

INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL COURT
OFFICE OF THE PROSECUTOR

WITNESS STATEMENT

WITNESS INFORMATION:

Last Name: TRIBUNAL-NDOKOBANDA Gender: Male
First Name: Thierry Father's Name: [REDACTED]
Other names used: Abraham Mother's Name: [REDACTED]
Place of Birth: BANGUI (CAR) ID card No: [REDACTED]
Date of Birth/Age: 01 JULY 1972 Nationality(s): Central African Republic
Ethnicity: Gbaya Religion: Pentecost's Christian

Language(s) Spoken: Gbaya, Sango and French.

Language(s) Written: Sango and French.

Language(s) Used in Interview: Sango - English

Occupation: Military Officer

Place of Interview: BANGUI (CAR)

Date(s) and Time(s) of Interview: 24JUL2018, 14:30-15:00h; 16:00-17:00h; 25JUL2018, 14:20-16:55h; 27JUL2018, 14:50-18:00h; 30JUL2018, 14:35-17:05h; and 31JUL2018, 14:30-17:20h.

Names of all persons present during interview: Thierry TRIBUNAL-NDOKOBANDA (witness); [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] present only 24JUL2018); [REDACTED] and [REDACTED]

Signature(s)

Thierry N
TRIBUNAL

[Witness statement of Thierry TRIBUNAL-NDOKOBANDA]

[Witness signature]

[Initials of all persons present]

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WITNESS STATEMENT

Procedure

1. I was introduced to [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] and 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 was told that he is a French-English and Sango-English interpreter with the OTP of the ICC. I was introduced to [REDACTED] and was told that she is a psychosocial expert with the OTP of the ICC; I interacted in private with the Psychosocial Expert, prior to giving this statement to the investigators.
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 the Central African Republic from August 2012 until the present. I was informed that the OTP is contacting me because they believe I may have information relevant for establishing the truth.
4. I agree that this interview will be conducted in Sango. I fully understand and speak Sango.
5. The investigators explained to me that I do not have to answer to their questions but if I do, I have to tell the truth.
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 need to be as accurate as possible in my account and that I state when I do not know 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.
11. I already gave a witness statement to the OTP; the statement was signed on 05 FEB 2017.

Lead-up to exile

12. As I stated in my first statement, I was arrested by the Seleka when I was coming back from the border with 12 vehicles and many military, as requested by DJOTODJA. DJOTODJA gave me, as an officer, three of the vehicles. It was because of these vehicles the Seleka later started making up stories. After my release by the Seleka, in April 2013, I was paralysed at my hands. I was not fully recovered and did not regain strength until June 2013; I could not work as I used to. Between July and September 2013 I was selling wooden planks near NDRESS School during the day, at night I would go back to my home.
13. President DJOTODIA was heard speaking on the radio; denouncing the names of those who, according to him, wanted to spoil his power: NGAIKOSSET, GANAZOUI and my name were made public. DJOTODIA added that those who would bring these in would be rewarded. Since I was apprehended and detained by the Seleka before, I did not want it to happen again; that is what drove me to flee into exile. I think DJOTODJA said this on the radio after his oath taking ceremony, which I think happened in September 2013. This was after I had been detained by the Seleka. DJOTODJA spoke in a meeting of 'Chefs de Quartier', which was broadcasted on radio. I did not hear it myself; I was told about it by a tenant of my house, but I don't remember her name. She told me that DJOTODJA said we had to be brought in. I do not know on which radio station this was announced.
14. NGAIKOSSET and GANAZOUI were both working with the Presidential Guard, just like me, before the Seleka came to power. Eugene NGAIKOSSET (I do not have his phone number) was a Captain; I don't know where he works now. Hervé GANAZOUI (I do not have his phone number) was a Lieutenant; I don't know where he works now. I do not know why DJOTODJA thought we would spoil his power.
15. I cannot remember the date I fled; it might have been in September. I fled probably two days after the oath taking ceremony, but it could also be five days or a week. I first fled from my house in [REDACTED] to my little sister's and then to my paternal uncle in [REDACTED] I fled because of my previous bad experience with the Seleka

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and the new announcement that we had to be brought in. I only took a few grenades, my phone and a Bible with me.

