

**Cour
Pénale
Internationale**



**International
Criminal
Court**

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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

**Lesser Public Redacted Version of “Fifth Registry Periodic Report on Eligibility for
Reparations and Priority Treatment Determinations
and Request for Extension of Time” (ICC-01/04-02/06-2928-Conf, dated 28 October
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 |
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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 the case *The Prosecutor v. Bosco Ntaganda* (“Case”), in which it instructed the Registry to file its reports on the results of the Victims Participation and Reparations Section (“VPRS”) eligibility determinations on victims’ dossiers for reparations every four months (“Periodic Reports”), 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, and, when applicable, their priority status and urgent needs,² during the reporting period from 28 June to 27 October 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 Trust Fund for Victims (“TFV”), outside of 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.³
4. Lastly, the Registry hereby requests an extension of time for a period considered appropriate by the Chamber for the Registry to complete its administrative eligibility process (part V.C.).

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](#). The Registry notes that the Trust Fund for Victims’ “Draft Implementation Plan” is now referred to as the “Approved Implementation Plan” (“AIP”), and the “Initial Draft Implementation Plan” (“IDIP”) as the “Initial Implementation Plan” (“IIP”). See, TFV, “Public Redacted Version of “Trust Fund for Victims’ Fourth Update Report on the implementation of reparations in the Lubanga and Ntaganda cases”, 30 June 2025, ICC-01/04-02/06-2923, paras 12 and 54. A public redacted version was notified on 3 September 2025 (ICC-01/04-02/06-2923-Red).

² For their inclusion in the IIP.

³ 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](#)).

II. Procedural History

5. On 14 July 2023, the Chamber issued the “Addendum to the Reparations Order of 8 March 2021” in which it, *inter alia*, (i) concluded that the approximate number of direct and indirect victims in the case is at approximately 10,500 individuals; and (ii) detailed the procedure for carrying out the eligibility assessment of victims’ dossiers at the implementation stage.⁴
6. On 11 August 2023, the Chamber issued a decision (“First Decision on DIP”), in which it assigned to the Registry the mandate of carrying out the administrative eligibility process for reparations in the Case, with the process ending on 31 December 2025.⁵
7. On 3 November 2023, the Registry filed its “Registry Submission pursuant to ICC-01/04-02/06-2860-Red” (“Registry Submission” or “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.⁶
8. On 27 February 2024, the Chamber issued the Second Decision on DIP.⁷

⁴ 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”), paras 25 f., 320.

⁵ See *supra*, footnote 3.

⁶ 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](#)) and “Decision on the VPRS request for guidance on issues regarding the eligibility for reparations”, 16 October 2025, ICC-01/04-02/06-2926-Conf. A public redacted version was issued on the same day, ICC-01/04-02/06-2926-Red (“October Guidance Decision”, and together “Guidance Decisions”).

⁷ See *supra*, fn. 1.

9. On 1 November 2024, the Appeals Chamber issued its Judgement on the Defence and Common Legal Representative of Victims of the Attacks' ("CLR2")⁸ appeals against the Addendum ("Appeals Decision").⁹
10. Between January 2024 and June 2025, the Registry submitted six batches of victim eligibility determinations for reparations and/or priority treatment under the TFV's IIP,¹⁰ which were all endorsed by the Chamber,¹¹ bringing the total number of victims eligible for reparations to this date to 1,971.

III. Classification

11. 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

⁸ During the judicial proceedings, M. Dmytro Suprun represented the group of Victims of the Attacks in the proceedings; Ms Sarah Pellet ("CLR1") represented the group of Victims of Crimes Against Child Soldiers in the proceedings. As per paras 182 and 185 of the First Decision on DIP, there is no legal representation of potential beneficiaries of reparations. The role of the CLRs (as counsel of the OPCV) is to provide general support and assistance to any potential beneficiary during the administrative eligibility assessment, particularly regarding those assessed as non-eligible.

⁹ 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](#).

¹⁰ The Registry transmitted batches on 23 January 2024 (and 2 February 2024), 28 June 2024, 28 October 2024, 28 February 2025, 5 February 2025 and 27 June 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-01/04-02/06-2913](#), [ICC-01/04-02/06-2916-Red \(Third Periodic Report\)](#), [ICC-01/04-02/06-2913 and ICC-01/04-02/06-2922-Red \(Fourth Periodic Report\)](#).

