] PRV

[01/18] PRV

Annex B- Diagram of [01/18] PRV where Anti-Balaka base was located and other landmarks.



Closing Procedure

111. 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.
112. 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.
113. The investigators informed me of the protective measures that may apply during and after the investigation and/or trial proceedings.
114. 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.
115. I have given the answers to the questions of my own free will.
116. There has not been any form of coercion, duress, threat, promise or inducement which has influenced my account.
117. 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.

[01/18] PRV

Dated:

[01/18] PRV



INTERPRETER CERTIFICATION

1. I, [01/18] PRV, 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 [01/18] PRV 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 [01/18] PRV who appeared to have heard and understood my translation of this statement.
5. [01/18] PRV 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:

[01/18] PRV

Dated: _____

[01/18] PRV

