

ANNEX D

Group D: Mongoumba

- Sixteenth transmission - ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anxs

Applicant ██████████

Claim to victim status

The applicant claims that on 5 March 2003, when Jean-Pierre Bemba's rebels invaded and occupied ██████████, she fled from her house, located in the ██████████ area, together with her children, and took refuge in the bush for one week. She states that upon her return she found that her house had been broken into and all her belongings and money had been pillaged. She lists and values her 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 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 ██████████ on an unspecified date as of 5 March 2003.

¹ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx2; ICC-01/05-01/08-1925-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 600 to 601.

² ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx2, pages 4 and 5 and 10.

Applicant ██████████

Claim to victim status

The applicant claims that on 5 March 2003, when the Banyamulengués invaded and occupied ██████████ she fled from her house, located in the ██████████ area, together with her family, and took refuge in the bush, fifteen kilometres away. She states that upon her return she found that her house had been broken into and all her property had been pillaged. 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 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 ██████████ area of ██████████ on an unspecified date as of 5 March 2003.

Applicant ██████████

Claim to victim status

The applicant claims that on 5 March 2003, when the Banyamulengués invaded and occupied ██████████ she fled from her house, located in the ██████████ area,

³ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx3; ICC-01/05-01/08-1925-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 602 to 603.

⁴ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 4 and 5 and 10.

⁵ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx4; ICC-01/05-01/08-1925-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 604 to 605.

together with her family, and took refuge in the bush, where they faced difficult living conditions. She states that upon her return she found that her house had been broken into and all her property had been pillaged. She lists and values her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁶

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 states that on 5 March 2003, when the Banyamulengués invaded and occupied [REDACTED] she fled from her house, located in the [REDACTED] area, together with her children, and took refuge in the bush, where they faced difficult living conditions. She states that upon her return she found that her house had been broken into and all her property had been pillaged. She lists and

⁶ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx4, pages 4 and 5 and 10.

⁷ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx5; ICC-01/05-01/08-1925-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 606 to 607.

values her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁸

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 claims that on 5 March 2003, when the Banyamulengués invaded [REDACTED] he was out fishing and his family fled from their house, located in the [REDACTED] area, and they all took refuge in the bush, twenty kilometres away. He states that upon his return he found that his house had been broken into and all his property had been pillaged. He lists and values his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.¹⁰

Analysis and conclusions

⁸ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx5, pages 4 and 5 and 10.

⁹ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx6; ICC-01/05-01/08-1925-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 608 to 609.

¹⁰ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx6, pages 4 and 5 and 11.

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]¹¹

Claim to victim status

The applicant claims that on 5 March 2003, when Mr Bemba's rebels invaded and occupied [REDACTED], he fled together with his family from their house, located in the [REDACTED] area, leaving the door to the house open, and took refuge in the bush, fifteen kilometres away. He states that upon his return he found that his property and money had been pillaged. He lists and values his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.¹²

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

¹¹ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx7; ICC-01/05-01/08-1925-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 610 to 611.

¹² ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx7, pages 4 and 5 and 11.

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]³

Claim to victim status

The applicant claims that on 5 March 2003, when the Mr Bemba's rebels invaded and occupied [REDACTED], he fled together with his family from his house, located in the [REDACTED] area, leaving the door to the house open, and took refuge in the bush for one week facing harsh living conditions. He states that upon his return he found that all his property had been pillaged by the rebels. He lists and values his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.¹⁴

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.

¹³ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx8; ICC-01/05-01/08-1925-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 612 to 613.

¹⁴ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx8, pages 4 and 5 and 11.

Applicant [REDACTED]¹⁵

Claim to victim status

The applicant claims that on 5 March 2003, when Jean-Pierre Bemba's rebels invaded and occupied [REDACTED] he fled together with his family from their house, located in the [REDACTED] area, and took refuge in the bush where they faced harsh living conditions. He states that upon his return he found that his house had been broken into and all his property and money had been pillaged. 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 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]¹⁷

Claim to victim status

¹⁵ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx9; ICC-01/05-01/08-1925-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 614 to 615.

¹⁶ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx9, pages 4 and 5 and 10.

¹⁷ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx11; ICC-01/05-01/08-1925-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 598 to 599.

The applicant claims that on 5 March 2003, Jean-Pierre Bemba's Banyamulengués invaded all the areas of [REDACTED] causing the population to flee. He states that they pillaged all his belongings. He lists and values his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.¹⁸

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 5 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]¹⁹

Claim to victim status

The applicant claims that on 6 March 2003, on his way back to Bangui from [REDACTED] DRC, where he had bought merchandise at the market, the boat he was travelling in was intercepted by the Banyamulengués on the river, in the area of [REDACTED]. He states that Jean-Pierre Bemba's men pillaged his merchandise and the money he had earned. He lists and values his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.²⁰

Analysis and conclusions

¹⁸ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx11, pages 9 to 11.

¹⁹ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx71; ICC-01/05-01/08-1925-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 616 to 617.

²⁰ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx71, 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 the 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.²¹ Given that the applicant clearly states that the alleged criminal acts started 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 [REDACTED] on 6 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]²²

Claim to victim status

The applicant claims that on 5 March 2003, on her way back to [REDACTED] from Bangui, where she had bought merchandise, the vehicle she was travelling in was intercepted by the Banyamulengués, in the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED]. She states that Jean-Pierre Bemba's men pillaged her merchandise and the money she had earned. She lists and values her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.²³

Analysis and conclusions

²¹ ICC-01/05-01/08-1017, paragraph 58.

²² ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx72; ICC-01/05-01/08-1925-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 618 to 619.

²³ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx72, 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 the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] on 5 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]²⁴

Claim to victim status

The applicant claims that on 6 March 2003, on his way back to Bangui from [REDACTED] DRC, where he had bought and sold merchandise at the market, the boat he was travelling in was intercepted by the Banyamulengués on the river, in the zone of [REDACTED]. He states that Jean-Pierre Bemba's men pillaged his merchandise and the money he had earned. He lists and values his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.²⁵

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 the 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

²⁴ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx73; ICC-01/05-01/08-1925-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 620 to 621.

²⁵ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx73, pages 4 to 5.

rejected.²⁶ Given that the applicant clearly states that the alleged criminal acts started 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 [REDACTED] on 6 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]²⁷

Claim to victim status

The applicant claims that on 6 March 2003, on her way back to Bangui from [REDACTED] DRC, where she had bought and sold merchandise at the market, the boat she was travelling in was intercepted by the Banyamulengués on the river, in the zone of [REDACTED]. She states that Jean-Pierre Bemba's men pillaged her merchandise and the money she had earned. She lists and values her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.²⁸

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 the 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

²⁶ ICC-01/05-01/08-1017, paragraph 58.

²⁷ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx74; ICC-01/05-01/08-1925-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 622 to 623.

²⁸ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx74, pages 4 to 5.

rejected.²⁹ Given that the applicant clearly states that the alleged criminal acts started 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 [REDACTED] on 6 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]³⁰

Claim to victim status

The applicant claims that on 6 March 2003, on her way back to Bangui from [REDACTED] DRC, where she had bought and sold merchandise at the market, the boat she was travelling in was intercepted by the Banyamulengués on the river, in the zone of [REDACTED]. She states that Jean-Pierre Bemba's men pillaged her merchandise and the money she had earned. She lists and values her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.³¹

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 the 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

²⁹ ICC-01/05-01/08-1017, paragraph 58.

³⁰ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx75; ICC-01/05-01/08-1925-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 624 to 625.

³¹ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx75, pages 4 to 5.

rejected.³² Given that the applicant clearly states that the alleged criminal acts started 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 [REDACTED] on 6 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]³³

Claim to victim status

The applicant claims that on 6 March 2003, on his way back to Bangui from [REDACTED] DRC, where he had bought and sold merchandise at the market, the boat he was travelling in was intercepted by the Banyamulengués on the river, in the zone of [REDACTED]. He states that Jean-Pierre Bemba's men pillaged his merchandise and the money he had earned. He lists and values his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.³⁴

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 the 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

³² ICC-01/05-01/08-1017, paragraph 58.

³³ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx76; ICC-01/05-01/08-1925-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 626 to 627.

³⁴ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx76, pages 4 to 5.

rejected.³⁵ Given that the applicant clearly states that the alleged criminal acts started 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 [REDACTED] on 6 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]³⁶

Claim to victim status

The applicant claims that on 6 March 2003, on his way back to Bangui from [REDACTED] DRC, where he had bought and sold merchandise at the market, the boat he was travelling in was intercepted by the Banyamulengués on the river, in the zone of [REDACTED]. He states that Jean-Pierre Bemba's men pillaged his merchandise and the money he had earned. He lists and values his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.³⁷

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 the 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

³⁵ ICC-01/05-01/08-1017, paragraph 58.

³⁶ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx77; ICC-01/05-01/08-1925-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 628 to 629.

³⁷ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx77, pages 4 to 5.

rejected.³⁸ Given that the applicant clearly states that the alleged criminal acts started 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 [REDACTED] on 6 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]³⁹

Claim to victim status

The applicant claims that on 6 March 2003, on his way back to Bangui from [REDACTED] DRC, where he had bought and sold merchandise at the market, the boat he was travelling in was intercepted by the Banyamulengués on the river, in the area of [REDACTED]. He states that Jean-Pierre Bemba's men pillaged his merchandise and the money he had earned. He lists and values his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁴⁰

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 the 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

³⁸ ICC-01/05-01/08-1017, paragraph 58.

³⁹ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx78; ICC-01/05-01/08-1925-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 630 to 631.

⁴⁰ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx78, pages 4 to 5.

rejected.⁴¹ Given that the applicant clearly states that the alleged criminal acts started 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 [REDACTED] on 6 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁴²

Claim to victim status

The applicant claims that on 6 March 2003, on her way back to Bangui from [REDACTED] DRC, where she had bought and sold merchandise at the market, the boat she was travelling in was intercepted by the Banyamulengués on the river, in the area of [REDACTED]. She states that Jean-Pierre Bemba's men pillaged her merchandise and the money she had earned in [REDACTED]. She lists and values her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁴³

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 the 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

⁴¹ ICC-01/05-01/08-1017, paragraph 58.

⁴² ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx79; ICC-01/05-01/08-1925-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 632 to 633.

⁴³ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx79, pages 4 to 5.

rejected.⁴⁴ Given that the applicant clearly states that the alleged criminal acts started 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 [REDACTED] on 6 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁴⁵

Claim to victim status

The applicant claims that on 6 March 2003, on her way back to Bangui from [REDACTED] DRC, where she had bought and sold merchandise at the market, the boat she was travelling in was intercepted by the Banyamulengués on the river, in the zone of [REDACTED]. She states that Jean-Pierre Bemba's men pillaged her merchandise and the money she had earned. She lists and values her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁴⁶

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 the 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

⁴⁴ ICC-01/05-01/08-1017, paragraph 58.

⁴⁵ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx80; ICC-01/05-01/08-1925-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 634 to 635.

⁴⁶ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx80, pages 4 to 5.

rejected.⁴⁷ Given that the applicant clearly states that the alleged criminal acts started 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 [REDACTED] on 6 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁴⁸

Claim to victim status

The applicant claims that on 6 March 2003, on his way back to Bangui from [REDACTED] DRC, where he had bought and sold merchandise at the market, the boat he was travelling in was intercepted by the Banyamulengués on the river, in the zone of [REDACTED]. He states that Jean-Pierre Bemba's men pillaged his merchandise and the money he had earned. He lists and values his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁴⁹

Analysis and conclusions

The Chamber notes a discrepancy of eight days between the date of birth as appearing in the application form and on the birth certificate attached thereto. However, given that the remainder of the information provided in the birth certificate is consistent with the data entered in the application form, the Chamber is of the view that this might be the result of inadvertent error in filling in the form and is therefore satisfied that the documents provided sufficiently demonstrate the identity of the applicant.

⁴⁷ ICC-01/05-01/08-1017, paragraph 58.

⁴⁸ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx81; ICC-01/05-01/08-1925-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 636 to 637.

⁴⁹ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx81, 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 the 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.⁵⁰ Given that the applicant clearly states that the alleged criminal acts started 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 [REDACTED] on 6 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁵¹

Claim to victim status

The applicant claims that on 6 March 2003, on his way back to Bangui from [REDACTED] DRC, where he had bought and sold merchandise at the market, the boat he was travelling in was intercepted by the Banyamulengués on the river, in the area of [REDACTED]. He states that Jean-Pierre Bemba's men pillaged his merchandise and the money he had earned. He lists and values his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁵²

Analysis and conclusions

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

⁵⁰ ICC-01/05-01/08-1017, paragraph 58.

⁵¹ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx82; ICC-01/05-01/08-1925-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 638 to 639.

⁵² ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx82, 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 the 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.⁵³ Given that the applicant clearly states that the alleged criminal acts started 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 [REDACTED] on 6 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁵⁴

Claim to victim status

The applicant claims that on 6 March 2003, on his way back to Bangui from [REDACTED] DRC, where he had bought and sold merchandise at the market, the boat he was travelling in was intercepted by the Banyamulengués on the river, in the zone of [REDACTED]. He states that Jean-Pierre Bemba's men pillaged his merchandise and the money he had earned. He lists and values his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁵⁵

Analysis and conclusions

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

⁵³ ICC-01/05-01/08-1017, paragraph 58.

⁵⁴ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx83; ICC-01/05-01/08-1925-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 640 to 641.

⁵⁵ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx83, 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 the 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.⁵⁶ Given that the applicant clearly states that the alleged criminal acts started 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 [REDACTED] on 6 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁵⁷

Claim to victim status

The applicant claims that on 6 March 2003, on his way back to Bangui from [REDACTED] DRC, where he had bought and sold merchandise at the market, the boat he was travelling in was intercepted by the Banyamulengués on the river, in the zone of [REDACTED]. He states that Jean-Pierre Bemba's men pillaged his merchandise and the money he had earned. He lists and values his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁵⁸

Analysis and conclusions

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

⁵⁶ ICC-01/05-01/08-1017, paragraph 58.

⁵⁷ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx84; ICC-01/05-01/08-1925-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 642 to 643.

⁵⁸ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx84, 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 the 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.⁵⁹ Given that the applicant clearly states that the alleged criminal acts started 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 [REDACTED] on 6 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁶⁰

Claim to victim status

The applicant claims that on 6 March 2003, on her way back to Bangui from [REDACTED] DRC, where she had bought and sold merchandise at the market, the boat she was travelling in was intercepted by the Banyamulengués on the river, in the area of [REDACTED]. She states that Jean-Pierre Bemba's men pillaged her merchandise and the money she had earned. She lists and values her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁶¹

Analysis and conclusions

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

⁵⁹ ICC-01/05-01/08-1017, paragraph 58.

⁶⁰ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx85; ICC-01/05-01/08-1925-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 644 to 645.

⁶¹ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx85, 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 the 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.⁶² Given that the applicant clearly states that the alleged criminal acts started 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 [REDACTED] on 6 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁶³

Claim to victim status

The applicant claims that on 6 March 2003, on her way back to Bangui from [REDACTED] DRC, where she had bought and sold merchandise at the market, the boat she was travelling in was intercepted by the Banyamulengués on the river, in the zone of [REDACTED]. She states that Jean-Pierre Bemba's men pillaged her merchandise and the money she had earned. She lists and values her 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.

⁶² ICC-01/05-01/08-1017, paragraph 58.

⁶³ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx86; ICC-01/05-01/08-1925-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 646 to 647.

⁶⁴ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx86, 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 the 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.⁶⁵ Given that the applicant clearly states that the alleged criminal acts started 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 [REDACTED] on 6 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁶⁶

Claim to victim status

The applicant claims that on 6 March 2003, on her way back to Bangui from [REDACTED] DRC, where she had bought and sold merchandise at the market, the boat she was travelling in was intercepted by the Banyamulengués on the river, in the zone of [REDACTED]. She states that Jean-Pierre Bemba's men pillaged her merchandise and the money she had earned. She 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.

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

⁶⁶ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx87; ICC-01/05-01/08-1925-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 648 to 649.

⁶⁷ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx87, 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 the 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.⁶⁸ Given that the applicant clearly states that the alleged criminal acts started 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 [REDACTED] on 6 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁶⁹

Claim to victim status

The applicant claims that on 6 March 2003, on his way back to Bangui from [REDACTED] DRC, where he had bought merchandise at the market, the boat he was travelling in was intercepted by the Banyamulengués on the river, in the zone of [REDACTED]. He states that Jean-Pierre Bemba's men pillaged his merchandise and the money he had earned. He lists and values his 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.

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

⁶⁹ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx88; ICC-01/05-01/08-1925-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 650 to 651.

⁷⁰ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx88, 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 the 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.⁷¹ Given that the applicant clearly states that the alleged criminal acts started 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 [REDACTED] on 6 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁷²

Claim to victim status

The applicant claims that on 6 March 2003, on his way back to Bangui from [REDACTED] DRC, where he had bought merchandise at the market, the boat he was travelling in was intercepted by the Banyamulengués on the river, in the zone of [REDACTED]. He states that Jean-Pierre Bemba's men pillaged his merchandise and the money he had earned. He lists and values his 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.

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

⁷² ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx89; ICC-01/05-01/08-1925-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 652 to 653.

⁷³ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx89, 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 the 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.⁷⁴ Given that the applicant clearly states that the alleged criminal acts started 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 [REDACTED] on 6 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁷⁵

Claim to victim status

The applicant claims that on 6 March 2003, on his way back to Bangui from [REDACTED] DRC, where he had bought merchandise at the market, the boat he was travelling in was intercepted by the Banyamulengués on the river, in the zone of [REDACTED]. He states that Jean-Pierre Bemba's men pillaged his merchandise and the money he had earned. He lists and values his 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.

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

⁷⁵ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx90; ICC-01/05-01/08-1925-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 654 to 655.

⁷⁶ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx90, 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 the 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.⁷⁷ Given that the applicant clearly states that the alleged criminal acts started 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 [REDACTED] on 6 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁷⁸

Claim to victim status

The applicant claims that on 6 May 2003, on her way back to Bangui from [REDACTED] DRC, where she had bought merchandise at the market with her sister, the boat she was travelling in was intercepted by the Banyamulengués on the river, in the zone of [REDACTED]. The applicant states that Jean- Pierre Bemba's men pillaged her merchandise and the money she had earned. 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-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx91; ICC-01/05-01/08-1925-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 656 to 657.

⁷⁹ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx91, pages 4 to 5.

The Chamber notes that the date of the events provided by the applicant falls outside the temporal scope of the case. Nevertheless, in light of the intrinsic coherence of the application in all others respects, notably the reference to the occupation of [REDACTED] by the Banyamulengués, as well as the fact that a number of applicants refer to the occupation of [REDACTED] by the Banyamulengués on 5 or 6 March 2003 and that the events occurred over eight years ago, the Chamber is of the view that the inaccuracy as to the date of the alleged events might be the result of inadvertent error and infers that the alleged events occurred in March 2003.

The Chamber recalls that when an applicant refers to acts committed on the Oubangui River, which borders as well the Democratic Republic of the 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 started 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 [REDACTED] on an unspecified date between 1 and 15 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]

Claim to victim status

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

⁸¹ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx92; ICC-01/05-01/08-1925-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 658 to 659.

The applicant claims that on 6 March 2003, on her way back to Bangui from [REDACTED] DRC, where she had bought merchandise at the market, the boat she was travelling in was intercepted by the Banyamulengués on the river, in the zone of [REDACTED]. She states that Jean-Pierre Bemba's men pillaged her merchandise and the money she had earned. She lists and values her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁸²

Analysis and conclusions

The Chamber notes that the date of birth as appearing on the application form does not correspond to the day the applicant was born but to the day the birth was declared. However, given that the remainder of the information provided in the birth certificate is consistent with the data entered in the applicant form, the Chamber is of the view that this might be the result of inadvertent error in filling in the form and is therefore satisfied that 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 the 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 started 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 [REDACTED] on 6 March 2003.

⁸² ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx92, pages 4 to 5.

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

Applicant [REDACTED]⁸⁴

Claim to victim status

The applicant claims that on 5 March 2003, on his way back to Bangui from [REDACTED] DRC, where he had bought merchandise at the market, the boat he was travelling in was intercepted by the Banyamulengués on the Oubangui River, in the area of [REDACTED]. He states that Jean-Pierre Bemba's men took his boat, merchandise and money. He lists and values his loss. As a result of the alleged 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.

The Chamber recalls that when an applicant refers to acts committed on the Oubangui River, which borders as well the Democratic Republic of the 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.⁸⁶ Given that the applicant clearly states that the alleged criminal acts started 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 [REDACTED] on 5 March 2003.

⁸⁴ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx124; ICC-01/05-01/08-1925-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 660 to 661.

⁸⁵ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx124, pages 4 to 5.

⁸⁶ ICC-01/05-01/08-1017, paragraph 58.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁸⁷

Claim to victim status

The applicant claims that on 6 March 2003, on her way back to Bangui from [REDACTED] DRC, where she had bought and sold merchandise at the market, the boat she was travelling in was intercepted by the Banyamulengués on the river, in the area of [REDACTED]. She states that Jean-Pierre Bemba's Banyamulengués pillaged her merchandise and the money that she had earned. She lists and values her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁸⁸

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 the 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.⁸⁹ Given that the applicant clearly states that the alleged criminal acts started 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 [REDACTED] on 6 March 2003.

⁸⁷ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx138; ICC-01/05-01/08-1925-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 662 to 663.

⁸⁸ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx138, pages 4 to 5.

⁸⁹ ICC-01/05-01/08-1017, paragraph 58.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁹⁰

Claim to victim status

The applicant claims that on 6 March 2003, on her way back to Bangui from [REDACTED] DRC, where she had bought and sold merchandise at the market, the boat she was travelling in was intercepted by the Banyamulengués on the river, in the area of [REDACTED]. She states that Jean-Pierre Bemba's men pillaged her merchandise and the money she had earned. She lists and values her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁹¹

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 the 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.⁹² Given that the applicant clearly states that the alleged criminal acts started 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 [REDACTED] on 6 March 2003.

⁹⁰ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx139; ICC-01/05-01/08-1925-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 664 to 665.

⁹¹ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx139, pages 4 to 5.

⁹² ICC-01/05-01/08-1017, paragraph 58.

Applicant [REDACTED]

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 6 March 2003, on her way back to Bangui from [REDACTED] DRC, where she had bought merchandise at the market, the boat she was travelling in was intercepted by the Banyamulengués on the river, in the area of [REDACTED]. She alleges that Jean-Pierre Bemba's men pillaged 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.⁹⁴

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 the 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.⁹⁵ Given that the applicant clearly states that the alleged criminal acts started 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 [REDACTED] on 6 March 2003.

⁹³ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx276; ICC-01/05-01/08-1925-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 666 to 667.

⁹⁴ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx276, pages 4 to 5.

⁹⁵ ICC-01/05-01/08-1017, paragraph 58.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁹⁶

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 6 March 2003, on his way back to Bangui from [REDACTED] DRC, where he had bought merchandise at the market, the boat he was travelling in was intercepted by the Banyamulengués on the river, in the area of [REDACTED]. He alleges that Jean-Pierre Bemba's Banyamulengués pillaged his merchandise and money. The applicant lists and values his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁹⁷

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 the 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.⁹⁸ Given that the applicant clearly states that the alleged criminal acts started 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 [REDACTED] on 6 March 2003.

