

**Cour
Pénale
Internationale**



**International
Criminal
Court**

Original: English

No.: ICC-01/04-01/07
Date: 5 November 2007

PRE-TRIAL CHAMBER I

Before: Judge Akua Kuenyehia, Presiding Judge
Judge Anita Ušacka
Judge Sylvia Steiner

Registrar: Mr Bruno Cathala

**SITUATION IN THE DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO
IN THE CASE OF
*THE PROSECUTOR v. Germain Katanga***

Public Redacted Version

**Decision on the evidence and information provided by the Prosecution for the
issuance of a warrant of arrest for Germain Katanga**

The Office of the Prosecutor
Mr Luis Moreno-Ocampo, Prosecutor
Ms Fatou Bensouda, Deputy Prosecutor
Mr Eric MacDonald, Trial Lawyer

TABLE OF CONTENTS

I.	Introduction.....	4
A.	Background	4
II.	Whether the case against Germain Katanga falls within the jurisdiction of the Court and is admissible	5
III.	Whether the requirements under article 58(1) of the Statute for the issuance of a warrant of arrest for Germain Katanga are met	9
A.	Whether there are reasonable grounds to believe that at least one crime within the jurisdiction of the Court has been committed.....	11
1.	Whether there are reasonable grounds to believe that the contextual elements of at least one crime within the jurisdiction of the Court exist.....	11
2.	Whether there are reasonable grounds to believe that the specific elements of at least one crime within the jurisdiction of the Court exist.....	15
B.	Whether there are reasonable grounds to believe that Germain Katanga is criminally responsible for the above-mentioned crimes	22
C.	Whether the arrest of Germain Katanga appears necessary under article 58(1)(b) of the Statute	26

PRE-TRIAL CHAMBER I of the International Criminal Court (“the Chamber” and “the Court”, respectively) issued on 2 July 2007 a warrant of arrest for Germain Katanga (“the Warrant of Arrest”) pursuant to article 58(1) of the Rome Statute (“the Statute”), and stated that the analysis of the evidence and information provided by the Prosecution in connection with its application for a warrant of arrest will be set out in a subsequent decision. In doing so, the Chamber

UNANIMOUSLY RENDERS THIS DECISION:

I. Introduction

A. Background

1. On 14 June 2007, the Prosecution filed the “Notification to Pre-Trial Chamber I and Request for Extension of Page Limit” (“the Notification”).¹
2. On 19 June 2007, Judge Sylvia Steiner, Single Judge, held an *ex parte* hearing with the Office of the Prosecution in order to obtain the additional information in relation to the Notification.
3. On 25 June 2007, the Prosecution filed in two parts its Application for a warrant of arrest for Germain Katanga (“the Prosecution Application”).²
4. On 25 June 2007, the Prosecution submitted supporting materials in relation to the Prosecution Application (“the Prosecution Supporting Materials”).³
5. On 26 June 2007, Judge Sylvia Steiner, Single Judge, issued the “Decision concerning Supporting Materials in relation with the Prosecution’s Application REDACTED under article 58 of the Statute” (“the Decision concerning Supporting Materials”),⁴ in which she invited the Prosecution, *inter alia*, to submit additional supporting materials.

¹ ICC-01/04-338-US-Exp.

² ICC-01/04-348-US-Exp and ICC-01/04-350-US-Exp.

³ ICC-01/04-349-US-Exp and Anx1-Anx10 and AnxA-AnxH.

⁴ ICC-01/04-352-US-Exp.

6. On 27 June 2007, the Prosecution filed its Response to the Decision concerning Supporting Materials (“the Prosecution Response”), providing additional witness statements and information.⁵
7. On 2 July 2007, the Chamber issued a Warrant of Arrest for Germain Katanga,⁶ in which the Chamber stated that the analysis of the evidence and information provided by the Prosecution in connection with the Prosecution Application will be set out in a subsequent decision.
8. On the same day, the Chamber issued the “*Ordonnance relative à l’exécution du mandat d’arrêt à l’encontre de Germain Katanga*”.⁷

II. Whether the case against Germain Katanga falls within the jurisdiction of the Court and is admissible

9. As this Chamber has previously stated,

[...] a case arising from the investigation of a situation will fall within the jurisdiction of the Court only if the specific crimes of the case do not exceed the territorial, temporal and possibly personal parameters defining the situation under investigation and fall within the jurisdiction of the Court.⁸

10. The situation under investigation, from which the case against Germain Katanga arises, has been defined as encompassing the territory of the Democratic Republic of the Congo (“the DRC”) since 1 July 2002.⁹ The

⁵ ICC-01/04-354-US-Exp and Anx1-Anx6 and Anx10-Anx14.

⁶ ICC-01/04-01/07-1-US.

⁷ ICC-01/04-01/07-2-US.

⁸ ICC-01/04-01/06-8-Corr, para. 21.

⁹ In this regard, the Chamber recalls that in pages 2 and 3 of the “Decision to Hold Consultation under Rule 114” (ICC-01/04-18-Conf), filed on 21 April 2004; and paragraphs 65, 68 and 84 of the “Decision on the Applications for Participation in the Proceedings of VPRS 1, VPRS 2, VPRS 3, VPRS 4, VPRS 5 and VPRS 6” (ICC-01/04-100-Conf-Exp) of 18 January 2006, the Chamber concluded:

Prosecution Application refers to a military operation which took place on or about 24 February 2003 in the village of Bogoro (located in the district of Ituri, on the territory of the DRC). According to the Prosecution, this operation took place: (i) in the context of an armed conflict not of international character in the district of Ituri, which had already started by July 2002 and continued throughout 2003;¹⁰ and (ii) was part of a widespread or systematic attack directed against the civilian Hema population of Ituri, which started after the fall of Bunia in August 2002 and continued throughout 2003.¹¹ The Chamber therefore finds that the case against Germain Katanga falls within the DRC situation currently under investigation.

