

1 International Criminal Court
2 Trial Chamber V
3 Situation: Central African Republic II
4 In the case of The Prosecutor v. Alfred Yekatom and Patrice-Edouard
5 Ngaïssona - ICC-01/14-01/18
6 Presiding Judge Bertram Schmitt, Judge Péter Kovács and
7 Judge Chang-ho Chung
8 Trial Hearing - Courtroom 1
9 Wednesday, 21 February 2024
10 (The hearing starts in open session at 11.32 a.m.)
11 THE COURT USHER: [11:32:41] All rise.
12 The International Criminal Court is now in session.
13 Please be seated.
14 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [11:33:05] Good morning, everyone.
15 Court officer, please call the case.
16 THE COURT OFFICER: [11:33:10] Good morning, Mr President, your Honours.
17 Situation in the Central African Republic II, in the case of the Prosecutor versus
18 Alfred Yekatom and Patrice-Edouard Ngaïssona, case reference ICC-01/14-01/18.
19 And for the record, we are in open session
20 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [11:33:28] Thank you very much.
21 I ask for the appearances of the parties.
22 Ms Manochitra for the Prosecution, please.
23 MS PRATHABAN: [11:33:41] Good morning, Mr President, your Honours, and
24 everyone in the courtroom. The Prosecution is represented today by Mr Kweku
25 Vanderpuye, Mr Yassin Mostfa, and myself, Manochitra Prathaban.

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1 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [11:33:46] Thank you.

2 Mr Narantsetseg next.

3 MR NARANTSETSEG: [11:33:57] Good morning, Mr President, and your Honours.

4 The victims of other crimes are represented by myself, Orchlon Narantsetseg, and

5 Ms Evelyne Ombeni. Thank you.

6 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [11:34:09] Thank you.

7 Mr Suprun.

8 MR SUPRUN: [11:34:10] Good morning, Mr President, your Honours. The former

9 child soldiers are represented by myself, Dmytro Suprun. Thank you.

10 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [11:34:00] Thank you.

11 I turn to the Defence.

12 MS BAFADHEL: [11:34:13] Good morning, your Honours. Mr Yekatom is today

13 represented by Mr Lionel Messi Tikpa, Ms Lison Grunhut, and myself, Sarah

14 Bafadhel. And Mr Yekatom is in the courtroom.

15 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [11:34:20] Thank you.

16 And, finally, Mr Knoops.

17 MR KNOOPS: [11:34:22] A very good morning, Mr President, your Honours.

18 Good morning, everyone in the courtroom.

19 Good morning, Madam Witness.

20 Our team today consists of Madam Marie-Hélène Proulx, Melissa Beaulieu, Despoina

21 Eleftheriou, Mathias Goffe, and Marion Delahousse.

22 And on behalf of Mr Ngaïssona and his family, we would like to extend our

23 appreciation to the Chamber for the facilitation for his presence yesterday at the

24 ceremony of his father.

25 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [11:34:57] Thank you very much. And we

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1 appreciate your words, too. Thank you.

2 MR KNOOPS: [11:35:03] Ms Proulx will introduce the programme of our
3 examination. Thank you.

4 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [11:35:07] Well, I still have to welcome
5 Madam Witness.

6 Good morning, Madam Witness. I hope you feel well. I know, and I see it when I
7 look at you, but it's the same for us, it's cold in this room here. I hope you're feeling,
8 nevertheless, quite comfortable. Good morning, on behalf of the Chamber.

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10 (The witness speaks Sango)

11 THE WITNESS: [11:35:35](Interpretation) Good morning, Your Honours.

12 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [11:35:39] Madam Witness, you are here to testify in
13 the case of the Prosecutor against Mr Ngaïssona and Mr Yekatom. You have to first
14 take the oath, the solemn undertaking. There should be a card in front of you with
15 the solemn undertaking, please be so kind and read this card out aloud.

16 THE WITNESS: [11:36:06](Interpretation) I solemnly declare that I will tell the truth,
17 the whole truth and nothing but the truth.

18 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [11:36:29] Thank you very much, Madam Witness.

19 You are now under oath. You understand what that means. You have to tell us the
20 truth and you have to tell us everything that you know.

21 I give now, for the preliminaries, a word to Ms Proulx. However, there was
22 the suggestion to shorten the lunch break, and we do that. So we have only the
23 lunch break until -- from one to two. Yes.

24 Please, Ms Proulx.

25 MS PROULX: [11:37:00] Thank you very much, Mr President.

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- 1 For this examination, we suggest, with your leave, that Ms Beaulieu-Lussier will start.
- 2 And after she deals with a few discrete issues, then I will take over for the rest.
- 3 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [11:37:22] No problem.
- 4 MS PROULX: [11:37:26] Thank you.
- 5 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [11:37:26] Fine with us. So ...
- 6 QUESTIONED BY MS BEAULIEU-LUSSIER: (Interpretation)
- 7 Q. [11:37:36] Good morning, Madam Witness. Are you well? My name is
- 8 Melissa Beaulieu-Lussier and I'm representing Mr Ngaïssona's Defence team this
- 9 morning. We've already met.
- 10 Let me begin with one or two questions going to your identity, and I'll be following
- 11 up with questions going to the arrival of the Seleka in Bangui. And I'm going to be
- 12 putting questions to you about Mr Ngaïssona's belongings, and, when I have finished,
- 13 my colleague will put more questions to you.
- 14 You're going to be offering oral evidence this morning in Sango, and I know that you
- 15 understand French very well and I'm going to be putting questions to you in that
- 16 language, in French, so it will be important -- between my question and your answer,
- 17 it will be important that you observe a brief pause. Just count up to three, possibly,
- 18 in your head to enable the interpreters to do their work properly and also to facilitate
- 19 the transposition from French to English so that everybody in the courtroom
- 20 understands and is following your evidence.
- 21 Now, just by way of reminder, it's important to distinguish between what you saw
- 22 with your very eyes and what you heard about, and we've already talked about those
- 23 points, Madam Witness.
- 24 Does that suit?
- 25 A. [11:39:03] Yes, that does suit.

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1 MS BEAULIEU-LUSSIÉ: [11:39:08] Mr President, I will now need to go in private
2 session.

3 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [11:39:12] Absolutely.

4 Yeah, we go to private session for the identification. Yes.

5 (Private session at 11.39 a.m.)

6 THE COURT OFFICER: [11:39:28] We are in private session, Mr President.

7 MS BEAULIEU-LUSSIÉ: [11:39:33](Interpretation)

8 Q. [11:39:36] Madam Witness, we are now in private session, which means that
9 people outside of this courtroom won't be able to hear what you say, so you can feel
10 very safe and secure in the answers that you offer.

11 Now, can I ask you to identify yourself, to give me your first name and your family
12 name, please.

13 A. [11:40:02] (Redacted) is my name.

14 Q. [11:40:16] Thank you.

15 Can you tell me your date of birth and your place of birth?

16 A. [11:40:25] I was born on (Redacted). And I was born in Bangui.

17 Q. [11:40:56] Can you tell us what is your religion and what ethnic group do you
18 belong to, can you say that to the Chamber, please?

19 A. [11:41:08] I belong to the (Redacted)

20 (Redacted)

21 (Redacted)

22 (Redacted), essentially the Protestant church.

23 Q. [11:41:56] Thank you.

24 Can you tell us (Redacted)

25 A. [11:42:06] (Redacted)

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1 (Redacted)

2 (Redacted)

3 (Redacted)

4 Q. [11:43:05] Thank you.

5 (Redacted) your husband, please, can you tell us that?

6 A. [11:43:15] My husband (Redacted)

7 Q. [11:43:34] And what position (Redacted)

8 A. [11:43:41] He (Redacted)

9 (Redacted)

10 (Redacted)

11 Q. [11:44:15] Thank you.

12 And what is your occupation, Madam Witness?

13 (Redacted)

14 (Redacted)

15 Q. [11:45:00] Very concisely, can you tell us what that consists in exactly, the

16 (Redacted)

17 A. [11:45:13] (Redacted)

18 (Redacted)

19 (Redacted), you need to have good references, you need to be of

20 good character, you need to have a certain amount of attributes.

21 Q. [11:46:00] Thank you.

22 (Redacted) so there were Muslims living

23 in your district alongside Christians. So can you tell us, before the Seleka arrived,

24 that cohabitation between the Muslims and the Christians in your district, how did

25 that go exactly?

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1 A. [11:46:25] Before the Seleka arrived in Bangui, there was no problem whatsoever
2 between the Muslims and the Christians. They got on very well together because the
3 Muslim men married Christian women and Christian women married Muslim men,
4 and they had children together.

5 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [11:47:10] I think we could now ponder if we can go
6 back to open session at some point in time.

7 MS BEAULIEU-LUSSIER: [11:47:21] Your Honour, I just have a few questions about
8 the arrival of the Seleka that might identify her, but I'm -- very brief -- very shortly, I
9 will be able to go back.

10 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [11:47:32] Fine, please continue.

11 MS BEAULIEU-LUSSIER: [11:47:41](Interpretation)

12 Q. [11:47:42] I'm going to put questions to you now, Madam Witness, about the
13 Seleka's arrival. Can you tell us where you were when the Seleka arrived?