⁹⁶ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx277; ICC-01/05-01/08-1925-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 668 to 669.

⁹⁷ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx277, pages 4 to 5.

⁹⁸ ICC-01/05-01/08-1017, paragraph 58.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁹⁹

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 5 March 2003, she was assisting her husband in the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] when Jean-Pierre Bemba's Banyamulengués invaded [REDACTED] forcing her and her family to flee to [REDACTED] located on the Congolese [REDACTED]. She further states that upon her return, she discovered that all the merchandise she had been carrying for her sister and herself and her money had been pillaged. The applicant lists and values her loss. As a result of the alleged events, she claims to have suffered material harm.¹⁰⁰

Analysis and conclusions

The Chamber notes that the date of birth as appearing on the application form does not correspond to the day the applicant was born but to the day the birth was declared. The Chamber considers that this discrepancy might be the result of inadvertent error in filling in the form and therefore the identity of the applicant is sufficiently demonstrated.

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]¹⁰¹

⁹⁹ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx278; ICC-01/05-01/08-1925-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 670 to 671.

¹⁰⁰ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx278, pages 4 to 5.

¹⁰¹ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx279; ICC-01/05-01/08-1925-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 672 to 673.

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 6 March 2003, on her way back to Bangui from [REDACTED] DRC, where she had bought merchandise at the market, the boat she was travelling in was intercepted by Jean-Pierre Bemba's Banyamulengués on the river, in the area of [REDACTED]. She alleges that Jean-Pierre Bemba's Banyamulengués pillaged 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.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 the 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 started 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 [REDACTED] on 6 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]¹⁰⁴

¹⁰² ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx279, pages 4 to 5.

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

¹⁰⁴ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx280; ICC-01/05-01/08-1925-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 674 to 675.

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 6 March 2003, on his way back to Bangui from [REDACTED] DRC, where he had bought merchandise at the market, the boat he was travelling in was intercepted by Jean-Pierre Bemba's Banyamulengués on the river, in the area of [REDACTED]. He alleges that Jean-Pierre Bemba's Banyamulengués pillaged his merchandise and 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 the 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 started 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 [REDACTED] on 6 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]¹⁰⁷

¹⁰⁵ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx280, pages 4 to 5.

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

¹⁰⁷ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx281; ICC-01/05-01/08-1925-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 676 to 677.

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 5 March 2003, when [REDACTED] was occupied by the Banyamulengués, he fled with his family to [REDACTED] for a period of two weeks. He further states that upon his return, he found that his belongings had been pillaged. He lists his loss. 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 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]¹⁰⁹

Claim to victim status

The applicant is deceased and the application is introduced on his behalf by his father.

It is stated that on 5 March 2003, on his way back to Bangui from [REDACTED] DRC, the applicant was travelling on a boat, when, in the area of [REDACTED] the Banyamulengués were shooting in the air. It is stated that when the applicant

¹⁰⁸ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx281, pages 4 to 5.

¹⁰⁹ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx285; ICC-01/05-01/08-1925-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 678 to 679.

made a sign to people on board so that they would not stop the boat, the Banyamulengués saw his gesture, shot at him and killed him. It is alleged that he fell in the water and that his body has not been found. The person acting on behalf also claims that the Banyamulengués pillaged his personal belongings in [REDACTED]. As a result of the alleged events, it is claimed that the applicant suffered physical harm. In addition, the person on behalf of the applicant claims to have suffered psychological and material harm.¹¹⁰

Analysis and conclusions

The Chamber considers that the documents provided demonstrate the identities of both the applicant and his father, who is acting on his behalf, as well as the kinship between them.

The Chamber recalls that when an applicant refers to acts committed on the Oubangui River, which borders as well the Democratic Republic of the 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 alleged criminal acts started in the area of [REDACTED] the Chamber considers that sufficient evidence has been provided on behalf of the applicant the applicant to establish *prima facie* that the applicant 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 his murder by the Banyamulengués of Jean-Pierre Bemba in [REDACTED] on 5 March 2003. Furthermore, the Chamber considers that the person acting on behalf of 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

¹¹⁰ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx285, pages 4 to 5.

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

a result of crimes confirmed against the accused, namely the murder of his son and the pillage of his belongings by the Banyamulengués of Jean-Pierre Bemba in [REDACTED] on and as of 5 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]¹¹²

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 5 March 2003, when Jean-Pierre Bemba's Banyamulengués occupied [REDACTED] he fled from his house, located in the [REDACTED] area, together with his family and took refuge in [REDACTED]. He states that upon his return, he found that his belongings had been pillaged by the rebels. He lists his loss. 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 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.

¹¹² ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx286; ICC-01/05-01/08-1925-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 680 to 681.

¹¹³ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx286, pages 4 to 5.

Applicant [REDACTED]¹¹⁴

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 6 March 2003, on her way back to Bangui from [REDACTED] DRC, where she had bought and sold merchandise at the market, the boat she was travelling in was intercepted by the Banyamulengués on the river, in the area of [REDACTED]. She alleges that the Banyamulengués pillaged 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.¹¹⁵

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 the 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 started in the area of [REDACTED] the Chamber considers that 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.

¹¹⁴ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx287; ICC-01/05-01/08-1925-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 682 to 683.

¹¹⁵ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx287, pages 4 to 5.

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

Applicant [REDACTED]¹¹⁷

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 6 March 2003, on his way back to Bangui from [REDACTED] DRC, where he had bought and sold merchandise at the market, the boat he was travelling in was intercepted by the Banyamulengués on the river, in the area of [REDACTED]. He alleges that the Banyamulengués pillaged his merchandise and money. The applicant lists and values his 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.

The Chamber recalls that when an applicant refers to acts committed on the Oubangui River, which borders as well the Democratic Republic of the 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.¹¹⁹ Given that the applicant clearly states that the alleged criminal acts started in the area of [REDACTED] the Chamber considers that 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.

¹¹⁷ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx288; ICC-01/05-01/08-1925-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 684 to 685.

¹¹⁸ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx288, pages 4 to 5.

¹¹⁹ ICC-01/05-01/08-1017, paragraph 58.

Applicant [REDACTED]¹²⁰

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 6 March 2003, on her way back to Bangui from [REDACTED] DRC, where she had bought and sold merchandise at the market, the boat she was travelling in was intercepted by the Banyamulengués on the river, in the area of [REDACTED]. She alleges that the Banyamulengués pillaged 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.¹²¹

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 the 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.¹²² Given that the applicant clearly states that the alleged criminal acts started in the area of [REDACTED] the Chamber considers that 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.

¹²⁰ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx289; ICC-01/05-01/08-1925-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 686 to 687.

¹²¹ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx289, pages 4 to 5.

¹²² ICC-01/05-01/08-1017, paragraph 58.

Applicant ██████████¹²³

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 5 March 2003, when ██████████ was attacked and occupied by the Banyamulengués, he fled with his family to ██████████ in the DRC. He alleges that upon his return, he discovered that his belongings, the merchandise from his shop as well as his 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.¹²⁴

Analysis and conclusions

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

The Chamber considers that 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 ██████████ on an unspecified date as of 5 March 2003.

Applicant ██████████¹²⁵

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 6 March 2003, on his way back to Bangui from ██████████ DRC, where he had bought and sold merchandise at the market, the boat he was travelling in was intercepted by the Banyamulengués on the river, in the area of

¹²³ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx290; ICC-01/05-01/08-1925-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 688 to 689.

¹²⁴ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx290, pages 4 to 5.

¹²⁵ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx291; ICC-01/05-01/08-1925-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 690 to 691.

██████████ He alleges that the Banyamulengués pillaged his merchandise and money. The applicant lists and values his 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 recalls that when an applicant refers to acts committed on the Oubangui River, which borders as well the Democratic Republic of the 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.¹²⁷ Given that the applicant clearly states that the alleged criminal acts started in the area of ██████████ the Chamber considers that 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 ██████████ on 6 March 2003.

Applicant ██████████¹²⁸

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 6 March 2003, on her way back to Bangui from ██████████ DRC, where she had bought and sold merchandise at the market, the boat she was travelling in was intercepted by the Banyamulengués on the river, in the area of ██████████ She alleges that Jean-Pierre Bemba's men pillaged her

¹²⁶ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx291, pages 4 to 5.

¹²⁷ ICC-01/05-01/08-1017, paragraph 58.

¹²⁸ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx292; ICC-01/05-01/08-1925-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 692 to 693.

merchandise and the money she had earned in [REDACTED]. The applicant lists and values her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.¹²⁹

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 the 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.¹³⁰ Given that the applicant clearly states that the alleged criminal acts started in the area of [REDACTED] the Chamber considers that 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]¹³¹

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 6 March 2003, on his way back to Bangui from [REDACTED] DRC, where he had bought and sold merchandise at the market, the boat he was travelling in was intercepted by the Banyamulengués on the river, in the area of [REDACTED]. He alleges that Jean-Pierre Bemba's men pillaged his merchandise

¹²⁹ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx292, pages 4 to 5.

¹³⁰ ICC-01/05-01/08-1017, paragraph 58.

¹³¹ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx293; ICC-01/05-01/08-1925-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 694 to 695.

and the money he had earned in [REDACTED]. The applicant lists and values his 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 recalls that when an applicant refers to acts committed on the Oubangui River, which borders as well the Democratic Republic of the 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.¹³³ Given that the applicant clearly states that the alleged criminal acts started in the area of [REDACTED] the Chamber considers that 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.

Applicant [REDACTED]¹³⁴

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 6 March 2003, on his way back to Bangui from [REDACTED] DRC, where he had bought and sold merchandise at the market, the boat he was travelling in was intercepted by the Banyamulengués on the river, in the area of [REDACTED]. He alleges that Jean-Pierre Bemba's men pillaged his merchandise

¹³² ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx293, pages 4 to 5.

¹³³ ICC-01/05-01/08-1017, paragraph 58.

¹³⁴ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx294; ICC-01/05-01/08-1925-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 696 to 697.

and the money he had earned in [REDACTED]. The applicant lists and values his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.¹³⁵

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 the 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.¹³⁶ Given that the applicant clearly states that the alleged criminal acts started in the area of [REDACTED] the Chamber considers that 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.

Applicant [REDACTED]¹³⁷

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 6 March 2003, on his way back to Bangui from [REDACTED] DRC, where he had bought and sold merchandise at the market, the boat he was travelling in was intercepted by the Banyamulengués on the river, in the area of [REDACTED]. He alleges that Jean-Pierre Bemba's men pillaged his merchandise

¹³⁵ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx294, pages 4 to 5.

¹³⁶ ICC-01/05-01/08-1017, paragraph 58.

¹³⁷ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx295; ICC-01/05-01/08-1925-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 698 to 699.

and the money he had earned in [REDACTED]. The applicant lists and values his 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 recalls that when an applicant refers to acts committed on the Oubangui River, which borders as well the Democratic Republic of the 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.¹³⁹ Given that the applicant clearly states that the alleged criminal acts started in the area of [REDACTED] the Chamber considers that 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.

Applicant [REDACTED]¹⁴⁰

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 5 March 2003, when the Banyamulengués attacked [REDACTED] he fled the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] with his family to go to [REDACTED] located [REDACTED] where he spent two weeks. He alleges that upon his return, he found that his belongings had been

¹³⁸ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx295, pages 4 to 5.

¹³⁹ ICC-01/05-01/08-1017, paragraph 58.

¹⁴⁰ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx296; ICC-01/05-01/08-1925-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 700 to 701.

pillaged. He lists his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.¹⁴¹

Analysis and conclusions

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

The Chamber considers that 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]¹⁴²

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 5 March 2003, when the Banyamulengués invaded [REDACTED] she fled from her house, located in the [REDACTED] area, to take refuge in [REDACTED] DRC, together with her family. She states that upon her return, two weeks later, she found that her house and livestock had been pillaged. She lists her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.¹⁴³

Analysis and conclusions

¹⁴¹ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx296, pages 4 to 5.

¹⁴² ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx297; ICC-01/05-01/08-1925-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 702 to 703.

¹⁴³ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx297, pages 4 to 5.

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

The Chamber considers that 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]¹⁴⁴

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 5 March 2003, when the Banyamulengués invaded [REDACTED] he fled from his house, located in the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] to take refuge in the forest together with his family. He further states that upon his return, he found that all his belongings and his money had been pillaged. He lists his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.¹⁴⁵

Analysis and conclusions

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

The Chamber considers that 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,

¹⁴⁴ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx298; ICC-01/05-01/08-1925-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 704 to 705.

¹⁴⁵ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx298, pages 4 to 5.

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.

○ **Eighteenth transmission - ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anxs**

Applicant [REDACTED]¹⁴⁶

Claim to victim status

The applicant claims that on 6 March 2003, on his way back to Bangui from [REDACTED] DRC, where he had bought merchandise at the market, the boat he was travelling in was intercepted by the Banyamulengués on the river, in the area of [REDACTED]. He states that Jean-Pierre Bemba's men pillaged his merchandise and money. He lists and values his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.¹⁴⁷

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 the 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.¹⁴⁸ Given that the applicant clearly states that the alleged criminal acts started in the area of [REDACTED] the Chamber considers that, overall, the

¹⁴⁶ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx17; ICC-01/05-01/08-1980-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 558 to 559.

¹⁴⁷ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx17, pages 4 to 5.

¹⁴⁸ ICC-01/05-01/08-1017, paragraph 58.

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.

Applicant [REDACTED]¹⁴⁹

Claim to victim status

The applicant claims that on 6 March 2003, on her way back to Bangui from [REDACTED] DRC, where she had bought merchandise at the market, the boat she was travelling in was intercepted by the Banyamulengués on the river, in the area of [REDACTED]. She states that Jean-Pierre Bemba's men pillaged her merchandise and money. She lists and values her 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 recalls that when an applicant refers to acts committed on the Oubangui River, which borders as well the Democratic Republic of the 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.¹⁵¹ Given that the applicant clearly states that the alleged criminal acts started in the area of [REDACTED] the Chamber considers that, overall, the applicant has provided sufficient evidence to establish *prima facie* that she is a

¹⁴⁹ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx18; ICC-01/05-01/08-1980-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 560 to 561.

¹⁵⁰ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx18, pages 4 to 5.

¹⁵¹ ICC-01/05-01/08-1017, paragraph 58.

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]¹⁵²

Claim to victim status

The applicant claims that on 6 March 2003, on her way back to Bangui from [REDACTED] DRC, where she had bought merchandise at the market, the boat she was travelling in was intercepted by the Banyamulengués on the river, in the area of [REDACTED]. She states that Jean-Pierre Bemba's men pillaged her merchandise and money. She lists and values her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.¹⁵³

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 the 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.¹⁵⁴ Given that the applicant clearly states that the alleged criminal acts started in the area of [REDACTED] the Chamber considers that, overall, the applicant has provided sufficient evidence to establish *prima facie* that she is a

¹⁵² ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx19; ICC-01/05-01/08-1980-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 562 to 563.

¹⁵³ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx19, pages 4 to 5.

¹⁵⁴ ICC-01/05-01/08-1017, paragraph 58.

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]¹⁵⁵

Claim to victim status

The applicant claims that on 6 March 2003, on his way back to Bangui from [REDACTED] DRC, where he had bought merchandise at the market, the boat he was travelling in was intercepted by the Banyamulengués on the river, in the area of [REDACTED]. He states that Jean-Pierre Bemba's men pillaged his merchandise and money. He lists and values his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.¹⁵⁶

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 the 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.¹⁵⁷ Given that the applicant clearly states that the alleged criminal acts started 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

¹⁵⁵ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx20; ICC-01/05-01/08-1980-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 564 to 565.

¹⁵⁶ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx20, pages 4 to 5.

¹⁵⁷ ICC-01/05-01/08-1017, paragraph 58.

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]¹⁵⁸

Claim to victim status

The applicant claims that on 6 March 2003, on her way back to Bangui from [REDACTED] DRC, where she had bought merchandise at the market to deliver with her aunt, the boat she was travelling in was intercepted by the Banyamulengués on the river, in the area of [REDACTED]. She states that Jean-Pierre Bemba's men pillaged her merchandise and money. She lists and values her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.¹⁵⁹

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 the 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.¹⁶⁰ Given that the applicant clearly states that the alleged criminal acts started 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

¹⁵⁸ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx21; ICC-01/05-01/08-1980-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 566 to 567.

¹⁵⁹ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx21, pages 4 to 5.

¹⁶⁰ ICC-01/05-01/08-1017, paragraph 58.

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]¹⁶¹

Claim to victim status

The applicant claims that on 6 March 2003, on her way back to Bangui from [REDACTED] DRC, where she had bought merchandise at the market, the boat she was travelling in was intercepted by the Banyamulengués on the river, in the area of [REDACTED]. She states that Jean-Pierre Bemba's men pillaged her merchandise and money. She lists and values her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.¹⁶²

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 the 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.¹⁶³ Given that the applicant clearly states that the alleged criminal acts started 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

¹⁶¹ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx22; ICC-01/05-01/08-1980-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 568 to 569.

¹⁶² ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx22, pages 4 to 5.

¹⁶³ ICC-01/05-01/08-1017, paragraph 58.

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]¹⁶⁴

Claim to victim status

The applicant claims that on 6 March 2003, on her way back to Bangui from [REDACTED] DRC, where she had bought merchandise at the market, the boat she was travelling in was intercepted by the Banyamulengués on the river, in the area of [REDACTED]. She states that Jean-Pierre Bemba's men pillaged her merchandise and money. She lists and values her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.¹⁶⁵

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 the 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.¹⁶⁶ Given that the applicant clearly states that the alleged criminal acts started 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

¹⁶⁴ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx23; ICC-01/05-01/08-1980-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 570 to 571.

¹⁶⁵ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx23, pages 4 to 5.

¹⁶⁶ ICC-01/05-01/08-1017, paragraph 58.

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]⁷

Claim to victim status

The applicant claims that on 6 March 2003, on her way back to Bangui from [REDACTED] DRC, where she had bought merchandise at the market, the boat she was travelling in was intercepted by the Banyamulengués on the river, in the area of [REDACTED]. She states that Jean-Pierre Bemba's men pillaged her merchandise and money. She lists and values her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.¹⁶⁸

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 the 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.¹⁶⁹ Given that the applicant clearly states that the alleged criminal acts started 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

¹⁶⁷ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx24; ICC-01/05-01/08-1980-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 572 to 573.

¹⁶⁸ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx24, pages 4 to 5.

¹⁶⁹ ICC-01/05-01/08-1017, paragraph 58.

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]¹⁷⁰

Claim to victim status

The applicant claims that on 6 March 2003, on her way back to Bangui from [REDACTED] DRC, where she had bought merchandise at the market, the boat she was travelling in was intercepted by the Banyamulengués on the river, in the area of [REDACTED]. She states that Jean-Pierre Bemba's men pillaged her merchandise and money. She lists and values her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.¹⁷¹

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 the 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.¹⁷² Given that the applicant clearly states that the alleged criminal acts started 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

¹⁷⁰ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx25; ICC-01/05-01/08-1980-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 574 to 575.

¹⁷¹ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx25, pages 4 to 5.

¹⁷² ICC-01/05-01/08-1017, paragraph 58.

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]¹⁷³

Claim to victim status

The applicant claims that on 6 March 2003, on his way back to Bangui from [REDACTED] DRC, where he had bought merchandise at the market, the boat he was travelling in was intercepted by the Banyamulengués on the river, in the area of [REDACTED]. He states that Jean-Pierre Bemba's men pillaged his merchandise and money. He lists and values his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.¹⁷⁴

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 the 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.¹⁷⁵ Given that the applicant clearly states that the alleged criminal acts started 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

¹⁷³ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx26; ICC-01/05-01/08-1980-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 576 to 577.

¹⁷⁴ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx26, pages 4 to 5.

¹⁷⁵ ICC-01/05-01/08-1017, paragraph 58.

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]¹⁷⁶

Claim to victim status

The applicant claims that on 6 March 2003, on her way back to Bangui from [REDACTED] DRC, where she had bought merchandise at the market, the boat she was travelling in was intercepted by the Banyamulengués on the river, in the area of [REDACTED]. She states that Jean-Pierre Bemba's men pillaged her merchandise and money. She lists and values her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.¹⁷⁷

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 the 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.¹⁷⁸ Given that the applicant clearly states that the alleged criminal acts started 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

¹⁷⁶ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx27; ICC-01/05-01/08-1980-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 578 to 579.

¹⁷⁷ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx27, pages 4 to 5.

¹⁷⁸ ICC-01/05-01/08-1017, paragraph 58.

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]¹⁷⁹

Claim to victim status

The applicant claims that on 6 March 2003, on his way back to Bangui from [REDACTED] DRC, where he had bought merchandise at the market, the boat he was travelling in was intercepted by the Banyamulengués on the river, in the area of [REDACTED]. He states that Jean-Pierre Bemba's men pillaged his merchandise and money. He lists and values his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.¹⁸⁰

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 the 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.¹⁸¹ Given that the applicant clearly states that the alleged criminal acts started 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

¹⁷⁹ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx28; ICC-01/05-01/08-1980-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 580 to 581.

¹⁸⁰ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx28, pages 4 to 5.

¹⁸¹ ICC-01/05-01/08-1017, paragraph 58.

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]¹⁸²

Claim to victim status

The applicant claims that on 6 March 2003, on her way back to Bangui from [REDACTED] DRC, where she had bought merchandise at the market, the boat she was travelling in was intercepted by the Banyamulengués on the river, in the area of [REDACTED]. She states that Jean-Pierre Bemba's men pillaged her merchandise and money. She lists and values her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.¹⁸³

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 the 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.¹⁸⁴ Given that the applicant clearly states that the alleged criminal acts started 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

¹⁸² ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx30; ICC-01/05-01/08-1980-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 582 to 583.

¹⁸³ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx30, pages 4 to 5.

¹⁸⁴ ICC-01/05-01/08-1017, paragraph 58.

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]¹⁸⁵

Claim to victim status

The applicant claims that on 6 March 2003, during the course of one of her voyages between Bangui and [REDACTED] DRC, where she had bought merchandise at the market, the boat she was travelling in was intercepted by the Banyamulengués on the river, in the area of [REDACTED]. He states that Jean-Pierre Bemba's men pillaged her merchandise and money. He lists and values her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.¹⁸⁶

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 the 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.¹⁸⁷ Given that the applicant clearly states that the alleged criminal acts started 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

¹⁸⁵ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx31; ICC-01/05-01/08-1980-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 584 to 585.

¹⁸⁶ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx31, pages 4 to 5.

¹⁸⁷ ICC-01/05-01/08-1017, paragraph 58.

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]¹⁸⁸

Claim to victim status

The applicant claims that on 6 March 2003, during the course of one of her trips between Bangui and [REDACTED] DRC, where she had bought merchandise at the market, the boat she was travelling in was intercepted by the Banyamulengués on the river, in the area of [REDACTED]. She states that Jean-Pierre Bemba's men pillaged her merchandise and money. She lists and values her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.¹⁸⁹

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 the 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.¹⁹⁰ Given that the applicant clearly states that the alleged criminal acts started 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

¹⁸⁸ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx32; ICC-01/05-01/08-1980-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 586 to 587.

¹⁸⁹ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx32, pages 4 to 5.

¹⁹⁰ ICC-01/05-01/08-1017, paragraph 58.

