

ANNEX C

Group C: Boali/Bossembélé/Bossangoa/Bozoum

o Eleventh transmission - ICC-01/05-01/08-1604-Conf-Exp-Anxs

Applicant [REDACTED]

Claim to victim status

The applicant alleges that on 24 November 2002, while returning from a trip between [REDACTED] and Bangui, he was intercepted by the Banyamulengués in [REDACTED]. He claims that the assailants pillaged all his merchandise. The applicant lists his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.²

Analysis and conclusions

The Chamber considers that the documents provided demonstrate the identity of the applicant.

The Chamber considers that, overall, the applicant has provided sufficient evidence to establish *prima facie* that he is a victim under Rule 85(a) on the basis that he suffered personal harm as a result of crimes confirmed against the accused, namely the pillage of his belongings by the Banyamulengués of Jean-Pierre Bemba in [REDACTED] on 24 November 2002.

Applicant [REDACTED]

¹ ICC-01/05-01/08-1604-Conf-Exp-Anx173; ICC-01/05-01/08-1606-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 399 to 400.

² ICC-01/05-01/08-1604-Conf-Exp-Anx173, pages 4 to 5.

³ ICC-01/05-01/08-1604-Conf-Exp-Anx175; ICC-01/05-01/08-1606-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 401 to 402.

Claim to victim status

The applicant alleges that on 23 November 2002, while returning from a trip between [REDACTED] and Bangui, she was intercepted by the Banyamulengués in [REDACTED]. She claims that the assailants forced the passengers to get out of the vehicle and beat some of them. She further claims that they pillaged all her merchandise and her belongings. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁴

Analysis and conclusions

The Chamber considers that the documents provided demonstrate the identity of the applicant.

The Chamber considers that, overall, the applicant has provided sufficient evidence to establish *prima facie* that she is a victim under Rule 85(a) on the basis that she suffered personal harm as a result of crimes confirmed against the accused, namely the pillage of her belongings by the Banyamulengués of Jean-Pierre Bemba in [REDACTED] on 23 November 2002.

Applicant [REDACTED]

Claim to victim status

The applicant alleges that on 27 November 2002, while returning from a trip between [REDACTED] and Bangui, he was intercepted by the Banyamulengués in [REDACTED]. He claims that the assailants asked the passengers to get out of the vehicle and asked them to undress. He further claims that they pillaged all his

⁴ ICC-01/05-01/08-1604-Conf-Exp-Anx175, pages 4 to 5.

⁵ ICC-01/05-01/08-1604-Conf-Exp-Anx179; ICC-01/05-01/08-1606-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 403 to 404.

merchandise and his belongings. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁶

Analysis and conclusions

The Chamber considers that the documents provided demonstrate the identity of the applicant.

The Chamber considers that, overall, the applicant has provided sufficient evidence to establish *prima facie* that he is a victim under Rule 85(a) on the basis that he suffered personal harm as a result of crimes confirmed against the accused, namely the pillage of his belongings by the Banyamulengués of Jean-Pierre Bemba in [REDACTED] on 27 November 2002.

Applicant [REDACTED]

Claim to victim status

The applicant claims that on 13 January 2003, while he was sitting and eating in front of his house located in the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] he saw a group of Mr Bemba's men who were coming back from the market. The applicant reports that they intercepted a muslim who was on his way to the prayer and beat him violently. When they saw the applicant in front of his house, some of the men headed towards his house, whereupon the applicant fled to hide in his neighbours' toilet. The applicant claims that Mr Bemba's men pillaged his belongings and livestock. After having pillaged the applicant's house, they pillaged his neighbor's place. The applicant claims that following the events he became single and he is no longer in a position to pay for the education of his

⁶ ICC-01/05-01/08-1604-Conf-Exp-Anx179, pages 4 to 5.

⁷ ICC-01/05-01/08-1604-Conf-Exp-Anx187; ICC-01/05-01/08-1606-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 405 to 406.

children. The applicant appends a statement by the *chef de quartier* and the mayor, listing and valuing his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered psychological and material harm.⁸

Analysis and conclusions

The Chamber considers that the documents provided demonstrate the identity of the applicant.

