

ANNEX D

Group D: Mongoumba

o Twelfth transmission - ICC-01/05-01/08-1723-Conf-Exp-Anxs

Applicant [REDACTED]

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 5 March 2003, when Jean-Pierre Bemba's Banyamulengués occupied [REDACTED] she fled together with her family from their house, located in the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] and took refuge in the forest. According to the applicant, upon their return, they found that their personal belongings, livestock and money had been pillaged. The applicant lists and values her 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 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 the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] on an unspecified date as of 5 March 2003.

¹ ICC-01/05-01/08-1723-Conf-Exp-Anx5; ICC-01/05-01/08-1725-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 170 to 171.

² ICC-01/05-01/08-1723-Conf-Exp-Anx5, pages 4 to 5.

Applicant [REDACTED]

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 5 March 2003, upon the invasion of [REDACTED] by the Banyamulengués of Jean-Pierre Bemba, she fled together with her family from their house, located in the [REDACTED] area, and took refuge in the forest. According to the applicant, upon their return, they found that their personal belongings, livestock and money had been pillaged. The applicant lists and values her loss. 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 the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] on an unspecified date as of 5 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]

Claim to victim status

³ ICC-01/05-01/08-1723-Conf-Exp-Anx6; ICC-01/05-01/08-1725-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 172 to 173.

⁴ ICC-01/05-01/08-1723-Conf-Exp-Anx6, pages 4 to 5.

⁵ ICC-01/05-01/08-1723-Conf-Exp-Anx7; ICC-01/05-01/08-1725-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 174 to 175.

The applicant states that on 5 March 2003, when [REDACTED] was occupied by the Banyamulengués of Jean-Pierre Bemba, she fled together with her family from their house, located in the [REDACTED] area, and sought refuge in Congo Brazzaville. According to the applicant, upon their return, they found that their livestock, personal belongings, and money had been pillaged. The applicant lists and values her loss. 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 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 the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] on an unspecified date as of 5 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 5 March 2003, upon the invasion of [REDACTED] by the Banyamulengués of Jean-Pierre Bemba, she fled from her house, located in the [REDACTED] area, to the forest together with her family. According to the applicant, upon their return, they found that their personal belongings and their

⁶ ICC-01/05-01/08-1723-Conf-Exp-Anx7, pages 4 to 5.

⁷ ICC-01/05-01/08-1723-Conf-Exp-Anx8; ICC-01/05-01/08-1725-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 176 to 177.

money had been pillaged. The applicant lists and values her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁸

Analysis and conclusions

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

The Chamber notes that the applicant refers to the events occurred in the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] while in the section relating to the place of the events, it is stated that the alleged events occurred in the [REDACTED] area of Bangui. The Chamber is of the view that this might be the result of inadvertent error committed by the person who assisted the applicant in filling in the form and should not serve to exclude the applicant. The Chamber therefore 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 the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] on an unspecified date as of 5 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 5 March 2003, when [REDACTED] was invaded and occupied by the Banyamulengués of Jean-Pierre Bemba, she fled from their house, located in the [REDACTED] area, to the forest together with her family. According to the applicant, upon their return, they found that their personal

⁸ ICC-01/05-01/08-1723-Conf-Exp-Anx8, pages 4 to 5.

⁹ ICC-01/05-01/08-1723-Conf-Exp-Anx9; ICC-01/05-01/08-1725-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 178 to 179.

belongings and their money had been pillaged. The applicant lists and values her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered 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 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 the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] on an unspecified date as of 5 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]¹

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 5 March 2003, when [REDACTED] was attacked and occupied by the Banyamulengués of Jean-Pierre Bemba, she fled to the Congo, in another direction than her family. According to the applicant, upon her return, she found that her house, located in the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] had been pillaged and her personal belongings, livestock and money had been looted. The applicant lists and values her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.¹²

¹⁰ ICC-01/05-01/08-1723-Conf-Exp-Anx9, pages 4 to 5.

¹¹ ICC-01/05-01/08-1723-Conf-Exp-Anx10; ICC-01/05-01/08-1725-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 180 to 181.

¹² ICC-01/05-01/08-1723-Conf-Exp-Anx10, pages 4 to 5.

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 the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] on an unspecified date as of 5 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]³

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 5 March 2003, when the Banyamulengués of Jean-Pierre Bemba invaded the city of [REDACTED] she left her house, located in the [REDACTED] area, and fled to the bush together with her family. According to the applicant, upon her return, she found that all her belongings and money had been pillaged. The applicant lists and values her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.¹⁴

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

¹³ ICC-01/05-01/08-1723-Conf-Exp-Anx11; ICC-01/05-01/08-1725-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 182 to 183.

¹⁴ ICC-01/05-01/08-1723-Conf-Exp-Anx11, pages 4 to 5.

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 the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] on an unspecified date as of 5 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁵

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 5 March 2003, when the Banyamulengués of Jean-Pierre Bemba invaded the city of [REDACTED] he left his house, located in the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] and fled to the bush together with his family. According to the applicant, upon his return, he found that his belongings and money had been pillaged. The applicant lists and values his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.¹⁶

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 an unspecified date as of 5 March 2003.

¹⁵ ICC-01/05-01/08-1723-Conf-Exp-Anx12; ICC-01/05-01/08-1725-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 184 to 185.

¹⁶ ICC-01/05-01/08-1723-Conf-Exp-Anx12, pages 4 to 5.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁷

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 5 March 2003, when Jean-Pierre Bemba's Banyamulengués attacked [REDACTED] he had to flee to the bush together with his family, leaving behind their house, located in the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED]. According to the applicant, upon his return, he found that his personal and commercial belongings as well as his money had been pillaged. The applicant lists and values his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.¹⁸

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 an unspecified date as of 5 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁹

Claim to victim status

¹⁷ ICC-01/05-01/08-1723-Conf-Exp-Anx13; ICC-01/05-01/08-1725-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 186 to 187.

¹⁸ ICC-01/05-01/08-1723-Conf-Exp-Anx13, pages 4 to 5.

¹⁹ ICC-01/05-01/08-1723-Conf-Exp-Anx14; ICC-01/05-01/08-1725-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 188 to 189.

The applicant states that on 5 March 2003, when the Banyamulengués invaded the city of [REDACTED] she fled from the [REDACTED] area, together with her children, leaving her sick mother behind. According to the applicant, upon her return, she found that her belongings and money had been pillaged. The applicant lists and values her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.²⁰

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 the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] on an unspecified date as of 5 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]¹

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 5 March 2003, when the Banyamulengués attacked the city of [REDACTED] he hid in the church. According to the applicant, Jean-Pierre Bemba's rebels came to the church and took his money. The applicant states that he then fled to [REDACTED] Congo. The applicant states that, upon his return, he found that his house, located in the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] had

²⁰ ICC-01/05-01/08-1723-Conf-Exp-Anx14, pages 4 to 5.

²¹ ICC-01/05-01/08-1723-Conf-Exp-Anx15; ICC-01/05-01/08-1725-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 190 to 191.

been pillaged and his belongings and money had been looted. The applicant lists and values his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.²²

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 and as of 5 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]³

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 5 March 2003, when the Banyamulengués of Jean-Pierre Bemba invaded the city of [REDACTED] she fled from her house, located in the [REDACTED] area, and fled to the bush together with her family. According to the applicant, upon her return, she found that her belongings and money had been pillaged. The applicant lists and values her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.²⁴

Analysis and conclusions

²² ICC-01/05-01/08-1723-Conf-Exp-Anx15, pages 4 to 5.

²³ ICC-01/05-01/08-1723-Conf-Exp-Anx16; ICC-01/05-01/08-1725-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 192 to 193.

²⁴ ICC-01/05-01/08-1723-Conf-Exp-Anx16, pages 4 to 5.

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 the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] on an unspecified date as of 5 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁵

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 5 March 2003, when the Banyamulengués of Jean-Pierre Bemba invaded the city of [REDACTED] she left her house, located in the [REDACTED] area, and fled to the bush together with her family. According to the applicant, upon her return, she found that her belongings and money had been pillaged. The applicant lists and values her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.²⁶

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

²⁵ ICC-01/05-01/08-1723-Conf-Exp-Anx17; ICC-01/05-01/08-1725-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 194 to 195.

²⁶ ICC-01/05-01/08-1723-Conf-Exp-Anx17, pages 4 to 5.

accused, namely the pillage of her belongings by the Banyamulengués of Jean-Pierre Bemba in the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] on an unspecified date as of 5 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁷

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 5 March 2003, when the Banyamulengués of Jean-Pierre Bemba invaded the city of [REDACTED] she left her house, located in the [REDACTED] area, and fled to the bush together with her family. According to the applicant, upon her return, she found that her belongings and money had been pillaged. The applicant lists and values her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.²⁸

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 the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] on an unspecified date as of 5 March 2003.

²⁷ ICC-01/05-01/08-1723-Conf-Exp-Anx18; ICC-01/05-01/08-1725-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 196 to 197.

²⁸ ICC-01/05-01/08-1723-Conf-Exp-Anx18, pages 4 to 5.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁹

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 5 March 2003, when the Banyamulengués of Jean-Pierre Bemba invaded the city of [REDACTED] she left her house, located in the [REDACTED] area, and fled to the bush together with her mother. According to the applicant, upon her return, she found that her belongings and money had been pillaged. The applicant lists and values her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.³⁰

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 the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] on an unspecified date as of 5 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]¹

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 5 March 2003, when the Banyamulengués attacked and occupied the city of [REDACTED] he fled together with his family from their

²⁹ ICC-01/05-01/08-1723-Conf-Exp-Anx19; ICC-01/05-01/08-1725-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 198 to 199.

³⁰ ICC-01/05-01/08-1723-Conf-Exp-Anx19, pages 4 to 5.

³¹ ICC-01/05-01/08-1723-Conf-Exp-Anx20; ICC-01/05-01/08-1725-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 200 to 201.

house, located in the [REDACTED] area, and took refuge in the bush. According to the applicant, upon his return, he found that his belongings and money had been pillaged. He lists and values his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.³²

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 an unspecified date as of 5 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]³

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 5 March 2003, when Jean-Pierre Bemba's men invaded the [REDACTED] area, he fled together with his family and crossed the border to the DRC. According to the applicant, upon his return, he found that his house had been broken into and his personal belongings and money had been pillaged. He lists and values his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.³⁴

³² ICC-01/05-01/08-1723-Conf-Exp-Anx20, pages 4 to 5.

³³ ICC-01/05-01/08-1723-Conf-Exp-Anx21; ICC-01/05-01/08-1725-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 202 to 203.

³⁴ ICC-01/05-01/08-1723-Conf-Exp-Anx21, pages 4 to 5.

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 an unspecified date as of 5 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁵

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 5 March 2003, when the Banyamulengués occupied the city of [REDACTED] she fled together with her family, leaving her sick father behind. According to the applicant, upon her return to her house, located in the [REDACTED] area, she found that her belongings and money had been pillaged. She lists and values her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.³⁶

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

³⁵ ICC-01/05-01/08-1723-Conf-Exp-Anx22; ICC-01/05-01/08-1725-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 204 to 205.

³⁶ ICC-01/05-01/08-1723-Conf-Exp-Anx22, pages 4 to 5.

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 the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] on an unspecified date as of 5 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁷

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 5 March 2003, when Jean-Pierre Bemba's Banyamulengués attacked the city of [REDACTED] she fled together with her family from the [REDACTED] area to [REDACTED] in Congo-Brazzaville. According to the applicant, upon her return, she found that her personal belongings and money had been pillaged. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.³⁸

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 the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] on an unspecified date as of 5 March 2003.

³⁷ ICC-01/05-01/08-1723-Conf-Exp-Anx23; ICC-01/05-01/08-1725-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 206 to 207.

³⁸ ICC-01/05-01/08-1723-Conf-Exp-Anx23, pages 4 to 5.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁹

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 5 March 2003, when the Banyamulengués attacked and occupied the city of [REDACTED] she fled to the bush together with her family. According to the applicant, upon her return to her house, located in the [REDACTED] area, she found that her belongings, livestock and money had been pillaged. She lists and values her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁴⁰

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 the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] on an unspecified date as of 5 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]¹

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 5 March 2003, when Jean-Pierre Bemba's Banyamulengués attacked the city of [REDACTED] he fled to the bush together

³⁹ ICC-01/05-01/08-1723-Conf-Exp-Anx24; ICC-01/05-01/08-1725-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 208 to 209.

⁴⁰ ICC-01/05-01/08-1723-Conf-Exp-Anx24, pages 4 to 5.

⁴¹ ICC-01/05-01/08-1723-Conf-Exp-Anx25; ICC-01/05-01/08-1725-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 210 to 211.

with his family. According to the applicant, upon his return to his house, located in the [REDACTED] area, he found that all his personal belongings, fishing material and money had been pillaged. He lists and values his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁴²

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 an unspecified date as of 5 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]³

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 5 March 2003, when Jean-Pierre Bemba's Banyamulengués occupied the city of [REDACTED] she fled together with her baby and left her property behind. According to the applicant, she was intercepted by the Banyamulengués but one of them allowed her to flee. The applicant maintains that she stayed in the forest with her baby and that none of her family members were there. The applicant alleges that upon her return to her house, located in the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] she found that her

⁴² ICC-01/05-01/08-1723-Conf-Exp-Anx25, pages 4 to 5.