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]¹

Claim to victim status

The applicant claims that on 5 March 2003, when the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] was occupied by Jean-Pierre Bemba's rebels, she fled with her family to the forest. She states that upon her return, she discovered that her belongings had been pillaged. She lists and values her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.¹⁹²

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]¹⁹³

Claim to victim status

¹⁹¹ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx33; ICC-01/05-01/08-1980-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 588 to 589.

¹⁹² ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx33, pages 4 to 5.

¹⁹³ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx34; ICC-01/05-01/08-1980-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 590 to 591.

The applicant claims that on 6 March 2003, during the course of one of her trips between Bangui and [REDACTED] DRC, where she had bought merchandise at the market, the boat she was travelling in was intercepted by the Banyamulengués on the river, in the area of [REDACTED]. She states that Jean-Pierre Bemba's men pillaged her merchandise and money. She lists and values her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.¹⁹⁴

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 the 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.¹⁹⁵ Given that the applicant clearly states that the alleged criminal acts started 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 [REDACTED] on 6 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]¹⁹⁶

Claim to victim status

¹⁹⁴ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx34, pages 4 to 5.

¹⁹⁵ ICC-01/05-01/08-1017, paragraph 58.

¹⁹⁶ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx35; ICC-01/05-01/08-1980-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 592 to 593.

The applicant claims that on 6 March 2003, during the course of one of his trips between Bangui and [REDACTED] DRC, where he had bought merchandise at the market, the boat he was travelling in was intercepted by the Banyamulengués on the river, in the area of [REDACTED]. He states that Jean-Pierre Bemba's men pillaged his merchandise and money. He lists and values his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.¹⁹⁷

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 the 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.¹⁹⁸ Given that the applicant clearly states that the alleged criminal acts started 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 [REDACTED] on 6 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]¹⁹⁹

Claim to victim status

¹⁹⁷ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx35, pages 4 to 5.

¹⁹⁸ ICC-01/05-01/08-1017, paragraph 58.

¹⁹⁹ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx36; ICC-01/05-01/08-1980-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 594 to 595.

The applicant claims that on 6 March 2003, during the course of one of his trips between Bangui and [REDACTED] DRC, where he had bought merchandise at the market, the boat he was travelling in was intercepted by the Banyamulengués on the river, in the area of [REDACTED]. He states that Jean-Pierre Bemba's men pillaged his merchandise and money. He lists and values his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.²⁰⁰

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 the 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.²⁰¹ Given that the applicant clearly states that the alleged criminal acts started 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 [REDACTED] on 6 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]²⁰²

Claim to victim status

²⁰⁰ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx36, pages 4 to 5.

²⁰¹ ICC-01/05-01/08-1017, paragraph 58.

²⁰² ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx37; ICC-01/05-01/08-1980-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 596 to 597.

The applicant claims that on 6 March 2003, on his way back to Bangui from [REDACTED] DRC, where he had bought merchandise at the market, the boat he was travelling in was intercepted by the Banyamulengués on the river, in the area of [REDACTED]. He states that Jean-Pierre Bemba's men pillaged his merchandise and money. He lists and values his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.²⁰³

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 the 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.²⁰⁴ Given that the applicant clearly states that the alleged criminal acts started 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 [REDACTED] on 6 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]²⁰⁵

Claim to victim status

²⁰³ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx37, pages 4 to 5.

²⁰⁴ ICC-01/05-01/08-1017, paragraph 58.

²⁰⁵ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx38; ICC-01/05-01/08-1980-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 598 to 599.

The applicant claims that on 6 March 2003, during the course of one of his trips between Bangui and [REDACTED] DRC, where he had bought merchandise at the market, the boat he was travelling in was intercepted by the Banyamulengués on the river, in the area of [REDACTED]. He states that Jean-Pierre Bemba's men pillaged his merchandise and money. He lists and values his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.²⁰⁶

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 the 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.²⁰⁷ Given that the applicant clearly states that the alleged criminal acts started 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 [REDACTED] on 6 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]²⁰⁸

Claim to victim status

²⁰⁶ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx38, pages 4 to 5.

²⁰⁷ ICC-01/05-01/08-1017, paragraph 58.

²⁰⁸ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx39; ICC-01/05-01/08-1980-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 600 to 601.

The applicant claims that on 6 March 2003, on his way back to Bangui from [REDACTED] DRC, where he had bought merchandise at the market, the boat he was travelling in was intercepted by the Banyamulengués on the river, in the area of [REDACTED]. He states that Jean-Pierre Bemba's men pillaged his merchandise and money. He lists and values his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.²⁰⁹

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 the 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.²¹⁰ Given that the applicant clearly states that the alleged criminal acts started 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 [REDACTED] on 6 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]²¹¹

Claim to victim status

²⁰⁹ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx39, pages 4 to 5.

²¹⁰ ICC-01/05-01/08-1017, paragraph 58.

²¹¹ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx40; ICC-01/05-01/08-1980-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 602 to 603.

The applicant claims that on 6 March 2003, during the course of one of her trips between Bangui and [REDACTED] DRC, where she had bought merchandise at the market, the boat she was travelling in was intercepted by the Banyamulengués on the river, in the area of [REDACTED]. She states that Jean-Pierre Bemba's men pillaged her merchandise and money. She lists and values her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.²¹²

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 the 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.²¹³ Given that the applicant clearly states that the alleged criminal acts started 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 [REDACTED] on 6 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]²¹⁴

Claim to victim status

²¹² ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx40, pages 4 to 5.

²¹³ ICC-01/05-01/08-1017, paragraph 58.

²¹⁴ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx41; ICC-01/05-01/08-1980-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 604 to 605.

The applicant claims that on 6 March 2003, on her way back to Bangui from [REDACTED] DRC, where she had bought merchandise at the market, the boat she was travelling in was intercepted by the Banyamulengués on the river, in the area of [REDACTED]. She states that Jean-Pierre Bemba's men pillaged her merchandise and money. She lists and values her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.²¹⁵

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 the 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.²¹⁶ Given that the applicant clearly states that the alleged criminal acts started 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 [REDACTED] on 6 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]²¹⁷

Claim to victim status

²¹⁵ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx41, pages 4 to 5.

²¹⁶ ICC-01/05-01/08-1017, paragraph 58.

²¹⁷ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx42; ICC-01/05-01/08-1980-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 606 to 607.

The applicant claims that on 6 March 2003, on his way back to Bangui from [REDACTED] DRC, where he had bought merchandise at the market, the boat he was travelling in was intercepted by the Banyamulengués on the river, in the area of [REDACTED]. He states that Jean-Pierre Bemba's men pillaged his merchandise and money. He lists and values his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.²¹⁸

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 the 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.²¹⁹ Given that the applicant clearly states that the alleged criminal acts started 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 [REDACTED] on 6 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]²²⁰

Claim to victim status

²¹⁸ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx42, pages 4 to 5.

²¹⁹ ICC-01/05-01/08-1017, paragraph 58.

²²⁰ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx43; ICC-01/05-01/08-1980-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 608 to 609.

The applicant claims that on 6 March 2003, during the course of one of her trips between Bangui and [REDACTED] DRC, where she had bought merchandise at the market, the boat she was travelling in was intercepted by the Banyamulengués on the river, in the area of [REDACTED]. She states that Jean-Pierre Bemba's men pillaged her merchandise and money. She lists and values her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.²²¹

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 the 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.²²² Given that the applicant clearly states that the alleged criminal acts started 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 [REDACTED] on 6 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]²²³

Claim to victim status

²²¹ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx43, pages 4 to 5.

²²² ICC-01/05-01/08-1017, paragraph 58.

²²³ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx45; ICC-01/05-01/08-1980-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 610 to 611.

The applicant claims that on 6 March 2003, during the course of one of her voyages from Bangui to [REDACTED] DRC, where she had bought merchandise at the market, the boat she was travelling in was intercepted by the Banyamulengués on the river, in the area of [REDACTED]. She states that Jean-Pierre Bemba's men pillaged her merchandise and the money she had earned. She lists and values her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.²²⁴

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 the 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.²²⁵ Given that the applicant clearly states that the alleged criminal acts started 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 [REDACTED] on 6 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]²²⁶

Claim to victim status

²²⁴ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx45, pages 4 to 5.

²²⁵ ICC-01/05-01/08-1017, paragraph 58.

²²⁶ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx46; ICC-01/05-01/08-1980-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 612 to 613.

The applicant claims that on 6 March 2003, on his way back to Bangui from [REDACTED] DRC, where he had bought merchandise at the market, the boat he was travelling in was intercepted by the Banyamulengués on the river, in the area of [REDACTED]. He states that Jean-Pierre Bemba's men pillaged his merchandise and the money he had earned. He lists and values his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.²²⁷

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 the 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.²²⁸ Given that the applicant clearly states that the alleged criminal acts started 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 [REDACTED] on 6 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]²²⁹

Claim to victim status

²²⁷ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx46, pages 4 to 5.

²²⁸ ICC-01/05-01/08-1017, paragraph 58.

²²⁹ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx47; ICC-01/05-01/08-1980-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 614 to 615.

The applicant claims that on 6 March 2003, on his way back to Bangui from [REDACTED] DRC, where he had bought merchandise at the market, the boat he was travelling in was intercepted by the Banyamulengués on the river, in the area of [REDACTED]. He states that Jean-Pierre Bemba's men pillaged his merchandise and the money he had earned. He lists and values his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.²³⁰

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 the 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.²³¹ Given that the applicant clearly states that the alleged criminal acts started 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 [REDACTED] on 6 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]²³²

Claim to victim status

²³⁰ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx47, pages 4 to 5.

²³¹ ICC-01/05-01/08-1017, paragraph 58.

²³² ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx48; ICC-01/05-01/08-1980-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 616 to 617.

The applicant claims that on 6 March 2003, on his way back to Bangui from [REDACTED] DRC, where he had bought merchandise at the market, the boat he was travelling in was intercepted by the Banyamulengués on the river, in the area of [REDACTED]. He states that Jean-Pierre Bemba's men pillaged his merchandise and the money he had earned. He lists and values his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.²³³

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 the 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.²³⁴ Given that the applicant clearly states that the alleged criminal acts started 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 [REDACTED] on 6 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]²³⁵

Claim to victim status

²³³ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx48, pages 4 to 5.

²³⁴ ICC-01/05-01/08-1017, paragraph 58.

²³⁵ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx49; ICC-01/05-01/08-1980-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 618 to 619.

The applicant claims that on 6 March 2003, on his way back to Bangui from [REDACTED] DRC, where he had bought merchandise at the market, the boat he was travelling in was intercepted by the Banyamulengués on the river, in the area of [REDACTED]. He states that Jean-Pierre Bemba's men pillaged his merchandise and the money he had earned. He lists and values his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.²³⁶

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 the 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.²³⁷ Given that the applicant clearly states that the alleged criminal acts started 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 [REDACTED] on 6 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]²³⁸

Claim to victim status

²³⁶ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx49, pages 4 to 5.

²³⁷ ICC-01/05-01/08-1017, paragraph 58.

²³⁸ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx50; ICC-01/05-01/08-1980-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 620 to 621.

The applicant claims that on 6 March 2003, on his way back to Bangui from [REDACTED] DRC, where he had bought merchandise at the market, the boat he was travelling in was intercepted by the Banyamulengués on the river, in the area of [REDACTED]. He states that Jean-Pierre Bemba's men pillaged his merchandise and the money he had earned. He lists and values his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.²³⁹

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 the 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.²⁴⁰ Given that the applicant clearly states that the alleged criminal acts started 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 [REDACTED] on 6 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]²⁴¹

Claim to victim status

²³⁹ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx50, pages 4 to 5.

²⁴⁰ ICC-01/05-01/08-1017, paragraph 58.

²⁴¹ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx51; ICC-01/05-01/08-1980-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 622 to 623.

The applicant claims that on 6 March 2003, during the course of one of his trips from Bangui to ██████ DRC, where he had bought merchandise at the market, the boat he was travelling in was intercepted by the Banyamulengués on the river, in the area of ██████. He states that Jean-Pierre Bemba's men pillaged his merchandise and the money he had earned. He lists and values his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.²⁴²

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 the 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.²⁴³ Given that the applicant clearly states that the alleged criminal acts started 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 ██████ on 6 March 2003.

Applicant ██████²⁴⁴

Claim to victim status

²⁴² ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx51, pages 4 to 5.

²⁴³ ICC-01/05-01/08-1017, paragraph 58.

²⁴⁴ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx52; ICC-01/05-01/08-1980-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 624 to 625.

The applicant claims that on 6 March 2003, during the course of one of her trips from Bangui to [REDACTED] DRC, where she had bought merchandise at the market, the boat she was travelling in was intercepted by the Banyamulengués on the river, in the area of [REDACTED]. She states that Jean-Pierre Bemba's men pillaged her merchandise and the money she had earned. She lists and values her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.²⁴⁵

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 the 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.²⁴⁶ Given that the applicant clearly states that the alleged criminal acts started 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 [REDACTED] on 6 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]²⁴⁷

Claim to victim status

²⁴⁵ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx52, pages 4 to 5.

²⁴⁶ ICC-01/05-01/08-1017, paragraph 58.

²⁴⁷ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx53; ICC-01/05-01/08-1980-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 626 to 627.

The applicant claims that on 6 March 2003, on her way back to Bangui from [REDACTED] DRC, where she had bought merchandise at the market, the boat she was travelling in was intercepted by the Banyamulengués on the river, in the area of [REDACTED]. She states that Jean-Pierre Bemba's men pillaged her merchandise and the money she had earned. She lists and values her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.²⁴⁸

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 the 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.²⁴⁹ Given that the applicant clearly states that the alleged criminal acts started 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 [REDACTED] on 6 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]²⁵⁰

Claim to victim status

²⁴⁸ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx53, pages 4 to 5.

²⁴⁹ ICC-01/05-01/08-1017, paragraph 58.

²⁵⁰ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx54; ICC-01/05-01/08-1980-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 628 to 629.

The applicant claims that on 6 March 2003, during the course of one of his trips from Bangui to [REDACTED] DRC, where he had bought merchandise at the market, the boat he was travelling in was intercepted by the Banyamulengués on the river, in the area of [REDACTED]. He states that Jean-Pierre Bemba's men pillaged his merchandise and the money he had earned. He lists and values his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.²⁵¹

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 the 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.²⁵² Given that the applicant clearly states that the alleged criminal acts started 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 [REDACTED] on 6 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]²⁵³

Claim to victim status

²⁵¹ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx54, pages 4 to 5.

²⁵² ICC-01/05-01/08-1017, paragraph 58.

²⁵³ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx55; ICC-01/05-01/08-1980-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 630 to 631.

The applicant claims that on 6 March 2003, during the course of one of his trips between Bangui and ██████, DRC, where he had bought merchandise at the market, the boat he was travelling in was intercepted by the Banyamulengués on the river, in the area of ██████. He states that Jean-Pierre Bemba's men pillaged his merchandise and the money. He lists and values his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.²⁵⁴

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 the 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.²⁵⁵ Given that the applicant clearly states that the alleged criminal acts started 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 ██████ on 6 March 2003.

Applicant ██████²⁵⁶

Claim to victim status

²⁵⁴ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx55, pages 4 to 5.

²⁵⁵ ICC-01/05-01/08-1017, paragraph 58.

²⁵⁶ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx56; ICC-01/05-01/08-1980-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 632 to 633.

The applicant claims that on 6 March 2003, during the course of one of his trips between Bangui and [REDACTED] DRC, where he had bought merchandise, the boat he was travelling in was intercepted by the Banyamulengués on the river, in the area of [REDACTED]. He states that Jean-Pierre Bemba's men pillaged his merchandise and money. He lists and values his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.²⁵⁷

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 the 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.²⁵⁸ Given that the applicant clearly states that the alleged criminal acts started 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 [REDACTED] on 6 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]²⁵⁹

Claim to victim status

²⁵⁷ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx56, pages 4 to 5.

²⁵⁸ ICC-01/05-01/08-1017, paragraph 58.

²⁵⁹ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx57; ICC-01/05-01/08-1980-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 634 to 635.

The applicant claims that on 6 March 2003, during the course of one of his trips between Bangui and [REDACTED] DRC, where he had bought merchandise at the market, the boat he was travelling in was intercepted by the Banyamulengués on the river, in the area of [REDACTED]. He states that Jean-Pierre Bemba's men pillaged his merchandise and money. He lists and values his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.²⁶⁰

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 the 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.²⁶¹ Given that the applicant clearly states that the alleged criminal acts started 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 [REDACTED] on 6 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]²⁶²

Claim to victim status

²⁶⁰ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx57, pages 4 to 5.

²⁶¹ ICC-01/05-01/08-1017, paragraph 58.

²⁶² ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx58; ICC-01/05-01/08-1980-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 636 to 637.

The applicant claims that on 6 March 2003, during the course of one of his trips between Bangui and [REDACTED] DRC, where he had bought merchandise at the market, the boat he was travelling in was intercepted by the Banyamulengués on the river, in the area of [REDACTED]. He states that Jean-Pierre Bemba's men threw his balls of rattan into the water and pillaged his money. He lists and values his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.²⁶³

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 the 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.²⁶⁴ Given that the applicant clearly states that the alleged criminal acts started 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 [REDACTED] on 6 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]²⁶⁵

Claim to victim status

²⁶³ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx58, pages 4 to 5.

²⁶⁴ ICC-01/05-01/08-1017, paragraph 58.

²⁶⁵ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx59; ICC-01/05-01/08-1980-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 638 to 639.

The applicant claims that on 6 March 2003, on her way back to Bangui from [REDACTED] DRC, where she had bought merchandise at the market, the boat she was travelling in was intercepted by the Banyamulengués on the river, in the area of [REDACTED]. She states that Jean-Pierre Bemba's men pillaged her merchandise and money. She lists and values her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.²⁶⁶

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 the 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.²⁶⁷ Given that the applicant clearly states that the alleged criminal acts started 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 [REDACTED] on 6 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]²⁶⁸

Claim to victim status

²⁶⁶ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx59, pages 4 to 5.

²⁶⁷ ICC-01/05-01/08-1017, paragraph 58.

²⁶⁸ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx60; ICC-01/05-01/08-1980-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 640 to 641.

The applicant claims that on 6 March 2003, during the course of one of her trips between Bangui and [REDACTED] DRC, where she had bought merchandise at the market, the boat she was travelling in was intercepted by the Banyamulengués on the river, in the area of [REDACTED]. She states that Jean-Pierre Bemba's men pillaged her merchandise and money. She lists and values her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.²⁶⁹

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 the 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.²⁷⁰ Given that the applicant clearly states that the alleged criminal acts started 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 [REDACTED] on 6 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]²⁷¹

Claim to victim status

²⁶⁹ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx60, pages 4 to 5.

²⁷⁰ ICC-01/05-01/08-1017, paragraph 58.

²⁷¹ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx79; ICC-01/05-01/08-1980-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 642 to 643.

The applicant claims that on 5 March 2003, the Banyamulengués, who controlled [REDACTED] pillaged his merchandise and luggage when he docked in the port of [REDACTED]. He lists his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered psychological and material harm.²⁷²

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 the 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.²⁷³ Given that the applicant clearly states that the alleged criminal acts started in the port 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 port of [REDACTED] on 5 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]²⁷⁴

Claim to victim status

The applicant claims that on 5 March 2003, on her way back from [REDACTED] DRC, where she had bought merchandise, to Bangui, the boat she was travelling in

²⁷² ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx79, pages 4 to 5.

²⁷³ ICC-01/05-01/08-1017, paragraph 58.

²⁷⁴ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx80; ICC-01/05-01/08-1980-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 644 to 645.

was intercepted by Mr Bemba's Banyamulengués in [REDACTED]. The applicant states that they pillaged her merchandise, luggage, money and other belongings. She lists her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.²⁷⁵

Analysis and conclusions

The Chamber notes a discrepancy of two years between the date of birth as appearing in the application form and on the birth certificate attached thereto. However, given that the remainder of the information provided in the birth certificate is consistent with the data entered in the application form, the Chamber is of the view that this might be the result of inadvertent error in filling in the form and is therefore satisfied 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 the 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.²⁷⁶ Given that the applicant clearly states that the alleged criminal acts started 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 [REDACTED] on 5 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]²⁷⁷

²⁷⁵ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx80, pages 4 to 5.

²⁷⁶ ICC-01/05-01/08-1017, paragraph 58.

²⁷⁷ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx82; ICC-01/05-01/08-1980-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 646 to 647.

Claim to victim status

The applicant claims that on 5 March 2003, on her way back from [REDACTED] DRC, to Bangui, the boat she was travelling in was intercepted by Mr Bemba's Banyamulengués in the port of [REDACTED]. She states that they pillaged her merchandise, luggage, money and other belongings. She lists her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.²⁷⁸

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 the 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.²⁷⁹ Given that the applicant clearly states that the alleged criminal acts started in the port 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 port of [REDACTED] on 5 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]²⁸⁰

²⁷⁸ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx82, pages 4 to 5.

²⁷⁹ ICC-01/05-01/08-1017, paragraph 58.

²⁸⁰ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx86; ICC-01/05-01/08-1980-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 648 to 649.

Claim to victim status

The applicant claims that on 5 Mars 2003, on her way back from [REDACTED] Congo Brazzaville, where she had bought merchandise, to Bangui, she was intercepted in [REDACTED] by the Banyamulengués. She states that they pillaged her merchandise, luggage and money. She lists and values her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.²⁸¹

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 the 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.²⁸² Given that the applicant clearly states that the alleged criminal acts started 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 [REDACTED] on 5 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]²⁸³

Claim to victim status

²⁸¹ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx86, pages 4 to 5.

²⁸² ICC-01/05-01/08-1017, paragraph 58.

²⁸³ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx93; ICC-01/05-01/08-1980-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 650 to 651.

The applicant claims that on 5 March 2003, the boat he was travelling in from [REDACTED] Congo, to Bangui was intercepted by the Banyamulengués in the port of [REDACTED]. He states that they pillaged his boat, merchandise and money. He lists his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.²⁸⁴

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 the 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.²⁸⁵ Given that the applicant clearly states that the alleged criminal acts started in the port 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 port of [REDACTED] on 5 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]²⁸⁶

Claim to victim status

²⁸⁴ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx93, pages 4 to 5.

²⁸⁵ ICC-01/05-01/08-1017, paragraph 58.

²⁸⁶ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx94; ICC-01/05-01/08-1980-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 652 to 653.

The applicant claims that on 5 March 2003, when the Banyamulengués besieged [REDACTED] firing their weapons, he wanted to flee from his house, located in [REDACTED]. He states that he was intercepted by a soldier who held him at gunpoint and asked him to open the door of his house. He adds that four Banyamulengués entered the house and pillaged his belongings and those of his wife and daughter and that they savagely beat him. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered physical and material harm.²⁸⁷

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, to the extent of his personal belongings, by the Banyamulengués of Jean-Pierre Bemba in [REDACTED] on 5 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]²⁸⁸

Claim to victim status

The applicant claims that on 5 March 2003, on his way back from [REDACTED] Congo, to Bangui, where he had bought merchandise, the boat he was travelling in was intercepted by the Banyamulengués in [REDACTED]. He states that they pillaged

²⁸⁷ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx94, pages 4 to 5.