¹¹ 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](#) ("First Decision on Eligibility"); "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](#); "Fourth Decision on the VPRS determinations of victims' eligibility for reparations and priority status", 13 March 2025, [ICC-01/04-02/06-2918](#) and "Fifth Decision on the VPRS determinations of victims' eligibility for reparations and priority status", 11 July 2025, ICC-01/04-02/06-2924.

operations; Annexes I¹², II¹³ and III¹⁴ 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

12. The present Periodic Report and its annexes are submitted by the Registry in accordance with the First and Second Decisions on DIP. The request for extension of time¹⁵ is submitted in accordance with regulation 35 of the Regulations of the Court ("RoC").

V. Submissions

A. Results of VPRS administrative eligibility assessments

1. Eligibility criteria implemented

13. In accordance with the First¹⁶ and Second¹⁷ 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,¹⁸ and in the Guidance Decisions.

14. The detailed explanation of the criteria applied by the VPRS when conducting these assessments was submitted together with the First Notification,¹⁹ and was supplemented in the First Periodic Report.²⁰

¹² Annex I contains the VPRS' eligibility and priority determinations of 65 victims' dossiers. *See infra*, para. 16.

¹³ Annex II contains the VPRS' eligibility determinations of 112 non-priority victims' dossiers submitted by victims of the attacks. The eligibility determinations related to 36 participating victims are at Part A, and those related to the 76 newly identified victims at Part B. *See infra*, paras. 17, 19 and 20.

¹⁴ Annex III contains the VPRS' eligibility determinations of 208 victims' dossiers submitted by newly identified victims of crimes against child soldiers. *See infra*, para. 19 and 20.

¹⁵ *See infra* part V.C.

¹⁶ First Decision on DIP, para. 185(a).

¹⁷ Second Decision on DIP, paras. 114 and 117.

¹⁸ *See for example* Addendum, paras 37- 40, 53-59, 64. *See also* Second Decision on DIP, paras. 92 to 98.

¹⁹ Annex I to the First Notification, [ICC-01/04-02/06-2890-AnxI](#).

²⁰ 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](#).

2. Eligibility assessment for reparations

a) Total number of applications assessed

15. During the reporting period, the Registry assessed around 410 victims' dossiers, out of which its determinations could be completed for 384 victims' dossiers. In addition, the VPRS completed the assessment for priority status and urgent needs only for one victim who had already been found eligible for reparations.²¹ The current report transmits the same number of victims' dossiers, encompassing 208 victims of crimes against child soldiers, 176 victims of the attacks (with the latter figure including 64 priority victims²²) and one victim priorly found eligible and now assessed as priority victim.²³

b) Priority victims

16. During the reporting period, the VPRS carried out a determination on the priority status and urgent needs of 64 newly identified²⁴ potential beneficiaries, and one participating victim.²⁵ All the 65 dossiers are transmitted with the current Report (Annex I).

c) Participating victims

17. During the reporting period, the VPRS issued 36 positive eligibility determinations for reparations for victims who participated in the proceedings in the Case.²⁶ This includes 34 victims dossiers for which additional information was received during

²¹ The VPRS received a new form, which included an urgency questionnaire, from a participating victim already found eligible for reparations in the First Decision on Eligibility (for full reference, see *supra*, fn 11) [REDACTED]. The new form was merged with the initial victim's dossier, and the updated (positive) assessment of the victim's eligibility for reparations has been included in Annex I table.

²² See *infra*, para. 16 and Annex I.

²³ See *supra*, fn. 21.

²⁴ One applicant [REDACTED] had been identified in 2021.

²⁵ See *supra* fn. 21.

²⁶ 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.

the reporting period.²⁷ Consequently, Annex II (Part A) contains VPRS individual assessment reports related to 36 victims of the attacks the VPRS found eligible for reparations.

18. The VPRS further liaised with the relevant former Common Legal Representative (“CLR”) regarding 31 dossiers preliminarily assessed as outside the scope of the conviction.²⁸

d) Newly identified potential beneficiaries found eligible

19. During the reporting period, the VPRS issued positive eligibility determinations for reparations for 348 newly identified potential beneficiaries: out of these, 140 are victims of the attacks (with the latter figure including 64 priority victims), and 208 are victims of crimes against child soldiers.