The Chamber considers that, overall, the applicant has provided sufficient evidence to establish *prima facie* that he is a victim under Rule 85(a) on the basis that he suffered personal harm as a result of crimes confirmed against the accused, namely the pillage of his belongings by the Banyamulengués of Jean-Pierre Bemba in the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] on 13 January 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]

Claim to victim status

The applicant alleges that on 24 November 2002 while he was returning to Bangui following a trip to [REDACTED] he was intercepted by the Banyamulengués in [REDACTED]. According to the applicant, the troops were terrorizing the local population in the area and forced them to get out of their vehicle. The applicant claims that they took them to a corner they were using as a checkpoint and thoroughly searched the passengers. The applicant alleges that they then ordered them to leave and subsequently pillaged all their belongings and luggage. The applicant further claims that he was humiliated because the Banyamulengués

⁸ ICC-01/05-01/08-1604-Conf-Exp-Anx187, pages 4 to 5, 8 to 13.

⁹ ICC-01/05-01/08-1604-Conf-Exp-Anx195; ICC-01/05-01/08-1606-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 407 to 408.

publicly undressed him and left him naked. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered psychological and material harm.¹⁰

Analysis and conclusions

The Chamber considers that the documents provided demonstrate the identity of the applicant.

The Chamber considers that, overall, the applicant has provided sufficient evidence to establish *prima facie* that he is a victim under Rule 85(a) on the basis that he suffered personal harm as a result of crimes confirmed against the accused, namely the pillage of his belongings by the Banyamulengués of Jean-Pierre Bemba in [REDACTED] on 24 November 2002.

Applicant [REDACTED]

Claim to victim status

The applicant alleges that on 14 January, twelve Banyamulengués went to [REDACTED] where her brother was working as a night watchman for a store. The applicant states that they asked her brother to open the door of the store and when he said that he did not have the keys, they beat him up until he lost consciousness and then left him lying on the ground. The applicant alleges that her brother succumbed to his injuries and died during the night. The applicant appends a copy of a death certificate indicating that the death occurred on 15 January 2003 as a result of beatings by the Banyamulengués. The applicant further specifies that her brother had six children and, as his wife had already died before, the applicant has to take care of his children. As a result of the

¹⁰ ICC-01/05-01/08-1604-Conf-Exp-Anx195, pages 4 to 5.

¹¹ ICC-01/05-01/08-1604-Conf-Exp-Anx225; ICC-01/05-01/08-1606-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 409 to 410.

alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered psychological and material harm.¹²

Analysis and conclusions

The Chamber considers that the documents provided demonstrate the identity of the applicant and her brother as well as their kinship.

The Chamber notes that the applicant failed to provide the year of the alleged events. However, given that the death certificate indicates that the death occurred on 15 January 2003, the Chamber is satisfied that the events fall under the temporal scope of the present case. Under these circumstances, the Chamber considers that, overall, the applicant has provided sufficient evidence to establish *prima facie* that she is a victim under Rule 85(a) on the basis that she suffered personal harm as a result of crimes confirmed against the accused, namely the murder of her brother by the Banyamulengués of Jean-Pierre Bemba in [REDACTED] on 14 January 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]

Claim to victim status

The applicant alleges that on 16 February 2003, she was in her house located in [REDACTED] together with her husband and her daughter when seventeen armed Banyamulengués, fourteen men and three women, entered their house. According to the applicant, the Banyamulengués started to pillage her belongings as well as a sum of money she was keeping for an association in her capacity as a treasurer. The applicant further states that the Banyamulengués

¹² ICC-01/05-01/08-1604-Conf-Exp-Anx225, pages 4 to 5, 7 to 11.

