



Original: English

No.: ICC-01/12-01/18

Date: 24 June 2026

TRIAL CHAMBER X

Before: Judge Kimberly Prost, Presiding Judge
Judge María del Socorro Flores Liera
Judge Keebong Paek

SITUATION IN THE REPUBLIC OF MALI

***IN THE CASE OF THE PROSECUTOR v. AL HASSAN AG ABDOUL AZIZ
AG MOHAMED AG MAHMOUD***

Public

**With Annexes 1 and 2, Confidential *Ex Parte*
Available only to the Registry and the Trust Fund for Victims
And with Public Annex 3**

**Public redacted version of “Registry submissions on outreach, identification and
eligibility process for reparations”, dated 23 June 2026,
ICC-01/12-01/18-2789-Conf-Exp**

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
V43 Victim Team

☐ 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. Osvaldo Zavala Giler

☐ Counsel Support Section

☐ Detention Section

☒ Victims Participation and
Reparations Section

☒ Others:
Trust Fund for Victims
External Operations Support Section
Public Information and Outreach
Section
Victims and Witnesses Unit

I. Introduction

1. Pursuant to Trial Chamber X's order ("Reparations Order") in the case of *The Prosecutor v. Al Hassan Ag Abdoul Aziz Ag Mohamed Ag Mahmoud* ("Al Hassan case" and "Case") issued on 28 April 2026,¹ the Registry's Victims Participation and Reparations Section ("VPRS") hereby transmits its submissions on outreach activities, identification and eligibility of potential beneficiaries for reparations in the Case.

II. Procedural History

2. On 12 June 2020, Trial Chamber X ("the Chamber") encouraged the Registry, after the expiry of the deadline for the final transmission of victim applications at trial, to "continue collecting (but not to file or transmit) application forms for the purposes of any future reparations proceedings" ("12 June 2020 Decision").²
3. On 13 December 2024, the Chamber issued an "Order for Submissions on Reparations" ("13 December 2024 Order"), noting that, outside of the crime of persecution, there are 49 direct victims in the Case ("49 Victims"),³ and instructing the Legal Representatives of Victims (the "LRVs"), the Office of the Prosecutor (the "Prosecution"), and the Registry to provide by 14 March 2025 a joint report to the Chamber "advising: (i) whether these victims, or in the case of victims who may be deceased, their families, are identifiable and can be contacted; (ii) whether any of these victims are currently represented by the LRVs; and, (iii) if the victims are not represented by the LRVs, whether they have now chosen to be".⁴

¹ Trial Chamber X, "Reparations Order", 28 April 2026, ICC-01/12-01/18-2782, para. 257 (2) (c).

² Trial Chamber X, "Decision on request for extension of deadlines for the final transmission of victim applications for participation at trial", 12 June 2020, ICC-01/12-01/18-880, para. 15.

³ Trial Chamber X, "Order for Submissions on Reparations", ICC-01/12-01/18-2666, para. 4; these 49 direct victims are listed in Annex 3 of the Trial Judgment (ICC-01/12-01/18-2594-Anx3) and in the Sentencing Judgment (ICC-01/12-01/18-2662, paras 42, 59).

⁴ 13 December 2024 Order, para. 4.

4. Pursuant to the 13 December 2024 Order,⁵ a first report was submitted jointly by the Registry, LRVs and the Office of the Prosecutor (“OTP”) on 13 March 2025 together with a request for extension of time to file a final version of the joint report (“First Joint Report”).⁶
5. On 16 May 2025, a second joint report was submitted (“Second Joint Report”)⁷ following the extension of time granted by the Chamber.⁸
6. On 28 April 2026, the Chamber issued the Reparations Order instructing the VPRS *inter alia* to start the identification and eligibility determination process as soon as possible⁹ while working together closely with the Public Information and Outreach Section (“PIOS”)¹⁰ and collaborating with the Trust Funds for Victims (“TFV”).¹¹ Additionally, the Chamber instructed the VPRS to file submissions on the time necessary to conduct (1) the outreach activities; (2) the identification of new victims; (3) the processing and eligibility assessment; and (4) the notification to victims of their eligibility determination.¹²

⁵ 13 December 2024 Order, para. 4.

⁶ Prosecution, LRVs and Registry, “Joint Report pursuant to Trial Chamber X’s “Order for Submissions on Reparations” (ICC-01/12-01/18-2666) and request for extension of time”, 13 March 2025, ICC-01/12-01/18-2692-Conf-Exp. A confidential redacted version was notified on 14 March 2025 (ICC-01/12-01/18-2692-Conf-Red) and a public redacted version was notified on 19 March 2025 (ICC-01/12-01/18-2692-Red).