20. Annexes I and II (Part A) contain the VPRS individual assessment report related to 140 newly identified victims of the attacks;²⁹ and Annex III contains that of 208 newly identified victims of crimes against child soldiers. Amongst the latter, 33 victims report that they, or their relative, suffered from sexual and gender-based crimes (“SGBC”) (i.e., rape and/or sexual slavery), between approximately 6 August 2002 and 31 December 2003.³⁰

3. Charts

Victims of the attacks

21. The charts below provide details on the status of the 176 eligible victims of the attacks (direct and/or indirect, including priority victims) (Chart 1), their gender

²⁷ Emails from former CLR2 to VPRS, dated 14 July 2025 at 12:57, 8 September 2025 at 11:51 and 11 September at 13:35.

²⁸ Email from VPRS to former CLR2, dated 29 September 2025 at 17:08. This is in line with the practice put in place by the VPRS, with the agreement of the former 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.

²⁹ This comprises 64 newly identified priority victims (Annex I) and 76 newly identified victims of the attacks (Annex II, Part B).

³⁰ 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.

and current approximate age (Chart 2), and the type of crime(s) within the scope of the Conviction Judgement (Chart 3).³¹

Chart 1

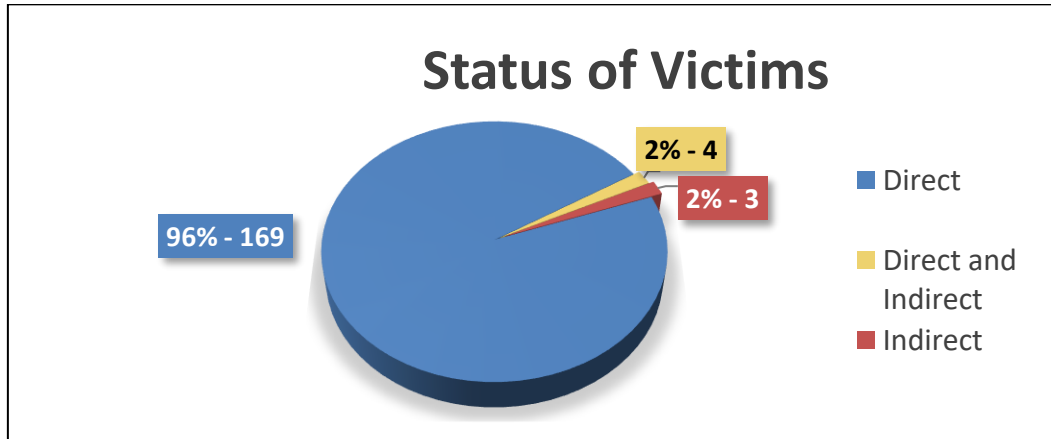
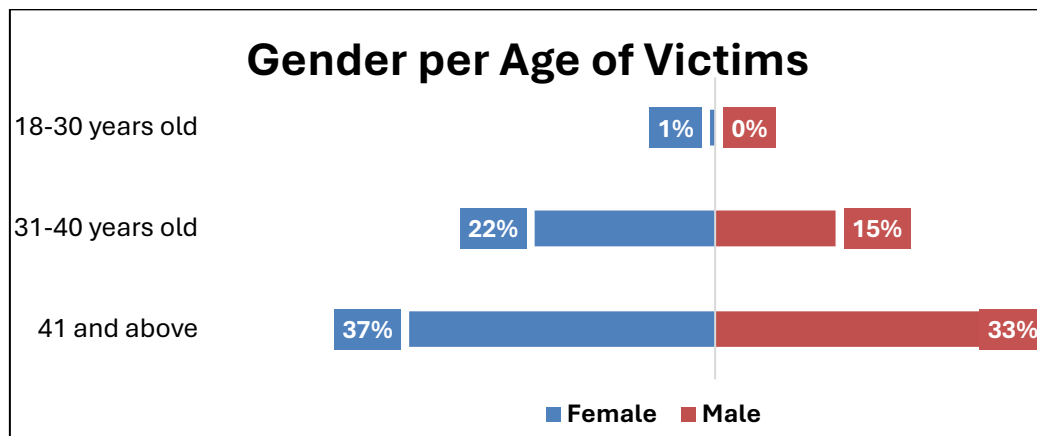
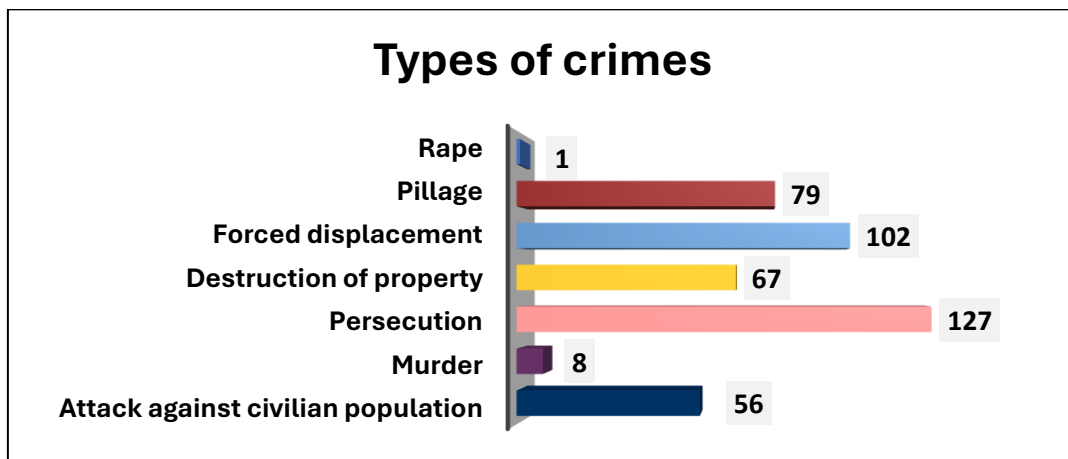


