

第 4942 號公告

聯合國制裁條例 (第 537 章)

本人依據行政長官轉授的權力，現根據《2014 年聯合國制裁 (剛果民主共和國) 規例》(第 537 章，附屬法例 BI) 第 30 條，將下述的人及實體分別指明為有關人士及有關實體。這份名單取代所有早前根據上述規例第 30 條指明及刊憲的名單。

商務及經濟發展局局長蘇錦樑

個人名單

LAST NAME	FIRST NAME	ALIAS	DATE OF BIRTH/PLACE OF BIRTH	PASSPORT/IDENTIFYING INFORMATION	DESIGNATION/JUSTIFICATION
BADEGE	Eric		1971	<p>DRC</p> <p>As a military commander of M23, BADEGE is responsible for serious violations involving the targeting of children or women in situations of armed conflict.</p>	<p>According to the November 15, 2012, final report by the Group of Experts on the Democratic Republic of the Congo, "...Lt. Col. Eric BADEGE had become the focal point of M23 in Masisi and commanded joint operations..." with another military leader. Additionally, "a series of coordinated attacks carried out in August [2012] by Lt. Col. BADEGE...enabled M23 to destabilize a considerable part of Masisi territory."</p> <p>"According to former combatants, Lt Col. BADEGE...acted under the orders of Col. Makenga when he orchestrated the attacks."</p> <p>As a military</p>

commander of M23. Badage is responsible for serious violations involving the targeting of children or women in situations of armed conflict. According to the November 2012 Group of Experts report, there have been several major incidents of indiscriminate killings of civilians, including women and children. Since May 2012 Raia Mutomboki, under the command of M23, have killed hundreds of civilians in a series of coordinated attacks. In August, Badage carried out joint attacks which involved the indiscriminate killing of civilians. The November Group of Experts report states that these attacks were jointly orchestrated by Badage and Colonel Makoma Semivumbi Jacques. According to the Group of Experts

Report, local leaders from Masisi stated that Badage commanded these Raia Mutomboki attacks on the ground. According to a July 28, 2012, Radio Okapi article, "the administrator of Masisi announced this Saturday, July 28th, the defection of the commander of the 2nd Battalion of the 410th Regiment FARDC base Nyabiondo, about thirty kilometers northwest of Goma in North Kivu. According to him, Colonel Eric Badage and more than a hundred soldiers headed Friday to Rubaya, 80 kilometers north of Nabiondo. This information has been confirmed by several sources." According to a November 23, 2012 BBC article, M23 was formed when former members of the CNDP

who had been integrated into the FARDC began to protest against bad conditions and pay, and lack of full implementation of the March 23, 2009 peace deal between the CNDP and the DRC that led to the CNDP's integration into the FARDC.

M23 has been engaged in active military operations in order to take control of territory in eastern DRC, according to the November 2012 IPIS report. M23 and FARDC fought over control of several towns and villages in eastern DRC on July 24 and July 25, 2012; M23 attacked the FARDC in Rumangabo on July 26, 2012; M23 drove FARDC from Kibumba on November 17, 2012; and M23 took control

of Goma on November 20, 2012.

According to the November 2012 Group of Experts report, several ex-M23 combatants claim that M23 leaders summarily executed dozens of children who attempted to escape after being recruited as M23 child soldiers.

According to a September 11, 2012 report by Human Rights Watch (HRW), a Rwandan man, 18, who escaped after being forcibly recruited in Rwanda told HRW that he witnessed the execution of a 16-year old boy from his M23 unit who had tried to flee in June. The boy was captured and beaten to death by M23 fighters in front of the other recruits. An M23 commander who ordered his killing then allegedly told the

<p>other recruits "[h]e wanted to abandon us," as an explanation for why the boy had been killed. The report also states that witnesses claimed that at least 33 new recruits and other M23 fighters were summarily executed when they attempted to flee. Some were tied up and shot in front of other recruits as an example of the punishment they could receive. One young recruit told HRW, "[w]hen we were with M23, they said [we had a choice] and could stay with them or we could die. Lots of people tried to escape. Some were found and then that was immediately their death."</p>					<p>BWAMBALE</p>
<p>Former RCD-ML leader, exercising influence over policies and maintaining command and control</p>	<p>DRC FARDC General, without posting as of June 2011. Left the CNDP in</p>	<p>Kakolele Frank Kakorere Frank Kakorere</p>	<p>Frank</p>		

Bwambale	January 2008. As of June 2011, resides in Kinshasa.	over the activities of RCD-ML forces, one of the armed groups and militias referred to in paragraph 20 of Res. 1493 (2003), responsible for trafficking of arms, in violation of the arms embargo
IYAMUREMYE	Gaston	According to multiple sources, including the UNSC DRC Sanctions Committee's Group of Experts, Gaston Iyamuremye is the second vice president of the FDLR and is considered a core member of the FDLR military and political leadership. Gaston Iyamuremye also ran the office of Ignace Murwanashyaka (President of the FDLR) in Kibua, DRC until December 2009.
KAINA	Innocent	Innocent Kaina is currently a Sector commander in the Mouvement du 23 Mars (M23). He is
	Rumuli Byiringiro Victor Rumuli Michel Byiringiro	Rwandan FDLR President and 2nd Vice-President of FDLR-FOCA As of June 2011, based at Kalonge, North Kivu Province.
	1948 Musanze District (Northern Province), Rwanda Ruhengeri, Rwanda	
	Colonel Innocent KAINA "India Queen"	DRC Innocent Kaina has been a Sector commander in the
		Mouvement du 23 Mars (M23). He is

Mars (M23).

responsible for and has committed serious violations of

international law and human rights. In July

2007 the Garrison

Military Tribunal of

Kinshasa found Kaina

responsible for crime

against humanity

committed in the

District of Ituri,

between May 2003 and

December 2005. He

was released in 2009

as part of the peace

agreement between the

Congolese government

and the CNDP. Within

the FARDC in 2009,

he has been guilty of

executions, abductions

and maiming in Masisi

territory. As

Commander under the

orders of General Ntaganda, he initiated

the ex-CNDP mutiny

in Rutshuru territory in

April 2012. He ensured

the security of the

mutineers out of

Masisi. Between May

and August 2012, he

oversaw the recruitment and training of over 150 children for the M23 rebellion, shooting the boys who had tried to escape. In July 2012 he travelled to Berunda and Degho for mobilization and recruitment activities for the M23.

