

INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL COURT
OFFICE OF THE PROSECUTOR

WITNESS STATEMENT

WITNESS INFORMATION:

[01/18] PRV

[01/18] PRV

Passport number: [01/18] PRV

Nationality: CAR

Religion: Catholic

Languages Spoken: Sango, French
Languages Written: Sango, French
Languages Used in Interview: English/ French

Occupation: [01/18] PRV

[01/18] PRV

Names of all persons present during interview: [01/18] PRV (witness),
[01/18] PRV (Associate Investigator), [01/18] PRV (Associate Investigator), [01/18] PRV
[01/18] PRV (Interpreter)

Signatures:

[01/18] PRV

[01/18] PRV

[01/18] PRV

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[Witness statement of [01/18] PRV



WITNESS STATEMENT

Procedure

1. I was introduced to [01/18] PRV and [01/18] PRV and 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 told that he is an interpreter with the OTP of 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 (CAR) from August 2012 to 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 agreed that the interview would be conducted in 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 on [01/18] PRV under the maiden name [01/18] PRV. After attending school in [01/18] PRV of secondary school, I went to college in [01/18] PRV. Due to playing [01/18] PRV I moved to BANGUI in [01/18] PRV where I continued with my education. I graduated after form 1 & 2 at [01/18] PRV school in BANGUI. I continued my education at the University of BANGUI studying in the faculty of [01/18] PRV and I graduated as [01/18] PRV.
12. I worked as a [01/18] PRV for about 12 years, being responsible for different provinces. I went back to University and studied for 4 years focusing on the [01/18] PRV [01/18] PRV.
13. From 1994-1998 [01/18] PRV [01/18] PRV of them in BANGUI.
14. From 2000 to 2012, [01/18] PRV [01/18] PRV parents. I gathered a lot of experience and knowledge throughout my work. Due to the frequent traveling, I know CAR very well.
15. In 2005 I went back to University again, studying [01/18] PRV through online courses while still working as a [01/18] PRV I graduated with a first degree in [01/18] PRV then obtained my [01/18] PRV [01/18] PRV I attended the University of BANGUI and obtained my [01/18] PRV. The degree would usually take one year, however due to the conflict interrupting our studies, it took two years. I specialised in [01/18] PRV [01/18] PRV.
16. From 2013-2015, [01/18] PRV [01/18] PRV My office was based [01/18] PRV I was in charge of the [01/18] PRV [01/18] PRV.

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17. In 2015, [01/18] PRV

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18. During my career, I have been in charge [01/18] PRV

[01/18] PRV

Beginning of the conflict – Seleka arriving

19. When the conflict started, I was working in [01/18] PRV but lived in [01/18] PRV neighbourhood in BANGUI. When the Seleka arrived, they concentrated mostly towards the area of PK5 upwards. I cannot remember the exact date when the Seleka arrived but I think it was the last quarter of 2012 when the trouble started. At the end of 2012 there had been discussions with DJOTODIA and in 2012 the Seleka were progressing to BANGUI from the North. Early 2013 they arrived in BANGUI after crossing a red line in DAMARA. Seleka entered Bangui from PK 12 through to PK5.

20. Next to my house there was [01/18] PRV owned by a Seleka and he was [01/18] PRV of Seleka in Bangui. He used to have his [01/18] PRV initially at [01/18] PRV but moved it next to our house renting a place there. I cannot remember his name, but people said that he was [01/18] PRV and he never spoke Sango. I heard that he could even fix rifles.

21. We were fortunate that my husband spoke a bit of Arabic so he could speak to this Seleka element. One day the Seleka element advised my husband to tell me to take the children and leave as the situation was going to be tense. The Seleka wanted to set mines in the area to stop Anti-Balaka who were approaching. At this point, they were already known under that name and it was official that the group was Anti-Balaka. I cannot tell if the neighbour used the term Anti-Balaka as my husband spoke to him, not me. But my husband told me that the neighbour said Anti-Balaka were arriving. I cannot remember when exactly this was. I refused to leave my house. I did not want to take my children away from our place where they are used

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to and live comfortably. Fortunately, the Seleka did not put the explosives in our area.