11. As this Chamber has previously stated,

To fall within the Court's jurisdiction, a crime must meet the following three conditions: it must be one of the crimes mentioned in article 5 of the Statute, that is to say, the crime of genocide, crimes against humanity and war crimes; the crime must have been committed within the time period laid down in article 11 of the Statute; and the crime must meet one of the two alternative conditions described in article 12 of the Statute.¹²

12. With regard to the first condition, the Chamber finds that there are reasonable grounds to believe that the alleged crimes underlying the case against Germain Katanga were committed in the context of, and in association with, an armed conflict¹³ and as part of a widespread or systematic attack directed against a civilian population.¹⁴ In addition, the Chamber observes that murder,

-
- i. that the situation in the territory of the DRC since 1 July 2002 was referred to the Prosecutor on 3 March 2004 by the President of the DRC in accordance with article 13 (a) and 14 of the Statute'
 - ii. that on receiving that letter, the Prosecutor decided, on 16 June 2004, to initiate an investigation into the DRC situation;
 - iii. that the Prosecution states that it had sent letters of notification to States Parties and other States which within the terms of such provision could exercise jurisdiction over the crimes concerned; and
 - iv. that, according to the Prosecution, no information pursuant to article 18(2) of the Statute was received

¹⁰ Prosecution Application, paras. 60-68 and 99.

¹¹ Prosecution Application, paras. 95-101

¹² ICC-01/04-100-Conf-Exp, para. 85.

¹³ See *infra* Section III.A.1.

¹⁴ See *infra* Section III.A.1.

sexual slavery and other inhumane acts of a similar character constitute crimes against humanity under article 7(1)(a), (g) and (k) of the Statute, and that wilful killings, inhumane treatment, cruel treatment, using children to participate actively in hostilities, sexual slavery, directing attacks against a civilian population or individual civilians not taking direct part in hostilities and pillaging constitute war crimes under article 8(2)(a)(i), (ii) and 8(2)(b)(i), (xvi), (xxii) and (xxvi) of the Statute if the conflict is of an international character or article 8(2)(c)(i) and 8(2)(e)(i), (v), (vi) and (vii) of the Statute if the conflict is of a non-international character. Accordingly, in the Chamber's view, the first condition has been met.

13. Considering that "[t]he Statute entered into force for the DRC on 1 July 2002, in conformity with article 126(1) of the Statute, the DRC having ratified the Statute on 11 April 2002,"¹⁵ the second condition is met because the crimes underlying the case against Germain Katanga were committed after 1 July 2002.

14. Regarding the third condition, this Chamber has previously stated that:

[...] under article 12(2) of the Statute one of the following two alternative criteria must be met: (a) the relevant crime was committed in the territory of a State Party or a State which has made a declaration under article 12(3) of the Statute; or (b) the relevant crime was committed by a national of a State Party or a State which has made a declaration under article 12(3) of the Statute.¹⁶

15. The Chamber notes that the crimes underlying the case against Germain Katanga were allegedly committed in the district of Ituri on the territory of the DRC, and therefore finds that the third condition has also been met.

¹⁵ ICC-01/04-100-Conf-Exp, para. 88.

¹⁶ *Ibid.*, paras 91 and 93.

16. The Chamber therefore finds, on the basis of the evidence and information provided in the Prosecution Application, the Prosecution Supporting Materials and the Prosecution Response, that the case against Germain Katanga falls within the jurisdiction of the Court.
17. Article 19(1) of the Statute grants the Chamber discretion to make an initial determination of the admissibility of the case before the issuance of a warrant of arrest. Such discretion should be exercised only if warranted by the circumstances of the case, bearing in mind the interest of the person concerned.
18. In the present case, according to the Prosecution Application, Germain Katanga was arrested on or about 10 March 2005¹⁷ and has been detained since 19 March 2005 pursuant to a warrant of arrest issued by the Congolese authorities which includes charges of crimes against humanity.¹⁸
19. The Chamber is of the view that the circumstances of the present case warrant an initial determination of the admissibility of the case prior to the issuance of a warrant of arrest.
20. When, as in the present case, the existence of national proceedings is the sole reason for a possible finding of inadmissibility, it is a *conditio sine qua non* for such a finding that national proceedings encompass both the person and the conduct which is the subject of the case before the Court.¹⁹ In this regard, the Chamber finds that, on the basis of the evidence and information provided in the Prosecution Application, the Prosecution Supporting Materials and the

¹⁷ Prosecution Application, paras. 8 and 25.

¹⁸ Prosecution Application, paras. 8 and 25.

¹⁹ ICC-01/04-01/06-8-Corr. para. 31.

Prosecution Response, the proceedings against Germain Katanga in the DRC do not encompass the same conduct which is the subject of the Prosecution Application.²⁰

21. In conclusion, on the basis of the evidence and information contained in the Prosecution Application, the Prosecution Supporting Materials and the Prosecution Response, the Chamber finds that the case against Germain Katanga falls within the jurisdiction of the Court and is admissible. This is without prejudice to any subsequent determination on jurisdiction or admissibility concerning this case pursuant to article 19(1), (2) and (3) of the Statute.

III. Whether the requirements under article 58(1) of the Statute for the issuance of a warrant of arrest for Germain Katanga are met

22. The Prosecution requests that a warrant of arrest be issued for Germain Katanga. The Chamber notes that article 58(1) of the Statute provides that:

At any time after the initiation of an investigation, the Pre-Trial Chamber shall, on the application of the Prosecutor, issue a warrant of arrest of a person if, having examined the application and the evidence or other information submitted by the Prosecutor, it is satisfied that:

- (a) There are reasonable grounds to believe that the person has committed a crime within the jurisdiction of the Court; and
- (b) The arrest of the person appears necessary:
 - (i) To ensure the person's appearance at trial;
 - (ii) To ensure that the person does not obstruct or endanger the investigation or the court proceedings; or
 - (iii) Where applicable, to prevent the person from continuing with the commission of that crime or a related crime which is within the jurisdiction of the Court and which arises out of the same circumstances.

