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TRIAL CHAMBER VI

Before: Judge Miatta Maria Samba, Presiding Judge
Judge Maria del Socorro Flores Liera
Judge Sergio Gerardo Ugalde Gordinez

**SITUATION IN THE CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC II
IN THE CASE OF *PROSECUTOR v. MAHAMAT SAID ABDEL KANI***

Public

Public Redacted Version of “Prosecution’s additional submissions related to the detention and contact restrictions of Mahamat Said Abdel Kani”, ICC-01/14-01/21-236-Conf, dated 4 February 2022

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Document to be notified in accordance with regulation 31 of the *Regulations of the Court* to:

The Office of the Prosecutor

Mr Karim A. A. Khan QC
Mr James Stewart
Mr Eric MacDonald

Counsel for the Defence

Ms Jennifer Naouri
Mr Dov Jacobs

Legal Representatives of the Victims

Legal Representatives of the Applicants

Unrepresented Victims

**Unrepresented Applicants
(Participation/Reparation)**

**The Office of Public Counsel for
Victims**

Ms Sarah Pellet
Ms Caroline Walter

**The Office of Public Counsel for the
Defence**

States Representatives

Amicus Curiae

REGISTRY

Registrar

Mr Peter Lewis

Counsel Support Section

Victims and Witnesses Section

Mr Nigel Verrill

Detention Section

**Victims Participation and Reparations
Section**

Mr Philipp Ambach

Other

I. INTRODUCTION

1. Pursuant to Trial Chamber VI's order of 28 January 2022,¹ the Prosecution hereby provides additional information to supplement its submissions made during the annual detention review hearing of 28 January 2022. In that hearing, the Prosecution requested that the Chamber reject the Defence's request for the interim release of Mahamat Said Abdel Kani ("Mr SAID")² and further requested that the contact restrictions currently imposed on Mr SAID remain in place during the Pre-Trial proceedings ("Request").

II. CONFIDENTIALITY

2. This document is filed confidential pursuant to regulation 23bis(1) of the Regulations of the Court, as it contains information that is subject to the same classification and further contains sensitive information relating to the Prosecution's witnesses and its ongoing focused investigations. A public redacted version of this document will be filed simultaneously.

III. PROCEDURAL HISTORY

3. On 7 January 2019, the Single Judge on behalf of Pre-Trial Chamber II³ issued the 'Warrant of arrest for Mahamat Said Abdel Kani', noting Mr SAID's involvement in the *Front Populaire pour la Renaissance de la Centrafrique* ("FPRC"),⁴ an armed group responsible for violent activities in the Central African Republic ("CAR").

4. [REDACTED].⁵

5. On 24 January 2021, Mr SAID was surrendered to the Court and arrived at the Court's Detention Centre on 25 January 2021.⁶

¹ ICC-01/14-01/21-T-007-CONF-ENG ET, p. 76, lns. 10-16, p.78, lns. 13-19.

² ICC-01/14-01/21-233-Conf.

³ Hereinafter "Single Judge" or "PTC".

⁴ ICC-01/14-01/21-2-US-Exp, para. 26 (public redacted version filed on 17 February 2021 (ICC-01/14-01/21-2-Red2, para. 26)).

⁵ [REDACTED].

⁶ ICC-01/14-01/21-6-US-Exp, paras. 13-27 (confidential redacted, ex parte (only available to the Registry, the Prosecution and the Defence) version filed on 19 February 2021 (ICC-01/14-01/21-6-Conf-Exp-Red);

6. On 29 January 2021, Mr SAID appeared before the Single Judge pursuant to article 60(1) of the Rome Statute (“Statute”) and rule 121(1) of the Rules of Procedure and Evidence (“Rules”).⁷

7. [REDACTED],⁸ [REDACTED].⁹

8. [REDACTED],¹⁰ [REDACTED].¹¹ [REDACTED],¹² [REDACTED].¹³

9. [REDACTED].¹⁴ [REDACTED].¹⁵

10. [REDACTED]. [REDACTED].¹⁶ [REDACTED].¹⁷

11. [REDACTED].¹⁸ [REDACTED],¹⁹ [REDACTED].²⁰

12. On 9 December 2021, the PTC issued the “Decision on the confirmation of charges against Mahamat Said Abdel Kani” (“Confirmation of Charges Decision”).²¹