22. I know that Seleka killed people including two of my neighbour's children. One of the victims was a young boy called [01/18] PRV. The family was in the house but when the children heard gunshots, they ran outside to see what was happening and they were shot at close range. The boy was shot less than 100 metres away from my compound. I did not see them being shot, but we heard screaming and my children went out the next morning and they saw the bodies in our neighbour's house. The boy was buried right in the neighbourhood and his remains are still there up to date. I do not know where the girl was buried. I wrote the dates down, but when Seleka invaded I packed everything in a suitcase and I do not know if I can find that again. I cannot remember the name of my neighbour.
23. During the Seleka time, I helped many people in my neighbourhood. I am a [01/18] PRV which I kept in my house. I was trained in [01/18] PRV and people knew that. So they came to me whenever [01/18] PRV [01/18] PRV since it was not easy to get to the hospital. They would also come for food and luckily enough we kept rice in our house but we could not go to the market to buy vegetables so we had to eat plain rice. I also helped [01/18] PRV in my house as they could not go to the hospital. People sometimes even slept in my lounge.
24. Seleka used to gather in the large mosque in FOUH to organise themselves and to go out and commit crimes. The Seleka stayed until the Anti-Balaka arrived, but I cannot recall when exactly that was.

Anti-Balaka arriving

25. In 2013, about a year after the Seleka had taken over; the Anti-Balaka arrived and ransacked the mosque in FOUH. It seemed Seleka had a lot of guns inside the mosque but I do not know if the Anti-Balaka took all those guns. It was general knowledge in my neighbourhood and across Bangui, that some young men from the neighbourhoods together with the Anti-Balaka went to destroy the mosques in the area. I did not go outside during this time so I did not see this myself or saw the individuals destroying the mosque. I heard that young from my neighbourhood were among them, but I do not know anyone of them by name. I later saw the destroyed mosque in FOUH.
26. Initially, the Anti-Balaka were men coming from the provinces to liberate their relatives from the Seleka. They did not come to harm anyone. They had noticed that their relatives had been suffering a lot, so they wanted to help them. These Anti-Balaka were good; they brought everything they needed from the provinces. They

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even brought their own food supplies and so they did not touch people's property. When they had finished their provisions and did not have anything left to survive on, they went back to the provinces.

27. When the Anti-Balaka arrived in BANGUI from the provinces, they were joined by some criminals from BANGUI who did not have good intentions. I do not want to get into more details about the crimes committed by Anti-Balaka but I know they got worse due to poverty. Many criminals and poor people joined the group and thought that carrying a gun, killing somebody and taking their belongings will make them rich. They targeted the Central Africans who had converted to Islam. The Central Africans who converted to Islam were the ones who stayed in the neighbourhood while the rest of the Muslims had fled. They were their targets because in the Anti-Balaka's opinion they were the ones who gave information regarding the Christians to the Seleka. In my neighbourhood there were only Christians left at that time. All Muslims in our neighbourhood left when the Anti-Balaka came. I think they left as the Muslims would have been affiliated to the Seleka and would therefore have been targeted. This was common knowledge and I did not speak to any of the Muslims who fled. Even before the conflict Muslims were minority in our neighbourhood. When the Anti-Balaka arrived Muslims in our neighbourhood brought big lorries to take all their belongings. When the conflict started it appeared like it was a religious conflict. But in real sense some people used the religion to fuel the conflict.
28. The fact that the Muslims owned businesses and used the Christians to do petty jobs for little pay, made the situation worse. The Christians were starving. Even when the UN came, they claimed to come for the good of the people, but some of them were Muslims and they did things that did not help the people according to what I heard on the radio and in the Church. I heard through the media for example in that in BAMBARI the UN contingent deployed there were from a Muslim country and when Seleka were setting houses on fire, they did not intervene. But when Anti-Balaka committed only a small crime, they would blow it out of proportion and reported everywhere in the media.
29. I also heard that some Muslims were buying weapons from the Seleka. I heard this from some members of the security forces I travelled with in my course of work with [01/18] PRV I do not have further information about this and I do not know the names of any of these members of the Security forces.
30. After some of the Anti-Balaka from the provinces had left, those who stayed behind, including the locals who had joined them organised themselves and YEKATOM was one of them. Even some militaries were part of the Anti-Balaka, but I do not know any of them. It was common knowledge that the military amongst the group would train the civilians. The situation at this time was not easy, especially with the