⁷ Prosecution, LRVs and Registry, “Second Joint Report pursuant to Trial Chamber X’s “Order for Submissions on Reparations” (ICC-01/12-01/18-2666)”, 16 May 2025, ICC-01/12-01/18-2725-Conf-Exp and its confidential redacted and public redacted versions submitted the same day (ICC-01/12-01/18-2725-Conf-Red and ICC-01/12-01/18-2725-Red).

⁸ Trial Chamber X, “Decision on procedural matters related to the joint report”, 8 April 2025, ICC-01/12-01/18-2703-Conf-Exp. A public redacted version was notified on the same day (ICC-01/12-01/18-2703-Red).

⁹ Reparations Order, para. 257.

¹⁰ Reparations Order, para. 257(1)(a) and (2)(c).

¹¹ Reparations Order, para. 257 (2)(b)-(c).

¹² Reparations Order, para. 257 (2)(c). The Registry notes that the Reparations Order (in para. 61-62, 65-66, 68-69, 84, 187, 212, 227 and 236) distinguishes between two main categories of victims eligible to reparations. The first category includes the 49 Victims entitled to the limited individualised component of the collective reparations. The second category includes the victims of persecution on religious grounds. Among this second category, the sub-category of victims of persecution whose persecution included acts of physical punishment and detention and suffered physical as well as psychological harm as a result are entitled to the limited individualised component

7. On 28 and 29 May 2026, the Defence¹³, the LRVs¹⁴ and the Office of Public Counsel for Victims¹⁵ provided notices of appeal against parts of the reparations Order (“the Appeals”).

III. Classification

8. In accordance with regulation 23bis(2) of the Regulations of the Court, the present submission and its annexes 1 and 2 are classified confidential *ex parte*, only available to the Registry and the TFV as they contain information related to [REDACTED]. Confidential redacted and public redacted versions will be filed simultaneously to allow the parties to respond by 21 July 2026, as ordered by the Chamber.¹⁶

IV. Submissions

9. The Registry sets out its observations on the following issues as follows:
- (i) Victim data already collected
 - a. Identification of the 49 Victims
 - b. Information on victims who completed applications for reparations
 - c. Information collected through tables on additional victims already identified
 - (ii) Planned activities and timelines
 - a. Challenges
 - b. Outreach activities
 - c. Identification and collection of information for new victims not yet identified
 - d. Eligibility determination process
 - e. Notification to victims of their eligibility determination

¹³ Defence, “Defence Notice of Appeal Against the Reparations Order”, 28 May 2026, ICC-01/12-01/18-2784.

¹⁴ LRVs, “Acte d'appel des Représentants légaux des victimes de l'Ordonnance de réparations rendue par la Chambre de première instance X”, 29 May 2026, ICC-01/12-01/18-2785.

¹⁵ Office of Public Counsel for Victims, “OPCV Notice of Appeal against the Reparations Order”, 29 May 2026, ICC-01/12-01/18-2786.

¹⁶ Reparations Order, para 257(2)(c).

(i) Victim data already collected

(a) Information on the 49 Victims

10. The identification process instructed by the Chamber for the 49 Victims has continued since the First¹⁷ and Second¹⁸ Joint Reports. Through coordinated efforts between the VPRS and the LRVs, it can be presently reported that out of the 49 Victims, 25 have been identified: among those, five are deceased; 18 persons have been pre-identified and their status is still under further verification;¹⁹ and six persons have not yet been identified.²⁰ Out of the aforesaid 25 identified, eight have already filled out an application for reparations. The VPRS is presently in the process of completing individualised reparation information for this group of victims.

(b) Information on victims who completed applications for reparations

11. To date, the VPRS has registered 3,235 individual applications for reparations. Among these, 2,183 are from participating victims who also submitted reparations applications.

¹⁷ Prosecution, LRVs and Registry, Joint Report pursuant to Trial Chamber X's "Order for Submissions on Reparations" (ICC-01/12-01/18-2666) and request for extension of time', 13 March 2025, ICC-01/12-01/18-2692-Conf-Exp. A confidential redacted version was notified on 14 March 2025 (ICC-01/12-01/18-2692-Conf-Red) and a public redacted version was notified on 19 March 2025 (ICC-01/12-01/18-2692-Red).

