

ANNEX D

Group D: Mongoumba

- **Eleventh transmission - ICC-01/05-01/08-1604-Conf-Exp-Anxs**

Applicant [REDACTED]

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 5 March 2003, upon the sudden attack and occupation of Mongoumba by the Banyamulengués rebels of Jean-Pierre Bemba, he fled to the fields, together with his family. The applicant contends that when he came back to his house located in the [REDACTED] area, he found that all his personal belongings, agricultural stocks, and money had been pillaged. The applicant lists and values his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.²

Analysis and conclusions

The Chamber considers that the documents provided demonstrate the identity of the applicant.

The Chamber considers that, overall, the applicant has provided sufficient evidence to establish *prima facie* that he is a victim under Rule 85(a) on the basis that he suffered personal harm as a result of crimes confirmed against the accused, namely the pillage of his belongings by the Banyamulengués of Jean-Pierre Bemba in Mongoumba on 5 March 2003.

¹ ICC-01/05-01/08-1604-Conf-Exp-Anx2; ICC-01/05-01/08-1606-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 415 to 416.

² ICC-01/05-01/08-1604-Conf-Exp-Anx2, pages 4 to 5.

Applicant [REDACTED]

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 6 March 2003, when she was returning from [REDACTED] (DRC) to Bangui, Jean Pierre Bemba's Banyamulengués intercepted the boat she was travelling in, on the river, in the area of [REDACTED]. The applicant contends that they pillaged all her merchandise and money and she lists and values her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁴

Analysis and conclusions

The Chamber considers that the documents provided sufficiently demonstrate the identity of the applicant.

The Chamber recalls that when an applicant refers to acts committed on the Oubangui River, which borders as well the Democratic Republic of Congo, unless it transpires from his or her application that the commission of the criminal act started on CAR territory, the applications for participation shall be rejected.⁵ Given that the applicant clearly states that the alleged criminal acts started in [REDACTED] the Chamber considers that, overall, the applicant has provided sufficient evidence to establish *prima facie* that she is a victim under Rule 85(a) on the basis that she suffered personal harm as a result of crimes confirmed against the accused, namely the pillage of her belongings by the Banyamulengués of Jean-Pierre Bemba in [REDACTED] on 6 March 2003.

³ ICC-01/05-01/08-1604-Conf-Exp-Anx3; ICC-01/05-01/08-1606-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 418 to 419.

⁴ ICC-01/05-01/08-1604-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 4 to 5.

⁵ ICC-01/05-01/08-1017, paragraph 58.

Applicant [REDACTED]

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 6 March 2003, when she was travelling from [REDACTED] (DRC) to Bangui, the Banyamulengués of Jean-Pierre Bemba intercepted the boat she was travelling in, on the river, in the area of [REDACTED]. The applicant contends that they pillaged all her merchandise and money and she lists and values her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁷

Analysis and conclusions

The Chamber considers that the documents provided sufficiently demonstrate the identity of the applicant.

The Chamber recalls that when an applicant refers to acts committed on the Oubangui River, which borders as well the Democratic Republic of Congo, unless it transpires from his or her application that the commission of the criminal act started on CAR territory, the applications for participation shall be rejected.⁸ Given that the applicant clearly states that the alleged criminal acts started in [REDACTED] the Chamber considers that, overall, the applicant has provided sufficient evidence to establish *prima facie* that she is a victim under Rule 85(a) on the basis that she suffered personal harm as a result of crimes confirmed against the accused, namely the pillage of her belongings by the Banyamulengués of Jean-Pierre Bemba in [REDACTED] on 6 March 2003.

⁶ ICC-01/05-01/08-1604-Conf-Exp-Anx4; ICC-01/05-01/08-1606-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 420 to 421.

⁷ ICC-01/05-01/08-1604-Conf-Exp-Anx4, pages 4 to 5.

⁸ ICC-01/05-01/08-1017, paragraph 58.

Applicant [REDACTED]

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 6 March 2003, when she was returning from the market in [REDACTED] (DRC) to Bangui, Jean-Pierre Bemba's Banyamulengués intercepted the boat she was travelling in, in the area of [REDACTED] and pillaged all her merchandise and money. The applicant lists and values her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.¹⁰

Analysis and conclusions

The Chamber considers that the documents provided sufficiently demonstrate the identity of the applicant.

The Chamber recalls that when an applicant refers to acts committed on the Oubangui River, which borders as well the Democratic Republic of Congo, unless it transpires from his or her application that the commission of the criminal act started on CAR territory, the applications for participation shall be rejected.¹¹ Given that the applicant clearly states that the alleged criminal acts started in [REDACTED] the Chamber considers that, overall, the applicant has provided sufficient evidence to establish *prima facie* that she is a victim under Rule 85(a) on the basis that she suffered personal harm as a result of crimes confirmed against the accused, namely the pillage of her belongings by the Banyamulengués of Jean-Pierre Bemba in [REDACTED] on 6 March 2003.

⁹ ICC-01/05-01/08-1604-Conf-Exp-Anx5; ICC-01/05-01/08-1606-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 422 to 423.

¹⁰ ICC-01/05-01/08-1604-Conf-Exp-Anx5, pages 4 to 5.

¹¹ ICC-01/05-01/08-1017, paragraph 58.

Applicant [REDACTED]

Claim to victim status

The applicant states on 6 March 2003, on his way back to Bangui from the weekly market in [REDACTED] (DRC), Jean-Pierre Bemba's Banyamulengués intercepted the boat he was travelling in, in the area of [REDACTED]. The applicant contends that they pillaged all his merchandise and money and he lists and values his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.¹³

Analysis and conclusions

The Chamber considers that the documents provided sufficiently demonstrate the identity of the applicant.

The Chamber recalls that when an applicant refers to acts committed on the Oubangui River, which borders as well the Democratic Republic of Congo, unless it transpires from his or her application that the commission of the criminal act started on CAR territory, the applications for participation shall be rejected.¹⁴ Given that the applicant clearly states that the alleged criminal acts started in [REDACTED] the Chamber considers that, overall, the applicant has provided sufficient evidence to establish *prima facie* that he is a victim under Rule 85(a) on the basis that he suffered personal harm as a result of crimes confirmed against the accused, namely the pillage of his belongings by the Banyamulengués of Jean-Pierre Bemba in [REDACTED] on 6 March 2003.

¹² ICC-01/05-01/08-1604-Conf-Exp-Anx6; ICC-01/05-01/08-1606-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 424 to 425.

¹³ ICC-01/05-01/08-1604-Conf-Exp-Anx6, pages 4 to 5.

¹⁴ ICC-01/05-01/08-1017, paragraph 58.

Applicant [REDACTED]

Claim to victim status

The applicant states on 6 March 2003, on his way back to Bangui from the weekly market in [REDACTED] (DRC), Jean-Pierre Bemba's Banyamulengués intercepted the boat he was travelling in, in the area of [REDACTED]. The applicant states that they pillaged all his merchandise and money and he lists and values his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.¹⁶

Analysis and conclusions

The Chamber considers that the documents provided sufficiently demonstrate the identity of the applicant.

The Chamber recalls that when an applicant refers to acts committed on the Oubangui River, which borders as well the Democratic Republic of Congo, unless it transpires from his or her application that the commission of the criminal act started on CAR territory, the applications for participation shall be rejected.¹⁷ Given that the applicant clearly states that the alleged criminal acts started in [REDACTED] the Chamber considers that, overall, the applicant has provided sufficient evidence to establish *prima facie* that he is a victim under Rule 85(a) on the basis that he suffered personal harm as a result of crimes confirmed against the accused, namely the pillage of his belongings by the Banyamulengués of Jean-Pierre Bemba in [REDACTED] on 6 March 2003.

¹⁵ ICC-01/05-01/08-1604-Conf-Exp-Anx7; ICC-01/05-01/08-1606-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 426 to 427.

¹⁶ ICC-01/05-01/08-1604-Conf-Exp-Anx7, pages 4 to 5.

¹⁷ ICC-01/05-01/08-1017, paragraph 58.

Applicant [REDACTED]

Claim to victim status

The applicant states on 6 March 2003, while returning to Bangui from the weekly market in [REDACTED] (DRC), the Banyamulengués intercepted the boat he was traveling in, in the area of [REDACTED] which he also describes as the waters marking the border between the CAR and the DRC. According to the applicant they pillaged his merchandise along with his money. The applicant lists and values his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.¹⁹

Analysis and conclusions

The Chamber considers that the documents provided sufficiently demonstrate the identity of the applicant.

The Chamber recalls that when an applicant refers to acts committed on the Oubangui River, which borders as well the Democratic Republic of Congo, unless it transpires from his or her application that the commission of the criminal act started on CAR territory, the applications for participation shall be rejected.²⁰ Given that the applicant clearly states that the alleged criminal acts started in [REDACTED] the Chamber considers that, overall, the applicant has provided sufficient evidence to establish *prima facie* that he is a victim under Rule 85(a) on the basis that he suffered personal harm as a result of crimes confirmed against the accused, namely the pillage of his belongings by the Banyamulengués of Jean-Pierre Bemba in [REDACTED] on 6 March 2003.

¹⁸ ICC-01/05-01/08-1604-Conf-Exp-Anx8; ICC-01/05-01/08-1606-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 428 to 429.

¹⁹ ICC-01/05-01/08-1604-Conf-Exp-Anx8, pages 4 to 5.

²⁰ ICC-01/05-01/08-1017, paragraph 58.

Applicant [REDACTED]

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 5 March 2003, when [REDACTED] was occupied by the Banyamulengués, he and his family were driven out of their house, located in the area of [REDACTED]. According to the applicant, they were hiding in the bush for the duration of the occupation and when they returned, they found that their house, livestock and belongings had been pillaged during their absence. The applicant lists and values his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.²²

Analysis and conclusions

The Chamber considers that the documents provided demonstrate the identity of the applicant.