Chart 2



³¹ Of 176 eligible victims of the attacks, 64 are priority victims, 36 are participating victims and 76 are newly identified non-priority victims – *see supra*, paras. 16, 17, 19. Among them, four are direct and indirect victims, and three are indirect victims (*see* Chart 1); 37% of female and 33% of male are 41 years old and above (*see* Chart 2).

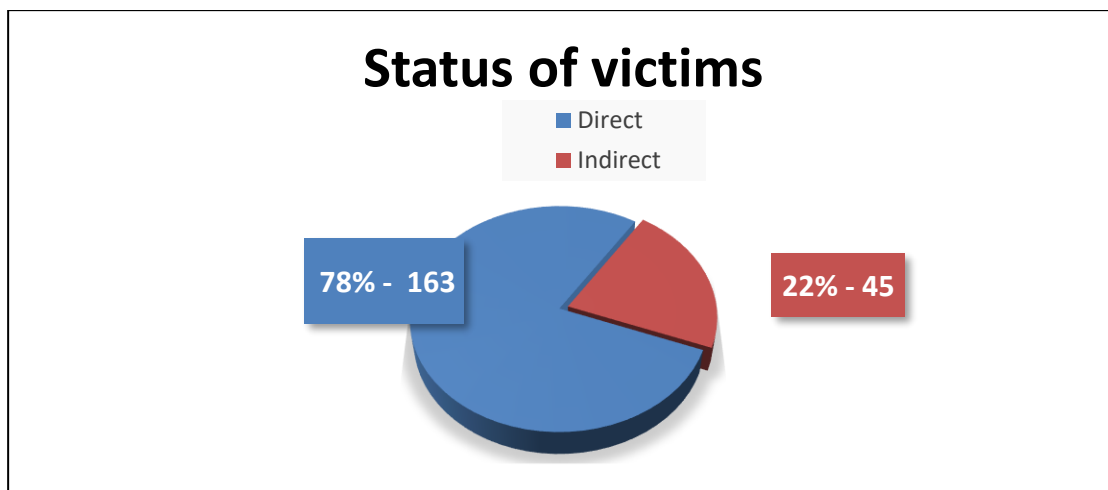
Chart 3



Victims of crimes against child soldiers

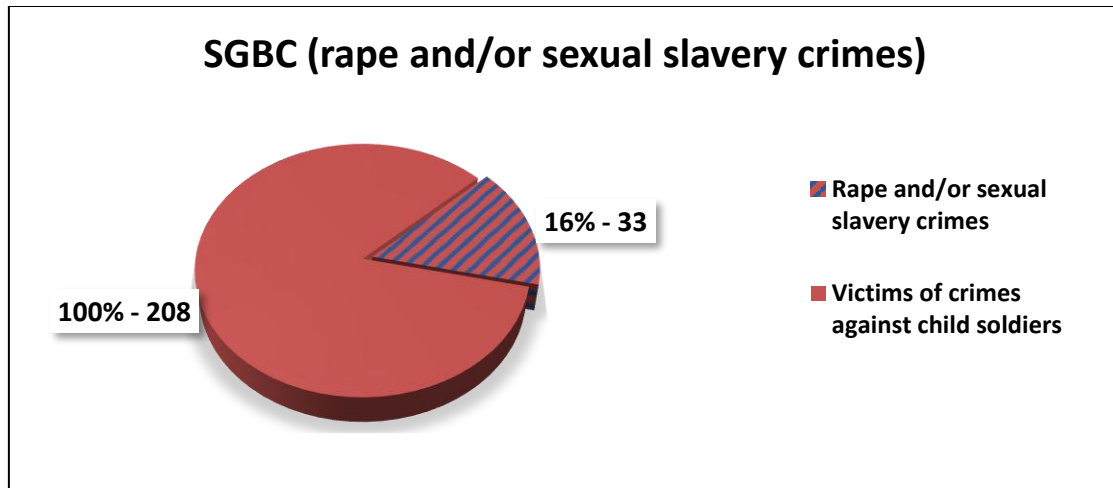
22. The charts below provide statistics on the gender and current approximate age of the 208 eligible victims of crimes against child soldiers (Chart 4), and the sexual and gender-based crimes reported by these victims (Chart 5). Out of these, forty-five eligible victims are indirect victims.³²

Chart 4



³² All the 208 eligible victims of crimes against child soldiers are newly identified victims; *see supra*, paras. 19-20.

Chart 5



4. Future assessments

23. At this moment, 1,596 dossiers that are in VPRS' possession have not yet been the subject of an administrative eligibility decision. This includes 721 dossiers of participating victims³³ and 875 dossiers of newly identified victims already in the possession of the VPRS but not yet fully processed.³⁴
24. It is expected that the number of victim dossiers to be collected will increase notably, in particular if the Registry were to roll out its use of so-called "household" group application forms.³⁵
25. The VPRS continues to liaise with the TFV regarding its implementation of the IIP. Should the program be extended to include additional victims beyond those identified by this year's end, the Registry would continue to issue eligibility determinations, in batches of approximately 50 victims' dossiers, for those victims

³³ In total, around 675 dossiers preliminary assessed as incomplete or outside the scope of the conviction have been transmitted to the former CLRs, see *supra* fn. 28. The former CLRs sent supplementary information for around 50 dossiers. The VPRS is currently ascertaining the exact location of crime of the remaining participating victims' dossiers in order to issue eligibility assessments, in light of the October Guidance Decision.