¹⁸ Prosecution, LRVs and Registry, "Second Joint Report pursuant to Trial Chamber X's "Order for Submissions on Reparations" (ICC-01/12-01/18-2666)", 16 May 2025, ICC-01/12-01/18-2725-Conf-Exp and its confidential redacted and public redacted versions submitted the same day (ICC-01/12-01/18-2725-Conf-Red and ICC-01/12-01/18-2725-Red).

¹⁹ The First Joint Report referred to i) 'pre-identified victims' when the persons have been identified as potential matches with one of the 49 Victims, but whose identities and narratives were in the process of being confirmed by the LRVs and/or VPRS; and to ii) 'identified victims' when the pre-identified victims' identity and narratives were verified and confirmed by the LRVs and/or VPRS as related to one of the 49 Victims.

²⁰ The First Joint Report mentions the names as written in the Chamber's list of 49 Victims..

(c) Information collected through tables on additional victims already identified

12. Following the 12 June 2020 Decision,²¹ in which the Chamber encouraged the collection of victim applications for the purposes of future reparations proceedings,²² the VPRS has actively carried out activities aiming to identify victims falling within the scope of the Case. VPRS intermediaries identified potential victims through their networks, verified that their identity was supported by official identity documents and interviewed them individually.²³ Each victim interviewed had the opportunity to explain in detail how they had been impacted by the events linked to the Al-Hassan case and refer to the VPRS additional members of their family also impacted by these events. All information (except the proofs of identity and residency/presence at the time of the events) necessary to perform a basic *prima facie* Rule 85 assessment was thus collected during these activities.²⁴
13. As a result, 18,702 victims of persecution preliminarily assessed by the VPRS as falling within the scope of the Case have been identified. Among them 8,298 have been preliminarily assessed by the VPRS as direct victims of persecution involving acts of physical punishment and detention.
14. In light of this information and the Chamber's estimates regarding the total number of victims who have suffered from the crimes for which Mr Al-Hassan has been convicted, the Registry concludes that it has already collected detailed Rule 85 information regarding nearly 86% of the victims impacted by the Case and who should be considered for the limited individualised component of the collective community-based reparations.²⁵

²¹ 12 June 2020 Decision, para. 15.

²² Trial Chamber X, "Decision on request for extension of deadlines for the final transmission of victim applications for participation at trial", 12 June 2020, ICC-01/12-01/18-880, para. 15.

²³ The intermediaries did not interview the additional members of the family referred to the VPRS.

²⁴ See Annex 3 showing the type of information collected in the VPRS tables regarding the new victims identified so far.

²⁵ The exact figures are presented in Table 1 below.

	Total estimated number	Number of victims identified	Progress
Victims of persecution	65,202 ²⁶	18,702	28.7%
Victims of persecution eligible for the limited individualised component ²⁷	9,677 ²⁸	8,298	85.7%

Table 1: Number of victims identified

15. The VPRS has consulted the TFV to gather its views how this data would be useful in the TFV's assessment of information needs during the implementation stage of the reparations in the Case.²⁹ This initiative responded to the Chamber's instruction for the VPRS to apply a "simplified system" as allowed by the "flexibilities" set in the Reparations Order, in order to implement an "expedited and efficient eligibility administrative assessment" process.³⁰

16. [REDACTED]³¹ [REDACTED]³²

17. Taking into account the general collective and symbolic reparation framework prescribed by the Reparations Order, the prevalent context and situation on the ground, and the amount and kind of information already collected by the VPRS, the TFV and the Registry are in a continuing dialogue on how/where the VPRS can best apply its victim eligibility assessment efforts to feed into the TFV's envisaged reparation programmes. The common desire is a speedy, efficient effort leading to a swift implementation of measures on the ground.

(ii) Planned activities and timelines

(a) Challenges

²⁶ Reparations Order, para. 226.

²⁷ Reparations Order, para. 236. The Chamber considers that the limited individualised component relates specifically to victims who suffered physical harm as a result of the crime as well as any psychological harm.

²⁸ Reparations Order, para. 237.

²⁹ Email from VPRS to TFV, dated 5 June 2026 at 13:53.

³⁰ Reparations Order, para. 257 (2) (c).

