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No. ICC-01/14-01/18

Date: 21 June 2019

PRE-TRIAL CHAMBER II

Before: Judge Antoine Kesia-Mbe Mindua, Presiding Judge
Judge Tomoko Akane
Judge Rosario Salvatore Aitala

**SITUATION IN THE CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC II
IN THE CASE OF *THE PROSECUTOR V. ALFRED YEKATOM
AND PATRICE-EDOUARD NGAÏSSONA***

Public Redacted Version

Decision regarding the Registry's First Assessment Report on Applications for Victim Participation, the Registry's First Transmission of Group C Applications, the appointment of counsel for Victims of Other Crimes, and the victims' procedural position

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

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Unrepresented Victims

**Unrepresented Applicants
for Participation/Reparations**

**The Office of Public Counsel
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PRE-TRIAL CHAMBER II of the International Criminal Court issues this Decision regarding the Registry’s First Assessment Report on Applications for Victim Participation, the Registry’s First Transmission of Group C Applications, the appointment of counsel for Victims of Other Crimes, and the victims’ procedural position.

I. Procedural history

1. On 11 November 2018, the Chamber issued the ‘Warrant of Arrest for Alfred Yekatom’,¹ who was surrendered to the Court by the authorities of the Central African Republic on 17 November 2018.

2. On 7 December 2018, the Chamber issued the ‘Warrant of Arrest for Patrice-Edouard Ngaïssona’ (together with the ‘Warrant of Arrest for Alfred Yekatom’, the ‘Warrants of Arrest’),² who was surrendered to the Court by the authorities of the French Republic on 23 January 2019.

3. On 20 February 2019, the Chamber issued the ‘Decision on the joinder of the cases against Alfred Yekatom and Patrice-Edouard Ngaïssona and other related matters’, thereby joining the cases against Yekatom and Ngaïssona.³

4. On 5 March 2019, the Chamber issued the ‘Decision Establishing the Principles Applicable to Victims’ Applications for Participation’, thereby determining, *inter alia*, that: (i) the Registry shall classify ‘the applicants into three categories: (a) applicants who clearly qualify as victims (“Group A”); (b) applicants who clearly do not qualify as victims (“Group B”); and (c) applicants for whom the Registry could not make a clear determination for any reason (“Group C”); (ii) the Registry shall transmit ‘to the Chamber on a rolling basis and in unredacted form all complete applications’; (iii) the Registry shall prepare ‘assessment reports for the attention of the Chamber and the parties, highlighting the difficulties encountered regarding Group C applications’; (iv) the Registry shall transmit Group C applications to the Chamber and the parties while it shall transmit Group A and B applications to the

¹ ICC-01/14-01/18-1-Conf-Exp. A public redacted version is also available, see [ICC-01/14-01/18-1-Red.](#)

² ICC-01/14-01/18-89-Conf-Exp. A public redacted version is also available, see [ICC-01/14-01/18-89-Red.](#)

³ [ICC-01/14-01/18-87](#); [ICC-01/14-01/18-121](#).

Chamber; (v) ‘[u]pon receipt of the Group C applications, the Prosecutor and the Defence shall have 10 days to make submissions’; and (vi) the Chamber will assess Group C applications individually and ‘barring a clear, material error in the Registry’s assessment of Groups A and B, it will also ratify the Registry’s assessment of the Group A and B applications’.⁴

5. On 14 May 2019, the Chamber received the ‘Registry’s First Transmission of Group C Applications for Victims’ Participation in Pre-Trial Proceedings’ (the ‘Registry’s First Transmission of Group C Applications’)⁵ and the ‘Registry’s First Assessment Report on Applications for Victims’ Participation in Pre-Trial Proceedings’ (the ‘Registry’s First Assessment Report’).⁶

6. On 15 May 2019, the Chamber issued the ‘Decision on the “Prosecution’s Request to Postpone the Confirmation Hearing and all Related Disclosure Deadlines”’, thereby deciding that the confirmation hearing in the case against Yekatom and Ngaïssona shall commence on 19 September 2019.⁷

7. On 23 May 2019, the Chamber issued the ‘Decision on the Legal Representation of Victims’.⁸

8. On 24 May 2019, the Chamber received the ‘Joint Defence Observations relating to the “Registry’s First Assessment Report on Applications for Victims’ Participation in Pre-Trial Proceedings” (ICC-01/14-01/18-198)’ (the ‘Joint Defence Observations’).⁹