KAKWAYU
BUKANDE

Jérôme

Jérôme
Kakwayu
Commandant
Jérôme

Goma

DRC
Given the rank of General in the FARDC in December 2004. As of June 2011, detained in Makala Prison in Kinshasa.

Former President of UCD/FAPC. FAPC's control of illegal border posts between Uganda and the DRC - a key transit route for arms flows. As President of the FAPC, he exercised influence over policies and command and control over the activities of FAPC forces, which were involved in arms trafficking and, consequently, in violations of the arms embargo.
According to the Office of the SRSG on Children and Armed

Conflict, he was responsible for recruitment and use of children in Ituri in 2002.
One of five senior FARDC officers who had been accused of serious crimes involving sexual violence and whose cases the Security Council had brought to the Government's attention during its visit in 2009.

KATANGA

Germain

DRC
Appointed General in the FARDC in December 2004.
Handed over by the Government of the DRC to the International Criminal Court on 18 October 2007.
FRPI chief. Involved in weapons transfers, in violation of the arms embargo.
According to the Office of the SRSG on Children and Armed Conflict, he was responsible for recruitment and use of children in Ituri from 2002 to 2003.

LUBANGA

Thomas

Ituri

DRC
Arrested in Kinshasa in March 2005.
Transferred to the ICC on 17 March 2006.
Convicted by the ICC (1493 (2003)), involved

MAKENG	Sultani	<p>in March 2012 and sentenced to 14 years in prison. Has appealed the court's ruling.</p>	<p>in the trafficking of arms, in violation of the arms embargo. According to the Office of the SRSG on Children and Armed Conflict, he was responsible for recruitment and use of children in Ituri from 2002 to 2003.</p>
MAKENG	Sultani	<p>25 December 1973 Rutshuru, DRC</p>	<p>DRC. Sultani Makenga is a military leader of the Mouvement du 23 Mars (M23) group operating in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC). (also known as the Congolese Revolutionary Army), As a leader of M23, Sultani Makenga has committed and is responsible for serious violations of international law involving the targeting of women and children in situations of armed conflict, including killing and maiming, sexual violence, abduction, and forced</p>
MAKENG	Sultani	<p>MAKENG, Colonel SULTANI. MAKENG, EMMANUEL SULTANI.</p>	<p>DRC. Sultani Makenga is a military leader of the Mouvement du 23 Mars (M23) group operating in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC). (also known as the Congolese Revolutionary Army), As a leader of M23, Sultani Makenga has committed and is responsible for serious violations of international law involving the targeting of women and children in situations of armed conflict, including killing and maiming, sexual violence, abduction, and forced</p>

displacement. He has also been responsible for violations of international law related to M23's actions in recruiting or using children in armed conflict in the DRC. Under the command of Sultani Makenga, M23 has carried out extensive atrocities against the civilian population of the DRC. According to testimonies and reports, the militants operating under the command of Sultani Makenga have conducted rapes throughout Rutshuru territory against women and children, some of whom have been as young as 8 years old, as part of a policy to consolidate control in Rutshuru territory. Under Makenga's command, M23 has conducted extensive forced

recruitment campaigns of children in the DRC and in the region, as well as killing, maiming, and injuring scores of children. Many of the forced child recruits have been under the age of 15. Makenga has also been reported to be the recipient of arms and related materiel in violation of measures taken by the DRC to implement the arms embargo, including domestic ordinances on the importing and possession of arms and related materiel. Makenga's actions as the leader of M23 have included serious violations of international law and atrocities against the civilian population of the DRC, and have aggravated the conditions of insecurity, displacement, and

MANDRO	Khawa Panga	<p>Kawa Panga. Kawa Panga Mandro. Kawa Mandro. Yves Andoul Karim. Mandro Panga Kahwa. Yves Khawa Panga Mandro. "Chief Kahwa". "Kawa"</p>	<p>20 August 1973, Bunia</p>	<p>DRC Placed in prison in Bunia in April 2005. Arrested by Congolese authorities in October 2005, acquitted by the Court of Appeal in Kisangani, subsequently transferred to the judicial authorities in Kinshasa on new charges of crimes against humanity, war crimes, murder, aggravated assault and battery. As of June 2011 detained at Makala Central Prison, Kinshasa.</p>	<p>conflict in the region. Ex-President of PUSIC, one of the armed groups and militia referred to in paragraph 20 of Res. 1493 (2003) involved in arms trafficking, in violation of the arms embargo. According to the Office of the SRSG on Children and Armed Conflict, he was responsible for recruitment and use of children from 2001 to 2002.</p>
MBARUSHIMANA	Callixte	<p>24 July 1963, Nduzu/Ruhengeri Northern Province, Rwanda</p>	<p>Rwandan Executive Secretary of the FDLR and Vice-President of the FDLR military high command until his arrest. Political/Military command until his arrest. Arrested in Paris on 3 October 2010 under ICC warrant for war</p>	<p>Executive Secretary of the FDLR and Vice-President of the FDLR military high command until his arrest. Political/Military leader of a foreign armed group operating in the Democratic Republic of the Congo,</p>	

