

INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL COURT
OFFICE OF THE PROSECUTOR

WITNESS STATEMENT

WITNESS INFORMATION:

Last Name: MOKPEM BIONLI

Gender: Male

First Name: Jacob

Father's Name: [01/18] PRV

Other names used: "COB"

Mother's Name: [01/18] PRV

Place of Birth: BANGUI

Passport number: [01/18] PRV of [01/18] PRV

Valid until [01/18] PRV

Date of Birth/Age [01/18] PRV

Nationality(s): Central African

Ethnicity: Gbaya

Religion: Christian

Language(s) Spoken: French and Sango

Language(s) Written: French and Sango

Language(s) Used in Interview: English - French

Occupation: Former Minister of Tourism and Communication Advisor to Patrice
NGAISSONA

Place of Interview: BANGUI (CAR)

[01/18] PRV

Witness statement of Jacob MOKPEM

[01/18] PRV

[01/18] PRV

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[01/18] PRV

CAR-OTP-2110-0048



Names of all persons present during interview: [01/18] PRV and [01/18] PRV
(Investigators); [01/18] PRV (Interpreter) and Jacob MOKPEM (Witness)

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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 she 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 AFRICA REPUBLIC (CAR) from 01 August 2012 to present. I was informed that the OTP is contacting me because they believe I may have information relevant for establishing the truth.
4. I agreed that the interview would be conducted in English and 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 have given the investigators a copy of my curriculum vitae to provide background information on my personal and professional background. It is marked as **Annex 1**. I was born in BOY-RABE and lived there. Even when I travelled away for studies, I often came back to BOY-RABE. [01/18] PRV

Educational background and Relationship with Francois BOZIZE

12. The neighbourhood of BOY-RABE was a stronghold of BOZIZE. BOZIZE was born in LIBREVILLE in GABON and raised there. He came to continue his studies in BANGUI at N'dress school, currently called N'dress 1. We went to school together and we did sports together. Later on his father took him to BOSSANGO (OUHAM Province). We had established a strong friendship by then. BOZIZE then joined the school for Officers created by BOKASA in BOUAR. It was a Military training school and he came out as a Lieutenant. I left BANGUI and went to join my older brother [01/18] PRV where he was a teacher then I continued to college in BOSSANGO. I again met BOZIZE in this school and this is where our friendship was consolidated. BOZIZE is two years older than me so he was two grades ahead of me.
13. A year after joining the school, in the sixth grade, I had to return to BANGUI and went to the BOKASSA College, now called Lycée des Martyrs. I then went on to Lycée Boganda and completed in 1970. After this, I went to TUNISIA for a teacher training course in TUNIS for three years. I returned in 1973 in BANGUI and taught for three years. I wanted to further my education so I requested to go to FRANCE, where I studied Sociology. I had to return to BANGUI because I had lost a younger brother who was the one who had been looking after the family. At this same time BOZIZE was working with BOKASSA. BOKASSA basically promoted BOZIZE. He promoted BOZIZE to the position of General because BOZIZE had the temerity to slap a French man who had disrespected BOKASSA.
14. While studying in FRANCE, I often returned to BANGUI and this is how I maintained my relationship with BOZIZE. BOZIZE's nickname was "Kifi" and he would call me "Yam".

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Background to the events in CAR prior to 05 December 2013 Attack

15. Taking into consideration the scope of your investigation that you explained to me at the beginning of my interview I will then talk about events from when DJOTODIA came into power on 24 March 2013. We were well aware of things prior to that in 2012 that the rebels were coming in BANGUI from the North of the CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC. But before speaking about the Seleka arrival I would like to make a brief recall of the events that took place in my country.
16. In Sept 1979, President BOKASSA was ousted by the French allegedly for killing a lot of children. The French then brought DACKO on a flight under the operation called "Baraccuda" to be the next President. This was actually the second time that DACKO was being brought back as President.

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to organise the coup. On 15 March 2003, BOZIZE started the coup and took over from PATASSE. He remained in power for 10 years and was kicked out of power on 24 March 2013 by DJOTODIA with the Seleka.

Arrival of the Seleka

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27. BOZIZE did not listen to his inner circle while he was in power. We could hear what was brewing up.
28. The money that had been mobilized is what was used to finance the Seleka. The Seleka organised themselves to overthrow BOZIZE. They were manipulated to believe that BOZIZE did not like Muslims so they had to get rid of him. The Seleka were Muslims coming from CHAD, NIGER, SUDAN and NIGERIA.
29. The Seleka arrived from the Far East of the country killing and massacring as they made their way to BANGUI. There were so many Seleka, I cannot tell how many they were. I was born in BOY-RABE [01/18] PRV The Seleka came to BANGUI from PK13 and installed themselves in BOY-RABE. The Seleka had maps of the town to see where the important people were located. However a lot of these important people had already left, including NGAISSONA who had already got wind of the arrival of the Seleka. NGAISSONA himself went to FRANCE. NGAISSONA left way before the arrival of the Seleka. Whether, he had already received a warning of the Seleka arrival, I do not know.
30. I got a call that NGAISSONA was already in FRANCE. NGAISSONA had a business in CAMEROON and would often go there and also he owned a flat in PARIS (FRANCE). All his family were already there. BOZIZE fled to CAMEROON and remained there with his team.
31. The Seleka would attack based on appearances. They would attack randomly anyone they thought to be bad. They would start by beating the person. For instance, if you had a very short haircut, they would conclude you were a soldier. They would take anybody in the street, lock them in their cars and take them away.
32. When NGAISSONA heard that the Seleka had taken over, he came back from FRANCE and went to CAMEROON and met with BOZIZE. BOZIZE was in CAMEROON with one of his sons Franklin, an advisor, now deceased and many other people. They started organising themselves in CAMEROON.

Emergence of the Anti-Balaka

33. The youths in CAR having been subjugated by the Seleka started organising themselves. These youths were from BOZOU, BOSSANGO, BOUCA and BATANGAFO. They formed a resistance and this is the group that came to be called the Anti-Balaka. This group looked at traditional ways to fight. They got amulets

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from the traditional elders. The group was traditionally referred to as "Anti-balle – AK". The sorcerers gave them the amulets. This is how the resistance started. The young people respected the traditional rites. The resistance worked very well if they respected these rites.