²⁰ ICC-01/04-348-US-Exp, paras. 7-8.

23. As this Chamber has repeatedly stated,

“[...] the term “committed” in article 58(1) of the Statute includes:

- (i) the commission *stricto sensu* of a crime by a person “as an individual, jointly with another or through another person, regardless of whether that other person is criminally responsible;
- (ii) any other forms of accessory, as opposed to principal, liability provided for in article 25(3)(b) to (d) of the Statute
- (iii) an attempt to commit any of the crimes provided for in articles 6 to 8 of the Statute;
- (iv) direct and public incitement to commit genocide (the only preparatory act punishable under the Statute); and
- (v) the responsibility of commanders and other superiors under article 28 of the Statute.”²¹

24. Therefore, in order for a warrant of arrest to be issued for Germain Katanga, the Chamber must be satisfied that the following three questions are affirmatively answered:

- (A) Whether there are reasonable grounds to believe that at least one crime within the jurisdiction of the Court has been committed
- (B) Whether there are reasonable grounds to believe that Germain Katanga has incurred criminal liability for such crimes under any of the modes of liability provided for in the Statute
- (C) Whether the arrest of Germain Katanga appears to be necessary under article 58(1)(b) of the Statute

25. Furthermore, the Chamber wishes to emphasize that, in reaching its conclusions on whether the “reasonable grounds to believe” standard and the appearance standard required by article 58(1) of the Statute have been met, it has relied not only on the evidence and information specifically discussed in the following sections. On the contrary, the Chamber has reached its

²¹ *Decision on the Issuance of a Warrant of Arrest* in the Lubanga case, para. 78. See also *Decision on the Confirmation of Charges* in the Lubanga Case, para 320.

conclusions on the basis of the overall evidence and information contained in the Prosecution Application, the Prosecution Supporting Materials and the Prosecution Response.

A. Whether there are reasonable grounds to believe that at least one crime within the jurisdiction of the Court has been committed

26. According to the Statute and the Elements of Crimes, the definition of every crime within the jurisdiction of Court includes both contextual and specific elements.²² Hence, the Chamber will first determine whether there are reasonable grounds to believe that the contextual elements of at least one crime within the jurisdiction of the Court are present. Only if this question is answered in the affirmative, shall the Chamber turn its attention to the question of whether the specific elements of any such crime have occurred.

1. Whether there are reasonable grounds to believe that the contextual elements of at least one crime within the jurisdiction of the Court exist

27. According to the Prosecution Application, Germain Katanga is responsible for certain crimes against humanity and war crimes committed by members of *la Force de Résistance Patriotique en Ituri* ("FRPI") and the *Front Nationaliste et Intégrationniste* ("FNI") during and in the aftermath of the joint attack by the FRPI and the FNI on the village of Bogoro on or about 24 February 2003.²³ The Prosecution submits that these crimes were committed:

²² Decision on the Issuance of an Arrest Warrant in the Lubanga case, para. 80. See also the Decision on the Issuance of Arrest Warrants in the case *The Prosecutor vs. Ahmad Muhammad Harun ("Ahmad Harun") and Ali Muhammad Ali Abd-Al-Rahman (Ali Kushayb)*, ICC-02/05-01/07-1-Corr (hereafter "Decision on the Issuance of Arrest Warrants in the Harun and Kushayb case"), para. 29.

²³ Prosecution Application, pp. 5 to 7.

(i) in the context of an armed conflict not of an international character which had already started by July 2002 in the district of Ituri and continued throughout 2003, and in which several regional groups were involved;²⁴

(ii) as part of a widespread or systematic attack directed against the civilian Hema population of Ituri, which started after the fall of Bunia in August 2002 and continued throughout 2003.²⁵

28. The Chamber finds that there are reasonable grounds to believe that from July 2002 to the end of 2003, a protracted armed conflict, within the meaning of article 8(2)(f) of the Statute, occurred on the territory of Ituri involving a number of regional groups, including the FRPI, the FNI, *l'Union de Patriotes Congolais* ("UPC")/*les Forces Patriotiques pour la Libération du Congo* ("FPLC") and *le Parti pour l'Unité et la Sauvegarde de l'Intégrité du Congo* ("PUSIC").

29. In the Chamber's view, there are reasonable grounds to believe that, at the very least, the FRPI,²⁶ the FNI,²⁷ the UPC/FPLC²⁸ and the PUSIC²⁹ had a hierarchical structure which allowed them to act under responsible command with operational and disciplinary powers (sufficient level of internal organisation). The Chamber also finds that there are reasonable grounds to believe that those groups resorted to armed violence of a certain intensity

²⁴ Prosecution Application, paras. 60-68 and 99.

²⁵ Prosecution Application, paras. 95-101.

²⁶ Prosecution Application, paras. 77-80. See also Prosecution Supporting Materials, AnxF, para.144 and MONUC, *Special Report on the Events in Ituri, January 2002-December 2003*, Anx I, p.49.

²⁷ Prosecution Application, paras. 86, 89 and 91. See also Prosecution Supporting Materials, AnxF, paras. 13-14, 51, 53 and 144; Anx H, para.57; Prosecution Response, Anx11, paras. 20, 24 and 37; and MONUC, *Special Report on the Events in Ituri, January 2002-December 2003*, Anx I, p.48.

²⁸ Prosecution Application, *I. Summary of the Case*, p.1; Prosecution Response, Anx14, paras. 172-184; MONUC, *Special Report on the Events in Ituri, January 2002-December 2003*, Annex I, pp. 47 and 52.