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honourable Member of Parliament, Mr. YEKATOM, because he became very powerful and did not want to listen to anyone. YEKATOM was very powerful in his jurisdiction, the LOBAYE region. There were no authorities around at the time and it was common knowledge that he had children under his command, and when his men told the children to go and pillage, they would follow their instructions and bring back the loot to them. This is how he became very rich and powerful. I did not know much about the Anti-Balaka organisation but I spoke to children who were within the group and were later handed over to us as Ministry of Social Affairs. I will discuss about these children later in my statement. YEKATOM was the supreme leader of the Anti-Balaka within his area of command and under him were some other leaders and under these leaders were the children, just like there is the President of the Republic; under him there is the Prime Minister and then other Ministers and the ordinary citizens.

31. YEKATOM is not originally from MBAIKI or LOBAYE region but he took control of that area. I think he was adopted by a family and the father was a military and made him join the military as well. [01/18] PRV [01/18] PRV

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However, I did not know YEKATOM [01/18] PRV

[01/18] PRV

[01/18] PRV His adoptive parents are from [01/18] PRV but I do not know where he is originally from.

32. Some of the locals who joined the Anti-Balaka were thieves, robbers, drug addicts, gang members and street children. Some of them had come to BANGUI during the PATASSE regime and never went back to their provinces. Others were even sponsored by Seleka to join Anti-Balaka and commit crimes. There were several Christians in the Seleka but not many Muslims, if any, in the Anti-Balaka movement as far as I know. This is because Muslims are more united than the Christians and they would not betray each other. The Anti-Balaka elements started betraying each other, saying that some elements went to PK5 to get money from the Seleka. I heard this as talk amongst the Anti-Balaka while working with them during social cohesion trainings after the conflict. When Seleka came, they were powerful, but when DJOTODIJA stepped down, there was a transitional government led by Catherine SAMBA-PANZA and the Seleka could not move around freely anymore. But they were intelligent to use some people who were with them in PK5 to join the Anti-Balaka and commit crimes, like hijacking vehicles, armed robbery, looting and destruction of property. I heard that they used Central African who converted to Islam to join the Anti-Balaka and commit crimes. This was one of the issues which came out during [01/18] PRV with the Anti-Balaka after the conflict. I learnt that this issue caused trouble amongst the Anti-Balaka themselves and some even got killed because of this, but I do not know who. I do not know names of the Anti-Balaka who participated in the training.

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Enfants Sans Frontiers (ESF) - Children in Anti-Balaka Movement

33. During the conflict an NGO called Enfants Sans Frontiers (ESF) worked with children who were involved with armed groups. The NGO is run by a national coordinator, Brice Kevin KAKPAYEN, who is a lawyer. [01/18] PRV [01/18] PRV [01/18] PRV I first learned about children in Anti-Balaka movement [01/18] PRV [01/18] PRV that there were children who were still of school going age in the group. They first wrote [01/18] PRV informing it and detailing the activities they carried out with UNICEF regarding these children. This correspondence should still be in the [01/18] PRV as this was happening [01/18] PRV to take the children out of the armed group and reinstate them again in civil society.

34. At this time ESF, which had previously submitted a proposal and received funding for it from UNICEF, had already drawn their action plan. They had already identified the children and assessed them but the [01/18] PRV was not involved at this initial stage. I do not know how the children were identified and assessed. As soon as the [01/18] PRV came to know about the project, the head of Social Services in LOBAYE, André Richard KONGAYE was instructed to work with ESF. He died about two years ago in MBAIKI in a road accident.

35. [01/18] PRV some of the children in the Anti-Balaka came from as far as BRIA and BATANGAFO. ESF drew up a list of all the children and [01/18] PRV had a copy of it. [01/18] PRV some of children joined the group from the provinces when they heard that Anti-Balaka were going to BANGUI. But when they got to BANGUI, they did not have any means. So they committed crimes to get food and they were the most dangerous. I also heard that others were forced into the group and I will talk about this later in my statement. It was common knowledge that the armed groups committed many crimes and those children were among those groups and involved in those crimes as well.