9. On 27 May 2019, the Chamber received the ‘Prosecution’s Observations on “Registry’s First Assessment Report on Applications for Victims’ Participation in Pre-Trial Proceedings” (ICC-01/14-01/18-198)’ (the ‘Prosecutor’s Observations’).¹⁰

10. On 4 June 2019, the Chamber received the ‘Notification by the Office of Public Counsel for Victims pursuant to the “Decision on the Legal Representation of Victims” dated 23 May 2019 (ICC-01/14-01/18)’ (the ‘OPCV Notification’).¹¹

⁴ [ICC-01/14-01/18-141](#), para. 41.

⁵ [ICC-01/14-01/18-197](#), together with 15 confidential, *ex parte*, annexes only available to the Registry.

⁶ [ICC-01/14-01/18-198](#), together with a confidential annex.

⁷ [ICC-01/14-01/18-199](#).

⁸ [ICC-01/14-01/18-205](#).

⁹ ICC-01/14-01/18-208-Conf. A public redacted version is also available, see [ICC-01/14-01/18-208-Red](#).

¹⁰ [ICC-01/14-01/18-212](#).

11. On 7 June 2019, the Chamber received the ‘Information Collected by the Registry Following the Decision on the Legal Representation of Victims (ICC-01/14-01/18-205)’ (the ‘Registry Information’).¹²

12. On 11 June 2019, the Chamber issued the ‘Order for the submission of additional observations by the Prosecutor regarding the “Registry’s First Transmission of Group C Applications for Victims’ Participation in Pre-Trial Proceedings” and the “Registry’s First Assessment Report on Applications for Victims’ Participation in Pre-Trial Proceedings”’.¹³

13. On 14 June 2019, the Chamber received the ‘Prosecution’s Additional Observations on the “Registry’s First Assessment Report on Applications for Victims’ Participation in Pre-Trial Proceedings” (ICC-01/14-01/18-198)’ (the ‘Prosecutor’s Additional Observations’).¹⁴

II. Submissions

A. The Registry

14. The Registry has transmitted 15 Group C Applications in the Registry’s First Transmission of Group C Applications.

15. In the Registry’s First Assessment Report, the Registry notes that the 15 Group C Applications ‘have been assessed as complete’ but that it was not in a position to make a clear determination on these applications because of ‘the lack of clarity whether or not the personal harm reported by the applicants resulted from an incident falling within the temporal or geographic parameters of the Case’. Consequently, the Registry seeks clarification in relation to the following issues:

- (i) ‘whether the “5 December 2013 Bangui Attack” and following events which occurred in the “Bangui area” are strictly limited to the specific locations mentioned in the warrants of arrest against Mr Yekatom and Mr Ngaissona [...] or could be interpreted to also include certain neighbourhoods within Bangui town listed in the Annex’ (‘Issue 1A’);

¹¹ ICC-01/14-01/18-218-Conf-Exp. A public redacted version is also available, see [ICC-01/14-01/18-218-Red](#).

¹² [ICC-01/14-01/18-219](#).

¹³ ICC-01/14-01/18-220-Conf.

¹⁴ ICC-01/14-01/18-224-Conf.

(ii) whether it can be inferred from the Warrants of Arrest ‘that enlistment and/or use of children under the age of 15 was committed in all crime sites mentioned in the Warrants of arrest, or only where Anti-Balaka forces controlled by Mr Yekatom were stationed’ (‘Issue 1B’); and

(iii) whether the ‘consolidated timeframe set out on page 37 of the Warrant of Arrest of Mr Ngaïssona that frames all charges between at least 5 December 2013 and at least December 2014’ may be applied to ‘those incidents where a clear end date of the commission timeframe is not provided in the event-specific description’ (‘Issue 2’).

B. The Defence

16. In the Joint Defence Observations, the Defence requests ‘the dismissal of all or part of the fifteen (15) victim applications being assessed’.

