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TRIAL CHAMBER II

Before: Judge Chang-ho Chung, Presiding Judge
Judge Péter Kovács
Judge María del Socorro Flores Liera

SITUATION IN THE DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO

IN THE CASE OF

THE PROSECUTOR v. THOMAS LUBANGA DYILO

Public redacted version of

**Twelfth Decision on the TFV's administrative decisions on applications for reparations
and additional matters, ICC-01/04-01/06-3558-Conf**

To be notified, in accordance with regulation 31 of the Regulations of the Court, to:**Legal Representatives of Victims V01**

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Trial Chamber II of the International Criminal Court (the ‘Chamber’), in the case of *The Prosecutor v. Thomas Lubanga Dyilo* (the ‘Lubanga case’), having regard to articles 75 and 79 of the Rome Statute, regulation 23 *bis* of the Regulations of the Court, and regulation 58 of the Regulations of the Trust Fund for Victims, issues this Twelfth Decision on the TFV’s administrative decisions on applications for reparations and additional matters (the ‘Decision’).

I. PROCEDURAL HISTORY

1. On 15 December 2017, the Chamber issued the ‘Decision Setting the Size of the Reparations Award for which Thomas Lubanga Dyilo is Liable’ (‘Decision on the Size of the Reparations Award’) wherein it, *inter alia*, set out the conditions of eligibility for the purposes of reparations and reiterated that victims who had not been in a position to submit a dossier by 31 March 2017 would be screened by the TFV for eligibility at the implementation stage.¹

2. On 7 February 2019, the Chamber issued a decision approving the process for locating new applicants (‘Decision on New Applicants’),² and directing the Trust Fund for Victims (‘TFV’) to collect applications, with the support of the Legal Representatives of Victims (‘LRVs’) and the Office of the Public Counsel for Victims (‘OPCV’).³ The Chamber also (i) instructed the TFV to transmit the applications to the Registry’s Victims Participation and Reparations Section (‘VPRS’) for verifications and recommendations, in order to allow the TFV’s Board of Directors (‘Board of Directors’) to make administrative decisions on the victims’ eligibility, to be submitted to the Chamber for a final decision on the approval of new applicants;⁴ and (ii) set in place a process enabling the LRVs to challenge negative eligibility decisions taken by the Board of Directors before the Chamber, within 30 days from their notification.⁵

¹ Corrected Version of the “Decision Setting the Size of the Reparations Award for which Thomas Lubanga Dyilo is Liable”, 21 December 2017 (public redacted version filed on 5 July 2018), [ICC-01/04-01/06-3379-Red-Corr-tENG](#), (‘Decision on the Size of Reparations Award’), para. 293, referring to Decision on the Motion of the Office of Public Counsel for Victims for Reconsideration of the Decision of 6 April 2017, 13 July 2017, [ICC-01/04-01/06-3338-tENG](#), para. 11.

² Decision Approving the Proposals of the Trust Fund for Victims on the Process for Locating New Applicants and Determining their Eligibility for Reparations (‘Decision on New Applicants’), 7 February 2019 (reclassified as public on 13 April 2021), [ICC-01/04-01/06-3440-tENG](#).

³ Decision on New Applicants, [ICC-01/04-01/06-3440-tENG](#), para. 21.

⁴ Decision on New Applicants, [ICC-01/04-01/06-3440-tENG](#), paras 29-30.

⁵ Decision on New Applicants, [ICC-01/04-01/06-3440-tENG](#), paras 36-38.

3. On 22 February 2023, following the TFV's Nineteenth progress report,⁶ the Chamber issued a decision ('Eleventh Decision'),⁷ *inter alia*, (i) endorsing the final administrative decisions taken by the Board of Directors with regard to five applicants; (ii) instructing the TFV to provide final decisions and supporting documents in relation to seven provisionally approved applicants; and (iii) reversing a negative decision and recognising one applicant as a new beneficiary of reparations in the case.