impeding the	crimes and crimes against humanity and transferred to The Hague on 25 January 2011.	28 December 1965,	Douglas Mpano, Iruta	2011.	disarmament and the voluntary repatriation and resettlement of combatants, per Security Council resolution 1857 (2008) OP 4 (b).
Owner/Manager of the	DRC	As of June 2011,	Douglas Mpano, Iruta	2011.	Security Council resolution 1857 (2008) OP 4 (b).
Compagnie Aérienne des Grands Lacs and of Great Lakes Business Company, whose	resides in Gisenyi, Rwanda.	Bashali, Masisi, DRC	Mpano	2011.	Security Council resolution 1857 (2008) OP 4 (b).
aircraft were used to provide assistance to armed groups and militias referred to in paragraph 20 of Res. 1493 (2003). Also responsible for	Owner/Manager of the Compagnie Aérienne des Grands Lacs and of Great Lakes Business Company	December 1965, Goma, DRC	Mpano	2011.	Security Council resolution 1857 (2008) OP 4 (b).
disguising information on flights and cargo	As of June 2011,	Uwira	Mpano	2011.	Security Council resolution 1857 (2008) OP 4 (b).
apparently to allow for the violation of the arms embargo.	As of June 2011,	Uwira	Mpano	2011.	Security Council resolution 1857 (2008) OP 4 (b).
FDLR commander, exercising influence over policies, and maintaining command and control over the activities of FDLR forces, one of the armed groups and	As of June 2011,	Uwira	Mpano	2011.	Security Council resolution 1857 (2008) OP 4 (b).
FDLR commander, exercising influence over policies, and maintaining command and control over the activities of FDLR forces, one of the armed groups and	As of June 2011,	Uwira	Mpano	2011.	Security Council resolution 1857 (2008) OP 4 (b).
FDLR commander, exercising influence over policies, and maintaining command and control over the activities of FDLR forces, one of the armed groups and	As of June 2011,	Uwira	Mpano	2011.	Security Council resolution 1857 (2008) OP 4 (b).
FDLR commander, exercising influence over policies, and maintaining command and control over the activities of FDLR forces, one of the armed groups and	As of June 2011,	Uwira	Mpano	2011.	Security Council resolution 1857 (2008) OP 4 (b).
FDLR commander, exercising influence over policies, and maintaining command and control over the activities of FDLR forces, one of the armed groups and	As of June 2011,	Uwira	Mpano	2011.	Security Council resolution 1857 (2008) OP 4 (b).
FDLR commander, exercising influence over policies, and maintaining command and control over the activities of FDLR forces, one of the armed groups and	As of June 2011,	Uwira	Mpano	2011.	Security Council resolution 1857 (2008) OP 4 (b).
FDLR commander, exercising influence over policies, and maintaining command and control over the activities of FDLR forces, one of the armed groups and	As of June 2011,	Uwira	Mpano	2011.	Security Council resolution 1857 (2008) OP 4 (b).

MUDACUMURA

Sylvestre

"Radja".

"Mupenzi

Bernard"

"General Major

Mupenzi".

"General

Mudacumura"

MUGARAGU	Leodomir	Manzi Leon. Leo Manzi	1954 1953 Kigali, Rwanda	Rwandan FDLR-FOCA Chief of Staff, in charge of	based at Kikoma forest, near Bogoyi, DRC Walikale, North Kivu	<p>militias referred to in paragraph 20 of Res. 1493 (2003), involved in trafficking of arms, in violation of the arms embargo.</p> <p>Mudacumura (or staff) was in telephone communication with FDLR leader Murwanashyaka in Germany, including at the time of the Busurungi Massacre May 2009, and military commander Major Guillaume during Umoja Wetu and Kimia II operations in 2009.</p> <p>According to the Office of the SRSG on Children and Armed Conflict, he was responsible for 27 cases of recruitment and use of children by troops under his command in North Kivu from 2002 to 2007.</p> <p>According to opensource and official reporting, Leodomir</p>
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<p>Rushashi (Northern Province), Rwanda</p>	<p>administration. As of June 2011, based at the FDLR HQ at Kikoma forest, Bogoyi, Waikale, North Kivu.</p>	<p>Mugaragu is the Chief of Staff of the Forces Combattantes Abucunguzi/Combatant Force for the Liberation of Rwanda (FOCA), the FDLR's armed wing. According to official reporting Mugaragu is a senior planner for FDLR's military operations in the eastern DRC.</p>
<p>Professor Musharaf; Steven Alirabaki; David Kyagulanyi; Musezi Talengelanimiro; Mzee Tutu; Abdullah Junjuuka; Alilabaki Kyagulanyi; Hussein Muhammad; Nicolas Luumu; Talengelanimiro;</p>	<p>1965 Alt. DOB: January 1, 1964 Ntoke Village, Ntenjeru Sub County, Kayunga District, Uganda</p>	<p>Ugandan Title: Head of the Allied Democratic Forces (ADF) Alt. Title: Commander, Allied Democratic Forces</p>
<p>MUKULU</p>	<p>Jamil</p>	<p>According to opensource and official reporting, including the UNSC DRC Sanctions Committee's Group of Experts' reports, Mr. Jamil Mukulu is the military leader of the Allied Democratic Forces (ADF), a foreign armed group operating in the DRC that impedes the disarmament and voluntary repatriation or resettlement of ADF combatants, as described in paragraph 4 (b) of resolution 1857 (2008).</p>

MUJYAMBERE	Leopold	Musenyeri Achille Frere Petrus Ibrahim	17 March 1962, Kigali, Rwanda Est. 1966	Rwandan As of June 2011, Commander of the South Kivu operational sector	<p>The UNSC DRC Sanction Committee's Group of Experts has reported that Mukulu has provided leadership and material support to the ADF, an armed group operating in the territory of the DRC.</p> <p>According to multiple sources including the UNSC DRC Sanctions Committee's Group of Experts' reports, Jamil Mukulu has also continued to exercise influence over the policies, provided financing, and maintained direct command and control over the activities of, ADF forces in the field, including overseeing links with international terrorist networks.</p> <p>Commander of the Second Division of FOCA / the Reserve Brigades (an FDLR armed branch).</p>
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now called 'Amazon' of FDLR/FOCA. Based at Nyakaleke (south-east of Mwenga, South Kivu).
Commander of the Second Division of FOCA / the Reserve Brigades (an FDLR armed branch).