14 A. [11:47:57] When the Seleka arrived, when they entered the city of Bangui, at that
15 time I was at my house.

16 Q. [11:48:11] And how did you experience the Seleka's arrival? What did you
17 hear? What did you see?

18 A. [11:48:25] What I heard is this: When the Seleka arrived and they entered the
19 city, we learned that they had taken up a position at PK22, and people were shouting
20 and running about every which way, and the youngsters in my district ran away to
21 go to the fourth district crossroads. They went there and then they came back and I
22 asked them, "Well, what was wrong? What was going wrong?"
23 And they told me that the president of the republic had gone to where the Seleka
24 were arriving and when he returned -- when he came back from there, there were lots
25 of youngsters at the fourth district crossroads and they shouted -- and they shouted to

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1 him, and said, "Look, what's going wrong? What's awry?"

2 And the president made a sign to say to them that everything was over, everything

3 was over. And the youngsters thought that the Seleka weren't going to enter the city,

4 but it was all about really saying that the Seleka had, in fact, already taken over

5 power and the president was looking to escape, to seek some sort of safe haven, and

6 so they came in and they took power.

7 Q. [11:50:08] And how much time elapsed between the departure of the president

8 and the arrival of the Seleka elements? If you can just give us some sort of

9 estimation to that effect.

10 A. [11:50:29] When he left, they weren't far. Some went into the city, actually,

11 before we knew, and when that happened, when they came into the city, the Muslims,

12 who were in our district, rose up. They started to aggress the local population.

13 Well before the Seleka came to aggress them, the Muslims rose up against the

14 population upon the arrival of the Seleka into the city.

15 Q. [11:51:17] We will be returning to that very point very shortly, witness. But let

16 me put another question before I turn to that.

17 What -- what happened to you? What did you do? What did you experience in the

18 days subsequent to the Seleka's arrival?

19 A. [11:51:36] Well, I told you a moment ago (Redacted)

20 (Redacted). As soon as the

21 Seleka arrived, they fired -- they were opening fire within the city and the local

22 inhabitants were frightened and everybody, therefore, was -- was rushing around.

23 They were firing upon the soldiers, the men, the women, and we, as women, we

24 sought to shelter ourselves and our children -- and the children.

25 So when they arrived (Redacted)

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1 (Redacted)

2 (Redacted)

3 (Redacted) So I told them that there were no more men in the district anymore,
4 there was just the women left, "So why are you starting to fire upon us? You know,
5 what are we going to do?"

6 And once I said that, their chief told me that, "We've left the provinces" -- the chief
7 said, "When we were in the provinces, we heard that there were people who had
8 weapons and when we entered the city, there was nobody. People ran away, and
9 that's why we came to this specific district to try and find the weapons, the weapons
10 that were there."

11 And they were asking people who had weapons to come out. And I said to the chief,
12 "There are only women and children left". The men had all gone, and for a while,
13 actually, and we didn't know where they had gone. "So why continue to open fire,
14 why continue to fire on the population?", I said.

15 (Redacted)

16 (Redacted)

17 (Redacted)

18 (Redacted)

19 (Redacted)

20 (Redacted)

21 (Redacted)

22 (Redacted)

23 (Redacted)

24 (Redacted)

25 (Redacted)

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1 (Redacted)

2 (Redacted)

3 (Redacted)

4 (Redacted)

5 (Redacted)

6 (Redacted)

7 (Redacted)

8 I said there was nobody in the district because the local inhabitants had fled, the men
9 had fled, and there was almost nobody left.

10 (Redacted)

11 (Redacted)

12 (Redacted)

13 Q. [11:56:05] Thank you.

14 MS BEAULIEU-LUSSIER: [11:56:20] Your Honour, we can go back in public session.

15 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [11:56:30] Open session.

16 (Open session at 11.56 a.m.)

17 THE COURT OFFICER: [11:56:32] We are back into open session, Mr President.

18 MS BEAULIEU-LUSSIER: [11:56:41] (Interpretation)

19 Q. [11:56:46] Witness, can you describe the appearance of the Seleka elements?

20 What were they wearing? What can you tell us about their apparel?

21 A. [11:56:59] When they entered the city, they had come, in actual fact, from the
22 provinces. And when they killed Central African soldiers, they took their clothes,
23 and so they were wearing trousers, military trousers, but their upper half could be
24 clothed by a policeman's uniform.

25 So they were -- they were wearing a -- mismatching clothes and they were wearing

1 turbans, and they were dressed in a way that was a hotchpotch of clothing.

2 Q. [11:57:50] Thank you very much.

3 Were -- were they carrying weapons and, if so, can you describe the weaponry that
4 they were carrying?

5 A. [11:58:03] I can't give you any exact details about the -- the make of the weapons
6 they were carrying. It's true {ICR: (Redacted)} but I'm not
7 accustomed to handling weapons, but they had on them all sorts of different weapons.
8 Some of them were carrying old, some new weapons. This is what I saw.

9 Q. [11:58:44] And tell us what language were they speaking in, or languages?

10 A. [11:58:54] Some of them were speaking in Arabic, others were speaking in
11 Sango.

12 THE INTERPRETER: [11:59:12] Microphone of counsel.

13 MS BEAULIEU-LUSSIÉ: [11:59:17] I spoke too quick.

14 (Interpretation) I will repeat my question.

15 Q. [11:59:20] Do you know where they came from?

16 A. [11:59:25] No, I couldn't possibly tell you. I don't know where they came from.
17 Based on what I learnt subsequently, people allegedly came from Chad or from
18 Sudan, and among them were criminals, delinquents. I don't know exactly where
19 they had gathered together to converge towards and ultimately come into Bangui.

20 Q. [12:00:09] Thank you very much for your answer.

21 And how did the local inhabitants in Boy-Rabe react when the Seleka arrived?

22 A. [12:00:20] When the Seleka arrived, since they were behaving badly and were
23 shooting in every direction, I can give you the example of some of the Muslims with
24 whom we were living and whom we got on very well. Those Muslims said, "Look,
25 they have come to take over and they've already taken over power, there is nothing

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1 we can do about it. The Central African women will be our servants, in fact."

2 Some of the Muslims in my neighbourhood were not in favour and didn't agree with
3 the behaviour of these Seleka.

4 Q. [12:01:33] The civilian population, did they bear weapons? Did the Muslim
5 civilian population in your neighbourhood carry weapons?

6 A. [12:01:46] What I can tell you is that the population in my neighbourhood
7 couldn't come close to them. Firstly, because they were armed. And even when the
8 Seleka arrived, up to Kilometre 5 and stopped but -- for the shops, the Muslims of
9 my neighbourhood spoke to them. And afterwards they left, which meant that the
10 entire population lived in fear. Each time when they came to our neighbourhood,
11 they fired for several hours before they left again.

12 Q. [12:02:40] Perhaps I will rephrase my question in a different way.
13 You told us that you went around the neighbourhood and that people didn't carry
14 weapons. Do you know whether the Muslim population in your neighbourhood
15 had any weapons? Were they armed?

16 A. [12:03:00] The inhabitants of my neighbourhood were not armed. I've told you
17 that the Muslims, as far as they were concerned, they were armed because they left
18 with their arms in order to protect themselves and to protect their shops. And
19 everybody saw that they were bearing arms.

20 Q. [12:03:29] Thank you.

21 Could you explain to us how the Seleka treated, in particular, the civilian Muslim
22 population, Muslim families in your neighbourhood?

23 A. [12:03:46] I've told you that when the Seleka arrived and moved around in our
24 neighbourhood, they were armed. But when they arrived, they met the Muslims
25 and spoke to them and spent time with them before leaving again.

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1 Afterwards, they came -- and came back with vehicles and killed many people.

2 When they came back, they came back with many vehicles and started to loot all the
3 houses.

4 Q. [12:04:40] So are you saying that there was a different treatment between the
5 Christian and the Muslim populations in your neighbourhood as far as the Seleka
6 were concerned?

7 A. [12:04:55] The Seleka treated the Muslims differently vis-à-vis the Christians,
8 that is correct.

9 Q. [12:05:16] Was there any opposition from the FACA when the Seleka entered in
10 your neighbourhood?

11 A. [12:05:32] I've told you that when the Seleka were approaching our
12 neighbourhood, all the soldiers were called to the camp to see what sort of response
13 they could give to the Seleka. When the Seleka arrived, there were no soldiers
14 anymore, all of them had fled. Some who had remained in the camp were killed.
15 We found the bodies of some of them. And with others, we still haven't found their
16 bodies even today.

17 Q. [12:06:29] Thank you.

18 MS BEAULIEU-LUSSIÉ: [12:06:31] Mr President, I have a few questions that could
19 be identifying, if we can go -- if we can pass in private session, please.

20 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [12:06:39] Private session.

21 (Private session at 12.06 p.m.)

22 THE COURT OFFICER: [12:06:43] We are in private session, Mr President.

23 MS BEAULIEU-LUSSIÉ: [12:06:53] Thank you.

24 Q. [12:06:57] (Interpretation) Madam, we are now in a private session, so that only
25 we in the courtroom can hear your answers.

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1 I have some questions as regards Mr Ngaïssona.