4. On 6 March 2023, as authorised by the Chamber,⁸ the TFV submitted its Twentieth progress report ('Twentieth Progress Report') providing information on, *inter alia*, the security situation, its last administrative decisions, and progress and challenges in the implementation of the service-based collective reparations and symbolic reparations, including issues related to beneficiaries' attitudes and behaviour.⁹ On 17 April 2023, following a joint mission of the TFV and the LRVs to Bunia, Ituri, the TFV filed an Addendum to its Twentieth Report ('Addendum').¹⁰

5. On 28 April 2023, as authorised by the Chamber,¹¹ the Legal Representative for Victims V01 ('LRV01'),¹² the Legal Representative for Victims V02 ('LRV02'),¹³ and the OPCV¹⁴

⁶ Nineteenth Progress Report on the implementation of collective reparations as per Trial Chamber II's decisions of 21 October 2016, 6 April 2017 and 7 February 2019 ('Nineteenth Progress Report'), 25 November 2022 (public redacted version filed on the same date, and corrected version filed on 28 November 2022), [ICC-01/04-01/06-3544-Red](#) (with *confidential ex parte* Annex A, ICC-01/04-01/06-3544-Conf-Exp-AnxA and Annex B, ICC-01/04-01/06-3544-Conf-Exp-AnxB).

⁷ Eleventh Decision on the TFV's administrative decisions on applications for reparations and additional matters ('Eleventh Decision'), 22 February 2023, originally registered as ICC-01/04-01/06-3912, re-stamped as [ICC-01/04-01/06-3550](#).

⁸ Email from TC II, 23 February 2023, 10:27 hrs.

⁹ Twentieth Progress Report on the implementation of collective reparations as per Trial Chamber II's decisions of 21 October 2016, 6 April 2017 and 7 February 2019 ('Twentieth Progress Report'), 6 March 2023, originally registered as ICC-01/04-01/06-3913-Conf, re-stamped as ICC-01/04-01/06-3551-Conf (with *confidential ex parte* Annexes A to I).

¹⁰ Addendum to the Trust Fund's Twentieth progress report on the implementation of collective reparations as per Trial Chamber II's decisions of 21 October 2016, 6 April 2017 and 7 February 2019 pursuant to Regulation 57 of the Regulations of the Trust Fund for Victims ('Addendum'), 17 April 2023, originally registered as ICC-01/04-01/06-3914-Conf-Exp, re-stamped as ICC-01/04-01/06-3552-Conf-Exp (with *confidential ex parte* Annexes A to C).

¹¹ Email from TC II, 30 March 2023, 16:11 hrs.

¹² Réponse des Représentants légaux des victimes V01 au vingtième Rapport sur le progrès de la mise en oeuvre des réparations collectives déposé par le Fonds au Profit des victimes le 6 mars 2023 et à son Addendum le 17 avril 2023 ('LRV01 Response'), 28 April 2023 (with *confidential ex parte* Annex A), originally registered as ICC-01/04-01/06-3915-Conf-Exp, re-stamped as ICC-01/04-01/06-3553-Conf-Exp.

¹³ Réponse des Représentants légaux des victimes du groupe V02 au vingtième rapport sur le progrès de la mise en oeuvre des réparations collectives déposé par le Fonds au profit des victimes le 06 mars 2022 (ICC-01/04-01/06-3913-Conf avec annexes) et à l'addendum déposé le 17 avril 2023 (ICC-01/04-01/06-3914-Conf avec annexes) ('LRV02 Response'), 28 April 2023, originally registered as ICC-01/04-01/06-3917-Conf-Exp, re-stamped as ICC-01/04-01/06-3555-Conf-Exp.

¹⁴ Réponse du BPCV au Vingtième rapport de progrès sur la mise en œuvre des réparations collectives déposé par le Fonds au profit des victimes le 6 mars 2023 et à l'Addendum déposé le 17 avril 2023 ('OPCV Response'), 28 April 2023, originally registered as ICC-01/04-01/06-3916-Conf, re-stamped as ICC-01/04-01/06-3554-Conf.

submitted their responses to the Twentieth Report and the Addendum (collectively ‘Responses’).

6. On 10 May 2023, as authorised by the Chamber,¹⁵ the TFV submitted a reply to the LRVs Responses (‘Reply’).¹⁶

7. On 6 June 2023, the TFV submitted its Twenty-first progress report providing information on, *inter alia*, progress and challenges in the implementation of the service-based collective reparations and symbolic reparations.¹⁷ The parties did not submit responses.