⁴³ ICC-01/05-01/08-1723-Conf-Exp-Anx26; ICC-01/05-01/08-1725-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 212 to 213.

belongings and money had been pillaged. The applicant lists and values her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁴⁴

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 the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] on an unspecified date as of 5 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁵

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 3 March 2003, when the Banyamulengués of Jean-Pierre Bemba invaded the city of [REDACTED] she left her house, located in the [REDACTED] area, and fled together with her family to [REDACTED] in Congo-Brazzaville. According to the applicant, upon her return, she found that her personal belongings, agricultural products, livestock and money had been pillaged. The applicant lists and values her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁴⁶

⁴⁴ ICC-01/05-01/08-1723-Conf-Exp-Anx26, pages 4 to 5.

⁴⁵ ICC-01/05-01/08-1723-Conf-Exp-Anx27; ICC-01/05-01/08-1725-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 214 to 215.

⁴⁶ ICC-01/05-01/08-1723-Conf-Exp-Anx27, pages 4 to 5.

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 the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] on an unspecified date as of 3 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁷

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 5 March 2003, upon the arrival of the Banyamulengués in [REDACTED] she fled to the Congo. She claims that when she returned in the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] she found that the goods belonging to her family as well as a sum of money had been pillaged by Jean-Pierre Bemba's rebels. The applicant lists and values her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁴⁸

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

⁴⁷ ICC-01/05-01/08-1723-Conf-Exp-Anx28; ICC-01/05-01/08-1725-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 216 to 217.

⁴⁸ ICC-01/05-01/08-1723-Conf-Exp-Anx28, pages 4 to 5.

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 the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] on an unspecified date as of 5 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁹

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 5 March 2003, when the Banyamulengués attacked and occupied the city of [REDACTED] she fled from her house, located in the [REDACTED] area, and sought refuge in [REDACTED]. According to the applicant, during her absence, the rebels pillaged all her merchandise and money. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁵⁰

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 the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] on an unspecified date as of 5 March 2003.

⁴⁹ ICC-01/05-01/08-1723-Conf-Exp-Anx53; ICC-01/05-01/08-1725-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 218 to 219.

⁵⁰ ICC-01/05-01/08-1723-Conf-Exp-Anx53, pages 4 to 5.

Applicant [REDACTED]¹

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 5 March 2003, the Banyamulengués invaded the city of [REDACTED] and entered the [REDACTED] area where the applicant's house and store were located. According to the applicant, they broke into his house and his store and pillaged his belongings, his merchandise and a sum of money. The applicant lists his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁵²

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 5 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]³

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 5 March 2003, when the Banyamulengués invaded the city of [REDACTED] he fled to the bush, together with his family. According to the applicant, the Banyamulengués broke into his house, located in the

⁵¹ ICC-01/05-01/08-1723-Conf-Exp-Anx57; ICC-01/05-01/08-1725-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 220 to 221.

⁵² ICC-01/05-01/08-1723-Conf-Exp-Anx57, pages 4 to 5.

⁵³ ICC-01/05-01/08-1723-Conf-Exp-Anx60; ICC-01/05-01/08-1725-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 222 to 223.

██████████ area, and pillaged his belongings. The applicant lists and values his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁵⁴

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 ██████████ area of ██████████ on an unspecified date as of 5 March 2003.

Applicant ██████████⁵

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 5 March 2003, when the Banyamulengués invaded the city of ██████████ he was still sleeping. He states that when he woke up because of the noise, he fled to the bush, following his wives and children who had already left. According to the applicant, during his absence, the Banyamulengués pillaged everything in his house located in the ██████████ area. The applicant lists and values his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁵⁶

⁵⁴ ICC-01/05-01/08-1723-Conf-Exp-Anx60, pages 4 to 5.

⁵⁵ ICC-01/05-01/08-1723-Conf-Exp-Anx61; ICC-01/05-01/08-1725-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 224 to 225.

⁵⁶ ICC-01/05-01/08-1723-Conf-Exp-Anx61, pages 4 to 5.

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 an unspecified date as of 5 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁷

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 5 March 2003, when the Banyamulengués invaded the city of [REDACTED] he fled to the bush, together with his family. According to the applicant, upon his return, he found that his house and his store located in the [REDACTED] area had been pillaged. The applicant lists and values his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁵⁸

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

⁵⁷ ICC-01/05-01/08-1723-Conf-Exp-Anx62; ICC-01/05-01/08-1725-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 226 to 227.

⁵⁸ ICC-01/05-01/08-1723-Conf-Exp-Anx62, pages 4 to 5.

accused, namely the pillage of his belongings by the Banyamulengués of Jean-Pierre Bemba in the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] on an unspecified date as of 5 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁹

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 5 March 2003, when the Banyamulengués invaded the city of [REDACTED] he fled to the bush, where he spent one week, together with his family. According to the applicant, during his absence, the Banyamulengués pillaged his house and his store located in the [REDACTED] area. The applicant lists and values his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁶⁰

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 an unspecified date as of 5 March 2003.

⁵⁹ ICC-01/05-01/08-1723-Conf-Exp-Anx63; ICC-01/05-01/08-1725-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 228 to 229.

⁶⁰ ICC-01/05-01/08-1723-Conf-Exp-Anx63, pages 4 to 5.

Applicant [REDACTED]¹

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 5 March 2003, when the Banyamulengués invaded the city of [REDACTED] he fled to the bush, where he stayed for more than one week. According to the applicant, during his absence, the Banyamulengués pillaged his house and his store located in the [REDACTED] area. The applicant lists and values his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁶²

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 an unspecified date as of 5 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]³

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that upon the invasion of [REDACTED] by the Banyamulengués, she fled to the bush. According to the applicant, during her

⁶¹ ICC-01/05-01/08-1723-Conf-Exp-Anx64; ICC-01/05-01/08-1725-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 230 to 231.

⁶² ICC-01/05-01/08-1723-Conf-Exp-Anx64, pages 4 to 5.

⁶³ ICC-01/05-01/08-1723-Conf-Exp-Anx65; ICC-01/05-01/08-1725-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 232 to 233.

absence, the Banyamulengués shot at her door and pillaged her house located in the [REDACTED] area. The applicant lists and values her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁶⁴

Analysis and conclusions

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

The Chamber notes that the applicant fails to provide a precise date for the alleged events. However, in light of the intrinsic coherence of the application in all other respects, notably the invasion of the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] by the Banyamulengués, which is corroborated by a number of applicants who state that the invasion took place on 5 March 2003, the Chamber is satisfied that the alleged events fall under the temporal scope of the present case. 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 the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] on an unspecified date as of 5 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁵

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 5 March 2003, upon the invasion of [REDACTED] by the Banyamulengués, he fled to the bush together with his family. According to the applicant, upon his return, he found that his belongings and money in his

⁶⁴ ICC-01/05-01/08-1723-Conf-Exp-Anx65, pages 4 to 5.

⁶⁵ ICC-01/05-01/08-1723-Conf-Exp-Anx66; ICC-01/05-01/08-1725-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 234 to 235.

house located in [REDACTED] area had been pillaged by the Banyamulengués. The applicant lists and values his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁶⁶

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 an unspecified date as of 5 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁷

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 5 March 2003, when the Banyamulengués invaded the [REDACTED] area, she fled to the bush together with her family. The applicant states that she had a two-month-old baby at that time and that they spent more than one week in the bush. The applicant lists and values her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁶⁸

Analysis and conclusions

⁶⁶ ICC-01/05-01/08-1723-Conf-Exp-Anx66, pages 4 to 5.

⁶⁷ ICC-01/05-01/08-1723-Conf-Exp-Anx67; ICC-01/05-01/08-1725-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 236 to 237.

⁶⁸ ICC-01/05-01/08-1723-Conf-Exp-Anx67, pages 4 to 5.

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

The Chamber notes that the applicant does not explicitly state that her belongings were pillaged. However, as the applicant lists her lost belongings and states that she returned from the bush after more than one week, and in light of the information provided in other applications, the Chamber considers that it can be inferred from the application that the lost items were pillaged. 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 pillage of her belongings by the Banyamulengués of Jean-Pierre Bemba in the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] on an unspecified date as of 5 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁹

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 5 March 2003, when the Banyamulengués occupied the city of [REDACTED] and in particular the [REDACTED] area where the applicant was living, he fled together with his family to the bush, where he stayed for one week. According to the applicant, upon his return, he found that his house had been pillaged. The applicant lists and values his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁷⁰

Analysis and conclusions

⁶⁹ ICC-01/05-01/08-1723-Conf-Exp-Anx68; ICC-01/05-01/08-1725-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 238 to 239.

⁷⁰ ICC-01/05-01/08-1723-Conf-Exp-Anx68, pages 4 to 5.

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 an unspecified date as of 5 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]¹

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 5 March 2003, when the Banyamulengués invaded the city of [REDACTED] and the [REDACTED] area, he fled together with his family to the bush and stayed there for one week. According to the applicant, upon his return, he found that his house, his merchandise and his livestock had been pillaged. The applicant lists and values his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁷²

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

⁷¹ ICC-01/05-01/08-1723-Conf-Exp-Anx69; ICC-01/05-01/08-1725-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 240 to 241.

⁷² ICC-01/05-01/08-1723-Conf-Exp-Anx69, pages 4 to 5.

accused, namely the pillage of his belongings by the Banyamulengués of Jean-Pierre Bemba in the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] on an unspecified date as of 5 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]³

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 5 March 2003, when the Banyamulengués invaded the city of [REDACTED] and the [REDACTED] area, he fled together with his family and his two-month-old baby to the bush where he stayed for one week. According to the applicant, upon his return, he found that his house had been pillaged. The applicant lists and values his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁷⁴

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 an unspecified date as of 5 March 2003.

⁷³ ICC-01/05-01/08-1723-Conf-Exp-Anx70; ICC-01/05-01/08-1725-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 242 to 243.

⁷⁴ ICC-01/05-01/08-1723-Conf-Exp-Anx70, pages 4 to 5.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁵

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 5 March 2003, when the Banyamulengués invaded the city of [REDACTED] and specifically the [REDACTED] area, she fled together with her family to the bush where she stayed for one week. According to the applicant, upon her return, she found that her house had been pillaged by the Banyamulengués. The applicant lists and values her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁷⁶

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 the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] on an unspecified date as of 5 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁷

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 5 March 2003, when the Banyamulengués invaded the city of [REDACTED] and specifically the [REDACTED] area, she fled to the fields.

⁷⁵ ICC-01/05-01/08-1723-Conf-Exp-Anx71; ICC-01/05-01/08-1725-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 244 to 245.

⁷⁶ ICC-01/05-01/08-1723-Conf-Exp-Anx71, pages 4 to 5.

⁷⁷ ICC-01/05-01/08-1723-Conf-Exp-Anx72; ICC-01/05-01/08-1725-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 246 to 247.

According to the applicant, upon her return, she found that her goods, livestock and agricultural products had been pillaged by the Banyamulengués. The applicant lists and values her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁷⁸

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 the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] on an unspecified date as of 5 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁹

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 5 March 2003, when the Banyamulengués invaded the city of [REDACTED] and specifically the [REDACTED] area, he fled together with his family to the bush. According to the applicant, upon his return, he found that his store had been pillaged by the Banyamulengués. The applicant lists and values his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁸⁰

⁷⁸ ICC-01/05-01/08-1723-Conf-Exp-Anx72, pages 4 to 5.

⁷⁹ ICC-01/05-01/08-1723-Conf-Exp-Anx73; ICC-01/05-01/08-1725-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 248 to 249.

⁸⁰ ICC-01/05-01/08-1723-Conf-Exp-Anx73, pages 4 to 5.

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 an unspecified date as of 5 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]¹

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 5 March 2003, when the Banyamulengués invaded the city of [REDACTED] and the [REDACTED] area, she fled together with her family to the bush. According to the applicant, upon her return, she found that her goods, livestock and money had been pillaged by the Banyamulengués. The applicant lists and values her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁸²

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

⁸¹ ICC-01/05-01/08-1723-Conf-Exp-Anx74; ICC-01/05-01/08-1725-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 250 to 251.

⁸² ICC-01/05-01/08-1723-Conf-Exp-Anx74, pages 4 to 5.

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 the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] on an unspecified date as of 5 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]³

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 5 March 2003, when the Banyamulengués invaded the city of [REDACTED] and the [REDACTED] area, she fled to the bush together with her family. According to the applicant, upon her return, she found that her goods had been pillaged by the Banyamulengués. The applicant lists and values her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁸⁴

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 the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] on an unspecified date as of 5 March 2003.

⁸³ ICC-01/05-01/08-1723-Conf-Exp-Anx75; ICC-01/05-01/08-1725-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 252 to 253.

⁸⁴ ICC-01/05-01/08-1723-Conf-Exp-Anx75, pages 4 to 5.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁵

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 5 March 2003, when the Banyamulengués invaded the city of [REDACTED] and specifically the [REDACTED] area, she fled together with her family to the bush. According to the applicant, upon her return, she found that her goods and money had been pillaged by the Banyamulengués. The applicant lists and values her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁸⁶

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 the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] on an unspecified date as of 5 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁷

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 5 March 2003, when the Banyamulengués invaded the city of [REDACTED] and the [REDACTED] area, she fled together with her family to

⁸⁵ ICC-01/05-01/08-1723-Conf-Exp-Anx76; ICC-01/05-01/08-1725-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 254 to 255.

⁸⁶ ICC-01/05-01/08-1723-Conf-Exp-Anx76, pages 4 to 5.