³¹ [REDACTED]

³² [REDACTED]

18. [REDACTED]

19. [REDACTED]³³ [REDACTED]

20. [REDACTED]³⁴ [REDACTED]³⁵ [REDACTED]³⁶ [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] ³⁷	• [REDACTED]³⁸ • [REDACTED]³⁹ • [REDACTED]⁴⁰ • [REDACTED]⁴¹
[REDACTED], ⁴² [REDACTED] ⁴³ [REDACTED] ⁴⁴ [REDACTED] ⁴⁵	• [REDACTED]⁴⁶ • [REDACTED]⁴⁷ • [REDACTED]⁴⁸ • [REDACTED]⁴⁹
[REDACTED] ⁵⁰	• [REDACTED]⁵¹ • [REDACTED]⁵² • [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] ⁵³	• [REDACTED] • [REDACTED]⁵⁴

Table 2: [REDACTED]

³³ [REDACTED]

³⁴ [REDACTED]

³⁵ [REDACTED]

³⁶ [REDACTED]

³⁷ [REDACTED]

³⁸ [REDACTED]

³⁹ [REDACTED]

⁴⁰ [REDACTED]

⁴¹ [REDACTED]

⁴² [REDACTED]

⁴³ [REDACTED]

⁴⁴ [REDACTED]

⁴⁵ [REDACTED]

⁴⁶ [REDACTED]

⁴⁷ [REDACTED]

⁴⁸ [REDACTED]

⁴⁹ [REDACTED]

⁵⁰ [REDACTED]

⁵¹ [REDACTED]

⁵² [REDACTED]

⁵³ [REDACTED]

⁵⁴ [REDACTED]

(b) Outreach

21. In accordance with the Reparations Order, and mindful of the security risks identified above and related mitigating measures, PIOS will design and conduct the outreach campaign throughout the administrative eligibility process. Messaging is and will continue to be closely coordinated with the VPRS and TFV,⁵⁵ aiming to provide clear and timely information regarding the administrative eligibility process and managing expectations on eligibility, timelines, and the scope of reparations.
22. [REDACTED]
23. [REDACTED]
24. [REDACTED]

(c) Identification and collection of information for new victims not yet identified

25. Given the need for an effective and secure process for the identification of new victims entitled to reparations, the VPRS is currently preparing the deployment of its IT tools in the field, notably including an electronic household form that will allow for: (i) a higher degree of automation of processes; (ii) flexible data entry; and (iii) offline functionality suitable for low-connectivity environments.
26. In the coming months, VPRS efforts will focus on: (i) developing bulk, semi-automated information export capabilities which may operate with the existing VPRS database; (ii) introducing its new digital victim data collection and management tool into the existing network of intermediaries, through training sessions and testing to check proper understanding; this will ensure the safe and efficient collection of victims applications for reparations.
27. The strategy is to use a household-based approach, drawing on the 18,702 already identified eligible victims, as well as referrals to additional victims included in the data collected to date. Further applicants may be identified also

⁵⁵ [REDACTED]

via, *inter alia*, international organisations, UN agencies and civil society organisations. [REDACTED], the aim is to expand and build upon the identification work already completed.

28. The first priority is to finalise the identification of all the 49 Victims and their household(s) as far as possible by December 2026. This is flanked by the collection of additional information (eg. proof of identity), as may be required, for the 18,702 individuals already identified. The VPRS will be using the household approach to best and most efficiently reach victim communities [REDACTED]
29. The timeline for the collection of information will greatly depend on the [REDACTED] challenges faced [REDACTED] and the resources available to the VPRS. If one were to follow a similar approach as in the *Prosecutor v. Dominic Ongwen* and the *Prosecutor v. Bosco Ntaganda* cases (“Ongwen case” and “Ntaganda case”, respectively), the VPRS would train and task selected intermediaries to assist survivors in completing their applications for reparations (both individual victims and victims within a household). The monthly projection for the collection of forms would be at 480 applications. The average number considered within a household is five individuals. This results in approximately 2,400 victims assisted per month.
30. The VPRS intends to place particular emphasis on girls and women, as this group was especially affected.

(d) Eligibility determination process

For the 49 Victims

31. Prompt eligibility assessment in relation to the 49 Victims and related household(s) will be completed as a priority within one month of the receipt of their victim applications.

For the victims who already completed applications for reparations

32. The VPRS is in the process of victim eligibility determination for the 3,235 individual applications for reparations already received.⁵⁶
33. Following a preliminary assessment, a great number of victims appear to fall outside the scope of the Case, as the harm they have suffered is linked to events that occurred in the Timbuktu *region* rather than in Timbuktu city. A full individual legal assessment will complete this preliminary eligibility determination, in line with the Chamber's criteria.⁵⁷ In light of its current limited resources and competing priorities, the VPRS expects to complete the eligibility determination by the end of 2026.⁵⁸

For the victims already identified and for whom data was collected through tables

34. The exceptional security situation prevailing in Mali is a key factor in the determination of the eligibility process, in addition to the Chamber's determinations of symbolic and collective reparations⁵⁹, and its desire for a timely and sensible implementation of reparations.⁶⁰ In light of the circumstances, the Chamber may want to provide guidance whether in its determination the information collected for 18,702 victims through tables (see the sample table in Annex 3) by the VPRS could provide a sufficient basis to accept the eligibility determination of these victims. It is submitted that, when assessing the current situation on the ground, as well as victims need for safety, physical and psychological well-being, dignity and privacy, through the lens of Article 68(1) of the Statute, it could be considered appropriate to consider the information collected per individual in the tables as representing individuals' "requests for reparation" on the basis of the information thus collected.