13. On 11 January 2022, the Trial Chamber VI (“Chamber”), by way of email, informed the Parties and Participants that it was to convene the annual review of the detention of Mr SAID (“Hearing”) in accordance with rule 118(3) of the Rules on 28 January 2022. It further informed the Parties to address the matters of (i) Mr SAID’s detention under article 58(1) of the Statute and (ii) contact restrictions. It further instructed Defence to indicate if it intends to apply for the interim release of Mr SAID pursuant to article 60(2) of the Statute.²²

confidential, lesser redacted, ex parte (only available to the Registry, the Prosecution and the Defence) version filed on 18 March 2021 (ICC-01/14-01/21-6-Conf-Exp-Red2)).

⁷ ICC-01/14-01/21-T-002-ENG.

⁸ [REDACTED].

⁹ [REDACTED].

¹⁰ [REDACTED].

¹¹ [REDACTED].

¹² [REDACTED].

¹³ [REDACTED].

¹⁴ [REDACTED].

¹⁵ [REDACTED].

¹⁶ [REDACTED].

¹⁷ [REDACTED].

¹⁸ [REDACTED].

¹⁹ [REDACTED].

²⁰ [REDACTED].

²¹ ICC-01/14-01/21-218-Conf (public redacted version filed on 9 December 2021 (ICC-01/14-01/21-218-Red)).

²² Email from the Chamber, at 17:15 hours.

14. On 25 January 2022, the Defence filed its “*Demande de mise en liberté provisoire de Mahamat Said Abdel Kani*” (“Interim Release Request”).²³

15. On 28 January 2022, the Hearing was held, during which the Prosecution submitted its oral arguments.²⁴ The Chamber invited the Parties and Participants to submit further written submissions.²⁵ The Prosecution indicated that it would provide additional submissions focussing on the sources relied upon in support of its oral arguments.

IV. SUBMISSIONS

16. The Prosecution requests the Chamber A) to reject the Interim Release Request and B) to extend the contact restrictions currently imposed on Mr SAID during the Pre-Trial proceedings. The Prosecution’s oral submissions and arguments made during the Hearing are hereby incorporated by reference.²⁶

17. In accordance with the Chamber’s instruction,²⁷ the Prosecution hereby provides the sources it relied upon to substantiate its oral arguments. As emphasised in the Hearing, the vast majority of sources have been disclosed to the Defence since at the latest 30 August 2021 or are publicly available. All sources are available in e-Court but for the ones cited below and for which the public weblink is provided.

A. Defence Interim Release Request should be rejected as the detention of Mr SAID *appears necessary* pursuant to article 58(1)(b) of the Statute

1) *Mr SAID’s detention appears necessary to ensure Mr SAID’s appearance at trial (article 58(1)(b)(i))*

18. The Prosecution submits that Mr SAID’s detention appears necessary to ensure his appearance at trial. To substantiate the flight risk, the Prosecution referred to the

²³ ICC-01/14-01/21-233-Conf.

²⁴ ICC-01/14-01/21-T-007-CONF-ENG ET.

²⁵ ICC-01/14-01/21-T-007-CONF-ENG ET, p. 76, lns. 10-16, p. 78, lns. 13-19.

²⁶ ICC-01/14-01/21-T-007-CONF-ENG ET, p. 62, ln. 9 – p. 72, ln. 10.

²⁷ ICC-01/14-01/21-T-007-CONF-ENG ET, p. 76, lns. 10-16, p. 78, lns. 13-19.