⁸⁷ ICC-01/05-01/08-1723-Conf-Exp-Anx77; ICC-01/05-01/08-1725-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 256 to 257.

the bush. According to the applicant, upon her return, she found that her goods and money had been pillaged by the Banyamulengués. The applicant lists and values her loss and states that her son died. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁸⁸

Analysis and conclusions

The Chamber considers that the documents provided demonstrate the identity of the applicant. However, in the absence of any document establishing the identity of an kinship with her son and given that the applicant did not provide any information concerning the circumstances of his death, only pillage will be considered for the purpose of the present assessment.

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 the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] on an unspecified date as of 5 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 5 March 2003, when the Banyamulengués invaded the city of [REDACTED] and the [REDACTED] area, she fled together with her family to the bush. According to the applicant, upon her return, she found that her belongings and livestock had been pillaged by the Banyamulengués. The

⁸⁸ ICC-01/05-01/08-1723-Conf-Exp-Anx77, pages 4 to 5.

⁸⁹ ICC-01/05-01/08-1723-Conf-Exp-Anx78; ICC-01/05-01/08-1725-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 258 to 259.

applicant lists and values her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁹⁰

Analysis and conclusions

The Chamber notes that the applicant provides a *carte d'adhésion* 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 *cartes d'association*, and is therefore satisfied that this document sufficiently demonstrates 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 the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] on an unspecified date as of 5 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]¹

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 5 March 2003, when the Banyamulengués invaded the city of [REDACTED] and the [REDACTED] area, she fled together with her children to the bush. According to the applicant, upon her return, she found that her house had been pillaged by the Banyamulengués. The applicant lists and

⁹⁰ ICC-01/05-01/08-1723-Conf-Exp-Anx78, pages 4 to 5.

⁹¹ ICC-01/05-01/08-1723-Conf-Exp-Anx79; ICC-01/05-01/08-1725-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 260 to 261.

values her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁹²

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 the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] on an unspecified date as of 5 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]³

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 5 March 2003, when the Banyamulengués invaded the city of [REDACTED] and the [REDACTED] area, she fled together with her family to the bush. According to the applicant, upon her return, she found that her house and her livestock had been pillaged by the Banyamulengués. The applicant lists and values her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁹⁴

Analysis and conclusions

⁹² ICC-01/05-01/08-1723-Conf-Exp-Anx79, pages 4 to 5.

⁹³ ICC-01/05-01/08-1723-Conf-Exp-Anx80; ICC-01/05-01/08-1725-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 262 to 263.

⁹⁴ ICC-01/05-01/08-1723-Conf-Exp-Anx80, pages 4 to 5.

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 the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] on an unspecified date as of 5 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁵

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 5 March 2003, when the Banyamulengués invaded the city of [REDACTED] and the [REDACTED] area, she fled together with her family to the bush, where they stayed for one week. According to the applicant, upon her return, she found that her house and livestock had been pillaged. The applicant lists and values her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁹⁶

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

⁹⁵ ICC-01/05-01/08-1723-Conf-Exp-Anx81; ICC-01/05-01/08-1725-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 264 to 265.

⁹⁶ ICC-01/05-01/08-1723-Conf-Exp-Anx81, pages 4 to 5.

accused, namely the pillage of her belongings by the Banyamulengués of Jean-Pierre Bemba in the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] on an unspecified date as of 5 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁷

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 5 March 2003, when the Banyamulengués invaded the city of [REDACTED] and the [REDACTED] area, she fled together with her family to the bush, where they stayed for one week. According to the applicant, upon her return, she found that her house had been pillaged by Jean-Pierre Bemba's men. The applicant lists and values her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁹⁸

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 the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] on an unspecified date as of 5 March 2003.

⁹⁷ ICC-01/05-01/08-1723-Conf-Exp-Anx82; ICC-01/05-01/08-1725-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 266 to 267.

⁹⁸ ICC-01/05-01/08-1723-Conf-Exp-Anx82, pages 4 to 5.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁹

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 5 March 2003, when the Banyamulengués invaded the city of [REDACTED] and the [REDACTED] area, he fled together with his family to the bush and stayed there for one week. According to the applicant, upon his return, he found that his house and livestock had been pillaged by the Banyamulengués. The applicant lists and values his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.¹⁰⁰

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 an unspecified date as of 5 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁰¹

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 5 March 2003, when the Banyamulengués invaded [REDACTED] and in particular in the [REDACTED] area, she fled together with her

⁹⁹ ICC-01/05-01/08-1723-Conf-Exp-Anx83; ICC-01/05-01/08-1725-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 268 to 269.

¹⁰⁰ ICC-01/05-01/08-1723-Conf-Exp-Anx83, pages 4 to 5.

¹⁰¹ ICC-01/05-01/08-1723-Conf-Exp-Anx84; ICC-01/05-01/08-1725-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 270 to 271.

family to the bush. According to the applicant, during her absence, her house was pillaged. She appends a document in which she lists her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.¹⁰²

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 the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] on an unspecified date as of 5 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁰³

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 5 March 2003, when the Banyamulengués invaded the city of [REDACTED] and in particular the [REDACTED] area, he fled to the bush. He alleges that on 18 March 2003, his daughter was hit by the trunk of a tree which caused her death. He further claims that during his absence, the Banyamulengués pillaged all his goods. The applicant lists his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.¹⁰⁴

Analysis and conclusions

¹⁰² ICC-01/05-01/08-1723-Conf-Exp-Anx84, pages 4 to 5 and 10.

¹⁰³ ICC-01/05-01/08-1723-Conf-Exp-Anx85; ICC-01/05-01/08-1725-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 272 to 273.

¹⁰⁴ ICC-01/05-01/08-1723-Conf-Exp-Anx85, pages 4 to 5.

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 an unspecified date as of 5 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]¹⁰⁵

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 5 March 2003, when the Banyamulengués invaded the city of [REDACTED] and the [REDACTED] area, she fled to the bush. According to the applicant, during her absence, the Banyamulengués pillaged her house. She lists her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.¹⁰⁶

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-

¹⁰⁵ ICC-01/05-01/08-1723-Conf-Exp-Anx86; ICC-01/05-01/08-1725-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 274 to 275.

¹⁰⁶ ICC-01/05-01/08-1723-Conf-Exp-Anx86, pages 4 to 5.

Pierre Bemba in the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] on an unspecified date as of 5 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁰⁷

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 5 March 2003, the Banyamulengués invaded the city of [REDACTED] starting with the [REDACTED] area. The applicant states that he helped his family to flee. However, he was taken hostage by the Banyamulengués who forced him to carry the looted goods to the river. The applicant indicates that amongst the goods he carried, there were some of his belongings because the Banyamulengués had also pillaged his house. The applicant states that he later managed to escape. The applicant appends a document in which he lists and values his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.¹⁰⁸

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 an unspecified date as of 5 March 2003.

¹⁰⁷ ICC-01/05-01/08-1723-Conf-Exp-Anx87; ICC-01/05-01/08-1725-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 276 to 277.

¹⁰⁸ ICC-01/05-01/08-1723-Conf-Exp-Anx87, pages 4 to 5 and 10.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁰⁹

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that in 2003, approximately two weeks before Bozizé came to power, when the Banyamulengués coming from Zaire invaded [REDACTED] her grandson helped her to flee. According to the applicant, a group of soldiers came to her house, located in the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] and pillaged all the goods that she and her children had bought for the end of the mourning period for her deceased husband. She adds that she had to stay in the bush for a period of two weeks and only returned when Mr Bozizé sent his troops to help them return. The applicant lists her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.¹¹⁰

Analysis and conclusions

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

The Chamber notes that the date provided by the applicant (2003) is broad and, as such, might fall outside the temporal scope of the present case. However, in light of the intrinsic coherence of the application in all other respects, and notably the claim that the events occurred two weeks before Mr Bozizé sent his troops and came to power, the Chamber infers from the application that the alleged events occurred between the end of February and 15 March 2003. Under these circumstances, the Chamber considers that, overall, the applicant has provided sufficient evidence to establish *prima facie* that she is a victim under

¹⁰⁹ ICC-01/05-01/08-1723-Conf-Exp-Anx88; ICC-01/05-01/08-1725-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 278 to 279.

¹¹⁰ ICC-01/05-01/08-1723-Conf-Exp-Anx88, pages 4 to 5.

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 the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] on an unspecified date during the first week of March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]¹¹

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 5 March 2003, when she was going to the river, she was intercepted by the Banyamulengués who were crossing the river. According to the applicant, her house, located in the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] was one of first to be pillaged by the Banyamulengués. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.¹¹²

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 the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] on 5 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]¹³

¹¹¹ ICC-01/05-01/08-1723-Conf-Exp-Anx89; ICC-01/05-01/08-1725-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 280 to 281.

¹¹² ICC-01/05-01/08-1723-Conf-Exp-Anx89, pages 4 to 5.

¹¹³ ICC-01/05-01/08-1723-Conf-Exp-Anx90; ICC-01/05-01/08-1725-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 282 to 283.

Claim to victim status

The applicant is deceased and the application is introduced on his behalf by his daughter.

It is stated that on 5 March 2003, while the person acting on behalf fled to the bush because the Banyamulengués were invading the city of [REDACTED] the applicant stayed in the house, in order to protect his goods. However, he later had to join his family in the bush, whereupon the Banyamulengués occupied his house, used it as a rallying point and pillaged all his goods. The loss is listed and valued in a document appended to the application. It is further stated that the applicant died after the events due to hypertension and traumatism. As a result of the alleged events, it is claimed that the applicant suffered physical, psychological and material harm.¹¹⁴

Analysis and conclusions

The Chamber considers that the documents provided demonstrate the identities of both the applicant and his daughter who is acting on his behalf, as well as the kinship between them.

Having considered the application as a whole, the Chamber considers that sufficient evidence has been provided to establish *prima facie* that the applicant 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 5 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]¹⁵

¹¹⁴ ICC-01/05-01/08-1723-Conf-Exp-Anx90, pages 4 to 5 and 9.

¹¹⁵ ICC-01/05-01/08-1723-Conf-Exp-Anx91; ICC-01/05-01/08-1725-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 284 to 285.

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 5 March 2003, when he came back from looking after his fishnets, he found that the Banyamulengués had invaded the city of [REDACTED] and notably the [REDACTED] area. According to the applicant, he fled to the bush together with his family and when he came back, he found that his house and livestock had been pillaged. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.¹¹⁶

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 an unspecified date as of 5 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]¹⁷

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 5 March 2003, in the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] he heard some gunshots and fled to the bush. According to the applicant, the Banyamulengués pillaged his house during his absence. The applicant appends a

¹¹⁶ ICC-01/05-01/08-1723-Conf-Exp-Anx91, pages 4 to 5.

¹¹⁷ ICC-01/05-01/08-1723-Conf-Exp-Anx92; ICC-01/05-01/08-1725-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 286 to 287.

document in which he lists and values his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.¹¹⁸

Analysis and conclusions

The Chamber notes a discrepancy of five years between the date of birth as appearing in the application form and on the electoral card attached thereto. However, noting that the day and the month are consistent and given that the remainder of the information provided in the electoral card is consistent with the data entered in the application form, the Chamber is of the view that this might be the result of inadvertent error in filling in the form and is therefore satisfied that the documents provided sufficiently 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 an unspecified date as of 5 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]¹⁹

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 5 March 2003, she was informed by her daughter that the Banyamulengués had invaded the city. She states that when she heard gunshots and learned that a Muslim died, she fled to the bush together with her

¹¹⁸ ICC-01/05-01/08-1723-Conf-Exp-Anx92, pages 4 to 5 and 10.

¹¹⁹ ICC-01/05-01/08-1723-Conf-Exp-Anx93; ICC-01/05-01/08-1725-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 288 to 289.

family for two days. According to the applicant, the Banyamulengués intercepted her and stole a sum of 45,000 CFA she was carrying with her. She states that they also pillaged her house, located in the [REDACTED] area. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.¹²⁰

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 the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] on and as of 5 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]²¹

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 5 March 2003, upon the invasion of the city by the Banyamulengués, he fled to the bush. According to the applicant, during his absence, the Banyamulengués pillaged his house located in the [REDACTED] area as well as the hostel where he was working. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.¹²²

Analysis and conclusions

¹²⁰ ICC-01/05-01/08-1723-Conf-Exp-Anx93, pages 4 to 5.

¹²¹ ICC-01/05-01/08-1723-Conf-Exp-Anx94; ICC-01/05-01/08-1725-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 290 to 291.

¹²² ICC-01/05-01/08-1723-Conf-Exp-Anx94, pages 4 to 5.

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 an unspecified date as of 5 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]¹²³

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that in March 2003, when Mr Bemba's Banyamulengués crossed the river and invaded [REDACTED] shooting their guns, he had to flee to the bush. The applicant states that the soldiers pillaged one house after the other and upon his return, two days later, he found that his house, located in the [REDACTED] area, had also been pillaged. The applicant lists his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.¹²⁴

Analysis and conclusions

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

The Chamber notes that the date provided by the applicant (March 2003) is broad and, as such, might fall outside the temporal scope of the present case. However, in view of the intrinsic coherence of the application in all other

¹²³ ICC-01/05-01/08-1723-Conf-Exp-Anx95; ICC-01/05-01/08-1725-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 292 to 293.