³⁴ See *infra*, para. 35.

³⁵ See on this *infra* the request for extension of time, and particularly at para. 48.

assessed by the VPRS as eligible for priority treatment under the IIP, as authorized by the Chamber.³⁶

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

1. Identified Challenges

26. As previously reported,³⁷ 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. The proliferations of new armed groups in Ituri in 2025 (including the Convention pour la Revolution Populaire ("CRP") of Thomas Lubanga and the Allied Democratic Forces ("ADF"))³⁸ that were pushed from North Kivu by the joint operation of the Armed Forces of the Democratic Republic of Congo ("FARDC") with the Uganda Defence People's Forces ("UDPF")³⁹ has further complexified the conflict in Ituri, which has been for four years under military rule (*état de siege*), creating agitation and confusion.
27. Moreover, the massive displacement — and continuous movement — of the affected population caused by the conflict continues to pose a significant challenge to VPRS activities related to the identification of potential beneficiaries and the notification of their eligibility for reparations.⁴⁰ This not only pertains to the localisation of victim communities and following their whereabouts, but also to the establishment and maintaining of a reliable intermediary network. [REDACTED].
- Over the past year, VPRS witnessed how the above factors repeatedly slowed

³⁶ First Decision on Eligibility, para. 9. The VPRS is in regular communication with the TFV as regards any further extension of the IIP and adapts its identification of potential beneficiaries with urgent needs accordingly.

³⁷ First, Second, Third and Fourth Periodic Reports.

³⁸ See "New Militia Joins Violent Mix in Troubled Eastern DRC", [New Militia Joins Violent Mix in Troubled Eastern DRC - Africa Defense Forum](#) (last accessed on 24 October 2025) and "UN condemns deadly attack on worshippers in DR Congo", [UN condemns deadly attack on worshippers in DR Congo | United Nations Peacekeeping](#) (last accessed on 27 October 2025).

