

**Cour
Pénale
Internationale**



**International
Criminal
Court**

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Date: 14 July 2025

TRIAL CHAMBER II

Before: Judge María del Socorro Flores Liera, Presiding Judge
Judge Kimberly Prost
Judge Nicolas Guillou

SITUATION IN THE DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO

IN THE CASE OF THE PROSECUTOR v. BOSCO NTAGANDA

Public

Public Redacted Version of "Fourth Registry Periodic Report on Eligibility for Reparations and Priority Treatment Determinations" (ICC-01/04-02/06-2922-Conf, dated 27 June 2025)

Source: Registry

Document to be notified in accordance with regulation 31 of the *Regulations of the Court* to:

- | | |
|--|--|
| ☐ The Office of the Prosecutor | ☐ Counsel for the Defence |
| ☐ Legal Representatives of the Victims | ☐ Legal Representatives of the Applicants |
| ☐ Unrepresented Victims | ☐ Unrepresented Applicants (Participation/Reparation) |
| ☒ The Office of Public Counsel for Victims | ☐ The Office of Public Counsel for the Defence |
| ☐ States' Representatives | ☐ Amicus Curiae |

REGISTRY

- | | |
|---|---|
| Registrar
M. Zavala Giler, Osvaldo | ☐ Counsel Support Section |
| ☐ Victims and Witnesses Unit | ☐ Detention Section |
| ☒ Victims Participation and Reparations Section | ☒ Other
Trust Fund for Victims |

I. Introduction

1. On 27 February 2024, Trial Chamber II (“Chamber”) issued its “Second Decision on the Trust Fund for Victims’ Draft Implementation Plan for Reparations” (“Second Decision on DIP”), in which it instructed the Registry to file, every four months, update reports (“Periodic Reports”) on the results of the Victims Participation and Reparations Section’s (“VPRS”) eligibility determinations on victims’ dossiers for reparations in the case *The Prosecutor v. Bosco Ntaganda* (“Case”), with the first Periodic Report to be filed four months from the date of the Second Decision on DIP.¹
2. The VPRS hereby provides the results of its determinations on victims’ eligibility, priority status and urgent needs, for their inclusion in the Trust Fund for Victims’ (“TFV”) initial draft implementation plan (“IDIP”), during the reporting period from 28 February to 27 June 2025 (part V.A.). This report also provides information on the conduct of VPRS activities related to the identification and collection of information from beneficiaries (part V.B.).
3. The VPRS will simultaneously transmit to the Chamber and the TFV, outside the record of the case, the dossiers of the victims found eligible for reparations and meriting priority treatment due to their urgent needs, for the Chamber’s judicial approval.²

¹ Trial Chamber II, “Second Decision on the Trust Fund for Victims’ Draft Implementation Plan for Reparations”, 27 February 2024, ICC-01/04-02/06-2894-Conf, para. 145. A public redacted version was notified on 25 July 2024, [ICC-01/04-02/06-2894-Red](#).

² Trial Chamber II, “First Decision on the Trust Fund for Victims’ Draft Implementation Plan for Reparations”, 11 August 2023, ICC-01/04-02/06-2860-Conf, para. 185(e) and (f). A public redacted version was notified on 30 August 2023, [ICC-01/04-02/06-2860-Red](#) (“First Decision on DIP”).

II. Procedural History

4. On 14 July 2023, the Chamber issued the “Addendum to the Reparations Order of 8 March 2021” in which it, *inter alia*, detailed the procedure for carrying out the eligibility assessment of victims’ dossiers at the implementation stage.³
5. On 11 August 2023, the Chamber issued the First Decision on DIP, in which it assigned to the VPRS the mandate of carrying out the identification of potential beneficiaries for reparations, the collection of information, and the administrative eligibility process.⁴
6. On 3 November 2023, the Registry filed its “Registry Submission pursuant to ICC-01/04-02/06-2860-Red” (“Registry Submission”), in which it *inter alia* provided information on how the VPRS planned to carry out the victim identification, collection of information and eligibility assessment process.⁵
7. On 27 February 2024, the Chamber issued the Second Decision on DIP.⁶
8. On 1 November 2024, the Appeals Chamber issued its Judgement on the Defence and Common Legal Representative of Victims of the Attacks’ (“CLR2”)⁷ appeals against the Addendum (“Appeals Decision”).⁸
9. Between January 2024 and March 2025, the Registry submitted five batches of victim eligibility determinations for reparations and priority treatment under the

