

Witness: CAR-D04-PPPP-0002 (On former oath) (Open Session)
Procedural Matters

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1 International Criminal Court
2 Trial Chamber III - Courtroom I
3 Situation: Central African Republic
4 In the case of The Prosecutor v. Jean-Pierre Bemba Gombo -
5 ICC-01/05-01/08
6 Presiding Judge Sylvia Steiner, Judge Joyce Aluoch and
7 Judge Kuniko Ozaki
8 Trial Hearing
9 Wednesday, 12 June 2013
10 (The hearing starts in open session at 3.03 p.m.)
11 THE COURT USHER: All rise. Please be seated.
12 PRESIDING JUDGE STEINER: Good afternoon, and welcome back.
13 (The witness takes the stand)
14 WITNESS: CAR-D04-PPPP-0002 (On former oath)
15 (The witness speaks French)
16 (The witness gives evidence via video link)
17 PRESIDING JUDGE STEINER: Mr Witness, welcome back.
18 THE WITNESS: (Interpretation) Good afternoon, Madam President.
19 PRESIDING JUDGE STEINER: Are you ready to continue with your
20 testimony, sir?
21 THE WITNESS: (Interpretation) Yes, I'm ready, Madam President.
22 PRESIDING JUDGE STEINER: Then I'll give back the floor to
23 Maître Badibanga. Maître.
24 MR BADIBANGA: (Interpretation) Thank you, Madam President,
25 your Honours.

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1 QUESTIONED BY MR. BADIBANGA: (Continuing)

2 Q. Good afternoon, Witness.

3 A. Good afternoon, Mr. Prosecutor.

4 Q. Witness, I'd like to speak with you about communications. This
5 morning you seemed to say that beyond PK 12 there was a frequency
6 problem. Could you explain to us exactly what you mean by that?

7 A. Counsel, after PK 12, as you move toward the back country, there
8 were more and more Thurayas, because using walkie-talkies for
9 communication was more and more limited, so you needed to have a piece of
10 equipment with better performance that would work over longer distances
11 so that you could communicate, and that's why the Thuraya was more
12 prevalent than the walkie-talkie in those zones.

13 Q. Could you explain what you mean by walkie-talkie. Could you
14 explain the kind of equipment you're referring to.

15 A. The walkie-talkies were like telephones except that the distance
16 covered is shorter compared to the Thurayas. In other words, the
17 frequencies used with the Thuraya go beyond the limits of the
18 walkie-talkie.

19 Q. Is the walkie-talkie an individual piece of equipment that you
20 can hold in your hand or put in your pocket? Is that what you're
21 referring to when you talk about a walkie-talkie?

22 A. Walkie-talkies are like -- are -- are portable.

23 Q. Other than the walkie-talkies, when people refer to a radio, do
24 they mean a different piece of equipment?

25 A. Yes. The radio is different, Counsel, from the walkie-talkie. I

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1 mentioned earlier in my testimony, and I referred to a radio that you can
2 wear on your back, which is different from the walkie-talkie, and
3 sometimes you can install them on a vehicle.

4 Q. Let me just reassure you, if I'm waiting for a few moments, it's
5 because I want to be certain that the interpreters and court reporters
6 have had enough time to complete their task, and I'm endeavouring to keep
7 to the five-second rule.

8 So those radios that you can wear on your back or install on a
9 vehicle, do they use a different frequency from the walkie-talkies? And
10 what about their range? Is the range different from that of the
11 walkie-talkies?

12 A. Well, you'd need to have an expert in transmissions to give you
13 more ample information, Counsel.

14 Q. If you know, during the 2002-2003 conflicts, did the loyalist
15 forces use that type of radio? I'm not referring to the walkie-talkies.
16 I'm referring to radios.

17 A. Counsel, a few moments ago I said that all of the information was
18 centralised and was managed by the General Staff of the army, but at
19 least I myself did not see with my own eyes royalist -- loyalist forces
20 using a radio to be able to give you an example, because those radios are
21 used for much larger distances.

22 Q. You mentioned a number of towns. You mentioned Bossembélé or
23 Bossangoa. Is that correct?

24 A. Yes, Counsel.

25 Q. In order to reach the troops in Bossembélé or Bossangoa, what

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1 means of communication would have been used during the conflict in 2002
2 and 2003?

3 A. There was radio frequencies and also the Thuraya.

4 Q. A few moments ago when I asked you whether radios had been used
5 you said you didn't know, and now in response to this question, do you
6 think that the loyalist forces used this type of radio to communicate
7 between the cities I just mentioned?

8 A. Yes. Those -- that equipment is used for longer distances, and
9 if the loyalist forces are far from those cities, they need to use radio
10 communication or Thurayas.

11 Q. Witness, are you drawing a logical conclusion, or are you telling
12 us something that you actually saw or is it something that you -- that
13 you know? I mean, this answer you're giving, is it something you
14 actually saw yourself, or are you just making a logical deduction based
15 on what you know?

16 A. Counsel, I mentioned a moment ago that my activity was limited to
17 the city of Bangui. To see them using a radio in the back country, well,
18 that would be a lie because I can't be in Bangui and also in the back
19 country at the same time. I can't be in the provinces and the capital
20 city at the same time to actually see them being used, but I'm saying
21 that in order for you to understand that in order to establish a link
22 between the two factions, it would have required radio communication or
23 the use of a Thuraya.

24 Q. I'd like to ask you to talk about something that you have
25 knowledge of yourself. Who actually had Thurayas? Can you give us the

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1 names of individuals who had a Thuraya that they used to communicate?

2 A. I had intelligence whereby the Thuraya had been used by
3 Commander Moustapha. The Thuraya was used by General André Mazi, by
4 General Bombayake, who gave orders for General Bombayake or for
5 General André Mazi, and who received orders from General Moustapha.
6 Those are examples.

7 Q. Are these things that you actually saw with your own eyes or is
8 this information that you learned from third parties?

9 A. These are things that I learned from third parties.

10 Q. You yourself never saw General Mazi give an order using a
11 Thuraya. Am I correct in saying that?

12 A. Counsel, I wasn't working with General Mazi in the field, so I
13 wasn't standing next to him close by to actually see him use the Thuraya,
14 but what I do know is that that piece of equipment is useful for
15 communications and to transfer information. And according to the
16 intelligence (Redacted), Thurayas and
17 walkie-talkies and radios were used during that period.