Demobilisation Meeting in PISSA

36. About [01/18] PRV [01/18] PRV [01/18] PRV [01/18] PRV We were supposed to meet YEKATOM, the leader of the Anti-Balaka [01/18] PRV [01/18] PRV I saw some children there and I started chatting and teasing them in order to gain their trust.

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37. [01/18] PRV The following were present at that meeting: [01/18] PRV [01/18] PRV from ESF, some local authorities of PISSA such as the mayor, a head teacher, a representative of the gendarmerie, some local chiefs and others. I cannot remember any of their names. We explained to YEKATOM what the project was about and that we wanted to demobilise children under the age of 18 out of the armed group. We also explained to him the importance of getting the children out of the movement and the benefit of the process and what would happen to the children, which he understood. [01/18] PRV YEKATOM was contacting ESF [01/18] PRV as they were costing him a lot of money. He wanted to abandon the children at some point but some of them had nowhere to go. He was willing to hand over the children but it was difficult to convince him to sign an agreement as he had previously made and probably signed an agreement with UNICEF. I assume this as it would have been the usual procedure for such a project and I think that if there was no previous written agreement, UNICEF would not have funded the project in the first place. [01/18] PRV the children who were under his control even the children who came from BRIA. After long discussions he finally accepted to sign the agreement. At this point, I did not know exactly how many children [01/18] PRV

38. Later in the afternoon of that day, ESF hired about three vehicles and took the children to MBAIKI, [01/18] PRV It is called centre d'écoute d'enfants, [01/18] PRV It is a big building [01/18] PRV [01/18] PRV [01/18] PRV [01/18] PRV

39. [01/18] PRV

40. This second ceremony took place at the centre in MBAIKI. [01/18] PRV [01/18] PRV [01/18] PRV As YEKATOM did not want to attend the ceremony in MBAIKI, an Anti-Balaka delegation from BANGUI led by Legrand NGAYA attended the event. [01/18] PRV [01/18] PRV

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Interaction with the demobilized children

42. During the meeting with YEKATOM, we did not discuss what the children were doing in the Anti-Balaka. During those discussions, he could not and did not tell us the truth and I could tell from his demeanour [01/18] PRV I obtained good people skills. The strategy in [01/18] PRV to deal with someone like YEKATOM is just to convince him to do the right thing. But he was very smart; he did not answer questions directly but answered with another question. So it was up to oneself to deduce and understand what he was actually saying.
43. During the time I stayed in MBAIKI, I had conversations with the children. I had already tried to gain their trust by interacting and teasing them a bit. So after a while, the children came to me themselves and talked to me.
44. I do not have the names of the children I spoke to. Those children would not have talked to me if I had written down their names as the security situation was very difficult. [01/18] PRV
[01/18] PRV
But there were more than 70 children at the centre in total.
45. The age range of the children I spoke to, was between 11 and 17. I cannot remember how many of them were under 15 and it is difficult for me to know all their exact ages. I say the age range was between 11 and 17 because this is what ESF had documented. One of the oldest children in the group I spoke to claimed to be 17 but when I asked him directly, he said he had lied about his age because he wanted to get out of the Anti-Balaka. I would estimate that he was about 24/25 years old. He lied about his real age just to be able to participate in the programme of ESF and UNICEF. ESF knew about this but they let him stay in the programme, I guess to keep from the armed group. ESF had already identified him and I had no say about it. The youngest amongst those children was eleven years old. [01/18] PRV

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46. I did not speak to all children at the same time. You discuss with a group and someone asks a question, you have to see what is behind that question and also see what kind of questions you can ask these children. This is because their upbringing was different from the upbringing of normal children who have never been involved with armed groups. [01/18] PRV

[01/18] PRV

47. The children told me, that some of them were forced to join the Anti-Balaka. Some of the children said they were taken on their way from school or from the farms while with their parents. They were not willingly recruited. I can tell whether the children who were forcibly recruited were under 15 or above. Others joined the group voluntarily, thinking that by joining the group they will become soldiers. But when they arrived, they realised it was different from the military.