The Chamber considers that, overall, the applicant has provided sufficient evidence to establish *prima facie* that he is a victim under Rule 85(a) on the basis that he suffered personal harm as a result of crimes confirmed against the accused, namely the pillage of his belongings by the Banyamulengués of Jean-Pierre Bemba in [REDACTED] on an unspecified date as of 5 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 6 March 2003, on her way back to Bangui from the weekly market in [REDACTED] (DRC), the Banyamulengués intercepted the boat she

²¹ ICC-01/05-01/08-1604-Conf-Exp-Anx9; ICC-01/05-01/08-1606-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 430 to 431.

²² ICC-01/05-01/08-1604-Conf-Exp-Anx9, pages 4 to 5.

²³ ICC-01/05-01/08-1604-Conf-Exp-Anx10; ICC-01/05-01/08-1606-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 432 to 433.

was traveling in, in the area of [REDACTED] on the river in the waters marking the border between the CAR and the DRC. According to the applicant, they pillaged her merchandise along with her money. The applicant lists and values her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.²⁴

Analysis and conclusions

The Chamber considers that the documents provided sufficiently demonstrate the identity of the applicant.

The Chamber recalls that when an applicant refers to acts committed on the Oubangui River, which borders as well the Democratic Republic of Congo, unless it transpires from his or her application that the commission of the criminal act started on CAR territory, the applications for participation shall be rejected.²⁵ Given that the applicant clearly states that the alleged criminal acts started in [REDACTED] the Chamber considers that, overall, the applicant has provided sufficient evidence to establish *prima facie* that she is a victim under Rule 85(a) on the basis that she suffered personal harm as a result of crimes confirmed against the accused, namely the pillage of her belongings by the Banyamulengués of Jean-Pierre Bemba in [REDACTED] on 6 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 6 March 2003, on her way back to Bangui from the weekly market in [REDACTED] (DRC), the Banyamulengués intercepted the boat she

²⁴ ICC-01/05-01/08-1604-Conf-Exp-Anx10, pages 4 to 5.

²⁵ ICC-01/05-01/08-1017, paragraph 58.

²⁶ ICC-01/05-01/08-1604-Conf-Exp-Anx11; ICC-01/05-01/08-1606-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 434 to 435.

was traveling in, in the area of [REDACTED] on the river in the waters marking the border between the CAR and the DRC. According to the applicant, they pillaged her merchandise along with her money. The applicant lists and values her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.²⁷

Analysis and conclusions

The Chamber considers that the documents provided sufficiently demonstrate the identity of the applicant.

The Chamber recalls that when an applicant refers to acts committed on the Oubangui River, which borders as well the Democratic Republic of Congo, unless it transpires from his or her application that the commission of the criminal act started on CAR territory, the applications for participation shall be rejected.²⁸ Given that the applicant clearly states that the alleged criminal acts started in [REDACTED] the Chamber considers that, overall, the applicant has provided sufficient evidence to establish *prima facie* that she is a victim under Rule 85(a) on the basis that she suffered personal harm as a result of crimes confirmed against the accused, namely the pillage of her belongings by the Banyamulengués of Jean-Pierre Bemba in [REDACTED] on 6 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 6 March 2003, on her way back to Bangui from the weekly market in [REDACTED] (DRC), the Banyamulengués intercepted the boat she

²⁷ ICC-01/05-01/08-1604-Conf-Exp-Anx11, pages 4 to 5.

²⁸ ICC-01/05-01/08-1017, paragraph 58.

²⁹ ICC-01/05-01/08-1604-Conf-Exp-Anx12; ICC-01/05-01/08-1606-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 436 to 437.

was traveling in, in the area of [REDACTED] on the river in the waters marking the border between the CAR and the DRC. According to the applicant, they pillaged her merchandise along with her money. The applicant lists and values her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.³⁰

Analysis and conclusions

The Chamber considers that the documents provided sufficiently demonstrate the identity of the applicant.

The Chamber recalls that when an applicant refers to acts committed on the Oubangui River, which borders as well the Democratic Republic of Congo, unless it transpires from his or her application that the commission of the criminal act started on CAR territory, the applications for participation shall be rejected.³¹ Given that the applicant clearly states that the alleged criminal acts started in [REDACTED] the Chamber considers that, overall, the applicant has provided sufficient evidence to establish *prima facie* that she is a victim under Rule 85(a) on the basis that she suffered personal harm as a result of crimes confirmed against the accused, namely the pillage of her belongings by the Banyamulengués of Jean-Pierre Bemba in [REDACTED] on 6 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 5 March 2003, when the Banyamulengués attacked [REDACTED] he fled to the forest, together with six members of his team of

³⁰ ICC-01/05-01/08-1604-Conf-Exp-Anx12, pages 4 to 5.

³¹ ICC-01/05-01/08-1017, paragraph 58.

³² ICC-01/05-01/08-1604-Conf-Exp-Anx13; ICC-01/05-01/08-1606-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 438 to 439.

fishermen. According to the applicant, when they came back, they found that his equipment and belongings had been pillaged. The applicant lists and values his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.³³

Analysis and conclusions

The Chamber considers that the documents provided demonstrate the identity of the applicant.

The Chamber considers that, overall, the applicant has provided sufficient evidence to establish *prima facie* that he is a victim under Rule 85(a) on the basis that he suffered personal harm as a result of crimes confirmed against the accused, namely the pillage of his belongings by the Banyamulengués of Jean-Pierre Bemba in [REDACTED] on an unspecified date as of 5 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]

Claim to victim status

The applicant alleges that on 6 March 2003, while returning to Bangui from a trip to the weekly market in [REDACTED] (DRC), the boat he was travelling in was intercepted by the Banyamulengués in the area of [REDACTED] in the waters marking the border between the CAR and the DRC. He claims that the assailants pillaged all his merchandise and his money. The applicant lists and values his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.³⁵

³³ ICC-01/05-01/08-1604-Conf-Exp-Anx13, pages 4 to 5.

³⁴ ICC-01/05-01/08-1604-Conf-Exp-Anx159; ICC-01/05-01/08-1606-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 444 to 445.

³⁵ ICC-01/05-01/08-1604-Conf-Exp-Anx159, pages 4 to 5.

Analysis and conclusions

The Chamber considers that the documents provided demonstrate the identity of the applicant.

The Chamber recalls that when an applicant refers to acts committed on the Oubangui River, which borders as well the Democratic Republic of Congo, unless it transpires from his or her application that the commission of the criminal act started on CAR territory, the applications for participation shall be rejected.³⁶ Given that the applicant clearly states that the alleged criminal acts took place in [REDACTED] the Chamber considers that, overall, he has provided sufficient evidence to establish *prima facie* that he is a victim under Rule 85(a) on the basis that he suffered personal harm as a result of crimes confirmed against the accused, namely the pillage of his belongings by the Banyamulengués of Jean-Pierre Bemba in [REDACTED] on 6 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]

Claim to victim status

The applicant alleges that on 6 March 2003, while returning to Bangui from a trip to the weekly market in [REDACTED] (DRC), the boat she was travelling in was intercepted by the Banyamulengués in the area of [REDACTED] which she also describes as the waters marking the border between the CAR and the DRC. She claims that the assailants pillaged all her merchandise and her money. The applicant lists and values her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.³⁸

³⁶ ICC-01/05-01/08-1017, paragraph 58.

³⁷ ICC-01/05-01/08-1604-Conf-Exp-Anx160; ICC-01/05-01/08-1606-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 446 to 447.

³⁸ ICC-01/05-01/08-1604-Conf-Exp-Anx160, pages 4 to 5.

Analysis and conclusions

The Chamber considers that the documents provided demonstrate the identity of the applicant.

The Chamber recalls that when an applicant refers to acts committed on the Oubangui River, which borders as well the Democratic Republic of Congo, unless it transpires from his or her application that the commission of the criminal act started on CAR territory, the applications for participation shall be rejected.³⁹ Given that the applicant clearly states that the alleged criminal acts took place in [REDACTED] the Chamber considers that, overall, she has provided sufficient evidence to establish *prima facie* that she is a victim under Rule 85(a) on the basis that she suffered personal harm as a result of crimes confirmed against the accused, namely the pillage of her belongings by the Banyamulengués of Jean-Pierre Bemba in [REDACTED] on 6 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]

Claim to victim status

The applicant alleges that on 6 March 2003, while returning to Bangui from a trip to the weekly market in [REDACTED] (DRC), the boat she was travelling in was intercepted by the Banyamulengués in the area of [REDACTED] which she also describes as the waters marking the border between the CAR and the DRC. She claims that the assailants pillaged all her merchandise and her money. The applicant lists and values her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁴¹

³⁹ ICC-01/05-01/08-1017, paragraph 58.

⁴⁰ ICC-01/05-01/08-1604-Conf-Exp-Anx161; ICC-01/05-01/08-1606-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 448 to 449.

⁴¹ ICC-01/05-01/08-1604-Conf-Exp-Anx161, pages 4 to 5.

Analysis and conclusions

The Chamber considers that the documents provided demonstrate the identity of the applicant.