18 Q. Let me reassure you, we all know that that equipment is used to
19 communicate information, but what I would like you to do is to tell us
20 what you actually saw as an eyewitness, because that is, after all, why
21 you have come here to testify before the Court. Have you never seen
22 General Bombayake yourself give an order over the phone? Have you never
23 seen him with your own eyes?

24 A. Counsel, the chiefs give orders, and the orders are passed down,
25 and they are collected, if you will, and when we learn that an order has

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1 been given, we know that the order was given using this equipment, and
2 that's why I can tell you here before this Court that that equipment was
3 used. I saw walkie-talkies in the hands of officers. Actually seeing
4 them giving orders, to be there at their side, no. I can't lie to you.

5 Q. Same thing for General -- just as for General Mazi, you were not
6 at the side of General Bombayake; is that correct?

7 A. Those were higher ranking officers who do not walk side by side
8 with the others unless you're the aide-de-camp or if you're their
9 security guard. To hear them speaking or even to see them holding this
10 equipment, in general the officers themselves don't handle the equipment.
11 They have a subordinate who carries it for them, who gives it to them and
12 then takes it back when they've finished using it.

13 Q. Witness, were you next to Commander Moustapha during the events
14 in 2002-2003? Were you at his side?

15 A. No, I was not part of the detachment commanded by
16 Commander Moustapha.

17 Q. Since you weren't at the General Staff, at the side of
18 General Mazi, nor were you with General Bombayake, and you weren't with
19 Commander Moustapha, how do you know how they organised their work and
20 who communicated with whom? (Redacted)

21 (Redacted)

22 (Redacted).

23 A. (Redacted)

24 (Redacted)

25 (Redacted)

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1 MR BADIBANGA: (Interpretation) Madam President, can we go into
2 private session, please, for a few moments.

3 PRESIDING JUDGE STEINER: Court Officer, please turn into private
4 session.

5 *(Private session at 3.20 p.m.) Reclassified as Open session

6 THE COURT OFFICER: Madam President, we're in private session.

7 MR BADIBANGA: (Interpretation)

8 Q. Well, we are now in private session. No one outside of this
9 courtroom can hear what you're saying. Can you now tell us what you know
10 about who communicated with whom.

11 A. Counsel, (Redacted)
12 (Redacted), and in
13 that case we could see the equipment held by their aide-de-camp, the
14 equipment we've referred to.

15 Q. Well, my question was not to know that -- how you knew that the
16 aide-de-camp had the equipment. My question was whether or not you knew
17 what they had said using that equipment. You said, and I quote:

18 "The Thuraya was used by General André Mazi, by General
19 Bombayake, who gave orders in the case of General Bombayake or
20 General Mazi, or who received orders from Commander Moustapha."

21 I want to know how you know what was said using the telephone.

22 A. (Redacted)

23 (Redacted)

24 (Redacted)

25 (Redacted)

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1 Q. Witness, I think you understand what I'm saying, and you
2 understand quite well. You have the capacity to do so. You are now
3 testifying before this Chamber of the International Criminal Court. This
4 is not a friendly conversation. We're talking about serious evidence.
5 I'm not asking you whether you guessed what might have been done with
6 such a telephone. (Redacted)
7 (Redacted).

8 Of course, we can make all kinds of guesses. We could even say,
9 perhaps, they used the telephone to call the President of the
10 United States. That's not my question.

11 My question is: In reality, what did you actually see or hear?

12 You told us here that you know that General Mazi gave orders.
13 You also know that General Bombayake gave orders, and you know that
14 Commander Moustapha received those orders. I want to know precisely how
15 you know that, not the fact that you know that they have a telephone that
16 enables you to make that deduction. Can you answer that question,
17 please?

18 A. Yes, Counsel. I saw the equipment being used by those officers.

19 Q. Can you tell us what orders you heard them giving over the
20 telephone, please?

21 A. Counsel, when Commander Moustapha was to go out in the field to a
22 particular zone, he needed to first receive orders from his chiefs in the
23 hierarchy, and those orders, once he had received those orders, once he
24 was out in field, he would then report using the same equipment. (Redacted)
25 (Redacted)

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1 Q. (Redacted)

2 (Redacted)

3 (Redacted)

4 A. (Redacted)

5 (Redacted)

6 (Redacted)

7 (Redacted)

8 (Redacted)

9 (Redacted)

10 (Redacted)

11 (Redacted)

12 (Redacted)

13 (Redacted)

14 (Redacted)

15 Q. I beg your pardon, Witness. The Judges' instructions are quite
16 strict in this court. We must allow you to express yourself, and I do
17 intend to do so, to allow you to express yourself freely, but at the same
18 time, please be so kind to respond to the question I'm putting to you,
19 because that's what I'm interested in and I hope will be of interest to
20 the Judges. I'm not asking you to give me (Redacted)

21 (Redacted). I'm asking you a precise question.

22 (Redacted)

23 (Redacted)

24 (Redacted)

25 (Redacted)

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1 (Redacted)

2 (Redacted)

3 (Redacted)

4 (Redacted) Can you

5 give me an answer to that question, and if possible, a brief answer, a
6 brief answer, if possible.

7 A. (Redacted)

8 (Redacted).

9 Q. Thank you, Witness. Yes. That was a precise answer to my
10 question. (Redacted)

11 (Redacted)

12 A. (Redacted)

13 (Redacted)

14 (Redacted)

15 (Redacted)

16 (Redacted)

17 (Redacted)

18 (Redacted)

19 (Redacted)

20 (Redacted)

21 (Redacted)

22 Q. Thank you very much, Witness, for these clarifications. Perhaps
23 we'll have time to come back to them.

24 MR BADIBANGA: (Interpretation) Your Honour, could we go back into
25 open session, if you would be so kind.

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1 PRESIDING JUDGE STEINER: Court Officer, please turn into open
2 session.

3 (Open session at 3.32 p.m.)

4 THE COURT OFFICER: Madam President, we're in open session.

5 MR BADIBANGA: (Interpretation)

6 Q. Witness, do you remember that this morning Defence counsel asked
7 you some questions with regards to the structure of the Central African
8 army?

9 A. Yes, Prosecutor.

10 Q. Could you tell us who the Commander-in-Chief of the
11 Central African army was in October 2002?

12 A. The chief of General Staff of the Central African forces was
13 General Betibangui, who died.

14 Q. Did he have deputies, and if so, how many?

15 A. His direct deputy was General André Mazi.

16 Q. And how was General Bombayake positioned within this structure?

17 A. Well, I was saying that with regards to my position this morning,
18 that General Bombayake commanded the special units, the special units of
19 presidential security.