2 Before the crisis of 2013, did you know Mr Ngaïssona?

3 A. [12:07:35] Mr Ngaïssona was well known by everybody. Mr Ngaïssona
4 worked in the ministry of waters and forestry, then he became an economic operator.
5 Mr Ngaïssona was also elected as a deputy for the 4th arrondissement. So he was
6 well known.

7 Q. [12:08:24] And you, personally, how long have you known him? Since when
8 did you know him?

9 A. [12:08:37] As I've told you, when Mr Ngaïssona wanted to present his candidacy
10 in the 4th arrondissement, (Redacted)

11 (Redacted)

12 (Redacted)

13 (Redacted)

14 (Redacted) Afterwards, he submitted his candidature and he was elected as
15 deputy for the 4th arrondissement. This is to tell you that it is not personal. (Redacted)

16 (Redacted)

17 Q. [12:10:00] If I suggest to you -- could it be 2005, would that be possible?

18 A. [12:10:15] 2005, 2006. I think he was the candidate for the parliamentary
19 elections. Tiangaye was also a candidate for the legislative elections. (Redacted)

20 (Redacted)

21 Q. [12:10:54] Thank you for your answer.

22 Now I'm going to ask you questions about the taking of the goods or possessions of
23 Mr Ngaïssona.

24 Could you explain to the Court what happened in the house of Mr Ngaïssona
25 after -- immediately after the Seleka's arrival?

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1 A. [12:11:18] A few days after the arrival of the Seleka in Bangui, the Seleka, after
2 having killed several individuals, started to loot private houses. They went door to
3 door. They looted all the people and anyone who resisted were killed. And
4 systematically all the goods were taken.
5 That's how I, the person who is speaking to you now, saw and witnessed the Seleka.
6 When they came to me, they made me kneel down, they took my children, boys and
7 girls, and we had to lie down, face down on our stomachs, and said if we move, even
8 ever so slightly, we would be killed.
9 When the Seleka took their weapons, they made my son kneel down. And I got up
10 and I went towards him and said they could kill me instead, but to leave my son alive.
11 Afterwards, my children could have children.
12 And when they wanted to beat my son, I fell down and I lost consciousness. They
13 thought I was already dead. And they fled. They left. The children took some
14 sugar and water, they tried to resuscitate me.
15 Shortly thereafter, the Seleka arrived again. We fled from our home. We slept on
16 straw. They broke open the door and entered where we were sleeping.
17 There was a Muslim woman who was selling in the Boy-Rabe market. The situation
18 was very difficult. We couldn't go to the market, and that's why I personally went to
19 the market. That Muslim woman saw me and said that the situation was extremely
20 difficult for me to do something, and, said, I should take some wood and put it in
21 front of my door and when the Seleka would arrive, they will say, "Oh, this is a home
22 that belongs to a Muslim." When they arrived, I should put a kettle in front of my
23 door.
24 They saw the plastic kettle and said, "You're a Muslim?" And I said, "Yes." And
25 said, "Get out with the children, go get some fresh air in the compound."

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1 In the meantime, they crossed over the road and they went to (Redacted)
2 (Redacted) and they looted his house.
3 In the same evening, they went through the entire neighbourhood. I was at home, I
4 was sitting on a mat at home. There was a light that was lit up, and I told the
5 children -- and I called some of the young men of my quarter, and asked them what
6 was happening. And they said, "Our electricity has been cut throughout the
7 neighbourhood."
8 And I said, "But what is this light? This light which is on the other side of the
9 neighbourhood?" The children told me, "We'll try and go and see what was -- is
10 happening on the other side of the neighbourhood."
11 They came back and they told me that the new president of the country, Mr Djotodia,
12 have put a projector there in order to illuminate the entire neighbourhood.
13 At that moment we were in -- at that point in time they were in the compound of
14 Mr Ngaïssona. I got up. We were all frightened. We were very scared. We
15 crossed our neighbourhood. I heard that the containers were being broken
16 open -- were being broken open in the Ngaïssona compound, they were breaking into
17 the containers. *And once that had been done, I heard Djotodia telling them to "Take
18 out everything that's in those containers."
19 When they took out everything out of the containers, it was all office supplies.
20 Djotodia was really irritated and he said, "Why did the people make fun of me in one
21 way or another? I was told that Bozizé put weapons and gave them to
22 Mr Ngaïssona, but what we find here, we only find office supplies. Why did they
23 tell me such lies?"
24 They took everything. He said, "Take everything to the presidency so that they
25 could work with it."

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1 They took everything from Mr Ngaïssona. They filled up the trucks, and went away
2 and came back and filled up the trucks again, et cetera. They took the vehicles of
3 Mr Ngaïssona. They took everything. They looted everything from him. Even
4 carpets were taken from Mr Ngaïssona. Those, they fell before the Ndress school in
5 Boy-Rabe; that's where the carpets fell.

6 No one in the neighbourhood touched those carpets and those carpets remained on
7 the main road. They went back and forwards, back and forwards, and took
8 everything from him.

9 He was really irritated in front of the compound of Mr Ngaïssona. He was wearing
10 shorts with sandals. And with his team, he was -- they were all involved in this
11 looting activity.

12 Q. [12:18:30] Thank you. It was a very long statement and I'll come back to some
13 of the elements that you raised.

14 You spoke about your personal experience and you told us that you put a kettle in
15 front of your house.

16 In front of you, you have a black screen and can you look at tab number 10 in the
17 binder of the Defence. It is CAR-OTP-323-0788.

18 So it's 323-0788 -- so it's CAR-OTP-2032-0788.

19 Can you see the image?

20 A. [12:19:30] Yes, I can see it.

21 Q. [12:19:37] Is this the type of kettle you were talking about?

22 A. [12:19:41] Yes. That's exactly it.

23 Q. [12:19:49] Thank you.

24 I'm going to go back to the pillaging of the home of Mr Ngaïssona. You said that
25 there was light. When did this happen in the day, precisely?

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1 A. [12:20:10] If I remember correctly, it happened when we were at home, probably
2 it was around 7 or 8 p.m.

3 Q. [12:21:00] To be clear, who provided you with that information? That there
4 was looting taking place at the home of Mr Ngaïssona?

5 A. [12:21:23] As I told you, at that time the neighbourhood was in disarray.

6 (Redacted)

7 (Redacted)

8 (Redacted)

9 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [12:21:56] Ms Prathaban.

10 Just a second, please, Ms Prathaban has an intervention or an --

11 MS PRATHABAN: [12:22:02] It's just a clarification.

12 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [12:22:03] It's not an objection, because I would
13 have wondered what would be to object.

14 MS PRATHABAN: [12:22:08] No. Just if we could clarify the time - other than the
15 time, the month and the year - of when this incident took place.

16 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [12:22:11] I think the witness has said a couple of
17 days after the Seleka arrived.

18 But you can -- you can try to further clarify.

19 MS BEAULIEU-LUSSIÉ: [12:22:22](Interpretation) Thank you. I will try and
20 clarify that.

21 Q. [12:22:27] Madam, could you perhaps tell us, this specific event, when did it
22 take place vis-à-vis the arrival of the Seleka?

23 A. [12:22:39] Those events happened quite quickly after the arrival of the Seleka.
24 It was in the month of March, during the month of March.

25 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [12:23:13] That's even more precise than I thought it

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1 would be. Yes.

2 MS BEAULIEU-LUSSIER: [12:23:20](Interpretation) Thank you.

3 Q. [12:23:22] Can you tell us what did you, personally, witness? What did you
4 see?

5 A. [12:23:28] What I saw with my own eyes is as follows: I was at home. There
6 was firing. There was shooting. (Redacted)

7 (Redacted) I recognised their

8 bodies. And the bodies were retrieved. There was one body that remained, which

9 means that some of the youths who were in the neighbourhood, I called upon them

10 and I gave them some tools and other devices which I found.

11 One of the bodies was already decomposing and there really wasn't any possibilities.

12 I thought we can't really leave the body in this state, (Redacted)

13 order to cover my nose.

14 Personally, I saw the body, (Redacted)

15 (Redacted)

16 (Redacted)

17 Q. [12:25:56] I know it's very difficult to call -- refresh or jog these memories which
18 are extremely sad. If there is some water that you would like to drink, go ahead.

19 Are you all right?

20 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [12:26:18] Madam Witness, also for now, for this
21 moment, and also for the future, if you think it would be good for you to have a short
22 break, please raise your hand and let us know by this, yes? Then we will do that.

23 MS BEAULIEU-LUSSIER: [12:26:45] Thank you, Mr President.

24 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [12:26:47] So I think the witness has understood. I
25 think we can continue for the moment, but we are obviously aware of the potential

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1 problems that might arise.

2 MS BEAULIEU-LUSSIER: [12:27:04] (Interpretation)

3 Q. [12:27:07] Madam, I want to be more specific. You said around 7 p.m. in the
4 evening, you saw light and young people told you that the Ngaïssona compound was
5 being looted.

6 What did you do when you heard that? Did you go there personally to see what
7 was happening?

8 A. [12:27:40] When I got that information, I went there, the young people
9 accompanied me, and we saw how the compound was being looted.

10 Q. [12:28:06] Thank you.

11 Where did you hide yourself? Where were you located vis-à-vis the pillaging that
12 was going on?

13 A. [12:28:19] During the looting, we were hiding just behind the compound. We
14 were scared at that moment because if they had seen us, they could have killed us.