²⁸⁸ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx98; ICC-01/05-01/08-1980-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 654 to 655.

his merchandise, luggage and money. He lists his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.²⁸⁹

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 the 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.²⁹⁰ Given that the applicant clearly states that the alleged criminal acts started 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 [REDACTED] on 5 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]²⁹¹

Claim to victim status

The applicant claims that on 5 Mars 2003 on his way back from [REDACTED] Congo, to Bangui, where he had bought merchandise, the boat he was travelling in was intercepted by the Banyamulengués in [REDACTED] He states that they pillaged

²⁸⁹ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx98, pages 4 to 5.

²⁹⁰ ICC-01/05-01/08-1017, paragraph 58.

²⁹¹ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx99; ICC-01/05-01/08-1980-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 656 to 657.

his belongings. He lists his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.²⁹²

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 the 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.²⁹³ Given that the applicant clearly states that the alleged criminal acts started 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 [REDACTED] on 5 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]²⁹⁴

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 5 March 2003, on her way to Bangui, the rental boat she was travelling in was intercepted by the Banyamulengués in the port of [REDACTED]. She states that they pillaged her merchandise and her belongings.

²⁹² ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx99, pages 4 to 5.

²⁹³ ICC-01/05-01/08-1017, paragraph 58.

²⁹⁴ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx102; ICC-01/05-01/08-1980-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 658 to 659.

The applicant lists her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.²⁹⁵

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 the 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.²⁹⁶ Given that the applicant clearly states that the alleged criminal acts started in the port of ██████████ 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 ██████████ on 5 March 2003.

Applicant ██████████²⁹⁷

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 7 March 2003, when the Banyamulengués invaded and occupied ██████████, he fled together with his family and took refuge in the forest, where they faced difficult living conditions. The applicant states that upon their return, they found that the rebels had pillaged all his belongings and money. The

²⁹⁵ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx102, pages 4 to 5.

²⁹⁶ ICC-01/05-01/08-1017, paragraph 58.

²⁹⁷ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx107; ICC-01/05-01/08-1980-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 660 to 661.

applicant lists his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.²⁹⁸

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] [REDACTED] on an unspecified date as of 7 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]²⁹⁹

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 7 March 2003, when the Banyamulengués invaded and occupied [REDACTED], she fled together with her family and took refuge in the forest, where they faced difficult living conditions. She states that upon their return, they found that the rebels had pillaged all her belongings and money. She lists her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.³⁰⁰

Analysis and conclusions

²⁹⁸ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx107, pages 4 to 5 and 8.

²⁹⁹ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx108; ICC-01/05-01/08-1980-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 662 to 663.

³⁰⁰ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx108, pages 4 to 5 and 8.

The Chamber notes a discrepancy of five years between the date of birth as appearing in the application form and on the *déclaration de naissance* attached thereto. However, given that the remainder of the information provided in the *déclaration de naissance* is consistent with the data entered in the application form, the Chamber is of the view that this might be the result of inadvertent error in filling in the form and is therefore satisfied that the documents provided sufficiently 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] [REDACTED] on an unspecified date as of 7 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]³⁰¹

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 5 March 2003, when Jean-Pierre Bemba's Banyamulengués occupied [REDACTED] he fled from his house, located in the [REDACTED] area, together with his family and took refuge in the bush. He states that upon his return, he found that his belongings had been pillaged by the rebels. He lists his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.³⁰²

Analysis and conclusions

³⁰¹ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx150; ICC-01/05-01/08-1980-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 664 to 665.

³⁰² ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx150, 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]³⁰³

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 5 March 2003, when Jean-Pierre Bemba's Banyamulengués occupied [REDACTED] she fled from her house, located in the [REDACTED] area, together with her family and took refuge in the bush. She states that upon her return, she found that her belongings and money had been pillaged by the rebels. She lists her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.³⁰⁴

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

³⁰³ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx151; ICC-01/05-01/08-1980-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 666 to 667.

³⁰⁴ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx151, 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]³⁰⁵

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 5 March 2003, when Jean-Pierre Bemba's Banyamulengués occupied [REDACTED], he fled from his house, located in the [REDACTED] area, together with his family and took refuge in the bush. He states that upon his return, he found that his belongings and money had been pillaged by the rebels. He lists his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.³⁰⁶

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.

³⁰⁵ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx152; ICC-01/05-01/08-1980-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 668 to 669.

³⁰⁶ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx152, pages 4 to 5.

Applicant [REDACTED]³⁰⁷

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 5 March 2003, when Jean-Pierre Bemba's Banyamulengués occupied [REDACTED], he fled from his house, located in the [REDACTED] area, together with his family and took refuge in the bush. He states that upon his return, he found that his belongings and money had been pillaged by the rebels. He lists his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.³⁰⁸

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]³⁰⁹

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 5 March 2003, when Jean-Pierre Bemba's Banyamulengués occupied [REDACTED] she fled from her house, located in the

³⁰⁷ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx153; ICC-01/05-01/08-1980-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 670 to 671.

³⁰⁸ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx153, pages 4 to 5.

³⁰⁹ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx154; ICC-01/05-01/08-1980-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 672 to 673.

██████████ area, together with her family and took refuge in the bush. She states that upon her return, she found that her house had been broken into and her belongings and money had been pillaged by the rebels. She lists her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.³¹⁰

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 ██████████ area of ██████████ on an unspecified date as of 5 March 2003.

Applicant ██████████³¹¹

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 5 March 2003, when Jean-Pierre Bemba's Banyamulengués occupied ██████████, he was awoken by the sound of people fleeing from the ██████████ area. He states that he fled from his house together with his family and took refuge in the bush. He states that upon his return, he found that his belongings and money had been pillaged by the rebels. He lists his

³¹⁰ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx154, pages 4 to 5.

³¹¹ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx155; ICC-01/05-01/08-1980-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 674 to 675.

loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.³¹²

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]³¹³

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 5 March 2003, when Jean-Pierre Bemba's rebels invaded and occupied [REDACTED], he fled together with his family to the bush, where they faced difficult living conditions. He states that upon his return, he found that his house, located in the [REDACTED] area, had been broken into and all his belongings had been pillaged. He lists his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.³¹⁴

Analysis and conclusions

³¹² ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx155, pages 4 to 5.

³¹³ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx156; ICC-01/05-01/08-1980-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 676 to 677.

³¹⁴ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx156, 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]³¹⁵

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 5 March 2003, when Jean-Pierre Bemba's rebels invaded and occupied [REDACTED] he fled together with his family to the forest, where they faced difficult living conditions. He states that upon his return, he found that his house, located in the [REDACTED] area, had been broken into and all his belongings had been pillaged. The applicant lists his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.³¹⁶

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

³¹⁵ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx157; ICC-01/05-01/08-1980-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 678 to 679.

³¹⁶ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx157, pages 4 to 5.

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]³¹⁷

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 5 March 2003, when Jean-Pierre Bemba's rebels invaded and occupied [REDACTED], he fled together with his family to the bush, where they faced difficult living conditions. He states that upon his return, he found that his house, located in the [REDACTED] area, had been pillaged. The applicant lists his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.³¹⁸

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.

³¹⁷ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx158; ICC-01/05-01/08-1980-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 680 to 681.

³¹⁸ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx158, pages 4 to 5.

Applicant [REDACTED]³¹⁹

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 5 March 2003, when Jean-Pierre Bemba's rebels invaded and occupied [REDACTED], she fled together with her family to the forest, where they faced difficult living conditions. She states that upon her return, she found that her house, located in the [REDACTED] area, had been pillaged. She lists her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.³²⁰

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]³²¹

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 5 March 2003, when Jean-Pierre Bemba's rebels invaded and occupied [REDACTED], she fled together with her family to the bush,

³¹⁹ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx159; ICC-01/05-01/08-1980-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 682 to 683.

³²⁰ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx159, pages 4 to 5.

³²¹ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx160; ICC-01/05-01/08-1980-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 684 to 685.

where they faced difficult living conditions. She states that upon her return, she found that her house, located in the [REDACTED] area, had been pillaged. She lists her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.³²²

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]³²³

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 5 March 2003, when Jean-Pierre Bemba's rebels invaded and occupied [REDACTED], he fled together with his family to the forest, where they faced difficult living conditions. He states that upon his return, he found that his house, located in the [REDACTED] area, had been pillaged. The applicant lists his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.³²⁴

³²² ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx160, pages 4 to 5.

³²³ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx161; ICC-01/05-01/08-1980-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 686 to 687.

³²⁴ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-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 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]³²⁵

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 5 March 2003, when Jean-Pierre Bemba's rebels invaded and occupied [REDACTED] she fled together with her children to the bush, where they faced difficult living conditions. She states that upon her return, she found that her house, located in the [REDACTED] area, had been pillaged. She lists her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.³²⁶

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

³²⁵ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx162; ICC-01/05-01/08-1980-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 688 to 689.

³²⁶ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx162, 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.

Applicant [REDACTED]³²⁷

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 5 March 2003, when Jean-Pierre Bemba's rebels invaded and occupied [REDACTED], she fled together with her children to the bush, where they faced difficult living conditions. She states that upon her return, she found that her house, located in the [REDACTED] area, had been pillaged. She lists her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.³²⁸

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.

³²⁷ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx163; ICC-01/05-01/08-1980-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 690 to 691.

³²⁸ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx163, pages 4 to 5.

Applicant ██████████³²⁹

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 5 March 2003, when Jean-Pierre Bemba's rebels invaded and occupied ██████████ he fled together with his family to the bush, where they faced difficult living conditions. He states that upon his return, he found that his house, located in the ██████████ area, had been pillaged. The applicant lists his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.³³⁰

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 ██████████ area of ██████████ on an unspecified date as of 5 March 2003.

Applicant ██████████³³¹

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 5 March 2003, when Jean-Pierre Bemba's rebels invaded and occupied ██████████ she fled to the bush. She states that upon

³²⁹ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx164; ICC-01/05-01/08-1980-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 692 to 693.

³³⁰ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx164, pages 4 to 5.

³³¹ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx165; ICC-01/05-01/08-1980-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 694 to 695.

her return, she found that her house, located in the [REDACTED] area, had been broken into and all her belongings had been pillaged. She lists and values her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.³³²

Analysis and conclusions

The Chamber notes a discrepancy of nine years between the date of birth as appearing in the application form and on the electoral card attached thereto. However, given that the remainder of the information provided in the electoral card is consistent with the data entered in the application form, the Chamber is of the view that this might be the result of inadvertent error in filling in the form and is therefore satisfied that the documents provided sufficiently 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]³³³

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 5 March 2003, when Jean-Pierre Bemba's rebels invaded and occupied [REDACTED] he fled together with his family to the bush,

³³² ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx165, pages 4 to 5.

³³³ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx166; ICC-01/05-01/08-1980-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 696 to 697.

where they faced difficult living conditions. He states that upon his return, he found that his house, located in the [REDACTED] area, had been pillaged. The applicant lists his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.³³⁴

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]³³⁵

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 5 March 2003, when Jean-Pierre Bemba's rebels invaded [REDACTED], he fled together with his family from the [REDACTED] area and took refuge in the forest, where they stayed for three weeks facing difficult living conditions. He states that upon his return, he found that all his belongings had been pillaged. He lists his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.³³⁶

³³⁴ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx166, pages 4 to 5.

³³⁵ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx167; ICC-01/05-01/08-1980-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 698 to 699.

³³⁶ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx167, pages 4 to 5.

Analysis and conclusions

The Chamber notes a discrepancy of four years between the date of birth as appearing in the application form and on the electoral card attached thereto. However, given that the remainder of the information provided in the electoral card is consistent with the data entered in the application form, the Chamber is of the view that this might be the result of inadvertent error in filling in the form and is therefore satisfied that the documents provided sufficiently 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]³³⁷

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 5 March 2003, when Jean-Pierre Bemba's Banyamulengués invaded and occupied [REDACTED], she fled from the [REDACTED] area to [REDACTED] in Congo Brazzaville, where she stayed for one month and a half, facing difficult living conditions. She states that upon her return, she found that all her belongings had been pillaged by the rebels. She lists her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.³³⁸

³³⁷ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx168; ICC-01/05-01/08-1980-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 700 to 701.

³³⁸ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx168, 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]³³⁹

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 5 March 2003, when Jean-Pierre Bemba's rebels invaded [REDACTED], he fled together with his family from the [REDACTED] area and took refuge in the forest, where they stayed for one month. He states that upon his return, he found that all his belongings and money had been pillaged by the rebels. He lists his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.³⁴⁰

Analysis and conclusions

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

³³⁹ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx169; ICC-01/05-01/08-1980-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 702 to 703.

³⁴⁰ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx169, 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]³⁴¹

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 5 March 2003, when Jean-Pierre Bemba's rebels invaded [REDACTED], he fled together with his family and took refuge in the forest, where they stayed for one month. He states that upon his return, he found that all his belongings and money had been pillaged. He lists his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.³⁴²

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], [REDACTED] on an unspecified date as of 5 March 2003.

³⁴¹ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx170; ICC-01/05-01/08-1980-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 704 to 705.

³⁴² ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx170, pages 4 to 5.

Applicant [REDACTED]³⁴³

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 5 March 2003, on her way back to Bangui from [REDACTED] DRC, where she had bought merchandise at the market, the boat she was travelling in was intercepted by the Banyamulengués on the river, in the area of [REDACTED]. She alleges that Jean-Pierre Bemba's men pillaged her merchandise and she lists her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.³⁴⁴

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 the 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.³⁴⁵ Given that the applicant clearly states that the alleged criminal acts started 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 [REDACTED] on 5 March 2003.

³⁴³ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx219; ICC-01/05-01/08-1980-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 508 to 509.

³⁴⁴ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx219, pages 4 to 5.

³⁴⁵ ICC-01/05-01/08-1017, paragraph 58.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁶

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 5 March 2003, on his way back to Bangui from [REDACTED] DRC, where he had bought merchandise at the market, the boat he was travelling in was intercepted by the Banyamulengués on the river, in the area of [REDACTED]. He alleges that Jean-Pierre Bemba's men pillaged his merchandise and money. He lists his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.³⁴⁷

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 the 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.³⁴⁸ Given that the applicant clearly states that the alleged criminal acts started 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 [REDACTED] on 5 March 2003.

³⁴⁶ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx224; ICC-01/05-01/08-1980-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 510 to 511.

³⁴⁷ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx224, pages 4 to 5.

³⁴⁸ ICC-01/05-01/08-1017, paragraph 58.

Applicant [REDACTED]³⁴⁹

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 5 March 2003, on her way back to Bangui from [REDACTED] DRC, where she had bought merchandise at the market, the boat she was travelling in was intercepted by the Banyamulengués on the river, in the area of [REDACTED]. She alleges that Jean-Pierre Bemba's men pillaged her merchandise and she lists her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.³⁵⁰

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 the 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.³⁵¹ Given that the applicant clearly states that the alleged criminal acts started 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 [REDACTED] on 5 March 2003.

³⁴⁹ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx231; ICC-01/05-01/08-1980-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 512 to 513.

³⁵⁰ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx231, pages 4 to 5.

³⁵¹ ICC-01/05-01/08-1017, paragraph 58.

Applicant [REDACTED]³⁵²

Claim to victim status

The applicant is a non-governmental organisation which has as its mission promoting information, education and awareness of public health against malaria and tuberculosis and taking in orphans, widows and destitute people.

The application is introduced by [REDACTED].

It is stated that on 5 March 2003, during the military occupation of [REDACTED] by the Banyamulengués, 21 units of the organisation were systematically pillaged. The loss is listed and valued and it is stated that the pillaged goods were dedicated to the development of local communities. As a result of the alleged events, it is claimed that the applicant organisation has suffered material harm.³⁵³

Analysis and conclusions

The Chamber considers that the documents provided demonstrate the identity of the person acting on behalf of the organization as well as his *locus standi* to act on its behalf.

Having examined the application as a whole, the Chamber is satisfied that the organization and its belongings fall under the scope of Rule 85(b) of the Rules and that sufficient evidence has been provided to establish *prima facie* that it is a victim under Rule 85(b), on the basis that it suffered direct harm as a result of crimes confirmed against the accused, namely the pillage of its property by the Banyamulengués of Jean-Pierre Bemba in [REDACTED] on 5 March 2003.

³⁵² ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx260; ICC-01/05-01/08-1980-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 514 to 515.

³⁵³ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx260, pages 9 to 11, 18 to 29.

Applicant [REDACTED]³⁵⁴

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 6 March 2003, on his way back to Bangui from [REDACTED] DRC, where he had bought merchandise at the market, the boat he was travelling in was intercepted by the Banyamulengués on the river, in the area of [REDACTED]. He alleges that Jean-Pierre Bemba's men pillaged his merchandise and money. The applicant lists and values his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.³⁵⁵

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 the 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.³⁵⁶ Given that the applicant clearly states that the alleged criminal acts started 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 [REDACTED] on 6 March 2003.

³⁵⁴ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx261; ICC-01/05-01/08-1980-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 516 to 517.

³⁵⁵ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx261, pages 4 to 5.

³⁵⁶ ICC-01/05-01/08-1017, paragraph 58.

Applicant [REDACTED]³⁵⁷

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 6 March 2003, on her way back to Bangui from [REDACTED] DRC, where she had bought merchandise at the market, the boat she was travelling in was intercepted by the Banyamulengués on the river, in the area of [REDACTED]. She alleges that Jean-Pierre Bemba's men pillaged 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.³⁵⁸

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 the 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.³⁵⁹ Given that the applicant clearly states that the alleged criminal acts started 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 [REDACTED] on 6 March 2003.

³⁵⁷ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx262; ICC-01/05-01/08-1980-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 518 to 519.

³⁵⁸ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx262, pages 4 to 5.

³⁵⁹ ICC-01/05-01/08-1017, paragraph 58.

Applicant [REDACTED]³⁶⁰

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 6 March 2003, on her way back to Bangui from [REDACTED] DRC, where she had bought merchandise at the market, the boat she was travelling in was intercepted by the Banyamulengués on the river, in the area of [REDACTED]. She alleges that Jean-Pierre Bemba's men pillaged 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.³⁶¹

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 the 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.³⁶² Given that the applicant clearly states that the alleged criminal acts started 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 [REDACTED] on 6 March 2003.

³⁶⁰ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx263; ICC-01/05-01/08-1980-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 520 to 521.

³⁶¹ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx263, pages 4 to 5.

³⁶² ICC-01/05-01/08-1017, paragraph 58.

Applicant [REDACTED]³⁶³

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 6 March 2003, during a trip between Bangui and [REDACTED] DRC, where she had bought merchandise at the market, the boat she was travelling in was intercepted by the Banyamulengués on the river, in the area of [REDACTED]. She alleges that Jean-Pierre Bemba's men pillaged 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.³⁶⁴

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 the 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.³⁶⁵ Given that the applicant clearly states that the alleged criminal acts started 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 [REDACTED] on 6 March 2003.

³⁶³ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx264; ICC-01/05-01/08-1980-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 522 to 523.

³⁶⁴ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx264, pages 4 to 5.

³⁶⁵ ICC-01/05-01/08-1017, paragraph 58.

Applicant [REDACTED]³⁶⁶

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 5 March 2003, he was on a small island, located just before [REDACTED], with nine other workers when Jean-Pierre Bemba's men took them hostage and pillaged his belongings. The applicant lists and values his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.³⁶⁷

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 the 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.³⁶⁸ Given that the applicant states that the alleged criminal acts started on a small island located just before [REDACTED] and that there are no other indications according to which the Chamber could infer that the alleged events occurred in CAR territory, the applications of participation in the proceedings is rejected.

Applicant [REDACTED]³⁶⁹

³⁶⁶ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx265; ICC-01/05-01/08-1980-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 524 to 525.

³⁶⁷ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx265, pages 4 to 5.

³⁶⁸ ICC-01/05-01/08-1017, paragraph 58.

³⁶⁹ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx266; ICC-01/05-01/08-1980-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 526 to 527.

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 6 March 2003, during a trip between Bangui and [REDACTED] DRC, where she had bought merchandise at the market, the boat she was travelling in was intercepted by the Banyamulengués on the river, in the area of [REDACTED]. She alleges that Jean-Pierre Bemba's men pillaged her merchandise. She lists and values her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.³⁷⁰

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 the 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.³⁷¹ Given that the applicant clearly states that the alleged criminal acts started 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 [REDACTED] on 6 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]³⁷²

Claim to victim status

³⁷⁰ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx266, pages 4 to 5.

³⁷¹ ICC-01/05-01/08-1017, paragraph 58.

³⁷² ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx267; ICC-01/05-01/08-1980-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 528 to 529.

The applicant states that on 6 March 2003, during the course of one of his trips between Bangui and ██████, DRC, where he had bought merchandise at the market, the boat he was travelling in was intercepted by the Banyamulengués on the river, in the area of ██████. He alleges that Jean-Pierre Bemba's men pillaged his merchandise and money. He lists and values his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.³⁷³

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 the 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.³⁷⁴ Given that the applicant clearly states that the alleged criminal acts started 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 ██████ on 6 March 2003.

Applicant ██████³⁷⁵

Claim to victim status

³⁷³ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx267, pages 4 to 5.

³⁷⁴ ICC-01/05-01/08-1017, paragraph 58.

³⁷⁵ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx307; ICC-01/05-01/08-1980-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 530 to 531.

The applicant states that on 5 March 2003, when Jean-Pierre Bemba's Banyamulengués occupied [REDACTED], he fled from his house, located in the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED], to the forest. He states that upon his return, he discovered that his belongings had been pillaged. He lists his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.³⁷⁶

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]³⁷⁷

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 5 March 2003, when Jean-Pierre Bemba's Banyamulengués occupied [REDACTED], he fled from his house, located in the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED], to the forest. He states that upon his return, he discovered that his belongings and merchandise had been pillaged. He lists his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.³⁷⁸

³⁷⁶ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx307, pages 4 to 5.

³⁷⁷ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx308; ICC-01/05-01/08-1980-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 532 to 533.

³⁷⁸ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx308, 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 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]⁷⁹

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 5 March 2003, when Jean-Pierre Bemba's Banyamulengués occupied [REDACTED] she fled from her house, located in the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED], and took refuge in [REDACTED] Congo Brazzaville. She states that upon her return one month later, she discovered that her belongings and money had been pillaged. She lists her loss. She states that a two-year-old child died of malaria. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.³⁸⁰

Analysis and conclusions

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

³⁷⁹ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx309; ICC-01/05-01/08-1980-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 534 to 535.

³⁸⁰ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx309, pages 4 to 5.

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]³⁸¹

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 5 March 2003, when Jean-Pierre Bemba's Banyamulengués occupied [REDACTED], he fled from his house, located in the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] to the forest. He states that upon his return, he discovered that his money and belongings had been pillaged by the rebels. The applicant lists his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.³⁸²

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-

³⁸¹ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx310; ICC-01/05-01/08-1980-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 536 to 537.

³⁸² ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx310, pages 4 to 5.

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

Applicant [REDACTED]³⁸³

Claim to victim status

The applicant claims that on 7 March 2003, when Jean-Pierre Bemba's Banyamulengués attacked and occupied [REDACTED], he fled to the forest. He states that upon his return, he discovered that his belongings and money had been pillaged by the rebels. He lists his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.³⁸⁴

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 7 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]³⁸⁵

Claim to victim status

³⁸³ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx311; ICC-01/05-01/08-1980-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 538 to 539.

³⁸⁴ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx311, pages 4 to 5.