20 Q. Who is the hierarchical -- direct hierarchical superior of
21 General Bombayake?

22 A. Prosecutor, I'm not well placed to tell you who his
23 hierarchical -- direct hierarchical superior was, but what can be said
24 according to the intelligence is as if the two men had pretty much the
25 same authority or power. General Bombayake could give orders, and

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1 General Mazi could also give orders.

2 Q. Who was the hierarchical superior of General Betibangui?

3 A. Prosecutor, only the president of the republic at that time was
4 the person who was above everybody else.

5 Q. Are you saying that the hierarchical superior of Betibangui was
6 the president of the republic?

7 A. At that precise time of the events which were taking place where
8 General Betibangui was still alive and in his position, he could only
9 take orders directly from the president of the republic, who is the
10 guarantor of the strategic management. So he intervened at a strategic
11 level, and he gave orders, and he expected the orders to be diffused, and
12 he expected exact answers with regards to the execution of the orders.
13 Being the chief of General Staff of the army, it's only the president of
14 the republic who was his superior.

15 Q. How did that work between General Betibangui and the minister of
16 defence?

17 A. Prosecutor, the minister of defence also received orders from the
18 president of the republic and gave these orders to General Betibangui.

19 Q. Witness, a moment ago - and this is your own words - you said
20 that the only hierarchical superior of Betibangui was the president of
21 the republic. Now you're telling me that the minister of defence gave
22 him orders. So could you choose one of the answers and give it to us so
23 that we can take that answer as being the correct one.

24 A. Well, if I accepted to testify before your court that General
25 Betibangui also received orders from the minister of defence, that is to

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1 say that General Betibangui as the chief of General Staff of the army
2 came under the minister of defence as well. Mazi received orders from
3 the chief of state, according to the intelligence.

4 Q. Do you know who the -- who General Bombayake's superior was?
5 Have you had time to reflect on that and to know what the answer is? Who
6 did General Bombayake receive orders from and to whom did he report?

7 A. I have no idea, Prosecutor, but people were watching each other
8 everywhere. There was surveillance going on everywhere, and I gave an
9 explanation for that a moment ago, what made General Bombayake take the
10 place of General Mazi. That is to say that there was no trust anymore at
11 that time. There wasn't even any trust. Even if orders had been given,
12 these orders had to be followed to the letter.

13 Q. This morning when I put questions to you with regards to 2001,
14 you said that the Central African army was in disarray, and now you're
15 speaking about certain difficulties at a higher level in the
16 Central African army. Is your evaluation the same with regards to this
17 period in 2002-2003? Would you say that the Central African army was in
18 full disarray?

19 A. Prosecutor, there was no trust. There really was. I have to
20 tell you that. There really wasn't any trust. If we go back into the
21 history of problems in the Central African Republic since 2001, you'll
22 understand that, Prosecutor, there really were difficulties.

23 I don't know if I have to give you these examples now. With your
24 permission, if you wish, I will give you these examples to be able to
25 explain why there were difficulties, which -- difficulties which have

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1 remained to these days in accordance with the question you put to me.

2 Q. If you'd be so kind, please go ahead.

3 A. Prosecutor, with regards to the coup d'etat in the
4 Central African Republic, well, that goes back in time to the officers
5 and politicians of the Central African Republic. They fragmented the
6 Central African army to the extent that when, for example, you look at
7 André Kolingba, there were officers and there were soldiers who were
8 following him. Now, at the same time as he was preparing his coup, André
9 Kolingba, there was the former Minister of Defence, Mr. Démafouth, who
10 also in -- within the army you had people who were following him. And
11 when, for example, you take the president at the time, Ange-Félix
12 Patassé, there were also officers who were following him. So because of
13 that, we have the intelligence that the army really was divided, and
14 that's the reason why, no longer having any trust in the army, the
15 president, Ange-Félix Patassé, had to ask the MLC troops to be made
16 available to him.

17 Would you understand, Prosecutor, that the Central African army
18 really had problems.

19 Q. Thank you for this explanation, Witness. I would like us to go
20 back to the MLC, because after all, this case concerns the MLC and the
21 acts committed by the MLC.

22 Now, you said, if I'm not mistaken, this morning that you were
23 not present when they arrived because it didn't come within your area of
24 competence; is that correct?

25 A. Yes, Prosecutor.

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1 Q. So we are in open session. I'm being very careful with the words
2 I'm using. Please don't say anything that will identify you, but can we
3 be in agreement to say, Witness, that your mission did not concern the
4 MLC? Can we just say that, given what you said earlier when we were in
5 closed session?

6 A. My mission did not concern the MLC, Mr. Prosecutor.

7 Q. However, Witness, you were able to give a lot of explanations and
8 information with regard to the MLC at all levels. Do you have an
9 explanation for that?

10 A. (Redacted)

11 Q. Witness, I'm going to go back to certain precise facts that you
12 mentioned this morning. I'd like to remind you that we're in open
13 session. Please don't say anything that could identify you.

14 Now, you mentioned, for example, that you weren't there when they
15 arrived, but you knew that they were at Camp Kasai. Are you sure that it
16 was Camp Kasai that the MLC soldiers went to when they arrived in the
17 Central African Republic in 2002?

18 A. Prosecutor, please excuse me. (Redacted)

19 THE INTERPRETER: Roux Camp, corrects the interpreter.

20 MR BADIBANGA: (Interpretation)

21 Q. This is what you said this morning, Witness.

22 Question from Mr Haynes:

23 "Do you know who was there to receive the MLC troops?"

24 You answered:

25 "At that time there was General Xavier-Sylvestre Yangongo who was

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1 the minister of defence."

2 And Counsel Haynes asked you:

3 "Do you know what he did to welcome them?"

4 And you answered:

5 "We learned that when the MLC troops crossed over once -- once
6 they had been welcomed, he kept them at Port Beach in the former compound
7 which comes under the navy. Now, is that where he left them before going
8 to Camp Kasai to be uniformed and dressed exactly as Central African
9 Republic soldiers?"

10 Question from Counsel Haynes:

11 "I think we know where Port Beach is, but could you tell us where
12 Camp Kasai is?"

13 And your answer to that, Witness, was:

14 "If you know Port Beach, if you go towards safari hotel, going
15 towards south-east Bangui, halfway along you have the N'garagba
16 neighbourhood where there is the central prison and you go left, you take
17 the road which goes directly to Camp Kasai."

18 Question from Mr Haynes:

19 "And what does one find at Camp Kasai?"