Confirmation of Charges Decision,²⁸ in which the PTC confirmed eight charges of War Crimes and Crimes Against Humanity involving torture and unlawful detention of over 40 victims, as an aggravating factor.²⁹

19. In support of the argument that Mr SAID has access to support networks which could also provide the necessary funds and other means to enable him to abscond,³⁰ the Prosecution relies on the following information to show Mr SAID's leadership position in the armed group of the FPRC:

- a. IPIS report entitled "Mapping Conflict Motives: The Central African Republic" dated November 2014 (estimated) ("IPIS Report"), which states that the Seleka was rebranded as the FPRC in August 2014.³¹
- b. FPRC Press Communique dated 2 November 2014, listing Mr SAID as one of the "*Coordination Politique Générale du FPRC*".³²
- c. A media article entitled "*Centrafrique: Des hommes armés empêchent les inscriptions sur la liste électorale*" dated 28 June 2015, reporting Mr SAID's involvement in the FPRC's violent acts to disrupt electoral campaigns in Bangui.³³
- d. "Final report of the Panel of Experts on the Central African Republic extended pursuant to Security Council resolution 2196 (2015)" dated 21 December 2015. Under the sub-heading of "*Front populaire pour la renaissance de la Centrafrique armed militia in Bangui*", Mr SAID is identified as a main military commander in the PK5 neighbourhood.³⁴

²⁸ ICC-01/14-01/21-T-007-CONF-ENG ET, p. 63, ln. 20 – p. 64, ln. 3.

²⁹ ICC-01/14-01/21-218-Conf (public redacted version filed on 9 December 2021 (ICC-01/14-01/21-218-Red)). See also ICC-01/14-01/18-495-Conf-Red2, para. 24.

³⁰ ICC-01/14-01/21-T-007-CONF-ENG ET, p. 64, lns. 8-12, p. 66, lns. 12-17.

³¹ CAR-OTP-2001-5739 at 5751.

³² CAR-OTP-2016-0002 at 0008, entry 29 ("Conseiller en matière de défense de sécurité: M. Mahamat Seid ABDOULGHANI").

³³ CAR-OTP-2020-0234 at 0234.

³⁴ CAR-OTP-2023-0032 at 0041, fn. 28. See also [REDACTED] CAR-OTP-2019-3348 at 3392, paras. 357-358.

- e. VICE News entitled “Ep 9 No Choice But to Choose/Rebel Republic” published on their website in 2018, containing an interview with Mr SAID (“Vice News Ep.9”). In the video, Mr SAID is introduced as an FPRC General, being interviewed in the presence of his military elements and guiding the journalist in a diamond mine under the FPRC’s control.³⁵
- f. Vice News entitled “Children Are Being Kidnapped To Fight In The Central African Republic’s Brutal War (HBO)” dated 16 June 2018. Mr SAID is introduced as a founding member of the FPRC and one of the most senior Generals in Bria.³⁶
- g. Interview transcript of [REDACTED] dated 8 April 2019, who refers to Mr SAID as being presently a General of the FPRC in Bria.³⁷ [REDACTED].
- h. Screenshots of a Facebook post uploaded by [REDACTED] and collected by the Prosecution on 12 February 2020. Included is a handwritten list of FPRC officers dated 6 February 2020 listing Mr SAID as an FPRC General.³⁸
- i. A four page document collected from the Facebook page of [REDACTED] which depicts a document entitled “*Protocole d’accord Contraignant de Cesser le Feu immediate entre les Combattants Armes dans la Haute-Kotto Notament a Bria*” dated 18 March 2020, to which Mr SAID co-signed as “General”.³⁹
- j. A media article entitled “*Centrafrique: un chef important de la Séléka arrêté dans le nord-est par la MINUSCA*” dated 21 January 2021, introducing Mr SAID as an influential member of the FPRC.⁴⁰

³⁵ CAR-OTP-2107-1164, from 00 :19 :59 onwards. See also CAR-OTP-2107-1163.

³⁶ CAR-OTP-2127-7743, from 00:01:00 to 00:01:59 and from 00:05:00 to 00:05:38.

³⁷ [REDACTED] CAR-OTP-2107-5447 at 5456, ln. 277.

³⁸ CAR-OTP-2125-0326 at 0331, entry 5 (“Mahamat SEÏDE”).

³⁹ CAR-OTP-2130-3681 at 3682.

⁴⁰ CAR-OTP-2130-2032.