¹³ ICC-01/05-01/08-1604-Conf-Exp-Anx226; ICC-01/05-01/08-1606-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 411 to 412.

then started to undress her twelve-year-old daughter. When the applicant tried to intervene, they kicked her to the ground, undressed her and put their weapon in her mouth. While she was trying to free herself, the Banyamulengués hit her and eight of them raped her with the help of the three women. The applicant does not specify whether her daughter was also raped but she appends a death certificate, indicating that her daughter died on ■ February 2003 due to sexual assault. The applicant alleges that her husband was severely hit on his head, which caused him mental problems. The applicant states that she has been diagnosed with syphilis and she appends a medical document to that effect. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered physical, psychological and material harm.¹⁴

Analysis and conclusions

The Chamber notes that the applicant provides a duplicate of his birth certificate (*duplicata d'acte de naissance*) as proof of identity. While mindful that such document is not included in the list of documents accepted by the Chamber, the Chamber considers that this document has similar features as the documents which have been explicitly approved by the Chamber, notably birth certificates, and is therefore satisfied that this document sufficiently demonstrates the identity of the applicant.

In addition, the Chamber considers that the documents provided equally demonstrate the identity of her daughter as well as their kinship.

The Chamber notes that the applicant does not specifically claim that her daughter was raped. However, in light of the general description of the events, and given that the death certificate indicates that the death occurred as a result of

¹⁴ ICC-01/05-01/08-1604-Conf-Exp-Anx226, pages 4 to 5.

sexual violence, the Chamber is of the view that it can be inferred from the application that the applicant's daughter was also raped. Under these circumstances, the Chamber considers that, overall, the applicant has provided sufficient evidence to establish *prima facie* that she is a victim under Rule 85(a) on the basis that she suffered personal harm as a result of crimes confirmed against the accused, namely her rape, the rape of her daughter as well as the pillage of her belongings by the Banyamulengués of Jean-Pierre Bemba in [REDACTED] on 16 February 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]

Claim to victim status

The applicant alleges that on 31 January 2003, the Banyamulengués invaded [REDACTED] firing their guns. According to the applicant, the Banyamulengués were looking for boys to use them to hunt goats. When they saw her son, they called him and her son tried to escape. However, as he tried to flee, they shot him in the head. The applicant appends a death certificate as well as a *procès-verbal* indicating that her son died on 31 January 2003 as a result of gunshot by the Banyamulengués. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered psychological harm.¹⁶

Analysis and conclusions

The Chamber considers that the documents provided demonstrate the identity of the applicant and her son as well as their kinship.

¹⁵ ICC-01/05-01/08-1604-Conf-Exp-Anx227; ICC-01/05-01/08-1606-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 413 to 414.

¹⁶ ICC-01/05-01/08-1604-Conf-Exp-Anx227, pages 4 to 5, 7, 9, 12.

The Chamber considers that, overall, the applicant has provided sufficient evidence to establish *prima facie* that she is a victim under Rule 85(a) on the basis that she suffered personal harm as a result of crimes confirmed against the accused, namely the murder of her son by the Banyamulengués of Jean-Pierre Bemba in [REDACTED] on 31 January 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]

Claim to victim status

The applicant alleges that on 18 February 2003, Jean-Pierre Bemba's soldiers arrived in [REDACTED] forcing the applicant and his family to escape to [REDACTED] km away. According to the applicant, on 19 February 2003, he sent his sons to look after the house because he had heard rumors that the soldiers were pillaging people's belongings and taking hostages to transport the looted goods. Upon their return, his sons confirmed that the Banyamulengués had pillaged all their belongings. When the applicant sent his sons again on 20 February, they reported that the house had been burnt down. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered psychological and material harm.¹⁸

Analysis and conclusions

The Chamber considers that the documents provided demonstrate the identity of the applicant.

The Chamber notes that it already issued a decision on the merits of the applicant's claim, whereby it rejected the application because the applicant did not specify whether any of the items in his house were looted before the house

¹⁷ ICC-01/05-01/08-1604-Conf-Exp-Anx257; ICC-01/05-01/08-1606-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 385 to 386.