20 Your answer, Witness:

21 "Well, at Camp Kasai there are soldiers who are staying there.
22 There's the former military school there. There is the guard camp on the
23 other side. It's the military camp. Camp Kasai is the military camp."

24 Question from Mr Haynes:

25 "Do you know who was normally billeted there before the events?"

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1 Your answer:

2 "But one part of the Central African army was living there. Some
3 officers were living there. To say that there are certain persons who
4 had been billeted there, I think there was the Central African soldiers,
5 some officers were there with their families, and the MLC troops who
6 arrived were only received at Camp Kasaï to be uniformed or given
7 clothing."

8 Witness, the expression "Camp Kasaï" is mentioned six times in
9 the extract that I've just read to you, and I'm not counting it when you
10 say: When you went there, that's where they lived, "là-bas" in French.
11 So six occasions you've not only described where Camp Kasaï was, reminded
12 us who was living there previously, who occupied it, and you've also
13 explained that the MLC had been at Camp Kasaï and you also explained that
14 it was to get uniforms and equipment. And now when I tell you, Witness,
15 are you sure, you tell me, excuse me, it's Camp Roux. Now, perhaps --
16 can't we just say that you don't know what happened, Witness? Is that
17 right, that you don't have information?

18 Perhaps my question was somewhat confused. Can you hear me,
19 Witness?

20 A. Yes, I can hear you, Prosecutor.

21 Q. I shall ask my question in a more simple way. Witness, on six
22 occasions you spoke about Camp Kasaï and not at all about Roux camp.
23 Shouldn't we say in reality that you do not know what happened?

24 A. Prosecutor, I think that I already answered your question a
25 moment ago.

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1 Q. Well, in that case please answer the following question: How do
2 you explain this mistake, Witness? How can you explain that on six
3 occasions you were talking about Camp Kasai? Where does this mistake
4 come from, camp de Roux, Roux Camp, is that in the same place as
5 Camp Kasai?

6 A. Prosecutor, Camp Roux is on the road about halfway to Camp Kasai.
7 It's not in the same place.

8 Q. So where does your error come from? Where does your mistake come
9 from, Witness?

10 A. Perhaps when I was answering you a moment ago -- I'm sorry.
11 Perhaps a moment ago when I was answering a moment ago, I wasn't paying a
12 lot of attention to the meaning of the question.

13 Q. I'll -- I'll give you a seventh quote, Witness. So I stopped at
14 the moment that you said it must have been Camp Kasai where they were
15 given their clothing.

16 Counsel Haynes asked you afterwards what clothing the MLC troops
17 received at Camp Kasai, and you answered they received -- they received
18 military clothing in accordance with the military clothing worn by the
19 Central African troops. They received rangers, because most of them had
20 boots.

21 Witness, if on seven occasions you make a mistake with regards to
22 the camp, perhaps you make a mistake when you speak about the MLC, when
23 you say that they got -- they were given boots and Rangers. What do you
24 think of that?

25 A. Prosecutor, according to the information, when they crossed over,

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1 they didn't have uniform, and -- and on their feet they had pairs of
2 boots. That's the information or intelligence that we received.

3 Q. But, in fact, you didn't see them in Camp Kasai, nor in any other
4 camp, and you yourself, you didn't see them in this uniform that you're
5 talking about. These are things that you've heard people say, but these
6 aren't things that you saw. Isn't that correct?

7 A. Yes, Prosecutor. I said a moment ago that I wasn't present on
8 the day that they had been received in order to be given equipment.

9 Q. You also spoke this morning about the way in which the troops
10 were mixed. Do you remember talking about that? Do you remember what
11 you said?

12 A. Yes, I remember that, Counsel -- I'm sorry, Prosecutor.

13 Q. Firstly, I would like us to agree concerning the troops that were
14 present. If I remember well, this morning you mentioned the FACA; is
15 that correct?

16 A. Yes, Prosecutor.

17 Q. You also mentioned the Karako; is that correct?

18 A. Yes, Prosecutor. Yes, Prosecutor.

19 Q. You also mentioned the USP and the Libyans. Is that correct?

20 A. Yes, Prosecutor.

21 Q. You also mentioned the -- the SCPS, the former driver Mr. Vicky;
22 is that correct?

23 A. Yes, Prosecutor.

24 Q. You also mentioned the troops of Abdoulaye Miskine; is that
25 correct?

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1 A. Yes, Mr. Prosecutor.

2 Q. And finally, you also mentioned troops led by Lieutenant
3 Paul Barril and you said that all of these groups constituted the
4 loyalist forces; is that correct?

5 A. Yes, Mr. Prosecutor.

6 Q. So as far as I can see, that's seven different groups. Am I
7 right to summarise what you say when I say that you explained that this
8 mixing was done taking one platoon from here, another platoon from there,
9 a couple of platoons from here with another platoon from there, and that
10 it was in this way that all these different troops had been mixed because
11 they were working together? Is that -- would it be right to put it that
12 way?

13 A. Yes, Prosecutor.

14 Q. Witness, I have no military experience, but I do have some
15 experience in human relations. Can you tell me how you can command
16 soldiers from seven different groups all mixed up? How can such troops
17 be operational and effective?

18 A. Prosecutor, I'm not a specialist in such mixtures, but it was all
19 of these troops taken together that were called the loyalists because
20 they remained loyal to the regime of President Ange-Félix Patassé at the
21 time. As regards how they were combined, I am not in a good position to
22 tell you how that was done, and therefore I cannot tell you any more than
23 what I said this morning.

24 Q. Witness, I am remaining within the limits of what you stated.
25 Let me read out what you said this morning in response to Defence

Witness: CAR-D04-PPPP-0002 (On former oath) (Open Session)
Questioned by Mr Badibanga (Continuing)

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1 counsel. Can you hear me well enough? Should I speak louder?

2 A. Yes, please do speak up a wee bit.

3 Q. Well, I will speak closer to the microphone. Here is what
4 Mr Haynes said to you:

5 "Witness, just before our 30-minute break you were telling us
6 about the various different units that composed the loyalist forces in
7 2002. Again I would like to ask you a number of questions. If you don't
8 know the answer, please say so. I'd like to ask you how many soldiers
9 were there in each unit?"

10 And then you answered him, saying:

11 "I can tell you that I don't know exactly how many soldiers there
12 were in each unit."

13 Mr Haynes replied:

14 "Fine."

15 And then he asked you:

16 "Could you tell us how co-ordination of these various units was
17 provided during the events?"