³ Trial Chamber II, “Addendum to the Reparations Order of 8 March 2021, ICC-01/04-02/06-2659”, 14 July 2023, ICC-01/04-02/06-2858-Conf. A public redacted version was issued on the same day, [ICC-01/04-02/06-2858-Red](#) (“Addendum”).

⁴ First Decision on DIP, paras. 181, 184 and 185.

⁵ Registry, Annex I to “Registry submission pursuant to ICC-01/04-02/06-2860-Red”, 3 November 2023, ICC-01/04-02/06-2878-Conf-AnxI. A public redacted version was notified on 22 November 2023, [ICC-01/04-02/06-2878-AnxI-Red](#). The Chamber further clarified the scope of the conviction for the purposes of eligibility for reparations in its “Decision on the Victims Participation and Reparations Section request for guidance” issued on 31 January 2025 ([ICC-01/04-02/06-2912](#)) (“Guidance Decision”).

⁶ See *supra*, fn. 1.

⁷ M. Dmytro Suprun represents the group of Victims of the Attacks in the proceedings; Ms Sarah Pellet (“CLR1”) represents the group of Victims of Crimes Against Child Soldiers in the proceedings.

⁸ Appeals Chamber, “Judgment on the appeals against the decision of Trial Chamber II of 14 July 2023 entitled “Addendum to the Reparations Order of 8 March 2021, ICC-01/04-02/06-2659”, 1 November 2024, ICC-01/04-02/06-2908-Conf. A public redacted version was notified on the same day, [ICC-01/04-02/06-2908-Red](#).

TFV's IDIP,⁹ which were all endorsed by the Chamber,¹⁰ bringing the total number of victims eligible for reparations to this date to 1,549.

III. Classification

10. Pursuant to regulation 23*bis*(1) of the Regulations of the Court ("RoC"), the present Report is classified confidential since it contains information on the Registry field operations; Annexes I¹¹, II¹² and III¹³ are classified confidential since they contain sensitive information on the victims concerned. A public redacted version of the present report will be filed shortly.

IV. Applicable Law

11. The present Periodic Report and its annexes are submitted by the Registry in accordance with the First and Second Decisions on DIP.

⁹ The Registry transmitted batches on 23 January 2024, 2 February 2024, 28 June 2024, 28 October 2024, 28 February 2025, and on 5 February 2025. See respectively their public or public redacted versions: [ICC-01/04-02/06-2890 \(First Notification\)](#), [ICC-01/04-02/06-2891](#), [ICC-01/04-02/06-2901-Red \(First Periodic Report\)](#), [ICC-01/04-02/06-2906-Red \(Second Periodic Report\)](#), [ICC-01/04-02/06-2916-Red \(Third Periodic Report\)](#) and [ICC-01/04-02/06-2913](#).

¹⁰ See Second Decision on DIP; "Decision on the First Registry Periodic Report on Eligibility Determinations for Reparations", 20 August 2024, ICC-01/04-02/06-2904-Conf. A public redacted version was notified on 11 September 2024, [ICC-01/04-02/06-2904-Red](#); "Decision on the Second Registry Periodic Report on Eligibility Determinations for Reparations", 3 December 2024, ICC-01/04-02/06-2910-Conf. A public redacted version was notified on 13 January 2025, [ICC-01/04-02/06-2910-Red](#); "Third decision on the VPRS determinations of victims' eligibility for reparations and priority status", 14 February 2025, [ICC-01/04-02/06-2914](#); and "Fourth Decision on the VPRS determinations of victims' eligibility for reparations and priority status", 13 March 2025, [ICC-01/04-02/06-2918](#).

¹¹ Annex I contains the VPRS' eligibility and priority determinations of eight victims' dossiers. *See infra*, para. 15.