15 Q. [12:28:45] You talked about a container which was looted. Could you
16 personally see it from the place where you were hiding?

17 A. [12:29:00] We were outside of the compound. It was a container, it's metal.
18 And even from far, you can hear the noise. They were insistent on opening it up.

19 When they succeeded in opening the container up, Djotodia told them to take
20 everything out of the container.

21 When they started to do this, Djotodia said and noticed, "But you said that this was
22 a container with weapons -- who -- was in Ngaïssona's compound, and that's why I
23 came here." And he said this in a very loud voice. He reprimanded those who
24 were present.

25 However, it was office furniture that was in the container. "You see" -- so he said,

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1 "You see, you see how you lie. Since it's like this, you take all the office furniture and
2 you take it to the presidency and we will use it for our administration."

3 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [12:30:23] I think this is relatively clear now, I
4 would say. And I have also, of course, read the statement that the witness has given
5 during the investigation phase and it matches -- it matches it very, very -- I will not
6 say one to one, which would be suspicious, but it's really, in the sense what is
7 important with regard to the fact, it's absolutely the same, I think.

8 MS BEAULIEU-LUSSIER: [12:31:05] I take note, your Honour.

9 Q. [12:31:18] (Interpretation) I'd like to show some photos to you to be exactly
10 certain about what locations we are talking about. So let me show you a photo.
11 We find it at tab 19 in the list of the Defence's materials. And for the reference, we
12 have CAR-OTP-2076-1422. As I said, this is at tab 19.

13 Madam Witness, can you see the picture displayed now on your screen? Do you
14 recognise that gate?

15 A. [12:32:09] This is, indeed, Mr Ngaïssona's compound's gate.

16 Q. [12:32:18] Is this the very location where the looting took place, the looting that
17 you've just referred us to in your evidence?

18 A. [12:32:31] Yes, it is.

19 Q. [12:32:40] I'd now like to show you a photo that we find at tab 18 in the
20 Defence's list of materials, which bears the reference CAR-OTP-2076-1421.

21 Do you also recognise this gate?

22 A. [12:33:08] This gate is located behind, on the other side.

23 Q. [12:33:22] Thank you.

24 I'm now going to ask you to look at the photo at tab 13 in my list of materials, this
25 a CAR-OTP-2076-1411.

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1 Do you recognise this location, Witness?

2 A. [12:33:47] This must be Mr Ngaïssona's lounge (Redacted)

3 (Redacted)

4 Q. [12:34:09] I'd now like to show you what we see at tab 16, this is a photo in my
5 list of materials, this is CAR-OTP-2076-1418.

6 Does this ring a bell?

7 A. [12:34:44] This looks very much like his house after the looting. The photo was
8 taken after the looting. They ransacked the house, basically.

9 Q. [12:35:03] Now I'm going to show you another photo, which is at tab 16 in the
10 Defence's materials, ERN, CAR-OTP-2076-1418. The same question to you, does
11 this -- do you recognise this?

12 Do forgive me, I'm sorry.

13 (Speaks English) It's the same.

14 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [12:35:35] Well, I also had a déjà vu, actually. I
15 don't know if this quotation -- a recent view.

16 MS BEAULIEU-LUSSIER: [12:35:43](Interpretation) It's my mistake. This will be
17 the photo, in fact: Tab 17, ERN, CAR-OTP-2076-1419.

18 Q. [12:35:58] So same question, Witness: What can you tell us about this photo?
19 Does this ring a bell in any way?

20 A. [12:36:09] Once the house had been looted by the Seleka, as you see, the photo
21 depicts that scene, the aftermath of the looting.

22 Q. [12:36:31] Thank you.

23 Witness, do you ever -- do you remember having met OTP representatives in
24 May 2016?

25 A. [12:36:57] Yes, I do. I do remember. I remember having met them, yes.

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1 Q. [12:37:15] Do you remember having made a drawing representing a section of
2 your district? A drawing? A sketch?

3 A. [12:37:34] The sketch? The sketch was to depict what exactly?

4 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [12:37:57] We don't -- we can shorten that. You
5 can simply put it -- show it to her and if she recognises it, and, I assume she will, so
6 we don't have to take this detour, so to speak, yes.

7 MS BEAULIEU-LUSSIÉ: [12:38:12](Interpretation) Thank you. (Speaks English)
8 Your Honour, I believe we're still in private session. I think we can go in public
9 session for --

10 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [12:38:20] Yes. Appreciate it. Open session.

11 MS BEAULIEU-LUSSIÉ: [12:41:00](Interpretation)

12 Q. [12:41:01] Witness, I'm going to show you --

13 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [12:38:32] Please wait a second. Not a problem.
14 We just wait until it is announced that we are in open session.

15 (Open session at 12.38 p.m.)

16 THE COURT OFFICER: [12:38:40] We are in open session, Mr President.

17 MS BEAULIEU-LUSSIÉ: [12:38:50] Thank you.

18 Q. [12:38:52] (Interpretation) Now, Witness, I'm going to be showing you the sketch
19 that we find at tab 7 in the Defence's list of materials. This is ERN

20 CAR-OTP-2032-0783.

21 And this must not be displayed publicly because we have the witness's initials on it.

22 So, Madam Witness, please be mindful of the fact that we've returned into open

23 session, which means that people outside of the courtroom can hear what you say, so

24 if you are -- if you wish to offer a detail that may identify you,

25 then just tell me and

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1 we will revert back into private session.

2 So we see here the sketch on our screen. Is it indeed you, Madam Witness, who
3 made this sketch?

4 A. [12:39:46] Yes, I recognise -- I acknowledge having made it.

5 Q. [12:39:56] Thank you.

6 On this sketch, you will see Mr Ngaïssona, Patrice-Edouard's house. This is at the
7 bottom right of the sketch. Do you see that? Is this the house that was allegedly
8 looted in March 2013 by the Seleka elements and Mr Djotodia, the photos that we
9 referred to earlier on?

10 A. [12:40:39] Yes, it is, indeed, that house.

11 Q. [12:40:47] Thank you.

12 Do you know why Mr Ngaïssona's house was looted? Why was it looted?

13 A. [12:41:13] Well, let me tell you this: When the Seleka arrived in the city, they
14 used some young Muslims and Christians to whom they were given 5,000 francs per
15 day and per house, asking of them to point out -- to single out those houses where
16 people had belongings, and this is what they did.

17 And, after that, the Seleka would go and loot those people who had possessions, who
18 had money, and so they started looting pretty much all the houses. They went
19 to -- they did it -- it was on a door-by-door -- door-to-door basis to pillage and loot
20 these houses. And the looting was widespread.

21 Q. [12:42:25] Let me now return you to the sketch that you made, tab 7 in my list of
22 materials, and let me draw your attention to another area of your sketch where you
23 have written "Ngaïssona depot". We find this on the Ndress Road.
24 Can you see that, witness? Did you write "depot"? Can we also say that this is
25 some sort of warehouse?

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1 A. [12:43:19] I think the sketch that we see here that I made, I think I wrote "depot",
2 I wrote it myself, and this depot is in the fourth district. When you come into the
3 Dedenge 1 and you move on to reach that depot, and in that depot, there were stored
4 cigarette packets, cigarettes, and that is why I wrote "depot" and that is why it
5 features on the screen.

6 Q. [12:44:02] And would it be right to say that this is on the same road as the
7 Boy-Rabe market, is that right?

8 A. [12:44:13] Yes, that's exactly right. You know, I wrote "petrol station"
9 somewhere or another and next door I wrote "town hall", "fourth district" and
10 "Ngaïssona depot". So this is located on the other side of the road, it's not actually at
11 his house. The depot is located a bit further away from his house. So the depot
12 was looted, but his house as well -- both these locations were subject to looting.

13 Q. [12:44:49] Thank you very much for that clarification.
14 Mr Ngaïssona's depot, therefore, can you tell us how much time would you take to go
15 by foot from the depot to Mr Ngaïssona's house?

16 A. [12:45:08] To get to his house, it would take a while. I would put it at 300, 400
17 metres. The depot is in the fourth district.

18 Q. [12:45:32] Could you tell us what happened at the depot of Ngaïssona in the
19 days following the arrival of the Seleka in Boy-Rabe?

20 A. [12:45:45] Ngaïssona's depot in Boy-Rabe was looted. They took everything
21 away before advancing to his home, but since the depot was just alongside the main
22 route, people came and informed me that the depot had been looted by the Seleka.

23 Q. [12:46:30] Could you tell us roughly how much time lapsed between the arrival
24 of the Seleka and the looting of the depot?

25 A. [12:46:40] The depot of Mr Ngaïssona is just along the station. The depot is

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1 next to the station. The Seleka had already set themselves up around the station.

2 No one could go near to that area. When they broke into the depot, we don't know,
3 but we learnt that they took everything from the depot and that it was absolutely
4 stripped bare, but I personally didn't go there.

5 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [12:47:36] If I may, we also can take it from the
6 answer of the witness that this was before the compound was looted, and we know
7 when the compound was looted, only a couple days after the arrival. I think that's
8 precise enough, if you also consider that we're speaking about events about 12 years
9 ago.