18 And here's your response:

19 "I just gave you, a few moments ago, an example in my testimony
20 when I spoke about the mixture between FACA and MLC. I told you that we
21 took two platoons, either from the FACA plus an MLC platoon, or we took
22 two MLC platoons plus one FACA platoon. And it was the same mixture, if
23 you will, it was in this way that all of the others I mentioned were
24 combined, because they were together, and they worked together, and they
25 went on manoeuvres in the field together."

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1 If you want me to read it out again, please let me know, Witness.

2 "It's the same mixture, if you will, that applies to the other
3 groups that I mentioned because they were together."

4 Now, you just said you're not a specialist in such matters of
5 mixture, but this is something you said this morning under oath before
6 this very Chamber, which is why I'm asking you how such combinations can
7 actually function in reality. How can you manage to combine seven
8 different groups, taking two platoons from one plus one platoon of
9 another, and actually be operational in the field? Can you explain this
10 to us?

11 A. I have no means of explaining that. I have no information
12 enabling me to explain that, Prosecutor.

13 Q. In that case, I would like to make the following proposal:
14 Shouldn't we conclude that the response you gave this morning is
15 incorrect? Isn't that, in fact, the truth? Isn't it the truth that what
16 you stated is perfectly false?

17 A. No. Prosecutor, those forces existed, and they acted under the
18 name of loyalists. All of those forces were together and combined under
19 the name "loyalist forces." In comparison to the others who were with
20 General François Bozizé. So when we refer to the loyalist forces or when
21 we refer to the MLC, it meant the same thing. We were referring to
22 individuals who were serving the former president, Patassé, at the time,
23 contrary to the Zaghawas and the faction of the army that had followed
24 General François Bozizé.

25 Q. Witness, I believe that with your answer we're sliding gradually

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1 into another topic. I didn't ask you whether they were on the side of
2 Patassé. I agree with you. I know that those forces were on the side of
3 President Patassé. I also agree with you that they were referred to as
4 the loyalist forces. But the purpose of my question, and I'm sure you've
5 understood it fully, is that you explain how they were combined, that is
6 two platoons plus one from each of the different groups, and that's what
7 I would like you to explain to me. How could such a method of combining
8 soldiers function, and did it really exist, this method? You can still
9 correct your testimony if you so desire. My question was: Did this
10 method of combining troops together really exist?

11 A. Prosecutor, I really cannot give you an answer to clarify in
12 response to your question.

13 Q. Well, then I believe the Chamber will evaluate that testimony.

14 Let us go on now to another subject. I'd like to speak now about
15 the crimes that were committed during that period. Would I be
16 summarising your testimony correctly in saying that, to your knowledge,
17 the MLC troops did not commit any crimes during that period, during those
18 events?

19 A. Prosecutor, I have no knowledge of crimes perpetrated by MLC
20 troops with any precision. I indicated earlier that they had been given
21 equipment and that they worked with the Central African army, and
22 therefore it cannot be established at that particular point in time what
23 they did or what they did not do. I cannot testify before this Court and
24 say something that I have no knowledge of.

25 Q. Witness, since we're in open session, let's discuss a number of

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1 points that are of public knowledge and not specifically related to your
2 professional activities. Is that okay?

3 A. Yes. Yes, Prosecutor.

4 Q. During the period October 2002 until March of 2003, can we agree,
5 generally speaking, that for the most part you were in Bangui, in the
6 city of Bangui?

7 A. Yes, Prosecutor. Yes.

8 Q. Were you a free man in Bangui, or were you detained somewhere?
9 Were you detained in a particular place, or were you a free man in the
10 city?

11 A. I was not detained, Prosecutor.

12 Q. As a free man, able to walk about, did you have access to the
13 national press?

14 A. No, I didn't, Mr. Prosecutor.

15 Q. During those five months in Bangui, from October to March, did
16 you ever listen to the Central African radio?

17 A. Mr. Prosecutor, I was moving around all the time, so I did not
18 have the time to follow anything, (Redacted)
19 (Redacted), so I didn't have time in practical terms to sit at home and
20 listen to the radio.

21 Q. Do you know that for quite some time now there's such a thing as
22 a portable radio, a battery-run radio? You don't have to sit at home to
23 listen to the radio. You can have it with you. I don't understand your
24 answer.

25 A. I had no radio, whether it be a small transistor radio or a

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Questioned by Mr Badibanga (Continuing)

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1 bigger one. I had no radio in my possession, which would have enabled me
2 to follow the news.

3 Q. During those five months, did you not read a single
4 Central African Republic newspaper?

5 A. Mr. Prosecutor, at that time I was not interested in reading or
6 anything else, because work kept me busy.

7 Q. Witness, during five months, didn't any of your neighbours or
8 friends hear about anything on the radio or read something in the
9 newspaper and -- and talk to you about it during a conversation?

10 A. Mr. Prosecutor, during the events, neighbours were distrustful.
11 Nobody discussed anything, because at the time it was a period of
12 upheaval.

13 Q. Witness, well, I've told you that 75 individuals have already
14 testified there -- in this case. There are newspapers, there's reports,
15 information about the situation in the city of Bangui. Would you agree
16 with me that Bangui was not being bombarded from the 25th of September to
17 the 15th of March? I believe trading resumed at a given point in time.
18 Is that correct or not?

19 A. Yes, Prosecutor, but I was not obliged to ask neighbours what
20 they thought about the situation, nor was I supposed to meet with
21 neighbours to find out what their impressions were. Freedom of the press
22 or the freedom of someone who read the press, it depends on how much time
23 you have available as a citizen to read this or that or to follow other
24 information. I told you that at the time, I did not take the time to
25 read the documents that you've referred to, the press or the documents.

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Questioned by Mr Badibanga (Continuing)

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1 Q. Well, Witness, in that case, if I were to show you on the screen
2 here five articles from the press from that period and which published
3 headlines about what was destroyed by the Banyamulenge, these are things
4 that you've never heard about or -- is that correct? Is that what you're
5 telling us?

6 A. Prosecutor, I don't have that document, and I've never read those
7 articles. Therefore, I cannot lie before this Court.