34. Gradually, they started organising themselves to come to BANGUI on foot through the bush, walking up to 300 kilometres, some came from across the River from ZONGO. The people from ZONGO have the same traditional practices and when they got the messages of the resistance, they started joining. The rest of us who had remained in BOY-RABE were in contact with the people coming from BOZOUUM and the Provinces. When I say the rest of us in BOY-RABE, I'm referring to people

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35. The people from the Provinces arrived first and information was given to the people from across the River OUBANGI to join. The leaders of the youth from the Provinces were two brothers with the last name of NDANGBA from BOSSANGO. The younger of the two brothers was a soldier. There was also a man called Yvon KONATE a FACA soldier who was close to BOZIZE. He is from BANGUI but he had gone to BOSSANGO. There were also people from OMBELLA-M'POKO going towards LOBAYE who were from the forest area.

36. "RAMBO" who is currently in The Hague was the one who led the group from OMBELLA-M'POKO. [01/18] PRV

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The leader of the resistance in BOUCA was DJIM. BATANGAFO must have been led by ANDJILO. The real Anti-Balaka were the ones who formed this resistance.

37. In the meantime, the Seleka had given weapons to some young people and these young people when they saw the tide turn and realised the number of the Anti-Balaka, they joined the various Anti-Balaka groups and these are the young people who committed some crimes. When the real Anti-Balaka realised this, as soon as these young people were caught, they were killed immediately. This was because their crimes were against the Anti-Balaka rites and the resistance was to defend the country not to kill. Some of these young people had become executioners and this did not please the real Anti-Balaka.

38. NGAISSONA was still in CAMEROON at this time. NGAISSONA was informed of the resistance and the movement of the resistance from the Provinces to BANGUI. He was with BOZIZE and they were kept informed and he told them not to commit crimes because they had already heard that some crimes were being committed.

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NGAISSONA and BOZIZE were informed by phone. They had contacts with a lot of people still living in BANGUI. I did not recall them however Legrand NGAYA with whom I was most of the time often called NGAISSONA. NGAISSONA was also a businessman so he had his own way of getting information.

39. From time to time to help the young people from the Provinces, NGAISSONA would send money to NGAYA from CAMEROON. [01/18] PRV

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[01/18] PRV Sometimes it was 200,000 to 300,000 CFA francs. The money would be sent by Western Union or Express Union. The group in CAMEROON decided that these people from the Provinces should not be left alone. NGAYA would distribute the money and would call ANDJILO who had come from the Provinces and give him the money telling him that it was from NGAISSONA to assist them.

40. NGAISSONA was chosen to lead these youths and came to BANGUI in 2014. I believe he was chosen because he was a businessman and had the means. He came to BANGUI to restore order. There was an upheaval which had already been started by the fake Anti-Balaka. Once he came, order was restored because he was able to organise the youth.

41. At the beginning of December 2013, I was contacted and told that two journalists wanted to meet me. At this time, [01/18] PRV Emotion was behind the second hill of BOY-RABE where the group from ZONGO had camped to organise themselves to attack the Seleka. I do not hide the fact that I was in regular contact with Emotion. [01/18] PRV

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42. On 03 December 2013, [01/18] PRV my nephew who [01/18] PRV told me that a commander called [01/18] PRV had given my name to two French journalists because [01/18] PRV knew that I was in regular contact with the Anti-Balaka and they could easily get in contact with me through [01/18] PRV [01/18] PRV [01/18] PRV When he told me this I took the risk and went to the neighbourhood of FOUH to meet with these journalists in a small cafeteria at around 7pm.

43. One of the journalists was Camille LEPAGE, subsequently killed and William (FNU). They wanted to know about the Anti-Balaka. I asked them how I could trust that they would not betray us and they showed me their cards. We chatted for about 45 minutes. I told them that they had gained my trust and we could meet the next morning. The next morning they came at about 5am. We took the path on foot towards the hills. We passed the first hill and at the second hill, I called Emotion. I had already informed him the night before. He told me that when we arrived, we

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would meet a group but we were not to speak to them. These were the outposts and were there for security purposes. When we passed them, they pretended to be working with machete. I greeted them each time and they would wink at me to acknowledge that they understood.

44. We walked until we arrived to Emotion. He was with another soldier whose nickname was [REDACTED] [01/18] PRV [REDACTED] We chatted with them easily. Emotion then sent for 12 Anti-Balaka who were wearing amulets and carrying machetes because the journalists wanted to take photographs with them. Camille and William had brought pharmaceuticals and some money and gave these to Emotion. I do not know how much money they brought. We remained chatting for about two hours. The journalists asked a lot of questions; some were answered and others that revealed operational secrets were not answered. I still see their faces up to this moment especially Camille. We finished and left. I went back to my hiding place and I never saw them again.
45. About 2 or 3 weeks later, I heard that Camille LEPAGE had been killed as she continued her investigation along BABOUA.

Organisation of the resistance in CAMEROON

46. There had been assaults and attacks by the Seleka on the people. NGAISSONA came to CAMEROON from FRANCE. BOZIZE was also there, Captain GOUNDEMO *aka* GBANGOUMA and Capt Eugene NGAIKOSSET. These were the people behind the organisation of the resistance in CAMEROON. They were military people. Had I been in their shoes, I would have done the same. I would have organised the resistance. They chose NGAISSONA to come to BANGUI to organise the youth. A meeting was held by BOZIZE, NGAISSONA, GOUNDEMO, Lt. KONATE, NGAIKOSSET and other people from BOZIZE's security detail and they chose NGAISSONA to organise the youth in order to avoid disorder. NGAISSONA had the financial means so he was chosen to organise the youth. NGAISSONA had already been sending money to NGAYA and NGAYA would give it to ANDJILO to distribute to the youth to assist in the resistance.
47. Another person who was also in ZONGO was Lt. HERVE (FNU). I spoke to MOKOM via Emotion. When I spoke to him I often asked what MOKOM was doing in preparation to stop the carnage. To MOKOM, I was a civilian so he would not give me their military strategy. At the time I was in BANGUI and Emotion was physically together with MOKOM in ZONGO so MOKOM would talk to Emotion and tell him their military strategy even though Emotion was a civilian.
48. Later on Lt HERVE revealed the military strategy to Emotion. I believe that he did not have a lot of trust in me and that is why he did not reveal the military strategy.