The Chamber recalls that when an applicant refers to acts committed on the Oubangui River, which borders as well the Democratic Republic of Congo, unless it transpires from his or her application that the commission of the criminal act started on CAR territory, the applications for participation shall be rejected.⁴² Given that the applicant clearly states that the alleged criminal acts took place in [REDACTED] the Chamber considers that, overall, she has provided sufficient evidence to establish *prima facie* that she is a victim under Rule 85(a) on the basis that she suffered personal harm as a result of crimes confirmed against the accused, namely the pillage of her belongings by the Banyamulengués of Jean-Pierre Bemba in [REDACTED] on 6 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]

Claim to victim status

The applicant alleges that on 5 March 2003, while returning to Bangui from a trip to the weekly market in [REDACTED] (DRC), the boat she was travelling in was intercepted by the Banyamulengués in the area of [REDACTED] which she also describes as the waters marking the border between the CAR and the DRC. She claims that the assailants pillaged all her merchandise and her money. The applicant lists and values her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁴⁴

⁴² ICC-01/05-01/08-1017, paragraph 58.

⁴³ ICC-01/05-01/08-1604-Conf-Exp-Anx162; ICC-01/05-01/08-1606-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 450 to 451.

⁴⁴ ICC-01/05-01/08-1604-Conf-Exp-Anx162, pages 4 to 5.

Analysis and conclusions

The Chamber considers that the documents provided demonstrate the identity of the applicant.

The Chamber recalls that when an applicant refers to acts committed on the Oubangui River, which borders as well the Democratic Republic of Congo, unless it transpires from his or her application that the commission of the criminal act started on CAR territory, the applications for participation shall be rejected.⁴⁵ Given that the applicant clearly states that the alleged criminal acts took place in [REDACTED] the Chamber considers that, overall, she has provided sufficient evidence to establish *prima facie* that she is a victim under Rule 85(a) on the basis that she suffered personal harm as a result of crimes confirmed against the accused, namely the pillage of her belongings by the Banyamulengués of Jean-Pierre Bemba in [REDACTED] on 5 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]

Claim to victim status

The applicant alleges that on 6 March 2003, while returning to Bangui from a trip to the weekly market in [REDACTED] (DRC), the boat he was travelling in was intercepted by the Banyamulengués in the area of [REDACTED] which he also describes as the waters marking the border between the CAR and the DRC. He claims that the assailants pillaged all his merchandise and his money. The applicant lists and values his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁴⁷

⁴⁵ ICC-01/05-01/08-1017, paragraph 58.

⁴⁶ ICC-01/05-01/08-1604-Conf-Exp-Anx163; ICC-01/05-01/08-1606-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 452 to 453.

⁴⁷ ICC-01/05-01/08-1604-Conf-Exp-Anx163, pages 4 to 5.

Analysis and conclusions

The Chamber considers that the documents provided demonstrate the identity of the applicant.

The Chamber recalls that when an applicant refers to acts committed on the Oubangui River, which borders as well the Democratic Republic of Congo, unless it transpires from his or her application that the commission of the criminal act started on CAR territory, the applications for participation shall be rejected.⁴⁸ Given that the applicant clearly states that the alleged criminal acts took place in [REDACTED] the Chamber considers that, overall, he has provided sufficient evidence to establish *prima facie* that he is a victim under Rule 85(a) on the basis that he suffered personal harm as a result of crimes confirmed against the accused, namely the pillage of his belongings by the Banyamulengués of Jean-Pierre Bemba in [REDACTED] on 6 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]

Claim to victim status

The applicant alleges that on 6 March 2003, while returning to Bangui from a trip to the weekly market in [REDACTED] (DRC), the boat he was travelling in was intercepted by the Banyamulengués in the area of [REDACTED] which he also describes as the waters marking the border between the CAR and the DRC. He claims that the assailants pillaged all his merchandise and his money. The applicant lists and values his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁵⁰

⁴⁸ ICC-01/05-01/08-1017, paragraph 58.

⁴⁹ ICC-01/05-01/08-1604-Conf-Exp-Anx164; ICC-01/05-01/08-1606-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 454 to 455.

⁵⁰ ICC-01/05-01/08-1604-Conf-Exp-Anx164, pages 4 to 5.

Analysis and conclusions

The Chamber considers that the documents provided demonstrate the identity of the applicant.

The Chamber recalls that when an applicant refers to acts committed on the Oubangui River, which borders as well the Democratic Republic of Congo, unless it transpires from his or her application that the commission of the criminal act started on CAR territory, the applications for participation shall be rejected.⁵¹ Given that the applicant clearly states that the alleged criminal acts took place in [REDACTED] the Chamber considers that, overall, he has provided sufficient evidence to establish *prima facie* that he is a victim under Rule 85(a) on the basis that he suffered personal harm as a result of crimes confirmed against the accused, namely the pillage of his belongings by the Banyamulengués of Jean-Pierre Bemba in [REDACTED] on 6 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]

Claim to victim status

The applicant alleges that on 6 March 2003, while returning to Bangui from a trip to the weekly market in [REDACTED] (DRC), the boat she was travelling in was intercepted by the Banyamulengués in the area of [REDACTED] which she also describes as the waters marking the border between the CAR and the DRC. She claims that the assailants pillaged all her merchandise and her money. The applicant lists and values her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁵³

⁵¹ ICC-01/05-01/08-1017, paragraph 58.

⁵² ICC-01/05-01/08-1604-Conf-Exp-Anx165; ICC-01/05-01/08-1606-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 456 to 457.

⁵³ ICC-01/05-01/08-1604-Conf-Exp-Anx165, pages 4 to 5.

Analysis and conclusions

The Chamber considers that the documents provided demonstrate the identity of the applicant.

The Chamber recalls that when an applicant refers to acts committed on the Oubangui River, which borders as well the Democratic Republic of Congo, unless it transpires from his or her application that the commission of the criminal act started on CAR territory, the applications for participation shall be rejected.⁵⁴ Given that the applicant clearly states that the alleged criminal acts took place in [REDACTED] the Chamber considers that, overall, she has provided sufficient evidence to establish *prima facie* that she is a victim under Rule 85(a) on the basis that she suffered personal harm as a result of crimes confirmed against the accused, namely the pillage of her belongings by the Banyamulengués of Jean-Pierre Bemba in [REDACTED] on 6 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]

Claim to victim status

The applicant alleges that on 6 March 2003, while returning to Bangui from a trip to the weekly market in [REDACTED] (DRC), the boat she was travelling in was intercepted by the Banyamulengués in the area of [REDACTED] which she also describes as the waters marking the border between the CAR and the DRC. She claims that the assailants pillaged all her merchandise and her money. The applicant lists and values her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁵⁶

⁵⁴ ICC-01/05-01/08-1017, paragraph 58.

⁵⁵ ICC-01/05-01/08-1604-Conf-Exp-Anx166; ICC-01/05-01/08-1606-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 458 to 459.

⁵⁶ ICC-01/05-01/08-1604-Conf-Exp-Anx166, pages 4 to 5.

Analysis and conclusions

The Chamber considers that the documents provided demonstrate the identity of the applicant.

The Chamber recalls that when an applicant refers to acts committed on the Oubangui River, which borders as well the Democratic Republic of Congo, unless it transpires from his or her application that the commission of the criminal act started on CAR territory, the applications for participation shall be rejected.⁵⁷ Given that the applicant clearly states that the alleged criminal acts took place in [REDACTED] the Chamber considers that, overall, she has provided sufficient evidence to establish *prima facie* that she is a victim under Rule 85(a) on the basis that she suffered personal harm as a result of crimes confirmed against the accused, namely the pillage of her belongings by the Banyamulengués of Jean-Pierre Bemba in [REDACTED] on 6 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]

Claim to victim status

The applicant alleges that on 6 March 2003, while returning to Bangui from a trip to the weekly market in [REDACTED] (DRC), the boat she was travelling in was intercepted by the Banyamulengués in the area of [REDACTED] which she also describes as the waters marking the border between the CAR and the DRC. She claims that the assailants pillaged all her merchandise and her money. The applicant lists and values her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁵⁹

⁵⁷ ICC-01/05-01/08-1017, paragraph 58.

⁵⁸ ICC-01/05-01/08-1604-Conf-Exp-Anx167; ICC-01/05-01/08-1606-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 460 to 461.

⁵⁹ ICC-01/05-01/08-1604-Conf-Exp-Anx167, pages 4 to 5.

Analysis and conclusions

The Chamber considers that the documents provided demonstrate the identity of the applicant.

The Chamber recalls that when an applicant refers to acts committed on the Oubangui River, which borders as well the Democratic Republic of Congo, unless it transpires from his or her application that the commission of the criminal act started on CAR territory, the applications for participation shall be rejected.⁶⁰ Given that the applicant clearly states that the alleged criminal acts took place in [REDACTED] the Chamber considers that, overall, she has provided sufficient evidence to establish *prima facie* that she is a victim under Rule 85(a) on the basis that she suffered personal harm as a result of crimes confirmed against the accused, namely the pillage of her belongings by the Banyamulengués of Jean-Pierre Bemba in [REDACTED] on 6 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]

Claim to victim status

The applicant alleges that on 5 March 2003, the Banyamulengués invaded [REDACTED] and she fled to the forest together with her family and some neighbors. She further states that upon her return, she found that the assailants had pillaged her belongings and her money. The applicant lists and values her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁶²

Analysis and conclusions

⁶⁰ ICC-01/05-01/08-1017, paragraph 58.

⁶¹ ICC-01/05-01/08-1604-Conf-Exp-Anx168; ICC-01/05-01/08-1606-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 462 to 463.

⁶² ICC-01/05-01/08-1604-Conf-Exp-Anx168, pages 4 to 5.

The Chamber considers that the documents provided demonstrate the identity of the applicant.