Military leader of a foreign armed group operating in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, impeding the disarmament and the voluntary repatriation and resettlement of combatants, in violation of Security Council resolution 1857 (2008) OP 4 (b). In evidence collated by the UNSC DRC Sanctions Committee Group of Experts, detailed in its report of 13 February 2008, girls recovered from FDLR/FOCA had previously been abducted and sexually abused. Since mid-2007, FDLR/FOCA, which previously recruited boys in their mid to late teens, has been forcefully recruiting youth from the age of 10 years. The youngest are then used as escorts, and older children are deployed

as soldiers on the
frontline, in violation
of Security Council
resolution 1857 (2008)
OP4 (d) and (e).
President of the FDLR,
and supreme
commander of the
FDLR armed forces
exercising influence
over policies, and
maintaining command
and control over the
activities of FDLR
forces, one of the
armed groups and
militias referred to in
paragraph 20 of Res.
1493 (2003), involved
in trafficking of arms,
in violation of the arms
embargo.
In telephone
communication with
FDLR military field
commanders
(including during the
Busurungi May 2009
massacre); gave
military orders to the
high command;
involved in
coordinating the

MURWANASHYAKA

Ignace

Dr. Ignace

14 May 1963,
Butera (Rwanda)
Ngoma, Butare
(Rwanda)

Rwandan
Arrested by German
authorities on 17
November 2009.
His trial began on 4
May 2011 in a
German court.

MUSONI	Straton	IO Musoni	<p>6 April 1961 (possibly 4 June 1961) Mugambazi, Kigali, Rwanda</p>	<p>Rwandan Arrested by German authorities on 17 November 2009. His trial began on 4 May 2011 in a German court.</p>	<p>transfer of arms and ammunition to FDLR units and relaying specific instructions for use; managing large sums of money raised through illicit sale of natural resources in areas of FDLR control. According to the Office of the SRSG on Children and Armed Conflict, he held command responsibility as President and military commander of FDLR for recruitment and use of children by the FDLR in Eastern Congo</p>
					<p>Through his leadership of the FDLR, a foreign armed group operating in the DRC, Musoni was impeding the disarmament and voluntary repatriation or resettlement of combatants belonging to those groups, in breach of resolution 1616 joined forces with</p>

MUTEBUTSI	Jules	<p>Jules Mutebusi Jules Mutebusi Colonel Mutebusi</p>	<p>DRC Former FARDC Deputy Military Regional Commander of 10th Military Region in April 2004, dismissed for indiscipline. In December 2007, he was arrested by Rwandan authorities when he tried to cross the border into the DRC. He has lived since in semi liberty in Kigali (not authorized to leave the country).</p>	<p>other renegade elements of former RCD-G to take town of Bukavu in May2004 by force. Implicated in the receipt of weapons outside of FARDC structures and provision of supplies to armed groups and militia mentioned in paragraph 20 of Res. 1493 (2003), in violation of the arms embargo.49 (2005). Joined forces with other renegade elements of former RCD-G to take town of Bukavu in May2004 by force. Implicated in the receipt of weapons outside of FARDC structures and provision of supplies to armed groups and militia mentioned in paragraph 20 of Res. 1493 (2003), in violation of the arms embargo.</p>
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NGARUYE WA
MYAMURO

Baudoin

Colonel Baudoin
NGARUYE

April 1, 1978,
Bibwe, DRC
1978,
Lusamambo
Lubero territory,
DRC

DRC

Title: military leader
of the Mouvement
du 23 Mars (M23)
FARDC ID : 1-78-09-
44621-80

Current address:
Rubavu / Mudende,
Rwanda;

Rank: Bde Gen;
Entered the Republic
of Rwanda on
16/03/2013 at Gasizi
/ Rubavu

In April 2012, Ngaruye commanded the ex-CNDP mutiny, known as the Mouvement du 23 Mars (M23), under the orders of General Ntaganda. He is currently the third highest ranking military commander within the M23. The Group of experts on the DRC previously recommended him for designation in 2008 and 2009. He is responsible for and has committed severe violations of human rights and international law. He recruited and trained hundreds of children between 2008 and 2009 and then towards the end of 2010 for the M23. He has committed killing, maiming and abductions, often targeting women. He is responsible for executions and torture of deserters within the

M23. In 2009 within the FARDC, he gave the orders to kill all men in Shalio village of Waikale. He also provided weapons, munitions and salaries in Masisi and Waikale under the direct orders from Ntaganda. In 2010 he orchestrated the forced displacement and expropriation of populations in the area of Lukopfu. He has also been extensively involved in criminal networks within the FARDC deriving profits from the mineral trade which led to tensions and violence with Colonel Innocent Zimurinda in 2011.