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Later on, Emotion told Lt HERVE that he had no reason not to trust me because I was reliable and giving them reliable information about the actions and locations of the Seleka. [01/18] PRV

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49. The attack of 05 December had to take place because there had been bloodshed and it was to defend ourselves.

Acquisition of Weapons

50. The Resistance had a strategy in place to acquire weapons. The strategy to acquire weapons was to attack and neutralise the Seleka. For instance in BOY-RABE, there was an ambush that was set by the youth to trap the Seleka and take their weapons but not to kill them. This same strategy was also applied in other areas. The Anti-Balaka coming from the Provinces set up checkpoints in all the villages and would use these checkpoints to attack the Seleka and take their weapons. ANDJILO was the pioneer of this strategy and it started in BOUCA. ANDJILO went as far as acquiring weapons which had been brought by the Seleka from CHAD. He got a heavy weapon which was transported on a 4x4 vehicle. This weapon has not been recovered up to this day. These weapons were in the hands of the fighters. They were not kept in a specific location. Lt HERVE was a specialist in heavy weapons. He had some weapons but I do not know where he kept them.
51. When I went to the Hill to meet Emotion with the journalists, there were so many fighters more than four thousand. I saw that they were armed with sticks, machetes and guns. They needed weapons to defend themselves; however, not all of them had weapons. When I went to the hill there were some who did not know me and they were getting jittery but I found a way to humour them and they recognised me as the man whom they had heard mentioned. I told them to avoid violence. To date some of them visit me and tell me that I am very wise man and I tell them, "look at how old I am".

05 December 2013 Attack

52. I was not informed on 04 December 2013, when we came down from the hill that there was going to be an attack. On 05 December at about 04:30am, I got a call from NGAYA who was in BOY-RABE telling me that the Anti-Balaka were coming down. I told him that I had been with them the day before and I had not been told about the attack. The Anti-Balaka came down past the Lycée BOGANDA. I heard that they were coming down the hill armed with sticks and machete. I left my hiding place and went to BOY-RABE.

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53. One Anti-Balaka team went past Lycée BOGANDA and another through BOY-RABE to trap the Seleka. We lost a lot of young people but the Seleka also lost a lot of people because they had been taken by surprise. The targets of the Anti-Balaka attack were the Seleka. NOUREDDINE had a place which had containers and the Seleka would get people, take them to these containers, to torture and kill them. This was the first target of the Anti-Balaka. The Anti-Balaka killed a lot of Seleka in this area. The containers used to be kept behind the current offices of Air FRANCE. There is a path there leading towards the hill.
54. There were then reprisal attacks by the Seleka against the Anti-Balaka and they killed about 20 Anti-Balaka. They were not buried but thrown into a ravine. This was a real turning point.
55. CAMP DE ROUX was also targeted during the attack because DJOTODIA used to go there regularly with his elements. There is a water tower close to where the President currently stays. They attacked CAMP DE ROUX from the top of that water tower because they wanted to destroy the place. The attack on CAMP DE ROUX was led by NGAIKOESSET and Lt HERVE.
56. The crowd that attacked the containers were all the Anti-Balaka who were behind the Hill. The attackers were led by Emotion and a close person to BOZIZE who died during the attack. This green Beret's first name was [01/18] PRV He looked like [01/18] PRV tall and strong
57. The CAMP DE ROUX and the container place were the two main targets. The Anti-Balaka also wanted to take over the Presidential Palace but this did not happen because the reaction of DJOTODIA and NOUREDDINE was very fast.
58. The intention or the motive of the attack was to get rid of DJOTODIA and his people and bring BOZIZE back. I cannot tell you whether BOZIZE was aware of this. This was a military affair so people like NGAIKOESSET were the ones aware of this.
59. What I saw in BOY-RABE given the reprisals that had been carried out, the youth not Anti-Balaka organised themselves and attacked a Seleka convoy because there had been pillaging of housing targeted at notables like NGAISSONA. The Seleka went to his house and pillaged his house. As I told you, NGAISSONA was a businessman and had a huge warehouse containing goods from all over. The Seleka pillaged this warehouse for a week. The other person whose house was pillaged was Obed NAMSIO. He is currently the Chief of Staff to President TOUADERA. GBANGOUMA's house was also pillaged.

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60. I witnessed the youth attack a Seleka convoy in BOY-RABE. They killed four Seleka elements by stoning them from the vehicle. The four were killed because they had come away from the convoy to pillage and that is how they were attacked by the youth. You could not stop the zeal in these youths.
61. Civilians were also killed in BANGUI. The Anti-Balaka targeted anyone they saw wearing a long *boubou* because that identified the person as a Muslim. Anyone found wearing a *boubou* was systematically attacked. In BOY-RABE all the Muslims had fled because weapons had been found in their shops. Not all the Muslims had shops but it was the big shopkeepers who had weapons. The Muslims were identified by their servant girls who told the Anti-Balaka where the weapons were kept by the Muslims. This is the same information that was given to the UN Congolese contingency that later came to search for weapons in BOY-RABE. They searched for the weapons and protected the Muslims because had the UN Congolese contingency left before the departure of the Muslims, there would have been carnage.
62. In MISKINE, the Anti-Balaka razed the mosque to the ground. The first mosque to be targeted was the one of NOURREDINE's father. The Anti-Balaka then started destroying all the Muslim buildings. Not only were the houses destroyed but people were also killed.
63. In PK5 area which was a Seleka, Muslim base, the Seleka attacked the Christians. We got this information from the Christians who lived amongst the Muslims in PK5. They would call and tell us.
64. In BOEING, the Anti-Balaka were led by Sebastien WENEZOU and others whose names I cannot remember. I do not know the details of what happened in BOEING.