¹²⁴ ICC-01/05-01/08-1723-Conf-Exp-Anx95, pages 4 to 5.

respects, notably the reference to the invasion of [REDACTED] by the Banyamulengués, which is corroborated by other applicants, the Chamber is of the view that the failure to provide a precise date should not serve to exclude the applicant. The Chamber therefore 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 an unspecified date between 1 and 15 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]²⁵

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 5 March 2003, she was in her house, located in the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] when she saw the Banyamulengués coming from the river. According to the applicant, she fled to the bush for one month and the Banyamulengués pillaged her house during her absence. The applicant lists her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.¹²⁶

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

¹²⁵ ICC-01/05-01/08-1723-Conf-Exp-Anx96; ICC-01/05-01/08-1725-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 294 to 295.

¹²⁶ ICC-01/05-01/08-1723-Conf-Exp-Anx96, pages 4 to 5.

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 the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] on an unspecified date as of 5 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]²⁷

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 5 March 2003, while she was sweeping her compound, in the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] Mr Bemba's soldiers arrived behind her house. She states that as she was scared, she fled to the bush together with her family for three weeks. The applicant states that during their flight, she lost one of her grandchildren. She further claims that the Banyamulengués pillaged many houses, including hers. The applicant lists her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.¹²⁸

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 the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] on an unspecified date as of 5 March 2003.

¹²⁷ ICC-01/05-01/08-1723-Conf-Exp-Anx97; ICC-01/05-01/08-1725-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 296 to 297.

¹²⁸ ICC-01/05-01/08-1723-Conf-Exp-Anx97, pages 4 to 5.

Applicant [REDACTED]²⁹

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that when she heard gunshots, she fled to take refuge in the forest, together with her family. The applicant states that Jean-Pierre Bemba's soldiers who had crossed the river and invaded [REDACTED] pillaged everything including her house, located in the [REDACTED] area. The applicant lists her loss. The applicant states that she is illiterate and does not remember the precise date of the events. However, she recalls that it was during the dry season shortly before Mr Bozizé took power. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.¹³⁰

Analysis and conclusions

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

The Chamber notes that the applicant states that she does not remember the precise date of the events because she states that she is illiterate. However, given that the applicant states that the events occurred shortly before Bozizé took power during the dry season and as she refers to the invasion of [REDACTED] by the Banyamulengués which was corroborated by a number of applicants, the Chamber is of the view that the alleged events fall within the temporal scope of the present case.

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

¹²⁹ ICC-01/05-01/08-1723-Conf-Exp-Anx98; ICC-01/05-01/08-1725-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 298 to 299.

¹³⁰ ICC-01/05-01/08-1723-Conf-Exp-Anx98, pages 4 to 5.

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 the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] on an unspecified date between 1 January and 15 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]³¹

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 5 March 2003, she was in her house located in the [REDACTED] area when she was informed that the Banyamulengués had invaded the city of [REDACTED]. According to the applicant, she fled together with her sick husband and children to the bush and during her absence her house was pillaged. The applicant lists her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.¹³²

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 the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] on an unspecified date as of 5 March 2003.

¹³¹ ICC-01/05-01/08-1723-Conf-Exp-Anx99; ICC-01/05-01/08-1725-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 300 to 301.

¹³² ICC-01/05-01/08-1723-Conf-Exp-Anx99, pages 4 to 5.

Applicant [REDACTED]³³

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on Ash Wednesday, 5 March 2003, when she was on her way to the church, she was informed that the Banyamulengués were entering [REDACTED]. Upon reception of this information, she fled to the bush together with her family. She claims that during her absence, the Banyamulengués pillaged her house that is located in the [REDACTED] area. The applicant lists her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.¹³⁴

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 the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] on an unspecified date as of 5 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]³⁵

Claim to victim status

¹³³ ICC-01/05-01/08-1723-Conf-Exp-Anx100; ICC-01/05-01/08-1725-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 302 to 303.

¹³⁴ ICC-01/05-01/08-1723-Conf-Exp-Anx100, pages 4 to 5.

¹³⁵ ICC-01/05-01/08-1723-Conf-Exp-Anx101; ICC-01/05-01/08-1725-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 304 to 305.

The applicant states that on 5 March 2003, she was woken up by her niece who told her that the Banyamulengués had invaded [REDACTED]. She states that there was chaos everywhere and she was forced to take her grandchildren and flee to the forest. According to the applicant, the soldiers took control over the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] and pillaged all the houses in the region. She claims that they looted all her household belongings. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.¹³⁶

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 the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] on an unspecified date as of 5 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]¹³⁷

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 5 March 2003, one week after she had given birth, her children woke her up and informed her that the Banyamulengués had entered the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED]. According to the applicant, she fled to the bush where she stayed until 15 March 2003. However, she had to abandon

¹³⁶ ICC-01/05-01/08-1723-Conf-Exp-Anx101, pages 4 to 5.

¹³⁷ ICC-01/05-01/08-1723-Conf-Exp-Anx102; ICC-01/05-01/08-1725-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 306 to 307.

her sick sister who subsequently died. The applicant states that the Banyamulengués pillaged her house during her absence. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.¹³⁸

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 the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] on an unspecified date between 5 and 15 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]³⁹

Claim to victim status

The applicant alleges that when the Banyamulengués entered the town of [REDACTED] shooting their guns, she left in order to rescue her children who were fishing. She states that the Banyamulengués split into three columns and one of them invaded the area of [REDACTED] and pillaged all the houses in the region, including hers. She claims that all her personal belongings and the property left by her deceased husband were looted by the soldiers. The applicant states that she does not remember the date of the alleged events, but she does know that it was during the dry season when the level of the Oubangui River

¹³⁸ ICC-01/05-01/08-1723-Conf-Exp-Anx102, pages 4 to 5.

¹³⁹ ICC-01/05-01/08-1723-Conf-Exp-Anx103; ICC-01/05-01/08-1725-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 308 to 309.

was dropping and when the Banyamulengués crossed the river. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.¹⁴⁰

Analysis and conclusions

The Chamber notes that the applicant provides a *carte d'adhésion* 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 *cartes d'association*, and is therefore satisfied that this document sufficiently demonstrates the identity of the applicant.

The Chamber notes that the applicant fails to provide a precise date for the alleged events. However, in light of the intrinsic coherence of the application in all other respects, notably the invasion of the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] by the Banyamulengués during the dry season, which according to a number of applicants took place on 5 March 2003, the Chamber infers from the application that the alleged events took place on 5 March 2003. Accordingly, 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 an unspecified date as of 5 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁴¹

Claim to victim status

¹⁴⁰ ICC-01/05-01/08-1723-Conf-Exp-Anx103, pages 4 to 5.

¹⁴¹ ICC-01/05-01/08-1723-Conf-Exp-Anx104; ICC-01/05-01/08-1725-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 310 to 311.

The applicant alleges that on 5 March 2003, when the Banyamulengués entered [REDACTED] her children, who had left for fishing, came home to alert her of the invasion. She further alleges that she fled from her house, located in the [REDACTED] area, together with her children, leaving all her belongings behind. According to the applicant, the soldiers pillaged everything they could find on their way, including the belongings of her and her family. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.¹⁴²

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 the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] on an unspecified date as of 5 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁴³

Claim to victim status

The applicant alleges that on 5 March 2003, when the Banyamulengués invaded [REDACTED] shooting with their guns, all the residents fled. He states that the following day, when he returned to his house, located in the [REDACTED] area, he saw that the door was open and that his property had been pillaged. The

¹⁴² ICC-01/05-01/08-1723-Conf-Exp-Anx104, pages 4 to 5.

¹⁴³ ICC-01/05-01/08-1723-Conf-Exp-Anx105; ICC-01/05-01/08-1725-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 312 to 313.

applicant appends a document in which he lists and values his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.¹⁴⁴

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 5 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁴⁵

Claim to victim status

The applicant claims that on 5 March 2003, at around 5.00, Jean-Pierre Bemba's rebels invaded the [REDACTED] area and spread out on the three roads of the town. He states that he fled to the forest together with his family, in order to save their lives. According to the applicant, the following day, they returned to their house, located in the [REDACTED] area, and found that their property had been pillaged by the rebels. The applicant appends a document in which he lists and values his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.¹⁴⁶

Analysis and conclusions

¹⁴⁴ ICC-01/05-01/08-1723-Conf-Exp-Anx105, pages 4 to 5, 9.

¹⁴⁵ ICC-01/05-01/08-1723-Conf-Exp-Anx106; ICC-01/05-01/08-1725-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 314 to 315.

¹⁴⁶ ICC-01/05-01/08-1723-Conf-Exp-Anx106, pages 4 to 5, 9.

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 5 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁴⁷

Claim to victim status

The applicant claims that on 5 March 2003, at around 5.00, the Banyamulengués invaded [REDACTED] and they had to flee to the bush. She states that on the same day, at around 15.00, they tried to return to their house, located in the [REDACTED] area, and they found that all their property, including her personal belongings, had been pillaged. The applicant appends a document in which she lists and values her loss. According to the applicant, they then returned to the forest, where they stayed for two weeks. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.¹⁴⁸

Analysis and conclusions

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

The Chamber notes that in the application form, it is stated that the events occurred on 5 March 2003, while the document appended to the application

¹⁴⁷ ICC-01/05-01/08-1723-Conf-Exp-Anx107; ICC-01/05-01/08-1725-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 316 to 317.

¹⁴⁸ ICC-01/05-01/08-1723-Conf-Exp-Anx107, pages 4 to 5, 9.

refers to 5 March 2005. However, in light of the intrinsic coherence of the application in all other respects and given that the invasion of [REDACTED] by the Banyamulengués on 5 March 2003 is corroborated by a number of applicants, the Chamber is of the view that this discrepancy might be the result of inadvertent error and should not serve to exclude the applicant.

Accordingly, 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 the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] on 5 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁴⁹

Claim to victim status

The applicant claims that on 5 March 2003, early in the morning, when the Banyamulengués invaded [REDACTED] the population was in panic and she had to flee to the bush, where she stayed for one week. The applicant alleges that upon her return, she found that her house, located in the [REDACTED] area, had been pillaged. The applicant lists her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.¹⁵⁰

Analysis and conclusions

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

¹⁴⁹ ICC-01/05-01/08-1723-Conf-Exp-Anx108; ICC-01/05-01/08-1725-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 318 to 319.

¹⁵⁰ ICC-01/05-01/08-1723-Conf-Exp-Anx108, pages 4 to 5.

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 the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] on an unspecified date as of 5 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁵¹

Claim to victim status

The applicant claims that on 5 March 2003, when Jean-Pierre Bemba's Banyamulengués invaded [REDACTED] she fled from her house, located in the [REDACTED] area, together with her family and took refuge in the forest. She states that upon her return, she found that all her belongings and money had been pillaged by the rebels. The applicant lists and values her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.¹⁵²

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-

¹⁵¹ ICC-01/05-01/08-1723-Conf-Exp-Anx109; ICC-01/05-01/08-1725-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 320 to 321.

¹⁵² ICC-01/05-01/08-1723-Conf-Exp-Anx109, pages 4 to 5.

Pierre Bemba in the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] on an unspecified date as of 5 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁵³

Claim to victim status

The applicant claims that on 5 March 2003, when Jean-Pierre Bemba's Banyamulengués invaded [REDACTED] she fled from her house, located in the [REDACTED] area, together with her family and took refuge in the forest, where they stayed for one month. She states that upon her return, she found that all her belongings and money had been pillaged by the rebels. The applicant lists and values her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.¹⁵⁴

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 the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] on an unspecified date as of 5 March 2003.

¹⁵³ ICC-01/05-01/08-1723-Conf-Exp-Anx110; ICC-01/05-01/08-1725-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 322 to 323.

¹⁵⁴ ICC-01/05-01/08-1723-Conf-Exp-Anx110, pages 4 to 5.

Applicant [REDACTED] 55

Claim to victim status

The applicant claims that on 5 March 2003, when Jean-Pierre Bemba's Banyamulengués occupied [REDACTED] she fled from her house, located in the [REDACTED] area, together with her family. She states that upon her return, she found that her property and money had been pillaged by the rebels. The applicant lists and values her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.¹⁵⁶

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 the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] on an unspecified date as of 5 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED] 57

Claim to victim status

The applicant claims that on 5 March 2003, when Jean-Pierre Bemba's Banyamulengués invaded [REDACTED] she fled from her house, located in the

¹⁵⁵ ICC-01/05-01/08-1723-Conf-Exp-Anx111; ICC-01/05-01/08-1725-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 324 to 325.

¹⁵⁶ ICC-01/05-01/08-1723-Conf-Exp-Anx111, pages 4 to 5.

¹⁵⁷ ICC-01/05-01/08-1723-Conf-Exp-Anx112; ICC-01/05-01/08-1725-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 326 to 327.

██████████ area, together with her family and took refuge in the forest. She states that upon her return, she found that all her belongings and money had been pillaged by the rebels. The applicant lists and values her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.¹⁵⁸

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 the ██████████ area of ██████████ on an unspecified date as of 5 March 2003.

Applicant ██████████⁵⁹

Claim to victim status

The applicant claims that on 5 March 2003, when Jean-Pierre Bemba's Banyamulengués invaded ██████████ she fled from her house, located in the ██████████ area, and sought refuge in the forest. She states that upon her return, she found that all her belongings and money had been pillaged by the rebels. The applicant lists and values her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.¹⁶⁰

¹⁵⁸ ICC-01/05-01/08-1723-Conf-Exp-Anx112, pages 4 to 5.