The Chamber considers that, overall, the applicant has provided sufficient evidence to establish *prima facie* that she is a victim under Rule 85(a) on the basis that she suffered personal harm as a result of crimes confirmed against the accused, namely the pillage of her belongings by the Banyamulengués of Jean-Pierre Bemba in [REDACTED] on an unspecified date as of 5 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]

Claim to victim status

The applicant alleges that on 6 March 2003, while returning to Bangui from a trip to the weekly market in [REDACTED] (DRC), the boat he was travelling in was intercepted by the Banyamulengués in the area of [REDACTED] which he also describes as the waters marking the border between the CAR and the DRC. He claims that the assailants pillaged all his merchandise and his money. The applicant lists and values his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁶⁴

Analysis and conclusions

The Chamber considers that the documents provided demonstrate the identity of the applicant.

The Chamber recalls that when an applicant refers to acts committed on the Oubangui River, which borders as well the Democratic Republic of Congo, unless it transpires from his or her application that the commission of the

⁶³ ICC-01/05-01/08-1604-Conf-Exp-Anx169; ICC-01/05-01/08-1606-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 464 to 465.

⁶⁴ ICC-01/05-01/08-1604-Conf-Exp-Anx169, pages 4 to 5.

criminal act started on CAR territory, the applications for participation shall be rejected.⁶⁵ Given that the applicant clearly states that the alleged criminal acts took place in [REDACTED] the Chamber considers that, overall, he has provided sufficient evidence to establish *prima facie* that he is a victim under Rule 85(a) on the basis that he suffered personal harm as a result of crimes confirmed against the accused, namely the pillage of his belongings by the Banyamulengués of Jean-Pierre Bemba in [REDACTED] on 6 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]

Claim to victim status

The applicant alleges that on 6 March 2003, while returning to Bangui from a trip to [REDACTED] (DRC), the boat she was travelling in was intercepted by the Banyamulengués in the area of [REDACTED] which she also describes as the waters marking the border between the CAR and the DRC. She claims that the assailants pillaged all her merchandise and her money. The applicant lists and values her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁶⁷

Analysis and conclusions

The Chamber considers that the documents provided demonstrate the identity of the applicant.

The Chamber recalls that when an applicant refers to acts committed on the Oubangui River, which borders as well the Democratic Republic of Congo, unless it transpires from his or her application that the commission of the

⁶⁵ ICC-01/05-01/08-1017, paragraph 58.

⁶⁶ ICC-01/05-01/08-1604-Conf-Exp-Anx170; ICC-01/05-01/08-1606-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 466 to 467.

⁶⁷ ICC-01/05-01/08-1604-Conf-Exp-Anx170, pages 4 to 5.

criminal act started on CAR territory, the applications for participation shall be rejected.⁶⁸ Given that the applicant clearly states that the alleged criminal acts took place in [REDACTED] the Chamber considers that, overall, she has provided sufficient evidence to establish *prima facie* that she is a victim under Rule 85(a) on the basis that she suffered personal harm as a result of crimes confirmed against the accused, namely the pillage of her belongings by the Banyamulengués of Jean-Pierre Bemba in [REDACTED] on 6 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]

Claim to victim status

The applicant alleges that on 6 March 2003, while returning to Bangui from a trip to [REDACTED] (DRC), the boat she was travelling in was intercepted by the Banyamulengués in the area of [REDACTED] which she also describes as the waters marking the border between the CAR and the DRC. She claims that the assailants pillaged all her merchandise and her money. The applicant lists and values her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁷⁰

Analysis and conclusions

The Chamber considers that the documents provided demonstrate the identity of the applicant.

The Chamber recalls that when an applicant refers to acts committed on the Oubangui River, which borders as well the Democratic Republic of Congo, unless it transpires from his or her application that the commission of the

⁶⁸ ICC-01/05-01/08-1017, paragraph 58.

⁶⁹ ICC-01/05-01/08-1604-Conf-Exp-Anx171; ICC-01/05-01/08-1606-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 468 to 469.

⁷⁰ ICC-01/05-01/08-1604-Conf-Exp-Anx171, pages 4 to 5.

criminal act started on CAR territory, the applications for participation shall be rejected.⁷¹ Given that the applicant clearly states that the alleged criminal acts took place in Mongoumba, the Chamber considers that, overall, she has provided sufficient evidence to establish *prima facie* that she is a victim under Rule 85(a) on the basis that she suffered personal harm as a result of crimes confirmed against the accused, namely the pillage of her belongings by the Banyamulengués of Jean-Pierre Bemba in [REDACTED] on 6 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]

Claim to victim status

The applicant alleges that on 16 November 2002, when they arrived with their boat in [REDACTED] after a long journey from [REDACTED] (DRC), they saw that the town had been seized by Mr Bemba's MLC troops, who were pillaging people's belongings and setting their houses on fire. The applicant claims that in an attempt to escape, some of the passengers jumped into the river. The applicant further states that they pillaged all her merchandise, baggage and personal belongings. The applicant lists her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁷³

Analysis and conclusions

The Chamber considers that the documents provided demonstrate the identity of the applicant.

The Chamber recalls that when an applicant refers to acts committed on the Oubangui River, which borders as well the Democratic Republic of Congo,

⁷¹ ICC-01/05-01/08-1017, paragraph 58.

⁷² ICC-01/05-01/08-1604-Conf-Exp-Anx194; ICC-01/05-01/08-1606-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 470 to 471.

⁷³ ICC-01/05-01/08-1604-Conf-Exp-Anx194, pages 4 to 5.

unless it transpires from his or her application that the commission of the criminal act started on CAR territory, the applications for participation shall be rejected.⁷⁴ Given that the applicant clearly states that the alleged criminal acts occurred in [REDACTED] the Chamber considers that, overall, the applicant has provided sufficient evidence to establish *prima facie* that she is a victim under Rule 85(a) on the basis that she suffered personal harm as a result of crimes confirmed against the accused, namely the pillage of her belongings by the Banyamulengués of Jean-Pierre Bemba in [REDACTED] on 16 November 2002.

Applicant [REDACTED]

Claim to victim status

The applicant alleges that on 6 March 2003 while returning to Bangui from a trip to the weekly market in [REDACTED] (DRC), the boat she was traveling in was intercepted by the Banyamulengués of Jean-Pierre Bemba on the river, in the waters marking the border between the CAR and the DRC, in the area of [REDACTED]. According to the applicant, the rebels pillaged all her merchandise and money. The applicant lists and values her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁷⁶

Analysis and conclusions

The Chamber considers that the documents provided demonstrate the identity of the applicant.

The Chamber recalls that when an applicant refers to acts committed on the Oubangui River, which borders as well the Democratic Republic of Congo,

⁷⁴ ICC-01/05-01/08-1017, paragraph 58.

⁷⁵ ICC-01/05-01/08-1604-Conf-Exp-Anx199; ICC-01/05-01/08-1606-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 472 to 473.

⁷⁶ ICC-01/05-01/08-1604-Conf-Exp-Anx199, pages 4 to 5.

unless it transpires from his or her application that the commission of the criminal act started on CAR territory, the applications for participation shall be rejected.⁷⁷ Given that the applicant clearly states that the alleged criminal acts occurred in the area of [REDACTED] the Chamber considers that, overall, the applicant has provided sufficient evidence to establish *prima facie* that she is a victim under Rule 85(a) on the basis that she suffered personal harm as a result of crimes confirmed against the accused, namely the pillage of her belongings by the Banyamulengués of Jean-Pierre Bemba in the area of [REDACTED] on 6 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]

Claim to victim status

The applicant alleges that on 6 March 2003, while returning to Bangui from a trip to the weekly market in [REDACTED] (DRC), the boat she was traveling in was intercepted by the Banyamulengués of Jean-Pierre Bemba on the river, in the waters marking the border between the DRC and the CAR, in the area of [REDACTED]. According to the applicant, the rebels pillaged all her money and merchandise. The applicant lists and values her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁷⁹

Analysis and conclusions

The Chamber considers that the documents provided demonstrate the identity of the applicant.

⁷⁷ ICC-01/05-01/08-1017, paragraph 58.

⁷⁸ ICC-01/05-01/08-1604-Conf-Exp-Anx200; ICC-01/05-01/08-1606-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 474 to 475.

⁷⁹ ICC-01/05-01/08-1604-Conf-Exp-Anx200, pages 4 to 5.

The Chamber recalls that when an applicant refers to acts committed on the Oubangui River, which borders as well the Democratic Republic of Congo, unless it transpires from his or her application that the commission of the criminal act started on CAR territory, the applications for participation shall be rejected.⁸⁰ Given that the applicant clearly states that the alleged criminal acts occurred in the area of [REDACTED] the Chamber considers that, overall, the applicant has provided sufficient evidence to establish *prima facie* that she is a victim under Rule 85(a) on the basis that she suffered personal harm as a result of crimes confirmed against the accused, namely the pillage of her belongings by the Banyamulengués of Jean-Pierre Bemba in the area of [REDACTED] on 6 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]

Claim to victim status

The applicant alleges that on 6 March 2003, while returning to Bangui from a trip to the weekly market in [REDACTED] (DRC), the boat she was traveling in was intercepted by the Banyamulengués of Jean-Pierre Bemba on the river, in the waters marking the border between the DRC and the CAR, in the area of [REDACTED]. According to the applicant, they pillaged all her merchandise as well as her money. The applicant lists and values her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁸²

Analysis and conclusions

⁸⁰ ICC-01/05-01/08-1017, paragraph 58.

⁸¹ ICC-01/05-01/08-1604-Conf-Exp-Anx201; ICC-01/05-01/08-1606-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 476 to 477.

⁸² ICC-01/05-01/08-1604-Conf-Exp-Anx201, pages 4 to 5.

The Chamber notes that the applicant provides a *fiche individuelle d'état civil* as proof of identity. While mindful that such document is not included in the list of documents accepted by the Chamber, the Chamber considers that this document has similar features as the documents which have been explicitly approved by the Chamber, notably *cartes d'identité*. Accordingly, the Chamber is satisfied that the documents provided sufficiently demonstrate the identity of the applicant.