Appointment as Anti-Balaka Communications Advisor

65. I joined the Anti-Balaka as Communication Advisor a month after NGAISSONA arrived. I run a Newspaper called "Le Scorpion". As I told you, I used to write a lot of articles about the actions of DJOTODIA and I wrote without fear. When NGAISSONA came, he needed someone who knew about communication and the media. I was also there to guide and channel the Spokesperson of the Anti-Balaka who was Emotion. Emotion had to be guided so that when he went on the radio he did not use violent and virulent language like what happened at Radio 1000 Hills in Rwanda because that Radio Station just added fuel to the fire because it stirred up the violence. Also, when NGAISSONA went on the radio I guided him to use the right language to attract people to him.

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66. One day NGAISSONA sent someone to me because he used to read my articles. He asked me to go and see him. There was a group called the National Coordination for the Anti-Balaka who nominated me to be the Communication Advisor. From then on, I would draft the media messages. Prior to the Anti-Balaka arriving I was Secretary General of Collectif des Habitants du 4e Arrondissement. The people in the 4th Arrondissement were the chefs de groupes, chefs de Quartiers; there were 25 leaders in this group. The 4th Arrondissement had been targeted and we wrote an open letter to DJOTODIA.
67. The Investigators asked me if I have an archive of these communications of the National Coordination. I have provided copies of these archives to the Investigators. I have signed them and they are marked as Annex 2 to 36.
68. I was the main Advisor but I used to meet with NGAYA. I had to be in contact with people who are intelligent and could write very well. I still hold this position to date.
69. As Advisor, I had elements in the Provinces. I would receive calls and send replies to calm the situation. These calls were from the Com-Zones.
70. The National Coordination was regularly informed of what was happening in the Provinces. The people informed were NGAISSONA, me, and the Chief of Staff of the Anti-Balaka movement who is Olivier FEISSONA by phone. FEISSONA is a Sergeant in FACA. He is still the Chief of staff. If NGAISSONA wasn't in BANGUI and we were informed of something, we would tell him and he would advise on what needed to be done because NGAISSONA moved a lot. He moved a lot because above all he was a businessman.
71. The reported incidents were from Provinces of OUHAM, OUHAM-PENDE, MAMBERE-KADEI, NANA-MAMBERE and NANA-GRIBIZI whose capital is KAGA-BANDORO. The capital of OUHAM is BOSSANGO. The other towns are; BOUCA, BATANGAFO, NANA-BAKASSA, MARKOUNDA and KOUKI. In OUHAM-PENDE the towns are BOZOUM, PAWA, BOKARANGA, KOUI and NGAOUNDAYE. In MAMBERE-KADEI, the capital is BERBERATI and the others towns are; CARNOT, GAMBOULA and GADZI. In NANA-MAMBERE the towns are; BOUAR, BAORO, BABOUA and BELOKO. In NANA-GRIBIZI the capital is KAGA-BANDORO and the towns are MBRES and one other that I forget.
72. The National Co-ordination was informed by phone of all the incidents from these areas and they did whatever they could to calm things down but the thing is that it was the people in that area who felt the impact of what was happening.

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73. In the OUAKA Region, the capital is BAMBARI and the others towns are KOUANGO and IPPY. The Com-Zones were joined by the fake Anti-Balaka. The Com-Zones would report on phone to me and I would inform the National Coordination. If there was no immediate danger, I would advise them on what to do to calm things down. If it was something more serious like use of weapons, I would involve NGAISSONA, the Head of Operations and the Chief of Staff. The Head of Operations is Dieudonné NDOMATE who is the Uncle of ANDJILO.
74. I informed NGAISSONA about Anti-Balaka incidents in BAMBARI. There was an Anti-Balaka, now deceased who played a double game. He would operate in the name of the Anti-Balaka but carrying out attacks instructed by Abdoulaye HISSENE from the FPRC. HISSENE would give this Anti-Balaka a lot of money to carry out these ignoble acts in order to tarnish the image of the Anti-Balaka.
75. In BOSSANGO there was DJIM who was a leader of the real Anti-Balaka and he was the one who countered attacks of the Seleka. He used to keep me informed of any incidents in OUHAM Province.
76. The Anti-Balaka leader in BOUAR was NDALE. He was a Com-Zone. In MAMBERE-KADEI area it was Aubin MBOUYA a Com-Zone for CARNOT. He is the one who gave me Bernard MOKOM's phone number. MBOUYA is in BANGUI but has his elements in the Provinces who keep him informed. MBOUYA's number

[01/18] PRV

Incidents in GUEN

77. The investigators asked me if I'm in possession of potential information regarding the incidents that took place in GUEN in 2014.
78. I know GUEN. It is a small town. These people move around a lot. I heard of a lot of killings in this area. In 2014 Aubin MBOUYA was still in GUEN when the killings happened. He told me that the killings happened between the Christians and Muslims. He said that the killings carried out a savage attack against the Muslims and this forced the Muslims to flee. Aubin actually helped some of the Muslims and protected them from being killed. Aubin was the Com-Zone and would move around and in his absence, crimes would be committed.
79. Aubin would report the incidents to the National Coordination but would also protect his back and say he was not around. He told me that he would take these elements who had committed the crimes and punish them harshly. He would hang them by their feet for up to 48 hours with a bit of a break of about 5 minutes but for up to 40 hours. He told me that this tactic worked and would bring the culprits back in line. I automatically informed the National Coordination. I informed the Chief of

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Staff and the Operations Commander but not NGAISSONA directly because he is very sensitive. I would tell NGAISSONA generally that incidents occurred but they had been handled.

80. MBOUYA's number is [01/18] PRV

81. I cannot tell you the number of people killed in GUEN because there was so much going on at the time and there were no specifics in the numbers. I had an Anti-Balaka arrested in BOSSANGOA because of his actions. His nickname was 33-40. I can't remember his real name but he fled because he was going to be brought to BANGUI.

82. It was said that the attacks on Muslims in GUEN were committed by the Anti-Balaka but I cannot tell who from the Anti-Balaka exactly because there was a lot of disorganisation at this time.

83. There were reprisal killings about four months ago in GUEN. There were some Mbororo Peuhls who go about with weapons. They allegedly use it to protect their cattle. Apparently, one Anti-Balaka attacked a group of these Mbororo Peuhls to take a cow perhaps to survive. As a result of this attack, the Peuhls reacted and the Anti-Balaka took the position to defend. There are some Peuhls from SIDIKI's group who come from CAMEROON in BOUAR and BERBERATI. There are others who are from SUDAN under the leadership of Ali DARAS. The Chadian Mbororo Peuhl are under the leadership of Al-KHATIM. Al-KHATIM is the nephew of President DEBY from CHAD. The Mbororo Peuhls are Muslims. They are the ones who bring a lot of cattle to CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC. The National Coordination was informed of this incident by the Com-Zone named NDALE.