48. The children who were taken by force told me that they were severely beaten by those who joined voluntarily. They could not go back to their families because some came from as far as OBO, (Prefecture HAUT-MBOMOU close to the border with Sudan) and then found themselves in MBAIKI.

49. The children told me that there was a clear hierarchy and they were under the authority of YEKATOM's men. The children were well organised and worked as a military organisation. In each group there were leaders and they had ranks such as lieutenant and corporal. These children came from about four different groups of Anti-Balaka in the area, but I do not know where the groups were based. I do not know the leaders of those four groups but I know that YEKATOM was in charge of all the Anti-Balaka groups in LOBAYE. He even came with some of his men during the meeting but I did not take interest to learn who they were.

50. I also learnt about their tasks in the Anti-Balaka. They said when they were tasked to do something they had to walk long distances in the bush. They had to carry loads and they were not given enough food. When they complained, they were told that they were men now. Sometimes, they even did not have enough water to drink. The work they did included car hijacking, armed robbery, going to people's fields to steal crops, raiding villages and stealing goats and chicken for their leaders to eat. They were also used as spies. They would be sent to go and spy and bring information to their leaders. I do not have further information regarding their work as spies. They said that they were sent to do work for the big men to live and the children confided that they themselves suffered a lot. I did not get to know the exact age of children involved in this tasks because I was not interest in their age at the time but what they went through as children. However, their age range like I have already said was between 11 and 17 as it was documented by ESF.

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51. They explained to me that whenever they returned from looting, they had to bring back all looted things to the leaders and if they did not bring enough, they would be punished. When they stole money during their undertakings, they were searched at the end by their superiors and everything was taken from them. Punishment included beatings, denying of food, slave labour and sometimes they were even threatened to be killed. The children even showed me the scars on their backs where they had been beaten by their superiors.
52. I asked the older children what they were doing in the armed groups and they told me they had to carry the weapons of their superiors when they did not use the weapons. The younger ones told me that they were taught to handle guns using sticks by the leaders of their groups. I do not know how long they were trained, where the training took place probably where the groups were based.
53. YEKATOM would visit the various Anti-Balaka camps where the children were from time to time. The children told me that they complained to YEKATOM during such a visit. YEKATOM wanted to improve the situation and instructed his men accordingly, but whenever YEKATOM had left again, the men who had been accused by YEKATOM would beat up the children. The children did not give me any [01/18] PRV members in their groups.

ESF training program for demobilized children in MBAIKI

54.

[01/18] PRV

55. Out of the around 70 children, I learned from ESF that only 12 went back to school, as the others were above the school age. I do not have information on the actual school registration but they would have been registered in the school in MBAIKI as they lived there with their foster families. There is no specific age limit, but because some of them were older, and missed school years, they were not interested to go back to the grade they attended before.

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56. Those who were not interested in going back to school, preferred to be trained so they could have a trade. Some became drivers, cattle breeders, brick layers and they were given a bit of money for settlement. After which they were free to leave MBAIKI and they were supported to move and settle elsewhere. [01/18] PRV

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57.

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Documentation regarding the demobilization project

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58.

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many of the standard documentation for the project was not obtained or kept. Normally the following documentation would be

[01/18] PRV

59. A final report on the project including a complete list of all children who were demobilised from armed groups listed by their Prefectures as well as lists from the training program in MBAIKI.

60.

[01/18] PRV

agreement which was signed by YEKATOM during the ceremony of handover of children. [01/18] PRV

[01/18] PRV

61.

[01/18] PRV

[01/18] PRV

62.

[01/18] PRV

a report which the head of social services in LOBAYE, André-Richard KONGAYE wrote. This report is about a joint mission undertaken by UNICEF, COOPI, ESF and the government in the activities of verification and identification of child soldiers associated with the Anti-Balaka in PISSA from 11 to 13 June 2014. [01/18] PRV

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63. [01/18] PRV a copy of a report titled "Rapport des Activités du Projet de Prise en Charge et de la Réinsertion des Enfants Associés aux Forces des Groupes Armés (AEFGA) de MBaïki" written by André Richard KONGAYE and is attached to my statement as Annex B.