The Chamber further recalls that when an applicant refers to acts committed on the Oubangui River, which borders as well the Democratic Republic of Congo, unless it transpires from his or her application that the commission of the criminal act started on CAR territory, the applications for participation shall be rejected.⁸³ Given that the applicant clearly states that the alleged criminal acts occurred in the area of [REDACTED] the Chamber considers that, overall, the applicant has provided sufficient evidence to establish *prima facie* that she is a victim under Rule 85(a) on the basis that she suffered personal harm as a result of crimes confirmed against the accused, namely the pillage of her belongings by the Banyamulengués of Jean-Pierre Bemba in the area of [REDACTED] on 6 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]

Claim to victim status

The applicant is the foreman of a group of fishermen in [REDACTED]. He claims that on 05 March 2003, upon the invasion of [REDACTED] by the Banyamulengués of Jean-Pierre Bemba, all their furniture, equipments, frozen food and money were pillaged by the Congolese assailants. The applicant lists

⁸³ ICC-01/05-01/08-1017, paragraph 58.

⁸⁴ ICC-01/05-01/08-1604-Conf-Exp-Anx202; ICC-01/05-01/08-1606-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 478 to 479.

and values his loss. As a result of these events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁸⁵

Analysis and conclusions

The Chamber considers that the documents provided demonstrate the identity of the applicant.

However, the Chamber notes that the applicant refers to the pillage of the goods and money belonging to the group of fishermen which is led by the applicant. In the absence of any indication that his personal belongings were also pillaged, the application for participation in the proceedings is rejected.

Applicant [REDACTED]

Claim to victim status

The applicant alleges that on 6 March 2003 while returning to Bangui from a trip to the weekly market in [REDACTED] (DRC), the boat he was traveling in was intercepted by the Banyamulengués of Jean-Pierre Bemba on the river, in the waters marking the border between the DRC and the CAR, in the area of [REDACTED]. According to the applicant, they pillaged all his merchandise as well as his money. The applicant lists and values the loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁸⁷

Analysis and conclusions

The Chamber considers that the documents provided demonstrate the identity of the applicant.

⁸⁵ ICC-01/05-01/08-1604-Conf-Exp-Anx202, pages 4 to 5.

⁸⁶ ICC-01/05-01/08-1604-Conf-Exp-Anx203; ICC-01/05-01/08-1606-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 480 to 481.

⁸⁷ ICC-01/05-01/08-1604-Conf-Exp-Anx203, pages 4 to 5.

The Chamber recalls that when an applicant refers to acts committed on the Oubangui River, which borders as well the Democratic Republic of Congo, unless it transpires from his or her application that the commission of the criminal act started on CAR territory, the applications for participation shall be rejected.⁸⁸ Given that the applicant clearly states that the alleged criminal acts occurred in the area of [REDACTED] the Chamber considers that, overall, the applicant has provided sufficient evidence to establish *prima facie* that he is a victim under Rule 85(a) on the basis that he suffered personal harm as a result of crimes confirmed against the accused, namely the pillage of his belongings by the Banyamulengués of Jean-Pierre Bemba in the area of [REDACTED] on 6 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]

Claim to victim status

The applicant alleges that on 6 March 2003, while returning to Bangui from a trip to the weekly market in [REDACTED] (DRC), the boat he was traveling in was intercepted by the Banyamulengués of Jean-Pierre Bemba on the river, in the waters marking the border between the DRC and the CAR, in the area of [REDACTED]. According to the applicant, they pillaged all his merchandise as well as his money. The applicant lists and values his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁹⁰

Analysis and conclusions

⁸⁸ ICC-01/05-01/08-1017, paragraph 58.

⁸⁹ ICC-01/05-01/08-1604-Conf-Exp-Anx204; ICC-01/05-01/08-1606-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 482 to 483.

⁹⁰ ICC-01/05-01/08-1604-Conf-Exp-Anx204, pages 4 to 5.

The Chamber considers that the documents provided demonstrate the identity of the applicant.

The Chamber recalls that when an applicant refers to acts committed on the Oubangui River, which borders as well the Democratic Republic of Congo, unless it transpires from his or her application that the commission of the criminal act started on CAR territory, the applications for participation shall be rejected.⁹¹ Given that the applicant clearly states that the alleged criminal acts occurred in the area of [REDACTED] the Chamber considers that, overall, the applicant has provided sufficient evidence to establish *prima facie* that he is a victim under Rule 85(a) on the basis that he suffered personal harm as a result of crimes confirmed against the accused, namely the pillage of his belongings by the Banyamulengués of Jean-Pierre Bemba in the area of [REDACTED] on 6 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]

Claim to victim status

The applicant alleges that on 6 March 2003, while returning to Bangui from a trip to the weekly market in [REDACTED] (DRC), the boat he was traveling in was intercepted by the Banyamulengués of Jean-Pierre Bemba on the river, in the waters marking the border between the DRC and the CAR, in the area of [REDACTED]. According to the applicant, they pillaged all his merchandise as well as his money. The applicant lists and values his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁹³

⁹¹ ICC-01/05-01/08-1017, paragraph 58.

⁹² ICC-01/05-01/08-1604-Conf-Exp-Anx205; ICC-01/05-01/08-1606-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 484 to 485.

⁹³ ICC-01/05-01/08-1604-Conf-Exp-Anx205, pages 4 to 5.

Analysis and conclusions

The Chamber considers that the documents provided demonstrate the identity of the applicant.

The Chamber recalls that when an applicant refers to acts committed on the Oubangui River, which borders as well the Democratic Republic of Congo, unless it transpires from his or her application that the commission of the criminal act started on CAR territory, the applications for participation shall be rejected.⁹⁴ Given that the applicant clearly states that the alleged criminal acts occurred in the area of [REDACTED] the Chamber considers that, overall, the applicant has provided sufficient evidence to establish *prima facie* that he is a victim under Rule 85(a) on the basis that he suffered personal harm as a result of crimes confirmed against the accused, namely the pillage of his belongings by the Banyamulengués of Jean-Pierre Bemba in the area of [REDACTED] on 6 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]

Claim to victim status

The applicant alleges that on 6 March 2003, while returning to Bangui from a trip to the weekly market in [REDACTED] (DRC), the boat she was traveling in was intercepted by the Banyamulengués of Jean-Pierre Bemba on the river, in the waters marking the border between the DRC and the CAR, in the area of [REDACTED]. According to the applicant, they pillaged all her merchandise as

⁹⁴ ICC-01/05-01/08-1017, paragraph 58.

⁹⁵ ICC-01/05-01/08-1604-Conf-Exp-Anx206; ICC-01/05-01/08-1606-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 486 to 487.

well as her money. The applicant lists and values the loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁹⁶

Analysis and conclusions

The Chamber considers that the documents provided demonstrate the identity of the applicant.

The Chamber recalls that when an applicant refers to acts committed on the Oubangui River, which borders as well the Democratic Republic of Congo, unless it transpires from his or her application that the commission of the criminal act started on CAR territory, the applications for participation shall be rejected.⁹⁷ Given that the applicant clearly states that the alleged criminal acts occurred in the area of [REDACTED] the Chamber considers that, overall, the applicant has provided sufficient evidence to establish *prima facie* that she is a victim under Rule 85(a) on the basis that she suffered personal harm as a result of crimes confirmed against the accused, namely the pillage of her belongings by the Banyamulengués of Jean-Pierre Bemba in the area of [REDACTED] on 6 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]

Claim to victim status

The applicant alleges that on 6 March 2003, while returning to Bangui from a trip to the weekly market in [REDACTED] (DRC), the boat he was traveling in was intercepted by the Banyamulengués of Jean-Pierre Bemba on the river, in the waters marking the border between the DRC and the CAR, in the area of

⁹⁶ ICC-01/05-01/08-1604-Conf-Exp-Anx206, pages 4 to 5.

⁹⁷ ICC-01/05-01/08-1017, paragraph 58.

⁹⁸ ICC-01/05-01/08-1604-Conf-Exp-Anx207; ICC-01/05-01/08-1606-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 488 to 489.

██████████ According to the applicant, they pillaged all his merchandise as well as his money. The applicant lists and values his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁹⁹

Analysis and conclusions

The Chamber considers that the documents provided demonstrate the identity of the applicant.

The Chamber recalls that when an applicant refers to acts committed on the Oubangui River, which borders as well the Democratic Republic of Congo, unless it transpires from his or her application that the commission of the criminal act started on CAR territory, the applications for participation shall be rejected.¹⁰⁰ Given that the applicant clearly states that the alleged criminal acts occurred in the area of ██████████ the Chamber considers that, overall, the applicant has provided sufficient evidence to establish *prima facie* that he is a victim under Rule 85(a) on the basis that he suffered personal harm as a result of crimes confirmed against the accused, namely the pillage of his belongings by the Banyamulengués of Jean-Pierre Bemba in the area of ██████████ on 6 March 2003.

Applicant ██████████

Claim to victim status

The applicant alleges that on 6 March 2003, while returning to Bangui from a trip to the weekly market in ██████████ (DRC), the boat he was traveling in was intercepted by the Banyamulengués of Jean-Pierre Bemba on the river, in the

⁹⁹ ICC-01/05-01/08-1604-Conf-Exp-Anx207, pages 4 to 5.

¹⁰⁰ ICC-01/05-01/08-1017, paragraph 58.

¹⁰¹ ICC-01/05-01/08-1604-Conf-Exp-Anx208; ICC-01/05-01/08-1606-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 490 to 491.

waters marking the border between the DRC and the CAR, in the area of [REDACTED]. According to the applicant, they pillaged all his merchandise as well as his money. The applicant lists and values his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.¹⁰²

Analysis and conclusions

The Chamber considers that the documents provided demonstrate the identity of the applicant.