- k. A report entitled "Assessment Of Seized Handsets And SIM Cards" dated 25 August 2021 ("Mr SAID's Phone Report"), analysing the data extracted from Mr SAID's mobile phones and SIM cards seized at the time of his arrest. In this report, the Prosecution's analyst uncovers various links to the FPRC in the data.⁴¹
- l. [REDACTED], providing additional information and the Prosecution's analysis on Mr SAID's affiliation with the FPRC.⁴²

20. The Prosecution contends that the FPRC, of which Mr SAID is a senior member, controls the diamond trade in and around Bria, Mr SAID's hometown. This allows Mr SAID the access to funds, including to abscond.⁴³ The Prosecution relies on the following evidence to support this fact:

- a. A report by FIDH entitled "Central African Republic: A Country in the Hands of Seleka War Criminals" dated September 2013 (estimated) ("2013 FIDH Report"). Mr SAID is introduced as coming from a family of diamond miners in Bria.⁴⁴
- b. Vice News Ep.9 (cited above at paragraph 19.e), containing an interview with Mr SAID who took the journalist to a diamond mine under the FPRC's control.⁴⁵
- c. Final report of the International Commission of Inquiry on the Central African Republic (S/2014/928) dated 22 December 2014, which reports that the FPRC controls the main diamond producing area in the east of the CAR, including Bria.⁴⁶

⁴¹ CAR-OTP-2130-8669 at 8672-8677, 8681, 8683-8684, 8689, 8691-8695.

⁴² [REDACTED].

⁴³ ICC-01/14-01/21-T-007-CONF-ENG ET, p. 66, lns. 12-17.

⁴⁴ CAR-OTP-2001-2890 at 2933.

⁴⁵ CAR-OTP-2107-1164, from 00 :19 :59 onwards. See also CAR-OTP-2107-1163.

⁴⁶ CAR-OTP-2001-7017 at 7128-7129, para. 537.

- d. IPIS Report (cited above at paragraph 19.a), which reports that the FPRC controls the main gold and producing areas in the east of the CAR.⁴⁷

21. The Prosecution further submits that Mr. SAID's support network expands beyond the FPRC to include the CPC,⁴⁸ a new coalition of armed groups founded in December 2020 to which the FPRC adheres. The Prosecution provides the following evidence in support of this proposition:

- a. A screenshot of a document entitled "*Déclaration No.01*" dated 17 December 2020 about the formation of the CPC, which shows that the FPRC - represented by Nouradine ADAM – is part of the CPC.⁴⁹
- b. A media article published by Africa Radio entitled "*Centrafrique: La coalition des patriotes pour le changement estime que la CPI est arbitraire*" dated 25 January 2021, which reports the statement made by the CPC's porte-parole denouncing Mr SAID's transfer to the ICC.⁵⁰

22. The Prosecution submitted during the Hearing that these armed groups control major areas of the CAR, including the area around the town of Bria and take part in armed hostilities.⁵¹ The Prosecution incorporates its previous submissions on this topic by reference,⁵² but notes in particular the following information :

- a. A media article published by Aljazeera entitled "In Pictures: Panic grips Bangui residents after rebel attack" dated 14 January 2021, reporting the CPC's coordinated attacks on the outskirts of Bangui.⁵³
- b. A media article published by France 24 entitled "Central African Republic declares state of emergency as rebels surround capital" dated

⁴⁷ CAR-OTP-2001-5739 at 5766.

⁴⁸ ICC-01/14-01/21-T-007-CONF-ENG ET, p. 66, lns. 17-20.

⁴⁹ CAR-OTP-2130-2018 at 2018-2019. See also Midterm report of the Panel of Experts on the Central African Republic extended pursuant to Security Council resolution 2536 (2020) dated 27 January 2021, p. 82-83 (<https://undocs.org/en/S/2021/87>).

⁵⁰ CAR-OTP-2127-7746[REDACTED].

⁵¹ ICC-01/14-01/21-T-007-CONF-ENG ET, p. 67, lns. 6-10.

⁵² [REDACTED].

⁵³ <https://www.aljazeera.com/gallery/2021/1/14/in-pictures-bangui>.