II. ANALYSIS

A. Administrative Decisions

8. In its Twentieth Progress Report, the TFV informs that the Board of Directors had reached final positive administrative decisions in relation to two victims for which the Chamber had requested more information, considering that a signature page with each of the applicants’ names and identity documents had been submitted.¹⁸ Having reviewed the relevant information,¹⁹ the Chamber is satisfied that victims a/41347/21 and a/41363/21 have provided the required information and documentation to be considered eligible as victims in the case. Noting that no objections to the Board of Directors’ assessment of these applications have been raised, the Chamber hereby issues its final decision endorsing the TFV’s Board of Directors’ positive administrative decisions and approving victims a/41347/21 and a/41363/21 as new beneficiaries of reparations in the case.

9. The TFV further informs that the LRVs noted that a decision was not issued for seven applicants for which they have submitted an application.²⁰ After verification, the TFV appends

¹⁵ Email from TC II, 4 May 2023, 14:46 hrs. *See also* Trust Fund’s Request for Leave to reply to the LRV01, LRV02 and OPCV’s Responses of 28 April 2023 to the Twentieth progress report on the implementation of collective reparations, 3 May 2023, originally registered as ICC-01/04-01/06-3918-Conf-Exp, re-stamped as ICC-01/04-01/06-3556-Conf-Exp.

¹⁶ Trust Fund’s Reply to the LRV01, LRV02 and OPCV’s Responses of 28 April 2023 to the Twentieth progress report on the implementation of collective reparations and its Addendum (‘Reply’), 10 May 2023, ICC-01/04-01/06-3549-Conf-Exp.

¹⁷ Twenty-first progress report on the implementation of collective reparations as per Trial Chamber II’s decisions of 21 October 2016, 6 April 2017 and 7 February 2019 (‘Twenty-first Progress Report’), 6 June 2023, originally registered as ICC-01/04-01/06-3919-Conf, re-stamped as ICC-01/04-01/06-3557-Conf.

¹⁸ Twentieth Progress Report, ICC-01/04-01/06-3913-Conf, para. 20.

¹⁹ Annex D to the Twentieth Progress Report, ICC-01/04-01/06-3551-Conf-Exp-AnxD; Annex A to the Notification of 832 administrative decisions from the Trust Fund for Victim’s Board of Directors pursuant to Trial Chamber II’s “Ninth Decision on the TFV’s administrative decisions on applications for reparations and additional matters”, 17 June 2022, ICC-01/04-01/06-3536-Red, ICC-01/04-01/06-3542-Conf-Exp-AnxA, p. 69 line 7, p. 71 line 6; *Lubanga Formulaire de reparations* RDC a/41347/21 and RDC a/41363/21, both transmitted to the Chamber by VPRS via email of 07 October 2022 at 14:30 hrs.

²⁰ Twentieth Progress Report, ICC-01/04-01/06-3551-Conf, para. 22.

seven positive decisions in relation to these victims.²¹ Having reviewed the information provided by the TFV and the VPRS, the Chamber is satisfied that victims a/25109/16, a/30078/19, a/00405/08, a/0190/07, a/0271/07, a/0273/07, and a/0169/07 have provided the required information and documentation to be considered eligible as victims in the case. Noting that no objections to the Board of Directors' assessment of these applications have been raised, the Chamber hereby issues its final decision endorsing the TFV's Board of Directors' positive administrative decision and approving victims a/25109/16, a/30078/19, a/00405/08, a/0190/07, a/0271/07, a/0273/07, and a/0169/07 as new beneficiaries of reparations in the case.

10. Lastly, the TFV provides as Annex C to its Twentieth Progress Report, five negative decisions on victims applications for collective reparations rendered by the Board of Directors.²² In accordance with the procedure established in the Decision on New Applicants and considering that no challenges to the Board of Directors' assessment of these applications have been raised, the Chamber is satisfied that these five negative eligibility decisions have become final.

11. The Chamber notes the TFV's submission that, at the time of the Twentieth Progress Report, the number of confirmed beneficiaries was 2462.²³ Taking into account the findings above, according to which nine additional victims are now considered new beneficiaries and five negative decisions have become final, the Chamber is satisfied that the final number of beneficiaries of reparations in the *Lubanga* case is 2471 victims. This therefore concludes the process of location, identification, and issuance of administrative eligibility determinations in relation to the victims of the *Lubanga* case.

B. Implementation of service-based collective and symbolic reparations

12. In the Twentieth and Twenty-first Progress Reports the TFV informs the Chamber of various developments in the implementation of the services-based collective and symbolic reparations.²⁴ The Chamber welcomes and commends the developments reported.