17. The Defence argues that ‘[a] broad or expansive approach to the alleged crimes and their material, temporal and geographical scope would contravene the principle of legal certainty (*nullum crimen, nulla poena sine lege*)’. Accordingly, the Defence takes the view that the reference ‘to “*Bangui and its adjacent neighbourhoods*” [...] cannot be interpreted as to suggest that the said Bangui attack, in the context of the Warrant of Arrest, would have extended to all areas of Bangui and beyond, as no direct supporting evidence is provided in this respect’. With regard to the location of the alleged crimes, the Defence avers that ‘the Registry should distinguish applications that pertain solely to Mr Ngaïssona and applications pertaining solely to Mr Yekatom’. The Defence further submits that ‘all victims’ applications that do not mention with sufficient specificity members of the anti-Balaka that are purportedly subordinates of Mr Yekatom and/or Mr Ngaïssona, as alleged in the Warrants of Arrest should be dismissed’. Moreover, according to the Defence, ‘unless the relevant applicant, under the age of 15 at the time of the events, alleges to have been stationed in those specific locations and alleges that those locations were controlled by Mr Yekatom, albeit having been enlisted in other locations, the application should be rejected’. The Defence is also of the view that ‘neither [REDACTED], are part of the crimes charged in the Warrants of Arrest’ and, therefore, applications containing such allegations ‘should be rejected’.

18. In addition, in the submission of the Defence, ‘in the absence of clarity as to the end date of the temporal scope of certain alleged incidents, victim applicants claiming to have suffered harm from incidents which occurred a long time after the starting date of the alleged crime specifically mentioned in the Warrants of Arrest simply should not be accepted at this stage of the proceedings’.

19. The Defence also asserts that ‘victims can be eligible to participate at one point but can be barred from participating at an earlier or later stage, should the charges be circumscribed in a different way’. In this regard, the Defence specifies that ‘[t]he parameters of the “conduct” alleged in the proceedings before the Court are those set out in the document that is statutorily envisaged to define the factual allegations against the person at the phase of the proceedings in question’ and that, in the current phase of the proceedings, the relevant documents are the Warrants of Arrest.

20. Lastly, it is the view of the Defence that the present case is distinguishable from other cases in which a flexible approach as to the admission of victims was adopted as ‘it is not the victims’ applications themselves which are vague (although some may be) but rather, that certain counts as formulated in the Warrants of Arrest lack clarity’.

C. The Prosecutor

21. In the Prosecutor’s Observations, it is submitted that the issues raised by both the Registry and the Defence ‘are largely premature’. The Prosecutor, therefore, submits that ‘the exclusion of any proposed witness [sic] on the basis of the Warrants of Arrest is unfounded’ or, ‘[a]lternatively, the proposed applications reasonably fall within the ambit of the applicable rules’. According to the Prosecutor, the Warrants of Arrest are ‘neither binding nor dispositive of the charges ultimately brought for the purpose of a confirmation proceeding or a trial’. The Prosecutor also takes the view that ‘it would be incongruous for the Chamber to limit victim participation to the scope of the Warrant of Arrest where other procedural aspects of the statutory framework expressly allow the Court to consider factors regarding the impact of an Accused’s conduct beyond the charges’. In the Prosecutor’s submission, a ‘broad construction of the relevant victimisation’ and a ‘plausible inferential nexus between the victim and the alleged conduct’ is warranted. Thus, according to the Prosecutor, ‘to the extent NGAISSONA is alleged to have contributed to an organisation which enlisted and used children under the age of 15 unlawfully, it is immaterial that the

purported victim may fall outside of YEKATOM's group'. The Prosecutor also avers that, 'to the extent YEKATOM is alleged to have recruited children who were found at his bases, *including* Sekia and Pissa, [this] does not mean that victims of his recruitment at other bases should be denied victim status, as the scope of YEKATOM's conduct in unlawfully recruiting children is reflected in the breadth of their victimisation itself, even if it occurs in other areas under his control'. Lastly, the Prosecutor argues that the 'scope of victimisation concerning the 5 December 2013 attack should [also] not be so delimited, irrespective of the affected areas in Bangui indicated in the Warrant[s] of Arrest, as long as there is a *prima facie* connection to the perpetrator group and location of the alleged crimes'.