8 MR BADIBANGA: (Interpretation) Madam President, can we go into
9 private session for a few moments, please.

10 PRESIDING JUDGE STEINER: Court Officer, please turn into private
11 session.

12 *(Private session at 4.17 p.m.) Reclassified as Open session

13 THE COURT OFFICER: Madam President, we're in private session.

14 MR BADIBANGA: (Interpretation)

15 Q. Witness, we're in private session. You can therefore speak
16 freely, very freely. (Redacted)

17 (Redacted)

18 (Redacted)

19 (Redacted)

20 A. (Redacted)

21 (Redacted)

22 (Redacted)

23 Q. (Redacted)

24 (Redacted)

25 (Redacted)

Witness: CAR-D04-PPPP-0002 (On former oath) (Private Session)
Questioned by Mr Badibanga (Continuing)

1 (Redacted)

2 (Redacted)

3 (Redacted)

4 A. (Redacted)

5 (Redacted)

6 (Redacted)

7 (Redacted)

8 Q. (Redacted)

9 (Redacted)

10 A. (Redacted).

11 Q. (Redacted)

12 (Redacted)

13 (Redacted)

14 A. (Redacted)

15 (Redacted)

16 (Redacted)

17 Q. (Redacted)

18 (Redacted)

19 (Redacted)

20 (Redacted)

21 A. (Redacted)

22 (Redacted).

23 MR BADIBANGA: (Interpretation) Madam President, we can go back to
24 open session.

25 PRESIDING JUDGE STEINER: Court Officer, please turn into public

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1 session.

2 (Open session at 4.21 p.m.)

3 THE COURT OFFICER: Madam President, we're in open session.

4 MR BADIBANGA: (Interpretation) Could the Court Officer please
5 give the witness document 13 on the OTP list. It's CAR-OTP-0013-0098.

6 Madam President, this is a document which initially was
7 classified as confidential, but it is a press article. It's in the list
8 of documents that we requested reclassification for since it has been
9 widely publicised at the time, and therefore we ask you for permission to
10 consider it as a public document.

11 MR HAYNES: No observations about that. Thank you very much,
12 your Honour.

13 PRESIDING JUDGE STEINER: The document is reclassified as public.
14 It would be easier if Maître Badibanga tells the ERN number before we
15 reclassify.

16 MR BADIBANGA: (Interpretation) Yes. I said it was document
17 number 13 on the OTP list. The reference is CAR-OTP-0013-0098, 0098.

18 PRESIDING JUDGE STEINER: Yes, Mr Haynes.

19 MR HAYNES: I'm sorry, I didn't stand up to address you just
20 then. I meant no discourtesy.

21 PRESIDING JUDGE STEINER: I'm sure it was not.

22 Maître.

23 MR BADIBANGA: (Interpretation)

24 Q. Witness, you can see on the screen a document from the
25 publication "Echos des Provinces," and the title is: "Bossembele:

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1 Silence! The Nyamamulenge of Jean-Pierre Bemba are democratising." And
2 way at the bottom of the page it states that The Citizen 1546 -- or,
3 rather, the name of the paper is "Le Citoyen" number 1546, dated
4 Wednesday, January 29th, 2003. Are you familiar with this publication,
5 "Le Citoyen"?

6 A. "Le Citoyen" is a newspaper in the CAR.

7 Q. Have you ever had the opportunity to read this paper in your
8 life?

9 A. Yes, Mr. Prosecutor. I did once in my life have an opportunity
10 to read the publication "Le Citoyen."

11 Q. Do you maintain your statement whereby during the entire period
12 from October 2002 until March 2003 you didn't read either "Le Citoyen" or
13 any other Central African Republic newspaper?

14 A. I declare that I never read this document during that period.

15 Q. Well, in that case I'm not going to ask you to speak about the
16 content of the article since you've never heard about it. Did you hear
17 that the MLC soldiers were referred to as the Banyamulenge or the
18 Nyamamulenge? Have you ever heard that?

19 A. It was after the events that I heard that they were called the
20 Banyamulenge, but not Nyamamulenge.

21 Q. So you don't know why in this article they use the expression
22 Nyamamulenge? That has no meaning for you?

23 A. Mr. Prosecutor, I told you I've never read this document.
24 Therefore, I don't see why I would lie before this Court. To say what?

25 Q. Witness, it seems to me that in this morning's testimony

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Questioned by Mr Badibanga (Continuing)

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1 regarding the crimes, you said that you were familiar with the fact that
2 Bozizé's troops did commit crimes; is that correct?

3 A. Yes, Mr. Prosecutor.

4 Q. I believe that you clarified for Mr Haynes that you had never
5 actually been an eyewitness to any crime; is that correct? You did not
6 see any crime being committed yourself during that period; is that
7 correct?

8 A. That's what I said.

9 THE INTERPRETER: "Not what I said," if the interpreter heard
10 correctly.

11 MR BADIBANGA: (Interpretation)

12 Q. Would you be so kind as to repeat what you said.

13 A. Mr. Prosecutor, you are asking me the question, and you're
14 referring to what I said, that I didn't see the crimes, and that's why
15 I've said to you that that's not what I said.

16 Q. Perhaps I was unclear. Perhaps this is my fault. This is what I
17 was intending to say, Witness: I had the impression this morning that
18 you told Maître Haynes that you had seen bodies along the ground, but you
19 did not actually see the crimes being committed. But that you do know
20 that crimes were committed but that you did not see the actual act of
21 committing a crime occur. That's how I understood what you said this
22 morning. If I have distorted your testimony, please do correct me.

23 A. Mr. Prosecutor, I was referring to scenes of looting, and this
24 morning in my testimony I believe I clarified these acts of looting into
25 three categories, and you were yourself present, and you heard what I

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1 said. I mentioned the case of bodies along the ground, and they were
2 picked up and taken to the morgue. That I did see. But to say that I
3 didn't say anything about it, whereas I did indicate that there was
4 looting of property, that there was -- there were murders and there were
5 rapes, perhaps for you to say that I didn't see it, you're perhaps trying
6 to distort what I said.

7 Q. Fine. Witness, please tell us, did you see with your own eyes
8 crimes being committed during the period 2002 to 2003, October 2002 to
9 March 2003, with your own eyes?

10 A. I saw dead people. I saw bodies.

11 Q. But at the time that these bodies were -- excuse me for the
12 translation, but at the time that the people were being killed, were you
13 there? Did you arrive afterwards, after they had already been killed?

14 A. It was the dead bodies that I saw. I didn't see how they were
15 shooting at individuals. I saw bodies, people who had died. They had
16 been shot.

17 Q. Very well, Witness. So we are speaking about the same thing.
18 And it's also true where it concerns pillaging, you've got information
19 according to which pillaging had been committed, but as for you, you were
20 not there while pillaging was being committed; is that correct?

