

**Cour
Pénale
Internationale**



**International
Criminal
Court**

Original: **English**

No.: **ICC-01/14-01/18**

Date: **8 October 2025**

TRIAL CHAMBER V

Before: Judge Beti Hohler, Presiding Judge
Judge Joanna Korner
Judge Keebong Paek

SITUATION IN THE CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

**IN THE CASE OF *THE PROSECUTOR* v. *ALFRED YEKATOM* AND
*PATRICE-EDOUARD NGAÏSSONA***

Public

Order for Submissions on Reparations

To be notified, in accordance with regulation 31 of the Regulations of the Court, to:

☒ **The Office of the Prosecutor**

☒ **Counsel for the Defence**

Yekatom Defence
Ngaïssona Defence

☒ **Legal Representatives of Victims**

Common Legal Representatives of Victims
of Other Crimes

☐ **Unrepresented Victims**

☐ **Unrepresented Applicants for
Reparations**

☒ **The Office of Public Counsel for
Victims**

☐ **The Office of Public Counsel for the
Defence**

☒ **States Representatives**
Central African Republic

☒ **Trust Fund for Victims**

Registrar
Osvaldo Zavala Giler

☐ **Counsel Support Section**

☐ **Victims and Witnesses Unit**

☐ **Detention Section**

☒ **Victims Participation and Reparations
Section**

☒ **Public Information and Outreach
Section**

☒ **Others**

Common Legal Representative of the Former
Child Soldiers

Trial Chamber V (the ‘Chamber’) of the International Criminal Court, in the case of *The Prosecutor v. Alfred Yekatom and Patrice-Edouard Ngaïssona* (the ‘*Yekatom and Ngaïssona* case’), having regard to articles 64 and 75 of the Rome Statute (the ‘Statute’), rule 103 of the Rules of Procedure and Evidence (the ‘Rules’), and regulations 24 *bis*, 34 and 38(2) of the Regulations of the Court (the ‘Regulations’), issues the following ‘Order for Submissions on Reparations’ (the ‘Order’).

1. On 24 July 2025, the Chamber, in its previous composition, convicted Mr Alfred Yekatom (hereinafter: ‘Mr Yekatom’) and Mr Patrice-Edouard Ngaïssona (hereinafter: ‘Mr Ngaïssona’) for the commission of a total of 27 counts of crimes against humanity and war crimes.¹ In particular, Mr Yekatom was convicted for the commission of 11 counts of crimes against humanity and 8 counts of war crimes,² and Mr Ngaïssona for the commission of 15 counts of crimes against humanity and 12 counts of war crimes.³
2. On the same day, the Chamber, in its previous composition, sentenced Mr Yekatom to 15 years of imprisonment and Mr Ngaïssona to 12 years of imprisonment.⁴
3. The Chamber notes that, at the time the judgment was issued, 1,965 victims were authorised to participate in the case pursuant to article 68(3) of the Statute through two teams of legal representatives: the Common Legal Representative of the Former Child Soldiers (the ‘CLRV1’) and the Common Legal Representatives of Victims of Other Crimes (the ‘CLRV2’).⁵
4. The Chamber notes that Mr Yekatom was acquitted of the war crime of conscripting or enlisting children under the age of 15 years into an armed group and using them to participate actively in hostilities (Count 29), pursuant to articles 8(2)(e)(vii) and 25(3)(a) of the Statute.⁶ The Prosecution has not appealed this aspect of the Judgment and thus

¹ Judgment, ICC-01/14-01/18-2784-Conf (with public Annexes A and B) (public redacted version notified on the same day, ICC-01/14-01/18-2784-Red), pp. 1608-1616. The Chamber notes that it issued the trial judgment and the sentencing decision on the same day, in one document. Nonetheless, for the purposes of this Order, the Chamber will distinctively refer to the ‘Trial Judgment’ when referring to its decision pursuant to article 74 of the Statute and to the ‘Sentencing Decision’ when referring to its decision pursuant to article 76 of the Statute.

² Trial Judgment, ICC-01/14-01/18-2784-Red, pp. 1608-1611.

³ Trial Judgment, ICC-01/14-01/18-2784-Red, pp. 1611-1615.

⁴ Sentencing Decision, ICC-01/14-01/18-2784-Red, p. 1615.

⁵ Consolidated list of victims admitted to participate in the proceedings, 4 April 2025, ICC-01/14-01/18-2768 (with one confidential annex), para. 13; Tenth Periodic Report on the Victims Admitted to Participate in the Proceedings, 11 April 2024, ICC-01/14-01/18-2443 (with one confidential *ex parte* annex, only available to the Registry, the CLRV1 and the CLRV2), paras 15-21.