¹² Annex II contains the VPRS' eligibility determinations of 343 victims' dossiers submitted by victims of the attacks. The eligibility determinations related to 47 participating victims are at Part A, and those related to the 296 newly identified victims at Part B. *See infra*, paras. 16, 18 and 19.

¹³ Annex III contains the VPRS' eligibility determinations of 71 victims' dossiers submitted by newly identified victims of crimes against child soldiers. *See infra*, para. 18 and 19.

V. Submissions

A. Results of VPRS administrative eligibility assessments

1. Eligibility criteria implemented

12. In accordance with the First¹⁴ and Second¹⁵ Decision on DIP, the VPRS assesses each victim's dossier to determine their eligibility for reparations in line with the criteria set out by the Chamber in the Addendum,¹⁶ and in the Guidance Decision.

13. The detailed explanation of the criteria applied by the VPRS when conducting these assessments was submitted together with the First Notification,¹⁷ and was supplemented in the First Periodic Report.¹⁸

2. Eligibility assessment for reparations

a) Total number of applications assessed

14. During the reporting period, the Registry completed its determination for 422 victims' dossiers. The current report transmits the same number of victims' dossiers, encompassing 71 victims of crimes against child soldiers and 351 victims of the attacks (with the latter figure including eight priority victims¹⁹).

b) Priority victims

15. During the reporting period, the VPRS carried out a determination on the priority status and urgent needs of eight newly identified potential beneficiaries, whose dossiers and/or supplementary information were received by the VPRS between February and June 2025. Eight dossiers are transmitted with the current Report (Annex I).

¹⁴ First Decision on DIP, para. 185(a).

¹⁵ Second Decision on DIP, paras. 114 and 117.

¹⁶ See for example Addendum, paras 37- 40, 53-59, 64. See also Second Decision on DIP, paras. 92 to 98.

¹⁷ Annex I to the First Notification, [ICC-01/04-02/06-2890-AnxI](#).

¹⁸ Annex I to the First Periodic Report, ICC-01/04-02/06-2901-Conf-AnxI. A public redacted version was notified on 27 August 2024, [ICC-01/04-02/06-2901-AnxI-Red](#).

¹⁹ See *infra*, para. 15 and Annex I.

c) Participating victims

16. During the reporting period, the VPRS issued 47 positive eligibility determinations for reparations for victims who participated in the proceedings in the Case.²⁰ Consequently, Annex II (Part A) contains VPRS individual assessment reports related to 47 victims of the attacks the VPRS found eligible for reparations.
17. The VPRS further liaised with the relevant CLR regarding 468 dossiers preliminarily assessed as outside the scope of the conviction.²¹

d) Newly identified potential beneficiaries found eligible

18. During the reporting period, the VPRS received and found eligible 354 reparation forms from newly identified potential beneficiaries: 284 reparation forms from victims of the attacks (with the latter figure including eight priority victims), and 70 reparation forms from victims of crimes against child soldiers. The VPRS also found eligible 21 forms received in the previous reporting period: 20 from victims of the attacks and one from victims of crimes against child soldiers.
19. Annex I and II (Part A) contains the VPRS individual assessment report related to 304 newly identified victims of the attacks;²² and Annex III contains that of 71 newly identified indirect victims of crimes against child soldiers. Amongst the latter, six victims indicate that their relatives (direct victims) suffered from sexual and gender-based crimes ('SGBC') (i.e., rape and/or sexual slavery), between approximately 6 August 2002 and 31 December 2003.²³

²⁰ As proposed by the Registry, and approved by the Chamber, the VPRS conducts a *de novo* assessment on eligibility for reparations for all the participating victims' dossiers. See Registry Submission, para. 62 and Second Decision on DIP, para. 114.

²¹ On 24 March, 15 May and 27 June 2025, the VPRS informed CLR2 about the preliminary negative assessment of respectively, 76, 195 and 197 participating victims' dossiers. This is in line with the practice put in place by the VPRS, with the agreement of the CLRs, to ensure that the VPRS considers all relevant additional elements or arguments ahead of issuing a formal determination on eligibility. See Registry Submission, fn. 76.

²² This comprises eight newly identified priority victims (Annex I) and 296 newly identified victims of the attacks (Annex II, Part B).