ZONGO (DRC)

16. I crossed the river to go to DRC on a canoe in about fifteen or twenty minutes. I decided to flee to ZONGO, as this is closest to CAR. I don't know the exact name of the village I fled to, but towards ZONGO. The canoe on which we crossed was sent by Hervé GANAZOUI. I don't know the owner of the canoe. I paid for the canoe, I don't remember the amount. The two owners of the canoe paddled. We left from behind the American Embassy; we left around 19:00hrs. I don't know what time we arrived. I did not have a watch.
17. I crossed with two others. One of [REDACTED] (I do not have his phone number), [REDACTED] and a brother from the church, [REDACTED] Both were military. [REDACTED] was working as a 2nd Class Soldier with the [REDACTED] he fled with me because [REDACTED] was working as a 2nd Class Soldier with the BSS (*Bataillon de Soutien et de Service*). I would send him in case I needed something. I had to take them with me because I was still not strong enough and needed their help from time to time. They both are 1st Class Soldiers now.
18. In ZONGO we met those who fled the war in CAR. I can remember a few of the names of the people I met there. Maxim MOKOM. NGAFOU (I don't remember his first name). These I remember because we worked together for BOZIZE before the events. I have forgotten the names of the people I met there.
19. Hervé GANAZOUI waited for me on the other side; he took me and my brothers to the house where he was sleeping. He shared the house with three civilians and two military; all men, I do not remember their names. One of BOZIZE's sons, a Captain (I did not ask what his name was), had crossed before and had some money with him; he rented a few houses in which the military officers could stay for the first three months. I stayed three days with GANAZOUI; then I left because I, as an elder, an authority with responsibilities, could not stay amongst the others. The youngsters who were there, found a room in another house for me, in the same neighbourhood of ZONGO. I paid for it myself, 10.000CFA, as BOZIZE's son had already moved on with his family to the capital, KINSHASA. My brothers stayed with Lieutenant Hervé GANAZOUI.
20. [REDACTED] (I don't have her phone number, I don't know her family name, I don't know where she is now), [REDACTED] joined me there and brought me food and money she withdrew for me in BANGUI. She was a waitress in [REDACTED] As military we were still receiving our salary.

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21. NGAFOU (I don't know his phone number) was also a Presidential Guard, a Corporal; I knew NGAFOU from the Presidential Guard since 2003. He also came to visit me at GANAZOUI's house.
22. Maxim MOKOM was a police officer, a 'Comandant' with the 'secret police'; I knew him from when he was working in the Presidential Palace with the intelligence. MOKOM was staying in a different house in ZONGO. We met a day after my arrival in ZONGO, I was still at GANAZOUI's place. MOKOM asked me about what had happened to me when I was arrested. He did not talk about himself, he only said it was difficult at first when they arrived across the river; how the Congolese took all their valuables away and how I was lucky to cross only later. They were living from food rations provided by HCR. I do not know why these military refugees were not staying at the refugee camps as the other refugees.
23. There were many CAR people on that side of the river, they were all refugees, HCR took care of them, providing them with food. Many people fled across the river, I cannot even estimate their number. I did not visit the refugee camp; where I was in ZONGO, I saw mostly women and children; the men I knew there were mainly presidential guards. There were many ethnicities present: Banda, Gbaya, Yakoma, Mandja, many ethnicities. There were Christians and Muslims there; Muslims that were closer to BOZIZE fled there as well. When BOZIZE came from Chad to do his own Coup in the past, there were Muslims amongst his ranks, serving him. Some of the Christians who fled were close to BOZIZE or were part of his party, KNK. Many of them were already taken to the refugee camps before I arrived; I heard many dignitaries of the party crossed there, but I did not see them myself and I don't know who they were.
24. I do not know how other Central-Africans got to DRC, they got there before me. Most must have gotten there by crossing the river, I do not know through which means.
25. We met there all as Central Africans and we knew each other, so we all stayed together in the same neighbourhood, but in different houses. Many people who knew me, came to pay me a visit to inquire about my health; military and civilian alike. They asked me what had happened to me, as they heard about me on TV. Others I recognised as Central-Africans because I heard them speak Sango
26. We would only talk amongst ourselves, the elders, the officers, about serious matters, but there weren't any to talk about. We would often sit with about twenty men to chat, play games and listen to the news of CAR on RFI at 13:30h. When people are abroad like that, they will listen to the news. We heard on the news about an upcoming movement against the Seleka and we were happy about that.