²⁹ Prosecution Response, Anx14, paras.187-200. See also MONUC, *Special Report on the Events in Ituri, January 2002-December 2003*, pp.47-48.

during a prolonged period.³⁰ Furthermore, the Chamber finds that there are reasonable grounds to believe that those armed groups controlled part of the territory of Ituri, which enabled them to plan and carry out concerted military operations.³¹ Moreover, the Chamber finds that there are reasonable grounds to believe that Germain Katanga was aware of the factual circumstances that established the existence of an armed conflict.³²

30. The Chamber finds that there are reasonable grounds to believe that the alleged crimes, which occurred during and in the aftermath of the joint attack by the FRPI and the FNI on the village of Bogoro on or about 24 February 2003, were committed in the context of and in association with the ongoing conflict in Ituri.³³ In the view of the Chamber, the evidence and information submitted by the Prosecution also provides reasonable grounds to believe that the alleged crimes were closely related to the ongoing hostilities.³⁴

31. The Chamber considers, on the basis of the evidence and information brought by the Prosecution, that there are reasonable grounds to believe that the Uganda People's Defence Force ("UPDF") may have directly or indirectly intervened in the conflict in Ituri in the context of which the crimes allegedly committed during and in the aftermath of the joint attack by the FRPI and the FNI on Bogoro took place. Consequently, the Chamber finds that there are reasonable grounds to believe that the conflict in Ituri may have had either a non international character or an international character.

³⁰ Prosecution Application, paras. 61 and 99. See also Prosecution Supporting Materials, Anx7; Prosecution Response, Anx14, paras. 368-371; MONUC, *Special Report on the Events in Ituri, January 2002-December 2003*, Annex II, p. 51-61.

³¹ Prosecution Application, paras. 49, 77, 83, 86, 87; See also MONUC, *Special Report on the Events in Ituri, January 2002-December 2003*, paras. 84 and 89.

³² Prosecution Application, paras. 66-68.

³³ MONUC, *Special Report on the Events in Ituri, January 2002-December 2003*, paras 64-67.

³⁴ Prosecution Application, para. 60-68.

32. As the Chamber has previously stated,

“Pursuant to article 7(1) of the Statute, in order to constitute a crime against humanity, the acts must have been committed as part of a widespread or systematic attack against any civilian population. Pursuant to article 7(2)(a) of the Statute, an attack directed against a civilian population is defined as a “ course of conduct involving a multiple commission of crimes referred to in paragraph 1 against any civilian population, pursuant to or in furtherance of a State or organisational policy to commit such an attack.”³⁵

33. The Chamber recalls that the expression “widespread or systematic” in article 7(1) of the Statute excludes random or isolated acts of violence.³⁶ Furthermore, the adjective “widespread” connotes the large-scale nature of the attack and the number of targeted persons, whereas the adjective “systematic” refers to the organised nature of the acts of violence and the improbability of their random occurrence.³⁷

34. The Chamber finds that there are reasonable grounds to believe that:

(i) prior to the creation of the FRPI and the FNI at the end of 2002, Ngiti and Lendu militia, along with APC forces, killed at least 850 civilians, mostly from the Hema and Bira ethnic groups, in Nyankunde;³⁸

(ii) after the alliance between the FRPI and the FNI at the beginning of 2003 and until the end of March/beginning of April 2003 at the latest, around 700 civilians, predominantly from the Hema ethnic group, were killed in Mandro,³⁹ Kilo⁴⁰ and Drodro⁴¹ by the joint action of the FRPI and the FNI;

³⁵ ICC-02/05-01/07-1-Corr, para. 61.

³⁶ Ibid, para. 62.

³⁷ Ibid, para. 62.

³⁸ Prosecution Application, para. 73 and Prosecution Supporting Materials Anx7.

³⁹ Prosecution Supporting Materials, Anx7; see also MONUC, *Special Report on the Events in Ituri, January 2002-December 2003*, paras. 71 and 73.

⁴⁰ Prosecution Supporting Materials, Anx7; see also MONUC, *Special Report on the Events in Ituri, January 2002-December 2003*, paras. 113.

⁴¹ Prosecution Supporting Materials, Anx7; see also MONUC, *Special Report on the Events in Ituri, January 2002-December 2003*, paras. 75 and 76.

(iii) in the month following the fall of Bunia on 6 May 2003, which appears to have brought about the end of the alliance between the FRPI and the FNI, around 500 civilians, predominantly from the Hema ethnic group, were killed by the FNI in Bunia/Nyakasanza,⁴² Tchomia,⁴³ Katoto.⁴⁴

35. As a result, the Chamber finds that there are reasonable grounds to believe that, at the very least, between January and March 2003, the FRPI and the FNI jointly conducted a widespread or systematic attack directed against the civilian population, predominantly of the Hema ethnic group, in certain areas of the district of Ituri. Furthermore, the Chamber finds that there are reasonable grounds to believe that the crimes which allegedly took place during and in the aftermath of the joint military operation conducted by the FRPI and the FNI against the village of Bogoro on or about 24 February 2003 were allegedly committed as part of such a widespread or systematic attack,⁴⁵ and that Germain Katanga was aware of it.⁴⁶

2. Whether there are reasonable grounds to believe that the specific elements of at least one crime within the jurisdiction of the Court exist

36. The Prosecution alleges that in the early hours of 24 February 2003, members of the FRPI and the FNI, acting in concert, carried out a joint attack against the civilian population of Bogoro village in the Bahema Sud *collectivité* “as a means of driving out the largely Hema population of Bogoro”, and against

⁴² Prosecution Supporting Materials, Anx7; see also MONUC, *Special Report on the Events in Ituri, January 2002-December 2003*, paras. 77-79.

⁴³ Prosecution Supporting Materials, Anx7; see also MONUC, *Special Report on the Events in Ituri, January 2002-December 2003*, para. 85.

⁴⁴ Prosecution Supporting Materials, Anx7; see also MONUC, *Special Report on the Events in Ituri, January 2002-December 2003*, para. 88.

⁴⁵ Prosecution Application, para.106; Prosecution Response, Anx1, para.13 and Anx3, para.14.