21 January 2021, reporting the CAR government's announcement of a 15-day state of emergency following the rebels' attacks on the outskirts of Bangui.⁵⁴

- c. United Nations Security Council Resolution 2566 (2021) adopted on 12 March 2021, expressing "its grave concern at the deterioration of the situation in the Central African Republic due to armed group attacks in advance of and following the election of 27 December 2020", and decided to increase the size of the MINUSCA military and police in order to protect civilians and to prevent and reverse a further deterioration in the security situation.⁵⁵
- d. United Nations Security Council Resolution 2588 (2021) adopted on 29 July 2021, determining that "the situation in the CAR continues to constitute a threat to international peace and security in the region", and decided to extend the arms embargo in the CAR for one more year.⁵⁶

2) *Mr SAID's detention appears necessary to ensure that Mr SAID does not obstruct or endanger the investigation or the court proceedings (article 58(1)(b)(ii))*

23. In support of the Prosecution's oral submission that Mr SAID has the ability to obstruct the proceedings should he be released,⁵⁷ the Prosecution refers to the information cited in paragraphs 19-21 above that Mr SAID's network of armed groups could be mobilised to help Mr SAID interfere with the proceedings.⁵⁸

⁵⁴ <https://www.france24.com/en/africa/20210121-central-african-republic-declares-state-of-emergency-as-rebels-surround-capital>.

⁵⁵ CAR-OTP-2130-4411 at 4411-4413.

⁵⁶ [https://undocs.org/S/RES/2588\(2021\)](https://undocs.org/S/RES/2588(2021)).

⁵⁷ ICC-01/14-01/21-T-007-CONF-ENG ET, p. 67, lns. 11-13.

⁵⁸ ICC-01/14-01/21-T-007-CONF-ENG ET, p. 67, lns. 22-24.

24. The history of recent violence by the FPRC and the CPC is further detailed in the Prosecution's previous filings.⁵⁹ The CPC is also reportedly targeting "traitors",⁶⁰ which is an added risk to the Prosecution [REDACTED].

25. Prosecution witnesses have faced actual security threats in relation to their cooperation with the Court. [REDACTED],⁶¹ [REDACTED].⁶² [REDACTED].⁶³

3) *Mr SAID's detention appears necessary to prevent Mr SAID from continuing with the commission of that crime or related crime which is within the jurisdiction of the Court and which arises out of the same circumstances (article 58(1)(b)(iii))*

26. In support of the submission that Mr SAID has been a member of armed groups in the CAR for 12 years prior to his arrest, the Prosecution relies on the following sources:

- a. Mr SAID's affiliation with the CPJP (including CPJP Fondamentale) (2008-2012)
 - i. 2013 FIDH Report (cited above at paragraph 20.a), according to which Mr SAID stated that he joined the CPJP five years before the time of his interview. Therefore, Mr SAID would have joined the CPJP in 2008.⁶⁴
 - ii. FIDH report entitled "Central African Republic: 'They must all leave or die'" dated June 2014 (estimated), introducing Mr SAID as a CPJP rebel from Bria.⁶⁵

⁵⁹ [REDACTED].

⁶⁰ A media article entitled "3R Rebels Unleash Havoc On Civilians, Burn 18 Motorbikes In Central African Republic" dated 21 July 2021 (<https://humangle.ng/3r-rebels-unleash-havoc-on-civilians-burn-18-motorbikes-in-central-african-republic/>).

⁶¹ [REDACTED].

⁶² [REDACTED]CAR-OTP-2127-9780 at 9784, para. 20.

⁶³ [REDACTED].

⁶⁴ CAR-OTP-2001-2890 at 2933.

⁶⁵ CAR-OTP-2001-2769 at 2837.