³⁸⁵ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx312; ICC-01/05-01/08-1980-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 540 to 541.

The applicant claims that on 5 March 2003, when Jean-Pierre Bemba's Banyamulengués occupied [REDACTED], he fled from his house, located in the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED], to the boarder with Congo Brazzaville. He states that upon his return two weeks later, he discovered that his money and belongings had been pillaged by the rebels. He lists his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.³⁸⁶

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]³⁸⁷

Claim to victim status

The applicant claims that on 7 March 2003, when Jean-Pierre Bemba's Banyamulengués attacked and occupied [REDACTED], she fled to the forest. She states that upon her return, she discovered that her belongings, money and livestock had been pillaged by the rebels. She lists her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.³⁸⁸

³⁸⁶ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx312, pages 4 to 5.

³⁸⁷ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx313; ICC-01/05-01/08-1980-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 542 to 543.

³⁸⁸ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx313, 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 [REDACTED] on an unspecified date as of 7 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]³⁸⁹

Claim to victim status

The applicant claims that on 5 March 2003, when Jean-Pierre Bemba's Banyamulengués occupied [REDACTED] she fled from her house, located in the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED], to [REDACTED] Congo Brazzaville. She states that upon her return two weeks later, she discovered that her belongings and livestock had been pillaged and that her house had been destroyed. She lists her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.³⁹⁰

Analysis and conclusions

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

³⁸⁹ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx314; ICC-01/05-01/08-1980-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 544 to 545.

³⁹⁰ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx314, pages 4 to 5.

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]³⁹¹

Claim to victim status

The applicant claims that on 5 March 2003, when Jean-Pierre Bemba's Banyamulengués occupied [REDACTED], he fled from his house, located in the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED], to [REDACTED]. He states that upon his return, he discovered that his belongings had been pillaged and that his house had been destroyed. He lists his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.³⁹²

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-

³⁹¹ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx315; ICC-01/05-01/08-1980-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 546 to 547.

³⁹² ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx315, pages 4 to 5.

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

Applicant [REDACTED]³⁹³

Claim to victim status

The applicant claims that on 5 March 2003, when Jean-Pierre Bemba's Banyamulengués occupied [REDACTED], she fled from her house, located in the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED], to the bush. She states that upon her return, she discovered that the door of her house had been broken and that her belongings had been pillaged. She lists her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.³⁹⁴

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]³⁹⁵

³⁹³ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx316; ICC-01/05-01/08-1980-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 548 to 549.

³⁹⁴ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx316, pages 4 to 5.

³⁹⁵ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx317; ICC-01/05-01/08-1980-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 550 to 551.

Claim to victim status

The applicant claims that on 5 March 2003, when Jean-Pierre Bemba's Banyamulengués occupied [REDACTED], he fled from his house, located in the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED], to the bush. He states that upon his return, he discovered that the door of his house had been broken and that his belongings and money had been pillaged by the rebels. He lists his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.³⁹⁶

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]³⁹⁷

Claim to victim status

The applicant claims that on 5 March 2003, when Jean-Pierre Bemba's Banyamulengués occupied [REDACTED], she fled from her house, located in the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED], to the forest. She states that upon her return, she discovered that her belongings and money had been pillaged. She lists her loss.

³⁹⁶ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx317, pages 4 to 5.

³⁹⁷ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx318; ICC-01/05-01/08-1980-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 552 to 553.

As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.³⁹⁸

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]³⁹⁹

Claim to victim status

The applicant claims that on 5 March 2003, when Jean-Pierre Bemba's Banyamulengués occupied [REDACTED], she fled from her house, located in the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED], to the camp on the bank of the Oubangui River. She states that upon her return, she discovered that her belongings and money had been pillaged. She lists her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁴⁰⁰

Analysis and conclusions

³⁹⁸ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx318, pages 4 to 5.

³⁹⁹ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx319; ICC-01/05-01/08-1980-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 554 to 555.

⁴⁰⁰ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx319, 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 the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] on an unspecified date as of 5 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁴⁰¹

Claim to victim status

The applicant claims that on 5 March 2003, when Jean-Pierre Bemba's Banyamulengués occupied [REDACTED] she fled from her house, located in the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] to [REDACTED] Congo Brazzaville. She states that upon her return, she discovered that her belongings and money had been pillaged. She lists her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁴⁰²

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

⁴⁰¹ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx320; ICC-01/05-01/08-1980-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 556 to 557.

⁴⁰² ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx320, 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.

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Applicant [REDACTED]⁴⁰³

Claim to victim status

The applicant claims that on 6 March 2003, on her way back to Bangui from [REDACTED] DRC, where she had bought merchandise at the market, the boat she was travelling in was intercepted by the Banyamulengués in the area of [REDACTED]. She states that Jean-Pierre Bemba's men pillaged her merchandise and the money she had earned. She lists and values her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁴⁰⁴

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 the 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.⁴⁰⁵ Given that the applicant clearly states that the alleged criminal acts started in the area of [REDACTED] the Chamber considers that, overall, the

⁴⁰³ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx2; ICC-01/05-01/08-2019-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 572 to 573.

⁴⁰⁴ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx2, pages 4 to 5 and 10.

⁴⁰⁵ ICC-01/05-01/08-1017, paragraph 58.

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]⁴⁰⁶

Claim to victim status

The applicant claims that on 5 March 2003, when Jean-Pierre Bemba's Banyamulengués occupied [REDACTED] he fled from his house, located in the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED], and took refuge in [REDACTED] for two months. He states that upon his return, he discovered that his belongings and money had been pillaged by the rebels. He lists his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁴⁰⁷

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.

⁴⁰⁶ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx10; ICC-01/05-01/08-2019-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 574 to 575.

⁴⁰⁷ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx10, pages 4 to 5.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁴⁰⁸

Claim to victim status

The applicant claims that on 5 March 2003, when Jean-Pierre Bemba's Banyamulengués occupied [REDACTED] she fled from her house, located in the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] together with her family and took refuge in [REDACTED] Republic of the Congo, for two weeks. She states that upon her return, she discovered that her family's belongings and money had been pillaged by the rebels. She lists her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁴⁰⁹

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 to the extent of her personal 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]⁴¹⁰

Claim to victim status

⁴⁰⁸ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx11; ICC-01/05-01/08-2019-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 576 to 577.

⁴⁰⁹ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx11, pages 4 to 5.

⁴¹⁰ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx12; ICC-01/05-01/08-2019-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 578 to 579.

The applicant claims that on 5 March 2003, when Jean-Pierre Bemba's Banyamulengués occupied [REDACTED], she fled from her house, located in the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED], together with her family and took refuge in the forest for two weeks. She states that upon her return, she discovered that her family's belongings and money had been pillaged by the rebels. She lists her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁴¹¹

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, to the extent of her personal 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]⁴¹²

Claim to victim status

The applicant claims that on 5 March 2003, when Jean-Pierre Bemba's Banyamulengués occupied [REDACTED], she fled from her house, located in the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED], by canoe on the Oubangui River and took refuge in DRC for three weeks. She states that upon her return, she discovered

⁴¹¹ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx12, pages 4 to 5.

⁴¹² ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx13; ICC-01/05-01/08-2019-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 580 to 581.

that her belongings and money had been pillaged by the rebels. She lists her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁴¹³

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]⁴¹⁴

Claim to victim status

The applicant claims that on 5 March 2003, when Jean-Pierre Bemba's Banyamulengués occupied [REDACTED], he fled from his house, located in the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED], together with his family and took refuge in the forest in [REDACTED] for three weeks. He states that upon his return, he discovered that his belongings and money had been pillaged by the rebels. He lists his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁴¹⁵

⁴¹³ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx13, pages 4 to 5.

⁴¹⁴ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx14; ICC-01/05-01/08-2019-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 582 to 583.

⁴¹⁵ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx14, 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 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]⁴¹⁶

Claim to victim status

The applicant claims that on 5 March 2003, when Jean-Pierre Bemba's Banyamulengués occupied [REDACTED], she fled from her house, located in the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED], together with her family and took refuge in the forest. She states that upon her return, she discovered that her belongings and money had been pillaged by the rebels. She lists his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁴¹⁷

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

⁴¹⁶ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx74; ICC-01/05-01/08-2019-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 584 to 585.

⁴¹⁷ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx74, 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.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁴¹⁸

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 5 March 2003, when Jean-Pierre Bemba's men occupied [REDACTED], she fled from her house, together with her family and took refuge in the bush. She states that upon her return, she found that her belongings had been pillaged. She lists her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁴¹⁹

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 an unspecified date as of 5 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁴²⁰

⁴¹⁸ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx283; ICC-01/05-01/08-2019-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 586 to 587.

⁴¹⁹ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx283, pages 4 to 5 and 8.

⁴²⁰ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx284; ICC-01/05-01/08-2019-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 588 to 589.

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 5 March 2003, when Jean-Pierre Bemba's men occupied [REDACTED] she fled from her house, located in the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED], together with her family and took refuge in the forest. She states that upon her return, she found that her belongings and livestock had been pillaged. She lists her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁴²¹

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]⁴²²

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 5 March 2003, when Jean-Pierre Bemba's rebels occupied [REDACTED], she fled from her house, located in the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED], together with her family and took refuge in the bush. She states that upon her return, she found that her belongings and money had been

⁴²¹ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx284, pages 4 to 5 and 8.

⁴²² ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx285; ICC-01/05-01/08-2019-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 590 to 591.

pillaged. She lists her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁴²³

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]⁴²⁴

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 5 March 2003, when Jean-Pierre Bemba's rebels occupied [REDACTED], he fled from his house, located in the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] together with his children and took refuge in the bush. He states that upon his return, he found that his belongings and money had been pillaged. He lists his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁴²⁵

Analysis and conclusions

⁴²³ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx285, pages 4 to 5 and 8.

⁴²⁴ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx286; ICC-01/05-01/08-2019-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 592 to 593.

⁴²⁵ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx286, pages 4 to 5 and 8.

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]⁴²⁶

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 5 March 2003, when Jean-Pierre Bemba's rebels occupied [REDACTED], she fled from her house, together with her children and took refuge in the bush. She states that upon her return, she found that her belongings and a sum of money had been taken by the rebels. She lists her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁴²⁷

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

⁴²⁶ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx287; ICC-01/05-01/08-2019-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 594 to 595.

⁴²⁷ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx287, pages 4 to 5 and 8.

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]⁴²⁸

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 5 March 2003, when Jean-Pierre Bemba's rebels occupied [REDACTED], she fled from her house, located in the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED], together with her children and took refuge in the forest. She states that upon her return, she found that her belongings and money had been pillaged. She lists her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁴²⁹

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]⁴³⁰

⁴²⁸ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx288; ICC-01/05-01/08-2019-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 596 to 597.

⁴²⁹ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx288, pages 4 to 5 and 8.

⁴³⁰ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx289; ICC-01/05-01/08-2019-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 598 to 599.

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 5 March 2003, when Jean-Pierre Bemba's rebels occupied [REDACTED], she fled from her house, located in the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED], together with her children and took refuge in the bush. She states that upon her return, she found that her belongings and money had been pillaged. She lists her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁴³¹

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]²

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 5 March 2003, when Jean-Pierre Bemba's rebels occupied [REDACTED], she fled from her house, located in the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] together with her children and took refuge in the bush. She states that upon her return, she found that her belongings and money had been

⁴³¹ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx289, pages 4 to 5 and 8.

⁴³² ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx290; ICC-01/05-01/08-2019-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 600 to 601.

pillaged. She lists her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁴³³

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]⁴³⁴

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 5 March 2003, when Jean-Pierre Bemba's rebels occupied [REDACTED], she fled from her house, located in the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED], together with her children and took refuge in the forest. She states that upon her return, she found that her belongings and money had been pillaged. She lists her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁴³⁵

Analysis and conclusions

⁴³³ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx290, pages 4 to 5 and 8.

⁴³⁴ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx291; ICC-01/05-01/08-2019-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 602 to 603.

⁴³⁵ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx291, pages 4 to 5 and 8.

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]⁴³⁶

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 5 March 2003, when Jean-Pierre Bemba's men came to [REDACTED], he fled from his house, located in the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED], together with his children, to take refuge in the forest. He further states that upon his return, he found that his house had been pillaged. He lists his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁴³⁷

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

⁴³⁶ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx292; ICC-01/05-01/08-2019-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 604 to 605.

⁴³⁷ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx292, pages 4 to 5 and 8.

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]⁴³⁸

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 5 March 2003, when Jean-Pierre Bemba's men came to [REDACTED] he fled from his house, located in the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] together with his children, to take refuge in the bush. He further states that upon his return, he found that his house had been pillaged. He lists his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁴³⁹

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.

⁴³⁸ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx293; ICC-01/05-01/08-2019-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 606 to 607.

⁴³⁹ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx293, pages 4 to 5 and 8.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁴⁴⁰

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 5 March 2003, when Jean-Pierre Bemba's men came to [REDACTED], she fled from her house, located in [REDACTED], together with her family, to take refuge in the bush. She further states that upon her return, she found that her house had been pillaged. She lists her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁴⁴¹

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 an unspecified date as of 5 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁴⁴²

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 5 March 2003, when Jean-Pierre Bemba's men came to [REDACTED] she fled from her house, located in the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] together with her children, to take refuge in the bush. She further states that upon her return, she found that her house had been pillaged. She lists

⁴⁴⁰ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx294; ICC-01/05-01/08-2019-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 608 to 609.

⁴⁴¹ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx294, pages 4 to 5 and 8.

⁴⁴² ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx295; ICC-01/05-01/08-2019-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 610 to 611.

her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁴⁴³

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]⁴⁴⁴

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 5 March 2003, when Jean-Pierre Bemba's men came to [REDACTED] he fled from his house, located in the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] together with his children, to take refuge in the bush 25 kilometres away. He further states that upon his return, he found that his house had been pillaged. He lists his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁴⁴⁵

Analysis and conclusions

⁴⁴³ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx295, pages 4 to 5 and 8.

⁴⁴⁴ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx296; ICC-01/05-01/08-2019-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 612 to 613.

⁴⁴⁵ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx296, pages 4 to 5 and 8.

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]⁴⁴⁶

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 5 March 2003, when Jean-Pierre Bemba's men came to [REDACTED] he fled from his house, located in the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] together with his two children, to take refuge in the forest. He adds that upon his return, he found that his house had been pillaged. He lists his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁴⁴⁷

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

⁴⁴⁶ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx297; ICC-01/05-01/08-2019-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 614 to 615.

⁴⁴⁷ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx297, pages 4 to 5.

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]⁴⁴⁸

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 5 March 2003, when Jean-Pierre Bemba's men came to [REDACTED] she fled from her house, located in [REDACTED] together with her family, to take refuge in the forest. She further states that upon her return, she found that her house and livestock had been pillaged. She lists her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁴⁴⁹

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 an unspecified date as of 5 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁴⁵⁰

⁴⁴⁸ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx298; ICC-01/05-01/08-2019-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 616 to 617.

⁴⁴⁹ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx298, pages 4 to 5 and 8.

⁴⁵⁰ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx299; ICC-01/05-01/08-2019-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 618 to 619.

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 7 March 2003, when Jean-Pierre Bemba's rebels came to the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] she fled with her family and took refuge in the bush. She states that upon her return, she found that her belongings had been taken. She lists her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁴⁵¹

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 7 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁴⁵²

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 5 March 2003, when Jean-Pierre Bemba's rebels came to the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] he fled with his family and took refuge in the bush. He states that upon his return, he found that his door had been broken

⁴⁵¹ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx299, pages 4 to 5.

⁴⁵² ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx300; ICC-01/05-01/08-2019-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 620 to 621.

down and that his belongings had been taken. He lists his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁴⁵³

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]⁴⁵⁴

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 5 March 2003, when Jean-Pierre Bemba's rebels came to the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] she fled with her family and took refuge in the bush. She states that upon her return, she found that her belongings and money had been taken. She lists her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁴⁵⁵

Analysis and conclusions

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

⁴⁵³ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx300, pages 4 to 5.

⁴⁵⁴ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx301; ICC-01/05-01/08-2019-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 622 to 623.

⁴⁵⁵ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx301, pages 4 to 5.

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]⁴⁵⁶

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 5 March 2003, when Jean-Pierre Bemba's rebels came to the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] he fled with his family and took refuge in the bush. He states that upon his return, he found that his belongings and money had been taken. He lists his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁴⁵⁷

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.

⁴⁵⁶ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx302; ICC-01/05-01/08-2019-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 624 to 625.

⁴⁵⁷ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx302, pages 4 to 5.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁴⁵⁸

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 5 March 2003, when Jean-Pierre Bemba's rebels came to the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] he fled with his family and took refuge in the forest. He states that upon his return, he found that his belongings, money and livestock had been taken. The applicant lists his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁴⁵⁹

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]⁴⁶⁰

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 7 March 2003, when Jean-Pierre Bemba's men came to [REDACTED] he fled from his house, together with his family, to take refuge in the

⁴⁵⁸ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx303; ICC-01/05-01/08-2019-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 626 to 627.

⁴⁵⁹ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx303, pages 4 to 5.

⁴⁶⁰ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx304; ICC-01/05-01/08-2019-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 628 to 629.

forest for two weeks. He further states that upon his return, he found that his house had been pillaged. He lists his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁴⁶¹

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 7 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁴⁶²

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 7 March 2003, when Jean-Pierre Bemba's men came to [REDACTED] she fled from her house, together with her husband, to take refuge in the forest. She further states that when she came back to her village to find water for her seven-month-old baby, three Banyamulengués intercepted her, threatened to kill her and raped her one after another. She states that she bled and fell unconscious as a consequence. She also asserts that her house and livestock have been pillaged. She lists her loss. As a result of the alleged events,

⁴⁶¹ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx304, pages 4 to 5.

⁴⁶² ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx305; ICC-01/05-01/08-2019-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 630 to 631.

the applicant claims to have suffered physical, psychological and material harm.⁴⁶³

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 her rape and the pillage of her belongings by the Banyamulengués of Jean-Pierre Bemba in [REDACTED] [REDACTED] on an unspecified date as of 7 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁴⁶⁴

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 5 March 2003, when Jean-Pierre Bemba's men came to [REDACTED] he fled from his house, located in the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] together with his family, to take refuge in the bush. He further states that upon his return, he found that his house had been pillaged. He lists his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁴⁶⁵

Analysis and conclusions

⁴⁶³ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx305, pages 4 to 5.

⁴⁶⁴ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx306; ICC-01/05-01/08-2019-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 632 to 633.

⁴⁶⁵ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx306, 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]⁴⁶⁶

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 5 March 2003, when Jean-Pierre Bemba's men came to [REDACTED] she fled from her house, located in the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] together with her family, to take refuge in the bush. She further states that upon her return, she found that her house and livestock had been pillaged. She lists her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁴⁶⁷

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

⁴⁶⁶ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx307; ICC-01/05-01/08-2019-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 634 to 635.

⁴⁶⁷ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx307, 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]⁴⁶⁸

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 5 March 2003, when Jean-Pierre Bemba's men came to [REDACTED] he fled from his house, together with his family, to take refuge in the bush. He further states that upon his return, he found that his house had been pillaged. He lists his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁴⁶⁹

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]⁴⁷⁰

Claim to victim status

⁴⁶⁸ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx308; ICC-01/05-01/08-2019-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 636 to 637.

⁴⁶⁹ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx308, pages 4 to 5.

⁴⁷⁰ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx309; ICC-01/05-01/08-2019-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 638 to 639.

The applicant states that on 5 March 2003, when Jean-Pierre Bemba's men came to [REDACTED] he fled from his house, located in the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] together with his family, to take refuge in the bush. He further states that upon his return, he found that his house had been pillaged. He lists his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁴⁷¹

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]⁴⁷²

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 5 March 2003, when Jean-Pierre Bemba's men came to [REDACTED] he fled from his house, located in the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] together with his family, to take refuge in the bush. He further states that upon his return, he found that his house had been pillaged. He lists

⁴⁷¹ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx309, pages 4 to 5.

⁴⁷² ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx310; ICC-01/05-01/08-2019-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 640 to 641.

his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁴⁷³

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]⁴

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 5 March 2003, when Jean-Pierre Bemba's men came to [REDACTED] he fled from his house, located in the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] together with his family, to take refuge in the forest. He further states that upon his return, he found that his house had been pillaged. He lists his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁴⁷⁵

Analysis and conclusions

⁴⁷³ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx310, pages 4 to 5.

⁴⁷⁴ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx311; ICC-01/05-01/08-2019-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 642 to 643.

⁴⁷⁵ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx311, 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]⁴⁷⁶

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 5 March 2003, when Jean-Pierre Bemba's men came to [REDACTED] she fled from her house, located in the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] together with her family, to take refuge in the bush. She further states that upon her return, she found that her house had been pillaged. She lists her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁴⁷⁷

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

⁴⁷⁶ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx312; ICC-01/05-01/08-2019-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 644 to 645.

⁴⁷⁷ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx312, 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]⁴⁷⁸

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 5 March 2003, when Jean-Pierre Bemba's men came to [REDACTED] he fled from his house, located in the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] together with his family, to take refuge in the bush. He further states that upon his return, he found that his house had been pillaged. He lists his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁴⁷⁹

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.

⁴⁷⁸ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx314; ICC-01/05-01/08-2019-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 646 to 647.

⁴⁷⁹ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx314, pages 4 to 5.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁴⁸⁰

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 7 March 2003, when Jean-Pierre Bemba's men came to [REDACTED] she fled from her house, located in [REDACTED] together with her family, to take refuge in the bush. She further states that upon her return, she found that her house and livestock had been pillaged. She lists her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁴⁸¹

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 an unspecified date as of 7 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁴⁸²

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 5 March 2003, when Jean-Pierre Bemba's men came to [REDACTED] she fled from her house, located in the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] together with her family, to take refuge in the bush. She further

⁴⁸⁰ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx315; ICC-01/05-01/08-2019-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 648 to 649.

⁴⁸¹ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx315, pages 4 to 5.

⁴⁸² ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx316; ICC-01/05-01/08-2019-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 650 to 651.

states that upon her return, she found that her house had been pillaged. She lists her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁴⁸³

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]⁴⁸⁴

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 5 March 2003, when Jean-Pierre Bemba's men came to [REDACTED] he fled from his house, located in the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] together with his family, to take refuge in the forest. He further states that upon his return, he found that his house and livestock had been pillaged. He lists his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁴⁸⁵

Analysis and conclusions

⁴⁸³ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx316, pages 4 to 5.

⁴⁸⁴ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx317; ICC-01/05-01/08-2019-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 652 to 653.

⁴⁸⁵ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx317, 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]⁴⁸⁶

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 5 March 2003, when Jean-Pierre Bemba's men came to [REDACTED] she fled from her house, located in the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] together with her family, to take refuge in the bush. She further states that upon her return, she found that her house had been pillaged. She lists her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁴⁸⁷

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

⁴⁸⁶ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx318; ICC-01/05-01/08-2019-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 654 to 655.

⁴⁸⁷ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx318, 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]⁴⁸⁸

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 7 March 2003, when Jean-Pierre Bemba's men came to [REDACTED] he fled from his house, together with his family, to take refuge in the bush. He further states that upon his return, he found that his house had been pillaged. He lists his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁴⁸⁹

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 7 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁴⁹⁰

Claim to victim status

⁴⁸⁸ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx319; ICC-01/05-01/08-2019-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 656 to 657.

⁴⁸⁹ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx319, pages 4 to 5.

⁴⁹⁰ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx320; ICC-01/05-01/08-2019-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 658 to 659.