21 A. Prosecutor, when there was pillaging and people steal devices or
22 objects of other people, and when you go through the neighbourhood, you
23 see it. But I wasn't one of the troops who was creating disorder.

24 Q. For the moment I'm speaking about you as an eyewitness. I'm not
25 saying that you participated in these crimes. So did you see with your

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1 own eyes people committing pillaging? And if yes, please speak to us
2 about that.

3 A. Prosecutor, these Zaghawa troops who arrived, it's true that they
4 carried out pillaging. Some took vehicles belonging to families,
5 domestic appliances, and the doors of houses had been forced open, and
6 some people had had their goods stolen, and some people were said to have
7 been killed. That did not pass unnoticed.

8 Q. Please excuse me, Witness. Could I ask you to avoid, as far as
9 possible, general statements. If I just take the statement that you've
10 just made, it's very general, because you say that there was pillaging,
11 that doors had been broken down, people had objects -- no. What I'm
12 asking you for is for you to tell me, and you don't have to say your
13 name, to say, "I saw these people at this time break into this house,
14 commit pillaging, and take such and such an object." Perhaps you don't
15 know the name of the people they took it from, but I'd like you to talk
16 about exact things and not just come out with general statements such as
17 "there was pillaging."

18 So you personally, could you tell us what you saw, if you did see
19 it, yes, and please could you tell us what incident you saw. What
20 pillaging did you see yourself?

21 A. Prosecutor, a moment ago I mentioned the case of the World Food
22 Programme's food, and that is situated close to the 4th arrondissement.
23 Those who followed General Bozizé entered first, and they started by
24 ransacking, and thereafter, once they left that place, the neighbouring
25 population replaced them to recuperate what was left. And I saw with my

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1 own eyes some -- some bags, semolina, being taken by individuals. Some
2 were armed people, others were civilians, in the area which I had
3 mentioned a moment ago.

4 Q. And you didn't see a scene of the same type with MLC soldiers
5 involved; is that correct?

6 A. The only time that I was able to see something of the MLC
7 involved was when General Bozizé took power and the MLC troops were
8 routed. They were fleeing towards the river. I was able to see that
9 mattresses were objects that they were carrying. Perhaps they bought
10 them. I don't know. They were not allowed to go across with them, and
11 all of them were put by the Oubangui River. All of them were bought
12 together and put by the Oubangui River.

13 Q. And you say that happened when General Bozizé took the town of
14 Bangui; is that correct?

15 A. When President Bozizé took the town of Bangui, and the MLC troops
16 were fleeing, it was everyone for themselves. People were doing what
17 they could to get away, and you know that Central African Republic is
18 separated from the town of Zongo. There is part of the DRC next to the
19 Oubangui River. In order to cross over you need a pirogue or you need a
20 ferry. And when they arrived there, they had all these things taken from
21 them. They couldn't cross over with these goods. There was also the
22 population who were angry, who recovered their goods.

23 Q. Who prevented the soldiers from crossing over with the pillaged
24 items that they had at the time?

25 A. Prosecutor, they were routed. They were fleeing. So the Zaghawa

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1 who followed the President, President Bozizé at the time, followed them
2 right to the edge of the river, right to the river's edge, banks of the
3 river. And you know that when somebody has maybe got a freezer or a
4 fridge, it's difficult to take that and go down. You have to put that
5 into the pirogue. So it's going to be difficult to go with that. That's
6 what I can give you by way of information, Prosecutor.

7 Q. Witness, we're still in open session. Please don't give
8 information concerning places which could make it possible for you to be
9 identified, but I would like to take up a point with you, some -- one bit
10 of your testimony this morning. You remember this morning Mr Haynes
11 asked you if it was the first time that you'd met him, and afterwards you
12 spoke about meetings with other members of the Defence team. Do you
13 remember that, Witness?

14 A. That's correct, Prosecutor.

15 Q. Unless I'm mistaken, you stated that in addition to the contact
16 that you had a few days ago with Mr Haynes just before this hearing,
17 electronically you had one meeting with a member of the Defence and that
18 was in March 2012 when you met Counsel Kilolo. Do you remember that,
19 Witness?

20 A. Prosecutor, I met Mr Kilolo on that date the first time, and a
21 second time I met him a few minutes before he introduced me to members of
22 the ICC to whom I was to be made available to.

23 Q. So that we are certain that we are not mistaken in this regard,
24 this morning you said that you met Counsel Kilolo in March of last year.
25 Now, we're now in 2013. We're in June. So it's clear that we're

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Questioned by Mr Badibanga (Continuing)

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1 speaking about March 2012. We're not talking about March 2013.

2 A. It's not March 2013, Prosecutor.

3 Q. When you met Counsel Kilolo in March 2012, do you remember how
4 long your meeting lasted for?

5 A. Prosecutor, (Redacted). I don't know who gave my
6 telephone number to Counsel Kilolo. I just got a phone call, and this
7 man introduced himself and asked me to find -- to meet him, and I met
8 that person, and we spent a few minutes with him and he told me that he
9 was going to call me back. And he left and he called me with the arrival
10 of the court, members of the court in (Redacted).

11 MR BADIBANGA: (Interpretation) Your Honours, could we please go
12 into private session for the follow-up.

13 PRESIDING JUDGE STEINER: Court Officer, please turn into private
14 session.

15 *(Private session at 4.43 p.m.) Reclassified as Open session

16 THE COURT OFFICER: Madam President, we're in private session.

17 MR BADIBANGA: (Interpretation)

18 Q. Witness, I asked to go back into private session because you said
19 you met Counsel Kilolo in (Redacted) and then you said you met in (Redacted).
20 Now in asking my question I said, "We're in open session. Don't speak
21 about places, don't give any information that could lead to your
22 identification." So it would have been sufficient to say, "I met
23 Mr Kilolo on two occasions." You didn't have to give the names of the
24 towns. But I have to tell you that there are precautionary measures that
25 have been taken to protect witnesses in your case.

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1 Now, your testimony is not being broadcast live on the internet
2 or outside. There is a 30-minute time lag, and what you say now will
3 only go out in 30 minutes, and during these 30 minutes, the
4 Presiding Judge can order that the information that could be identifying
5 to you be deleted. So I'm quite concern that this identifying
6 information that you've given, speaking about (Redacted), is
7 going to be cut such that in 30 minutes' time when it comes to this part
8 of the testimony, nobody outside will hear it. But you have to be
9 attentive. When I cover such a subject in open session, it is because in
10 principle a trial is public and we go only exceptionally into private
11 session, and you should not give information of an identifying nature.
12 Is that clear to you?