²³ The Registry notes that sexual violence may not be systematically revealed by an applicant at the time of filling in a form, and therefore these crimes may be under-reported.

3. Charts

Victims of the attacks

20. The charts below provide details on the status of the 351 eligible victims of the attacks (direct or indirect) (Chart 1), their gender and current approximate age (Chart 2), and the type of crime(s) within the scope of the Conviction Judgement (Chart 3).²⁴

Chart 1

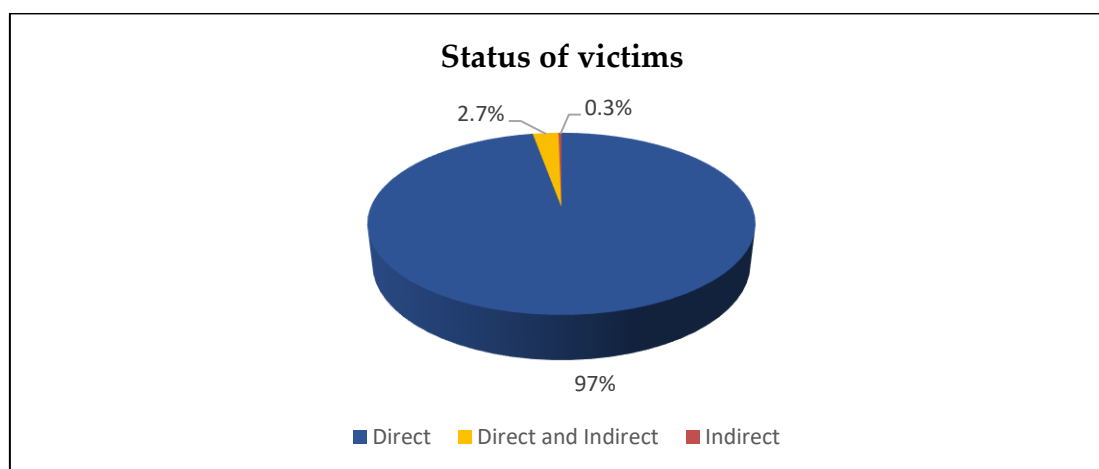
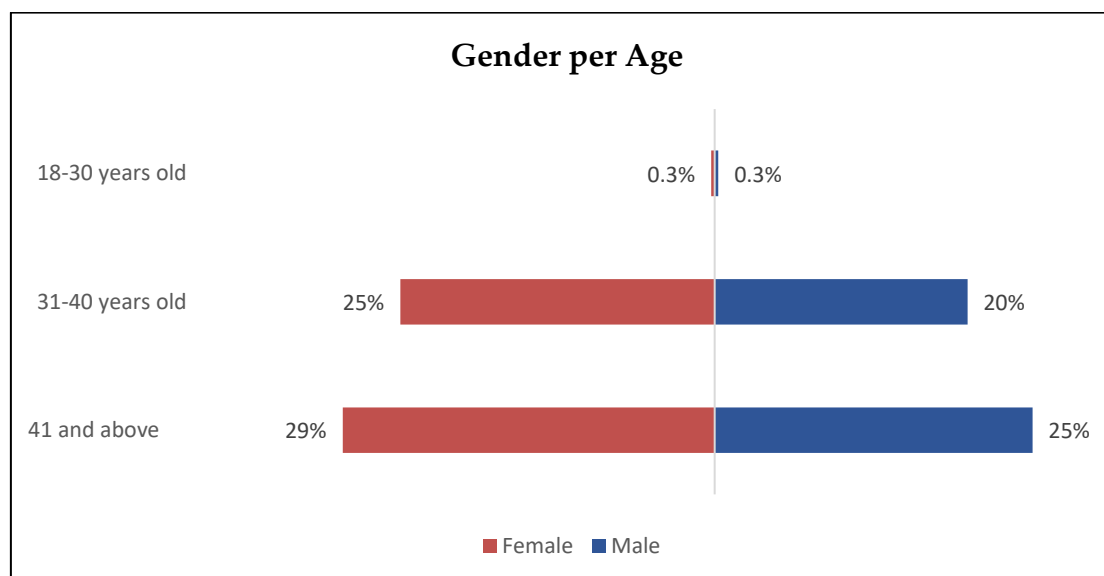
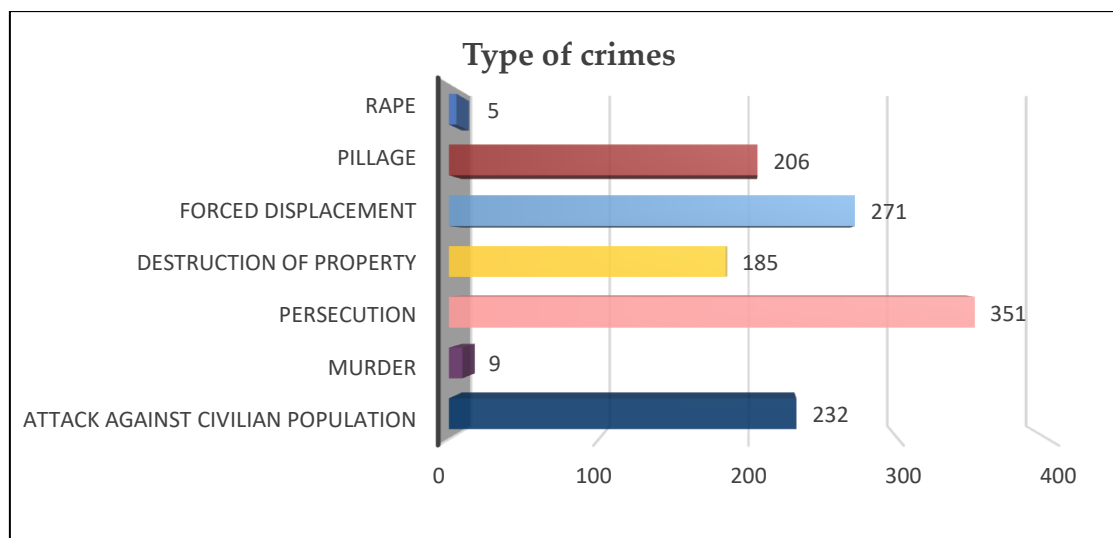