The applicant states that on 7 March 2003, when Jean-Pierre Bemba's men came to [REDACTED] she fled from her house, together with her family, to take refuge in the bush. She further states that upon her return, she found that her house had been pillaged. She lists her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁴⁹¹

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 an unspecified date as of 7 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁴⁹²

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 7 March 2003, when Jean-Pierre Bemba's men came to [REDACTED] he fled from his house, together with his family, to take refuge in the bush. He further states that upon his return, he found that his house had been pillaged. He lists his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁴⁹³

Analysis and conclusions

⁴⁹¹ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx320, pages 4 to 5.

⁴⁹² ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx321; ICC-01/05-01/08-2019-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 660 to 661.

⁴⁹³ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx321, 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 [REDACTED] on an unspecified date as of 7 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁴⁹⁴

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 7 March 2003, when Jean-Pierre Bemba's men came to [REDACTED] he fled from his house, together with his family, to take refuge in the bush. He further states that upon his return, he found that his house and livestock had been pillaged. He lists his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁴⁹⁵

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 7 March 2003.

⁴⁹⁴ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx322; ICC-01/05-01/08-2019-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 662 to 663.

⁴⁹⁵ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx322, pages 4 to 5.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁴⁹⁶

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 7 March 2003, when Jean-Pierre Bemba's men came to [REDACTED] he fled from his house, together with his family, to take refuge in the bush. He further states that upon his return, he found that his house and livestock had been pillaged. He lists his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁴⁹⁷

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 7 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁴⁹⁸

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 7 March 2003, when Jean-Pierre Bemba's men came to [REDACTED] she fled from her house, together with her family, to take refuge in the bush. She further states that upon her return, she found that her house and

⁴⁹⁶ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx323; ICC-01/05-01/08-2019-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 664 to 665.

⁴⁹⁷ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx323, pages 4 to 5.

⁴⁹⁸ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx324; ICC-01/05-01/08-2019-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 666 to 667.

livestock had been pillaged. She lists her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁴⁹⁹

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 an unspecified date as of 7 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁵⁰⁰

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 7 March 2003, when Jean-Pierre Bemba's men came to [REDACTED] she fled from her house, together with her family, to take refuge in the bush. She further states that upon her return, she found that her house had been pillaged. She lists her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁵⁰¹

Analysis and conclusions

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

⁴⁹⁹ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx324, pages 4 to 5.

⁵⁰⁰ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx325; ICC-01/05-01/08-2019-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 668 to 669.

⁵⁰¹ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx325, pages 4 to 5.

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 7 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁵⁰²

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 7 March 2003, when Jean-Pierre Bemba's men came to [REDACTED] he fled from his house, together with his family, to take refuge in the bush. He further states that upon his return, he found that his house and livestock had been pillaged. He lists his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁵⁰³

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 7 March 2003.

⁵⁰² ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx326; ICC-01/05-01/08-2019-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 670 to 671.

⁵⁰³ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx326, pages 4 to 5.

Applicant ██████████⁵⁰⁴

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 7 March 2003, when Jean-Pierre Bemba's men came to ██████████ he fled from his house, together with his family, to take refuge in the bush. He further states that upon his return, he found that his house and livestock had been pillaged. He lists his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁵⁰⁵

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 ██████████ on an unspecified date as of 7 March 2003.

Applicant ██████████⁵⁰⁶

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 7 March 2003, when Jean-Pierre Bemba's men came to ██████████ she fled from her house, together with her family, to take refuge in the bush. She further states that upon her return, she found that her house had been

⁵⁰⁴ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx327; ICC-01/05-01/08-2019-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 672 to 673.

⁵⁰⁵ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx327, pages 4 to 5.

⁵⁰⁶ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx328; ICC-01/05-01/08-2019-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 674 to 675.

pillaged. She lists her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁵⁰⁷

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 an unspecified date as of 7 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁵⁰⁸

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 7 March 2003, when Jean-Pierre Bemba's men came to [REDACTED] she fled from her house, together with her family, to take refuge in the bush. She further states that upon her return, she found that her house had been pillaged. She lists her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁵⁰⁹

Analysis and conclusions

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

⁵⁰⁷ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx328, pages 4 to 5.

⁵⁰⁸ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx329; ICC-01/05-01/08-2019-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 676 to 677.

⁵⁰⁹ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx329, pages 4 to 5.

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 7 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁵¹⁰

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 7 March 2003, when Jean-Pierre Bemba's rebels occupied [REDACTED], she fled together with her family to the bush. The applicant alleges that upon her return, she found that her belongings and livestock had been pillaged. The applicant lists her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁵¹¹

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], [REDACTED] on an unspecified date as of 7 March 2003.

⁵¹⁰ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx330; ICC-01/05-01/08-2019-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 678 to 679.

⁵¹¹ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx330, pages 4 to 5.

Applicant ██████████⁵¹²

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 7 March 2003, when Jean-Pierre Bemba's rebels occupied ██████████ he fled together with his family to the bush. The applicant alleges that upon his return, he found that his belongings and livestock had been pillaged. The applicant lists his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁵¹³

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 ██████████, ██████████ on an unspecified date as of 7 March 2003.

Applicant ██████████⁵¹⁴

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 7 March 2003, when Jean-Pierre Bemba's rebels occupied ██████████, he fled with his family to the bush and upon his return, he found that they broke the door to his house and took his belongings and money.

⁵¹² ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx331; ICC-01/05-01/08-2019-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 680 to 681.

⁵¹³ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx331, pages 4 to 5.

⁵¹⁴ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx332; ICC-01/05-01/08-2019-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 682 to 683.

The applicant lists his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁵¹⁵

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 7 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁵¹⁶

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 7 March 2003, when Jean-Pierre Bemba's rebels occupied [REDACTED] he fled with his family to the bush and upon his return, he found that they broke the door to his house and took his belongings and money. The applicant lists his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁵¹⁷

Analysis and conclusions

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

⁵¹⁵ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx332, pages 4 to 5.

⁵¹⁶ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx333; ICC-01/05-01/08-2019-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 684 to 685.

⁵¹⁷ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx333, 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 █████, █████ on an unspecified date as of 7 March 2003.

Applicant █████⁵¹⁸

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 7 March 2003, when Jean-Pierre Bemba's rebels occupied █████, he fled with his family to the forest and upon his return, he found that they broke the door to his house and took his belongings and money. The applicant lists his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁵¹⁹

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 █████, █████ on an unspecified date as of 7 March 2003.

⁵¹⁸ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx334; ICC-01/05-01/08-2019-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 686 to 687.

⁵¹⁹ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx334, pages 4 to 5.

Applicant ██████████⁵²⁰

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 7 March 2003, when Jean-Pierre Bemba's Banyamulengués attacked and occupied ██████████, he fled together with his family to the bush, facing harsh living conditions. According to the applicant, upon his return, he found that his belongings, a sum of money, and his livestock had been taken by the rebels. He lists his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁵²¹

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 ██████████, ██████████ on an unspecified date as of 7 March 2003.

Applicant ██████████⁵²²

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 7 March 2003, when Jean-Pierre Bemba's rebels attacked and occupied ██████████, she fled together with her family to the bush, facing harsh living conditions. According to the applicant, upon her return she

⁵²⁰ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx335; ICC-01/05-01/08-2019-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 688 to 689.

⁵²¹ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx335, pages 4 to 5.

⁵²² ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx336; ICC-01/05-01/08-2019-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 690 to 691.

found that her belongings and a sum of money had been taken by the rebels. She lists her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁵²³

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], [REDACTED] on an unspecified date as of 7 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁵²⁴

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 7 March 2003, when Jean-Pierre Bemba's rebels attacked and occupied [REDACTED], he fled together with his family to the bush, facing harsh living conditions. According to the applicant, upon his return, he found that his belongings and money had been taken by the rebels. He lists his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁵²⁵

Analysis and conclusions

⁵²³ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx336, pages 4 to 5.

⁵²⁴ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx337; ICC-01/05-01/08-2019-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 692 to 693.

⁵²⁵ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx337, 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 [REDACTED], [REDACTED] on an unspecified date as of 7 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁵²⁶

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 7 March 2003, when Jean-Pierre Bemba's rebels attacked and occupied [REDACTED] she fled together with her family to the bush, facing harsh living conditions. According to the applicant, upon her return, she found that her belongings had been taken by the rebels. She lists her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁵²⁷

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

⁵²⁶ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx338; ICC-01/05-01/08-2019-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 694 to 695.

⁵²⁷ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx338, pages 4 to 5.

accused, namely the pillage of her belongings by the Banyamulengués of Jean-Pierre Bemba in [REDACTED] on an unspecified date as of 7 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁵²⁸

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 7 March 2003, when Jean-Pierre Bemba's rebels attacked and occupied [REDACTED] she fled together with her family to the bush, facing harsh living conditions. According to the applicant, upon her return, she found that her belongings had been taken by the rebels. She lists her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁵²⁹

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 an unspecified date as of 7 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁰

Claim to victim status

⁵²⁸ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx339; ICC-01/05-01/08-2019-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 696 to 697.

⁵²⁹ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx339, pages 4 to 5.

⁵³⁰ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx340; ICC-01/05-01/08-2019-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 698 to 699.

The applicant states that on 7 March 2003, when Jean-Pierre Bemba's rebels attacked and occupied [REDACTED], she fled together with her family to the bush, facing harsh living conditions. According to the applicant, upon her return, she found that her belongings had been taken by the rebels. She lists her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁵³¹

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], [REDACTED] on an unspecified date as of 7 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁵³²

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 7 March 2003, when Jean-Pierre Bemba's men occupied [REDACTED] she fled together with her family to the bush. According to the applicant, upon her return, she found that her belongings had been taken by the rebels. She lists her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁵³³

⁵³¹ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx340, pages 4 to 5.

⁵³² ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx341; ICC-01/05-01/08-2019-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 700 to 701.

⁵³³ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx341, 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 [REDACTED], [REDACTED] on an unspecified date as of 7 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁵³⁴

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 7 March 2003, Jean-Pierre Bemba's rebels occupied [REDACTED] and she fled to the bush with her family. She alleges that upon her return, she discovered that the rebels broke the door of her house and pillaged all her belongings. She lists her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁵³⁵

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

⁵³⁴ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx342; ICC-01/05-01/08-2019-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 702 to 703.

⁵³⁵ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx342, pages 4 to 5.

accused, namely the pillage of her belongings by the Banyamulengués of Jean-Pierre Bemba in [REDACTED], [REDACTED] on an unspecified date as of 7 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁵³⁶

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 7 March 2003, Jean-Pierre Bemba's rebels occupied [REDACTED] and she fled to the bush with her family. She alleges that upon her return, she discovered that the rebels broke the door of her house and pillaged all her belongings. She lists her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁵³⁷

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], [REDACTED] on an unspecified date as of 7 March 2003.

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Applicant [REDACTED]⁵³⁸

⁵³⁶ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx343; ICC-01/05-01/08-2019-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 704 to 705.

⁵³⁷ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx343, pages 4 to 5.

⁵³⁸ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx1; ICC-01/05-01/08-2044-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 502 to 503.

Claim to victim status

The applicant claims that on 5 March 2003, when Jean-Pierre Bemba's rebels arrived in the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED], he fled to the bush, together with his children. He states that upon their return one week later, he found that his door had been broken and his belongings and money had been taken. He lists and values his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁵³⁹

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]⁵⁴⁰

Claim to victim status

The applicant claims that on 5 March 2003, when Jean-Pierre Bemba's Banyamulengués attacked and occupied [REDACTED], she fled with her family from her house, located in the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED], and took refuge in the bush. She claims that upon her return, she found that her door had been

⁵³⁹ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx1, pages 4 to 5 and 10.

⁵⁴⁰ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx2; ICC-01/05-01/08-2044-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 504 to 505.

broken and her belongings and livestock had been pillaged by the rebels. She lists and values her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁵⁴¹

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]⁵⁴²

Claim to victim status

The applicant claims that on 5 March 2003, when Jean-Pierre Bemba's Banyamulengués attacked and occupied [REDACTED], she fled from her house, located in the [REDACTED] area, together with her family and took refuge in the bush. She states that upon her return, she found that her door had been broken and her belongings and money had been taken. She lists and values her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁵⁴³

⁵⁴¹ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx2, pages 4 to 5 and 10.

⁵⁴² ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx3; ICC-01/05-01/08-2044-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 506 to 507.

⁵⁴³ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 4 to 5 and 10.

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]⁵⁴⁴

Claim to victim status

The applicant claims that on 5 March 2003, when Jean-Pierre Bemba's rebels entered [REDACTED] she fled from her house, located in the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] to take refuge in the bush, twenty kilometres away. She states that upon her return, she found that her door had been broken and her belongings and money had been taken. She lists and values her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁵⁴⁵

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

⁵⁴⁴ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx4; ICC-01/05-01/08-2044-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 508 to 509.

⁵⁴⁵ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx4, pages 4 to 5 and 10.

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]⁵⁴⁶

Claim to victim status

The applicant claims that on 5 March 2003, when Jean-Pierre Bemba's rebels entered [REDACTED], he fled from his house, located in the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED], to take refuge in the bush, together with his family. He states that upon his return, he found that his door had been broken and his belongings, livestock and money had been taken. He lists and values his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁵⁴⁷

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.

⁵⁴⁶ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx5; ICC-01/05-01/08-2044-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 510 to 511.

⁵⁴⁷ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx5, pages 4 to 5 and 11.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁵⁴⁸

Claim to victim status

The applicant claims that on 5 March 2003, when Jean-Pierre Bemba's rebels occupied [REDACTED], his family fled from their house, located in the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED], to take refuge in the bush, more than twenty kilometres away. He claims that he was fishing at that time and joined his family in the bush. He states that upon their return, he found that his belongings had been taken away. He lists and values his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁵⁴⁹

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]⁵⁵⁰

Claim to victim status

⁵⁴⁸ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx6; ICC-01/05-01/08-2044-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 512 to 513.

⁵⁴⁹ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx6, pages 4 to 5 and 11.

⁵⁵⁰ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx7; ICC-01/05-01/08-2044-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 514 to 515.

The applicant claims that on 5 March 2003, when Jean-Pierre Bemba's rebels entered the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED], she fled to the bush twenty kilometres away, together with her family. She states that upon her return, she found that her door was broken and her belongings, livestock and money had been taken. She lists and values her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁵⁵¹

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]⁵⁵²

Claim to victim status

The applicant claims that on 5 March 2003, when Jean-Pierre Bemba's rebels came to the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED], she fled together with her two children to take refuge in the bush. She states that upon her return, she found that her belongings and money had been taken. She lists and values her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁵⁵³

⁵⁵¹ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx7, pages 4 to 5 and 11.

⁵⁵² ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx8; ICC-01/05-01/08-2044-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 516 to 517.

⁵⁵³ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx8, pages 4 to 5 and 11.

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]⁵⁵⁴

Claim to victim status

The applicant claims that on 5 March 2003, when Jean-Pierre Bemba's rebels arrived in [REDACTED], she fled from her house, located in the [REDACTED] area, and took refuge in the bush. She states that upon her return, she found that her belongings and money had been taken. She lists and values her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁵⁵⁵

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

⁵⁵⁴ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx9; ICC-01/05-01/08-2044-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 518 to 519.

⁵⁵⁵ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx9, pages 4 to 5 and 11.

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]⁵⁵⁶

Claim to victim status

The applicant claims that on 5 March 2003, when Jean-Pierre Bemba's men came to [REDACTED], she fled from her house, located in the [REDACTED] area, and took refuge in the bush, together with her family. She states that her belongings were pillaged. She lists and values her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁵⁵⁷

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]⁵⁵⁸

⁵⁵⁶ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx10; ICC-01/05-01/08-2044-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 498 to 499.

⁵⁵⁷ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx10, pages 9 to 11 and 21.

⁵⁵⁸ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx11; ICC-01/05-01/08-2044-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 500 to 501.

Claim to victim status

The applicant claims that on 5 March 2003, when Jean-Pierre Bemba's Banyamulengués attacked [REDACTED], he fled from his house, located in the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED], together with his family and took refuge in the forest. He states that they broke his door and pillaged his belongings. He lists and values his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁵⁵⁹

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]⁵⁶⁰

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 7 March 2003, when Jean-Pierre Bemba's rebels occupied [REDACTED] he fled to the bush, together with his family. He alleges that upon his return, he discovered that the rebels had broken the door of his house

⁵⁵⁹ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx11, pages 9 to 11 and 22.

⁵⁶⁰ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx73; ICC-01/05-01/08-2044-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 520 to 521.

and pillaged all his belongings. He lists his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁵⁶¹

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 7 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁵⁶²

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 7 March 2003, when Jean-Pierre Bemba's rebels occupied [REDACTED], he fled to the bush together with his family. He alleges that upon his return, he discovered that the rebels broke the door of his house and pillaged all his belongings and livestock. He lists his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁵⁶³

Analysis and conclusions

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

⁵⁶¹ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx73, pages 4 to 5.

⁵⁶² ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx74; ICC-01/05-01/08-2044-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 522 to 523.

⁵⁶³ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx74, 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 [REDACTED], [REDACTED] on an unspecified date as of 7 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁵⁶⁴

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 7 March 2003, when Jean-Pierre Bemba's rebels occupied [REDACTED], she fled to the bush, together with her family. She alleges that upon her return, she discovered that the rebels had broken her house and pillaged her belongings. She lists his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁵⁶⁵

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], [REDACTED] on an unspecified date as of 7 March 2003.

⁵⁶⁴ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx75; ICC-01/05-01/08-2044-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 524 to 525.

⁵⁶⁵ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx75, pages 4 to 5.

Applicant ██████████⁵⁶⁶

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 7 March 2003, when Jean-Pierre Bemba's rebels occupied ██████████, she fled to the bush, together with her family. She alleges that upon her return, she discovered that the rebels had broken the door of her house and pillaged all her belongings. She lists his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁵⁶⁷

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 ██████████, ██████████ on an unspecified date as of 7 March 2003.

Applicant ██████████⁵⁶⁸

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 7 March 2003, when Jean-Pierre Bemba's rebels occupied ██████████ he fled to the forest, together with his family. He alleges that upon his return, he discovered that the rebels had broken the door of his house

⁵⁶⁶ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx76; ICC-01/05-01/08-2044-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 526 to 527.

⁵⁶⁷ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx76, pages 4 to 5.

⁵⁶⁸ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx77; ICC-01/05-01/08-2044-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 528 to 529.

and pillaged all his belongings and his shop. He lists his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁵⁶⁹

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 7 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁵⁷⁰

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 7 March 2003, when Jean-Pierre Bemba's rebels occupied [REDACTED], he fled to the bush, together with his family. He alleges that upon his return, he discovered that the rebels had broken the door of his house and pillaged his belongings. He lists his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁵⁷¹

Analysis and conclusions

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

⁵⁶⁹ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx77, pages 4 to 5.

⁵⁷⁰ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx78; ICC-01/05-01/08-2044-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 530 to 531.

⁵⁷¹ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx78, 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 [REDACTED] on an unspecified date as of 7 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁵⁷²

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 7 March 2003, when Jean-Pierre Bemba's men came to [REDACTED] she fled from her house, together with her family, to take refuge in the bush. She further states that upon her return, she found that her house had been pillaged and she lists her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁵⁷³

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 an unspecified date as of 7 March 2003.

⁵⁷² ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx79; ICC-01/05-01/08-2044-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 532 to 533.

⁵⁷³ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx79, pages 4 to 5.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁵⁷⁴

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 7 March 2003, when Jean-Pierre Bemba's men came to [REDACTED] he fled from his house, together with his children, to take refuge in the bush. He further states that upon his return, he found that his house had been pillaged and he lists his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁵⁷⁵

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 7 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁵⁷⁶

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 7 March 2003, when Jean-Pierre Bemba's men came to [REDACTED] she fled from her house, together with her family, to take refuge in the bush. She further states that upon her return, she found that her house and

⁵⁷⁴ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx80; ICC-01/05-01/08-2044-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 534 to 535.

⁵⁷⁵ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx80, pages 4 to 5.

⁵⁷⁶ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx81; ICC-01/05-01/08-2044-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 536 to 537.

livestock had been pillaged. She lists her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁵⁷⁷

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 an unspecified date as of 7 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁵⁷⁸

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 7 March 2003, he was away, fishing, when Jean-Pierre Bemba's men came to [REDACTED]. He further states that he could not come back to his house and that he took refuge in the bush. He asserts that upon his return, he found that his house and livestock had been pillaged. He lists his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁵⁷⁹

Analysis and conclusions

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

⁵⁷⁷ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx81, pages 4 to 5.

⁵⁷⁸ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx82; ICC-01/05-01/08-2044-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 538 to 539.

⁵⁷⁹ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx82, 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 [REDACTED] on an unspecified date as of 7 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁵⁸⁰

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 5 March 2003, when Jean-Pierre Bemba's men came to [REDACTED] he fled from his house, together with his family, to take refuge in the forest. He further states that upon his return, he found that his house and livestock had been pillaged. He lists his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁵⁸¹

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.

⁵⁸⁰ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx83; ICC-01/05-01/08-2044-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 540 to 541.

⁵⁸¹ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx83, pages 4 to 5.

Applicant ██████████⁵⁸²

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 7 March 2003, when Jean-Pierre Bemba's men came to ██████████ he fled from his house, together with his children, to take refuge in the bush. He further states that upon his return, he found that his house had been pillaged. He lists his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁵⁸³

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 ██████████ on an unspecified date as of 7 March 2003.

Applicant ██████████⁵⁸⁴

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 5 March 2003, when Jean-Pierre Bemba's men came to ██████████ she fled from her house, together with her family, to take refuge in the bush. She further states that upon her return, she found that her house and

⁵⁸² ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx84; ICC-01/05-01/08-2044-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 542 to 543.

⁵⁸³ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx84, pages 4 to 5.

⁵⁸⁴ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx85; ICC-01/05-01/08-2044-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 544 to 545.

livestock had been pillaged. She lists her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁵⁸⁵

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 an unspecified date as of 5 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁵⁸⁶

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 5 March 2003, when Jean-Pierre Bemba's men came to [REDACTED] he fled from his house, together with his family, to take refuge in the bush. He further states that upon his return, he found that his house had been pillaged. He lists his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁵⁸⁷

Analysis and conclusions

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

⁵⁸⁵ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx85, pages 4 to 5.

⁵⁸⁶ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx86; ICC-01/05-01/08-2044-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 546 to 547.

⁵⁸⁷ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx86, 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 [REDACTED] on an unspecified date as of 5 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁵⁸⁸

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 7 March 2003, when Jean-Pierre Bemba's men came to [REDACTED] he fled from his house, together with his family, to take refuge in the bush. He further states that upon his return, he found that his house and livestock had been pillaged. He lists his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁵⁸⁹

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 7 March 2003.

⁵⁸⁸ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx87; ICC-01/05-01/08-2044-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 548 to 549.

⁵⁸⁹ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx87, pages 4 to 5.

Applicant ██████████⁵⁹⁰

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 7 March 2003, when Jean-Pierre Bemba's men came to ██████████ he fled from his house, together with his family, to take refuge in the bush. He further states that upon his return, he found that his house had been pillaged. He lists his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁵⁹¹

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 ██████████ on an unspecified date as of 7 March 2003.

Applicant ██████████⁵⁹²

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 7 March 2003, when Jean-Pierre Bemba's men came to ██████████ she fled from her house, together with her family, to take refuge in the bush. She further states that upon her return, she found that her house and

⁵⁹⁰ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx88; ICC-01/05-01/08-2044-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 550 to 551.