⁵⁶ See para. 11 of the present submissions.

⁵⁷ Reparations order, paras. 249-254.

⁵⁸ The VPRS notes that any negative eligibility determination may have to be reviewed after the Appeals proceeding will be concluded, depending on their outcome.

⁵⁹ Reparations Order. Para. 200.

⁶⁰ Reparations Order. Para. 185.

Depending on the decision of the Chamber in this regard, the VPRS could continue its simplified eligibility assessment process for the victims concerned.

35. Importantly, this would imply that the victims concerned would be benefiting from a presumption of residency in Timbuktu during the temporal scope of the Case if they present to the TFV, during the intake, an identity document indicating their current residency and place of birth in Timbuktu.⁶¹ In such a case, the VPRS would not have to go back to the victims to request any additional information and would base its eligibility assessment solely on the information provided in the tables. The finalisation of the dataset with the information collected for 18,702 victims could be by the end of 2026.

36. In case the Chamber prefers another approach, the VPRS would revert to its standard approach, applying the standard of proof previously established by the Chamber in its Reparations Order in relation to the victims' identity,⁶² their presence or residence in Timbuktu city during the events⁶³ as well as their personal harm.⁶⁴ If the standard approach is implemented, the VPRS would be able to process 920 applications per month in light of its current resources and competing priorities.

For the victims not yet identified

37. As indicated above,⁶⁵ the VPRS is currently developing a household approach that would theoretically allow the monthly collection of 480 household forms,

⁶¹ [REDACTED]

⁶² Reparations Order, para. 249. The Registry notes that individuals may use official or unofficial identification documents, or any other mean to credit their identity. In the absence of formal documentation, a statement signed by two credible witnesses establishing the identity of the victim and describing the relationship between the victim and any individual acting on their behalf is an acceptable proof of identity.

⁶³ Reparations Order, para. 252. The Registry notes that potential beneficiaries are allowed to prove their presence or residency in Timbuktu during the temporal scope of the crimes through any means available to them. The VPRS also notes that this requirement is not applicable for indirect victims and intend to use this flexibility to expedite the process for indirect victims included in household forms.

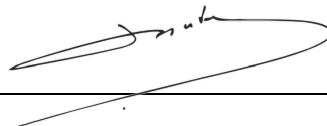
⁶⁴ Reparations Order, para. 253. When a victim claims to have suffered a type of harm not covered by any of the presumptions or assessments of harm established in this Reparations Order, the victim's coherent and credible account can be accepted as sufficient evidence to assess their harm to the required standard of proof.

⁶⁵ See para 27 of the present submissions.

leading to approximately 2,400 victims assisted per month. An identification of the remaining approximately 1,400 victims of persecution eligible for the limited individualised component⁶⁶ is expected in 2027. For the totality of victims, to the extent that an individualised eligibility assessment process is foreseen as was done through the lists for the 18,702 victims, completion can be envisaged in 2028. It is expected that discussions with the TFO⁶⁷ will provide further clarity on what services exactly are requested of the VPRS and how further acceleration of the process can be achieved where reparations measures require only a more limited dataset of individual victims / households.

(e) Notification process

38. The notification by the VPRS of the outcome of the eligibility process would be made promptly after the completion of the eligibility determination as far as possible, following the transfer of the relevant files to the TFO for implementation. For any negative eligibility determination, any notification would however be kept on hold until the Reparations Order becomes final, following the conclusion of the ongoing Appeals proceedings.⁶⁸



Marc Dubuisson, Director, Division of Judicial Services

On behalf of Osvaldo Zavala Giler, Registrar

Dated this 24 June 2026

At The Hague, The Netherlands

⁶⁶ Reparations Order, para. 236. The Chamber considers that the limited individualised component relates specifically to victims who suffered physical harm as a result of the crime as well as any psychological harm.

⁶⁷ Such discussions will take place prior to the submission of the TFOs Draft Implementation Plan, by 25 January 2027, at the latest. See reparations Order, para. 271.

⁶⁸ See para. 7 of the present submissions.