NGUDJOLO

Mathieu, Chui

Cui Ngudjolo

DRC

Arrested by MONUC in Bunia in October 2003. Surrendered by the Government of the DRC to the International Criminal Court on 7 February

FNI Chief of Staff and former Chief of Staff of the FRPI, exercising influence over policies and maintaining command and control the activities of FRPI forces, one of the

2008.	<p>Acquitted of all charges by the ICC in December 2012. After being released from custody, was detained by Dutch authorities, and has filed a claim for asylum in the Netherlands.</p>	<p>armed groups and militias referred to in paragraph 20 of Res. 1493 (2003), responsible for trafficking of arms, in violation of the arms embargo.</p> <p>According to the Office of the SRSG on Children and Armed Conflict, he was responsible for recruitment and use of children under 15 years old in Ituri in 2006.</p>	
NJABU	Floribert	DRC	<p>Under house arrest in Kinshasa since March 2005</p> <p>Transferred to The Hague on 27 March 2011 to testify in the ICC Germain Katanga and Mathieu Ngudjolo trials.</p> <p>Applied for asylum in the Netherlands in May 2011. In October 2012, a Dutch court denied his asylum claim; the case is currently on appeal.</p>
			<p>President of FNI, one of the armed groups and militias referred to in paragraph 20 of Res. 1493 (2003), involved in the trafficking of arms, in violation of the arms embargo.</p>

NKUNDA

Laurent	Laurent Nkunda	DRC	Joined forces with other renegade elements of former RCD-G to take Bukavu in May 04 by force. In receipt of weapons outside of FARDC in violation of the arms embargo.
	Mihigo	6 February 1967	
	Laurent Nkunda	North	
	Bwatare	Kivu/Rutshuru	
	Laurent	2 February 1967	
	Nkundabatware		
	Laurent Nkunda		
	Mahoro		
	Batware		
	"Chairman"		
	"General Nkunda"		
	"Papa Six"		
	Laurent Nkunda was arrested by Rwandan authorities in Rwanda in January 2009 and replaced as the commander of the CNDP. Since then, he has been under house arrest in Kigali, Rwanda.		
	DRC Government's request to extradite Nkunda for crimes committed in eastern DRC has been refused by Rwanda.		

NSANZUBUKIRE

Felicien	Fred Irakeza	1967	Joined forces with other renegade elements of former RCD-G to take Bukavu in May 04 by force. In receipt of weapons outside of FARDC in violation of the arms embargo.
	Murama,		
	Kinyinya,		
	Rubungo, Kigali,		
	Rwanda		
	Rwandan 1st battalion leader of the FDLR/FOCA As of June 2011, based in Magunda, Mwenga territory, South Kivu.		
	Felicien Nsanzubukire supervised and coordinated the trafficking of ammunition and weapons between at least November 2008 and April 2009 from the United Republic of Tanzania, via Lake Tanganyika, to FDLR units based in the		

<p>youth from the age of 10 years. The youngest are then used as escorts, and older children are deployed as soldiers on the frontline, in violation of Security Council resolution 1857 (2008) OP4 (d) and (e).</p>								<p>Deputy Commander of the FOCA (an FDLR armed branch). Military leader of a</p>
<p>Trade partnership with Jérôme Kakwavu, particularly smuggling across the DRC/Uganda border, including suspected smuggling of weapons and military material in unchecked trucks.</p>		Ugandan						
<p>Violation of the arms embargo and provision of assistance to armed groups and militia referred to in paragraph 20 of Res. 1493 (2003), including financial support that allows them to operate militarily.</p>								
	James							
NYAKUNI								

Bigurura Izabayo Alt. 28 August
Deo 1966
Jules Mateso
Mlamba

based at
Mukoberwa, North
Kivu

foreign armed group operating in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, impeding the disarmament and the voluntary repatriation and resettlement of combatants, in violation of Security Council resolution 1857 (2008) OP 4 (b). In evidence collated by the UNSC DRC Sanctions Committee Group of Experts, detailed in its report of 13 February 2008, girls recovered from FDLRFOCA had previously been abducted and sexually abused. Since mid-2007, FDLRFOCA, which previously recruited boys in their mid to late teens, has been forcefully recruiting youth from the age of 10 years. The youngest are then used as escorts, and older children are deployed as soldiers on the

OZIA MAZIO	Dieudonné	Ozia Mazio 'Omari' 'Mr Omari'	6 June 1949, Ariwara, DRC	Congolese While president of the Fédération des congolaises (FEC) in Aru territory, Dieudonné Ozia Mazio is believed to have died in Ariwara on 23 September 2008	frontline, in violation of Security Council resolution 1857 (2008) OP4 (d) and (e). Financial schemes with Jerome Kakwavu and FAPC and smuggling across the DRC/Uganda border, allowing supplies and cash to be made available to Kakwavu and his troops. Violation of the arms embargo, including by providing assistance to armed groups and militia referred to in paragraph 20 of Res. 1493 (2003).
RUNIGA	Jean-Marie Lugerero	Jean-Marie Rugerero	Approximately 1960 September 9, 1966, Bukavu, DRC	DRC Current address: Rubavu / Mudende; Rwanda M23, President Entered the Republic of Rwanda on 16 March 2013, at Gasizi / RubavuA July 9, 2012.	A July 9, 2012 document signed by M23 leader Sultani Makenga named Runiga as the coordinator of the political wing of M23. According to the document, Runiga's appointment was prompted by the need to ensure the visibility of the M23 cause. Runiga is named as the

'President' of the M23 in postings on the group's website. His leadership role is corroborated by the November 2012 Group of Experts report, which refers to Runiga as the 'leader of the M23'.