84. This incident was prior to NGAISSONA's arrest. NGAISSONA was informed of this incident. People phone me because my phone is always switched on but NGAISSONA is very busy and often difficult to reach on phone so I would inform him.

Distinction between Fake and Real Anti-Balaka

85. The authentic Anti-Balaka are those who created the movement and they respect the traditional "Fetiches". The fake ones are those that do not understand or respect the principles of the traditions and they are the ones who joined after the 05 December 2013 attack. The fake Anti-Balaka are not just the ones who joined after 05 December 2013 but there are also the ones who joined as a means of getting something to help themselves. After the 05 December 2013, BANGUI was completely paralysed.

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86. When the fake Anti-Balaka carried out any actions, the real Anti-Balaka would automatically reprimand their actions. Although the two Anti-Balaka were together and the real Anti-Balaka believed the fake ones were there to help them, but when the fake ones committed bad acts, they were reprimanded. They were arrested and sent to the Gendarmerie on behalf of the National Coordination. The arrests were done by Lt HERVE and GBANGOUMA. Among the fake Anti-Balaka, there were 'specialists' who would go to steal people's belongings.
87. Some of these fake Anti-Baraka are still in prison to date at NGARAGBA. I can get for you the list of the police team that used to arrest the fake Anti-Balaka.
88. The fake Anti-Balaka stole things from people in BOY-RABE. They would go to MISKINE, COMBATTANTS and GOBONGO to set up hold-ups. There was a Sergeant called Panfil YAKOTA who was assaulted so many times that one day he took his gun and shot the robbers dead. At this time the Muslims had already left. I do not know of the fake Anti-Balaka attacking Muslims at this time. When the real Anti-Balaka carried out attacks on Muslims, it was in retaliation to attacks against Christians in MISKINE and the 5e Arrondissement.
89. The special Unit was set up by the National Coordination to neutralise the fake Anti-Balaka who were carrying out the hold-ups. This Unit did not have any particular name. The fake Anti-Balaka were generally unarmed except the ones who had come in contact with the Seleka. When they were arrested and found with arms, the arms were immediately taken away. The arms like machetes, batons, and guns were taken by the National Coordination and stored in a warehouse in BOY-RABE. The person in charge of the warehouse was GBANGOUMA. GBAGOUMA is a very brave soldier.

Logistical and Financial Support to the Anti-Balaka movement

90. About 80% of the weapons that the Anti-Balaka had were handmade by them. They would take hunting ammunition, melt them down to make pellet shaped bullets. The modern weapons were taken during attacks on the other side against the Seleka. I personally bought ammunition from these melted ammunition. I did not use them but I bought the ammunition for our fighters. I bought these ammunitions after 2014. I cannot say whether the bullets were used or not.
91. I would buy a box of 25 bullet cartridges at 17,000 CFA francs each. I sometimes bought 10 boxes. I can't say how many boxes in total because several groups were asking for ammunition.
92. The investigators asked me why I purchased these ammunitions. They also asked if I personally used these ammunition.

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93. I did not buy these ammunitions with the intention to kill but purely to provide protection and to prevent any attack from the Seleka. Most of the bullets that were purchased found their way into OUHAM and OUHAM-PENDE and you will see that when you go to these areas, they are well protected. The reason I say that OUHAM and OUHAM-PENDE are well protected is because the Mbororo Peuhls arrive with their cattle and they are well armed. They leave their cattle to graze in the fields and destroy the crops of the Anti- Balaka farmers but with the ammunitions, the Anti-Balaka were able to protect their farms.
94. Each person who could make a financial contribution to feed the fighters did so. I contributed, NGAISSONA did, others with goodwill and with the means also contributed. Each Com-Zone had an area of responsibility and would receive money every week to feed the fighters. The money was distributed by the Treasurer of the National Coordination. I cannot give you that name. The money was especially given to the Com-Zones in BANGUI because the ones in the Provinces managed to an extent from the small trades. The Com-Zones in BANGUI required more logistical support.
95. When the Com-Zones wanted support, they sent their request to the National Coordination lead committee. There were five people in this committee; me, the Chief of Operations and three others whose names I cannot give you.
96. I got requests for financial support from the Com-Zones in BAMBARI and KAGA-BANDORO. The Com-Zone in KAGA-BANDORO was Gabriel MASSENGE and the Com-Zone in BAMBARI was WENSESLAS *aka* WAKI.
97. Each Com-Zone found a way of acquiring a phone to communicate with us. However one time, I gave a phone to Gabriel MASSENGE because his phone was not working. He was in BANGUI to campaign as a Member of Parliament so I gave him a phone. We had to find a way to neutralise the Seleka who had come in great numbers with a lot of weapons. Unfortunately, some youths were made to attack and killed people. There was an 18 year old young man who became nicknamed "*chien méchant*". He ate human flesh because he had seen his parents, brothers and 2 sisters get killed. I can say that he had become mad. He was the first to eat flesh the flesh of a Seleka.
98. The National Coordination had badges made for the Anti-Balaka. They were then distributed from NGAISSONA's house. Each person was called to NGAISSONA's house and their identity verified. The badges were free and each individual had to give a passport photo. Once their identity was verified, they were issued a badge. More than five thousand badges were issued. The badges were created on a computer by OROFEI, saved on a USB stick and taken for printing. Once printed,

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they were signed by NGAISSONA and then issued. OROFEI is currently in FRANCE. OROFEI had gone to ITALY at SAINT-EGIDI for a meeting with the Chief of Operations and on the second visit deserted and went into exile to FRANCE. As an Advisor I also got a badge. I do not know whether NGAISSONA had a badge.

99. After the BRAZAVILLE Forum in 2015, the condition was put into place for the Anti-Baraka to form a political party and they formed a party called the PCUD (Parti Centrafricain pour l'Unité et le Développement). The President of this party is NGAISSONA. I am an Advisor to the Party.