¹⁵⁹ ICC-01/05-01/08-1723-Conf-Exp-Anx113; ICC-01/05-01/08-1725-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 328 to 329.

¹⁶⁰ ICC-01/05-01/08-1723-Conf-Exp-Anx113, pages 4 to 5.

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 the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] on an unspecified date as of 5 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁶¹

Claim to victim status

The applicant claims that on 5 March 2003, when Jean-Pierre Bemba's Banyamulengués invaded [REDACTED] she fled from her house, located in the [REDACTED] area, together with her family and took refuge in the forest. She states that upon her return, she found that all her belongings and money had been pillaged by the rebels. The applicant lists and values her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.¹⁶²

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

¹⁶¹ ICC-01/05-01/08-1723-Conf-Exp-Anx114; ICC-01/05-01/08-1725-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 330 to 331.

¹⁶² ICC-01/05-01/08-1723-Conf-Exp-Anx114, pages 4 to 5.

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 the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] on an unspecified date as of 5 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁶³

Claim to victim status

The applicant claims that on 5 March 2003, when Jean-Pierre Bemba's Banyamulengués invaded [REDACTED] she fled from her house, located in the [REDACTED] area, to seek refuge in the forest. She states that upon her return, she found that all her belongings and money had been pillaged by the rebels. The applicant lists and values her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.¹⁶⁴

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 the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] on an unspecified date as of 5 March 2003.

¹⁶³ ICC-01/05-01/08-1723-Conf-Exp-Anx115; ICC-01/05-01/08-1725-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 332 to 333.

¹⁶⁴ ICC-01/05-01/08-1723-Conf-Exp-Anx115, pages 4 to 5.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁶⁵

Claim to victim status

The applicant claims that on 5 March 2003, when the Banyamulengués attacked [REDACTED] she fled from her house, located in the [REDACTED] area, to seek refuge in the forest. She states that upon her return, she found that all her belongings and money had been pillaged by Jean-Pierre Bemba's rebels. The applicant lists and values her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.¹⁶⁶

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 the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] on an unspecified date as of 5 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁶⁷

Claim to victim status

The applicant claims that on 5 March 2003, when the Banyamulengués attacked [REDACTED] he fled from his house, located in the [REDACTED] area, to seek refuge

¹⁶⁵ ICC-01/05-01/08-1723-Conf-Exp-Anx116; ICC-01/05-01/08-1725-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 334 to 335.

¹⁶⁶ ICC-01/05-01/08-1723-Conf-Exp-Anx116, pages 4 to 5.

¹⁶⁷ ICC-01/05-01/08-1723-Conf-Exp-Anx117; ICC-01/05-01/08-1725-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 336 to 337.

in the forest. He states that upon his return, he found that all his belongings and money had been pillaged by Jean-Pierre Bemba's rebels. The applicant lists and values his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.¹⁶⁸

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 an unspecified date as of 5 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁶⁹

Claim to victim status

The applicant claims that on 5 March 2003, when the Banyamulengués occupied [REDACTED] she fled from her house, located in the [REDACTED] area, to the forest together with her three children. She states that upon her return, she found that all her belongings had been pillaged by Jean-Pierre Bemba's rebels. The applicant lists and values her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.¹⁷⁰

¹⁶⁸ ICC-01/05-01/08-1723-Conf-Exp-Anx117, pages 4 to 5.

¹⁶⁹ ICC-01/05-01/08-1723-Conf-Exp-Anx118; ICC-01/05-01/08-1725-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 338 to 339.

¹⁷⁰ ICC-01/05-01/08-1723-Conf-Exp-Anx118, pages 4 to 5.

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 the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] on an unspecified date as of 5 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁷¹

Claim to victim status

The applicant claims that on 5 March 2003, when Jean-Pierre Bemba's Banyamulengués invaded [REDACTED] she fled from her house, located in the [REDACTED] area, together with her family and took refuge in the forest. She states that upon her return, she found that her house had been pillaged by the rebels. The applicant lists and values her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.¹⁷²

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

¹⁷¹ ICC-01/05-01/08-1723-Conf-Exp-Anx119; ICC-01/05-01/08-1725-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 340 to 341.

¹⁷² ICC-01/05-01/08-1723-Conf-Exp-Anx119, pages 4 to 5.

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 the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] on an unspecified date as of 5 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁷³

Claim to victim status

The applicant claims that on 5 March 2003, when Jean-Pierre Bemba's Banyamulengués attacked and occupied [REDACTED] he fled to the forest, together with his family. He states that upon his return, he found that his house and his kiosk, located in the [REDACTED] area, had been completely pillaged by the rebels. The applicant lists and values his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.¹⁷⁴

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 an unspecified date as of 5 March 2003.

¹⁷³ ICC-01/05-01/08-1723-Conf-Exp-Anx120; ICC-01/05-01/08-1725-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 342 to 343.

¹⁷⁴ ICC-01/05-01/08-1723-Conf-Exp-Anx120, pages 4 to 5.

Applicant [REDACTED] 75

Claim to victim status

The applicant claims that on 5 March 2003, when Jean-Pierre Bemba's Banyamulengués invaded [REDACTED] she fled from her house, located in the [REDACTED] area, together with her family and took refuge in the forest. She states that upon her return, she found that her house had been pillaged by the rebels. The applicant lists and values her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.¹⁷⁶

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 the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] on an unspecified date as of 5 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED] 77

Claim to victim status

The applicant claims that on 5 March 2003, when Jean-Pierre Bemba's Banyamulengués occupied [REDACTED] she fled from her house, located in the

¹⁷⁵ ICC-01/05-01/08-1723-Conf-Exp-Anx121; ICC-01/05-01/08-1725-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 344 to 345.

¹⁷⁶ ICC-01/05-01/08-1723-Conf-Exp-Anx121, pages 4 to 5.

¹⁷⁷ ICC-01/05-01/08-1723-Conf-Exp-Anx122; ICC-01/05-01/08-1725-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 346 to 347.

██████████ area, to the forest. She states that upon her return, she found that her belongings and money, including the money related to her business, had been pillaged by the rebels. The applicant lists and values her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.¹⁷⁸

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 the ██████████ area of ██████████ on an unspecified date as of 5 March 2003.

Applicant ██████████⁷⁹

Claim to victim status

The applicant claims that on 5 March 2003, when Jean-Pierre Bemba's Banyamulengués invaded ██████████ he fled to the forest together with his family. He states that upon his return, he found that his house, located in the ██████████ area, had been broken into and his belongings and money had been pillaged by the rebels. The applicant lists and values his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.¹⁸⁰

¹⁷⁸ ICC-01/05-01/08-1723-Conf-Exp-Anx122, pages 4 to 5.

¹⁷⁹ ICC-01/05-01/08-1723-Conf-Exp-Anx123; ICC-01/05-01/08-1725-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 348 to 349.

¹⁸⁰ ICC-01/05-01/08-1723-Conf-Exp-Anx123, pages 4 to 5.

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 5 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁸¹

Claim to victim status

The applicant claims that on 5 March 2003, when Jean-Pierre Bemba's Banyamulengués invaded [REDACTED] he fled from his house, located in the [REDACTED] area, together with his family and took refuge in the forest. He states that upon his return, he found that all the merchandise in his kiosk, his construction materials, livestock and money had been pillaged by the Banyamulengués. The applicant lists and values his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.¹⁸²

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

¹⁸¹ ICC-01/05-01/08-1723-Conf-Exp-Anx124; ICC-01/05-01/08-1725-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 350 to 351.

¹⁸² ICC-01/05-01/08-1723-Conf-Exp-Anx124, pages 4 to 5.

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 an unspecified date as of 5 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁸³

Claim to victim status

The applicant claims that on 5 March 2003, when Jean-Pierre Bemba's Banyamulengués attacked and occupied [REDACTED] he fled from his house, located in the [REDACTED] area, together with his family and took refuge in the forest. He states that upon his return nine days later, he found that all his belongings, his money and the money belonging to an association had been pillaged by the rebels. The applicant lists and values his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.¹⁸⁴

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 she suffered personal harm as a result of crimes confirmed against the accused, namely the pillage of his belongings, with the exception of the money belonging to the association, by the Banyamulengués of Jean-Pierre Bemba in [REDACTED] on an unspecified date as of 5 March 2003.

¹⁸³ ICC-01/05-01/08-1723-Conf-Exp-Anx125; ICC-01/05-01/08-1725-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 352 to 353.

¹⁸⁴ ICC-01/05-01/08-1723-Conf-Exp-Anx125, pages 4 to 5.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁸⁵

Claim to victim status

The applicant claims that on 5 March 2003, when Jean-Pierre Bemba's Banyamulengués attacked and occupied [REDACTED] he fled from his house, located in the [REDACTED] area, together with his family and took refuge in the forest. He states that upon his return, he found that all his belongings, merchandise and money had been pillaged by the rebels. The applicant lists and values his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.¹⁸⁶

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 5 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁸⁷

Claim to victim status

¹⁸⁵ ICC-01/05-01/08-1723-Conf-Exp-Anx126; ICC-01/05-01/08-1725-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 354 to 355.

¹⁸⁶ ICC-01/05-01/08-1723-Conf-Exp-Anx126, pages 4 to 5.

¹⁸⁷ ICC-01/05-01/08-1723-Conf-Exp-Anx145; ICC-01/05-01/08-1725-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 356 to 357.

The applicant claims that on 18 March 2003 when the Banyamulengués attacked [REDACTED] [REDACTED] he was at the house of his brother-in-law. He states that he could hear people speaking Lingala, a language he could not understand, and that they started shouting “bima na ndako”, which, according to the applicant, means “get out of the house”. The applicant alleges that the men forced him to carry the looted goods and pillaged all the household belongings, including clothes, shoes and 500 grams of gold that he wanted to sell in Bangui. The applicant values his loss and he claims that Jean - Pierre Bemba is responsible for the alleged events. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered psychological and material harm.¹⁸⁸

Analysis and conclusions

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

The Chamber notes that the date provided by the applicant (18 March 2003) falls outside the temporal scope of the present case. However, in light of the intrinsic coherence of the application in all other respects, notably the reference to the Banyamulengués who were speaking Lingala, and given that the alleged events occurred over eight years ago, the Chamber is of the view that such discrepancy should not serve to exclude the applicant.

The Chamber therefore 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

¹⁸⁸ ICC-01/05-01/08-1723-Conf-Exp-Anx145, pages 4 to 5.

Jean-Pierre Bemba in [REDACTED] on an unspecified date between 1 and 15 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁸⁹

Claim to victim status

The applicant claims that on 20 March 2003, the Banyamulengués came to her house, located in the [REDACTED] village, [REDACTED] kilometres away from [REDACTED] threw her on the ground and covered her mouth with a cloth to prevent her from screaming. The applicant alleges that five Banyamulengués raped her one after the other for a period of two hours until she lost consciousness while the others pillaged everything they could find in her house. The applicant values her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered physical, psychological and material harm.¹⁹⁰

Analysis and conclusions

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

The Chamber notes that the date provided by the applicant (20 March 2003) falls outside the temporal scope of the present case. However, in light of the intrinsic coherence of the application in all other respects, notably the reference to the Banyamulengués who were sent by Jean-Pierre Bemba, and given that the alleged events occurred over eight years ago, the Chamber is of the view that such discrepancy should not serve to exclude the applicant.

¹⁸⁹ ICC-01/05-01/08-1723-Conf-Exp-Anx146; ICC-01/05-01/08-1725-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 358 to 359.

¹⁹⁰ ICC-01/05-01/08-1723-Conf-Exp-Anx146, pages 4 to 5.

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 and the pillage of her belongings by the Banyamulengués of Jean-Pierre Bemba in [REDACTED] on an unspecified date between 1 and 15 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁹¹

Claim to victim status

The applicant claims that on 6 March 2003, on her way back to Bangui from [REDACTED] DRC, where she had bought merchandise at the market, the boat she was travelling in was intercepted by the Banyamulengués in the area of [REDACTED] in the waters marking the border between the CAR and the DRC. She alleges that Jean-Pierre Bemba's men pillaged her merchandise and her money. The applicant lists and values her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.¹⁹²

Analysis and conclusions

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

The Chamber recalls that when an applicant refers to acts committed on the Oubangui River, which borders as well the Democratic Republic of Congo, unless it transpires from his or her application that the commission of the criminal act started on CAR territory, the applications for participation shall be

¹⁹¹ ICC-01/05-01/08-1723-Conf-Exp-Anx148; ICC-01/05-01/08-1725-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 360 to 361.

¹⁹² ICC-01/05-01/08-1723-Conf-Exp-Anx148, pages 4 to 5.

rejected.¹⁹³ Given that the applicant clearly states that the alleged criminal acts started in [REDACTED] 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 6 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁹⁴

Claim to victim status

The applicant claims that on 6 March 2003, on her way back to Bangui from [REDACTED] DRC, where she had bought merchandise at the market, the boat she was travelling in was intercepted by the Banyamulengués in the area of [REDACTED] in the waters marking the border between the CAR and the DRC. She alleges that Jean-Pierre Bemba's men pillaged her merchandise and her money. The applicant lists and values her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.¹⁹⁵

Analysis and conclusions

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

The Chamber recalls that when an applicant refers to acts committed on the Oubangui River, which borders as well the Democratic Republic of Congo, unless it transpires from his or her application that the commission of the criminal act started on CAR territory, the applications for participation shall be

¹⁹³ ICC-01/05-01/08-1017, paragraph 58.

