

IMUN<sup>22</sup>



ICJ

*Armed Activities on the Territory of the Congo  
(Democratic Republic of the Congo v. Uganda)*

President:  
Bana Jardaneh

Chair(s):  
Samia Doany

### **Armed Activities on the Territory of the Congo (Democratic Republic of the Congo v. Uganda)**

On June 23 1999, The Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) initiated legal action against Burundi, Uganda, and Rwanda for "acts of military aggression committed" in blatant violation of the Organization of African Unity Charter and the Charter of the United Nations. The DRC also demanded compensation for willful acts of theft and destruction, as well as the return of resources and assets that had been appropriated for the benefit of the various respondent States.



The DRC cited the Statute; the New York Convention of December 10, 1984 against torture and other cruel, inhuman, or degrading treatment or punishment. The Montreal Convention of September 23, 1971 for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation, and lastly the Rules of Court as bases for the Court's jurisdiction in its applications to initiate proceedings against Burundi and Rwanda. Although it stated it reserved the right to later assert fresh grounds for the Court's jurisdiction, the Government of the DRC told the Court on January 15, 2001, that it planned to end the actions against Burundi and Rwanda. **The two cases were consequently taken off the List on January 30, 2001.**

On the 19<sup>th</sup> of June 2000, the DRC requested that Uganda take immediate action to stop all military operations, abuses of human rights, and challenges to the DRC's sovereignty. On July 1, 2000, the Court issued an order requiring each of the two Parties to prevent and refrain from any armed action that might jeopardize the rights of the other Party or worsen the conflict, as well as to take all other reasonable steps to comply with their legal obligations under international law, including ensuring that all applicable provisions of humanitarian law and basic human rights, are fully respected.

After that, Uganda submitted a Counter-Memorial with three counterclaims. By order dated November 29, 2001, the Court determined that two of the counterclaims—acts of aggression allegedly perpetrated by the DRC against Uganda, as well as attacks on Ugandan diplomatic

facilities, staff, and citizens in Kinshasa—were admissible as such and were included in the proceedings.

**Further reading:**

1. <https://www.icj-cij.org/en/case/116>
2. <https://www.asil.org/insights/volume/10/issue/1/case-concerning-armed-activities-territory-congo-icj-finds-uganda-acted#:~:text=The%20Court%20ruled%20in%20favor,pay%20reparations%20to%20the%20DRC.>
3. <https://reliefweb.int/report/democratic-republic-congo/uganda-discuss-icj-ruling-rights-and-plunder-congo>
4. <https://casebook.icrc.org/case-study/icj-democratic-republic-congouganda-armed-activities-territory-congo>
5. <https://news.un.org/en/story/2022/02/1111612>