Activities and Meetings of the National Coordination

100. The meetings of the National Co-ordination were usually held monthly but there could also be extraordinary meetings when the situation required. For instance if there was a dysfunction in the National Coordination or a request came from the Com-Zones. NGAISSONA could also trigger an extraordinary meeting. An extraordinary meeting was also called if there were incidents when the Anti-Balaka went off track. Most of the meetings were held at Hotel AZIMUTH. It is opposite the Prime Minister's office in BANGUI. Sometimes it was at the compound of NGAISSONA's house at BOY-RABE. Some of the meetings with the Com-Zones or smaller groups were held at my house. I regularly attended these meetings.
101. Two Com-Zones from each Province attended the meetings and they would disseminate the results of the meeting to their Provinces. The National Coordination always insisted for calm and vigilance and to avoid confrontation. The Com-Zones were paid for accommodation, transport and feeding when they attended the meetings. NGAISSONA suffered a lot because he had to spend a lot of money to make the payments. To me NGAISSONA is a fighter but in the good sense, he wanted calm so to maintain this, he spent a lot of money.
102. The Secretary General was responsible for drafting the reports and I was there to review and add in missing information. I used to record the meetings on my dicta phone and write up the reports and mention that I was the meeting secretary.
103. People listened to NGAISSONA and had it not been for him, the whole country would have burnt down. I only saw him really lose his temper one time during the SAMBA-PANZA transition when he saw SAMBA-PANZA giving preference to the Seleka. Mahamat KHAMOUN who is member of the Seleka was the Prime Minister of the Transition.
104. On this day BANGUI became paralysed and under lock down. The following day Samba-PANZA requested a meeting with us. The people who attended this

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meeting with President SAMBA-PANZA and her team were I, Alfred Legrand NGAYA, ZILABO and KOKATE. During the meeting, we demanded to be treated equally as the Seleka. We demanded for the resignation of KHAMOUN but we reached an understanding and withdrew the demand for KHAMOUN's resignation. Finally we reached an understanding and removed the conditions that had put the city under lockdown and things normalised in BANGUI.

105. One of the contentions we had was that the Anti-Balaka were being systematically arrested for minor issues whereas the Seleka were not being arrested.

Reaction of the National Coordination to Incident Reports

106. When the National Coordination received reports of incidents from the Provinces, they would investigate the cause of the incident and then take action. If they found out that the Anti-Balaka provoked the attack, a small team of five led by the Chief of Operations, the Chief of Staff and two or three influential Com-Zones would handle the matter.

107. I did get some stories that there was a fight between the Peuhls and some Christians. The Christians attacked the Peuhls who they perceived to be Muslims. This is exactly what happened in BOSSANGO and ZERE 25 kilometres from BOUCA because when the Seleka arrived, the Muslims immediately associated with them. To date there are no Muslims in BOSSANGO because the native population could not understand how the Muslims with whom they had lived with could turn against them and support the Seleka.

Arrest of Anti-Balaka Leaders

108. I was the first to be arrested from my house beginning of 2015 in February and taken to NGARAGBA prison. 10 other people were also arrested. I was arrested for being the most influential Anti-Balaka. The person who facilitated the arrest was a certain Cyprien (FNU), he is currently the Minister of Environment's Aide de Camp.

109. The other 10 who were arrested were NDOMATE, Lt HERVE, KONATE, MOKPEM aka *Apache*, FEIDANGAMOKOI deceased, SAMY (FNU), a Gendarme and the other two were FACA soldiers whose names I cannot remember.

110. We were arrested because the Prime Minister of SAMBA-PANZA was a Seleka, I mean KHAMOUN and we were seen as the backbone of the Anti-Balaka who had to be neutralised. I lived [01/18] PRV [01/18] PRV and could see everything that was going on during the arrest. There was an attempted trial but it did not proceed. All the judges refused to hold the trial because they

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could not see a motive for the arrests. The Prosecutor GRESENGUET also refused to prosecute the case.

111. When we were arrested we were taken to CAMP MPOKO near the airport and we were kept there for 24 hours under the Sangaris. While in M'POKO we met General LAPO and BOZIZE's own Doctor named FEIKOUMO whose property had been pillaged and were under protection. I was in prison for 2-3 weeks.
112. While waiting for the trial to start, I suggested that we get a Lawyer. His first name was Jacob. He would appear in Court but no one was there. The Lawyer visited us in prison and told us that nothing was happening in the Court because the prosecutor and the judges were not there. That day, I decided that I was leaving the prison. We were being guarded by the UN Rwandan contingency. I asked the other 10 compatriots who would to join me to leave and they all agreed to leave. I had befriended the Head of the Rwandan contingency so I told him that we were leaving the prison and he could shoot us if he wanted to. He asked me not to cause any violence and I told him that there would be no violence.
113. At about noon, I told my colleagues that it was time to leave. The prison guard tried to stop us and we used force to get the key from him and opened the prison gate and left. I was at the front and Lt HERVE was behind me. The Rwandan contingency did not react. The local Gendarmes pretended to stop us but did not use any force. My sister was waiting for me so I got her phone and called the people in BOY-RABE. We walked past CAMP-KASSAI. A car caught up with us and took us to NGAISSONA's house but he was not at home.
114. We held a small meeting amongst us who had come out of prison. There was a small group of other people who had also came. We dispersed and individually went to our homes. Later that evening we came back and met with NGAISSONA to explain what had happened.
115. The Prison Warden was sacked because of our escape.

Identification of some leaders

116. The investigators asked me if I know the following people and in what context.
117. **Bernard MOKOM**; he was in CAMEROON. When NGAISSONA returned to BANGUI, Bernard MOKOM returned as well. NGAISSONA and Bernard MOKOM lived in the same area in CAMEROON and often saw each other. When Bernard returned to BANGUI he attended the National Coordination meetings. He was just a member of the National Coordination. Bernard MOKOM is the father of Maxime MOKOM and he is a first cousin of BOZIZE. Maxime MOKOM calls BOZIZE Uncle.