¹⁹⁴ ICC-01/05-01/08-1723-Conf-Exp-Anx149; ICC-01/05-01/08-1725-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 362 to 363.

¹⁹⁵ ICC-01/05-01/08-1723-Conf-Exp-Anx149, pages 4 to 5.

rejected.¹⁹⁶ Given that the applicant clearly states that the alleged criminal acts started in [REDACTED] 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 6 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁹⁷

Claim to victim status

The applicant claims that on 6 March 2003, on her way back to Bangui from [REDACTED] DRC, where she had bought merchandise at the market, the boat she was travelling in was intercepted by the Banyamulengués in the area of [REDACTED] in the waters marking the border between the CAR and the DRC. She alleges that Jean-Pierre Bemba's men pillaged her merchandise and her money. The applicant lists and values her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.¹⁹⁸

Analysis and conclusions

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

The Chamber recalls that when an applicant refers to acts committed on the Oubangui River, which borders as well the Democratic Republic of Congo, unless it transpires from his or her application that the commission of the criminal act started on CAR territory, the applications for participation shall be

¹⁹⁶ ICC-01/05-01/08-1017, paragraph 58.

¹⁹⁷ ICC-01/05-01/08-1723-Conf-Exp-Anx150; ICC-01/05-01/08-1725-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 364 to 365.

¹⁹⁸ ICC-01/05-01/08-1723-Conf-Exp-Anx150, pages 4 to 5.

rejected.¹⁹⁹ Given that the applicant clearly states that the alleged criminal acts started in [REDACTED] 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 6 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁰⁰

Claim to victim status

The applicant claims that on 6 March 2003, on her way back to Bangui from [REDACTED] DRC, where she had bought merchandise at the market, the boat she was travelling in was intercepted by the Banyamulengués in the area of [REDACTED] in the waters marking the border between the CAR and the DRC. She alleges that Jean-Pierre Bemba's men pillaged her merchandise and money. The applicant lists and values her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.²⁰¹

Analysis and conclusions

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

The Chamber recalls that when an applicant refers to acts committed on the Oubangui River, which borders as well the Democratic Republic of Congo, unless it transpires from his or her application that the commission of the criminal act started on CAR territory, the applications for participation shall be

¹⁹⁹ ICC-01/05-01/08-1017, paragraph 58.

²⁰⁰ ICC-01/05-01/08-1723-Conf-Exp-Anx151; ICC-01/05-01/08-1725-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 366 to 367.

²⁰¹ ICC-01/05-01/08-1723-Conf-Exp-Anx151, pages 4 to 5.

rejected.²⁰² Given that the applicant clearly states that the alleged criminal acts started in [REDACTED] 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 6 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁰³

Claim to victim status

The applicant claims that on 6 March 2003, on her way back to Bangui from [REDACTED] DRC, where she had bought merchandise at the market, the boat she was travelling in was intercepted by the Banyamulengués in the area of [REDACTED] in the waters marking the border between the CAR and the DRC. She alleges that Jean-Pierre Bemba's men pillaged her merchandise and money. The applicant lists and values her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.²⁰⁴

Analysis and conclusions

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

The Chamber recalls that when an applicant refers to acts committed on the Oubangui River, which borders as well the Democratic Republic of Congo, unless it transpires from his or her application that the commission of the criminal act started on CAR territory, the applications for participation shall be

²⁰² ICC-01/05-01/08-1017, paragraph 58.

²⁰³ ICC-01/05-01/08-1723-Conf-Exp-Anx152; ICC-01/05-01/08-1725-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 368 to 369.

²⁰⁴ ICC-01/05-01/08-1723-Conf-Exp-Anx, pages 4 to 5.

rejected.²⁰⁵ Given that the applicant clearly states that the alleged criminal acts started in [REDACTED] 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 6 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁰⁶

Claim to victim status

The applicant claims that on 6 March 2003, on her way back to Bangui from [REDACTED] DRC, where she had bought merchandise at the market, the boat she was travelling in was intercepted by the Banyamulengués in the area of [REDACTED] in the waters marking the border between the CAR and the DRC. She alleges that Jean-Pierre Bemba's men pillaged her merchandise and money. The applicant lists her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.²⁰⁷

Analysis and conclusions

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

The Chamber recalls that when an applicant refers to acts committed on the Oubangui River, which borders as well the Democratic Republic of Congo, unless it transpires from his or her application that the commission of the criminal act started on CAR territory, the applications for participation shall be

²⁰⁵ ICC-01/05-01/08-1017, paragraph 58.

²⁰⁶ ICC-01/05-01/08-1723-Conf-Exp-Anx153; ICC-01/05-01/08-1725-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 370 to 371.

²⁰⁷ ICC-01/05-01/08-1723-Conf-Exp-Anx153, pages 4 to 5.

rejected.²⁰⁸ Given that the applicant clearly states that the alleged criminal acts started in [REDACTED] 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 6 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁰⁹

Claim to victim status

The applicant claims that on 5 March 2003, upon the invasion of [REDACTED] by Jean-Pierre Bemba's Banyamulengués, he fled together with his family from their house, located in the [REDACTED] area, and took refuge in [REDACTED] in the region bordering the DRC. The applicant states that upon their return, they found that all their belongings and money had been pillaged by the rebels, and he lists his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.²¹⁰

Analysis and conclusions

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

The Chamber recalls that when an applicant refers to acts committed on the Oubangui River, which borders as well the Democratic Republic of Congo, unless it transpires from his or her application that the commission of the criminal act started on CAR territory, the applications for participation shall be

²⁰⁸ ICC-01/05-01/08-1017, paragraph 58.

²⁰⁹ ICC-01/05-01/08-1723-Conf-Exp-Anx154; ICC-01/05-01/08-1725-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 372 to 373.

²¹⁰ ICC-01/05-01/08-1723-Conf-Exp-Anx154, pages 4 to 5.

rejected.²¹¹ Given that the applicant clearly states that the alleged criminal acts started in [REDACTED] 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 5 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]²

Claim to victim status

The applicant claims that on 6 March 2003, on her way back to Bangui from [REDACTED] DRC, where she had bought merchandise at the market, the boat she was traveling in was intercepted by the Banyamulengués in the area of [REDACTED] in the waters marking the border between the CAR and the DRC. She alleges that Jean-Pierre Bemba's men pillaged all her merchandise and money. The applicant lists and values her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.²¹³

Analysis and conclusions

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

The Chamber recalls that when an applicant refers to acts committed on the Oubangui River, which borders as well the Democratic Republic of Congo, unless it transpires from his or her application that the commission of the criminal act started on CAR territory, the applications for participation shall be

²¹¹ ICC-01/05-01/08-1017, paragraph 58.

²¹² ICC-01/05-01/08-1723-Conf-Exp-Anx155; ICC-01/05-01/08-1725-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 374 to 375.

²¹³ ICC-01/05-01/08-1723-Conf-Exp-Anx155, pages 4 to 5.

rejected.²¹⁴ Given that the applicant clearly states that the alleged criminal acts started in [REDACTED] 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 6 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]¹⁵

Claim to victim status

The applicant claims that on 6 March 2003, on his way back to Bangui from [REDACTED] DRC, where he had bought merchandise at the market, the boat he was travelling in was intercepted by the Banyamulengués in the area of [REDACTED] in the waters marking the border between the CAR and the DRC. He alleges that the rebels pillaged his merchandise and money. The applicant lists his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.²¹⁶

Analysis and conclusions

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

The Chamber recalls that when an applicant refers to acts committed on the Oubangui River, which borders as well the Democratic Republic of Congo, unless it transpires from his or her application that the commission of the criminal act started on CAR territory, the applications for participation shall be

²¹⁴ ICC-01/05-01/08-1017, paragraph 58.

²¹⁵ ICC-01/05-01/08-1723-Conf-Exp-Anx156; ICC-01/05-01/08-1725-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 376 to 377.

²¹⁶ ICC-01/05-01/08-1723-Conf-Exp-Anx156, pages 4 to 5.

rejected.²¹⁷ Given that the applicant clearly states that the alleged criminal acts started in [REDACTED] 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 6 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]¹⁸

Claim to victim status

The applicant claims that on 6 March 2003, on his way back to Bangui from [REDACTED] DRC, where he had bought merchandise at the market, the boat he was travelling in was intercepted by the Banyamulengués in the area of [REDACTED] in the waters marking the border between the CAR and the DRC. He alleges that Jean-Pierre Bemba's rebels pillaged his merchandise and money. The applicant lists his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.²¹⁹

Analysis and conclusions

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

The Chamber recalls that when an applicant refers to acts committed on the Oubangui River, which borders as well the Democratic Republic of Congo, unless it transpires from his or her application that the commission of the criminal act started on CAR territory, the applications for participation shall be

²¹⁷ ICC-01/05-01/08-1017, paragraph 58.

²¹⁸ ICC-01/05-01/08-1723-Conf-Exp-Anx157; ICC-01/05-01/08-1725-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 378 to 379.

²¹⁹ ICC-01/05-01/08-1723-Conf-Exp-Anx157, pages 4 to 5.

rejected.²²⁰ Given that the applicant clearly states that the alleged criminal acts started in [REDACTED] 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 6 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]²¹

Claim to victim status

The applicant claims that on 6 March 2003, during a trip from Bangui to [REDACTED], DRC, the boat he was travelling in was intercepted by the Banyamulengués in the area of [REDACTED] in the waters marking the border between the CAR and the DRC. He alleges that Jean-Pierre Bemba's rebels pillaged his bags with maize as well as his money. The applicant lists his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.²²²

Analysis and conclusions

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

The Chamber recalls that when an applicant refers to acts committed on the Oubangui River, which borders as well the Democratic Republic of Congo, unless it transpires from his or her application that the commission of the criminal act started on CAR territory, the applications for participation shall be

²²⁰ ICC-01/05-01/08-1017, paragraph 58.

²²¹ ICC-01/05-01/08-1723-Conf-Exp-Anx158; ICC-01/05-01/08-1725-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 380 to 381.

²²² ICC-01/05-01/08-1723-Conf-Exp-Anx158, pages 4 to 5.

rejected.²²³ Given that the applicant clearly states that the alleged criminal acts started in [REDACTED] 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 6 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]²⁴

Claim to victim status

The applicant claims that on 6 March 2003, on her way back to Bangui from [REDACTED] DRC, where she had bought merchandise at the market, the boat she was travelling in was intercepted by the Banyamulengués in the area of [REDACTED] in the waters marking the border between the CAR and the DRC. She alleges that Jean-Pierre Bemba's rebels pillaged all her merchandise and money. The applicant lists her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.²²⁵

Analysis and conclusions

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

The Chamber recalls that when an applicant refers to acts committed on the Oubangui River, which borders as well the Democratic Republic of Congo, unless it transpires from his or her application that the commission of the criminal act started on CAR territory, the applications for participation shall be

²²³ ICC-01/05-01/08-1017, paragraph 58.

²²⁴ ICC-01/05-01/08-1723-Conf-Exp-Anx159; ICC-01/05-01/08-1725-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 382 to 383.

²²⁵ ICC-01/05-01/08-1723-Conf-Exp-Anx159, pages 4 to 5.

rejected.²²⁶ Given that the applicant clearly states that the alleged criminal acts started in [REDACTED] 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 6 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]²⁷

Claim to victim status

The applicant claims that on 6 March 2003, on her way back to Bangui from [REDACTED] DRC, where she had bought merchandise at the market, the boat she was travelling in was intercepted by the Banyamulengués in the area of [REDACTED] in the waters marking the border between the CAR and the DRC. She alleges that Jean-Pierre Bemba's men pillaged all her merchandise and her money. The applicant lists and values her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.²²⁸

Analysis and conclusions

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

The Chamber recalls that when an applicant refers to acts committed on the Oubangui River, which borders as well the Democratic Republic of Congo, unless it transpires from his or her application that the commission of the criminal act started on CAR territory, the applications for participation shall be

²²⁶ ICC-01/05-01/08-1017, paragraph 58.

²²⁷ ICC-01/05-01/08-1723-Conf-Exp-Anx164; ICC-01/05-01/08-1725-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 384 to 385.

²²⁸ ICC-01/05-01/08-1723-Conf-Exp-Anx164, pages 4 to 5.

rejected.²²⁹ Given that the applicant clearly states that the alleged criminal acts started in [REDACTED] 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 6 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]³⁰

Claim to victim status

The applicant claims that on 6 March 2003, on his way back to Bangui from [REDACTED] DRC, where he had bought merchandise at the market, the boat he was travelling in was intercepted by the Banyamulengués in the area of [REDACTED] in the waters marking the border between the CAR and the DRC. He alleges that Jean-Pierre Bemba's men pillaged his merchandise and his money. The applicant lists and values his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.²³¹

Analysis and conclusions

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

The Chamber recalls that when an applicant refers to acts committed on the Oubangui River, which borders as well the Democratic Republic of Congo, unless it transpires from his or her application that the commission of the criminal act started on CAR territory, the applications for participation shall be

²²⁹ ICC-01/05-01/08-1017, paragraph 58.

²³⁰ ICC-01/05-01/08-1723-Conf-Exp-Anx165; ICC-01/05-01/08-1725-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 386 to 387.