The Chamber recalls that when an applicant refers to acts committed on the Oubangui River, which borders as well the Democratic Republic of Congo, unless it transpires from his or her application that the commission of the criminal act started on CAR territory, the applications for participation shall be rejected.¹⁰³ Given that the applicant clearly states that the alleged criminal acts occurred in the area of [REDACTED] the Chamber considers that, overall, the applicant has provided sufficient evidence to establish *prima facie* that he is a victim under Rule 85(a) on the basis that he suffered personal harm as a result of crimes confirmed against the accused, namely the pillage of his belongings by the Banyamulengués of Jean-Pierre Bemba in the area of [REDACTED] on 6 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]

Claim to victim status

The applicant alleges that on 6 March 2003, while returning to Bangui from a trip to the weekly market in [REDACTED] (DRC), the boat he was traveling in was

¹⁰² ICC-01/05-01/08-1604-Conf-Exp-Anx208, pages 4 to 5.

¹⁰³ ICC-01/05-01/08-1017, paragraph 58.

¹⁰⁴ ICC-01/05-01/08-1604-Conf-Exp-Anx209; ICC-01/05-01/08-1606-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 492 to 493.

intercepted by the Banyamulengués of Jean-Pierre Bemba on the river, in the waters marking the border between the DRC and the CAR, in the area of [REDACTED]. According to the applicant, they pillaged all his merchandise as well as his money. The applicant lists and values his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.¹⁰⁵

Analysis and conclusions

The Chamber considers that the documents provided demonstrate the identity of the applicant.

The Chamber recalls that when an applicant refers to acts committed on the Oubangui River, which borders as well the Democratic Republic of Congo, unless it transpires from his or her application that the commission of the criminal act started on CAR territory, the applications for participation shall be rejected.¹⁰⁶ Given that the applicant clearly states that the alleged criminal acts occurred in the area of [REDACTED] the Chamber considers that, overall, the applicant has provided sufficient evidence to establish *prima facie* that he is a victim under Rule 85(a) on the basis that he suffered personal harm as a result of crimes confirmed against the accused, namely the pillage of his belongings by the Banyamulengués of Jean-Pierre Bemba in the area of [REDACTED] on 6 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]

Claim to victim status

¹⁰⁵ ICC-01/05-01/08-1604-Conf-Exp-Anx209, pages 4 to 5.

¹⁰⁶ ICC-01/05-01/08-1017, paragraph 58.

¹⁰⁷ ICC-01/05-01/08-1604-Conf-Exp-Anx210; ICC-01/05-01/08-1606-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 494 to 495.

The applicant alleges that on 6 March 2003 while returning to Bangui from a trip to the weekly market in [REDACTED] (DRC) and when they shored with their boat in [REDACTED] the Banyamulengués of Jean-Pierre Bemba pillaged all her merchandise as well as her money. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.¹⁰⁸

Analysis and conclusions

The Chamber considers that the documents provided demonstrate the identity of the applicant.

The Chamber considers that, overall, the applicant has provided sufficient evidence to establish *prima facie* that she is a victim under Rule 85(a) on the basis that she suffered personal harm as a result of crimes confirmed against the accused, namely the pillage of her belongings by the Banyamulengués of Jean-Pierre Bemba in [REDACTED] on 6 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]

Claim to victim status

The applicant alleges that on 6 March 2003, while returning to Bangui from a trip to the weekly market in [REDACTED] (DRC), the boat she was traveling in was intercepted by the Banyamulengués of Jean-Pierre Bemba on the river, in the waters marking the border between the DRC and the CAR, in the area of [REDACTED]. According to the applicant, they pillaged all her merchandise as

¹⁰⁸ ICC-01/05-01/08-1604-Conf-Exp-Anx210, pages 4 to 5.

¹⁰⁹ ICC-01/05-01/08-1604-Conf-Exp-Anx211; ICC-01/05-01/08-1606-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 496 to 497.

well as her money. The applicant lists and values her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.¹¹⁰

Analysis and conclusions

The Chamber considers that the documents provided demonstrate the identity of the applicant.

The Chamber recalls that when an applicant refers to acts committed on the Oubangui River, which borders as well the Democratic Republic of Congo, unless it transpires from his or her application that the commission of the criminal act started on CAR territory, the applications for participation shall be rejected.¹¹¹ Given that the applicant clearly states that the events occurred in the area of [REDACTED] the Chamber considers that, overall, the applicant has provided sufficient evidence to establish *prima facie* that she is a victim under Rule 85(a) on the basis that she suffered personal harm as a result of crimes confirmed against the accused, namely the pillage of her belongings by the Banyamulengués of Jean-Pierre Bemba in the area of [REDACTED] on 6 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]

Claim to victim status

The applicant alleges that on 5 March 2003, she was carrying merchandise and passengers on her boat. She claims that when they shored in [REDACTED] the town was assaulted by the Banyamulengués of Jean-Pierre Bemba who pillaged

¹¹⁰ ICC-01/05-01/08-1604-Conf-Exp-Anx211, pages 4 to 5.

¹¹¹ ICC-01/05-01/08-1017, paragraph 58.

¹¹² ICC-01/05-01/08-1604-Conf-Exp-Anx212; ICC-01/05-01/08-1606-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 498 to 499.

all her merchandise, her money as well as her reserve engine. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.¹¹³

Analysis and conclusions

The Chamber considers that the documents provided demonstrate the identity of the applicant.

The Chamber considers that, overall, the applicant has provided sufficient evidence to establish *prima facie* that she is a victim under Rule 85(a) on the basis that she suffered personal harm as a result of crimes confirmed against the accused, namely the pillage of her belongings by the Banyamulengués of Jean-Pierre Bemba in [REDACTED] on 5 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]

Claim to victim status

The applicant claims that on 6 March 2003, while returning to Bangui from a trip to [REDACTED] (Cameroon) and [REDACTED] (DRC), the boat she was traveling in was intercepted by the Banyamulengués of Jean-Pierre Bemba on the river, in the waters marking the border between the DRC and the CAR, in the area of [REDACTED]. According to the applicant, they pillaged all her merchandise as well as her money. The applicant lists and values her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.¹¹⁵

Analysis and conclusions

¹¹³ ICC-01/05-01/08-1604-Conf-Exp-Anx212, pages 4 to 5.

¹¹⁴ ICC-01/05-01/08-1604-Conf-Exp-Anx213; ICC-01/05-01/08-1606-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 500 to 501.

¹¹⁵ ICC-01/05-01/08-1604-Conf-Exp-Anx213, pages 4 to 5.

The Chamber considers that the documents provided demonstrate the identity of the applicant.

The Chamber recalls that when an applicant refers to acts committed on the Oubangui River, which borders as well the Democratic Republic of Congo, unless it transpires from his or her application that the commission of the criminal act started on CAR territory, the applications for participation shall be rejected.¹¹⁶ Given that the applicant clearly states that the alleged criminal acts occurred in the area of [REDACTED] the Chamber considers that, overall, the applicant has provided sufficient evidence to establish *prima facie* that she is a victim under Rule 85(a) on the basis that she suffered personal harm as a result of crimes confirmed against the accused, namely the pillage of her belongings by the Banyamulengués of Jean-Pierre Bemba in the area of [REDACTED] on 6 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]

Claim to victim status

The applicant alleges that on 5 March 2003, in [REDACTED] the Banyamulengués killed her mother and pillaged her belongings. The applicant lists and values her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.¹¹⁸

Analysis and conclusions

The Chamber considers that the documents provided demonstrate the identity of the applicant. However, in the absence of any document establishing the identity

¹¹⁶ ICC-01/05-01/08-1017, paragraph 58.

¹¹⁷ ICC-01/05-01/08-1604-Conf-Exp-Anx236; ICC-01/05-01/08-1606-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 502 to 503.

¹¹⁸ ICC-01/05-01/08-1604-Conf-Exp-Anx236, pages 4 to 5, 10.

of and kinship with her mother, only pillage will be considered for the purpose of the present assessment.

The Chamber considers that, overall, the applicant has provided sufficient evidence to establish *prima facie* that she is a victim under Rule 85(a) on the basis that she suffered personal harm as a result of crimes confirmed against the accused, namely the pillage of her belongings by the Banyamulengués of Jean-Pierre Bemba in [REDACTED] on 5 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]

Claim to victim status

The applicant alleges that on 5 March 2003, when Jean-Pierre Bemba's Banyamulengués attacked and occupied [REDACTED] she fled together with her family from their house, located in the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] and took refuge in the forest. The applicant claims that upon their return, they found that their personal belongings, commercial products and money had been pillaged by the rebels. The applicant lists and values her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.¹²⁰

Analysis and conclusions

The Chamber considers that the documents provided demonstrate the identity of the applicant.

The Chamber considers that, overall, the applicant has provided sufficient evidence to establish *prima facie* that she is a victim under Rule 85(a) on the basis that she suffered personal harm as a result of crimes confirmed against the

¹¹⁹ ICC-01/05-01/08-1604-Conf-Exp-Anx237; ICC-01/05-01/08-1606-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 504 to 505.

¹²⁰ ICC-01/05-01/08-1604-Conf-Exp-Anx237, pages 4 to 5.

accused, namely the pillage of her belongings by the Banyamulengués of Jean-Pierre Bemba in the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] on an unspecified date as of 5 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]

Claim to victim status

The applicant alleges that on 5 March 2003, upon the invasion of [REDACTED] by the troops of Jean-Pierre Bemba, he fled together with his family from their house, located in the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] and took refuge in the forest. The applicant alleges that upon their return, they found that their belongings, fishing equipment and money had been pillaged by the rebels. The applicant lists and values his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.¹²²

Analysis and conclusions

The Chamber considers that the documents provided demonstrate the identity of the applicant.