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Bernard MOKOM had fled to CAMEROON during the attack. During PATASSE's time when BOZIZE was creating his resistance, I used to frequently be in contact with Bernard MOKOM. Bernard has no position at the moment but during BOZIZE's time, he was a sub-Prefect in GAMBOULA. Bernard's number is

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118. **Roccael MOKOM alias Rocco**; I never met him but I know that he is dead. He was killed at the time when Camille LEPAGE was killed. I don't know what role he had in the National Coordination.
119. **BEINA Vivien**; he is like a son to me. He is now a Com-Zone in BOEING. He is a former compatriot in arms with RAMBO who is now in The Hague in custody.
120. **Levi YAKITE**; he was BOZIZE's Advisor. He went to live in FRANCE but was involved in a road accident and died. We were told that his vehicle had broken down and as he stood next to his vehicle, another vehicle came and hit him. He had been told not to flee to FRANCE but he was stubborn and went. He was told not to go because all the people around BOZIZE are not liked by the French.
121. **Lin BANOUKEPA**; he is the lawyer of BOZIZE. He had no role in the Movement as far as I know. I only heard of him when BOZIZE's defence was mentioned.
122. **Basile MBOMON**; he is a retired soldier and a Com-Zone in an area after BOEING. His area of operation was on the road to MBAIKI after BOEING. He was one of RAMBO's elements. He is part of the Movement.
123. **WENEZOUZI Sebastien**; he was the Deputy Coordinator but he was side-lined because he was a "bling bling" and an unstable person. He was removed as Deputy Coordinator. He had his elements near BOEING.
124. **General TIMANGWA**; he was a regular soldier who was very close to BOZIZE. As far as I know, he was not part of the Movement. He is still in BANGUI as a FACA. To my knowledge he was not an Anti-Balaka.
125. **Gilbert KAMEZOULAI**; he is a FACA. He is in the movement. He operated after BOEING in the area where MBOMON and RAMBO were operating. I never saw him at the National Coordination meetings.
126. **Habib SOUSOU**; he was a Com-Zone and operated in RAMBO's area. He occasionally participated in the Coordination meetings.
127. **Mathurin KOMBO**; he was in the Movement but did not take part in the meetings. He operated in RAMBO's area. We hardly saw him and he didn't

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attend meetings as opposed to Vivien BEINA who attended meetings quite regularly.

128. **Habib BEINA**; he was the younger brother of Vivien but is now deceased. He was in the Anti-Balaka movement.
129. **Chrysostome YAPELE aka chiki-chiki**; he would occasionally attend the meetings and operated in RAMBO's area.
130. **Charles NGREMANGOU**; he is a FACA Commander and Chief of Cabinet of the Army Chief of Staff. He was a very active Com-Zone in GALABADJA and GOBONGO area. He reported to the National Coordination. The National Coordination would always approach him if there were any strategic questions.
131. **Alfred YEKATOM RAMBO**; his group were under the National Coordination. RAMBO often held meetings with the National Coordination until he became a Member of Parliament then we did not see him anymore. He was regularly in touch and close to Karim MECKASSOUA the former President of the National Assembly.
132. He was very active and strategic. He was feared by the Seleka because the Seleka knew that if they attacked, his reaction was immediate. RAMBO saw any attack from the Seleka as a provocation and would respond. I have a clip of YEKATOM. It is a clip showing how he organised himself and his team to prevent any attacks by the Seleka. We got the clip from the Sangaris. The clip shows him in the bush and how he was organising himself and his team. A lot of people supported YEKATOM because he took up the position to defend. He reported everything to the National Coordination. He'd report how they had been attacked and how they responded. He was regularly in touch and close to Karim MECKASSOUA the former President of the National Assembly.
133. **Leopold BARA**; he never took part in our meetings. He is an Anti-Balaka but our meetings didn't interest him. He became a Minister under the Anti-Balaka umbrella during the transitional Government.
134. **Florent KEMA**; he became a Member of Parliament for NANA-BAKASSA II. He was the Com-Zone of BOSSANGO and requested to go to NANA-BAKASSA II. He was very active and protected his population. He regularly reported to the National Coordination.
135. **Severin NDOGUE aka Le Bleu**; he is a Member of Parliament for YALOKÉ. He was a Com-Zone for YALOKÉ. He reported to the National Coordination. As far I know he did not report any incident to the National Coordination. He reported to the National Coordination because of the support he was giving the Anti-Balaka

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because most of the Anti-Balaka are mining artisans and when the Seleka arrived, they destroyed all their tools so he helped to get new tools.

136. **Gervaise YAPENDE aka GERVAIS**; his name was often mentioned but I do not know where he operated. As far as I know, he did not report to the National Coordination. Some of these people would remain at their strongholds and use others to send their requests and reports to the National Coordination.
137. **Barthelemy NAMSSSENMON**; he is an Anti-Balaka element. He reported to the National Coordination.
138. **Anticoche TEYEMBE aka Tex**; he is from BOSSANGOA and he reported to the National Coordination. He was a Com-Zone.
139. **Maxime MOKOM**; he was the deputy coordinator. He was in ZONGO. He is very close to BOZIZE. His father is BOZIZE's younger brother. He wanted BOZIZE to come back to power and this caused a bit of a split because we did not all agree. So, he went to one side and joined the Anti-Balaka MOKOM faction. But he is a good man. The situation changed and people in power wanted to know whether we were in regular contact with BOZIZE so NGAISSONA and I said that we have already turned a leaf and let things be as they are and if BOZIZE was to return then so be it. MOKOM always had political ambitions. He was power hungry. He wanted to be the leader in place of NGAISSONA. In this leadership contest one needed to have the means, which NGAISSONA had and so he won the support of all the Anti-Balaka. MOKOM was the Chief of Operations before NDOMATE.
140. **RINGUI MAI-BANGA Elie Iranove**; I do not know him.
141. **Joachim KOKATE**; he is the epitome of *bling bling*. He was present when Samba PANZA received us during the transition government. He was the political advisor. It was only after the LIBREVILLE talks that he changed sides from Seleka to Anti-Balaka to suit his own interests. I cannot tell you whether he was in Cameroon because he moves a lot. He was a Seleka then changed sides to Anti-Balaka. He always moved around freely and never fled.
142. **Roderigue BANAFEI**; I know a certain Roderigue FARAFEI but not BANAFEI. FARAFEI is dead. He was killed by the Seleka with a bullet to the head. He was an Anti-Balaka Youngman who lived in BOY-RABE. The Seleka element who killed him was a Chadian.
143. **NDOURU**; it is probably a nickname. NDOURU means short or somebody of small stature in Sango. I do not know him.