²³¹ ICC-01/05-01/08-1723-Conf-Exp-Anx165, pages 4 to 5.

rejected.²³² Given that the applicant clearly states that the alleged criminal acts started in [REDACTED] 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 6 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]³³

Claim to victim status

The applicant claims that on 6 March 2003, on her way back to Bangui from [REDACTED] DRC, where she had bought merchandise at the market, the boat she was travelling in was intercepted by the Banyamulengués in the area of [REDACTED] in the waters marking the border between the CAR and the DRC. She alleges that Jean-Pierre Bemba's men pillaged all her merchandise and her money. The applicant lists and values her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.²³⁴

Analysis and conclusions

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

The Chamber recalls that when an applicant refers to acts committed on the Oubangui River, which borders as well the Democratic Republic of Congo, unless it transpires from his or her application that the commission of the criminal act started on CAR territory, the applications for participation shall be

²³² ICC-01/05-01/08-1017, paragraph 58.

²³³ ICC-01/05-01/08-1723-Conf-Exp-Anx166; ICC-01/05-01/08-1725-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 388 to 389.

²³⁴ ICC-01/05-01/08-1723-Conf-Exp-Anx166, pages 4 to 5.

rejected.²³⁵ Given that the applicant clearly states that the alleged criminal acts started in [REDACTED] 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 6 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]³⁶

Claim to victim status

The applicant claims that on 6 March 2003, on his way back to Bangui from [REDACTED] DRC, where he had bought merchandise at the market, the boat he was travelling in was intercepted by the Banyamulengués in the area of [REDACTED] in the waters marking the border between the CAR and the DRC. He alleges that Jean-Pierre Bemba's men pillaged his merchandise and his money. The applicant lists and values his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.²³⁷

Analysis and conclusions

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

The Chamber recalls that when an applicant refers to acts committed on the Oubangui River, which borders as well the Democratic Republic of Congo, unless it transpires from his or her application that the commission of the criminal act started on CAR territory, the applications for participation shall be

²³⁵ ICC-01/05-01/08-1017, paragraph 58.

²³⁶ ICC-01/05-01/08-1723-Conf-Exp-Anx167; ICC-01/05-01/08-1725-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 390 to 391.

²³⁷ ICC-01/05-01/08-1723-Conf-Exp-Anx167, pages 4 to 5.

rejected.²³⁸ Given that the applicant clearly states that the alleged criminal acts started in [REDACTED] 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 6 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]³⁹

Claim to victim status

The applicant claims that on 6 March 2003, on her way back to Bangui from [REDACTED] DRC, where she had bought merchandise at the market, the boat she was travelling in was intercepted by the Banyamulengués in the area of [REDACTED] in the waters marking the border between the CAR and the DRC. She alleges that Jean-Pierre Bemba's men pillaged her merchandise and her money. The applicant lists and values her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.²⁴⁰

Analysis and conclusions

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

The Chamber recalls that when an applicant refers to acts committed on the Oubangui River, which borders as well the Democratic Republic of Congo, unless it transpires from his or her application that the commission of the criminal act started on CAR territory, the applications for participation shall be

²³⁸ ICC-01/05-01/08-1017, paragraph 58.

²³⁹ ICC-01/05-01/08-1723-Conf-Exp-Anx168; ICC-01/05-01/08-1725-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 392 to 393.

²⁴⁰ ICC-01/05-01/08-1723-Conf-Exp-Anx168, pages 4 to 5.

rejected.²⁴¹ Given that the applicant clearly states that the alleged criminal acts started in [REDACTED] 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 6 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁴²

Claim to victim status

The applicant claims that on 6 March 2003, on his way back to Bangui from [REDACTED] DRC, where he had bought merchandise at the market, the boat he was travelling in was intercepted by the Banyamulengués in the area of [REDACTED] in the waters marking the border between the CAR and the DRC. He alleges that Jean-Pierre Bemba's men pillaged his merchandise and his money. The applicant lists and values his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.²⁴³

Analysis and conclusions

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

The Chamber recalls that when an applicant refers to acts committed on the Oubangui River, which borders as well the Democratic Republic of Congo, unless it transpires from his or her application that the commission of the criminal act started on CAR territory, the applications for participation shall be

²⁴¹ ICC-01/05-01/08-1017, paragraph 58.

²⁴² ICC-01/05-01/08-1723-Conf-Exp-Anx169; ICC-01/05-01/08-1725-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 394 to 395.

²⁴³ ICC-01/05-01/08-1723-Conf-Exp-Anx169, pages 4 to 5.

rejected.²⁴⁴ Given that the applicant clearly states that the alleged criminal acts started in [REDACTED] 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 6 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁴⁵

Claim to victim status

The applicant claims that on 6 March 2003, on his way back to Bangui from [REDACTED] DRC, where he had bought rice and sugar at the market, the boat he was travelling in was intercepted by the Banyamulengués in the area of [REDACTED] in the waters marking the border between the CAR and the DRC. He alleges that Jean-Pierre Bemba's men pillaged his merchandise and his money. The applicant lists and values his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.²⁴⁶

Analysis and conclusions

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

The Chamber recalls that when an applicant refers to acts committed on the Oubangui River, which borders as well the Democratic Republic of Congo, unless it transpires from his or her application that the commission of the criminal act started on CAR territory, the applications for participation shall be

²⁴⁴ ICC-01/05-01/08-1017, paragraph 58.

²⁴⁵ ICC-01/05-01/08-1723-Conf-Exp-Anx170; ICC-01/05-01/08-1725-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 396 to 397.

²⁴⁶ ICC-01/05-01/08-1723-Conf-Exp-Anx170, pages 4 to 5.

rejected.²⁴⁷ Given that the applicant clearly states that the alleged criminal acts started in [REDACTED] 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 6 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁴⁸

Claim to victim status

The applicant claims that on 6 March 2003, on her way back to Bangui from [REDACTED] DRC, where she had bought fish at the market, the boat she was travelling in was intercepted by the Banyamulengués in the area of [REDACTED] in the waters marking the border between the CAR and the DRC. She alleges that Jean-Pierre Bemba's men pillaged her baskets with fish and her money. The applicant lists and values her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.²⁴⁹

Analysis and conclusions

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

The Chamber recalls that when an applicant refers to acts committed on the Oubangui River, which borders as well the Democratic Republic of Congo, unless it transpires from his or her application that the commission of the criminal act started on CAR territory, the applications for participation shall be

²⁴⁷ ICC-01/05-01/08-1017, paragraph 58.

²⁴⁸ ICC-01/05-01/08-1723-Conf-Exp-Anx171; ICC-01/05-01/08-1725-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 398 to 399.

²⁴⁹ ICC-01/05-01/08-1723-Conf-Exp-Anx171, pages 4 to 5.

rejected.²⁵⁰ Given that the applicant clearly states that the alleged criminal acts started in [REDACTED] 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 6 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁵¹

Claim to victim status

The applicant claims that on 6 March 2003, on his way back to Bangui from [REDACTED] DRC, where he had bought merchandise at the market, the boat he was travelling in was intercepted by the Banyamulengués in the area of [REDACTED] in the waters marking the border between the CAR and the DRC. He alleges that Jean-Pierre Bemba's men pillaged his merchandise and his money. The applicant lists and values his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.²⁵²

Analysis and conclusions

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

The Chamber recalls that when an applicant refers to acts committed on the Oubangui River, which borders as well the Democratic Republic of Congo, unless it transpires from his or her application that the commission of the criminal act started on CAR territory, the applications for participation shall be

²⁵⁰ ICC-01/05-01/08-1017, paragraph 58.

²⁵¹ ICC-01/05-01/08-1723-Conf-Exp-Anx172; ICC-01/05-01/08-1725-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 400 to 401.

²⁵² ICC-01/05-01/08-1723-Conf-Exp-Anx172, pages 4 to 5.

rejected.²⁵³ Given that the applicant clearly states that the alleged criminal acts started in [REDACTED] 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 6 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁵⁴

Claim to victim status

The applicant claims that on 6 March 2003, on his way back to Bangui from [REDACTED] DRC, where he had bought fish at the market, the boat he was travelling in was intercepted by the Banyamulengués in the area of [REDACTED] in the waters marking the border between the CAR and the DRC. He alleges that Jean-Pierre Bemba's men pillaged his baskets with fish and soap as well as his money. The applicant lists and values his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.²⁵⁵

Analysis and conclusions

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

The Chamber recalls that when an applicant refers to acts committed on the Oubangui River, which borders as well the Democratic Republic of Congo, unless it transpires from his or her application that the commission of the criminal act started on CAR territory, the applications for participation shall be

²⁵³ ICC-01/05-01/08-1017, paragraph 58.

²⁵⁴ ICC-01/05-01/08-1723-Conf-Exp-Anx173; ICC-01/05-01/08-1725-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 402 to 403.

²⁵⁵ ICC-01/05-01/08-1723-Conf-Exp-Anx173, pages 4 to 5.

rejected.²⁵⁶ Given that the applicant clearly states that the alleged criminal acts started in [REDACTED] 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 6 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]²⁵⁷

Claim to victim status

The applicant claims that on 6 March 2003, on her way back to Bangui from [REDACTED] DRC, where she had bought merchandise at the market, the boat she was travelling in was intercepted by the Banyamulengués in the area of [REDACTED] in the waters marking the border between the CAR and the DRC. She alleges that Jean-Pierre Bemba's men pillaged her merchandise and her money. The applicant lists and values her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.²⁵⁸

Analysis and conclusions

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

The Chamber recalls that when an applicant refers to acts committed on the Oubangui River, which borders as well the Democratic Republic of Congo, unless it transpires from his or her application that the commission of the criminal act started on CAR territory, the applications for participation shall be

²⁵⁶ ICC-01/05-01/08-1017, paragraph 58.

²⁵⁷ ICC-01/05-01/08-1723-Conf-Exp-Anx174; ICC-01/05-01/08-1725-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 404 to 405.

²⁵⁸ ICC-01/05-01/08-1723-Conf-Exp-Anx174, pages 4 to 5.

rejected.²⁵⁹ Given that the applicant clearly states that the alleged criminal acts started in [REDACTED] 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 6 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁶⁰

Claim to victim status

The applicant claims that on 6 March 2003, on her way back to Bangui from [REDACTED] DRC, where she had bought merchandise at the market, the boat she was travelling in was intercepted by the Banyamulengués in the area of [REDACTED] in the waters marking the border between the CAR and the DRC. She alleges that Jean-Pierre Bemba's men pillaged her merchandise and her money. The applicant lists and values her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.²⁶¹

Analysis and conclusions

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

The Chamber recalls that when an applicant refers to acts committed on the Oubangui River, which borders as well the Democratic Republic of Congo, unless it transpires from his or her application that the commission of the criminal act started on CAR territory, the applications for participation shall be

²⁵⁹ ICC-01/05-01/08-1017, paragraph 58.

²⁶⁰ ICC-01/05-01/08-1723-Conf-Exp-Anx175; ICC-01/05-01/08-1725-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 406 to 407.

²⁶¹ ICC-01/05-01/08-1723-Conf-Exp-Anx175, pages 4 to 5.

rejected.²⁶² Given that the applicant clearly states that the alleged criminal acts started in [REDACTED] 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 6 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁶³

Claim to victim status

The applicant claims that on 6 March 2003, on her way back to Bangui from [REDACTED] DRC, where she had bought merchandise at the market, the boat she was travelling in was intercepted by the Banyamulengués in the area of [REDACTED] in the waters marking the border between the CAR and the DRC. She alleges that Jean-Pierre Bemba's men pillaged her merchandise and her money. The applicant lists and values her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.²⁶⁴

Analysis and conclusions

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

The Chamber recalls that when an applicant refers to acts committed on the Oubangui River, which borders as well the Democratic Republic of Congo, unless it transpires from his or her application that the commission of the criminal act started on CAR territory, the applications for participation shall be

²⁶² ICC-01/05-01/08-1017, paragraph 58.

²⁶³ ICC-01/05-01/08-1723-Conf-Exp-Anx176; ICC-01/05-01/08-1725-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 408 to 409.

²⁶⁴ ICC-01/05-01/08-1723-Conf-Exp-Anx176, pages 4 to 5.

rejected.²⁶⁵ Given that the applicant clearly states that the alleged criminal acts started in [REDACTED] 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 6 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁶⁶

Claim to victim status

The applicant claims that on 6 March 2003, on her way back to Bangui from [REDACTED] DRC, where she had bought merchandise at the market, the boat she was travelling in was intercepted by the Banyamulengués in the area of [REDACTED], in the waters marking the border between the CAR and the DRC. She alleges that Jean-Pierre Bemba's men pillaged her merchandise and the money she had earned from selling goods in [REDACTED]. The applicant lists and values her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.²⁶⁷

Analysis and conclusions

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

The Chamber recalls that when an applicant refers to acts committed on the Oubangui River, which borders as well the Democratic Republic of Congo, unless it transpires from his or her application that the commission of the

²⁶⁵ ICC-01/05-01/08-1017, paragraph 58.

²⁶⁶ ICC-01/05-01/08-1723-Conf-Exp-Anx177; ICC-01/05-01/08-1725-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 410 to 411.