The Chamber considers that, overall, the applicant has provided sufficient evidence to establish *prima facie* that he is a victim under Rule 85(a) on the basis that he suffered personal harm as a result of crimes confirmed against the accused, namely the pillage of his belongings by the Banyamulengués of Jean-Pierre Bemba in [REDACTED] on an unspecified date as of 5 March 2003.

¹²¹ ICC-01/05-01/08-1604-Conf-Exp-Anx238; ICC-01/05-01/08-1606-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 506 to 507.

¹²² ICC-01/05-01/08-1604-Conf-Exp-Anx238, pages 4 to 5.

Applicant [REDACTED]

Claim to victim status

The applicant alleges that on 5 March 2003, upon the invasion of [REDACTED] by the Banyamulengués of Jean-Pierre Bemba, she fled to the bush, together with her family. The applicant alleges that upon their return, they found that their house, located in the [REDACTED] area, had been completely pillaged, along with a sum of money. The applicant lists and values her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.¹²⁴

Analysis and conclusions

The Chamber considers that the documents provided demonstrate the identity of the applicant.

The Chamber considers that, overall, the applicant has provided sufficient evidence to establish *prima facie* that she is a victim under Rule 85(a) on the basis that she suffered personal harm as a result of crimes confirmed against the accused, namely the pillage of her belongings by the Banyamulengués of Jean-Pierre Bemba in the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] on an unspecified date as of 5 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]

Claim to victim status

The applicant alleges that on 5 March 2003, when Jean-Pierre Bemba's troops attacked and occupied [REDACTED] she fled to the forest, together with her

¹²³ ICC-01/05-01/08-1604-Conf-Exp-Anx239; ICC-01/05-01/08-1606-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 508 to 509.

¹²⁴ ICC-01/05-01/08-1604-Conf-Exp-Anx239, pages 4 to 5.

¹²⁵ ICC-01/05-01/08-1604-Conf-Exp-Anx240; ICC-01/05-01/08-1606-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 510 to 511.

family. She states that when they returned one month later, they found that all their belongings inside her house, located in the [REDACTED] area, had been pillaged by the rebels. The applicant lists and values her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.¹²⁶

Analysis and conclusions

The Chamber considers that the documents provided demonstrate the identity of the applicant.

The Chamber considers that, overall, the applicant has provided sufficient evidence to establish *prima facie* that she is a victim under Rule 85(a) on the basis that she suffered personal harm as a result of crimes confirmed against the accused, namely the pillage of her belongings by the Banyamulengués of Jean-Pierre Bemba in the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] on an unspecified date as of 5 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]

Claim to victim status

The applicant alleges that on 5 March 2003, when Jean-Pierre Bemba's Banyamulengués took control over [REDACTED] she fled from her home, located in the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] and took refuge in the forest. The applicant alleges that upon her return, she found that her personal belongings, livestock, money and agricultural products had been pillaged by the rebels. The

¹²⁶ ICC-01/05-01/08-1604-Conf-Exp-Anx240, pages 4 to 5.

¹²⁷ ICC-01/05-01/08-1604-Conf-Exp-Anx241; ICC-01/05-01/08-1606-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 512 to 513.

applicant lists and values her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.¹²⁸

Analysis and conclusions

The Chamber considers that the documents provided demonstrate the identity of the applicant.

The Chamber considers that, overall, the applicant has provided sufficient evidence to establish *prima facie* that she is a victim under Rule 85(a) on the basis that she suffered personal harm as a result of crimes confirmed against the accused, namely the pillage of her belongings by the Banyamulengués of Jean-Pierre Bemba in the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] on an unspecified date as of 5 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]

Claim to victim status

The applicant alleges that on 5 March 2003, upon the invasion of [REDACTED] by the Banyamulengués of Jean-Pierre Bemba, she fled together with her family from their home, located in the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] and took refuge in the forest. According to the applicant, upon their return, they found that their personal belongings and money had been pillaged. The applicant lists and values her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.¹³⁰

Analysis and conclusions

¹²⁸ ICC-01/05-01/08-1604-Conf-Exp-Anx241, pages 4 to 5.

¹²⁹ ICC-01/05-01/08-1604-Conf-Exp-Anx242; ICC-01/05-01/08-1606-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 514 to 515.

¹³⁰ ICC-01/05-01/08-1604-Conf-Exp-Anx242, pages 4 to 5.

The Chamber considers that the documents provided demonstrate the identity of the applicant.

The Chamber considers that, overall, the applicant has provided sufficient evidence to establish *prima facie* that she is a victim under Rule 85(a) on the basis that she suffered personal harm as a result of crimes confirmed against the accused, namely the pillage of her belongings by the Banyamulengués of Jean-Pierre Bemba in [REDACTED] on an unspecified date as of 5 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]

Claim to victim status

The applicant alleges that on 5 March 2003, upon the invasion of [REDACTED] by the Banyamulengués of Jean-Pierre Bemba, she fled together with her family from their home, located in the [REDACTED] area, and took refuge in the forest. The applicant alleges that upon their return, they found that their belongings and money had been pillaged by the rebels. The applicant lists and values her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.¹³²

Analysis and conclusions

The Chamber considers that the documents provided demonstrate the identity of the applicant.

The Chamber considers that, overall, the applicant has provided sufficient evidence to establish *prima facie* that she is a victim under Rule 85(a) on the basis that she suffered personal harm as a result of crimes confirmed against the

¹³¹ ICC-01/05-01/08-1604-Conf-Exp-Anx243; ICC-01/05-01/08-1606-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 516 to 517.

¹³² ICC-01/05-01/08-1604-Conf-Exp-Anx243, pages 4 to 5.

accused, namely the pillage of her belongings by the Banyamulengués of Jean-Pierre Bemba in the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] on an unspecified date as of 5 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]

Claim to victim status

The applicant alleges that on 5 March 2003, when [REDACTED] was attacked by the Banyamulengués, she fled from her home, located in the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] and took refuge in the forest. According to the applicant, her daughter, who was ill at the time, died under the echoes of the gunfire. The applicant alleges that upon her return, she found that her personal belongings and money had been pillaged by Jean-Pierre Bemba's rebels. The applicant lists and values her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.¹³⁴

Analysis and conclusions

The Chamber considers that the documents provided demonstrate the identity of the applicant.

The Chamber considers that, overall, the applicant has provided sufficient evidence to establish *prima facie* that she is a victim under Rule 85(a) on the basis that she suffered personal harm as a result of crimes confirmed against the accused, namely the pillage of her belongings by the Banyamulengués of Jean-Pierre Bemba in the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] on an unspecified date as of 5 March 2003.

¹³³ ICC-01/05-01/08-1604-Conf-Exp-Anx244; ICC-01/05-01/08-1606-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 518 to 519.

¹³⁴ ICC-01/05-01/08-1604-Conf-Exp-Anx244, pages 4 to 5.

Applicant [REDACTED]

Claim to victim status

The applicant alleges that on 5 March 2003, when [REDACTED] was invaded by the Banyamulengués rebels, she fled together with her family from their house, located in the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] and took refuge in the forest, where they stayed for several days. The applicant alleges that upon their return, they found that their personal belongings and money had been pillaged by Jean-Pierre Bemba's rebels. The applicant lists and values her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.¹³⁶

Analysis and conclusions

The Chamber considers that the documents provided demonstrate the identity of the applicant.

The Chamber considers that, overall, the applicant has provided sufficient evidence to establish *prima facie* that she is a victim under Rule 85(a) on the basis that she suffered personal harm as a result of crimes confirmed against the accused, namely the pillage of her belongings by the Banyamulengués of Jean-Pierre Bemba in the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] on an unspecified date as of 5 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]

Claim to victim status

¹³⁵ ICC-01/05-01/08-1604-Conf-Exp-Anx245; ICC-01/05-01/08-1606-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 520 to 521.

¹³⁶ ICC-01/05-01/08-1604-Conf-Exp-Anx245, pages 4 to 5.

¹³⁷ ICC-01/05-01/08-1604-Conf-Exp-Anx246; ICC-01/05-01/08-1606-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 522 to 523.

The applicant alleges that on 5 March 2003, when [REDACTED] was under the control of the Banyamulengués, she fled from her home, together with her family, and took refuge in the forest. The applicant alleges that upon their return, they found that their personal belongings inside their house, located in the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] had been pillaged by Jean-Pierre Bemba's rebels. The applicant lists and values her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.¹³⁸

Analysis and conclusions

The Chamber considers that the documents provided demonstrate the identity of the applicant.

The Chamber considers that, overall, the applicant has provided sufficient evidence to establish *prima facie* that she is a victim under Rule 85(a) on the basis that she suffered personal harm as a result of crimes confirmed against the accused, namely the pillage of her belongings by the Banyamulengués of Jean-Pierre Bemba in the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] on an unspecified date as of 5 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]

Claim to victim status

The applicant alleges that on 5 March 2003, when the Banyamulengués of Jean-Pierre Bemba attacked and occupied [REDACTED] she took her family and they fled from their home, located in the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] to Congo Brazzaville. The applicant alleges that upon their return, they found that all their

¹³⁸ ICC-01/05-01/08-1604-Conf-Exp-Anx246, pages 4 to 5.

¹³⁹ ICC-01/05-01/08-1604-Conf-Exp-Anx247; ICC-01/05-01/08-1606-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 524 to 525.

belongings had been pillaged by the rebels. The applicant lists and values her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.¹⁴⁰

Analysis and conclusions

The Chamber considers that the documents provided demonstrate the identity of the applicant.