³⁹ See « L'armée ougandaise renforce ses effectifs en Ituri pour appuyer les opérations contre les groupes armés », [L'armée ougandaise renforce ses effectifs en Ituri pour appuyer les opérations contre les groupes armés | Radio Okapi](#) (last accessed on 27 October 2025).

⁴⁰ See also Registry Submission, para. 34.

down field activities or even led to complete temporary shut-downs, thus affecting negatively the number – and quality/completeness – of incoming forms.

2. Activities undertaken during the reporting period

28. Notwithstanding the aforementioned challenges, the VPRS continued the identification activities [REDACTED] during the reporting period. [REDACTED].
29. Currently, an average of 360 to 380 victims per month are being assisted to apply for reparations. Challenges persist in reaching out to victim groups, and in maintaining contact including on their whereabouts when activities of armed actors in the region force these groups to move. Challenges also arise with victims who participated in the proceedings more than 10 years ago, [REDACTED].⁴¹ Finally, [REDACTED], it has been difficult to maintain a sufficiently broad team of well-trained VPRS intermediaries with sufficient technical means to collect victims' information. Infrastructure is very primitive and human resources are extremely scarce, notably in light of recent armed activities in the area.
30. The Public Information and Outreach Section ("PIOS") Outreach team continues to disseminate updated information about the current reparations process through radio programs that are broadcasted in local languages *via* a network of more than ten local radios covering the entire Ituri Province.⁴² Programs were also filmed to be shared through social media, such as Youtube and Whatsapp. During the reporting period, the area of broadcasting was expanded to [REDACTED]. The messages conveyed through the outreach program provide information on *inter alia* the application process, the nature of reparations in the Case, the overlap between the *Ntaganda* and *Lubanga* reparations processes and how applicants for reparations should ensure that they are assisted by an individual trained by the

⁴¹If a duplicate application is identified at headquarters, the VPRS merges the form with the already existing victim's dossier, informs the victim and, if applicable, clarifies with the victim any discrepancy there may be in the content of the various forms.

⁴² Each program contains up to 12 episodes, each episode is broadcasted three times a day over the course of a week.

VPRS to fill-in a reparations form. As each program generates questions from listeners, new programs are regularly prepared and broadcasted, in collaboration with the VPRS and the TFV.

C. Request for an extension of time limit

1. Current Status

31. The Registry recalls that the Chamber estimated at 10,500 the number of potentially eligible victims.⁴³

32. The VPRS has dealt with two categories of potential reparations beneficiaries: i) participating victims and ii) newly identified victims.

i. Participating victims

33. Since January 2024, the VPRS has assessed *de novo* all dossiers of participating victims, and issued 1,244 positive eligibility assessments.⁴⁴

34. All remaining participating victims' dossiers have either been preliminary assessed as falling outside the scope of the conviction and, when relevant, additional information is being sought.⁴⁵

ii. Newly identified victims

35. As of 27 October 2025, the VPRS has collected applications for reparations of 1,986 newly identified victims and survivors. The Registry issued 1,111 positive eligibility assessments of newly identified victims' dossiers.⁴⁶

36. Key collection hubs for the VPRS are [REDACTED]; in these [REDACTED] localities the VPRS has established a network of trusted and trained intermediaries [REDACTED].⁴⁷ [REDACTED].⁴⁸

⁴³ Addendum, para. 320.

⁴⁴ This includes the 36 victims assessed as eligible for reparations in the current reporting period.

⁴⁵ See *supra* fn. 28.

⁴⁶ This includes the 348 victims assessed as eligible for reparations in the current reporting period.

⁴⁷ [REDACTED].

⁴⁸ [REDACTED].

37. Overall, the total number of victims found eligible for reparations by the VPRS represents approximately 22% of the target estimate (or “benchmark”) of 10,500 potential beneficiaries identified by the Chamber in its Addendum.⁴⁹

2. Key challenges

a) Challenges in the identification of beneficiaries and collection of information in the field

38. The Registry recalls the host of challenges related to the implementation of its mandate outlined above and in previous reports.⁵⁰ These include *inter alia* a potentially high number of new applicants – many of them displaced-, an unstable security environment, and the complex parameters of the conviction.⁵¹ Since the First Decision on DIP, the Registry put in place the infrastructure necessary to carry out its mandate, which required the identification, hiring and training of [REDACTED] field clerks who are reliable, with knowledgeable about the context, have access to the victims communities, and who possess the overall capacity to support the VPRS activities.⁵² This infrastructure became fully operational [REDACTED]. Efforts to extend the number of clerks have been underway since, but frustrated mainly by security-related challenges over the past year.