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Anti-Balaka and coordination

27. We started hearing about a movement rising against Seleka's atrocities. I first heard about the movement about one week after my arrival in ZONGO. We also heard people were organising themselves in the provinces. There was a movement starting in BOSSANGO, BOUCA, SIBUT, BOKANGOLO; I did not hear the name of the movement then.
28. The others we were with came to me, as I was the eldest. They wanted my advice on tactics. I accepted to respond to their call and told them what they asked me. They asked what they should do in order to advance in attacking the Seleka. As a military, I should know how to advance in a fight. I based my advice on what I heard on the radio (RFI, Central-African Radio and Ndeke Luka); I advised to go forward or to go backwards.
29. About two weeks after my arrival in ZONGO, we heard the news about the ambush against the Seleka in OUHAM-BAC. MOKOM said that the ambush took place close to his village, BOSSANGO, and he would find out who was behind the ambush and get into contact with them to help them. From that moment he started calling relatives from BOSSANGO to find out what was happening. Since MOKOM found out they were civilians, he wanted me, as a military officer, to advise them on how to progress and how to set up a military ambush; contrary to the hole they had dug out as a trap in BOSSANGO. MOKOM was getting information from relatives at home; I don't know who they were exactly.
30. Maxim MOKOM came to my house to ask my advice. MOKOM came alone; he asked what we could do to help the children. We were told many children did not know what they were doing, that's why they needed our advice. I don't know who was asking for advice; but MOKOM came to ask me for advice on behalf of the civilians that made the ambush in OUHAM-BAC.
31. I don't know who was behind the mobilising of the children. By 'children' I mean that I am older and more senior to them, also because I am a military. I don't refer to actual children. I cannot say from what age the people were involved in the movement, as I never saw them; I was not immediately involved with them myself. MOKOM would talk with the children, not me.
32. I was following the situation in the country through the news and MOKOM would come to seek more advice from me. After the attack at OUHAM-BAC, the movement from BOSSANGO kept progressing; military from BANGUI joined them; they progressed to BOUCA and also to SIBUT and BOKANGOLO.

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33. MOKOM told me in ZONGO, I don't remember exactly when, he was in contact with the leaders of the groups; KEMBA (I don't know his first name; he was a military man, but now he is a Member of Parliament) in BOSSANGO, ANDJILO in BOUCA, DOUZE-PUISSANCE in BOKANGOLO. MOKOM was also looking for the contact details of military in BANGUI willing to join the Anti-Balaka groups in the provinces; MOKOM would then introduce the military so they would not be attacked by the groups. I only know KONATE as an example. I do not know by which means MOKOM was in contact with all these people.
34. After the military from BANGUI joined the movement, MOKOM was no longer seeking my advice; I think because now the military that joined the different groups could lead and advise the groups. I then started inquiring with MOKOM how things were progressing; he would tell me about particular attacks that had taken place then and about particular Seleka positions that they would be attacking. I cannot remember now the attacks he talked about, since it happened too long ago.
35. I learned about the Anti-Balaka because of the 'movement'. The movement is called 'Anti-Balaka', they are not two different things. Also the movement from BOUCA, SIBUT, BOSSANGO, BOKANGOLO and so on, are indeed the Anti-Balaka. I don't know who or when the name was given. From my observation, the movement was established so the people could defend themselves because the Seleka were doing harm even in the small villages. I was not among the Anti-Balaka to know whether they had particular symbols or signals to identify them as Anti-Balaka.