10 MS BEAULIEU-LUSSIER: [12:47:59](Interpretation)

11 Q. [12:48:04] I'm going to show you a video, Madam.

12 I'm going to play the entire video and then I will stop it on a particular image. This
13 is tab 23, and, for the reference, it is CAR-OTP-2027-2127, and I will show you the
14 video completely. And what I want to show you is the image, but there is
15 a transcript that was made of the video in Sango and in French for the interpreters
16 and I want to show you these images.

17 So, Madam, if you could look at the video and I will ask you some questions after
18 that.

19 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [12:49:27] It's obviously not easy to load it. Ah, it
20 functions.

21 (Viewing of the video excerpt)

22 THE INTERPRETER: [12:49:33] (Interpretation of the video excerpt)

23 "You see DJAKOMO (phon.), they're not Seleka, but they are masked. They have
24 hidden the car by the Seleka. That's a lieutenant, huh?

25 You're okay?

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1 Okay.

2 I'm well, thanks to the grace of God.

3 Thank you.

4 Thank you very much.

5 I am a Central African soldier, I've hidden my vehicle in the colours, or I've masked it
6 in the colours of the Seleka so that I can continue to be amongst them. I fell into an
7 ambush there. I didn't know I fell into the -- their ambush and they've taken
8 everything, everything that you can see in front of me."

9 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [12:51:20] I think you wanted to stop somewhere.
10 Is it about the compound or -- because I had the impression that I recognised
11 the -- yes, exactly this, thank you.

12 MS BEAULIEU-LUSSIER: [12:51:35] My colleague will --

13 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [12:51:38] That's fine. We are at 52 seconds.

14 MS BEAULIEU-LUSSIER: [12:51:41](Interpretation)

15 Q. [12:51:44] Madam, you have an image in front of you and you saw the complete
16 video. Do you recognise anything about this image?

17 A. [12:51:57] This is proof of their looting.

18 Q. [12:52:20] Could you specify what gate you are talking about? What are you
19 specifically referring to?

20 A. [12:52:31] That's not the depot.

21 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [12:52:52] Mr Vanderpuye -- neither
22 Mr Vanderpuye nor Ms Prathaban will complain or object when I ask the witness, is
23 this the gate of the compound -- private compound of Mr Ngaïssona? If you
24 recognise it. If not, say you don't recognise it.

25 THE WITNESS: [12:53:31](Interpretation) His gate was green, just like I see it on my

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1 screen. There are things on the side which I'm not sure about.

2 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [12:53:46] That's fine, Madam Witness. And we
3 have also shown her some photographs, so I think we can leave it at that. And it
4 also shows that the witness does not simply say "yes" when she is asked something.

5 MS BEAULIEU-LUSSIÉ: [12:54:05] I have very few questions left.

6 Q. [12:54:11] (Interpretation) I've almost completed with you, Madam.

7 Could you tell us whether the depot of Mr Ngaïssona was looted several times, more
8 than twice?

9 A. [12:54:25] As far as I know, this is what we call a depot; it had a lot of goods in it.
10 They didn't loot only on one single day even at his home, but at the depot there were
11 lots of goods who were -- stored here. So I don't think they could do it in a single day.

12 Q. [12:55:21] And since you didn't see it yourself, how did you hear about it?

13 A. [12:55:28] As I said, there are things -- everything that was happening in the 4th
14 arrondissement {PFR: (Redacted)} {ICR: (Redacted)}. That's
15 why I was told that the Seleka had already emptied and looted the depot of
16 Mr Ngaïssona.

17 Q. [12:56:05] And do you know why the Seleka went into the Ngaïssona depot?

18 A. [12:56:17] I've told you, how can I know? Because I wasn't together with the
19 Seleka, I wasn't talking to them. When they looted the depot, I wasn't present. All I
20 can say is that when the Seleka arrived, they ransacked the country.
21 Even where I was working, they -- they ransacked everything. So why wouldn't
22 they make a difference? Why they chose one place over another is something I can't
23 answer.

24 Q. [12:57:02] Thank you, Madam, for answering my questions. Those are all the
25 questions I wish to put to you. My colleague has different -- other questions.

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- 1 I see the time, but thank you very much.
- 2 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [12:57:21] Well, that was precisely on time, so to
- 3 speak. Thank you, Ms Beaulieu-Lussier.
- 4 We have now the lunch break until 2 o'clock, a shortened lunch break.
- 5 THE COURT USHER: [12:57:39] All rise.
- 6 (Recess taken at 12.57 p.m.)
- 7 (Upon resuming in open session at 2.01 p.m.)
- 8 THE COURT USHER: [14:01:33] All rise.
- 9 Please be seated.
- 10 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [14:01:56] We are in open session and I give
- 11 Ms Proulx the floor.
- 12 QUESTIONED BY MS PROULX: (Interpretation)
- 13 Q. [14:02:25] Good afternoon, Madam Witness.
- 14 A. [14:02:32] Good afternoon.
- 15 Q. [14:02:33] We know each other. We met in Bangui, and also in the courtesy
- 16 visit last week. My name is Marie-Hélène Proulx. I am acting on behalf of
- 17 Mr Ngaïssona and I'm going to continue the questioning with you this afternoon and
- 18 probably a little bit tomorrow morning.
- 19 Madam, we're going to start in open session, so let me remind you to be careful and
- 20 not give any information which might identify you. After that, I will ask for more
- 21 personal details which will happen in private session.
- 22 To start, I would like to clarify an aspect of your testimony from this morning. In
- 23 order to do this, I would like to have tab number 7 of the Defence binder,
- 24 CAR-OTP-2032-0783. It is a document which should not be displayed to the public.
- 25 Can you see it on your screen, madam?

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1 A. [14:04:04] No, not yet. I can't see it on my screen.

2 Q. [14:04:27] Madam, I just want to clarify something as regards this sketch. Here
3 you can see -- you see "Depot Ngaïssona" at two places: There is one on the *Avenue*
4 *de l'Indépendance*, near the fourth neighbourhood town hall; and another one which is
5 almost vis-à-vis the Boy-Rabe market.

6 Could you confirm that Mr Ngaïssona had two depots, in fact, in different locations?

7 A. [14:05:12] Yes, I can confirm that. There's one depot which is in the fourth, and
8 another depot which is close to the Boy-Rabe market.

9 Q. [14:05:33] I want to be sure I understand because sometimes you say "depot"
10 and sometimes you say "*entrepôt*", warehouse. I want to know if it's the same thing.
11 Is there a difference between depot and *entrepôt*?

12 A. [14:05:59] No. I think I said to you that there was one close to the
13 4th arrondissement. The other was when you leave the *lycée* Boganda and you can
14 see it here close to the stream.

15 THE INTERPRETER: [14:06:21] To the alley, sorry. Correction: It's the alley, not
16 the stream.

17 MS PROULX: [14:06:34](Interpretation)

18 Q. As far as you know, the two depots, or the two *entrepôts*, were they both looted
19 or just one?

20 A. [14:06:48] The depot which is in the 4th arrondissement was looted. The depot
21 which is located close to the Boy-Rabe market, there's a shop there, and even the shop
22 and the depot which is just next to it, were looted.

23 Q. [14:07:17] And in the two cases was it the same type of goods that were looted?
24 This morning you spoke about office furniture, was it true for both locations?

25 A. [14:07:36] I think as an economic operator, he sold various types of articles and

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1 goods. I think I told you that there was a supermarket and the other depot was a
2 warehouse for the supermarket. It's in the other depot where all the office
3 equipment was held, or all the office supplies were held.

4 Q. [14:08:14] And do you know if any weapons were found in either of the depots,
5 madam, as far as you know?

6 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [14:08:23] Ms Prathaban.

7 MS PRATHABAN: [14:08:28] Objection, speculation.

8 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [14:08:29] No, no -- I agree, actually. The
9 witness -- the question was "do you know".

10 So Madam Witness, do you have information if -- do you have any information that
11 weapons have been found by either in the compound or in the two depots?

12 THE WITNESS: [14:08:59](Interpretation) No. I never got any information of that
13 nature.

14 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [14:09:04] No information gotten, that's the point.
15 Ms Proulx.

16 MS PROULX: [14:09:20](Interpretation) We can remove the document from the
17 screen, please.

18 Q. [14:09:20] I'm going to continue with the same link as this morning. I want to
19 speak about other actions undertaken by the Seleka.

20 A little bit later I'll ask you what happened, what happened to you personally, but
21 rather -- but now I want to speak about things in a more general term in a public
22 session.

23 Firstly, you talked about an attack which was targeted against Boy-Rabe. I'd like to
24 know why did Seleka focus in
25 particular on Boy-Rabe?

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1 A. [14:10:14] When the Seleka arrived, I believe I told you

2 {ICR: (Redacted)} order to protect the population. But

3 the Seleka told me -- the Seleka told me that when they left -- when they started their

4 rebellion there was already the project of going to the 4th arrondissement and the 7th.

5 So they targeted the 4th arrondissement, which should no longer exist. And they

6 said that personally. I heard it from their very mouth.

7 Q. [14:11:13] So if I understand correctly, they decided to target Boy-Rabe even

8 before they arrived in Bangui; is that correct?

9 A. [14:11:30] Absolutely.

10 Q. [14:11:35] And do you know why?

11 A. [14:11:48] I wasn't in their team. I don't know why they decided to have

12 Gobongo, Fouh and others in the 7th arrondissement. I don't know why they

13 decided to have this as a target.