According to a December 13, 2012 Associated Press article, Runiga showed the Associated Press a list of demands that he said will be presented to the Congolese government. Included in the demands are the resignation of Kabila and the dissolution of the national assembly. Runiga indicated that if M23 could retake Goma. "And at this time we will not retreat," Runiga told the Associated Press. He also indicated that M23's political branch should resume its

control of Goma as a precondition to negotiations. "I think our members who are in Kampala represent us. In due time I will be there, too. I am waiting for things to be organized and when Kabila will be there, I will go, too," Runiga said.

According to a November 26, 2012 Le Figaro article, Runiga met with DRC President Kabila on November 24, 2012 to begin discussions. Separately, in an interview with Le Figaro, Runiga stated, "M23 is composed primarily of former FARDC military members who defected to protest the non-respect of the March 23, 2009 accords." He added, "M23's soldiers are deserters from the army who left with their arms in hand. Recently, we recovered

a lot of equipment from a military base in Bunagana. For the moment, this allows us to regain territory each day and to repel all the attacks from the FARDC. Our revolution is Congolese, led by the Congolese, for the Congolese people." According to a November 22, 2012 Reuters article, Runiga stated that M23 had the capacity to hang on to Goma after M23's forces were bolstered by mutinying Congolese soldiers from the FARDC: "Firstly we have a disciplined army, and also we have the FARDC soldiers who've joined us. They're our brothers, they'll be retrained and recycled then we'll work with them." According to a November 27, 2012

article published in

The Guardian, Runiga indicated that M23

would refuse to obey a

call by regional leaders

of the International

Conference of the

Great Lakes to leave

Goma in order to pave

the way for peace

talks. Instead, Runiga

stated that M23's

withdrawal from Goma

would be the result, not

a precondition, of

negotiation.

According to the 15

November 2012 Final

Report of the Group of

Experts, Runiga led a

delegation that

travelled to Kampala,

Uganda on July 29,

2012 and finalized the

M23 movement's 21-

point agenda ahead of

anticipated

negotiations at the

International

Conference on the

Great Lakes Region.

According to a

November 23, 2012

BBC article, M23 was

formed when former members of the CNDP who had been integrated into the FARDC began to protest against bad conditions and pay, and lack of full implementation of the March 23, 2009 peace deal between the CNDP and the DRC that led to the CNDP's integration into the FARDC.

M23 has been engaged in active military operations in order to take control of territory in eastern DRC, according to the November 2012 IPIS report. M23 and FARDC fought over control of several towns and villages in eastern DRC on July 24 and July 25, 2012; M23 attacked the FARDC in Rumangabo on July 26, 2012; M23 drove FARDC from

Kibumba on November 17, 2012; and M23 took control of Goma on November 20, 2012.

According to the November 2012 Group of Experts report, several ex-M23 combatants claim that M23 leaders summarily executed dozens of children who attempted to escape after being recruited as M23 child soldiers.

According to a September 11, 2012 report by Human Rights Watch (HRW), a Rwandan man, 18, who escaped after being forcibly recruited in Rwanda told HRW that he witnessed the execution of a 16-year old boy from his M23 unit who had tried to flee in June. The boy was captured and beaten to death by M23 fighters in front

of the other recruits. An M23 commander who ordered his killing then allegedly told the other recruits "[h]e wanted to abandon us," as an explanation for why the boy had been killed. The report also states that witnesses claimed that at least 33 new recruits and other M23 fighters were summarily executed when they attempted to flee. Some were tied up and shot in front of other recruits as an example of the punishment they could receive. One young recruit told HRW, "[w]hen we were with M23, they said [we had a choice] and could stay with them or we could die. Lots of people tried to escape. Some were found and then that was immediately their death.

SHEKA
Ntabo Ntaberi
4 April 1976
DRC
Ntabo Ntaberi Sheka,

Ntabo Ntaberi
Sheka,

Walikale
Territory,
DRC

Commander-in-
Chief, Nduma
Defence of Congo,
Mayi Mayi Sheka
group
Commander-in-Chief
of the political branch
of the Mayi Mayi
Sheka,

Commander-in-Chief
of the political branch
of the Mayi Mayi
Sheka, is the political
leader of a Congolese
armed group that
impedes the
disarmament,
demobilization, or
reintegration of
combatants. The
Mayi Mayi Sheka is a
Congo-based militia
group that operates
from bases in Walikale
territory in eastern
Democratic Republic
of the Congo.
The Mayi Mayi Sheka
group has carried out
attacks on mines in
eastern Democratic
Republic of the Congo,
including taking over
the Bisiye mines and
extorting from locals.
Ntabo Ntaberi Sheka
has also committed
serious violations of international law
involving the targeting
of children. Ntabo
Ntaberi Sheka planned
and ordered a series of

TAGANDA	Bosco	Bosco Ntaganda Bosco Ntaganda General Taganda "Lydia" "Terminator" Call sign "Tango Romeo" or "Tango" "Major"	1973-74 Bigogwe, Rwanda	DRC Entered Rwanda in March 2013, and voluntarily surrendered to ICC officials in Kigali on March 22. Transferred to the ICC in The Hague, where he was read the charges against	attacks in Walikale territory from 30 July to 2 August, 2010, to punish local populations accused of collaborating with Congolese Government forces. In the course of the attacks, children were raped and were abducted, subjected to forced labour and subjected to cruel, inhumane or degrading treatment. The Mayi Mayi Sheka militia group also forcibly recruits boys and holds children in their ranks from recruitment drives. UPC/L military commander, exercising influence over policies and maintaining command and control over the activities of UPC/L, one of the armed groups and militias referred to in paragraph 20 of Res. 1493 (2003), involved
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<p>him in an initial appearance hearing on March 26.</p>	<p>in the trafficking of arms, in violation of the arms embargo. He was appointed General in the FARDC in December 2004 but refused to accept the promotion, therefore remaining outside of the FARDC.</p>	<p>According to the Office of the SRSG on Children and Armed Conflict, he was responsible for recruitment and use of children in Ituri in 2002 and 2003, and 155 cases of direct and/or command responsibility for recruitment and use of children in North Kivu from 2002 to 2009.</p>	<p>As CNDP Chief of Staff, had direct and command responsibility for the massacre at Kiwanja (November 2008)</p>
<p>Colonel in the FARDC.</p>	<p>Colonel in the FARDC.</p>	<p>Integrated in the FARDC in 2009 as</p>	<p>According to multiple sources, Lt Col Innocent Zimurinda, in his capacity as one of</p>
<p>Innocent</p>	<p>Zimulinda</p>	<p>September 1, 1972 Or 1975 Ngungu,</p>	<p>Colonel in the FARDC.</p>
<p>ZIMURINDA</p>	<p>Innocent</p>	<p>September 1, 1972 Or 1975 Ngungu,</p>	<p>Colonel in the FARDC.</p>