BANGUI attack

36. Between 3 and 4 December 2013, MOKOM told me about the BANGUI attack; it was at my place between 18:00 and 19:00hrs; he would often pass by for ten minutes or so. I do not know who was coordinating the attack on the ground. MOKOM told me that the people had approached already and that BANGUI would be attacked the coming days, without telling me when exactly. KONATE had already joined his group towards DAMARA. MOKOM did not tell me what the attack plan was; I was not told where the attacks would be aimed at.
37. Herve GANAZOUI left ZONGO already before the 5th; I don't know why or where. I don't know whether it was in preparation of the BANGUI attack.
38. Communications were made through the phone or by people crossing over the river from one side to the other. I don't know who exactly crossed over and how often they crossed; it was difficult for military to cross because of the local authorities on the other side of the river; crossing of military had to happen in hiding or by people speaking Lingala, pretending they were only crossing to go to the market. MOKOM

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might have had contacts with people in BANGUI for the attack, since he was in the movement; but I do not know more about it.

39. I was not calling people in the movement. I only called [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

MOKOM - NGAISSONA

40. MOKOM did not tell me about anyone else coordinating the movement. Only after the 5th of December attack I started hearing about NGAISSONA as the Coordinator of the movement. I don't know whether NGAISSONA was part of the Anti-Balaka before the 5th December, I don't know how NGAISSONA became coordinator and I don't know since when he became the Coordinator. I knew of NGAISSONA because he was a businessman; he was also the President of the Football Federation and held a position in the Government. I think NGAISSONA became Coordinator at a meeting where a representative of the Anti-Balaka had to be appointed to meet with interim President Ferdinand NGUENDE; I was not at that meeting, I was still in ZONGO; I don't know where the meeting took place and I don't know who was present. We heard about it on the radio.

41. An Office was put in place to coordinate the Anti-Balaka, only then I learned about NGAISSONA as a coordinator. MOKOM was angry about NGAISSONA's appointment. MOKOM told me that he himself had started the work of communicating with the movement, but that NGAISSONA had taken over his work. I don't remember where and when MOKOM told me this, but we were both still in ZONGO. My observation is that MOKOM was relieved because NGAISSONA had the means to help and support the movement unlike MOKOM.

42. I don't know about MOKOM and NGAISSONA's relationship before, but when NGAISSONA got appointed as Coordinator, MOKOM got angry and the movement got divided. I learned this because people were talking about it. MOKOM even said on the radio that he was the Coordinator, not NGAISSONA. But by that time, I already had lost interest.

43. I don't know who else was in the Office of Coordination, or how the coordination worked.

My return to BANGUI (CAR)

44. DJOTODJA was called to Chad and asked to resign because of the atrocities committed by the Seleka. When DJOTODJA left, I don't remember the exact date that happened, some people from across the river came back to CAR, others remained there as refugees.

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45. I came back two weeks after SAMBA-PANZA took over, because I knew peace had come back; I believe it was in 2014. I came back together with my two brothers. I don't know who else came back; people came back one by one. I left ZONGO before MOKOM; I think he left ZONGO a day after me.
46. When I came back, I went straight to my house at [REDACTED] Lt. Herve GANAZOUI and other military men came to greet me at my house; they came to welcome me back. GANAZOUI was closer to NGAISSONA and was in charge of his security. Herve GANAZOUI told me he was at the 'Big Boss' house', NGAISSONA's. MOKOM never came to my house; he called me on the phone.
47. I stayed 24 hours at my house at [REDACTED] and then I went to the monastery because of my security. At that time, when the Seleka left, there were still killers around left and right. Some of the Seleka and Anti-Balaka remained in the neighbourhoods. Many people were staying at the monastery. There were men, women, children, and elderly people. There was also a Sergeant staying there, I don't know his name. There were people from all religions, except Muslims; because the conflict had turned religious and the movement of the Anti-Balaka had destroyed houses and chased out the Muslims, I don't know why.
48. I heard about killings that continued to happen, but I don't know the dates of killings. I did not see Anti-Balaka killing, but if you would come across one who wanted something you had, they could kill you to get it. I only heard about such incidents, I did not experience them.
49. But for example, the vehicle of a priest was taken from him. I was called on the spot to try and get the vehicle back, because the Anti-Balaka that took the vehicle was a military, named MAZIMBELE. MAZIMBELE was leading his own group behind BOY-RABE. I got the vehicle back and brought it back to the priest. At first the Anti-Balaka asked for 500.000CFA; but nothing was paid for the vehicle in the end. I cannot remember when this happened.