13. In the Twentieth and Twenty-first Progress Reports, Addendum and Responses, the TFV and the LRVs refer to a series of challenges that have arisen during the implementation of the various services of the reparations programme, related to program management and to

²¹ Annexes A and B to the Twentieth Progress Report, ICC-01/04-01/06-3551-Conf-Exp-AnxA and ICC-01/04-01/06-3551-Conf-Exp-AnxB.

²² Twentieth Progress Report, ICC-01/04-01/06-3551-Conf, para. 21.

²³ Twentieth Progress Report, ICC-01/04-01/06-3551-Conf, para. 24.

²⁴ Twentieth Progress Report, ICC-01/04-01/06-3551-Conf, paras 25-41, 70-77; Twenty-first Progress Report, ICC-01/04-01/06-3557-Conf, paras 11-40.

certain beneficiaries attitude and behaviour.²⁵ Regarding the latter, considering the TFV's submissions in its Reply,²⁶ the Chamber will not pronounce itself on the issue, including the arguments raised by the LRVs, as it considers the issue to have become moot.

14. As to the issues related to the programme management, the Chamber notes the TFV's submissions that, without changes in the programming, it has implemented some adjustments and adaptations of the practices previously followed in relation to physical rehabilitation and inclusion of dependants into schooling and university support.²⁷ The Chamber welcomes the adjustments and underlines that, as stressed by the Appeals Chamber in the present case, reparations 'are intrinsically linked to the individual whose criminal liability is established in a conviction and whose culpability for those criminal acts is determined in a sentence' and 'the obligation to repair harm arises from the individual criminal responsibility for the crimes which caused the harm'.²⁸ In accordance with the application-based process established in the present case, only the victims recognised as beneficiaries are entitled to the Court's awarded reparations, which are aimed at addressing the harm caused by the crimes included in the conviction.

C. Legal Representation

15. [REDACTED].²⁹ [REDACTED].³⁰ Further, the Chamber notes that some LRVs have indicated that their role is not well understood for all intervening parties in the implementation of reparations, advancing their own understanding of their role after the compilation of the victims' dossiers.³¹ Accordingly, the Chamber deems it necessary to clarify a few issues related to the scope of legal representation at the present stage of the reparations proceedings.

16. Firstly, the Chamber underlines that the types and modalities of reparations and the reparations programmes through which the victims' harm is being repaired in the present case have all been already determined by a series of decisions taken over the last decade, which are

²⁵ Twentieth Progress Report, ICC-01/04-01/06-3551-Conf, paras 42-68; Addendum, ICC-01/04-01/06-3552-Conf-Exp; Twenty-first Progress Report, ICC-01/04-01/06-3557-Conf, paras 32-35; LRV01 Response, ICC-01/04-01/06-3553-Conf-Exp; LRV02 Response, ICC-01/04-01/06-3555-Conf-Exp; OPCV Response, ICC-01/04-01/06-3554-Conf.

²⁶ Reply, ICC-01/04-01/06-3549-Conf-Exp, para. 10.

²⁷ Twentieth Progress Report, ICC-01/04-01/06-3551-Conf, paras 43-48; Addendum, ICC-01/04-01/06-3552-Conf-Exp, paras 24-32; Twenty-first Progress Report, ICC-01/04-01/06-3557-Conf, paras 32-33.

²⁸ Appeals Chamber, Judgment on the appeals against the 'Decision establishing the principles and procedures to be applied to reparations' of 7 August 2012 with AMENDED order for reparations (Annex A) and public annexes 1 and 2 ('Judgment on Principles'), 3 March 2015, [ICC-01/04-01/06-3129](#), paras 65, 99.

²⁹ [REDACTED].

³⁰ [REDACTED].

³¹ LRV01 Response, ICC-01/04-01/06-3553-Conf-Exp, paras 49-50.

now final.³² No change can be entertained at this stage. In light of the recent submissions, the Chamber deems necessary to order that the victims found to be eligible to benefit from reparations are clearly and unequivocally informed about it by the LRVs that assisted them during the application process.

