



Inter-Parliamentary Union
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Democratic Republic of the Congo

DRC/85 - Martin Fayulu

Decision adopted unanimously by the IPU Governing Council at its 199th session (Geneva, 27 October 2016)

The Governing Council of the Inter-Parliamentary Union,

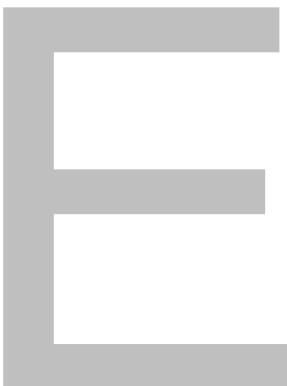
Referring to the case of Mr. Martin Fayulu, a member of the National Assembly of the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), and to the decision it adopted at its 198th session (March 2016),

Referring to the letters from the Speaker of the National Assembly of 21 April and 3, 13 and 19 October 2016, and information provided by the complainant,

*Considering that Mr. Fayulu, an opposition member of parliament and leader of the political party *Engagement for Citizenship and Development* (ECIDé), was arrested by intelligence service officers on 14 February 2016 and that the following has been placed on the file regarding the incident:*

- According to the complainant, Mr. Fayulu was assaulted, arrested and arbitrarily detained by the aforementioned officers before being released the same evening; his vehicle and personal belongings were confiscated and never returned back to him; Mr. Fayulu filed a complaint against his arbitrary arrest and violation of his rights and parliamentary immunity, but there has been no progress in the legal proceedings to date;
- According to the complainant, this incident was intended to prevent a day of national protest scheduled for 16 February 2016 ("Dead City Day"), which was being jointly organized by opposition parties;
- According to the complainant, the Public Prosecutor had initiated proceedings against Mr. Fayulu (file reference: RMP V/039/PGR/SMM) and requested the National Assembly to lift his parliamentary immunity; Mr. Fayulu had not been informed of the charges laid against him, or of the lifting of his immunity;
- The Speaker of the National Assembly stated that he had intervened immediately to secure Mr. Fayulu's release, referring the matter to the Public Prosecutor to ensure compliance with the Constitution and his parliamentary immunity, and publicly expressing his position in a tweet; he believed that, as the case had been referred to the courts, the National Assembly was no longer responsible for the matter; he recommended that Mr. Fayulu should hire the services of a lawyer and use the procedure provided for in Congolese law (*procédure de prise à partie*), instead of relying on the Bureau of the National Assembly's intervention; he has not confirmed whether legal proceedings were initiated against Mr. Fayulu, or a request submitted for the lifting of his parliamentary immunity;

Considering that, on 19 September 2016, Mr. Fayulu sustained a serious head injury during a protest organized by the opposition in Kinshasa, and that the following allegations and information have been placed on file concerning the incident:



- The complainant alleges that a police officer deliberately targeted Mr. Fayulu, firing a rubber bullet at him at point-blank range; he stated that six young people surrounding the member of parliament at the protest were themselves hit by live bullets; he criticizes the National Assembly for not denouncing the incident and failing to provide assistance to Mr. Fayulu; the complainant further expresses concern following the announcement by the Public Prosecutor of charges being brought against the organizers of the protest and several members of the opposition following the demonstrations, and of a foreign travel ban being imposed on them; the complainant stated that it was not known whether these measures had been taken against Mr. Fayulu;
- The Speaker of the National Assembly underscored that the 19 September 2016 protest had had "no direct impact" on the authority of Mr. Fayulu as an elected representative, and reiterated that the National Assembly had condemned the acts of violence committed during the public protests of 19 and 20 September 2016; he reported that criminal investigations were under way and that the National Assembly could not interfere in the conduct of the case; he expressed the hope that the investigations would proceed quickly and that the identified perpetrators of these acts of violence would be brought to justice; he reaffirmed his commitment to the protection of human rights and the rights of parliamentarians "provided they also prove themselves to be exemplary models in respecting the rights of others and the laws of the Republic";
- The Speaker of the National Assembly emphasized that he had instructed the 2nd Deputy Speaker to enquire about Mr. Fayulu's situation following the protest and to take appropriate measures; he affirmed the Bureau's willingness to provide Mr. Fayulu with support, while recalling that the process to provide medical care was subject to fulfilling certain normal administrative formalities; he pointed out that it was Mr. Fayulu's responsibility to inform the Bureau of the circumstances and place of his hospitalization, so that the assistance mechanism could be activated, as the Bureau did not have the authority to do so on its own,

Considering that the complainant alleges that the two incidents that took place in 2016 involving Mr. Fayulu came after a number of previous tactics had been used to impede his political activities and to weaken the opposition; that these tactics were orchestrated against him because of his role in coordinating an opposition platform, his stance in favour of the Head of State stepping down at the end of his term of office, and the announcement of his intention to run in the presidential elections,

Considering that these successive incidents occurred at a time of political tension and mounting repression of the opposition because of the elections initially scheduled for the end of 2016, which had been postponed despite objections from the opposition,

Considering that the preliminary investigation report published on 20 October 2016 by the United Nations Joint Human Rights Office in the DRC on the acts of violence committed during the protests in Kinshasa from 19 to 21 September 2016 concluded that more than 422 people had been victims of human rights violations by State agents (with at least 48 killed, 75 injured and nearly 300 persons illegally arrested and detained by State agents); that the report states that security forces are responsible for most of the violations committed during the protests and that they used excessive force to prevent the protesters from peacefully exercising their freedom of assembly and protest; the report confirms that the Government announced that charges were being brought against the "organizers of the protest, those involved in the acts of violence and the masterminds" and that a travel ban was being imposed; that the report recommends, in particular, that the Congolese authorities promptly carry out independent, thorough, credible, transparent and impartial investigations into the violations committed by State agents and to bring the alleged perpetrators to justice, regardless of their ranks and positions, and to guarantee the protection of the fundamental rights of the political opponents; that the report further confirms that the protesters are also to blame for several acts of violence, including the death of four police officers and the destruction and looting of numerous public buildings, and also recommends investigations and the imposition of sanctions against those responsible for the violence,

1. *Thanks* the Speaker of the National Assembly for the information provided and his cooperation;

2. *Expresses its concern* about the violence to which Mr. Fayulu was subjected during the 19 September 2016 protest and the inaction of the Congolese courts with respect to the incidents of February 2016, even more so given the worsening political situation in the DRC;
3. *Urges* the relevant authorities to bring the perpetrators to justice as soon as possible following independent, credible, transparent and impartial investigations, and to return the belongings illegally confiscated back to Mr. Fayulu as a matter of urgency;
4. *Recalls* that impunity constitutes a threat both to parliamentarians and to those they represent and therefore assaults against parliamentarians, if they remain unpunished, not only violate the fundamental rights of those concerned, but affect the ability of parliament to fulfill its institutional mission; *stresses* that parliament has an obligation to ensure that no effort is spared in holding the perpetrators accountable; and *urges* the National Assembly to take all appropriate steps as soon as possible and to keep the Committee informed in that regard;
5. *Also wishes to know* whether Mr. Fayulu: (i) is currently subject to legal proceedings, a request to lift his parliamentary immunity and/or a travel ban; (ii) filed a formal complaint following the 19 September 2016 protest; (iii) submitted a formal request for medical assistance to the National Assembly, in accordance with the normal procedure; and (iv) used the *procédure de prise à partie* with respect to the incidents of February 2016;
6. *Requests* the Secretary General to convey this decision to the competent authorities, the Minister of Justice and any third party likely to be in a position to supply relevant information;
7. *Requests* the Committee to continue examining this case and to report back to it in due course.