22. In the Prosecutor's Additional Observations, [REDACTED].

III. ANALYSIS

A. The Registry's First Assessment Report and the Registry's First Transmission of Group C Applications

23. The Chamber agrees with the Prosecutor that, although indicative, the Warrants of Arrest are by no means determinative as to the scope of the confirmation hearing or any trial that could possibly be conducted before a Trial Chamber. In this regard, the Chamber also recalls that, in the Warrant of Arrest issued against Ngaïssona, it held that 'the evidence indicates that some of the crimes [...] appear to extend beyond the relevant time period for the contextual elements of crimes against humanity and war crimes [...], namely December 2014', and that, should the Prosecutor wish to do so, she 'may present further evidence demonstrating that crimes continuing after December 2014 still fall within that context'.¹⁵

24. Therefore, with a view to ensuring the expeditiousness of the proceedings and in the interests of the victims, the Chamber instructs the Registry to adopt a flexible approach in assessing victim applications with regard to the temporal and territorial scope of the present case at this stage of the proceedings. This means that the Registry should accept applications that are internally coherent, clearly relate to the events described in the Warrants of Arrest and/or, where appropriate, the information in other victim applications, and clearly establish that the alleged perpetrators were part

¹⁵ [ICC-01/14-01/18-89-Red](#), footnote 213.

of the Anti-Balaka. This includes flexibility with respect to the precise dates of the alleged acts. Noting in particular the time that has elapsed since the events and the personal circumstances of the victims, the Chamber finds that the provision of information on the overall context of the alleged acts is sufficient for the purposes of the current proceedings. Similarly, minor discrepancies in terms of dates or locations should not lead to the exclusion of applications. The Chamber further considers that an application must establish that the alleged perpetrators were part of the Anti-Balaka group but, contrary to the Defence's submission, it is not necessary to demonstrate that they were subordinate to Ngaïssona or Yekatom at this stage of the proceedings.

25. The Chamber turns next to the specific issues raised in the Registry's First Assessment Report.

26. *Issue 1A (the territorial scope of the Bangui Area in relation to the alleged 5 December 2013 Attack)*. Considering that the Warrants of Arrest state that 'Yekatom led members of his group in Bangui and adjacent neighbourhoods in their participation in the 5 December 2013 Bangui Attack' (emphasis added), the Chamber is of the view that the Warrants of Arrest do not limit the territorial scope of the Bangui area to the locations explicitly mentioned in the context of this attack. Therefore, all applications related to areas commonly considered to be part of Bangui or those neighbouring Bangui should be accepted at this stage of the proceedings as long as the conditions set out in paragraph 24 of the present decision are fulfilled. The Chamber further instructs the Registry to apply the same approach to other locations.

27. Moreover, the Chamber finds it appropriate to specify that, if a town mentioned in the Warrants of Arrest belongs to a larger administrative unit bearing the same name (e.g. Bossangoa town and Bossangoa *sous-préfecture*), applications containing allegations relating to that larger unit should be accepted as well.

28. *Issue 1B (the territorial scope of the alleged crimes of enlisting children under the age of 15 years and using them to participate actively in hostilities)*. The Chamber observes that, in the Warrants of Arrest, it held that, '[a]t least from December 2013, children were enlisted in Yekatom's group and, until at least August 2014, boys under the age of 15 were stationed at the Yamwara School and *other bases and checkpoints* controlled by Yekatom, *including* in Sekia and Pissa' (emphases added). This finding

does not constitute an exhaustive enumeration of the locations in question and, in addition, the Warrant of Arrest against Ngaïssona alleges that he contributed to an organisation which enlisted and used children under the age of 15. Accordingly, the Chamber considers that applications by persons alleging to have been enlisted and/or used to participate actively in hostilities by the Anti-Balaka should be accepted irrespective of the location of these crimes at this stage of the proceedings.

29. *Issue 2 (the temporal scope of crimes contained in the Warrants of Arrest).* The Chamber is of the view that no specific end dates should be applied to alleged criminal conduct lacking such a temporal parameter in the Warrants of Arrest at this stage of the proceedings. Rather, for the reasons specified above, the Registry should accept applications fulfilling the conditions set out in paragraph 24 of the present decision.

30. The Chamber turns next to the Defence's submission that allegations of [REDACTED] are not part of the crimes contained in the Warrants of Arrest. In this regard, the Chamber notes the Prosecutor's Additional Observations, in which the Prosecutor, *inter alia*, indicates that she [REDACTED]. The Chamber further recalls that, as stated above, the Warrants of Arrest are not determinative as to the scope of the confirmation hearing or a possible trial if the charges are confirmed. On this basis, the Chamber finds that, for the time being, such applications must be accepted.