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144. The Investigators asked me if I know the name of the Com-Zone for BOSSEMPTELE. LE BLEU is the Com-Zone for YALOKÉ but BOSSEMPTELE also falls under his responsibility.

ANNEXES

I have handed over the following documents to Investigators to be annexed to my statement. I have read and signed them and confirm their accuracy.

- CV (Annex 1);
- Le Schema Machiavelique Francais en Faveur des Fossoyeurs de la RCA est en voie de Réalisation; (Annex 2);
- Millieme accusation portée contre les Ex-combattants ANTIBALAKA (Annex 3);
- Un "journaliste braconnier" diabolise les Patriotes Combattants-Résistants ANTIBALAKA (Annex 4);
- Action Populaire pour la Défense de la Patrie (APDP), Lettre d'appel à son Excellence Francois HOLLAND, Président de la République Française (Annex 5);
- Action Populaire pour la Défense de la Patrie (APDP), Lettre ouverte à Messieurs DJOTODIA AM-NONDROKO, TIANGAYE Nicolas (Annex 6);
- Action Populaire Pour la Défense de la Patrie (APDP); DJOTODIA doit dégager, DJOTODIA doit être jugé (Annex 7);
- Action Populaire pour la Défense de la Patrie (APDP); Appel à la conscience nationale, à toutes les filles et tous les fils de CENTRAFRIQUE (Annex 8);
- Action Populaire pour la Défense de la Patrie (APDP); DJOTODIA le putchiste, Président autoproclamé et ses sbires de la Seleka, une veritable peste pour le pays de BOGANDA (Annex 9);
- Action Populaire pour la Défense de la Patrie (APDP); La RCA (BE-AFRICA) sous les verrous des Djihadistes de DJOTODIA et des traîtres du F.A.R.E (Front d'Annulation et de Reprise des élections (Annex 10);
- Lettre ouverte à Faustin-Arhcnage TOUADERA, Président de la République nouvellement élu, Chef de l'Etat (Annex 11);
- Action Pour la Défense de la Patrie (APDP); Le " Cercle Seleka de DJOTODIA, un gaz neuro-toxique pour les "Ange" de CENTRAFRIQUE (Annex 12);
- Encore un complot ourdi à la Présidence de la République pour annuler la validation de la candidature de P-Edouard NGAISSONA aux élections législatives de 2015-2016 (Annex 13);
- Le Schema machiavelique francais en faveur des fossoyeurs de la République est en marche (Annex 14);
- Proposition de projet de creation d'une structure autonome de surveillance du territoire et de renseignements (Annex 15);
- Levy YAKETE accuse TIANGAYE d'avoir introduit des criminels et bandits de grands Chemins en CENTRAFRIQUE (Annex 16);
- Embargo sur les armes en CENTRAFRIQUE reconduit par le Conseil de Sécurité (Annex 17);

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- CENTRAFRIQUE, le Conseil de Sécurité reconduit l'embargo sur les armes jusqu'en 2016 (Annex 18);
- Négociations de NAIROBI: " La Présidente est bien informée et conviée" , Lin BANOUKEPA (Annex 19);
- Entente de Saint'Egidio, Accord politique pour la paix en République Centrafricaine (Annex 20);
- Présidence de la République, coordination DDDR/RSS/RN (Annex 21);
- Coordination générale des Patriotes ex-combattants ANTI-BALAKA, Communiqué de Presse (Annex 22);
- ANTI-BALAKA, compte -rendu de la reunion du 06/09/2014 tenue à l'hôtel AZIMUT (Annex 23);
- Coordination Nationale des operations du mouvement des ex-combattants ANTI-BALAKA, Communiqué de presse 21/12/2015 (Annex 24);
- Communiqué de Presse du 16/12/2015 signé de Le Patriote P.E NGAISSONA (Annex 25);
- Le Groupe loyal des patriotes unis, partisans sincères de Patrice Edouard NGAISSONA, ancien candidat aux élections Présidentielles et législatives de 2015 (Annex 26);
- ANTI-BALAKA, communiqué de presse Numero 06 du 11/02/2014 (Annex 27);
- ANTI-BALAKA déclaration lumineuse de la Conférence de Presse organisée par les combattants Anti-Balaka, le 03/04/2014 (Annex 28);
- Coordination générale des patriotes ex-combattants Anti-Balaka, communiqué de presse du 17/02/2017 signé par le Coordonnateur Général Patrice-Edouard NGAISSONA (Annex 29);
- Coordination générale des patriotes ex-combattants Anti-Balaka, communiqué de presse du 15/02/2017 signé par le Conseiller en communication Jacob MOKPEM, Le porte-parole Beranger Ludovic Igor LAMAKA, Le coordonnateur national des opérations Dieudonné NDOMATE (Annex 30);
- Mouvance des patriotes ex-combattants Anti-Balaka (Coordination générale), communiqué de presse du 11/05/2017 (Annex 31);
- Coordination générale des patriotes ex-combattants Anti-Balaka, communiqué de presse du 15/05/2017 (Annex 32);
- Coordination générale des patriotes ex-combattants Anti-Balaka, MANDAT du 06/07/2017 (Annex 33);
- Coordination générale des patriotes ex-combattants Anti-Balaka, communiqué de presse du 11/08/2017 (Annex 34);
- Parti Centrafricain pour l'Unité et le Développement (PCUD), procès-verbal de l'assemblée générale constitutive relative à la creation l'organisation politique don't denomination citée en entête du 10/12/2014 (Annex 35);
- Parti Centrafricain pour l'Unité et le Développement, les membres du Bureau Provisoire du Parti (Annex 36).

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Closing Procedure

145. 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.
146. 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.
147. I have given the answers to the questions of my own free will.
148. There has not been any form of coercion, duress, threat, promise or inducement which has influenced my account.
149. 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 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.

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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 Jacob MOKPEM 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 Jacob MOKPEM who appeared to have heard and understood my translation of this statement.
5. Jacob MOKPEM 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

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