Meetings at NGAISSONA's

50. Two days after my return from ZONGO, I went to NGAISSONA's compound, because he was the coordinator of the Anti-Balaka, as MOKOM had told me. I wanted to get in contact with him to see what they were doing. Most Anti-Balaka leaders were in his compound. I learned that through the news and the information I was receiving from all those who were coming to see me; I don't know all their names.

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51. When I arrived at NGAISSONA's compound, people stopped me from entering. I don't know the people that stopped me. They stopped me because they didn't know me; I told them I was the one with the people they were calling to get advice from. I asked them if they were not told about me. That is when everything stopped and I was no longer interested in what was happening with the Anti-Balaka movement. I went back home and started selling wooden planks next to NDRESS Primary School.
52. I later participated in a meeting at the second compound of NGAISSONA, in the same area as his house, in BOY-RABE. MOKOM invited me there. I don't remember when this happened. The objective of this meeting was to appoint Chiefs of the Anti-Balaka to go and see SAMBA-PANZA to discuss peace in the country. There were many people present; they came from many '*prefectures*'; I did not have the time to find out who was who. MOKOM, GANAZOUI and NGAISSONA were the only people I knew there. I told MOKOM that I had lost interest in the movement because people did not recognise and respect me.
53. I don't know how many houses NGAISSONA has; I know of three: one where his father lives, where I was denied access to the meeting; the one where NGAISSONA lives, where we had the meeting; and his storage, in front of which I was arrested by Seleka.

Meeting with MOKOM

54. About three or four months after the meeting at NGAISSONA's, still in 2014, MOKOM went for a meeting in Kenya. Military from the Anti-Balaka, I don't remember their names, told me there had been a meeting in Kenya and that the outcome was about to be reported and MOKOM wanted me to attend. I was told by them that it was important for me to attend the meeting. I don't know why it was important for me to attend; I didn't ask.
55. The meeting took place in BOEING, behind the airport, on an open ground. There were many people there; I cannot estimate their number; maybe one-hundred. It was discussed, during the meeting that the military should be given ranks and the civilians should be given Ministerial and other positions in the government as per the resolutions of the Kenya meeting. I cannot remember everything that was said in the meeting. No-one was proposed for either a rank or a position. Nothing was agreed upon. MOKOM attended the meeting; and I knew two others who attended, but I forgot their names.
56. I heard what they had to say and I went back home. I had already lost interest at that point. When we came back from the other side of the river, MOKOM and I were no longer in good relations, as I had chosen a different path. I was discouraged

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from the moment they stopped me from entering and attending the meeting at NGAISSONA's house. I decided then it was more important to stay with my family.

57. After that I started declining in a polite way the invitations to attend meetings. MOKOM still invited me through his bodyguard, NAMSENE (I don't know his full name nor phone number).
58. At that point there were two groups, one around MOKOM and one around NGAISSONA.
59. It is difficult now for me to meet with MOKOM; my current position does not allow me to be in contact with him. Besides, I am no longer interested in the movement. I have chosen a different road and continue with my work. I don't want my work to be affected; [REDACTED]
- [REDACTED]

Telecommunications and persons

60. When I crossed the river to ZONGO, I was using the same number as now, [REDACTED] I also used number [REDACTED] I started using these since end of April or beginning of May 2013, I believe. When I was arrested by the Seleka they took my previous phone and numbers. It was after my release that I started using these numbers.
61. I am the only user of my phone numbers.
62. I know Leon NDOTOYE, he is someone from the same batch as me. We entered in the military at the same time. I don't know where he currently is. We were not too close; he would sometimes call me to chat. He called me twice when I was on the other side of the river. The first time he wanted to know how I was after my detention by the Seleka. The second time he wanted to ask me whether I heard about the 5th of December attack; this call happened before the attack; I told him he knew what to do as a military. I think Leon NDOTOYE was in BANGUI when he called me. He called me later when I already returned to BANGUI. I don't have his phone number but he has mine. I don't know whether he has a call-name.
63. I know a YOMBO who was my class mate in the military, but I don't know whether his first name is Herve. The phone number [REDACTED] is in my phone attributed to YOMBO, but without first name. We were last in contact during Seleka times as we were fleeing.