14 Q. [14:12:15] As far as you know, madam, were the Seleka concentrated on

15 attacking certain ethnic groups in particular?

16 A. [14:12:41] I think if they wanted to target a certain group, they wouldn't have

17 been on the entire Central African territory. But their chief told me that the Fouh,

18 Boy-Rabe and the 7th arrondissement, that's where they would base themselves and

19 that would act as their armoury.

20 Q. [14:13:21] Madam, this morning you told us -- and this is page 9 of the

21 transcript -- that even before the arrival of the Seleka, the Muslim population started

22 to attack Christians. Could you tell us what sort of attack, what sort of attack are we

23 talking about?

24 A. [14:13:54] When we heard it said that the Seleka had occupied all the small

25 villages of Central African Republic and that they were en route towards the capital,

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1 the Muslims were pleased, and they said it was no longer the Christians' turn, now it
2 was the Muslims' turn, and they were waiting for the Seleka rebels and they were
3 waiting for their arrival in order to run the country.

4 Q. [14:14:46] You also told us this morning that the men had left the district and
5 had sought refuge, or shelter, and so that only the women and children remained; is
6 that correct?

7 A. [14:15:05] That is correct.

8 Q. [14:15:10] And the -- did the women and children of Boy-Rabe have weapons to
9 protect themselves against the Seleka?

10 A. [14:15:30] The women, the children -- in Central African Republic, weapons are
11 only held by individuals who've had some sort of training. Those people handle
12 arms and use the arms. Women and children have not followed this type of training.
13 They don't know how to handle weapons. Even if you're a civilian or you have any
14 business activities, you do not have the right to handle a weapon of war.

15 Q. [14:16:26] During the Seleka regime, was the Christian population -- did they
16 have any way of protecting themselves or sort of alerting everyone that an attack was
17 imminent?

18 A. [14:16:49] In order to answer your question I would say, well, if you have
19 nothing to do, if you don't know anyone, if you don't know the person who has just
20 arrived and has just killed your father, your brother, and they are in front of
21 you -- you know, there was a lot of killing, a lot of people were killed, and this meant
22 that the inhabitants of the district and the youths of the country grouped themselves
23 together under the Anti-Balaka. They didn't have weapons. They came together in
24 order to try and use traditional weapons to defend themselves, to defend the country.
25 That is it.

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1 Q. [14:17:50] Thank you, madam. I'm going to talk about the Anti-Balaka a little
2 later, but right now I'm referring to the following: Does the casserole phenomenon
3 mean anything to you? Pots and pans.

4 A. [14:18:12] Yes, the casserole or pots and pans activity meant that when the
5 Seleka entered a certain neighbourhood they were shooting on anything that moved.
6 They took everything they saw. So we thought about it and we set in place a system
7 to try and save people. We informed the population. For example, if you see the
8 Seleka arrive and commit any exactions, they could beat the pots and pans and make
9 the maximum amount of noise to chase away the Seleka. That's the system that we
10 introduced.

11 Q. [14:19:00] And did you use this system several times?

12 A. [14:19:09] No. You know, since the Seleka realised that people were doing this
13 type of activity, this type of noise in order to chase them, we didn't really use this
14 system for a long time, only at certain points in time.

15 Q. [14:19:35] At that time, after the arrival of the Seleka, were there organisations or
16 people or international forces who came to assist the civilian Christian population?

17 A. [14:19:56] It's very difficult to live. They didn't come in time. It's only after a
18 long time that they came forward.

19 MS PROULX: [14:20:20] Mr President, at this stage I think it would be wise to go
20 into private session.

21 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [14:20:24] Can you already foresee for how long,
22 because we have audience, so that they know?

23 MS PROULX: [14:20:31] For, I would say, five to 10 minutes.

24 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [14:20:35] Okay.

25 Then let's go to private session. (Private session at 2.20 p.m.)

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1 THE COURT OFFICER: [14:20:49] We are in private session, Mr President.

2 MS PROULX: [14:20:59](Interpretation)

3 Q. [14:20:59] Madam Witness, do you remember a period where the Seleka
4 attacked Boy-Rabe in some days in April 2013?

5 A. [14:21:19] Yes, I do remember that.

6 Q. [14:21:24] Could you tell us what happened on the first day of that particular
7 attack?

8 A. [14:21:38] The first day of the attack, it was in April. There was a radio
9 broadcast saying that children should take the route back to school. At that moment,
10 the Seleka took advantage of the situation to enter the neighbourhood and carry out
11 exactions in Boy-Rabe in particular. They took children. Those who went to the
12 school, for example the Notre Dame school, the 36 Villas school, and the larger who
13 went to the Boganda *lycée*, they took them and closed them in a depot - Gold, the
14 Depot Gold - which I mentioned already and I have drawn it on my sketch.

15 The depot was filled with kids. In a certain point in time I saw young people run.

16 (Redacted)

17 (Redacted)

18 (Redacted) I hurried along in order to go to that place. (Redacted)

19 (Redacted)

20 (Redacted)

21 (Redacted)

22 (Redacted) We returned and when they saw that the journalists were present in

23 order to film the events, they were compelled to open the door and let the children

24 leave. They were dissatisfied. They went back to the Boy-Rabe neighbourhood and

25 continued to carry out exactions in Boy-Rabe itself.

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1 Q. [14:24:28] Were -- did the Seleka come to you on that particular day?

2 A. [14:24:34] On that day? No. (Redacted)

3 There were lots of people in the car when I went to me. (Redacted)

4 (Redacted) They shot in all directions and people were running

5 and fleeing in all directions. (Redacted) -- they fired on the

6 population and created disorder. Shortly thereafter it's -- they retreated, and even to

7 (Redacted)

8 (Redacted) I used the situation to

9 go to (Redacted).

10 Q. [14:25:51] During the three days of the attack, did the Seleka loot your home?

11 A. [14:26:02] They took everything. They emptied the house in one way or

12 another.

13 MS PROULX: [14:26:21] Mr President, I would like to go back into open session, but

14 I'm afraid I'm not going to be able to stay there very long.

15 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [14:26:28] No matter. The most we can do in open

16 session, we will do.

17 Open session.

18 (Open session at 2.26 p.m.)

19 THE COURT OFFICER: [14:26:47] We are back in open session, Mr President.

20 MS PROULX: [14:26:59](Interpretation)

21 Q. [14:27:00] Madam Witness, during the days of the attack of the Seleka in

22 Boy-Rabe, were the Muslim families still remaining in Boy-Rabe?

23 A. [14:27:26] Before the attack in Boy-Rabe by the Seleka *they came there with a

24 truck, and they themselves went into the market, into the shops, and asked the

25 Muslims to

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1 take their positions and put them into the trucks to leave the neighbourhood. And

2 that is how the Muslims left that neighbourhood, the Boy-Rabe neighbourhood.

3 Q. [14:28:01] Am I to understand that the Seleka took the Muslim families

4 elsewhere?

5 A. [14:28:09] Yes, they did that.

6 Q. [14:28:19] And where did they set the Muslim families up?

7 A. [14:28:26] They took them to Kilometre 5.

8 Q. [14:28:37] And do you know why they left on that particular day, these Muslim

9 families?

10 A. [14:28:46] The Seleka didn't talk to us. They went towards the families in order

11 to have some sort of discussion with those particular families. I can't know more

12 than that.

13 Q. [14:29:07] And after the departure of the Muslims, did any other Muslim

14 families remain in the neighbourhood?

15 A. [14:29:24] A few families remained, who had a shop in my neighbourhood.

16 They remained.

17 Q. [14:29:39] Could you give us an estimate -- perhaps half the Muslim families

18 remained, a bit more, a bit less?

19 A. [14:29:59] Many of the ones who left were women and children. The ones who

20 had shops remained so that they could sell their goods. Many men stayed as well to

21 protect their shops.

22 Q. [14:30:24] And the Muslim men who remained, were they armed?

23 A. [14:30:40] I told you, the ones who remained were armed. They would go out

24 actually, with their weapons, and go back and forth in front of their shops so as to

25 strike fear into the hearts of people.

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1 MS PROULX: [14:31:03] Mr President, I'm afraid this is all I could do in public and
2 now we have a long stretch in private session.

3 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [14:31:09] It is as it is.
4 So private session.

5 (Private session at 2.31 p.m.)

6 THE COURT OFFICER: [14:31:39] We are in private session, Mr President.

7 MS PROULX: [14:31:52](Interpretation)

8 Q. [14:31:53] Madam Witness, we are now in private session, and I'd like to ask you
9 some questions about events that affected you personally, directly. But please feel
10 comfortable because the general public cannot hear you.

11 I'd like to hark back to something you just said. You said it was (Redacted) when you
12 went to Camp M'Poko to take shelter, but when you met with the OTP in 2016, you
13 told them about some events that had occurred (Redacted)
14 (Redacted)

15 I make reference to tab 6, and this is the statement, CAR-OTP-2032-0753, tab 6,
16 paragraph 145 onwards.

17 And I'd like to ask you something. (Redacted)
18 (Redacted) Do you remember that?

19 A. [14:33:16] Yes, I remember.

20 Q. [14:33:27] Now, you told the OTP investigators that (Redacted)
21 (Redacted)

22 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [14:33:46] Before you answer, Ms Witness, just wait
23 a second. Witness, wait a second.
24 Ms Prathaban.