39. In particular, the security situation -already highly volatile at the start of the Registry activities - escalated in early 2025 with the offensive of the M23 group. This renewed conflict complicated further VPRS activities, since massive population displacements render the identification process more challenging. Moreover, the capacity for the VPRS to operate during the months of open conflict was significantly affected [REDACTED].⁵³ [REDACTED].

⁴⁹ See Addendum, para. 320 and First Decision on DIP, para. 188.

⁵⁰ See Registry Submission, para 24.

⁵¹ Trial Chamber VI, “Judgement”, 8 July 2019, ICC-01/04-02/06-2359.

⁵² Registry Submission, paras 20-22, and 49 – 50.

⁵³ [REDACTED].

40. The security environment and massive displacements not only affect the identification of new potential beneficiaries, but also the VPRS ability to notify the beneficiaries of their eligibility,⁵⁴ and to obtain additional information to complete the dossiers of participating victims. Both former CLR2s have reported difficulties in reaching out to the survivors.⁵⁵ CLR2, in particular, requested the VPRS for more time [REDACTED] highlighting the difficulties to reach victims linked to the security situation in Ituri that has worsened since July 2024, the increased level of population movement and the bad weather conditions in the last weeks which had an impact on the network. As a result, CLR2 has not been able to reach its usual intermediaries and focal points.⁵⁶

b) Eligibility assessment process

41. The Registry notes that throughout the two years of implementation of the First Decision on DIP, the target of 200-300 eligibility assessments per month initially envisaged⁵⁷ could not be delivered. The above factors contributed to the Registry falling short of its targeted outcome, compounded by limited Registry resources available to carry out this function, the intricate nature of certain eligibility assessments,⁵⁸ and the at times lengthy process to get back to victims in case of initially incomplete applications.

3. Projections

a) Remaining identification activities

⁵⁴ See Fourth Periodic Report, para. 27.

⁵⁵ Email from CLR1 dated 1 November 2023, and emails from CLR2 to VPRS, dated 30 June 2025 at 14:29 and 8 September 2025 at 11:51.

⁵⁶ Email from CLR2 to VPRS, dated 8 September 2025 at 11:51 and 27 October 2025 at 16:31.

⁵⁷ See Registry Submission, para 56.

⁵⁸ For a high number of dossiers, the VPRS had to ascertain the exact location of the crimes suffered in order to assess whether they are within the geographical scope of the conviction. *See* Registry Submission para. 24 and fn. 41. For 'priority victims', the VPRS also carries out a determination on the victims' priority status and urgent needs.

42. The Registry notes that the [REDACTED] field hubs [REDACTED] remain essential to reach out to further eligible victims, [REDACTED]. [REDACTED]⁵⁹ [REDACTED]. Through the [REDACTED] hubs, the VPRS expects to continue to explore further leads in other territories of Ituri and beyond, [REDACTED], should the security situation allow it.
43. As word to mouth and the Outreach radio campaign continue to spread information about the reparations process, it is expected that more victims, [REDACTED], will increasingly come forward to inquire about the reparations process and request to be assisted to fill in applications for reparations. In this regard, high demands for repeating Outreach radio programs and questions from auditors show a need for the Registry to continue to communicate on reparations, notably on issues related to the process that remain complex for survivors, such as the scope of the conviction, the criteria of eligibility of indirect victims and the process to resume action for a deceased victim.
44. Moreover, victims' enrolment in reparations programs in the *Lubanga* and the *Ntaganda* cases (which are currently running concurrently) is spurring the identification of more potential beneficiaries.⁶⁰ It is therefore anticipated that more victims will be identified as reparations programs continue to enrol new beneficiaries.
45. [REDACTED].⁶¹ The recent surge in the number of refugees coming from the DRC due to the recent conflict has added a layer of complexity to identify potential beneficiaries [REDACTED].⁶² [REDACTED].

b) Efficiency gains

46. In order to meet the Chambers' targets of identifying potential reparation beneficiaries in the *Ntaganda* and in the - parallel - *Ongwen* reparation proceedings,

⁵⁹ [REDACTED].

⁶⁰ [REDACTED].

⁶¹ [REDACTED].