⁶ Trial Judgment, ICC-01/14-01/18-2784-Red, pp. 1610-1611.

the acquittal is final in relation to this count.⁷ Consequently, taking into account the Appeals Chamber's jurisprudence that 'in awarding reparations, a trial chamber must remain within the confines of the conviction and sentencing decisions',⁸ the Chamber will not entertain any submissions on reparations from the CLRV1.

5. The Chamber notes that significant information relevant to the five elements of the reparations order is already available in the case record. Having considered the interests of the victims and the convicted persons and noting that the crimes for which Mr Yekatom and Mr Ngaïssona were convicted took place more than 10 years ago, the Chamber considers that the reparations proceedings should advance as efficiently and expeditiously as possible, avoiding unnecessary delays.
6. Accordingly, to ensure the fair and expeditious conduct of the reparations proceedings in the *Yekatom and Ngaïssona* case, the Chamber issues the following directions:
 - (i) The CLRV2, the Defence for Mr Yekatom (the 'Yekatom Defence'), the Defence for Mr Ngaïssona (the 'Ngaïssona Defence'),⁹ the Registry and the Trust Fund for Victims (the 'TFV') are instructed to make submissions, of up to 50 pages each, by 27 March 2026, at the latest, on any or all of the following issues:
 - a. estimated total number of direct and indirect victims of the crimes for which Mr Yekatom and Mr Ngaïssona were convicted, who may be potentially eligible for reparations;
 - b. any factual or legal issues relevant to the identification of eligible victims;
 - c. any victims or groups of victims who may require prioritisation in the reparations process;

⁷ See Prosecution notice of appeal of the judgment against Patrice-Edouard Ngaïssona, 28 September 2025, ICC-01/14-01/18-2814.

⁸ Appeals Chamber, *The Prosecutor v. Bosco Ntaganda*, [Judgment on the appeals against the decision of Trial Chamber VI of 8 March 2021 entitled "Reparations Order"](#), 12 September 2022, ICC-01/04-02/06-2782, para. 482; Trial Chamber II, *The Prosecutor v. Thomas Lubanga Dyilo*, [Judgment on the appeals against Trial Chamber II's 'Decision Setting the Size of the Reparations Award for which Thomas Lubanga Dyilo is Liable'](#), 18 July 2019, ICC-01/04-01/06-3466-Conf (public redacted version notified on the same day, ICC-01/04-01/06-3466-Red), para. 311. See also Trial Chamber IV, *The Prosecutor v. Dominic Ongwen*, [Reparations Order](#), 28 February 2024, ICC-02/04-01/15-2074 (with confidential *ex parte* Annex I and public Annexes II and III), para. 20.

⁹ For purposes of the reparations proceedings, the parties are the Legal Representatives of Victims and the Defence teams.

- d. specification of the types and extent of the harm suffered by the victims of the crimes for which Mr Yekatom and Mr Ngaïssona were convicted;¹⁰
 - e. whether recourse to factual presumptions should be considered;¹¹
 - f. types and modalities of reparations appropriate to address the harm suffered by the victims of the crimes for which Mr Yekatom and Mr Ngaïssona were convicted;¹²
 - g. estimates as to the costs to repair the harms suffered by the victims in light of the appropriate modalities for repairing them;
 - h. information as to whether the victims of the crimes for which Mr Yekatom and Mr Ngaïssona were convicted have received any form of compensation or reparations for the harm suffered as a result of these crimes;
 - i. any considerations the Chamber should take into account when assessing liability for reparations of each of the convicted persons with respect to the crimes for which both Mr Yekatom and Mr Ngaïssona were convicted;
 - j. information about the numbers of the members of the Muslim population residing at the relevant time in: (i) Bangui, notably in the neighbourhoods of Boeing and Cattin, (ii) the town of Bossangoa, including the Boro neighbourhood, and (iii) the villages along the PK9-Mbaïki axis; and
 - k. any additional information relevant to reparations.
- (ii) The Office of the Prosecutor (the ‘Prosecution’) is invited to make submissions, of up to 20 pages, on any of the issues listed above, by 27 March 2026, with particular attention to the issues raised in paragraphs 6(i)(a) and (j). The Chamber notes that while the Prosecution is not a party to the reparations proceedings, it has a clear

¹⁰ The specification of the types and extent of harm suffered by the victims must be substantiated by findings from the Trial Judgment and Sentencing Decision or evidence from the case record.

¹¹ See, *inter alia*, Trial Chamber VI, *The Prosecutor v. Bosco Ntaganda*, [Reparations Order](#), 8 March 2021 (the ‘Ntaganda Reparations Order’), ICC-01/04-02/06-2659, paras 140-147.