31. In light of the above, and having carefully assessed the applications contained in the Registry's First Transmission of Group C Applications, the Chamber considers that all 15 applications transmitted to the Chamber fall within the scope of the case and fulfil the relevant criteria set out above. Accordingly, the Chamber authorises the participation of the victims having submitted the following applications in the proceedings: a/65007/19, a/65014/19, a/65031/19, a/65060/19, a/65061/19, a/65062/19, a/65082/19, a/65090/19, a/65107/19, a/65121/19, a/65131/19, a/65135/19, a/65137/19, a/65171/19, and a/65183/19.

32. In relation to application a/65007/19, the Chamber notes that the application form indicates that the alleged events in Mbaiki occurred on 28 February 2014 while, in the handwritten statement, it is averred that these events occurred 'au mois de Février 2014'. The Chamber observes the differences between the handwriting on the application form and the handwritten statement. It appears therefore that the

application form and the handwritten statement have been completed by at least two different individuals, which might explain the differences in relation to the date. Recalling its aforementioned finding in relation to minor discrepancies, the Chamber accepts both dates. In any case, seeing as the Warrants of Arrest do not specify an end date for the events in Mbaiki, the Chamber, in application of the principles set out above, is of the view that this application falls within the temporal scope of the case since the alleged conduct is consistent with the events described in the Warrants of Arrest and other victim applications. In addition, other than the dates, the application also seems to be internally coherent.

33. Lastly, the Chamber reminds the Registry that it has authorised it to raise matters with the Chamber at any time during the collection and processing of applications in order for such matters to be resolved *before* the applications are transmitted to the Chamber. The Chamber, thus, encourages the Registry to do so in relation to any future applications for victim participation.

B. The appointment of counsel for Victims of Other Crimes

34. The Chamber recalls that, in the Decision on the Legal Representation of Victims, it, *inter alia*, found that ‘victims should be divided into two groups’ in the present case, namely ‘victims of the alleged crime of “[...] enlisting children under the age of fifteen years into armed forces or groups or using them to participate actively in hostilities” under article 8(2)(e)(vii) of the [...] Statute [...] (the “Former Child Soldiers”) and victims of the other alleged crimes included in the Warrants of Arrest against Yekatom and Ngaïssona (the “Victims of Other Crimes”)’. In addition, the Chamber ordered ‘the Registry to enquire whether the legal representatives already designated by the Victims of Other Crimes are willing to jointly act within a single team representing these victims’ and appointed ‘the Office of Public Counsel for Victims [...] to represent the Former Child Soldiers’.

35. The Chamber observes that the OPCV Notification indicates, *inter alia*, that ‘Mr Dmytro Suprun [...] has been designated to act as the Common Legal Representative of the Former Child Soldiers’.

36. Furthermore, the Chamber notes that the Registry Information specifies that ‘Me Abdou Dangabo Moussa, Me Elisabeth Rabesandratana, Me Yare Fall, Me Marie-Edith Douzima-Lawson, Me Christine Priso Ouamballo and Me Paolina

Massidda have informed the Registry that they represent Victims of Other Crimes and expressed their willingness to jointly act within a single team representing these victims'. Accordingly, pursuant to rule 90(1) and (2) of the Rules of Procedure and Evidence (the 'Rules') and regulation 123 of the Regulations of the Registry, the Chamber orders the Registry to proceed with the appointment of the aforementioned counsel.

C. The victims' procedural position

37. The Chamber further takes this opportunity to specify the procedural position of victims pursuant to rules 89(1) and 91(2) of the Rules. The findings that follow shall apply throughout the pre-trial stage in the instant case, subject to any subsequent modification in accordance with rule 91(1) of the Rules. The Chamber reserves the right to grant additional entitlements to victims during the proceedings either at their request or *proprio motu*.

38. At the outset, the Chamber notes that, whereas the Court's legal texts expressly grant certain rights to victims, other entitlements may be granted to victims only pursuant to a specific decision by the Chamber in accordance with article 68(3) of the Rome Statute (the 'Statute') and rule 89(1) of the Rules.

39. In general, in line with the object and purpose of article 68(3) of the Statute and rules 91 and 92 of the Rules, the Chamber believes that victims must be allowed to play a meaningful role in the proceedings, but in a manner which is not prejudicial to or inconsistent with the rights of the suspects and a fair and impartial trial.