⁴⁶ Prosecution Application, paras.105, 214 and 215; Prosecution Response, Anx13, para.96.

individual civilians not taking direct part in hostilities.⁴⁷ As a result, according to the Prosecution, the crime of “intentionally directing attacks against the civilian population as such or against individual civilians not taking part in hostilities” was committed.

37. The Chamber considers that the crime provided for under article 8(2)(b)(i) and (2)(e)(i) of the Statute does not require any harmful impact on the civilian population or on the individual civilians targeted by the attack, and is committed by the mere launching of the attack against a civilian population or individual civilians not taking direct part in hostilities, who have not fallen yet into the hands of the attacking party.

38. The Chamber finds that there are reasonable grounds to believe that the village of Bogoro, given its location at the junction of three major roads which lead to Bunia to the north, Kasenyi to the east and Aveba and Gety to the south, had a very important strategic value for the FRPI and the FNI. This is particularly so, in light of the fact that the UPC/FPLC presence in Bogoro prevented the FRPI and the FNI from effectively coordinating their forces based in the Irumu territory with those based in the Zumbe area and farther north.⁴⁸ The Chamber therefore finds that there are reasonable grounds to believe that, according to the circumstances prevailing at the time, taking over such a village provided the FRPI and the FNI with a definitive and concrete military advantage.

39. The Chamber also finds that there are reasonable grounds to believe that:

- (i) the village was defended by a UPC/FPLC camp including some 150 uniformed soldiers located in the centre of the city, and by two or three

⁴⁷ Prosecution Application, page 7 and para. 109.

⁴⁸ Prosecution Application, para. 106.

additional small UPC positions in the north and south of the village;⁴⁹
and

(ii) the rest of the village was inhabited by civilians, including women, children and elderly, who were not taking a direct part in hostilities, as demonstrated by the fact that as soon as the attack started they fled unarmed to the woods or to the positions defended by UPC/FPLC soldiers.⁵⁰

40. The Chamber finds that there are reasonable grounds to believe that the attack jointly launched by the FRPI and the FNI on the village of Bogoro on or about 24 February 2003 was neither specifically aimed at the civilian population of Bogoro nor at individual civilians not taking direct part in hostilities. The Chamber finds that there are reasonable grounds to believe that on the contrary Germain Katanga, and other senior FRPI and FNI commanders planned to launch an indiscriminate attack against the village of Bogoro which was to be targeted as a single military objective, instead of directing the attack to the clearly separated and distinct military objectives located in the village.⁵¹

41. The Chamber notes that:

(i) paragraphs (b)(i) and (e)(i) of article 8(2) of the Statute only criminalise conduct consisting of “intentionally directing attacks against the civilian population as such or against individual civilians not taking direct part in hostilities;”

⁴⁹ Prosecution Application, para. 135; Prosecution Response, Anx2, paras.23-25.

⁵⁰ Prosecution Application, paras. 115, 127, 134, 135 and 139.

⁵¹ According to article 51(5)(a) of Additional Protocol I to the Geneva Conventions, “The following types of attacks are to be considered as indiscriminate: (a) An attack by bombardment or by any methods or means which treats as a single military objective a number of clearly separated and distinct military objectives located in a city, town, village or other area containing a similar concentration of civilians or civilian objects”

(ii) paragraph (b)(ii) of article 8(2) of the Statute only criminalises conduct consisting of “intentionally directing attacks against civilian objects, that is, objects which are not military objectives;” and

(iii) paragraph (b)(iv) of article 8(2) of the Statute only criminalises violations of the proportionality rule when an attack is specifically directed against a military objective.

42. In this regard, the Chamber is of the view that, given the fact that this is not the only crime attributed by the Prosecution to Germain Katanga, the question of whether criminal liability can arise under article 8(2)(b)(i) or 8(2)(e)(i) of the Statute for the launching, or attempted launching, of an indiscriminate attack will be better dealt with at the confirmation hearing stage rather than at the stage of issuance of a warrant of arrest.

43. The Prosecution alleges that during and in the aftermath of the joint attack by the FRPI and the FNI on the village of Bogoro on or about 24 February 2003, members of the FRPI and the FNI:

(i) murdered approximately 200 civilians;⁵²

(ii) inflicted serious injuries upon civilians;⁵³

(iii) detained civilians, threatened them with weapons and imprisoned them in a room filled with corpses;⁵⁴

(iv) pillaged the village of Bogoro;⁵⁵

(v) sexually enslaved women and girls;⁵⁶ and

⁵² Prosecution Application, page 5, para. 155.

⁵³ Prosecution Application, page 5, para. 112.

⁵⁴ Prosecution Application, page 6, para. 122.

⁵⁵ Prosecution Application, page 7, para. 108.

⁵⁶ Prosecution Application, page 6, para. 108.

(vi) used children under the age of fifteen to participate actively in hostilities.⁵⁷

44. The Chamber finds that there are reasonable grounds to believe that during, and particularly in the aftermath of, the joint indiscriminate attack by the FRPI and the FNI upon the village of Bogoro on or about 24 February 2003, members of the FRPI and the FNI:

(i) chased down civilians who were fleeing, notably in the direction of Mount Waka and shot at them;⁵⁸

(ii) shot certain civilians in their houses, and killed others by setting their houses on fire;⁵⁹ and

(iii) killed civilians who had found refuge in the Hotel Lagura,⁶⁰ as well as within the UPC camp, and in particular in the classrooms of the former Institute of Bogoro.⁶¹

The Chamber finds that there are reasonable grounds to believe that members of the FRPI and the FNI killed around 200 civilians, and that most of them were killed once they had fallen into the hands of the FRPI and the FNI.⁶²

45. The Chamber finds that there are reasonable grounds to believe that during and in the aftermath of the joint indiscriminate attack by the FRPI and the FNI upon the village of Bogoro on or about 24 February 2003, members of the FRPI and the FNI inflicted serious injuries upon civilians, notably as a result of gun shots or machete blows.⁶³

⁵⁷ Prosecution Application, page 6, para. 113.