17. Secondly, as noted in the case against Bosco Ntaganda (the ‘*Ntaganda* case’),³³ reparations proceedings before this Court are neither exclusively judicial nor exclusively administrative.³⁴ During the judicial stage of reparations, chambers play a preponderant role, providing the necessary framework for the reparations to be awarded in the case under examination.³⁵ However, the stage of implementation of reparations, in which other organs are primarily tasked with the execution and enforcement of the reparations orders, are administrative in nature and no longer judicial.³⁶ This is true even though the Court may remain seized regarding the required supervision, cooperation, and any other measures required, as is also the case during the enforcement of sentences of imprisonment, fines or forfeitures, in accordance with Chapter 12 of the Rules.³⁷ As noted in the *Ntaganda* case, within their discretion, chambers have adopted different approaches as to their involvement during the implementation stage.³⁸

18. In the case at hand, when instructing the TFV to prepare a draft implementation plan (‘DIP’), the Appeals Chamber decided that the Chamber should ‘monitor and oversee the implementation stage of the present order, including having the authority to approve the draft implementation plan submitted by the Trust Fund. The Chamber may be seized of any contested issues arising out of the work and the decisions of the Trust Fund.’³⁹ Further, the Appeals Chamber decided that the parties shall have an opportunity to submit observations, appear before the Chamber, or make submissions, *prior* to the Chamber’s approval of the DIP

³² See, *inter alia*, Appeals Chamber, Annex A, Order for Reparations (amended) (‘Amended Reparations Order’), 3 March 2015, [ICC-01/04-01/06-3129-AnxA](#), paras 67-70; Order approving the proposed plan of the Trust Fund for Victims in relation to symbolic collective reparations, 21 October 2016, [ICC-01/04-01/06-3251](#); Order approving the proposed programmatic framework for collective service-based reparations submitted by the Trust Fund for Victims (‘Order approving framework for collective reparations’), 6 April 2017, [ICC-01/04-01/06-3289](#); Rectificatif de la Version publique expurgée de la Décision faisant droit à la requête du Fonds au profit des victimes du 21 septembre 2020 et approuvant la mise en œuvre des réparations collectives prenant la forme de prestations de services, 5 March 2021, [ICC-01/04-01/06-3495-Red-Corr](#).

³³ Trial Chamber II, *The Prosecutor vs. Bosco Ntaganda*, First Decision on the Trust Fund for Victims’ Draft Implementation Plan for Reparations (‘*Ntaganda* DIP Decision’), 11 August 2023, ICC-01/04-02/06-2860-Conf, paras 10-15.

³⁴ *Ntaganda* DIP Decision, ICC-01/04-02/06-2860-Conf, para. 11.

³⁵ *Ntaganda* DIP Decision, ICC-01/04-02/06-2860-Conf, paras 11-13.

³⁶ *Ntaganda* DIP Decision, ICC-01/04-02/06-2860-Conf, paras 11, 14-15.

³⁷ *Ntaganda* DIP Decision, ICC-01/04-02/06-2860-Conf, para. 14.

³⁸ *Ntaganda* DIP Decision, ICC-01/04-02/06-2860-Conf, para. 15.

³⁹ Amended Reparations Order, [ICC-01/04-01/06-3129-AnxA](#), para. 76.

and setting the amount of Mr Lubanga’s liability.⁴⁰ In addition to that, as detailed above, in the Decision on New Applicants, the Chamber gave the LRVs a role in the collection of applications and allowed them to challenge negative eligibility decisions, whilst the Chamber retained the power to issue final decisions on these challenges and on the approval of new applicants.⁴¹ The Chamber notes that all actions referred above requiring judicial intervention and allowing the parties’ intervention have now been finally determined, including all appeals. As such, the judicial stage of the reparations proceedings in the present case has now fully concluded. During the administrative stage of the proceedings, the Chamber will retain limited oversight over the process by considering the TFV’s periodic reports submitted pursuant to regulation 58 of the Regulations of the Trust Fund for Victims. As part of its oversight role, the Chamber may invite submissions or intervene *proprio motu* whenever warranted.

19. Lastly, as also noted in the *Ntaganda* case, the Chamber underlines that legal representation is not required outside the context of judicial proceedings.⁴² In effect, in the view of the Chamber and following prior jurisprudence,⁴³ the Court’s legal framework does not envisage legal representation of the suspect/accused/convicted person and/or victims, outside the context of judicial proceedings. Notwithstanding the above, the Chamber underscores that, as part of its oversight function and whenever it deems it required to protect the rights and interests of the convicted person or the victims, it may request the intervention of the OPCV or

⁴⁰ Amended Reparations Order, [ICC-01/04-01/06-3129-AnxA](#), paras 77, 80.