¹⁸ ICC-01/05-01/08-1604-Conf-Exp-Anx, pages 9 to 11, 18, 24 to 25.

was burned down.¹⁹ However, given that applicant subsequently provided an additional statement in which he clarified that his sons reported that the house was looted the day before it was burned, the Chamber considers that, overall, the applicant has provided sufficient evidence to establish *prima facie* that he is a victim under Rule 85(a) on the basis that he suffered personal harm as a result of crimes confirmed against the accused, namely the pillage of his belongings by the Banyamulengués of Jean-Pierre Bemba in [REDACTED] on 18 February 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 19 February 2003, six Banyamulengués broke into her house, located in the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED]. She contends that one of them raped her and the other Banyamulengués also wanted to rape her, but she managed to flee to the bush. She further states that her husband was ill at the time the Banyamulengués entered their house, and that he died while she was hiding in the bush. The applicant returned to her house to bury him and then went back to the bush. When she returned to her house after the departure of the Banyamulengués, she found that her house had been burnt down. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered physical and material harm.²¹

Analysis and conclusions

The Chamber considers that the documents provided demonstrate the identity of the applicant.

¹⁹ ICC-01/05-01/01-807-Conf-Exp-Anx-Corr, pages 90 to 91.

²⁰ ICC-01/05-01/08-1604-Conf-Exp-Anx258; ICC-01/05-01/08-1606-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 387 to 388.

²¹ ICC-01/05-01/08-1604-Conf-Exp-Anx258, pages 9 to 11, 20.

The Chamber notes that it already issued a decision on the merits of the applicant's claim, whereby it rejected the application because the harm suffered by the applicant was the result of the burning of her house and therefore not sufficiently related to a crime included in the charges confirmed against the accused.²² However, given that the applicant has subsequently provided an additional statement, alleging that she was also raped by one Banyamulengué, the Chamber considers that, overall, the applicant has provided sufficient evidence to establish *prima facie* that she is a victim under Rule 85(a) on the basis that she suffered personal harm as a result of crimes confirmed against the accused, namely her rape by the Banyamulengués of Jean-Pierre Bemba in the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] on 19 February 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 19 February 2003, the troops of Jean-Pierre Bemba came to his house, located in the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] and took all his belongings, his construction materials and his livestock and set his house on fire. In a different section of the application it is stated that the house was completely burned with all his belongings. The applicant lists his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered psychological and material harm.²⁴

Analysis and conclusions

²² ICC-01/05-01/08-1017-Conf-Exp-AnxC, pages 37 to 38.

²³ ICC-01/05-01/08-1604-Conf-Exp-Anx259; ICC-01/05-01/08-1606-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 389 to 390.

²⁴ ICC-01/05-01/08-1604-Conf-Exp-Anx259, pages 9 to 11, 13.

The Chamber considers that the documents provided demonstrate the identity of the applicant.

The Chamber notes that the applicant first states that the Banyamulengués pillaged his belongings and set his house on fire while he later claims that his house was entirely burned down with all his belongings. The Chamber is of the view that this inconsistency undermines the credibility of the applicant and therefore the application for participation in the proceedings is rejected.

Applicant [REDACTED]

Claim to victim status

In the application form, it is claimed that between the end of October 2002 and 15 March 2003, [REDACTED] was occupied by the Banyamulengués, who burned the applicant's house, thus destroying all his belongings. However, in the supplementary information provided upon the request of the VPRS, the applicant specifies that on 24 November 2002, [REDACTED] was attacked by Mr Bozizé's rebels and that on 25 November 2002, the Banyamulengués came to push them back. The applicant asserts that he fled to the bush on 24 November 2002, where he stayed for a period of three months. However, from time to time, they returned to the town in order to take food and therefore saw the Banyamulengués pillaging houses and killing animals. Upon his definitive return to his house three months later, he found that his house had been burned and destroyed. He further alleged that prior to the burning of his house, the Banyamulengués had pillaged his belongings, including his livestock. As a result

²⁵ ICC-01/05-01/08-1604-Conf-Exp-Anx262; ICC-01/05-01/08-1606-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 198 to 199.

of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered psychological and material harm.²⁶

Analysis and conclusions

The Chamber considers that the documents provided demonstrate the identity of the applicant.