Masisi Territory, North Kivu Province, DRC
March 16, 1972,
Masisi, DRC

a Lieutenant Colonel, brigade commander in FARDC Kimia II Ops, based in Ngunu area. In July 2009, Zimurinda was promoted to full Colonel and became FARDC Sector commander in Ngunu and subsequently in Kitchanga in FARDC Kimia II and Amani Leo Operations. Whereas Zimurinda did not appear in the 31 December 2010 DRC Presidential

the commanders of the FARDC 231st Brigade, gave orders that resulted in the massacre of over 100 Rwandan refugees, mostly women and children, during an April 2009 military operation in the Shalio area.
The UNSC DRC Sanctions Committee's Group of Experts reported that Lt Col Innocent Zimurinda was witnessed first hand refusing to release three children from his command in Kalehe, on August 29, 2009.
According to multiple 29 ordinance nominating high FARDC officers, Zimurinda de facto maintained his command position of FARDC 22nd sector in Kitchanga and wears the newly

issued FARDC rank and uniform. He remains loyal to Bosco Ntaganda. In December 2010, recruitment activities carried out by elements under the command of Zimurinda were denounced in open source reports. Current address: Rubavu, Mudende M23, Bde Comd, Rank: Colonel Entered the Republic of Rwanda on 16 March 2013, at Gasizi / Rubavu sources, Lt Col Innocent Zimurinda, prior to the CNDP's integration into FARDC, participated in a November 2008 CNDP operation that resulted in the massacre of 89 civilians, including women and children, in the region of Kiwanja.

In March 2010, 51 human rights groups working in eastern DRC alleged that Zimurinda was responsible for multiple human rights abuses involving the murder of numerous civilians, including women and children, between February 2007 and August 2007.

Lt Col Innocent Zimurinda was accused in the same complaint of responsibility for the rape of a large number of women and girls. According to a May 21, 2010, statement by the Special Representative of the Secretary General for Children and Armed Conflict, Innocent Zimurinda has been involved in the arbitrary execution of child soldiers, including during operation Kimia II.

According to the same statement, he denied access by the UN Mission in the DRC (MONUC) to screen troops for minors.

According to the UNSC DRC Sanctions

30

Committee's Group of Experts, Lt Col

Zimurinda holds direct and command

responsibility for child recruitment and for maintaining children within troops under his command.

實體名單

LAST NAME	FIRST NAME	ALIAS	DATE OF BIRTH/PLACE OF BIRTH	PASSPORT/IDENTIFYING INFORMATION	DESIGNATION/JUSTIFICATION
ADF		- Forces Democratiques Alliees-Arme'e Nationale de Liberation de l'Ouganda - ADF/NALU - Islamic Alliance of Democratic Forces		Location: North Kivu Province, Democratic Republic of the Congo.	The Allied Democratic Forces ("ADF") was created in 1995 and is located in the mountainous DR Congo border area. According to the United Nations Group of Experts on the Democratic Republic of the Congo's ("GOE") 2013 final report, citing Ugandan officials and UN sources, in 2013 the ADF had an estimated strength of 1,200 to 1,500 armed fighters located in northeast Beni Territory of North Kivu province, close to the border with Uganda. These same sources estimate ADF's total membership - including women and children - to be between 1,600 and 2,500. Due to offensive military operations by the Congolese armed forces (FARDC) and the UN Organization Stabilization

Mission in the DRC (MONUSCO) conducted in 2013 and 2014, ADF has dispersed its fighters to numerous smaller bases, and moved women and children to areas west of Beni, and along the Ituri-North Kivu border. The ADF's military commander is Hood Lukwago and its supreme leader is the sanctioned individual Jamil Mukulu.

The ADF has committed serious violations of international law and UNSCR 2078 (2012), including as detailed below.

The ADF has recruited and used child soldiers in violation of applicable international law (UNSCR paragraph 4 (d))

The GOE's 2013 final report stated that the GOE interviewed three former ADF fighters: who had escaped during 2013 and who described how ADF recruiters in Uganda lure people to the DRC with false promises of employment (for adults) and free education (for children) and then force them to join the ADF. Also according to the GOE's report, former ADF fighters told the GOE that the ADF's training groups typically include adult men and boys and two boys who escaped from the ADF in 2013 told the GOE that they had received military training from the ADF. The GOE report also includes an account of ADF's training by a "former ADF child soldier".

According to the GOE's 2012 final report, the ADF recruits include children, as exemplified by the

case of an ADF recruiter who was captured by Ugandan authorities in Kasese with six young boys on his way to the DRC in July 2012.

A specific example of the ADF's recruitment and use of children is seen in a January 6, 2009 letter from the former Africa Director for Human Rights Watch, Georgette Gagnon, to Uganda's former Minister of Justice, Kiddhu Makubuyu, , stating that a boy named Bushobozi Irumba was abducted at nine years of age by the ADF in 2000. He was required to provide transport and other services to ADF fighters.