⁴¹ Decision on New Applicants, [ICC-01/04-01/06-3440-tENG](#), paras 21, 30, 38.

⁴² Ntaganda DIP Decision, ICC-01/04-02/06-2860-Conf, para. 182.

⁴³ Appeals Chamber, *Situation in the Democratic Republic of the Congo*, Judgment on victim participation in the investigation stage of the proceedings in the appeal of the OPCD against the decision of Pre-Trial Chamber I of 7 December 2007 and in the appeals of the OPCD and the Prosecutor against the decision of Pre-Trial Chamber I of 24 December 2007, [ICC-01/04-556](#) (OA4 OA5 OA6), 19 December 2008, para. 45; Appeals Chamber, *Situation in Darfur*, Judgment on victim participation in the investigation stage of the proceedings in the appeal of the OPCD against the decision of Pre-Trial Chamber I of 03 December 2007 and in the appeals of the OPCD and the Prosecutor against the decision of Pre-Trial Chamber I of 6 December 2007, [ICC-02/05-177](#), 2 February 2009, para. 7. On the general issue of *locus standi* outside the context of judicial proceedings see Pre-Trial Chamber II, *Situation in the Republic of Kenya*, Decision on Application for Leave to Participate under Articles 58, 42(5), (7)-(8)(a) of the Rome Statute and Rule 34(1)(d) and (2) of the Rules of Procedure and Evidence No. 18 February 2011, [ICC-01/09-47](#), para. 5; Pre-Trial Chamber II, *Situation in the Republic of Kenya*, Decision on the “Application for Leave to Participate in the Proceedings before the Pre-Trial Chamber relating to the Prosecutor’s Application under Article 58(7)”, 11 February 2011, [ICC-01/09-42](#), paras 6, 9, 11, 20; Pre-Trial Chamber II, *Situation in the Republic of Kenya*, Decision on Application for Leave to Submit *Amicus Curiae* Observations, 18 January 2011, [ICC-01/09-35](#), para. 10. See also Pre-Trial Chamber II, *Prosecutor v. Kony, Otti, Odhiambo, Lukwiya, Ongwen*, Decision on legal representation, appointment of counsel for the defence, protective measures and time-limit for submission of observations on applications for participation a/0010/06, a/0064/06 to a/0070/06, a/0081/06 to a/0104/06 and a/0111/06 to a/012, 2 February 2007, [ICC-02/04-01/05-134](#), para. 3; Pre-Trial Chamber II, *Situation in the Republic of Kenya*, Decision on the “Application for Leave to Participate in the Proceedings before the Pre-Trial Chamber relating to the Prosecutor’s Application under Article 58(7)”, 25 September 2012, [ICC-01/09-42](#), paras 18, 20; Pre-Trial Chamber I, *Prosecutor v. Katanga and Chui*, Decision on the confirmation of charges, 30 September 2008, [ICC-01/04-01/07-717](#), para. 93.

the Office of the Public Counsel for the Defence or decide to appoint legal representation where the interests of justice may so require.

FOR THE FOREGOING REASONS, THE CHAMBER HEREBY,

ENDORSES the TFV's Board of Directors' administrative decisions on applicants a/41347/21, a/41363/21, a/25109/16, a/30078/19, a/00405/08, a/0190/07, a/0271/07, a/0273/07, and a/0169/07 who should be considered the final new beneficiaries of reparations in the case;

NOTES that the final number of beneficiaries of reparations in the case is 2471 victims;

DECLARES the process of location, identification, and issuance of administrative eligibility determinations in relation to the victims of the case concluded;

ORDERS the LRVs to clearly and unequivocally inform the victims they have assisted during the application process that no change to the types and modalities of reparations and the reparations programmes can be entertained at this stage; and

DIRECTS the LRVs and the TFV to review their underlying submissions and either file public redacted versions, request the reclassification as public, or justify the need to maintain the current classification as confidential, when applicable, within five days from the notification of the present Decision.

Done in both English and French, the English version being authoritative.



Judge Chang-ho Chung, Presiding Judge



Judge Péter Kovács



Judge María del Socorro Flores Liera

Dated this Tuesday, 10 October 2023

At The Hague, The Netherlands