13 A. It is clear, Prosecutor.

14 Q. So we've covered the fact that it was (Redacted).
15 There's no other identifying element in the discussion, so I would now
16 ask us to go back into open session. Please just answer my questions
17 bearing in mind that we are in open session. If would you be so kind.

18 A. Yes, Mr. Prosecutor.

19 MR BADIBANGA: (Interpretation) Your Honour, if you'd be so kind.

20 PRESIDING JUDGE STEINER: Open session.

21 (Open session at 4.45 p.m.)

22 THE COURT OFFICER: Madam President, we're in open session.

23 MR BADIBANGA: (Interpretation)

24 Q. Witness, the first meeting that you had with Counsel Kilolo in
25 March 2012, you say that you had a discussion for several minutes. I'd

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1 like you to be more precise. How much time did this meeting last for?

2 Was it half an hour, an hour, two hours, more?

3 A. We spoke together with Counsel Kilolo for less than 30 minutes.

4 Q. The second time when you saw Mr Kilolo again, he introduced the
5 members of the court. Did you also discuss the content of your testimony
6 with him?

7 A. Prosecutor, I got a phone call from Counsel Kilolo asking me to
8 come to see him because we had to meet, had to meet a member of the court
9 who must be here. At that time, I hurried to go and meet him. As there
10 was a traffic jam at the time, I got out of that situation to do my best
11 to be able to find him, and when I found him, he introduced me to figures
12 of the court who had come on that day, and I think that we didn't discuss
13 anything with Counsel Kilolo about anything. And once Counsel Kilolo
14 introduced me to the members of the court, he said that from that day
15 I'll be available to them, and I didn't have the right to meet the
16 counsel anymore. That's what was done, and I respected that until today.

17 Q. During the first meeting, who accompanied Counsel Kilolo in the
18 meeting in March 2012?

19 A. During the first meeting, March 2012, Counsel Kilolo was with one
20 of his colleagues, a white lady.

21 Q. Apart from these two meetings with Defence members, did you have
22 exchanges by telephone or e-mail with the Defence team?

23 A. I don't know Mr Kilolo's e-mail address. Counsel Kilolo called
24 me by telephone, and the number that appeared was an unknown number.
25 When I hung up -- well -- when I picked up the phone, he introduced

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1 himself and he said that: "I want to meet you," and that's what
2 happened, Prosecutor.

3 Q. I suppose, Witness, that during the first meeting in March 2012,
4 you discussed what you knew with regards to this case so that the Defence
5 could choose if it was going to select you as a witness or not.
6 I spoke -- you must have spoken a bit about the case that concerns us
7 here; is that correct?

8 A. Prosecutor, when my manifest will was to -- to testify was
9 possible, I asked counsel to take that into account.

10 Q. So, Witness, I have a concern. During the month of May 2013, a
11 few weeks ago, it's now the 11th of June -- or 12th of June, excuse me,
12 and the 27th of May, so just under three weeks ago, we received an e-mail
13 from the Defence communicating a certain number of other subjects about
14 which you could testify. During the month of May, did you have a
15 discussion with the Defence about the subjects about which you could
16 testify before the Court?

17 A. I don't know what document you're talking about.

18 Q. What's important, Witness, is the issue of a possible discussion
19 that you had with the Defence. In fact, we communicate between us,
20 between the Prosecution and the Defence, and the Defence told us, Right,
21 well, this Witness number 0002 is coming to speak about a certain number
22 of subjects, and we've known that for a very long time. And then it was
23 the case that in the month of May we received another message saying that
24 there was a new subject that you were going to talk about. So I'm just
25 trying to understand, did you have a discussion with the Defence in the

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1 month of May where you were heard about the subjects that you could speak
2 about during your testimony?

3 A. Mr. Prosecutor, I had no discussion with the Defence to say that
4 I had an other thing to testify about other than what I am telling you.

5 Q. You spoke to us about contact with the Defence lawyer. You said
6 that he was with one of his colleagues. You spoke about the second
7 meeting. Now, apart from that, Witness, were you in contact with other
8 persons who contacted you or discussed this case with you?

9 A. Prosecutor, this is a very important case. It refers to
10 different figures. Myself as a witness, I don't have the right to
11 disclose or share with anyone -- I can't share or disclose information of
12 this type with anyone.

13 MR BADIBANGA: (Interpretation) I've got a few short questions.
14 These are my closing questions, your Honour, for my questions in private
15 session, but perhaps I'll finish the session with one or two questions in
16 open session, and really tomorrow morning I'll just have a few short
17 questions to make in private session.

18 Q. Witness, before we go into the break, I would just like to go
19 back to a subject that you spoke about. You will remember that you spoke
20 about diamonds, diamonds which were in the domicile of Mr. Kolingba, if
21 I'm not mistaken, and you said that Mr. Bozizé was said to have taken
22 these diamonds. Do you remember talking about that this morning?

23 A. That is correct, Prosecutor.

24 Q. Did you have the opportunity to find out in one way or another if
25 Mr Bemba also received diamonds for the operation in 2002 and 2003 as

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1 remuneration from President Patassé? Did you hear anything about that?

2 A. Prosecutor, I heard nothing about that.

3 MR BADIBANGA: (Interpretation) Your Honour, I propose that I stop
4 there such that tomorrow morning I will finish in a few minutes. Thank
5 you.

6 PRESIDING JUDGE STEINER: Thank you very much, Maître Badibanga.

7 Mr Witness, we will adjourn for today. It has been a long, long
8 day. You are entitled to take some rest. We will resume tomorrow
9 morning at 9.00. The Prosecution will conclude its questioning. Then
10 the legal representatives of victims will have the opportunity to put
11 some questions to you, and maybe Defence will put some follow-up
12 questions. So it's very likely that we will conclude with your testimony
13 tomorrow. So we wish you a very good evening, and we'll see you again
14 tomorrow at 9.00.

15 I thank very much the Prosecution team, legal representatives of
16 victims, the Defence team, Mr Jean-Pierre Bemba Gombo. Thank you very
17 much our interpreters, our court reporters.

18 We will adjourn for today and resume tomorrow morning at 9.00.
19 This hearing is adjourned.

20 THE COURT USHER: All rise.

21 (The hearing ends in open session at 4.57 p.m.)

22 RECLASSIFICATION REPORT

23 Pursuant to Trial Chamber III 's Orders, ICC-01/05-01/08-2223 and
24 ICC-01/05-01/08-3038, the version of the transcript with its redactions
25 becomes Public.