The Chamber notes a discrepancy between the date provided in the original application and the information which was subsequently provided upon the request by the VPRS. The Chamber is of the view that this discrepancy might be the result of inadvertent error by the person assisting the applicant in filling out the form and therefore bases its assessment on the information provided to the VPRS. The Chamber further notes that the applicant alleges that his house was burned. In this regard, the Chamber recalls that it has already ruled that in case of destruction of property by fire, when there is no indication that the property was looted before being destroyed, applications for participation will be rejected.²⁷ However, in the present case, the applicant alleges that prior to the burning of his house, the Banyamulengués had pillaged his belongings, including his livestock. Under these circumstances, the Chamber considers that, overall, the applicant has provided sufficient evidence to establish *prima facie* that he is a victim under Rule 85(a) on the basis that he suffered personal harm as a result of crimes confirmed against the accused, namely the pillage of his belongings by the Banyamulengués of Jean-Pierre Bemba in [REDACTED] on an unspecified date as of 24 November 2002.

²⁶ ICC-01/05-01/08-1604-Conf-Exp-Anx262, pages 9 to 11, 19 to 21.

²⁷ ICC-01/05-01/08-1017, paragraph 56.

Applicant [REDACTED]

Claim to victim status

In the application form, it is claimed that when the Banyamulengués attacked the [REDACTED] village, they burned down all straw houses, on the presumption that their enemies were hiding there. It is further stated that on 27 October 2002, the applicant's house was set on fire and due to the fire, he lost many of his belongings which he lists. However, in the supplementary information provided upon the request of the VPRS, the applicant states that the Banyamulengués attacked [REDACTED] on 24 November 2002 and that on 25 November 2002, there were clashes between them and Mr Bozizé's rebels. Therefore, the applicant fled to the bush, together with his family, leaving all their belongings behind. He states that six days later, he returned to the [REDACTED] village, but he could not go to his house, because the village was occupied by the Banyamulengués. He therefore went back to the bush, where he stayed for more than four months, and only returned to his house after Bozizé came to power. The applicant claims that, at the time of the events, he was a carpenter, and when he came back from the bush, he found his saw and his clamp near the checkpoint. He further states that many of his belongings were damaged, including his mattress. The applicant inferred from this observation that his belongings had been pillaged and stored at the checkpoint before his house was burned.²⁹

Analysis and conclusions

The Chamber considers that the documents provided demonstrate the identity of the applicant.

²⁸ ICC-01/05-01/08-1604-Conf-Exp-Anx266; ICC-01/05-01/08-1606-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 393 to 394.

²⁹ ICC-01/05-01/08-1604-Conf-Exp-Anx266, pages 9 to 11, 23.

The Chamber notes a discrepancy between the date provided in the original application form and in the information which was subsequently provided upon the request by the VPRS. The Chamber is of the view that this discrepancy might be the result of inadvertent error by the person assisting the applicant in filling out the original application form and therefore bases its assessment on the information given to the VPRS. The Chamber further notes that the applicant alleges that his house was burned. In this regard, the Chamber recalls that it has already ruled that in case of destruction of property by fire, when there is no indication that the property was looted before being destroyed, applications for participation will be rejected.³⁰ However, in the present case, the applicant alleges that he found some of his belongings near the control post, suggesting that his property was pillaged before his house was burned. Under these circumstances, the Chamber is satisfied that the applicant provided sufficient evidence to establish *prima facie* that he is a victim under Rule 85(a) on the basis that he suffered personal harm as a result of crimes confirmed against the accused, namely the pillage of his belongings by the Banyamulengués of Jean-Pierre Bemba in [REDACTED] on an unspecified date between 24 and 30 November 2002.

Applicant [REDACTED]

Claim to victim status

In the application form, it is claimed that on 25 October 2002, Jean-Pierre Bemba's Banyamulengués entered [REDACTED] situated [REDACTED] kilometres away from [REDACTED] and occupied the town. It is stated that the applicant's house was

³⁰ ICC-01/05-01/08-1017, paragraph 56.