¹² In particular, the suitability of collective reparations, the appropriate modalities to be included therein, and whether certain modalities can be expeditiously implemented.

understanding of the parameters of the crimes for which Mr Yekatom and Mr Ngaïssona were convicted;¹³

- (iii) The authorities of the Central African Republic are invited to make submissions, of up to 20 pages, on any of the issues listed above, by 27 March 2026;
- (iv) Any persons or organisations, particularly with local expertise, interested in making submissions on the specific issues mentioned above, are invited to request leave from the Chamber, pursuant to article 75 of the Statute and rule 103 of the Rules, by 14 November 2025. If the Chamber decides to grant any of these applications, these submissions should not exceed 20 pages and will have to be filed by 27 March 2026;
- (v) The Registry, with the assistance and cooperation of the CLRV2 and the Prosecution as appropriate, is instructed to undertake a comprehensive mapping of direct and indirect victims potentially eligible for reparations in the present case, identifying (a) the main categories of victims; (b) their current location; and (c) all data that it may be able to obtain regarding the victims' gender, age group, and particular vulnerabilities which may need to be taken into account by the Chamber when deciding on the reparations to be awarded. The Chamber stresses that the Registry is not expected or encouraged to register applicants or collect individual applications for reparations, considering that the types of reparations to be awarded have not yet been determined. Full compliance with the 'do no harm' principle should always be ensured.¹⁴ The Registry is invited to submit a reasoned request before the Chamber should it consider that access to the confidential filings of the case record for the purposes of undertaking this mapping exercise is necessary. The Registry is instructed to submit a progress report by 28 November 2025, and a final report by 27 March 2026; and

¹³ Trial Chamber II, *The Prosecutor v. Bosco Ntaganda*, [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 (with public annex I, confidential *ex parte* and confidential annex II, and public annex III) (public redacted version notified on the same day, ICC-01/04-02/06-2858-Red), para. 287.

¹⁴ [Ntaganda Reparations Order](#), ICC-01/04-02/06-2659, paras 50-52.

- (vi) The Registrar, assisted, *inter alia*, by the information that may be provided by the Prosecution, is requested to submit, by 27 March 2026, a report on the current financial situation for each of the convicted persons.
- 7. The CLRV2, the Yekatom Defence and the Ngaïssona Defence may respond to any of the submissions above by 24 April 2026. This response shall not exceed 30 pages.
- 8. The Chamber stresses the need for full collaboration and cooperation between the CLRV2, the Yekatom Defence, the Ngaïssona Defence, the Prosecution, the Registry and the TFV, so that the proceedings may benefit from their combined knowledge, expertise, and experience in assisting victims and dealing with reparations and to ensure the efficient and effective conduct of the reparation proceedings.

FOR THE FOREGOING REASONS, THE CHAMBER HEREBY

INSTRUCTS the CLRV2, the Yekatom Defence, the Ngaïssona Defence, the Registry and the TFV to make submissions, of up to 50 pages each, on any or all of the issues referred to in paragraph 6(i) above, by 27 March 2026;

INVITES the Prosecution to make submissions, of up to 20 pages, in accordance with paragraph 6(ii) above, by 27 March 2026;

INVITES the authorities of the Central African Republic to make submissions, of up to 20 pages, in accordance with paragraph 6(iii) above, by 27 March 2026;

INVITES interested persons or organisations, particularly with local expertise, to request leave to make submissions, in accordance with paragraph 6(iv) above, by 14 November 2025;

INSTRUCTS the Registry, with the assistance and cooperation of the CLRV2 and the Prosecution as appropriate, to undertake a mapping of victims potentially eligible for reparations, in accordance with paragraph 6(v) above, and submit a progress report by 28 November 2025, and a final report by 27 March 2026;

INSTRUCTS the Prosecution to transmit to the Registry any information relevant to the current financial situations of Mr Yekatom and Mr Ngaïssona by 14 November 2025;

INSTRUCTS the Registrar to review Mr Yekatom's and Mr Ngaïssona's current financial situations and report back to the Chamber by 27 March 2026;

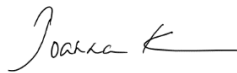
INVITES the CLRV2, the Yekatom Defence and the Ngaïssona Defence to respond to the submissions on reparations, in a response not exceeding 30 pages, by 24 April 2026; and

ENCOURAGES the CLRV2, the Yekatom Defence, the Ngaïssona Defence, the Prosecution, the Registry and the TFV to work in full collaboration and cooperation with each other in order to facilitate the efficient and effective conduct of the reparation proceedings.

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



Judge Beti Hohler, Presiding Judge



Judge Joanna Korner



Judge Keebong Paek

Dated this 8 October 2025

At The Hague, The Netherlands