Video CAR-OTP-2068-0586

64. I was shown a video with the registration number [01/18] PRV and asked to make comments about what I can see in the video. I watched the scene up to 00:00:43:45 and I recognise myself, even wearing the [01/18] PRV I have today,

[01/18] PRV

[01/18] PRV YEKATOM signed the agreement I have already talked about. He is the only person who signed the document, because it was him who had to sign the authorisation [01/18] PRV I did not see him read the agreement before he signed during the ceremony but ESF explained the agreement to him before he signed. [01/18] PRV

[01/18] PRV

65. At 00:00:56:12 wearing a blue polo shirt from ESF is the coordinator of ESF, his name is Brice Kevin KAKPAYEN. Also in the video is the local coordinator of ESF Kevin MBORORO is sitting there with the blue ESF polo shirt.
66. The video was shot in PISSA the day the agreement was signed. The location was right next to the gendarmerie.
67. At 00:02:44:25 you can see some of the 66 boys and four girls that were demobilized through YEKATOM's signature of the agreement. I cannot recognise any of the children.

68.

[01/18] PRV

69.

[01/18] PRV

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Photographs at CAR-OTP-2068-0558

70. I was shown a document with the registration number [01/18] PRV and asked to look at the photographs in the document.

71. [01/18] PRV
YEKATOM wearing a red polo shirt. Standing to YEKATOM's left is Kevin KAKPAYEN, who was the one who is speaking in the footage you showed me and who handed over a document to YEKATOM to sign. In the background, you can see the children who had been demobilised on that day. The lady on the left of the photograph holding a laptop is the treasurer of ESF but I do not remember her name. The man on [01/18] PRV mayor of PISSA.

72. At 0561: first photograph on the top left, you can see the town hall of PISSA. [01/18] PRV

[01/18] PRV

among the people. In the big photograph in the middle you can see the children boarding the vehicle to be taken to MBAIKI after the agreement had been signed. On the two photographs at the bottom you can see the vehicle again, the children boarding it and then the vehicle on its way.

73. **[01/18] PRV**

74. **[01/18] PRV**

75. **[01/18] PRV**

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was doing with the Anti-Balaka. I spoke a lot with him. He said when they started the Anti-Balaka they were not organised. He helped them set up action plans because he is more educated than the others. He helped to organise the group and put up structures and rules in place.

77. At 0565 the photograph on the bottom left shows the mayor of MBAIKI who is sitting behind the desk and talking to staff of ESF. I cannot remember his name. This was taken in the town hall of MBAIKI. The photograph on the bottom right shows a meeting with the older boys, meaning above the age of 18 who remained in the Anti-Balaka, some of them wearing military uniform. ESF sensitised them as well.

[01/18] PRV

78. At 0567 you can see Brice Kevin KAKPAYENE, the national coordinator of ESF.

79. **[01/18] PRV**

Document CAR-OTP-2071-0308

80. The investigators showed me a document marked with the registration number **[01/18] PRV** and asked me to comment on it. I see my name on the bottom of the document with a spelling error. I have not seen this document before.

[01/18] PRV

[01/18] PRV

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[01/18] PRV

81. The document is a detailing of all the places the demobilised children came from, meaning all the places where ESF had identified children in Anti-Balaka and the number of children they demobilised from the Anti-Balaka. The document gave the statistics and it was done to document that they had worked with the children on

[01/18] PRV

Without such a document UNICEF would not have funded the project.

ANNEXES

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Annex B:

[01/18] PRV

[01/18] PRV

Closing Procedure

1. 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.
2. The investigators informed me of the protective measures that may apply during and after the investigation and/or trial proceedings.
3. 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.
4. I have given the answers to the questions of my own free will.
5. There has not been any form of coercion, duress, threat, promise or inducement which has influenced my account.
6. 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 French 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:

[01/18] PRV

Dated:

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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 she 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 her statement, as translated by me, are true to the best of her knowledge and recollection and has accordingly signed her signature where indicated.

Signed:

[01/18] PRV

Dated:

[01/18] PRV

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[01/18] PRV

[01/18] PRV

[01/18] PRV