25 MS PRATHABAN: [14:33:57] Just to point out that this is a previous statement from

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- 1 a different case. And the questions are leading.
- 2 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [14:33:58] Well, I also have -- I also have --
- 3 MS PRATHABAN: [14:33:58] And she is not a 68(3) witness.
- 4 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [14:34:08] Yes, yes, yes. I have also read it.
- 5 But, actually, I would have suggested to move forward, that even, Ms Proulx, you
- 6 give her a, let's say a catchword, catchphrase. If this triggers her memory, and then
- 7 let -- let the witness talk. Perhaps we can do it this way.
- 8 You understand what I mean by "catchword" or "catchphrase"? Yeah? We already
- 9 (Redacted)
- 10 But we are, of course, aware of the fact that it's not 68(3) witness, that that's correct,
- 11 Ms Prathaban.
- 12 MS PROULX: [14:34:53](Interpretation)
- 13 (Redacted)
- 14 (Redacted)
- 15 A. [14:35:10] (No interpretation)
- 16 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [14:35:36] Excuse me, for the interpreters,
- 17 microphone on, please. Please start again interpreting. The microphone was out by
- 18 the interpreters. Excuse me for the interruption, madam witness, but the
- 19 interpretation did not go through.
- 20 THE INTERPRETER: [14:35:57] Apologies from the interpreter. The last response
- 21 was this: (Redacted)
- 22 (Redacted)
- 23 THE WITNESS: [14:36:13](Interpretation) When they arrived, they said to me that
- 24 everywhere -- well, we could see them. All the men had fled. But I was a woman
- 25 and when I saw them (Redacted)

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1 (Redacted)

2 (Redacted)

3 (Redacted)

4 (Redacted)

5 (Redacted)

6 (Redacted)

7 (Redacted)

8 (Redacted)

9 (Redacted)

10 (Redacted)

11 (Redacted)

12 (Redacted)

13 MS PROULX: [14:38:15](Interpretation)

14 Q. [14:38:15] Now, these events you have described to us, was that after the attack
15 in April that you mentioned just a few moments ago?

16 A. [14:38:28] It was before April.

17 Q. [14:38:47] And when the Seleka fled, did something in particular happen as they
18 fled, at that point in time?

19 (Redacted)

20 (Redacted)

21 Q. [14:39:36] Were you injured?

22 (Redacted)

23 (Redacted)

24 (Redacted)

25 (Redacted)

26

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1 A. [14:40:29] It wasn't at that particular moment. That's not when I was hit by a
2 bullet. (Redacted) That is when I was grazed by
3 the bullet, (Redacted), the bullet was still in
4 my body. (Redacted)
5 (Redacted)

6 Q. [14:41:08] I would like to show you a document, and this is at tab 12 in our
7 binder, CAR-OTP-2032-0803. Can you see the document?

8 A. [14:41:32] Yes.

9 Q. [14:41:37] Do you recognise this document, ma'am?

10 A. [14:41:44] Yes. I'm the one who wrote it.

11 Q. [14:42:02] Perhaps we could review this document, and this will refresh your
12 memory. So if you could -- if we could please scroll down so that you can read this
13 document.

14 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [14:42:27] It takes quite some time to let the witness
15 read the whole document. Please put the questions to her. Draw the information
16 out of the document and put it to her, I think. Perhaps starting with what it is, yeah,
17 what the meaning of the document -- of the document is.

18 MS PROULX: [14:42:57](Interpretation)

19 Q. [14:42:59] Ma'am, could you tell us why you wrote this document?

20 A. [14:43:12] I wrote this document after, once I came back from Cameroon.
21 (Redacted) and so I wrote this complaint against the Seleka,
22 and because of everything they had done to me and all the sorrow they had inflicted
23 upon me.

24 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [14:43:43] Madam witness, did you get ever any
25 response to that letter, to that complaint?

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1 THE WITNESS: [14:44:00](Interpretation) No, they never followed up on the
2 complaint.

3 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [14:44:08] And, Ms Proulx, like I'm always saying,
4 the document as such is evidence and the witness has said that she has written the
5 document. Yeah. I don't want to -- I -- what I mean by that is you don't have to
6 draw out the information in the document as long as you think there is some major
7 contradiction or something to what she said already and you want to clarify that.

8 MS PROULX: [14:44:47] No. Indeed, Mr President, you asked the question
9 I wanted to ask and now I'm moving on.

10 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [14:44:53] Thank you.

11 MS PROULX: [14:45:01](Interpretation)

12 Q. [14:45:01] I'd now like to show you another document, tab 22 in our binder, and
13 this is CAR-D30, 0005 are the last four digits, CAR-D30-0028-0005, tab 22. Can you
14 see this document up on the screen, ma'am?

15 A. [14:45:34] Yes, I can see it.

16 Q. [14:45:42] How did you obtain this document, ma'am?

17 A. [14:45:57] As I told you, this document -- I told you this, this morning. You see,
18 there (Redacted)

19 (Redacted)

20 (Redacted)

21 (Redacted) and I kept it.

22 I wanted to show the court evidence of (Redacted) who had been killed (Redacted)
23 (Redacted) This is one of the cases because the family was able to get the body of
24 one of these people who had been killed.

25 Q. [14:47:06] I'd like to ask for another document to be shown to you. Tab 8,

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1 CAR-OTP-2032-0786 -- 2032-0786.

2 Ma'am, do you remember giving this photograph to the investigators from the OTP in
3 2016?

4 A. [14:47:36] Yes, I remember. I was the one who indeed provided that
5 photograph to them. This is a young woman who was pregnant and who had been
6 killed.

7 Q. [14:47:56] And who killed her?

8 A. [14:47:59] She was killed by the Seleka members.

9 Q. [14:48:07] And do you know who took the photograph?

10 A. [14:48:15] I believe it was her family members. Her mother and some of her
11 brothers live in my neighbourhood (Redacted)
12 (Redacted)

13 Q. [14:48:44] I'd like to show you one final document and then we'll move on to
14 something else. Tab 9, CAR-OTP-2032-0787.

15 Do you recognise this document, ma'am?

16 A. [14:49:13] This document belongs to the family of the young woman, the young
17 girl who had been killed. (Redacted) the
18 photograph that we just saw.

19 Q. [14:49:41] Fine, thank you very much. The photograph can be taken off the
20 screen.

21 I'd now like to ask you about Camp M'Poko where you took shelter. Did you spend
22 a lot of time there?

23 A. [14:50:11] I went back to the camp (Redacted)
24 (Redacted)
25 (Redacted)

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1 (Redacted)

2 (Redacted)

3 (Redacted) So that is how it came to be that I left the camp and

4 went back to the neighbourhood.

5 Q. [14:51:22] And what were the living conditions like at Camp M'Poko?

6 A. [14:51:38] At the entrance you would be registered, you were given a badge and

7 you were given a room. At that time there were many officers from the Central

8 African Republic and many politicians, many people. There were many people. As

9 for the living conditions, we received coffee, and people who did not have a mug

10 would have to use plastic bottles cut in half to drink their coffee. There was a lot of

11 suffering.

12 After the instructions were given by Djotodia, some of the people fled, they left the

13 country from Camp M'Poko. As for myself, I went back to my neighbourhood and

14 then later on I went to Cameroon.

15 Q. [14:52:56] And did you feel safe when you were at Camp M'Poko?

16 A. [14:53:13] The security provided by the international troops was such that, well,

17 it was safe at Camp M'Poko. There were contingents from the Congo, from Gabon,

18 Cameroon and France and they helped the Central African Republic IDPs. But the

19 Chadians would go out and when they came back with stolen vehicles, they would

20 shoot in all directions in the camp. So it was not completely -- it was not the

21 complete safety that we were hoping for.

22 Q. [14:54:05] And were there Seleka attacks or just attacks by the Chadian

23 contingent?

24 A. [14:54:16] No. The Seleka were outside. Within the camp, there were several

25 contingents, including the Chadian contingent, and that is the contingent when the

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1 soldiers would go out. Was it the Seleka who gave them vehicles that they parked in
2 the camp? We don't know. There was a misunderstanding between the
3 contingents, including the Congolese contingent, and then they stopped behaving in
4 that manner.

5 Q. [14:55:06] You explained that at one point in time President Djotodia had asked
6 you to leave the camp and go back to the various neighbourhoods. How much time
7 did you spend in your own neighbourhood after Camp M'Poko?

8 A. [14:55:31] I left and I went back to my house, but the acts of violence and abuse
9 had not ended. Many people had fled and they had taken shelter in a number of
10 places. Even my own children were not at home when I went back. Some of them
11 had taken shelter (Redacted).

12 Once I got back, one of the leaders came to see me, and he said to me "Where were
13 you?" And I said that I had been at Camp M'Poko. (Redacted)

14 (Redacted)

15 (Redacted)

16 (Redacted)

17 Q. [14:56:59] And how much time did you spend (Redacted)

18 A. [14:57:09] (Redacted)

19 (Redacted) I went to Cameroon.

20 And at the airport I called and I was told that a shell had fallen on my house, had hit
21 my house and it was -- and that I must not go back. And it was at the same time that
22 the Seleka killed a number of people and they had left the bodies at the hospital, at
23 the *hôpital de l'Amitié*, and so I decided to stay in Cameroon and see how things would
24 unfold.