⁵⁸ Prosecution Application, paras. 114, 129 and 136. See also Prosecution Response, Anx3, paras. 46-47 and Anx2, para. 46.

⁵⁹ Prosecution Application, para. 107. See also Prosecution Response, Anx5, para. 48 and Anx11, para. 51.

⁶⁰ Prosecution Application, paras. 118 and 154. See also Prosecution Response, Anx2, para. 59.

⁶¹ Prosecution Application, paras. 107, 122, 197 and 212. See also Prosecution Response, Anx2, paras. 73-74, Anx4, paras. 28, 29 and 36.

⁶² Prosecution Application, paras. 147-150. See also Prosecution Response, Anx6, page 27-32.

⁶³ Prosecution Application, paras. 112, 133 and 147. See also Prosecution Response, Anx4, para. 30.

46. The Chamber finds that there are reasonable grounds to believe that in the aftermath of the joint indiscriminate attack by the FRPI and the FNI upon the village of Bogoro on or about 24 February 2003, members of the FRPI and the FNI detained civilians, threatened them with weapons and imprisoned them in a room filled with corpses in the Bogoro Institute.⁶⁴
47. The Chamber finds that there are reasonable grounds to believe that in the aftermath of the joint indiscriminate attack by the FRPI and the FNI upon the village of Bogoro on or about 24 February 2003, members of the FRPI and the FNI pillaged the village of Bogoro.⁶⁵
48. The Chamber finds that there are reasonable grounds to believe that in the aftermath of the joint indiscriminate attack by the FRPI and the FNI upon the village of Bogoro on or about 24 February 2003, members of the FRPI and the FNI abducted women and girls to be used as their “wives” and serve as sexual slaves for them and other commanders.⁶⁶
49. The Chamber finds that there are reasonable grounds to believe that during the joint indiscriminate attack by the FRPI and the FNI upon the village of Bogoro on or about 24 February 2003, children under the age of fifteen were used to participate actively in hostilities by members of the FRPI and the FNI.⁶⁷ In the Chamber’s view, there are also reasonable grounds to believe that those members of the FRPI and the FNI who used children under the age of

⁶⁴ Prosecution Application, paras. 121 and 122. See also Prosecution Response, Anx2, paras. 65-74.

⁶⁵ Prosecution Application, paras. 108, 120 and 132. See also Prosecution Response, Anx2, paras. 61-64 and Anx4, para. 34.

⁶⁶ Prosecution Application, paras. 108, 114 to 116. See also Prosecution Response, Anx1, paras. 19, 21, 28 and 29 and Anx5, para. 27.

⁶⁷ Prosecution Application, paras. 112, 163, 173, 178, 182 and 206. See also Prosecution Response, Anx3, paras. 63-64; Annex 7, para. 79; Anx8, para. 32 and Anx11, para. 26.

fifteen to participate actively in hostilities were aware that the children were under the age of fifteen.⁶⁸

50. As the Chamber has previously stated in relation to the crime of using children under the age of fifteen years to participate actively in hostilities:

[...] each individual instance of [...] use to participate actively in hostilities of children under the age of fifteen gives rise to a crime within the jurisdiction of the Court. However, the Chamber considers that it is advisable to treat [...] all instances of use to participate actively in hostilities of children under the age of fifteen by members of the UPC/FPLC as a continuous crime to use to participate actively in hostilities of children under the age of fifteen."⁶⁹

51. In the view of the Chamber, this principle is applicable to all crimes committed after the launching of the joint indiscriminate attack by the FRPI and the FNI upon the village of Bogoro on or about 24 February 2003.

52. In conclusion, and without prejudice to any subsequent interpretation by the Chamber at the confirmation hearing stage of the definition of the crime provided for under article 8(2)(b)(i) or 8(2)(e)(i) of the Statute, the Chamber finds that there are reasonable grounds to believe that on or about 24 February 2003, members of the FRPI and the FNI committed a war crime under article 8(2)(b)(i) or 8(2)(e)(i) of the Statute by launching a joint indiscriminate attack against the village of Bogoro.

53. Moreover, the Chamber finds that there are reasonable grounds to believe that during and in the aftermath of the joint indiscriminate attack by the FRPI and the FNI on the village of Bogoro on or about 24 February 2003, the following crimes were committed by FRPI and FNI members:

⁶⁸ Prosecution Supporting Materials, AnxD, paras. 36 and 43; AnxE, paras. 10 and 11, AnxF, para. 66.

⁶⁹ Decision on the Issuance of an Arrest Warrant in the Lubanga case, para. 91.

- (i) a continuous crime against humanity of murder under article 7(1)(a) of the Statute;
- (ii) a continuous crime against humanity of other inhumane acts under article 7(1)(k) of the Statute;
- (iii) a continuous crime against humanity of sexual slavery under article 7(1)(g) of the Statute;
- (iv) a continuous war crime of wilful killings under article 8(2)(a)(i) or 8(2)(c)(i) of the Statute;
- (v) a continuous war crime of inhumane treatment under article 8(2)(a)(ii) or of cruel treatment under article 8(2)(c)(i) of the Statute;
- (vi) a continuous war crime of using children under the age of fifteen years to participate actively in hostilities under article 8(2)(b)(xxvi) or 8(2)(e)(vii) of the Statute;
- (vii) a continuous war crime of sexual slavery under article 8(2)(b)(xxii) or 8(2)(e)(vi) of the Statute; and
- (viii) a continuous war crime of pillaging a town or place, even when taken by assault, under article 8(2)(b)(xvi) or 8(2)(e)(v) of the Statute.