⁵⁹¹ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx88, pages 4 to 5.

⁵⁹² ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx89; ICC-01/05-01/08-2044-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 552 to 553.

livestock had been pillaged. She lists her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁵⁹³

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 an unspecified date as of 7 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁵⁹⁴

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 7 March 2003, when Jean-Pierre Bemba's men occupied [REDACTED] she fled together with her family and took refuge in the bush. She states that upon her return, she found that her door had been broken down and that her belongings, livestock and money had been pillaged. She lists her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁵⁹⁵

Analysis and conclusions

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

⁵⁹³ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx89, pages 4 to 5.

⁵⁹⁴ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx90; ICC-01/05-01/08-2044-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 554 to 555.

⁵⁹⁵ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx90, pages 4 to 5.

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 7 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁵⁹⁶

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 7 March 2003, when Jean-Pierre Bemba's rebels attacked and occupied [REDACTED], she fled together with her family to the bush, facing harsh living conditions. She alleges that upon her return she found that her door had been broken down and that her belongings and money had been taken by the rebels. She lists her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁵⁹⁷

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 an unspecified date as of 7 March 2003.

⁵⁹⁶ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx91; ICC-01/05-01/08-2044-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 556 to 557.

⁵⁹⁷ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx91, pages 4 to 5.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁵⁹⁸

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 7 March 2003, when Jean-Pierre Bemba's rebels attacked and occupied [REDACTED], he fled with his family to the bush. According to the applicant, upon his return he found that his door had been broken down and that his belongings and money had been taken by the rebels. The applicant lists his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁵⁹⁹

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], [REDACTED] on an unspecified date as of 7 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁶⁰⁰

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 7 March 2003, when Jean-Pierre Bemba's rebels attacked and occupied [REDACTED], she fled with her children to the bush. According to the applicant, upon her return she found that her door had been broken down

⁵⁹⁸ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx92; ICC-01/05-01/08-2044-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 558 to 559.

⁵⁹⁹ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx92, pages 4 to 5.

⁶⁰⁰ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx93; ICC-01/05-01/08-2044-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 560 to 561.

and that her belongings and money had been taken by the rebels. She lists her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁶⁰¹

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], [REDACTED] on an unspecified date as of 7 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁶⁰²

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 7 March 2003, when Jean-Pierre Bemba's rebels attacked and occupied [REDACTED], he fled with his family to the bush. According to the applicant, upon his return he found that his door had been broken down and his belongings had been taken by the rebels. He lists his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁶⁰³

Analysis and conclusions

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

⁶⁰¹ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx93, pages 4 to 5.

⁶⁰² ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx94; ICC-01/05-01/08-2044-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 562 to 563.

⁶⁰³ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx94, 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 [REDACTED], [REDACTED] on an unspecified date as of 7 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁶⁰⁴

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 7 March 2003, when Jean-Pierre Bemba's rebels attacked and occupied [REDACTED], she fled with her children to the bush. According to the applicant, upon her return she found that her door had been broken down and that her belongings and money had been pillaged. She lists her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁶⁰⁵

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 an unspecified date as of 7 March 2003.

⁶⁰⁴ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx95; ICC-01/05-01/08-2044-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 564 to 565.

⁶⁰⁵ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx95, pages 4 to 5.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁶⁰⁶

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 7 March 2003, when Jean-Pierre Bemba's rebels attacked and occupied [REDACTED], she fled with her family to the bush. According to the applicant, upon her return, she found that her door had been broken down and that her belongings and money had been pillaged. She lists her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁶⁰⁷

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], [REDACTED] on an unspecified date as of 7 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁶⁰⁸

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 7 March 2003, when Jean-Pierre Bemba's rebels attacked and occupied [REDACTED] she fled with her family to the forest. According to the applicant, upon her return, she found that her door had been broken down

⁶⁰⁶ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx96; ICC-01/05-01/08-2044-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 566 to 567.

⁶⁰⁷ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx96, pages 4 to 5.

⁶⁰⁸ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx97; ICC-01/05-01/08-2044-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 568 to 569.

and that her belongings and money had been pillaged. She lists her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁶⁰⁹

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 an unspecified date as of 7 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁶¹⁰

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 7 March 2003, when Jean-Pierre Bemba's rebels attacked and occupied [REDACTED], he fled with his children to the bush. According to the applicant, upon his return, he found that his door had been broken down and his belongings had been taken by the rebels. He lists his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁶¹¹

Analysis and conclusions

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

⁶⁰⁹ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx97, pages 4 to 5.

⁶¹⁰ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx98; ICC-01/05-01/08-2044-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 570 to 571.

⁶¹¹ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx98, 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 [REDACTED] on an unspecified date as of 7 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁶¹²

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 7 March 2003, when Jean-Pierre Bemba's rebels attacked and occupied [REDACTED] he fled with his children to the bush. According to the applicant, upon his return, he found that his door had been broken down and his belongings had been taken by the rebels. He lists his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁶¹³

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 7 March 2003.

⁶¹² ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx99; ICC-01/05-01/08-2044-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 572 to 573.

⁶¹³ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx99, pages 4 to 5.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁶¹⁴

Claim to victim status

The applicant is deceased and the application is introduced on her behalf by her mother.

It is stated that on 5 March 2003, on her way back to Bangui from [REDACTED] and when the boat she was travelling was in the area of [REDACTED] she heard repeated gunshots from the Banyamulengués. It is stated that because the boat did not slow down, the applicant was shot and she fell into the water. It is further claimed that her body has not been found since then. The person acting on behalf appends a death certificate signed and stamped by the *chef de quartier* stating that the death occurred on 5 March 2003. As a result of the alleged events, it is claimed that the applicant has suffered physical harm.⁶¹⁵

Analysis and conclusions

The Chamber considers that the documents provided demonstrate both the identity of the applicant and her mother, who is acting on her behalf, as well as the kinship between them.

The Chamber recalls that when an applicant refers to acts committed on the Oubangui River, which borders as well the Democratic Republic of the 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.⁶¹⁶ Given that the applicant clearly states that the alleged criminal acts started in the area of [REDACTED] having considered the application as a whole, the Chamber considers that, overall, sufficient evidence has been provided on

⁶¹⁴ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx100; ICC-01/05-01/08-2044-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 574 to 575.

⁶¹⁵ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx100, pages 4 to 5.

⁶¹⁶ ICC-01/05-01/08-1017, paragraph 58.

behalf of the applicant 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 her murder by the Banyamulengués of Jean-Pierre Bemba in [REDACTED] on 5 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁶¹⁷

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 5 March 2003, on her way back to Bangui from [REDACTED] DRC, where she had bought merchandise at the market, the boat she was travelling in was intercepted by the Banyamulengués in the area of [REDACTED]. She alleges that Jean-Pierre Bemba's men pillaged her merchandise and belongings. She lists her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered psychological and material harm.⁶¹⁸

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 the 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.⁶¹⁹ Given that the applicant clearly states that the alleged criminal acts started in the area of [REDACTED] the Chamber considers that, overall, the applicant has provided sufficient evidence to establish *prima facie* that she is a

⁶¹⁷ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx105; ICC-01/05-01/08-2044-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 576 to 577.

⁶¹⁸ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx105, pages 4 to 5.

⁶¹⁹ ICC-01/05-01/08-1017, paragraph 58.

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]⁶²⁰

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 5 March 2003, on his way back to Bangui from [REDACTED] where he had bought merchandise, the boat he was travelling in was intercepted by the Banyamulengués while it was docked at the port, in the area of [REDACTED]. He alleges that Jean-Pierre Bemba's men pillaged his merchandise, belongings and the boat he had rented. The applicant lists his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁶²¹

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 the 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.⁶²² Given that the applicant clearly states that the alleged criminal acts started in the port 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

⁶²⁰ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx112; ICC-01/05-01/08-2044-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 578 to 579.

⁶²¹ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx112, pages 4 to 5.

⁶²² ICC-01/05-01/08-1017, paragraph 58.

crimes confirmed against the accused, namely the pillage of his belongings by the Banyamulengués of Jean-Pierre Bemba in [REDACTED] on 5 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁶²³

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 5 March 2003, on his way back to Bangui from [REDACTED] DRC, where he had bought merchandise at the market, the boat he was travelling in was intercepted by the Banyamulengués after it had docked at the port of [REDACTED]. He alleges that Jean-Pierre Bemba's men pillaged his merchandise and belongings. The applicant lists his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁶²⁴

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 the 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.⁶²⁵ Given that the applicant clearly states that the alleged criminal acts started in the port 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

⁶²³ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx113; ICC-01/05-01/08-2044-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 580 to 581.

⁶²⁴ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx113, pages 4 to 5.

⁶²⁵ ICC-01/05-01/08-1017, paragraph 58.

crimes confirmed against the accused, namely the pillage of his belongings by the Banyamulengués of Jean-Pierre Bemba in [REDACTED] on 5 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁶²⁶

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 5 March 2003, on his way back to Bangui from [REDACTED] DRC, where he had bought merchandise at the market, the boat he was travelling in was intercepted by the Banyamulengués on the river, in the area of [REDACTED]. He alleges that Jean-Pierre Bemba's men pillaged his merchandise and baggage. He lists and values his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁶²⁷

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 the 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.⁶²⁸ Given that the applicant clearly states that the alleged criminal acts started 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

⁶²⁶ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx115; ICC-01/05-01/08-2044-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 582 to 583.

⁶²⁷ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx115, pages 4 to 5.

⁶²⁸ ICC-01/05-01/08-1017, paragraph 58.

crimes confirmed against the accused, namely the pillage of his belongings by the Banyamulengués of Jean-Pierre Bemba in [REDACTED] on 5 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁶²⁹

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 5 March 2003, on his way back to Bangui from [REDACTED] DRC, where he had bought merchandise at the market, the boat he was travelling in was intercepted by the Banyamulengués at the port in [REDACTED]. He alleges that Jean-Pierre Bemba's men pillaged his merchandise, which he lists, as well as his personal belongings. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered psychological and material harm.⁶³⁰

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 the 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.⁶³¹ Given that the applicant clearly states that the alleged criminal acts started in the port 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

⁶²⁹ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx124; ICC-01/05-01/08-2044-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 584 to 585.

⁶³⁰ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx124, pages 4 to 5.

⁶³¹ ICC-01/05-01/08-1017, paragraph 58.

crimes confirmed against the accused, namely the pillage of his belongings by the Banyamulengués of Jean-Pierre Bemba in [REDACTED] on 5 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]²

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 5 March 2003, on her way back from [REDACTED] DRC, where she had bought and sold merchandise at the market, the boat she was travelling in was intercepted by the Banyamulengués on the river, in the area of [REDACTED]. She alleges that the Banyamulengués pillaged her merchandise and money. She lists her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁶³³

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 the 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.⁶³⁴ Given that the applicant clearly states that the alleged criminal acts started 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

⁶³² ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx127; ICC-01/05-01/08-2044-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 586 to 587.

⁶³³ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx127, pages 4 to 5.

⁶³⁴ ICC-01/05-01/08-1017, paragraph 58.

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]⁶³⁵

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 5 March 2003, when Jean-Pierre Bemba's men arrived in Bangui, she fled from her house, located in the [REDACTED] area, to take refuge in the forest, together with her family. She further states that upon her return, she found that her house had been pillaged. She lists her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁶³⁶

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]⁶³⁷

Claim to victim status

⁶³⁵ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx138; ICC-01/05-01/08-2044-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 588 to 589.

⁶³⁶ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx138, pages 4 to 5.

⁶³⁷ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx139; ICC-01/05-01/08-2044-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 590 to 591.

The applicant states that on 5 March 2003, when Jean-Pierre Bemba's men occupied [REDACTED] she fled from her house, located in the [REDACTED] area, to take refuge in her fields together with her family for one month. She further states that upon her return, she found that her house had been pillaged. She lists her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁶³⁸

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]⁶³⁹

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 6 March 2003, on his way back to Bangui from [REDACTED] DRC, where he had bought merchandise at the market, the boat he was travelling in was intercepted by the Banyamulengués on the river, in the area of [REDACTED]. He alleges that Jean-Pierre Bemba's men pillaged his merchandise

⁶³⁸ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx139, pages 4 to 5.

⁶³⁹ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx140; ICC-01/05-01/08-2044-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 592 to 593.

and money. The applicant lists and values his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁶⁴⁰

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 the 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.⁶⁴¹ Given that the applicant clearly states that the alleged criminal acts started 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 [REDACTED] on 6 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁶⁴²

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 5 March 2003, when Jean-Pierre Bemba's men occupied [REDACTED] he fled from his house, located in the [REDACTED] area, to take refuge in the forest, together with his family. He further states that upon his return, he found that his house and livestock had been pillaged. He lists his loss.

⁶⁴⁰ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx140, pages 4 to 5.

⁶⁴¹ ICC-01/05-01/08-1017, paragraph 58.

⁶⁴² ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx141; ICC-01/05-01/08-2044-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 594 to 595.

As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁶⁴³

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]⁶⁴⁴

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 3 March 2003, when Jean-Pierre Bemba's men occupied [REDACTED] he fled from his house, located in the [REDACTED] area, to take refuge in the forest, together with his family. He further states that upon his return, he found that his house and livestock had been pillaged. He lists his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁶⁴⁵

Analysis and conclusions

⁶⁴³ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx141, pages 4 to 5.

⁶⁴⁴ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx142; ICC-01/05-01/08-2044-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 596 to 597.

⁶⁴⁵ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx142, 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 3 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁶⁴⁶

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 5 March 2003, when Jean-Pierre Bemba's men occupied [REDACTED] he fled from his house, located in the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] to take refuge in the forest, together with his family. He further states that upon his return, he found that his house and livestock had been pillaged. He lists his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁶⁴⁷

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

⁶⁴⁶ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx143; ICC-01/05-01/08-2044-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 598 to 599.

⁶⁴⁷ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx143, pages 4 to 5.

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]⁶⁴⁸

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 5 March 2003, when Jean-Pierre Bemba's men occupied [REDACTED] she fled from her house, located in the [REDACTED] area, to take refuge in the forest, together with her family. She further states that upon her return, she found that her house and livestock had been pillaged. She lists her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁶⁴⁹

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.

⁶⁴⁸ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx144; ICC-01/05-01/08-2044-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 600 to 601.

⁶⁴⁹ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx144, pages 4 to 5.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁵⁰

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 5 March 2003, when Jean-Pierre Bemba's men occupied [REDACTED] she fled from her house, located in the [REDACTED] area, to take refuge in the Congo, together with her family. She further states that upon her return, she found that her house and livestock had been pillaged. She lists her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁶⁵¹

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]⁵²

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 5 March 2003, when Jean-Pierre Bemba's men occupied [REDACTED] he fled from his house, located in the [REDACTED] area, to

⁶⁵⁰ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx145; ICC-01/05-01/08-2044-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 602 to 603.

⁶⁵¹ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx145, pages 4 to 5.

⁶⁵² ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx146; ICC-01/05-01/08-2044-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 604 to 605.

take refuge in [REDACTED] together with his family. He further states that upon his return, he found that his house had been pillaged. He lists his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁶⁵³

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]⁶⁵⁴

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 5 March 2003, when Jean-Pierre Bemba's men occupied [REDACTED] she fled from her house, located in the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] to take refuge in the forest together with her family. She further states that upon her return, she found that all her merchandise had been pillaged. She lists her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁶⁵⁵

Analysis and conclusions

⁶⁵³ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx146, pages 4 to 5.

⁶⁵⁴ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx147; ICC-01/05-01/08-2044-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 606 to 607.

⁶⁵⁵ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx147, 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 the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] on an unspecified date as of 5 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁵⁶

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 5 March 2003, when Jean-Pierre Bemba's Banyamulengués occupied [REDACTED] he fled from his house, located in the [REDACTED] area, together with his family and took refuge in [REDACTED] DRC. The applicant states that upon his return, he found that his belongings and money had been pillaged. He lists his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁶⁵⁷

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

⁶⁵⁶ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx148; ICC-01/05-01/08-2044-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 608 to 609.

⁶⁵⁷ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx148, pages 4 to 5.

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]⁶⁵⁸

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 5 March 2003, when Jean-Pierre Bemba's Banyamulengués occupied [REDACTED] he fled from his house, located in the [REDACTED] area, together with his family and took refuge in [REDACTED] DRC. He states that upon his return, he found that his belongings, livestock and money had been pillaged by the rebels. He lists his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁶⁵⁹

Analysis and conclusions

The Chamber notes that the date of birth as appearing on the application form does not correspond to the day the applicant was born but to the day the birth was declared. The Chamber considers that this discrepancy might be the result of inadvertent error in filling in the form and therefore the identity of the applicant is sufficiently demonstrated.

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

⁶⁵⁸ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx149; ICC-01/05-01/08-2044-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 610 to 611.

⁶⁵⁹ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx149, pages 4 to 5.

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

Applicant [REDACTED]⁶⁶⁰

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 5 March 2003, when Jean-Pierre Bemba's Banyamulengués occupied [REDACTED] she fled from her house, located in the [REDACTED] area, with her two children and took refuge in the forest. She states that upon her return, she found that her belongings, merchandise and money had been pillaged by the rebels. She lists and values her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁶⁶¹

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]⁶⁶²

⁶⁶⁰ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx150; ICC-01/05-01/08-2044-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 612 to 613.

⁶⁶¹ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx150, pages 4 to 5.

⁶⁶² ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx151; ICC-01/05-01/08-2044-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 614 to 615.

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 6 March 2003, on his way back to Bangui from [REDACTED] DRC, where he had bought merchandise at the market, the boat he was travelling in was intercepted by the Banyamulengués in the area of [REDACTED]. He alleges that Jean-Pierre Bemba's men pillaged his merchandise and money. He lists and values his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁶⁶³

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 the 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.⁶⁶⁴ Given that the applicant clearly states that the alleged criminal acts started 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 [REDACTED] on 6 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁶⁶⁵

Claim to victim status

⁶⁶³ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx151, pages 4 to 5.

⁶⁶⁴ ICC-01/05-01/08-1017, paragraph 58.

⁶⁶⁵ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx152; ICC-01/05-01/08-2044-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 616 to 617.

The applicant states that on 6 March 2003, on her way back to Bangui from [REDACTED] DRC, where she had bought merchandise at the market, the boat she was travelling in was intercepted by the Banyamulengués on the river, in the area of [REDACTED]. She alleges that Jean-Pierre Bemba's men pillaged her merchandise and money. She lists and values her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁶⁶⁶

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 the 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.⁶⁶⁷ Given that the applicant clearly states that the alleged criminal acts started 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 [REDACTED] on 6 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁶⁶⁸

Claim to victim status

⁶⁶⁶ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx152, pages 4 to 5.

⁶⁶⁷ ICC-01/05-01/08-1017, paragraph 58.

⁶⁶⁸ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx153; ICC-01/05-01/08-2044-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 618 to 619.

The applicant states that on 6 March 2003, on his way back to Bangui from [REDACTED] DRC, where he had bought merchandise at the market, the boat he was travelling in was intercepted by the Banyamulengués in the area of [REDACTED]. He alleges that Jean-Pierre Bemba's men pillaged his merchandise and the money he had earned in [REDACTED]. He lists and values his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁶⁶⁹

Analysis and conclusions

The Chamber notes that the date of birth as appearing on the application form does not correspond to the day the applicant was born but to the day the birth was declared. The Chamber considers that this discrepancy might be the result of inadvertent error in filling in the form and therefore the identity of the applicant is sufficiently demonstrated.

The Chamber recalls that when an applicant refers to acts committed on the Oubangui River, which borders as well the Democratic Republic of the 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.⁶⁷⁰ Given that the applicant clearly states that the alleged criminal acts started 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 [REDACTED] on 6 March 2003.

⁶⁶⁹ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx153, pages 4 to 5.

⁶⁷⁰ ICC-01/05-01/08-1017, paragraph 58.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁶⁷¹

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 6 March 2003, on his way back to Bangui from [REDACTED] DRC, where he had bought merchandise at the market, the boat he was travelling in was intercepted by the Banyamulengués in the area of [REDACTED]. He alleges that Jean-Pierre Bemba's men pillaged his merchandise and the money he had earned in [REDACTED]. He lists and values his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁶⁷²

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 the 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.⁶⁷³ Given that the applicant clearly states that the alleged criminal acts started 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 [REDACTED] on 6 March 2003.

⁶⁷¹ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx154; ICC-01/05-01/08-2044-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 620 to 621.

⁶⁷² ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx154, pages 4 to 5.

⁶⁷³ ICC-01/05-01/08-1017, paragraph 58.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁶⁷⁴

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 6 March 2003, on her way back to Bangui from [REDACTED] DRC, where she had bought merchandise at the market, the boat she was travelling in was intercepted by the Banyamulengués in the area of [REDACTED]. She alleges that Jean-Pierre Bemba's men pillaged her merchandise and the money she had earned in [REDACTED]. She lists and values her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁶⁷⁵

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 the 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.⁶⁷⁶ Given that the applicant clearly states that the alleged criminal acts started 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 [REDACTED] on 6 March 2003.

⁶⁷⁴ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx155; ICC-01/05-01/08-2044-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 622 to 623.

⁶⁷⁵ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx155, pages 4 to 5.

⁶⁷⁶ ICC-01/05-01/08-1017, paragraph 58.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁶⁷⁷

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 6 March 2003, on her way back to Bangui from [REDACTED] DRC, where she had bought merchandise at the market, the boat she was travelling in was intercepted by the Banyamulengués in the area of [REDACTED]. She alleges that Jean-Pierre Bemba's men pillaged her merchandise and the money she had earned in [REDACTED]. She lists and values her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁶⁷⁸

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 the 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.⁶⁷⁹ Given that the applicant clearly states that the alleged criminal acts started 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 [REDACTED] on 6 March 2003.

⁶⁷⁷ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx156; ICC-01/05-01/08-2044-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 624 to 625.

⁶⁷⁸ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx156, pages 4 to 5.

⁶⁷⁹ ICC-01/05-01/08-1017, paragraph 58.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁶⁸⁰

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 6 March 2003, on his way back to Bangui from [REDACTED] DRC, where he had bought merchandise at the market, the rental boat he was travelling in was intercepted by the Banyamulengués in the area of [REDACTED]. He alleges that Jean-Pierre Bemba's men pillaged his merchandise and the money he had earned in [REDACTED]. He lists and values his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁶⁸¹

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 the 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.⁶⁸² Given that the applicant clearly states that the alleged criminal acts started 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 [REDACTED] on 6 March 2003.

⁶⁸⁰ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx157; ICC-01/05-01/08-2044-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 626 to 627.

⁶⁸¹ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx157, pages 4 to 5.

⁶⁸² ICC-01/05-01/08-1017, paragraph 58.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁶⁸³

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 6 March 2003, on his way back to Bangui from [REDACTED] DRC, where he had bought merchandise at the market, the boat he was travelling in was intercepted by the Banyamulengués in the area of [REDACTED]. He alleges that Jean-Pierre Bemba's men pillaged his merchandise and the money he had earned in [REDACTED]. He lists and values his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁶⁸⁴

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 the 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.⁶⁸⁵ Given that the applicant clearly states that the alleged criminal acts started 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 [REDACTED] on 6 March 2003.

⁶⁸³ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx158; ICC-01/05-01/08-2044-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 628 to 629.

⁶⁸⁴ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx158, pages 4 to 5.