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64. Michel TCHIKAYA was also a classmate in the military. We were not very close. I don't think we were in contact while I was in ZONGO. The phone number [REDACTED] is not registered in my phone.
65. Aime Abel DENAMGANAI is a Lieutenant; we worked together during BOZIZE's time. I have his phone number. We are from the same neighbourhood in BANGUI, [REDACTED]. We kept contact, when I was in ZONGO and he was in [REDACTED] to know how each one of us were fairing. After he left [REDACTED] he came to ZONGO and spent about ten days there, before moving to BANGUI before the 5th December attack in which he took part; he was part of the movement, he joined the Anti-Balaka in DAMARA. His phone number was [REDACTED]. I don't know who else he was in contact with in ZONGO. I believe he met with MOKOM in ZONGO but I am not sure.
66. I know Brice Emotion NAMSIO, he stays in [REDACTED]. I am not sure whether I have his phone number. I don't have the phone number [REDACTED] registered in my phone; but sometimes we meet and greet each other on the road. He called me after I came back from ZONGO, I don't remember why he called me or what we discussed.
67. Sylvestre YAGOUZOU was an Anti-Balaka, but he passed away. I knew him because he was [REDACTED] and I met him at the meeting in BOEING.
68. I don't know Bienvenue NANGUENDE. I have not registered phone number [REDACTED] in my phone register.
69. I don't know Arnaud BOUELE YALA.
70. I worked together with Vianney SEMNDIRO in the Presidential Guard during BOZIZE's time. We sometimes call each other. His phone number is [REDACTED]. I believe he is director of the officers' mess. We are not close. He was not part of the Anti-Balaka. I don't know where he was while I was in ZONGO; I guess he remained in BANGUI. I don't know whether he was in contact with MOKOM.
71. I don't know a Martial NGAIBON.
72. I don't know Francis NAMSERE. I don't know his phone number. I find phone number [REDACTED] in my phone for NAMSERE. NAMSERE was the Aide de Camp or bodyguard of MOKOM. He was with us in ZONGO. Sometimes MOKOM sent him to run errands; I don't know of MOKOM sending him to BANGUI. NAMSERE was a Corporal-Chef in the military. I don't know where he is now. As MOKOM's bodyguard, I can only guess that he stayed by his side; just like my young brothers stayed by my side.

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73. I know Alfred YEKATOM since 2003. He was our element in the Presidential Guard. I don't know whether I know his phone number. In my phone I find phone number [REDACTED] for YEKATOM. I arrived in ZONGO before him; YEKATOM managed to escape from his imprisonment with the Seleka; he only came for three or four days to ZONGO, than he left. Only a month later I heard YEKATOM had appeared at MBAIKI and MONGOUMBA; where he formed a group of the movement. I don't know more of his activities. I don't know who he was in contact with in ZONGO. MOKOM never told me they were in contact. I did not see YEKATOM at the two meetings I attended after my return from ZONGO.
74. I don't know Judicael OROFEL. I have the phone number [REDACTED] in my phone as 'Judicael'. He was a student here and a refugee in ZONGO. [REDACTED] I don't know when he came back; I have not met him since I came back. I have no time to be in contact with him. He was part of the movement; I don't know his role, but he was part of the office that was said up for coordination. I don't know on which side he ended after the split in the movement.
75. Steve Yvon KONATE was a Lieutenant in the Presidential Guard as well; I knew him since 2003 when BOZIZE took over, they were recruited and trained. KONATE was not in ZONGO. I was a few times in contact with him, to find out where he was; he said he was in BANGUI. I told him military men were going to the provinces to help the children, he was willing to do so as well and I put him in contact with MOKOM. MOKOM confirmed later he had contacted KONATE, send him to ANDJILO's men before DAMARA and he had safely reached them. KONATE is in BANGUI; he is at home, he is not going to work. I did not keep his phone number as we are no longer in contact. The phone number [REDACTED] is not registered in my phone.
76. I don't know Francois BATCHIMANDJI, but I know [REDACTED] he was a Lieutenant; he started in the Presidential Guard, but now he is in the Airforce. I don't find his phone number in my phone. I met him in ZONGO, he came to greet me there, but he lived there in a different neighbourhood; he was not part of our group, nor of the movement. He worked together with MOKOM in BOZIZE's time, but not in ZONGO. We would talk on the phone about my health condition. The phone number [REDACTED] is registered in my phone for BASSIMANDJI.
77. I don't know Bienvenu OROFEL; I don't know people by their first name. I know several OROFEL, like [REDACTED] and several military men. If you give the number, I can check in my phone. Phone number [REDACTED] is not registered in my phone.
78. Urbain SAMY was Corporal-Chef in the Presidential Guard during BOZIZE's time. He is now in prison, since SAMBA-PANZA's time; he was accused of illegal