The Chamber considers that, overall, the applicant has provided sufficient evidence to establish *prima facie* that she is a victim under Rule 85(a) on the basis that she suffered personal harm as a result of crimes confirmed against the accused, namely the pillage of her belongings by the Banyamulengués of Jean-Pierre Bemba in the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] on an unspecified date as of 5 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]

Claim to victim status

The applicant alleges that on 5 March 2003, when [REDACTED] was invaded by Jean-Pierre Bemba's Banyamulengués, she fled together with her family from their home, located in the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] and took refuge in the forest. The applicant alleges that upon their return, they found that their personal belongings and money had been pillaged by the rebels. The applicant lists and values her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.¹⁴²

¹⁴⁰ ICC-01/05-01/08-1604-Conf-Exp-Anx247, pages 4 to 5.

¹⁴¹ ICC-01/05-01/08-1604-Conf-Exp-Anx248; ICC-01/05-01/08-1606-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 526 to 527.

¹⁴² ICC-01/05-01/08-1604-Conf-Exp-Anx248, pages 4 to 5.

Analysis and conclusions

The Chamber considers that the documents provided demonstrate the identity of the applicant.

The Chamber considers that, overall, the applicant has provided sufficient evidence to establish *prima facie* that she is a victim under Rule 85(a) on the basis that she suffered personal harm as a result of crimes confirmed against the accused, namely the pillage of her belongings by the Banyamulengués of Jean-Pierre Bemba in the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] on an unspecified date as of 5 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]

Claim to victim status

The applicant alleges that on 5 March 2003, when Jean-Pierre Bemba's Banyamulengués occupied [REDACTED] he fled together with his family from their home, located in the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] and took refuge in the forest. The applicant alleges that upon their return, they found that their personal belongings, construction material, livestock and money had been pillaged by the rebels. The applicant lists and values his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.¹⁴⁴

Analysis and conclusions

The Chamber considers that the documents provided demonstrate the identity of the applicant.

¹⁴³ ICC-01/05-01/08-1604-Conf-Exp-Anx249; ICC-01/05-01/08-1606-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 528 to 529.

¹⁴⁴ ICC-01/05-01/08-1604-Conf-Exp-Anx249, pages 4 to 5.

The Chamber considers that, overall, the applicant has provided sufficient evidence to establish *prima facie* that he is a victim under Rule 85(a) on the basis that he suffered personal harm as a result of crimes confirmed against the accused, namely the pillage of his belongings by the Banyamulengués of Jean-Pierre Bemba in the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] on an unspecified date as of 5 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]

Claim to victim status

The applicant alleges that on 5 March 2003, when the Banyamulengués of Jean-Pierre Bemba attacked and occupied [REDACTED] she took her family and they fled from their home, located in the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] to Congo Brazzaville. The applicant alleges that upon their return, they found that all their belongings had been pillaged by the rebels. The applicant lists and values her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.¹⁴⁶

Analysis and conclusions

The Chamber considers that the documents provided demonstrate the identity of the applicant.

The Chamber considers that, overall, the applicant has provided sufficient evidence to establish *prima facie* that she is a victim under Rule 85(a) on the basis that she suffered personal harm as a result of crimes confirmed against the accused, namely the pillage of her belongings by the Banyamulengués of Jean-

¹⁴⁵ ICC-01/05-01/08-1604-Conf-Exp-Anx250; ICC-01/05-01/08-1606-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 530 to 531.

¹⁴⁶ ICC-01/05-01/08-1604-Conf-Exp-Anx250, pages 4 to 5.

Pierre Bemba in the in the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] on an unspecified date as of 5 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]

Claim to victim status

The applicant alleges that on 5 March 2003, when the Banyamulengués of Jean-Pierre Bemba attacked and occupied [REDACTED] she fled from her home, located in the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] to Congo Brazzaville. The applicant alleges that upon her return, she found that all her belongings and money had been pillaged by the rebels. The applicant lists and values her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.¹⁴⁸

Analysis and conclusions

The Chamber considers that the documents provided demonstrate the identity of the applicant.

The Chamber considers that, overall, the applicant has provided sufficient evidence to establish *prima facie* that she is a victim under Rule 85(a) on the basis that she suffered personal harm as a result of crimes confirmed against the accused, namely the pillage of her belongings by the Banyamulengués of Jean-Pierre Bemba in the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] on an unspecified date as of 5 March 2003.

¹⁴⁷ ICC-01/05-01/08-1604-Conf-Exp-Anx251; ICC-01/05-01/08-1606-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 532 to 533.

¹⁴⁸ ICC-01/05-01/08-1604-Conf-Exp-Anx251, pages 4 to 5.

Applicant [REDACTED]

Claim to victim status

The applicant alleges that on 5 March 2003, when [REDACTED] was attacked and occupied by the Banyamulengués, he took his family and they fled from their home, located in the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED]. The applicant alleges that upon their return from the forest, they found that the rebels had pillaged their belongings and money. The applicant lists and values his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.¹⁵⁰

Analysis and conclusions

The Chamber considers that the documents provided demonstrate the identity of the applicant.

The Chamber considers that, overall, the applicant has provided sufficient evidence to establish *prima facie* that he is a victim under Rule 85(a) on the basis that he suffered personal harm as a result of crimes confirmed against the accused, namely the pillage of his belongings by the Banyamulengués of Jean-Pierre Bemba in the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] on an unspecified date as of 5 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]

Claim to victim status

The applicant alleges that on 5 March 2003, when [REDACTED] was attacked and occupied by the Banyamulengués of Jean- Pierre Bemba, he fled together with his

¹⁴⁹ ICC-01/05-01/08-1604-Conf-Exp-Anx252; ICC-01/05-01/08-1606-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 534 to 535.

¹⁵⁰ ICC-01/05-01/08-1604-Conf-Exp-Anx252, pages 4 to 5.

¹⁵¹ ICC-01/05-01/08-1604-Conf-Exp-Anx253; ICC-01/05-01/08-1606-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 536 to 537.

family from their home, located in the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] and crossed the border between the Central African Republic and the Congo. The applicant alleges that upon their return, they found that their belongings and money had been pillaged by the rebels. The applicant lists and values his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.¹⁵²

Analysis and conclusions

The Chamber considers that the documents provided demonstrate the identity of the applicant.

The Chamber considers that, overall, the applicant has provided sufficient evidence to establish *prima facie* that he is a victim under Rule 85(a) on the basis that he suffered personal harm as a result of crimes confirmed against the accused, namely the pillage of his belongings by the Banyamulengués of Jean-Pierre Bemba in the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] on an unspecified date as of 5 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]

Claim to victim status

The applicant alleges that on 5 March 2003, when [REDACTED] was attacked and occupied by the Banyamulengués of Jean- Pierre Bemba, she took her family and they fled from their home, located in the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED]. The applicant alleges that upon their return from the forest, they found that the rebels had pillaged all their belongings and money. The applicant lists and values her

¹⁵² ICC-01/05-01/08-1604-Conf-Exp-Anx253, pages 4 to 5.

¹⁵³ ICC-01/05-01/08-1604-Conf-Exp-Anx254; ICC-01/05-01/08-1606-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 538 to 539.

loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.¹⁵⁴

Analysis and conclusions

The Chamber considers that the documents provided demonstrate the identity of the applicant.

The Chamber considers that, overall, the applicant has provided sufficient evidence to establish *prima facie* that she is a victim under Rule 85(a) on the basis that she suffered personal harm as a result of crimes confirmed against the accused, namely the pillage of her belongings by the Banyamulengués of Jean-Pierre Bemba in the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] on an unspecified date as of 5 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]

Claim to victim status

The applicant alleges that on 5 March 2003, upon the invasion of [REDACTED] by the Banyamulengués of Jean-Pierre Bemba, he fled from his home, located in the [REDACTED] area, together with his family. The applicant alleges that upon their return from the forest, they found that their belongings and money had been pillaged by the rebels. The applicant lists and values his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.¹⁵⁶

Analysis and conclusions

¹⁵⁴ ICC-01/05-01/08-1604-Conf-Exp-Anx254, pages 4 to 5.

¹⁵⁵ ICC-01/05-01/08-1604-Conf-Exp-Anx255; ICC-01/05-01/08-1606-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 540 to 541.

¹⁵⁶ ICC-01/05-01/08-1604-Conf-Exp-Anx255, pages 4 to 5.

The Chamber considers that the documents provided demonstrate the identity of the applicant.

The Chamber considers that, overall, the applicant has provided sufficient evidence to establish *prima facie* that he is a victim under Rule 85(a) on the basis that he suffered personal harm as a result of crimes confirmed against the accused, namely the pillage of his belongings by the Banyamulengués of Jean-Pierre Bemba in the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] on an unspecified date as of 5 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]

Claim to victim status

The applicant alleges that on 5 March 2003, when [REDACTED] was attacked and occupied by the Banyamulengués of Jean-Pierre Bemba, she fled from her home, located in the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] together with her family and took refuge in the forest. The applicant alleges that upon their return, they found that all their belongings and money had been pillaged by the rebels. The applicant lists and values her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.¹⁵⁸

Analysis and conclusions

The Chamber considers that the documents provided demonstrate the identity of the applicant.

The Chamber considers that, overall, the applicant has provided sufficient evidence to establish *prima facie* that she is a victim under Rule 85(a) on the basis

¹⁵⁷ ICC-01/05-01/08-1604-Conf-Exp-Anx256; ICC-01/05-01/08-1606-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 542 to 543.

¹⁵⁸ ICC-01/05-01/08-1604-Conf-Exp-Anx256, pages 4 to 5.

that she suffered personal harm as a result of crimes confirmed against the accused, namely the pillage of her belongings by the Banyamulengués of Jean-Pierre Bemba in the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] on an unspecified date as of 5 March 2003.