25 Q. [14:58:17] And where did you settle in Cameroon?

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1 A. [14:58:34] When I got to the airport and I received the information, I fainted.

2 One of the colleagues (Redacted)

3 (Redacted)

4 (Redacted)

5 (Redacted)

6 (Redacted) After my

7 hospitalisation, (Redacted) own home, to her home.

8 Q. [14:59:42] Would you like us to continue, ma'am, or would you like us to have a

9 bit of a break?

10 A. [14:59:52] I'd like to have a break.

11 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [14:59:53] Then let's have a break. And please,

12 Madam Witness, let us know, also together with our staff on the Registry, when we

13 are ready to continue. Thank you.

14 THE COURT USHER: [15:00:05] All rise.

15 (Recess taken at 3.00 p.m.)

16 (Upon resuming in private session at 3.16 p.m.)

17 THE COURT USHER: [15:16:00] All rise.

18 Please be seated.

19 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [15:16:22] Madam Witness, we hope very much that

20 this break helped you a little bit. And whenever you think also in the future course

21 of your examination, you think that a short break would assist you, please let us

22 know.

23 Ms Proulx.

24 MS PROULX: [15:17:01](Interpretation)

25 Q. [15:17:02] Madam Witness, let me assure you, firstly, we are still in private

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1 session so the public cannot hear you.

2 And, secondly, we won't go on for long today. We've almost finished for today.

3 I'd like to go back to what you said just before the pause. You explained to us that

4 once in Cameroon (Redacted). Could you tell me in which

5 neighbourhood, in which town was that?

6 (Redacted)

7 Q. [15:18:02] In which town?

8 A. [15:18:06]* In the town of Cameroon (says the witness), which is not very far

9 from (Redacted) Cameroon (says the witness).

10 Q. [15:18:29] Was it Yaounde, Douala?

11 A. [15:18:37] It was in Douala.

12 Q. [15:18:45] Madam, was there a point in time that you learnt that Mr Ngaïssona

13 was also in Douala?

14 A. [15:19:01] Yes, indeed. You know, when Central Africans find themselves

15 outside, they feel close together, but unfortunately when they -- back in the Central

16 African Republic, that's not the case. So the Central Africans that (Redacted)

17 when I was still ill told me that Ngaïssona and his entire family were in Douala.

18 Q. [15:19:45] And did you try and contact him?

19 A. [15:19:52] Yes. You know, I didn't have any money to buy any pharmaceutical

20 products. (Redacted) didn't have any means, so I was only drinking water. The case

21 in matter meant that I was advised to approach Ngaïssona because from time to time

22 he tried to help us. So I decided to meet him, which was in the hotel Somatel.

23 That's where I met him. He gave me some money so that I could look after myself.

24 And praise be to God, thanks to him, I got healthy again, I got better.

25 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [15:20:52] Madam witness, I know it's a difficult

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1 question after such a long time, but you seem to have a very good recollection also

2 with regard to dates, can you tell us when in 2013 you met Mr Ngaïssona?

3 THE WITNESS: [15:21:25](Interpretation) If I remember correctly, I think I met him

4 in the month of August.

5 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [15:21:37] Very precise again. Ms Proulx.

6 MS PROULX: [15:21:50](Interpretation)

7 Q. [15:21:50] And when you met him in the Somatel hotel, you talked about your

8 health concerns. What other topics did you touch upon?

9 A. [15:22:08] No, I didn't have any other discussions with him. I just saw him to

10 tell him about my health concerns and ask him for health. That's all. That's all

11 I talked about.

12 Q. [15:22:27] Did you learn where Mr Ngaïssona was when the Seleka entered

13 Bangui?

14 A. [15:22:48] When the Seleka arrived and entered, I don't know *where Ngaïssona

15 was. I simply met him in Douala in Cameroon. Before meeting him, I don't know

16 where he was.

17 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [15:23:08] I think there's a misunderstanding. You

18 can give it another try, I think. It's -- you -- you're speaking about 5 December, of

19 course. No? You're not speaking about -- then I'm -- it's a misunderstanding by me.

20 But it's also in the formal statement where she was and he was at the time. Okay.

21 My mistake.

22 MS PROULX: [15:23:44](Interpretation)

23 Q. [15:23:44] The day when you met Mr Ngaïssona in the Somatel hotel, did

24 Mr Ngaïssona tell you where he was when the Seleka arrived and entered Bangui?

25 A. [15:24:02] I've told you that the state I was in didn't allow me to have any other

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1 discussions or to have some chit-chat. When he saw me, he took pity on me, gave
2 me money so that I could have -- so that I could care for myself.

3 Q. [15:24:33] I've understood fully. Thank you, madam. Was there a point in
4 time, either before or after that meeting, where you heard it said that when the Seleka
5 entered, Mr Ngaïssona was ill and he was in the province in order to have some
6 health care?

7 A. [15:25:03] Somewhere along the line I learnt that he was ill, but I didn't have any
8 detail.

9 Q. [15:25:22] How long was your meeting at the hotel, roughly speaking?

10 A. [15:25:34] I told you, I don't really know how much time passed, because the
11 youth who talked about him had asked me to come. But since I was ill, it was a big
12 effort for me to come to him. But I really wanted him to help me so that I could look
13 after myself. We didn't have a time to carry out exchanges. It wasn't for very long.

14 Q. [15:26:11] And after that meeting in the Somatel, did you have another
15 opportunity to see Mr Ngaïssona again in Douala?

16 A. [15:26:26] Yes. One day a Central African compatriot came who lived close to
17 us and who came (Redacted), "Well, listen, mama, I've come here to tell
18 you that Mr Ngaïssona was distraught." I think it was 8 September 2013. And
19 I asked him who -- who had died in the family, and he said it was his sister who had
20 died on 6 September and that Mr Ngaïssona was in difficulty. (Redacted)

21 (Redacted)

22 (Redacted)

23 Q. [15:27:50] So I understand you were informed of the death of the sister of
24 Ngaïssona two days later; is that correct?

25 A. [15:28:02] That's correct.

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1 Q. [15:28:14] How can you remember that it was 6 September that his sister died?

2 How do you remember that?

3 A. [15:28:26] I remember this because (Redacted), and

4 who I thought was going to die, told me that the sister had died two days earlier. So,

5 therefore, I know it's the 6th.

6 MS PROULX: [15:28:53] Mr President, I don't think there's any need to be showing

7 this to the witness, but just for your information the death certificate of

8 Mr Ngaïssona's sister is in our binder at document number 3, reference

9 CAR-D30-0006-0048.

10 (Interpretation) I'm going to repeat the reference. CAR-D30-0006-0048.

11 Q. [15:29:51] So, madam, you said (Redacted)

12 (Redacted)

13 A. [15:30:15] That is correct.

14 Q. [15:30:23] Which neighbourhood of Douala was this mortuary located in?

15 A. [15:30:32] In the Deïdo neighbourhood.

16 MS PROULX: [15:30:50] Mr President, I see the time, but I have a few more

17 questions to break into another topic. Will it be okay if I go ahead?

18 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [15:30:58] I think so, yes. That would be okay.

19 MS PROULX: [15:31:09](Interpretation)

20 (Redacted)

21 A. [15:31:23] (Redacted)

22 (Redacted)

23 (Redacted) But then,

24 afterwards, Mr Ngaïssona said that it was not possible to have the body buried, and

25 that could only be done if peace was brought back to the Central African Republic

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1 and then the body could be buried there. (Redacted)

2 (Redacted)

3 (Redacted)

4 (Redacted)

5 (Redacted)

6 (Redacted)

7 Q. [15:33:15] And who did you meet there? Did some people come and pay their
8 respects to the family -- express their condolences?

9 A. [15:33:31] Well, you know, during this conflict in the Central African Republic,
10 many people from the country --

11 THE INTERPRETER: [15:33:48] The interpreter resumes.

12 THE WITNESS: [15:33:50](Interpretation) During the conflict in the Central African
13 Republic, many citizens of that country took refuge in Cameroon and these people
14 knew that he was the president of the football association, even athletic people who
15 had taken refuge in Cameroon. I saw them at the wake as well, as well as other
16 acquaintances and people who were friends with him. All these various people
17 were there when the wake was held.

18 MS PROULX: [15:34:34](Interpretation)

19 Q. [15:34:34] I just want to make sure I've correctly understood. So are you saying
20 that a great many people from the Central African Republic went to that place; is that
21 what you're telling us?

22 A. [15:34:51] Exactly. I told you, it was a wake. All the people who knew him,
23 all the people who were close to him came. It was outside of the country. It wasn't
24 like in your country.

25 They came, even -- even the consul in Douala, all the staff from the consulate came to

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- 1 visit before going back.
- 2 Q. [15:35:26] Thank you, Ma'am.
- 3 MS PROULX: [15:35:29] Mr President, I think we can stay here for today and I can
- 4 start again tomorrow.
- 5 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [15:35:33] Thank you, Ms Proulx.
- 6 Thank you, Madam Witness, for today.
- 7 We continue tomorrow at 9.30.
- 8 THE COURT USHER: [15:35:41] All rise.
- 9 (The hearing ends in private session at 3.35 p.m.)