²⁶⁷ ICC-01/05-01/08-1723-Conf-Exp-Anx177, pages 4 to 5.

criminal act started on CAR territory, the applications for participation shall be rejected.²⁶⁸ Given that the applicant clearly states that the alleged criminal acts started in [REDACTED] 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 6 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁶⁹

Claim to victim status

The applicant claims that on 6 March 2003, on his way back to Bangui from [REDACTED] DRC, where he had bought merchandise at the market, the boat he was travelling in was intercepted by the Banyamulengués in the area of [REDACTED] in the waters marking the border between the CAR and the DRC. He alleges that Jean-Pierre Bemba's men pillaged his merchandise and the money he had earned from selling goods in [REDACTED]. The applicant lists and values his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.²⁷⁰

Analysis and conclusions

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

The Chamber recalls that when an applicant refers to acts committed on the Oubangui River, which borders as well the Democratic Republic of Congo, unless it transpires from his or her application that the commission of the

²⁶⁸ ICC-01/05-01/08-1017, paragraph 58.

²⁶⁹ ICC-01/05-01/08-1723-Conf-Exp-Anx178; ICC-01/05-01/08-1725-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 412 to 413.

²⁷⁰ ICC-01/05-01/08-1723-Conf-Exp-Anx178, pages 4 to 5.

criminal act started on CAR territory, the applications for participation shall be rejected.²⁷¹ Given that the applicant clearly states that the alleged criminal acts started in [REDACTED] 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 6 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁷²

Claim to victim status

The applicant claims that on 6 March 2003, on his way back to Bangui from [REDACTED] DRC, where he had bought merchandise at the market, the boat he was travelling in was intercepted by the Banyamulengués in the area of [REDACTED] in the waters marking the border between the CAR and the DRC. He alleges that Jean-Pierre Bemba's men pillaged all his merchandise and the money he had earned from selling goods in [REDACTED]. The applicant lists and values his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.²⁷³

Analysis and conclusions

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

The Chamber recalls that when an applicant refers to acts committed on the Oubangui River, which borders as well the Democratic Republic of Congo,

²⁷¹ ICC-01/05-01/08-1017, paragraph 58.

²⁷² ICC-01/05-01/08-1723-Conf-Exp-Anx179; ICC-01/05-01/08-1725-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 414 to 415.

²⁷³ ICC-01/05-01/08-1723-Conf-Exp-Anx179, pages 4 to 5.

unless it transpires from his or her application that the commission of the criminal act started on CAR territory, the applications for participation shall be rejected.²⁷⁴ Given that the applicant clearly states that the alleged criminal acts started in [REDACTED] 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 6 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁷⁵

Claim to victim status

The applicant alleges that on 5 March 2003, on her way back from [REDACTED] the boat she was travelling in was intercepted by Jean-Pierre Bemba's Banyamulengués in the port of [REDACTED]. She states that all her merchandise, personal belongings and luggage were pillaged and that she was left in a state of poverty. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.²⁷⁶

Analysis and conclusions

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

The Chamber recalls that when an applicant refers to acts committed on the Oubangui River, which borders as well the Democratic Republic of Congo, unless it transpires from his or her application that the commission of the

²⁷⁴ ICC-01/05-01/08-1017, paragraph 58.

²⁷⁵ ICC-01/05-01/08-1723-Conf-Exp-Anx197; ICC-01/05-01/08-1725-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 416 to 417.

²⁷⁶ ICC-01/05-01/08-1723-Conf-Exp-Anx197, pages 4 to 5.

criminal act started on CAR territory, the applications for participation shall be rejected.²⁷⁷ Given that the applicant clearly states that the alleged criminal acts started in [REDACTED] 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 5 March 2003.

o Thirteenth transmission - ICC-01/05-01/08-1806-Conf-Exp-Anxs

Applicant [REDACTED]⁷⁸

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 5 March 2003, when Jean-Pierre Bemba's rebels invaded and occupied [REDACTED] he fled from his house, located in the [REDACTED] area, together with his family, and took refuge in the forest, more that 25 kilometres away. The applicant claims that upon his return he found that his house had been destroyed and all his property and money had been pillaged. He lists and values his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.²⁷⁹

Analysis and conclusions

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

²⁷⁷ ICC-01/05-01/08-1017, paragraph 58.

²⁷⁸ ICC-01/05-01/08-1806-Conf-Exp-Anx57; ICC-01/05-01/08-1808-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 404 to 405.

²⁷⁹ ICC-01/05-01/08-1806-Conf-Exp-Anx57, pages 4 to 5.

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 an unspecified date as of 5 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁸⁰

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 6 March 2003, on his return to Bangui from [REDACTED] DRC, where he had bought merchandise at the market, the boat he was travelling in was intercepted by the Banyamulengués on the Oubangui River, in the area of [REDACTED] which he also describes as the waters marking the border between the CAR and the DRC. The applicant states that the soldiers pillaged his merchandise and his money. The applicant lists and values his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.²⁸¹

Analysis and conclusions

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

The Chamber recalls that when an applicant refers to acts committed on the Oubangui River, which borders as well the Democratic Republic of Congo, unless it transpires from his or her application that the commission of the

²⁸⁰ ICC-01/05-01/08-1806-Conf-Exp-Anx192; ICC-01/05-01/08-1808-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 406 to 407.

²⁸¹ ICC-01/05-01/08-1806-Conf-Exp-Anx192, pages 4 and 5.

criminal act started on CAR territory, the applications for participation shall be rejected.²⁸² Given that the applicant clearly states that the alleged criminal acts occurred in the area of [REDACTED] 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 6 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁸³

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 5 March 2003, when Mr Bemba's Banyamulengués invaded and occupied [REDACTED] he fled together with his entire family from their house, located in the [REDACTED] area, leaving everything behind. The applicant states that upon their return, they found that all their belongings and money had been pillaged. The applicant lists his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.²⁸⁴

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-

²⁸² ICC-01/05-01/08-1017, paragraph 58.

²⁸³ ICC-01/05-01/08-1806-Conf-Exp-Anx193; ICC-01/05-01/08-1808-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 408 to 409.

²⁸⁴ ICC-01/05-01/08-1806-Conf-Exp-Anx193, pages 4 and 5.

Pierre Bemba in the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] on an unspecified date as of 5 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁸⁵

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 6 March 2003, on his way back to [REDACTED] via Bangui, from [REDACTED] DRC, where he had bought merchandise at the market, the boat he was travelling in was intercepted by the Banyamulengués on the river, in the area of [REDACTED] which he also describes as the waters marking the border between the CAR and the DRC. The applicant states that Mr Bemba's soldiers pillaged his merchandise and the money he had earned from selling goods in [REDACTED]. The applicant lists and values his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.²⁸⁶

Analysis and conclusions

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

The Chamber recalls that when an applicant refers to acts committed on the Oubangui River, which borders as well the Democratic Republic of Congo, unless it transpires from his or her application that the commission of the criminal act started on CAR territory, the applications for participation shall be rejected.²⁸⁷ Given that the applicant clearly states that the alleged criminal acts occurred in the area of [REDACTED] the Chamber considers that, overall, the applicant has provided sufficient evidence to establish *prima facie* that he is a

²⁸⁵ ICC-01/05-01/08-1806-Conf-Exp-Anx194; ICC-01/05-01/08-1808-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 410 to 411.

²⁸⁶ ICC-01/05-01/08-1806-Conf-Exp-Anx194, pages 4 and 5.

²⁸⁷ ICC-01/05-01/08-1017, paragraph 58.

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 6 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁸⁸

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 5 March 2003, when the Banyamulengués invaded the town of [REDACTED] he fled together with his entire family from their house, located in the [REDACTED] area. The applicant states that upon his return, he found that his shop, his belongings and his money had been pillaged. The applicant lists his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.²⁸⁹

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 an unspecified date as of 5 March 2003.

²⁸⁸ ICC-01/05-01/08-1806-Conf-Exp-Anx195; ICC-01/05-01/08-1808-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 412 to 413.

²⁸⁹ ICC-01/05-01/08-1806-Conf-Exp-Anx195, pages 4 and 5.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁹⁰

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 5 March 2003, when the Banyamulengués occupied the town of [REDACTED] he fled together with his family from their house, located in the [REDACTED] area, and took refuge in [REDACTED] (Congo Brazzaville) for a period of three weeks. The applicant states that upon his return, he found that all his belongings and money had been pillaged. The applicant lists his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.²⁹¹

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 an unspecified date as of 5 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁹²

Claim to victim status

²⁹⁰ ICC-01/05-01/08-1806-Conf-Exp-Anx196; ICC-01/05-01/08-1808-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 414 to 415.

²⁹¹ ICC-01/05-01/08-1806-Conf-Exp-Anx196, pages 4 and 5.

²⁹² ICC-01/05-01/08-1806-Conf-Exp-Anx197; ICC-01/05-01/08-1808-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 416 to 417.

The applicant states that on 5 March 2003, when the Banyamulengués invaded and occupied the town of [REDACTED] she fled from her house, located in the [REDACTED] area, and took refuge in [REDACTED] (Congo Brazzaville) for a period of two weeks. The applicant states that upon her return, she found that all her belongings and money had been pillaged. The applicant lists her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.²⁹³

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 the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] on an unspecified date as of 5 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁹⁴

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 5 March 2003, when Jean-Pierre Bemba's Banyamulengués occupied the town of [REDACTED] he fled to the forest together with his family. The applicant states that upon his return, he found that all his belongings and money had been pillaged. The applicant lists his loss. As a

²⁹³ ICC-01/05-01/08-1806-Conf-Exp-Anx197, pages 4 and 5.

²⁹⁴ ICC-01/05-01/08-1806-Conf-Exp-Anx198; ICC-01/05-01/08-1808-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 418 to 419.

result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.²⁹⁵

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 an unspecified date as of 5 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁹⁶

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 5 March 2003, when Jean-Pierre Bemba's Banyamulengués invaded the town of [REDACTED] she fled together with her family from her house, located in the [REDACTED] area. The applicant states that during her absence, all her belongings, merchandise and money were pillaged by the rebels. The applicant lists her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.²⁹⁷

Analysis and conclusions

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

²⁹⁵ ICC-01/05-01/08-1806-Conf-Exp-Anx198, pages 4 and 5.

²⁹⁶ ICC-01/05-01/08-1806-Conf-Exp-Anx199; ICC-01/05-01/08-1808-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 420 to 421.

²⁹⁷ ICC-01/05-01/08-1806-Conf-Exp-Anx199, pages 4 and 5.

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 the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] on an unspecified date as of 5 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁹⁸

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 6 March 2003, she was working as a trader together with her mother who was the owner of a boat, when their boat was abducted by the Banyamulengués, at the coast of [REDACTED]. She states that Jean-Pierre Bemba's men pillaged their merchandise and money. The applicant lists and values her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.²⁹⁹

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 6 March 2003.

²⁹⁸ ICC-01/05-01/08-1806-Conf-Exp-Anx200; ICC-01/05-01/08-1808-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 422 to 423.

²⁹⁹ ICC-01/05-01/08-1806-Conf-Exp-Anx200, pages 4 and 5.

Applicant [REDACTED]³⁰⁰

Claim to victim status

The applicant claims that on 6 March 2003, on his way back to Bangui from [REDACTED] DRC, where he had bought merchandise at the market, the boat he was travelling in was intercepted by the Banyamulengués on the river, in the area of [REDACTED] which he also describes as the waters marking the border between the CAR and the DRC. He states that Jean-Pierre Bemba's men pillaged his merchandise and the money he had earned from selling goods in [REDACTED]. The applicant lists and values his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.³⁰¹

Analysis and conclusions

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

The Chamber recalls that when an applicant refers to acts committed on the Oubangui River, which borders as well the Democratic Republic of Congo, unless it transpires from his or her application that the commission of the criminal act started on CAR territory, the applications for participation shall be rejected.³⁰² Given that the applicant clearly states that the alleged criminal acts occurred in the area of [REDACTED] 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

³⁰⁰ ICC-01/05-01/08-1806-Conf-Exp-Anx201; ICC-01/05-01/08-1808-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 424 to 425.

³⁰¹ ICC-01/05-01/08-1806-Conf-Exp-Anx201, pages 4 and 5.

³⁰² ICC-01/05-01/08-1017, paragraph 58.

crimes confirmed against the accused, namely the pillage of his belongings by the Banyamulengués of Jean-Pierre Bemba in [REDACTED] on 6 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]³⁰³

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 5 March 2003, when Jean-Pierre Bemba's Banyamulengués invaded and occupied the town of [REDACTED] she fled together with her family from her house, located in the [REDACTED] area, and took refuge in the forest. The applicant states that upon her return, she found that all her belongings and money had been pillaged by the rebels. The applicant lists her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.³⁰⁴

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 the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] on an unspecified date as of 5 March 2003.

³⁰³ ICC-01/05-01/08-1806-Conf-Exp-Anx202; ICC-01/05-01/08-1808-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 426 to 427.

³⁰⁴ ICC-01/05-01/08-1806-Conf-Exp-Anx202, pages 4 and 5.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁰⁵

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 5 March 2003, when Jean-Pierre Bemba's Banyamulengués took over the town of [REDACTED] she fled together with her family from her house, located in the [REDACTED] area, and took refuge in the forest, fifteen kilometres away from her house. The applicant states that upon her return, she found that her belongings, money and livestock had been pillaged. The applicant lists her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.³⁰⁶

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 the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] on an unspecified date as of 5 March 2003.

³⁰⁵ ICC-01/05-01/08-1806-Conf-Exp-Anx203; ICC-01/05-01/08-1808-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 428 to 429.

³⁰⁶ ICC-01/05-01/08-1806-Conf-Exp-Anx203, pages 4 and 5.