B. Whether there are reasonable grounds to believe that Germain Katanga is criminally responsible for the above-mentioned crimes

54. The Prosecution alleges that Germain Katanga is criminally responsible under article 25(3)(b) of the Statute for ordering the commission of crimes committed by the forces under his command during and in the aftermath of the joint FRPI and FNI attack on Bogoro on or about 24 February 2003.⁷⁰ In this regard, the Chamber notes that:

⁷⁰ Prosecution Application, *I. Summary of the case*, p. 3-7.

(i) direct commission, indirect commission and co-perpetration based on joint control over the crime, within the meaning of article 25(3)(a) of the Statute, each gives rise to principal liability, whereas those modes of participation in the commission of the crime punishable under article 25(3)(b) to (d) of the Statute give rise to accessory liability;⁷¹

(ii) according to the Prosecution, Germain Katanga acted in concert with other senior commanders of the FNI and the FRPI when planning and ordering the commission of the crimes.

55. The Chamber finds that there are reasonable grounds to believe that at the beginning of 2003, after the creation of the FRPI and before the attack on Bogoro on or about 24 February 2003, Germain Katanga became the highest ranking commander of the FRPI.⁷²

56. The Chamber finds that there are reasonable grounds to believe that in the weeks prior to 24 February 2003, a common plan to carry out an attack on the village of Bogoro was agreed upon by Germain Katanga and other FRPI and FNI commanders.⁷³ The Chamber is also of the view that there are reasonable grounds to believe that the attack on Bogoro, as planned by Germain Katanga and other FRPI and FNI commanders, neither specifically targeted the civilian population of Bogoro nor individual civilians not taking direct part in hostilities. The Chamber finds that there are reasonable grounds to believe

⁷¹ ICC-01/04-01/06-8-US-Corr, para.78. ICC-01/04-01/06-796-Conf-tEN, para. 320.

⁷² Several witnesses refer to Germain Katanga as being the “main leader” of the FRPI, “the head of the Lendu South” or “the chief of all Ngiti combatants”, see Prosecution Application paras. 78 and 79 and Prosecution Supporting Materials, AnxD, paras 45-56. Besides, on 18 March 2003, Germain Katanga signed “on behalf of the FRPI” the “Agreement to cease hostilities in Ituri” promoted by MONUC, see Prosecution Application, para. 67. According to the MONUC, *Special Report on the Events in Ituri, January 2002-December 2003*, when the MONUC investigators traveled to Bogoro on 26 March 2003, the commander in charge of the village at that time, who refused to grant the permission for an inspection of Bogoro, stated to be under the ordering of Germain Katanga; see Prosecution Application, para 216 and MONUC, *Special Report on the Events in Ituri, January 2002-December 2003*, para. 66.

⁷³ Prosecution Application, para. 157 and Prosecution Supporting Materials, AnxF, paras. 19-35.

that on the contrary Germain Katanga and other senior FRPI and FNI commanders planned to launch an indiscriminate attack against the village of Bogoro which was to be targeted as a single military objective, instead of directing the attack to the clearly separated and distinct military objectives located in the village.⁷⁴

57. The Chamber finds that there are reasonable grounds to believe that the crimes against humanity and the war crimes allegedly committed during and in the aftermath of the joint indiscriminate attack by the FRPI and the FNI upon the village of Bogoro on or about 24 February 2003, were either encompassed by the common plan⁷⁵ or, at the very least, a likely consequence of the implementation of this common plan, which was mutually accepted by Germain Katanga and other FRPI and FNI commanders.⁷⁶

58. The Chamber finds that there are reasonable grounds to believe that Germain Katanga and other FPRI and FNI senior commanders directed their respective subordinates in a coordinated manner in order to jointly implement the common plan. Furthermore, in the view of the Chamber, there are reasonable grounds to believe that the level of coordination in the implementation of the common plan was such that in a matter of a few hours:

- (i) the attack *stricto sensu* was over as members of FRPI and FNI overpowered the UPC soldiers and took control of Bogoro;⁷⁷ and
- (ii) members of the FRPI and the FNI were already engaging in acts of murder and sexual slavery of civilians and in the pillaging and destruction of the village that had already fallen under their control.⁷⁸

⁷⁴ According to article 51(5)(a) of Additional Protocol I to the Geneva Conventions, “The following types of attacks are to be considered as indiscriminate: (a) An attack by bombardment or by any methods or means which treats as a single military objective a number of clearly separated and distinct military objectives located in a city, town, village or other area containing a similar concentration of civilians or civilian objects”

⁷⁵ Prosecution Application, para. 159 and Prosecution Supporting Materials, AnxF, paras. 40, 44, 80-87.

⁷⁶ Prosecution Application, para. 160 and Prosecution Supporting Materials, AnxF, paras. 75-77.

⁷⁷ Prosecution Supporting Materials, AnxH, para. 110.

59. The Chamber finds that there are reasonable grounds to believe that Germain Katanga played an essential role in the implementation of the common plan which led to the alleged commission of crimes during and in the aftermath of the joint indiscriminate attack by the FRPI and the FNI on the village of Bogoro on or about 24 February 2003. In this regard, the Chamber finds that there are reasonable grounds to believe that the role played by Germain Katanga in the planning of the attack was unique,⁷⁹ that he provided weapons for the implementation of the common plan to the other FPRI and FNI senior commanders,⁸⁰ and that he ordered his subordinates to execute the common plan.⁸¹ Furthermore, the Chamber finds that there are also reasonable grounds to believe that Germain Katanga was aware of his essential role and that such a role gave him joint control over the implementation of the common plan.⁸²

60. Consequently, the Chamber finds that there are reasonable grounds to believe that Germain Katanga is criminally responsible under article 25(3)(a) of the Statute, as a principal to the crimes committed by members of the FRPI and the FNI during and in the aftermath of the joint indiscriminate attack by the FRPI and the FNI on the village of Bogoro on or about 24 February 2003. In the alternative, the Chamber finds that there are reasonable grounds to believe that Germain Katanga is criminally responsible under article 25(3)(b) of the Statute, as an accessory to the crimes committed by his subordinates during and in the aftermath of the attack.