Chart 2

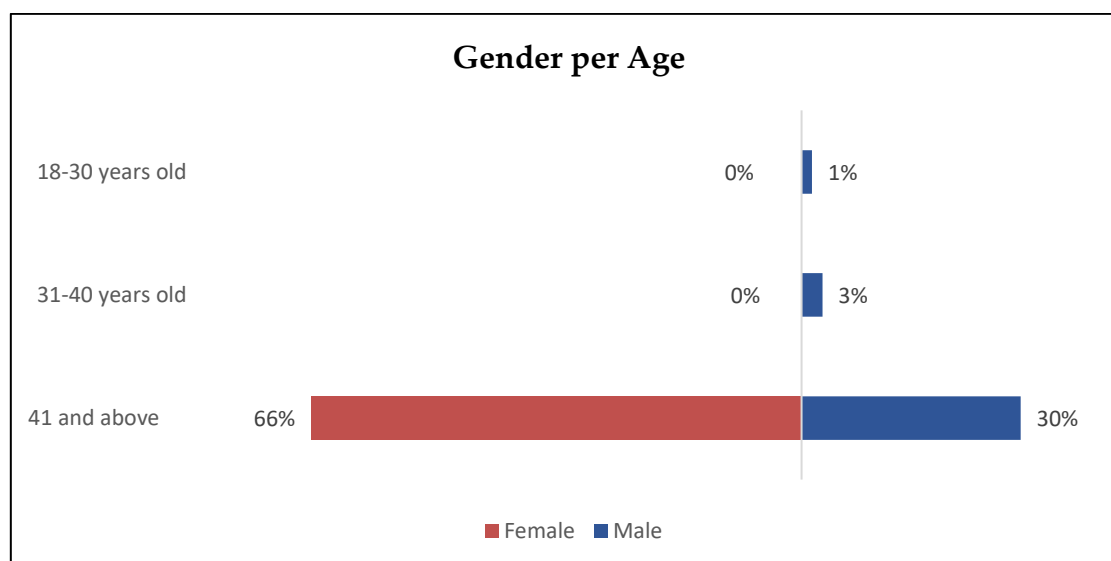


²⁴ Of 351 eligible victims of the attacks, eight are priority victims, 47 are participating victims and 296 are newly identified non-priority victims – *see supra*, paras. 15, 16, 18. Among them, only one is an indirect victim (*see* Chart 1); and only one female and one male are between the age of 18-30 years old (*see* Chart 2).