40. In accordance with rule 121(10) of the Rules, the Chamber grants the Legal Representatives of Victims access to the record of the proceedings before the Chamber containing all filings, decisions, transcripts of hearings, and items of evidence. The legal representatives shall be allowed to consult all public and confidential documents, decisions, and transcripts contained in the record, with the exception of those classified as *ex parte*, only available to or held only in the presence of the Prosecutor, the Defence, another participant, and/or the Registry. Regarding access to items of evidence, the Chamber is of the view that this right is restricted to the version of the item – unredacted, redacted or summarised as the case may be – that was disclosed to the party not presenting it.

41. The Chamber also finds that, if the Legal Representatives of Victims find it necessary to reveal confidential information to their clients, they must request the Chamber's prior authorisation.

42. The Chamber further rules that the victims, *via* their legal representatives and for the purpose of presenting their views and concerns, shall be entitled to file both written submissions on any matter they consider relevant as well as responses and replies to any document presented to the Chamber under regulation 24 of the Regulations of the Court. In this regard, the Chamber also notes that the written submissions on points of fact and law, as provided for in rule 121(9) of the Rules, must be lodged no later than three days before the confirmation of charges hearing.

43. The Prosecutor and the Defence have the right to reply to a response made by the Legal Representatives of Victims pursuant to rule 91(2) of the Rules. In this respect, the Chamber considers that, for the purposes of the diligent and fair conduct of the proceedings, it is appropriate to reduce the applicable time limit to three days effective from notification of the relevant response to the parties, even where the replying party has not filed an initial submission.

44. Furthermore, the Legal Representatives of Victims are entitled to attend all public or closed sessions of hearings in accordance with rule 91(2) of the Rules. However, they shall not attend *ex parte* hearings held only in the presence of the Prosecutor, the Defence, another participant, and/or the Registry.

45. In addition, the Chamber decides to allow the Legal Representatives of Victims to make opening and closing statements at the confirmation hearing in accordance with rule 89(1) of the Rules; and to present oral requests, responses and submissions during all hearings in which they participate.

46. The Chamber - in light of article 69(4) of the Statute, which it deems to be applicable *mutatis mutandis* at the confirmation hearing pursuant to rule 122(9) of the Rules, in combination with article 68(3) of the Statute and Rule 91(2) of the Rules - finds it appropriate to grant the Legal Representatives of Victims the possibility to present submissions on the admissibility and/or the relevance of an item of evidence. The Chamber directs the Legal Representatives of Victims who wish to do so at the confirmation hearing to submit a separate written request for that purpose.

FOR THESE REASONS, THE CHAMBER HEREBY

- a) **INSTRUCTS** the Registry to consider applications fulfilling the criteria set out in the present decision as falling within the scope of the present case;
- b) **AUTHORISES** applicants a/65007/19, a/65014/19, a/65031/19, a/65060/19, a/65061/19, a/65062/19, a/65082/19, a/65090/19, a/65107/19, a/65121/19, a/65131/19, a/65135/19, a/65137/19, a/65171/19, a/65183/19 to participate in the proceedings;
- c) **NOTES** the appointment of Dmytro Suprun as the Common Legal Representative of the Former Child Soldiers;
- d) **INSTRUCTS** the Registry to proceed with the appointment of Abdou Dangabo Moussa, Elisabeth Rabesandratana, Yare Fall, Marie-Edith Douzima-Lawson, Christine Priso Ouamballo and Paolina Massidda as Common Legal Representatives of Victims of Other Crimes;
- e) **DECIDES** that the victims shall enjoy the procedural rights and entitlements specified in the present decision; and
- f) **INSTRUCTS** the Registry to notify to the Common Legal Representatives, in accordance with paragraph 40 above, of all public and confidential documents in the record, save those classified as *ex parte*, only available to or held only in the presence of the Prosecutor, the Defence, another participant, and/or the Registry.

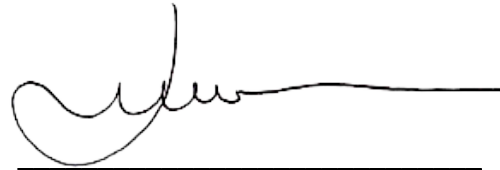
Done in both English and French, the English version being authoritative.



**Judge Antoine Kesia-Mbe Mindua,
Presiding Judge**



Judge Tomoko Akane



Judge Rosario Salvatore Aitala

Dated this Friday, 21 June 2019

At The Hague, Netherlands