⁷⁸ Prosecution Application, paras. 110-146 and Prosecution Supporting Materials, AnxH, paras. 104, 106, 110; Prosecution Response, Anx1, paras. 13-29; Anx2, paras. 61-64, 83-87; Anx3, para. 52.

⁷⁹ Prosecution Application, para.169; Prosecution Supporting Materials, AnxF, paras. 19-31; Prosecution Response, Anx3, paras. 44-50.

⁸⁰ Prosecution Application, para 167. and Prosecution Supporting Materials, AnxH, para. 72.

⁸¹ Prosecution Application, para. 214; Prosecution Supporting Materials, AnxF, para. 44 and AnxE, paras. 38, 42, 56.

⁸² Prosecution Supporting Materials, AnxE, paras. 36-56.

C. Whether the arrest of Germain Katanga appears necessary under article 58(1)(b) of the Statute

61. Under article 58(1)(b) of the Statute, the Chamber may issue a warrant of arrest only if it is satisfied that the arrest of the person appears necessary:

- (i) to ensure the person's appearance at trial;
- (ii) to ensure that the person does not obstruct or endanger the investigation or the court proceedings; or
- (iii) where applicable, to prevent the person from continuing with the commission of that crime or a related crime which is within the jurisdiction of the Court and which arises out of the same circumstances.

62. According to the Prosecution Application, Germain Katanga is currently in custody in the *Centre Pénitentiaire et de Rééducation de Kinshasa* ("CPRK").⁸³ As the Chamber has previously indicated, detention "prevents [an individual] from willingly and voluntarily appearing before the Court."⁸⁴ Therefore, the arrest of Germain Katanga appears necessary at this stage to ensure his appearance at trial pursuant to article 58(1)(b)(i) of the Statute.

63. Although the Chamber must be satisfied of only one of the conditions set forth in article 58(1)(b) of the Statute, the Chamber further notes that according to the Prosecution Application, Germain Katanga also has the means to obstruct or endanger the investigation within the meaning of article 58(1)(b)(ii) of the Statute. In this regard, the Prosecution indicates, and the Registry has confirmed,⁸⁵ that the conditions in the CPRK do not prevent detainees from

⁸³ Prosecution Application, paras 7-9.

⁸⁴ Decision on the Issuance of Arrest Warrants in the Harun and Kushayb case, para. 133.

⁸⁵ ICC-01-04-T-11-CONF-EXP-EN[19June2007Edited], page 17, lines 7 and 8.

speaking with outsiders, including by means of unmonitored phone calls.⁸⁶ This, according to the Prosecution, provides Germain Katanga with the opportunity to, *inter alia*, influence potential witnesses or to arrange false testimonies with potential witnesses who are former members of the FRPI.⁸⁷ Furthermore, according to the Prosecution, investigations by MONUC on the crimes allegedly committed in Bogoro have already been obstructed by members of the FRPI who were under the command of Germain Katanga.⁸⁸

64. Accordingly, in the view of the Chamber, on the basis of the evidence and information contained in the Prosecution Application, the Prosecution Supporting Materials and the Prosecution Response, and without prejudice to any subsequent determination under article 60 of the Statute and rule 119 of the Rules of Procedure and Evidence, the arrest of Germain Katanga appears necessary pursuant to article 58(1)(b)(i) and (ii) of the Statute, both to ensure his appearance at trial and to ensure that he does not obstruct or endanger the investigation or the court proceedings.

FOR THESE REASONS,

DECIDES that, on the basis of the evidence and information contained in the Prosecution Application, the Prosecution Supporting Materials and the Prosecution Response:

⁸⁶ Prosecution Application, para. 12.

⁸⁷ Prosecution Application, para. 12.

⁸⁸ Prosecution Application, para. 12.

(a) the case against Germain Katanga falls within the jurisdiction of the Court and is admissible;

(b) the conditions required by article 58(1) of the Statute for the issuance of a warrant of arrest against Germain Katanga are met in relation to his alleged criminal responsibility under article 25(3)(a) and (b) of the Statute for:

(i) murder as a crime against humanity under article 7(1)(a) of the Statute;

(ii) other inhumane acts as a crime against humanity under article 7(1)(k) of the Statute;

(iii) sexual slavery as a crime against humanity under article 7(1)(g) of the Statute;

(iv) wilful killings as a war crime under article 8(2)(a)(i) or 8(2)(c)(i) of the Statute;

(v) inhumane treatment as a war crime under article 8(2)(a)(ii) or cruel treatment as a war crime under article 8(2)(c)(i) of the Statute;

(vi) the war crime of using children under the age of fifteen years to participate actively in hostilities under article 8(2)(b)(xxvi) or 8(2)(e)(vii) of the Statute;

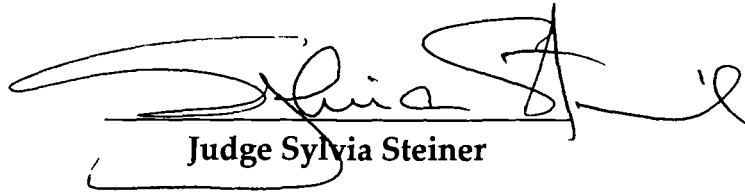
(vii) sexual slavery as a war crime under article 8(2)(b)(xxii) or 8(2)(e)(vi) of the Statute;

(viii) the war crime of directing attacks against a civilian population as such or against individual civilians not taking direct part in hostilities under article 8(2)(b)(i) or 8(2)(e)(i) of the Statute;

(ix) pillaging a town or place, even when taken by assault, as a war crime under article 8(2)(b)(xvi) or 8(2)(e)(v) of the Statute.

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

Judges Akua Kuenyehia and Anita Ušacka are unavailable to sign the decision because they are absent from the seat of the Court on the day of signature.



Judge Sylvia Steiner

Dated this Monday 5 November 2007

At The Hague, The Netherlands