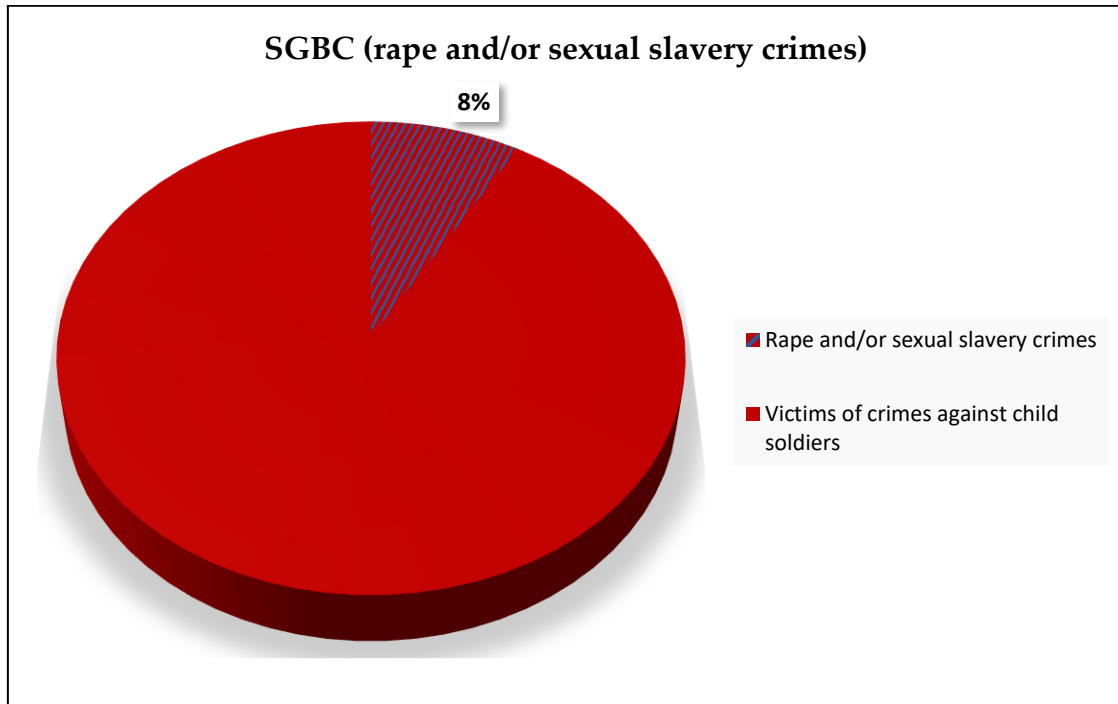
Chart 3

Victims of crimes against child soldiers

21. The charts below provide statistics on the gender and current approximate age of the 71 eligible victims of crimes against child soldiers (Chart 4), and the sexual and gender-based crimes reported by these victims (Chart 5). All 71 eligible victims are indirect victims.²⁵

Chart 4

²⁵ All the 71 eligible victims of crimes against child soldiers are newly identified victims; *see supra*, paras. 18-19.

Chart 5

4. Future assessments

22. The VPRS will continue to carry out its assessment of victims' dossiers on a rolling basis, at a pace and in the order previously described in the Registry's Submission.²⁶

23. As authorized by the Chamber in the 20 August 2024 Decision, whenever feasible, the Registry will issue eligibility determinations, in batches of approximately 50 victims' dossiers, for those victims assessed by the VPRS as eligible for priority treatment under the IDIP.²⁷

B. Update on VPRS activities for the identification of future new potential beneficiaries and collection of information

1. Identified Challenges

²⁶ Registry's Submission, paras. 23, 56, and 58 to 66.