⁶⁸⁵ ICC-01/05-01/08-1017, paragraph 58.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁶⁸⁶

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 6 March 2003, on her way back to Bangui from [REDACTED] DRC, where she had bought and sold merchandise at the market, the boat she was travelling in was intercepted by the Banyamulengués on the river, in the area of [REDACTED]. She alleges that the Banyamulengués pillaged her merchandise and money. She lists and values her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁶⁸⁷

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 the 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.⁶⁸⁸ Given that the applicant clearly states that the alleged criminal acts started 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 [REDACTED] on 6 March 2003.

⁶⁸⁶ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx159; ICC-01/05-01/08-2044-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 630 to 631.

⁶⁸⁷ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx159, pages 4 to 5.

⁶⁸⁸ ICC-01/05-01/08-1017, paragraph 58.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁶⁸⁹

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 6 March 2003, on his way back to Bangui from [REDACTED] DRC, where he had bought and sold merchandise at the market, the boat he was travelling in was intercepted by the Banyamulengués on the river, in the area of [REDACTED]. He alleges that the Banyamulengués pillaged his merchandise and money. He lists and values his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁶⁹⁰

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 the 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.⁶⁹¹ Given that the applicant clearly states that the alleged criminal acts started 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 [REDACTED] on 6 March 2003.

⁶⁸⁹ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx160; ICC-01/05-01/08-2044-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 632 to 633.

⁶⁹⁰ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx160, pages 4 to 5.

⁶⁹¹ ICC-01/05-01/08-1017, paragraph 58.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁶⁹²

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 6 March 2003, on her way back to Bangui from [REDACTED] DRC, where she had bought and sold merchandise at the market, the boat she was travelling in was intercepted by the Banyamulengués on the river, in the area of [REDACTED]. She alleges that the Banyamulengués pillaged her merchandise and money. She lists and values her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁶⁹³

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 the 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.⁶⁹⁴ Given that the applicant clearly states that the alleged criminal acts started 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 [REDACTED] on 6 March 2003.

⁶⁹² ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx161; ICC-01/05-01/08-2044-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 634 to 635.

⁶⁹³ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx161, pages 4 to 5.

⁶⁹⁴ ICC-01/05-01/08-1017, paragraph 58.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁶⁹⁵

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 6 March 2003, on her way back to Bangui from [REDACTED] DRC, where she had bought and sold merchandise at the market, the boat she was travelling in was intercepted by the Banyamulengués on the river, in the area of [REDACTED]. She alleges that the Banyamulengués pillaged her merchandise and money. She lists and values her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁶⁹⁶

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 the 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.⁶⁹⁷ Given that the applicant clearly states that the alleged criminal acts started 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 [REDACTED] on 6 March 2003.

⁶⁹⁵ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx162; ICC-01/05-01/08-2044-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 636 to 637.

⁶⁹⁶ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx162, pages 4 to 5.

⁶⁹⁷ ICC-01/05-01/08-1017, paragraph 58.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁶⁹⁸

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 6 March 2003, on her way back to Bangui from [REDACTED], DRC, where she had bought and sold merchandise at the market, the boat she was travelling in was intercepted by the Banyamulengués on the river, in the area of [REDACTED]. She alleges that the Banyamulengués pillaged her merchandise and money. She lists and values her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁶⁹⁹

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 the 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.⁷⁰⁰ Given that the applicant clearly states that the alleged criminal acts started 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 [REDACTED] on 6 March 2003.

⁶⁹⁸ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx163; ICC-01/05-01/08-2044-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 638 to 639.

⁶⁹⁹ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx163, pages 4 to 5.

⁷⁰⁰ ICC-01/05-01/08-1017, paragraph 58.

Applicant ██████████⁷⁰¹

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 6 March 2003, on his way back to Bangui from ██████████, DRC, where he had bought and sold merchandise at the market, the boat he was travelling in was intercepted by the Banyamulengués on the river, in the area of ██████████. He alleges that the Banyamulengués pillaged his merchandise and money. He lists and values his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁷⁰²

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 the 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.⁷⁰³ Given that the applicant clearly states that the alleged criminal acts started 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 ██████████ on 6 March 2003.

⁷⁰¹ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx164; ICC-01/05-01/08-2044-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 640 to 641.

⁷⁰² ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx164, pages 4 to 5.

⁷⁰³ ICC-01/05-01/08-1017, paragraph 58.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁷⁰⁴

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 6 March 2003, on his way back to Bangui from [REDACTED], DRC, where he had bought and sold merchandise at the market, the boat he was travelling in was intercepted by the Banyamulengués on the river, in the area of [REDACTED]. He alleges that the Banyamulengués pillaged his merchandise and money. The applicant lists and values his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁷⁰⁵

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 the 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.⁷⁰⁶ Given that the applicant clearly states that the alleged criminal acts started 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 [REDACTED] on 6 March 2003.

⁷⁰⁴ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx165; ICC-01/05-01/08-2044-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 642 to 643.

⁷⁰⁵ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx165, pages 4 to 5.

⁷⁰⁶ ICC-01/05-01/08-1017, paragraph 58.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁷⁰⁷

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 6 March 2003, on her way back to Bangui from [REDACTED], DRC, where she had bought and sold merchandise at the market, the boat she was travelling in was intercepted by the Banyamulengués on the river, in the area of [REDACTED]. She alleges that the Banyamulengués pillaged her merchandise and money. She lists and values her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁷⁰⁸

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 the 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.⁷⁰⁹ Given that the applicant clearly states that the alleged criminal acts started 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 [REDACTED] on 6 March 2003.

⁷⁰⁷ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx166; ICC-01/05-01/08-2044-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 644 to 645.

⁷⁰⁸ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx166, pages 4 to 5.

⁷⁰⁹ ICC-01/05-01/08-1017, paragraph 58.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁷¹⁰

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 6 March 2003, on her way back to Bangui from [REDACTED], DRC, where she had bought and sold merchandise at the market, the boat she was travelling in was intercepted by the Banyamulengués on the river, in the area of [REDACTED]. She alleges that the Banyamulengués pillaged 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.⁷¹¹

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 the 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.⁷¹² Given that the applicant clearly states that the alleged criminal acts started 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 [REDACTED] on 6 March 2003.

⁷¹⁰ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx167; ICC-01/05-01/08-2044-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 646 to 647.

⁷¹¹ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx167, pages 4 to 5.

⁷¹² ICC-01/05-01/08-1017, paragraph 58.

Applicant ██████████⁷¹³

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 6 March 2003, on her way back to Bangui from ██████████, DRC, where she had bought and sold merchandise at the market, the boat she was travelling in was intercepted by the Banyamulengués on the river, in the area of ██████████. She alleges that the Banyamulengués pillaged 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.⁷¹⁴

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 the 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.⁷¹⁵ Given that the applicant clearly states that the alleged criminal acts started in the area of ██████████, 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 ██████████ on 6 March 2003.

⁷¹³ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx168; ICC-01/05-01/08-2044-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 648 to 649.

⁷¹⁴ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx168, pages 4 to 5.

⁷¹⁵ ICC-01/05-01/08-1017, paragraph 58.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁷¹⁶

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 6 March 2003, on her way back to Bangui from [REDACTED] DRC, where she had bought and sold merchandise at the market, the boat she was travelling in was intercepted by the Banyamulengués on the river, in the area of [REDACTED]. She alleges that the Banyamulengués pillaged her merchandise and money. She lists and values her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁷¹⁷

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 the 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.⁷¹⁸ Given that the applicant clearly states that the alleged criminal acts started 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 [REDACTED] on 6 March 2003.

⁷¹⁶ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx169; ICC-01/05-01/08-2044-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 650 to 651.

⁷¹⁷ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx169, pages 4 to 5.

⁷¹⁸ ICC-01/05-01/08-1017, paragraph 58.

Applicant ██████████⁷¹⁹

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 6 March 2003, on her way back to Bangui from ██████████, DRC, where she had bought merchandise at the market, the boat she was travelling in was intercepted by the Banyamulengués on the river, in the area of ██████████. She alleges that Jean-Pierre Bemba's men pillaged her merchandise and money. She lists and values her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁷²⁰

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 the 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.⁷²¹ Given that the applicant clearly states that the alleged criminal acts started in the area of ██████████, 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 ██████████ on 6 March 2003.

⁷¹⁹ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx170; ICC-01/05-01/08-2044-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 652 to 653.

⁷²⁰ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx170, pages 4 to 5.

⁷²¹ ICC-01/05-01/08-1017, paragraph 58.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁷²²

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 6 March 2003, on his way back to Bangui from [REDACTED], DRC, where he had bought merchandise at the market, the boat he was travelling in was intercepted by the Banyamulengués on the river, in the area of [REDACTED]. He alleges that Jean-Pierre Bemba's men pillaged his merchandise and money. He lists and values his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁷²³

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 the 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.⁷²⁴ Given that the applicant clearly states that the alleged criminal acts started 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 [REDACTED] on 6 March 2003.

⁷²² ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx171; ICC-01/05-01/08-2044-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 654 to 655.

⁷²³ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx171, pages 4 to 5.

⁷²⁴ ICC-01/05-01/08-1017, paragraph 58.

Applicant ██████████⁷²⁵

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 6 March 2003, during the course of one of her trips between ██████████ Bangui and ██████████, DRC, where she had bought merchandise at the market, the boat she was travelling in was intercepted by the Banyamulengués on the river, in the area of ██████████. She alleges that Jean-Pierre Bemba's men pillaged her merchandise and money. She lists and values her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁷²⁶

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 the 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.⁷²⁷ Given that the applicant clearly states that the alleged criminal acts started in the area of ██████████, 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 ██████████ on 6 March 2003.

⁷²⁵ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx172; ICC-01/05-01/08-2044-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 656 to 657.

⁷²⁶ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx172, pages 4 to 5.

⁷²⁷ ICC-01/05-01/08-1017, paragraph 58.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁷²⁸

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 6 March 2003, on his way back to Bangui from [REDACTED], DRC, where he had bought merchandise at the market, the boat he was travelling in was intercepted by the Banyamulengués on the river, in the area of [REDACTED]. He alleges that Jean-Pierre Bemba's men pillaged his merchandise and money. He lists and values his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁷²⁹

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 the 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.⁷³⁰ Given that the applicant clearly states that the alleged criminal acts started 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 [REDACTED] on 6 March 2003.

⁷²⁸ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx173; ICC-01/05-01/08-2044-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 658 to 659.

⁷²⁹ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx173, pages 4 to 5.

⁷³⁰ ICC-01/05-01/08-1017, paragraph 58.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁷³¹

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 6 March 2003, on his way back to Bangui from [REDACTED], DRC, where he had bought merchandise at the market, the boat he was travelling in was intercepted by the Banyamulengués on the river, in the area of [REDACTED]. He alleges that Jean-Pierre Bemba's men pillaged his merchandise and money. He lists and values his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁷³²

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 the 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.⁷³³ Given that the applicant clearly states that the alleged criminal acts started 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 [REDACTED] on 6 March 2003.

⁷³¹ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx174; ICC-01/05-01/08-2044-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 660 to 661.

⁷³² ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx174, pages 4 to 5.

⁷³³ ICC-01/05-01/08-1017, paragraph 58.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁷³⁴

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 6 March 2003, on her way back to Bangui from [REDACTED], DRC, where she had bought merchandise at the market, the boat she was travelling in was intercepted by the Banyamulengués on the river, in the area of [REDACTED]. She alleges that Jean-Pierre Bemba's men pillaged her merchandise and money. She lists and values her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁷³⁵

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 the 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.⁷³⁶ Given that the applicant clearly states that the alleged criminal acts started 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 [REDACTED] on 6 March 2003.

⁷³⁴ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx175; ICC-01/05-01/08-2044-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 662 to 663.

⁷³⁵ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx175, pages 4 to 5.

⁷³⁶ ICC-01/05-01/08-1017, paragraph 58.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁷³⁷

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 6 March 2003, on his way back to Bangui from [REDACTED], DRC, where he had bought merchandise at the market, the boat he was travelling in was intercepted by the Banyamulengués on the river, in the area of [REDACTED]. He alleges that Jean-Pierre Bemba's men pillaged his merchandise and money. He lists and values his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁷³⁸

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 the 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.⁷³⁹ Given that the applicant clearly states that the alleged criminal acts started 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 [REDACTED] on 6 March 2003.

⁷³⁷ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx176; ICC-01/05-01/08-2044-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 664 to 665.

⁷³⁸ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx176, pages 4 to 5.

⁷³⁹ ICC-01/05-01/08-1017, paragraph 58.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁷⁴⁰

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 6 March 2003, on her way back to Bangui from [REDACTED], DRC, where she had bought merchandise at the market, the boat she was travelling in was intercepted by the Banyamulengués on the river, in the area of [REDACTED]. She alleges that Jean-Pierre Bemba's men pillaged her merchandise and money. She lists and values her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁷⁴¹

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 the 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.⁷⁴² Given that the applicant clearly states that the alleged criminal acts started 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 [REDACTED] on 6 March 2003.

⁷⁴⁰ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx177; ICC-01/05-01/08-2044-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 666 to 667.

⁷⁴¹ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx177, pages 4 to 5.

⁷⁴² ICC-01/05-01/08-1017, paragraph 58.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁷⁴³

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 6 March 2003, on her way back to Bangui from [REDACTED], DRC, where she had bought merchandise at the market, the boat she was travelling in was intercepted by the Banyamulengués on the river, in the area of [REDACTED]. She alleges that Jean-Pierre Bemba's men pillaged her merchandise and money. She lists and values her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁷⁴⁴

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 the 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.⁷⁴⁵ Given that the applicant clearly states that the alleged criminal acts started 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 [REDACTED] on 6 March 2003.

⁷⁴³ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx178; ICC-01/05-01/08-2044-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 668 to 669.

⁷⁴⁴ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx178, pages 4 to 5.

⁷⁴⁵ ICC-01/05-01/08-1017, paragraph 58.

Applicant ██████████⁷⁴⁶

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 6 March 2003, on her way back to Bangui from ██████████, DRC, where she had bought merchandise at the market, the boat she was travelling in was intercepted by the Banyamulengués on the river, in the area of ██████████. She alleges that Jean-Pierre Bemba's men pillaged her merchandise and money. She lists and values her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁷⁴⁷

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 the 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.⁷⁴⁸ Given that the applicant clearly states that the alleged criminal acts started in the area of ██████████, 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 ██████████ on 6 March 2003.

⁷⁴⁶ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx179; ICC-01/05-01/08-2044-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 670 to 671.

⁷⁴⁷ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx179, pages 4 to 5.

⁷⁴⁸ ICC-01/05-01/08-1017, paragraph 58.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁷⁴⁹

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 6 March 2003, on her way back to Bangui from [REDACTED], DRC, in the area of [REDACTED], the Banyamulengués intercepted the boat she was travelling in and brought her to the bush where four of them inflicted sexual violence upon her. She claims that when she returned to the boat, her merchandise had been pillaged. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered physical, psychological and material harm.⁷⁵⁰

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 the 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.⁷⁵¹ Given that the applicant clearly states that the alleged criminal acts started 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 her rape and the pillage of her belongings by the Banyamulengués of Jean-Pierre Bemba in [REDACTED] on 6 March 2003.

⁷⁴⁹ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx197; ICC-01/05-01/08-2044-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 672 to 673.

⁷⁵⁰ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx197, pages 4 to 5.

⁷⁵¹ ICC-01/05-01/08-1017, paragraph 58.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁷⁵²

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 6 March 2003, on his way back to Bangui from [REDACTED], DRC, where he had bought merchandise at the market, the boat he was travelling in was intercepted by the Banyamulengués on the river, in the area of [REDACTED]. He alleges that Jean-Pierre Bemba's men pillaged his merchandise and money. He lists and values his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁷⁵³

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 the 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.⁷⁵⁴ Given that the applicant clearly states that the alleged criminal acts started 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 [REDACTED] on 6 March 2003.

⁷⁵² ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx200; ICC-01/05-01/08-2044-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 674 to 675.

⁷⁵³ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx200, pages 4 to 5.

⁷⁵⁴ ICC-01/05-01/08-1017, paragraph 58.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁷⁵⁵

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 6 March 2003, on his way back to Bangui from [REDACTED], DRC, where he had bought merchandise at the market, the boat he was travelling in was intercepted by the Banyamulengués on the river, in the area of [REDACTED]. He alleges that Jean-Pierre Bemba's men pillaged his merchandise and money. He lists and values his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁷⁵⁶

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 the 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.⁷⁵⁷ Given that the applicant clearly states that the alleged criminal acts started 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 [REDACTED] on 6 March 2003.

⁷⁵⁵ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx202; ICC-01/05-01/08-2044-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 676 to 677.

⁷⁵⁶ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx202, pages 4 to 5.

⁷⁵⁷ ICC-01/05-01/08-1017, paragraph 58.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁷⁵⁸

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 5 March 2003, on her way back from a trip between Bangui and [REDACTED] where she had bought merchandise, the boat she was travelling in was intercepted by the Banyamulengués on the river, at the port of [REDACTED], as she was about to dock. She alleges that Jean-Pierre Bemba's men pillaged her merchandise and the rental boat she was travelling in. She lists her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁷⁵⁹

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 the 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.⁷⁶⁰ Given that the applicant clearly states that the alleged criminal acts started in the port 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 [REDACTED] on 5 March 2003.

⁷⁵⁸ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx205; ICC-01/05-01/08-2044-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 678 to 679.

⁷⁵⁹ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx205, pages 4 to 5.

⁷⁶⁰ ICC-01/05-01/08-1017, paragraph 58.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁷⁶¹

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 5 March 2003, when Jean-Pierre Bemba's Banyamulengués attacked and occupied [REDACTED], he fled together with his family to the forest. According to the applicant, upon his return, he found that his belongings, fishing gear, agricultural products and money had been pillaged. He lists his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁷⁶²

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]⁷⁶³

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 5 March 2003, when Jean-Pierre Bemba's rebels occupied the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED], he fled with his family to the bush, located over twenty kilometres away. He states that upon his return, he found

⁷⁶¹ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx307; ICC-01/05-01/08-2044-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 680 to 681.

⁷⁶² ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx307, pages 4 to 5 and 8.

⁷⁶³ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx308; ICC-01/05-01/08-2044-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 682 to 683.

that his belongings, money and livestock had been taken. He lists his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁷⁶⁴

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]⁵

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 7 March 2003, when the Banyamulengués invaded and occupied [REDACTED], he fled to the forest together with his family. He alleges that upon his return, he discovered that his belongings and money had been pillaged. He lists his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁷⁶⁶

Analysis and conclusions

⁷⁶⁴ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx308, pages 4 to 5 and 10.

⁷⁶⁵ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx337; ICC-01/05-01/08-2044-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 684 to 685.

⁷⁶⁶ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx337, 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 [REDACTED] on an unspecified date as of 7 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁷⁶⁷

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 7 March 2003, when the Banyamulengués invaded [REDACTED], he fled to the forest together with his family. He alleges that upon his return, he discovered that his belongings and money had been pillaged. He lists his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁷⁶⁸

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 7 March 2003.

⁷⁶⁷ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx338; ICC-01/05-01/08-2044-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 686 to 687.

⁷⁶⁸ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx338, pages 4 to 5.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁷⁶⁹

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 7 March 2003, the Banyamulengués, who were speaking Lingala, arrived in [REDACTED] and went door-to-door beating the people and pillaging their belongings. He claims that he fled together with his family to the fields, leaving everything behind and that upon his return, almost one month later, he discovered that his belongings and money had been pillaged. He lists his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁷⁷⁰

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 7 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁷⁷¹

Claim to victim status

⁷⁶⁹ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx339; ICC-01/05-01/08-2044-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 688 to 689.

⁷⁷⁰ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx339, pages 4 to 5.

⁷⁷¹ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx340; ICC-01/05-01/08-2044-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 690 to 691.

The applicant states that on 7 March 2003, when the Banyamulengués occupied [REDACTED], she fled to the forest together with her family. She alleges that upon her return, she discovered that her belongings and money had been pillaged. She lists her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁷⁷²

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 an unspecified date as of 7 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁷⁷³

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that a few weeks before Mr Bozizé took power, the Banyamulengués arrived in [REDACTED] and began to beat the population. She alleges that she took refuge in the bush for two weeks and while she was there, her child died. She adds that upon her return, she discovered that her belongings and money had been pillaged. She lists her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁷⁷⁴

⁷⁷² ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx340, pages 4 to 5.

⁷⁷³ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx341; ICC-01/05-01/08-2044-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 692 to 693.

⁷⁷⁴ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx341, pages 4 to 5.

Analysis and conclusions

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

The Chamber notes that the applicant fails to provide a precise date for the alleged events. However, in light of the intrinsic coherence of the application in all other respects, notably the reference to the occupation of [REDACTED] by the Banyamulengués a few weeks before Mr Bozizé took power, as well as the fact that a number of applicants refer to the occupation of [REDACTED] by the Banyamulengués as of 7 March 2003, the Chamber is of the view that the failure to provide a precise date should not serve to exclude 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 on or about 7 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁷⁷⁵

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 7 March 2003, when the Banyamulengués occupied [REDACTED] he fled to the forest, together with his family. He alleges that upon his return, he discovered that his belongings and money had been pillaged. He lists his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁷⁷⁶

⁷⁷⁵ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx342; ICC-01/05-01/08-2044-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 694 to 695.

⁷⁷⁶ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx342, 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 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 7 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁷⁷⁷

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 7 March 2003, when the Banyamulengués arrived in [REDACTED] she fled with her mother and children to the bush for one month. The applicant alleges that upon her return, she discovered that her belongings had been pillaged. She lists her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁷⁷⁸

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

⁷⁷⁷ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx343; ICC-01/05-01/08-2044-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 696 to 697.

⁷⁷⁸ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx343, pages 4 to 5.

accused, namely the pillage of her belongings by the Banyamulengués of Jean-Pierre Bemba in [REDACTED] on an unspecified date as of 7 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁷⁷⁹

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 7 March 2003, when the Banyamulengués arrived in [REDACTED] she fled to the forest, together with her family. She alleges that upon her return, she discovered that her belongings, livestock and money had been pillaged. She lists her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁷⁸⁰

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 an unspecified date as of 7 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁷⁸¹

Claim to victim status

⁷⁷⁹ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx344; ICC-01/05-01/08-2044-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 698 to 699.

⁷⁸⁰ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx344, pages 4 to 5.

⁷⁸¹ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx345; ICC-01/05-01/08-2044-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 700 to 701

The applicant states that on 7 March 2003, when the Banyamulengués arrived in [REDACTED], she fled to the forest, together with her family. She alleges that upon her return, she discovered that her belongings and money had been pillaged. She lists her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁷⁸²

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 an unspecified date as of 7 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁷⁸³

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 7 March 2003, when the Banyamulengués arrived in [REDACTED], she fled with her family to the forest, where she gave birth. She alleges that when her husband returned home, he discovered that their house was empty and their belongings had been pillaged. She lists her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁷⁸⁴

Analysis and conclusions

⁷⁸² ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx345, pages 4 to 5.

⁷⁸³ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx346; ICC-01/05-01/08-2044-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 702 to 703

⁷⁸⁴ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx346, 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 7 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁷⁸⁵

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 7 March 2003, when Jean-Pierre Bemba's Banyamulengués occupied [REDACTED], she fled with her family to the forest. According to the applicant, upon her return, she found that her belongings and money had been pillaged by the rebels. She lists her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁷⁸⁶

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 an unspecified date as of 7 March 2003.

⁷⁸⁵ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx347; ICC-01/05-01/08-2044-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 704 to 705

⁷⁸⁶ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx347, pages 4 to 5.