³¹ ICC-01/05-01/08-1604-Conf-Exp-Anx267; ICC-01/05-01/08-1606-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 395 to 396.

burned down together with all her belongings. In the supplementary information provided upon the request of the VPRS, the applicant states that she does not remember the exact date of the events, but that it was after the clashes between the Banyamulengués and Mr Bozizé's troops. She alleges that after the clashes, she fled to the bush and when she returned, one week later, she found her house burned down. She further contends that she found her suitcase, which had been completely destroyed and her mattress which was completely ripped. The applicant states that it is possible that the content of the suitcase had been taken away by the Banyamulengués. She further states that she did not find anything else in the house and that outside the house, she found slats from her bed. The applicant further remembers that in that year, she spent the festivities of 1 December in the bush. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered psychological and material harm.³²

Analysis and conclusions

The Chamber considers that the documents provided demonstrate the identity of the applicant.

The Chamber notes that in the additional statement provided upon the request of the VPRS, the applicant states that she does not remember the precise date of the alleged events. However, in light of the intrinsic coherence of the application and notably the fact that the applicants refers to the clashes between the Banyamulengués and Mr Bozizé's troops followed by her flight to the bush around 1 December, the Chamber is of the view that the failure to provide a precise date should not serve to exclude the applicant.

³² ICC-01/05-01/08-1604-Conf-Exp-Anx267, pages 9 to 11, 20.

The Chamber further notes that the applicant states that her house was burned down. In this regard, the Chamber recalls that it has already ruled that in case of destruction of property by fire, when there is no indication that the property was looted before being destroyed, applications for participation will be rejected.³³ In the present case, the reference to the potential pillaging of the content of her suitcase is inconsistent with her previous statement that her house had been burned down together with all her belongings and that she found her suitcase “completely destroyed”. For these reasons, the application for participation in the proceedings is rejected.

Applicant [REDACTED]

Claim to victim status

In the application form, it is claimed that between 25 and 27 October 2002, the MLC troops of Jean-Pierre Bemba invaded [REDACTED] located [REDACTED] kilometres away from [REDACTED] whereupon the applicant fled to the bush, together with his family. The applicant states that three days later, he was informed that his house was burned down and all the goods inside destroyed. In the supplementary information provided upon the request of the VPRS, the applicant specifies that the events started on 24 November 2002, when Mr Bemba’s troops arrived in [REDACTED]. He states that on 25 November 2002, clashes occurred between Mr Bemba’s troops and Mr Bozizé’s rebels, whereupon he fled to the bush. He further claims that he returned to his house one week later and found that it had been burned down. The applicant adds that he found the remains of his cupboard, which had been taken apart in order to be used as firewood. He

³³ ICC-01/05-01/08-1017, paragraph 56.

³⁴ ICC-01/05-01/08-1604-Conf-Exp-Anx268; ICC-01/05-01/08-1606-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 397 to 398.

further reports that his four chickens had been confiscated and eaten by the troops and that he could not find any traces of his belongings which had probably been burned by the Banyamulengués. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered psychological and material harm.³⁵

Analysis and conclusions

The Chamber considers that the documents provided demonstrate the identity of the applicant.

The Chamber notes a discrepancy between the date provided in the original application form and the information which was subsequently provided upon the request by the VPRS. The Chamber is of the view that this discrepancy might be the result of inadvertent error by the person assisting the applicant in filling out the original application form and therefore bases its assessment on the information provided to the VPRS. The Chamber further notes that the applicant alleges that his house was burned down. In this regard, the Chamber recalls that it has already ruled that in case of destruction of property by fire, when there is no indication that the property was looted before being destroyed, applications for participation will be rejected.³⁶ However, in the present case, the applicant alleges that the Banyamulengués additionally confiscated and ate his four chickens. Under these circumstances, the Chamber is satisfied that the applicant provided sufficient evidence to establish *prima facie* that he is a victim under Rule 85(a) on the basis that he suffered personal harm as a result of crimes confirmed against the accused, namely the pillage of his belongings by the Banyamulengués of Jean-Pierre Bemba in [REDACTED] on an unspecified date between 25 November and 2 December 2002.

³⁵ ICC-01/05-01/08-1604-Conf-Exp-Anx268, pages 9 to 11, 20.

³⁶ ICC-01/05-01/08-1017, paragraph 56.