²⁷ 20 August 2024 Decision, para. 9.

24. As previously reported,²⁸ the current dire security situation in Ituri continues to have a significant impact on the Registry activities, and in particular on the ability of the VPRS teams to operate on the ground. [REDACTED]. These developments add to the already volatile security situation in Ituri since the conflict re-emerged at the end of 2017 and which further intensified most recently. [REDACTED].²⁹
25. Moreover, as previously reported,³⁰ the massive displacement — and continuous movement — of the affected population continues to pose a significant challenge to VPRS activities related to the identification of potential beneficiaries and the notification of their eligibility for reparations.

2. Activities undertaken during the reporting period

26. Notwithstanding aforementioned security challenges as well as resulting travel restrictions and other logistical constraints,³¹ the VPRS continued the identification activities [REDACTED] during the reporting period. [REDACTED].
27. During the reporting period, [REDACTED]. This initial notification of their eligibility for reparations to the victims concerned by the VPRS is followed, within 30 days, by a communication from the TFV. The VPRS is facing significant challenges to reach out to many beneficiaries, and in particular the participating victims [REDACTED], whose contact numbers, as well as place of residence, have changed over time. The VPRS is currently liaising with the TFV in order to find sensible and efficient manners to address this issue.
28. The VPRS, in coordination with the PIOS Outreach team and the TFV, continues to disseminate updated information about the current reparations processes, including on how to apply for reparations.³²

²⁸ First, Second and Third Periodic Reports.

²⁹ [REDACTED].

³⁰ Registry Submission, para. 34.

³¹ As previously reported [REDACTED].

³² Currently, updates to questions posed by listeners of the radio programmes are being disseminated in local languages on community radios in Ituri, DRC to raise awareness among potential victims about their rights to reparations and the process for implementing them.

C. Update on the timeline to carry on the administrative eligibility process

29. Considering the above-mentioned operational challenges in Ituri, the Registry currently assesses that the two-year timeframe (until 31 December 2025) set by the Chamber will not suffice to identify the remaining potential beneficiaries of reparations and conduct the eligibility assessment.³³ While, from the onset, the Registry has been fully committed to secure the human and financial resources needed both in the field and at HQ to execute the mandate it was entrusted with in an efficient and timely manner, difficulties such as, *inter alia*, the security situation on the ground that limits access to the potential beneficiaries, the constant population displacements, combined with the limited Registry resources and logistical constraints, have not yet allowed the VPRS to yield the numbers of applications for reparations and decisions on eligibility expected within the timeframe set by the Chamber. [REDACTED ³⁴].³⁵

30. The Registry will keep the Chamber apprised of the situation in its next Periodic Report, due 28 October 2025, and, as appropriate, may submit a request for a variation of time limits under Regulation 35 of the RoC, proposing to the Chamber a new timeline to conclude its identification and eligibility activities.³⁶

³³ The Chamber made an estimate of a total of 10,500 potential beneficiaries of reparations in this case. See Addendum, para. 320 and First Decision on DIP, para. 188.

³⁴ [REDACTED].

³⁵ [REDACTED].

³⁶ The VPRS is not in a position to make any such request at this stage, as it is currently assessing the number of application forms it can collect in light of the difficult security situation on the ground and the lack of clarity regarding how long this dire situation may last. Moreover, the VPRS is implementing a new data collection tool and is consulting with other interlocutors, including the TFW, to identify alternative ways to reach victims located in areas that are currently inaccessible.

D. Conclusion

31. The Registry hereby informs the Chamber that during the reporting period it has issued 422 positive eligibility and priority treatment determinations for reparations bringing to 1,971 the total number of positive eligibility determinations issued by the Registry since 1 January 2024.³⁷

p.p.



Marc Dubuisson, Director Division of Judicial Services
on behalf of
Osvaldo Zavala Giler, Registrar

Dated this 14 July 2025

At The Hague, the Netherlands

³⁷ As mentioned *supra*, para. 9, the Chamber has endorsed so far positive eligibility determinations for reparations for 1,549 victims. A further 422 victims have been submitted to the Chamber for endorsement in the present report. *See supra*, fn. 15 - 19.