⁶² [REDACTED].

the VPRS has invested in a strong IT capacity of victim data collection in the field. This, combined with the design of a “household” group form,⁶³ is meant to improve considerably the VPRS capacity to reach and assist further potential beneficiaries.⁶⁴

47. In the *Ongwen* case, these new tools have been put in place as a pilot project.⁶⁵ After development of an online form that can be operated through an application by an external provider in late 2024, the VPRS started collecting “household” forms in summer 2025 after testing the tool and training its field clerks (including on the hardware used for data collection and transfer). As a result, the VPRS has received exceeding 3,000 victim submissions since the summer.
48. However, potential future restrictions in terms of the Court’s possibility to use cloud services of commercial providers have put on hold the use of its present IT tool in the context of the DRC, with the VPRS exploring an alternative IT vehicle for victim group data collection in the field. Suitable alternatives are presently being developed and tested by the VPRS.
49. Consequently, it is suggested that in the event of the Chamber granting an extension of time, the VPRS would ensure a swift roll-out of its household form through an appropriate IT solution in early 2026. It is expected to considerably ease the collection of victim data and increase the number of individual beneficiaries reached above the present numbers, thus bringing Registry efforts much closer to the Chamber’s benchmark later that year.

c) Eligibility projections

⁶³ The household form allows all family members to apply for reparations using a single form. See Registry Submission, paras 45 and 46. The household form is used in the contexts of the reparations process in the *Ongwen* case, and for participation in the case *The Prosecutor vs. Rodrigo Roa Duterte*.

⁶⁴ From July to October 2025, using this new IT platform in Uganda, the VPRS collected approximately 3,200 forms, which can be estimated to a total exceeding 10,000 victims.

⁶⁵ While the decision on the modalities of implementation of reparations in the *Ntaganda* case preceded that of the *Ongwen* case (issued on 28 February 2024, see Trial Chamber IX, “Reparations Order”, 28 February 2024, ICC-02/04-01/15-2074), the security environment and IT connectivity in Uganda allowed for an easier field to test new IT tools. Moreover, the number of potential beneficiaries in the *Ongwen* case is estimated at fivefold that of the present case, calling with more urgency for a fast solution to generate high victim application entries.

50. Assuming that the VPRS can maintain and extend its current identification and processing capacity, and that most newly identified victims can be assessed as eligible for reparations, the Registry believes that it can continue to issue at a minimum of 200 eligibility decisions monthly,⁶⁶ with an expected major augmentation of these outputs once the aforementioned IT tools and systems are put in place (including the “household” victim group form) and allow for an increase of collection and processing speed. Such increased capacity could, if operations were to be continued for a year or more, generate meaningful numbers of beneficiaries to receive reparations in the Case.
51. The Registry notes however that events that are outside of its control could affect the number of assessments on eligibility. This includes, notably, a further deterioration of the security situation in the field.

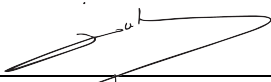
4. Request for Extension of Time

52. Based on the challenges and projections above, the Registry submits that the complex environment in which the administrative eligibility process takes place in the DRC justifies that more time is allocated for the identification of victims. Potential beneficiaries continue to be identified, many known victim communities have not yet been reached, and promising IT tools are being put in place in order to increase the output of the VPRS.
53. The Registry therefore hereby submits there is good cause to grant an extension of time, as deemed appropriate by the Chamber for the VPRS to continue to identify potential beneficiaries. If the request were to be granted, the Registry would provide regular updates on the advancement of its activities in its next periodic reports before the Chamber.

⁶⁶ The number of monthly eligibility assessments highly depend on the resources available to process applications, the level of complexity of the applications and the number of dossiers received.

D. Conclusion

54. The Registry hereby informs the Chamber that during the reporting period, it has issued 384 positive eligibility determinations for reparations and priority status and urgent needs for 65 victims, bringing to 2,355 the total number of positive eligibility determinations issued by the Registry since 1 January 2024.⁶⁷
55. The Registry hereby requests the Chamber to approve an extension of time deemed appropriate to continue the victim' eligibility determination for reparations towards the Chamber's benchmark.



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

Dated this 15 December 2025

At The Hague, the Netherlands

⁶⁷ As mentioned *supra*, para. 10, the Chamber has endorsed so far positive eligibility determinations for reparations for 1,971 victims. A further 384 victims have been submitted to the Chamber for endorsement in the present report. *See supra*, paras. 15 - 20.