- iii. IPIS Report (cited above at paragraph 19.a), which reports that the CPJP has been active since 2008 and that Nouradine ADAM later formed an off-shoot called the CPJP Fondamentale in July 2012.⁶⁶
 - iv. Interview transcript of [REDACTED] dated 16 September 2019, stating that Mr SAID joined the CPJP when Mr SAID was still very young.⁶⁷
 - v. Statement of [REDACTED] dated 24 June 2016 stating that Mr SAID was in Bria since the witness joined the Seleka rebellion there around March 2012, and that Mr SAID explained to the witness that the rebels were waiting for the moment they could take Bangui and remove BOZIZE.⁶⁸
- b. Mr SAID's affiliation with the Seleka (2012-2014)
- i. IPIS Report (cited above at paragraph 19.a), which states that the Seleka was composed of several groups including the CPJP Fondamentale.⁶⁹
 - ii. Interview transcript of [REDACTED] dated 14 September 2019, stating that the OCRB was mostly composed of the elements from the CPJP.⁷⁰
 - iii. Confirmation of Charges Decision and evidence cited therein.⁷¹
- c. Mr SAID's affiliation with the FPRC (2014- to the present)
- i. Paragraph 19 above.

⁶⁶ CAR-OTP-2001-5739 at 5752.

⁶⁷ [REDACTED] CAR-OTP-2118-9341 at 9352, lns. 342-352.

⁶⁸ [REDACTED] CAR-OTP-2031-0070 at 0072-0073, paras. 16-17.

⁶⁹ CAR-OTP-2001-5739 at 5751-5752.

⁷⁰ [REDACTED]; CAR-OTP-2118-9187 at 9191, lns. 133-135.

⁷¹ ICC-01/14-01/21-218-Conf (public redacted version filed on 9 December 2021 (ICC-01/14-01/21-218-Red)). See also "Pre-Confirmation Brief" and evidence cited therein (ICC-01/14-01/21-155-Conf. Its public redacted version filed on 8 December 2021 (ICC-01/14-01/21-155-Red3)).

- ii. IPIS Report (cited above at paragraph 19.a), which reports that the Seleka was rebranded as the FPRC in August 2014. The CJPJ Fondamentale became part of the FPRC.⁷²

d. Mr SAID's affiliation with the CPC (2020- to the present)

- i. Paragraph 21 above.

27. While the CPJP (including the CPJP Fondamentale) and the Seleka no longer officially exist, Nouradine ADAM was one of the leaders of both groups and Mr SAID's long standing superior.⁷³ After the fall of the Seleka in January 2014, Nouradine ADAM then became the leader of the FPRC and to this day remains its leader.⁷⁴

28. As regards any recent crimes committed by the FPRC and the CPC, the Prosecution refers the Chamber to numerous reports cited in its previous filings.⁷⁵ The following are particularly noteworthy:

- a. A media article entitled "Central African Republic: Who is rebel leader Nouredine Adam who declared his state autonomous?" dated 15 December 2015, reporting deadly clashes between the FPRC and the MINUSCA in October 2015 which resulted in around 20 deaths.⁷⁶
- b. A report published by the MINUSCA Human Rights Division entitled "Special Report on Kaga-Bandoro Incidents 12 to 17 October 2016", reporting on the killing of 35 civilians and attributing the responsibilities to ex-Seleka elements, particularly the FPRC.⁷⁷

⁷² CAR-OTP-2001-5739 at 5751-5752.

⁷³ See e.g., CAR-OTP-2001-5739 at 5751-5752. See also Nouradine ADAM's position in the Seleka and his relationship with Mr SAID during the Seleka regime at ICC-01/14-01/21-218-Conf (public redacted version filed on 9 December 2021 (ICC-01/14-01/21-218-Red)).

⁷⁴ See e.g., CAR-OTP-2001-5739 at 5751-5752; CAR-OTP-2130-2018 at 2018-2019. See also Midterm report of the Panel of Experts on the Central African Republic extended pursuant to Security Council resolution 2536 (2020) dated 27 January 2021, p. 82-83 (<https://undocs.org/en/S/2021/87>).

⁷⁵ [REDACTED].

⁷⁶ CAR-OTP-2051-0683 at 0685.

⁷⁷ CAR-OTP-2051-0703 at 0706, 0710, paras. 2, 17.