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Pa [REDACTED]

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detention of weapons and he was part of the Anti-Balaka movement. He was in ZONGO and then crossed over. I met him ZONGO; I don't know when he crossed over, but before the 5th December attack. I don't know who he was in contact with; I don't know whether he was in contact with MOKOM. I don't have his phone number any more. I called him about a vehicle his men robbed in his neighbourhood, so he could bring back the vehicle to the owner; I think he returned it to the owner.

79. I don't know anyone with a name such as Giscard ANDILOGO.
80. I don't know Sebastien WENEZOU. I have heard his name when he was appointed minister, but I don't know him.
81. I know Gilbert KAMEZOLAI was a Captain in the military. I got to know him when I joined the military. I don't know where he is now. I don't know whether he was part of the movement, but I know he was arrested by the Seleka; I don't know why exactly. I don't know whether they released him or he escaped, I was already on the other side of the river. I did not see him at the meetings of the movement I attended. I have his phone number still: [REDACTED] we used to call each other, but I haven't called him since the Seleka arrested me.
82. NGREMANGOU was a Commander; I knew him since the Military; he was my Chief; we are not really in contact anymore. I have the phone number on which I used to call him: [REDACTED] but I do not know whether it is still active. He was part of the movement. While I was in ZONGO, NGREMANGOU was in BANGUI. MOKOM told me he was in contact with some big people of the army; I later understood that MOKOM was referring to NGREMANGOU when he referred to those big people. NGREMANGOU is now Chef de Cabinet of the Chief of Staff of the Army at Camp de Roux. NGREMANGOU's compound was under protection of Anti-Balaka of BOEING. I don't know how MOKOM addressed NGREMANGOU, nor vice versa.
83. I don't remember what Maxim MOKOM's phone numbers were; I don't have phone numbers for him in my phone anymore. Anyway MOKOM used to change his phone numbers frequently.
84. I don't know the user of phone number [REDACTED]
85. I don't know the user of phone number [REDACTED]
86. I don't know the user of phone number [REDACTED]

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87. I don't know the user of phone number [REDACTED] I checked all four numbers in my phone.

88. I was working for BOZIZE before, I was loyal to him. Now, I don't know where he is.

89. I don't keep diaries or notes.

Closing Procedure

90. 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.

91. The investigators informed me of the protective measures that may apply during and after the investigation and/or trial proceeding.

92. 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.

93. I have given the answers to the questions of my own free will.

94. There has not been any form of coercion, duress, threat, promise or inducement which has influenced my account.

95. 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 and Sango language 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.

Signed: [REDACTED]

Dated: 31-07-2018

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INTERPRETER CERTIFICATION

1. I, [REDACTED] certify that:
2. I am duly qualified to interpret from the Sango language into the English language and from the English language into the Sango language.
3. I have been informed by Thierry TRIBUNAL-NDOKOBANDA that he speaks and understands the Sango language.
4. I have orally translated the above statement from the English language to the Sango language in the presence of Thierry TRIBUNAL-NDOKOBANDA who appeared to have heard and understood my translation of this statement.
5. Thierry TRIBUNAL-NDOKOBANDA 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: 31.07.2018

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