- c. Final report of the Panel of Experts on the Central African Republic extended pursuant to Security Council resolution 2262 (2016) (S/2016/1032) dated 5 December 2016, reporting the FPRC's recruitment of soldiers and purchase of weaponry.⁷⁸
- d. A media article entitled "Central African Republic: CPC Rebels Attack Grevai Village Again, Kill 10 Civilians" dated 19 May 2021, reporting the CPC's persistent attacks on Grevai village which resulted in at least 10 deaths and 3,000 refugees.⁷⁹
- e. A media article published by CNC entitled "*RCA: une incursion des rebelles de la CPC dans le village Bédamara 1 fait un mort*" dated 21 July 2021, reporting a murder incident by ex-Seleka elements who joined the CPC.⁸⁰
- f. A media article published by France 24 entitled "At least a dozen civilians killed in Central African Republic attack, UN says" dated 23 July 2021, reporting the clashes in the north of Bangui which resulted in 13 civilians being murdered, allegedly by the CPC.⁸¹
- g. A media article entitled "3R Rebels Unleash Havoc On Civilians, Burn 18 Motorbikes In Central African Republic" dated 21 July 2021, reporting the CPC's attack on the Cele village with the aim of targeting "traitors".⁸²
- h. A joint MINUSCA / OHCHR report entitled "*Rapport public sur les violations des droits de l'homme et du droit international humanitaire en republique centrafricaine durant la periode electorale, Juillet 2020 – Juin 2021*" dated 4 August 2021, documenting various crimes committed by armed

⁷⁸ CAR-OTP-2051-0479 at 0520, paras. 176-177.

⁷⁹ <https://humangle.org/central-african-republic-cpc-rebels-attack-grevai-village-again-kill-10-civilians/>.

⁸⁰ <https://corbeaunews-centrafrique.org/rca-une-incursion-des-rebelles-de-la-cpc-dans-le-village-bedamara-1-fait-un-mort/>.

⁸¹ <https://www.france24.com/en/africa/20210722-at-least-a-dozen-civilians-killed-in-central-african-republic-attack-un-says>.

⁸² <https://humangle.ng/3r-rebels-unleash-havoc-on-civilians-burn-18-motorbikes-in-central-african-republic>.

groups during the reporting period, with the CPC being responsible for over half of the documented incidents.⁸³

29. The Prosecution refers to the following information regarding the period after the end of the Seleka regime, documenting Mr SAID's personal involvement in armed hostilities:

- a. A media article entitled "*Centrafrique: Des hommes armés empêchent les inscriptions sur la liste électorale*" dated 28 June 2015 (cited above at paragraph 19.c), in which Mr SAID was reportedly involved in violent disruption of electoral campaigns.⁸⁴
- b. [REDACTED] statement signed on 4 September 2015 stating that at one point Mr SAID was a military commander holding the PK5 neighbourhood of Bangui to ransom.⁸⁵ Mr SAID's Phone Report (cited above at paragraph 19.k) shows recent links to the PK5 neighbourhood.⁸⁶
- c. [REDACTED], reporting the distribution of weapons by Mr SAID with the aim to free individuals detained in the Ngaragba prison in Bangui.⁸⁷

B. Contact restrictions imposed on Mr SAID should remain in place pursuant to regulation 101(2) of the Regulations

30. [REDACTED],⁸⁸ [REDACTED]g.⁸⁹ [REDACTED].

31. [REDACTED]. [REDACTED]. [REDACTED]. [REDACTED].

32. [REDACTED]. [REDACTED]. [REDACTED].

V. CONCLUSION

⁸³ <https://www.ohchr.org/EN/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=27361&LangID=E>.

⁸⁴ CAR-OTP-2020-0234 at 0234.

⁸⁵ [REDACTED] CAR-OTP-2019-3348 at 3392, paras. 357-358. See also CAR-OTP-2023-0032 at 0041, fn. 28.

⁸⁶ CAR-OTP-2130-8669 at 8672, 8692.

⁸⁷ CAR-OTP-2100-1774 at 1774.

⁸⁸ [REDACTED].

⁸⁹ [REDACTED].

33. For the reasons submitted during the Hearing and above, Mr SAID should remain in pre-trial detention and his contact restrictions remain in place during the Pre-Trial proceedings.

A handwritten signature in blue ink, consisting of a stylized 'K' followed by a horizontal line and a dot.

Karim A. A. Khan QC, Prosecutor

Dated this 4th day of February 2022

At The Hague, The Netherlands