In addition, "The Africa Report" cited allegations that the ADF is allegedly recruiting children as young as 10 years of age as child soldiers and cited a Uganda People's Defence Force (UPDF) spokesperson as stating that the UPDF rescued 30 children from a training camp on Buvuma Island in Lake Victoria.

The ADF has also committed numerous violations of international human rights and international humanitarian law against women and children, including killing, maiming, and sexual violence (UNSCR paragraph 4 (e)).

According to the GOE 2013 final report, in 2013 the ADF attacked numerous villages, which prompted more than 66,000 people to flee into Uganda. These attacks depopulated a large area, which ADF has since controlled by abducting or

killing people who return to their villages.

Between July and September 2013, ADF decapitated at least five people in the Kamango area, shot several others, and kidnapped dozens more. These actions terrorized the local population and deterred people from returning home.

The Global Horizontal Note, a monitoring and reporting mechanism of grave violations against children in situations of armed conflict — reported to the Security Council's Working Group on Children and Armed Conflict (CAAC) that during the October to December 2013 reporting period, ADF was responsible for 14 of the 18 child casualties documented, including in an incident on 11 December 2013, in Beni territory, North Kivu, when ADF attacked the village of Musuku, killing 23 people, including 11 children (three girls and eight boys), aged two months to 17 years. All victims had all been severely mutilated with machetes, including two children who survived the attack.

The March 2014 Report of the Secretary General on Conflict Related Sexual Violence identifies the "Allied Democratic Forces — National Army for the Liberation of Uganda" on its list of "Parties credibly suspected of committing or being responsible for rape or other forms of sexual violence in situations of armed conflict."

The ADF has also participated in attacks against

MONUSCO peace-keepers (UNSCR paragraph 4 (i)).

Finally, the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUSCO) reported that ADF has conducted at least two attacks on MONUSCO peacekeepers. The first, on July 14, 2013, was an attack on a MONUSCO patrol on the road between Mbuu and Kamango. This attack is detailed in the 2013 GOE final report. The second attack occurred on March 3, 2014. A MONUSCO vehicle was attacked with grenades ten kilometers from the Mavivi airport in Beni, resulting in injuries to five peacekeepers.

**BUTEMBO
AIRLINES (BAL)**

Butembo,
DRC

Privately-owned
airline, operates out
of Butembo

Since December
2008, BAL no
longer holds an
aircraft operating
license in the DRC.

Kisoni Kambale
(deceased on 5 July
2007 and subsequently
de-listed on 24 April
2008) used his airline
to transport FNI gold,
rations and weapons
between Mongbwalu
and Butembo. This
constitutes 'provision
of assistance' to illegal
armed groups in breach
of the arms embargo of
resolutions 1493
(2003) and 1596
(2005).
Congomet Trading
House

Butembo,
North Kivu
No longer exists as
a gold trading house
in Butembo, North
Kivu.
Congomet Trading
House (formerly listed
as Congocom) was
owned by Kisoni
Kambale (deceased on
5 July 2007 and
subsequently de-listed
on 24 April 2008).
Kambale acquired
almost all the gold
production in the
Mongbwalu district,
which was controlled
by the FNI. The FNI
derived substantial
income from taxes
imposed on this
production. This
constitutes 'provision
of assistance' to illegal
armed groups in breach
of the arms embargo of
resolutions 1493
(2003) and 1596 (2005)
Congomet Trading
House (formerly listed
as Congocom) was
owned by Kisoni

No longer exists as
a gold trading house
in Butembo, North
Kivu.

Butembo,
North Kivu

Congomet Trading
House

Kambale (deceased on 5 July 2007 and subsequently de-listed on 24 April 2008). Kambale acquired almost all the gold production in the Mongbwalu district, which was controlled by the FNI. The FNI derived substantial income from taxes imposed on this production. This constitutes 'provision of assistance' to illegal armed groups in breach of the arms embargo of resolutions 1493 (2003) and 1596 (2005)

**COMPAGNIE
AERIENNE DES GRANDS
LACS
(CAGL)
GREAT LAKES
BUSINESS
COMPANY
(GLBC)**

CAGL

Avenue Président

Mobutu
Goma, DRC
(CAGL also
has an
office in
Gisenyi,
Rwanda)
GLBC, PO
Box 315,
Goma, DRC
(GLBC also
has an
office in
Gisenyi,

As of December

2008, GLBC no longer had any operational aircraft, although several aircraft continued flying in 2008 despite UN sanctions.

CAGL and GLBC are companies owned by Douglas MPAMO, an individual already

subject to sanctions under resolution 1596 (2005). CAGL and GLBC were used to transport arms and ammunition in violation of the arms embargo of resolutions 1493 (2003) and 1596 (2005).

**FORCES
DEMOCRATIQUES
DE LIBERATION
DU RWANDA
(FDLR)**

Rwanda)

FDLR.

Force

Combattante

Abacunguzi.

FOCA.

Combatant

Force for the

Liberation of

Rwanda.

Address:

Fdlr@fmx.de;

fdlrse@yahoo.fr;

fdlr@gmx.net;

Location: North and

South Kivu, DRC

The FDLR is one of the largest foreign armed groups operating in the territory of the DRC.

The group was formed in 2000, and has committed serious violations of

international law involving the targeting of women and children in armed conflict, including killing and maiming, sexual violence, and forced displacement.

According to a 2010 report from Amnesty International, the FDLR were responsible for the killings of ninety-six civilians in Buserungu, Waikale territory.

Some of the victims were burned alive in their homes.

According to the same source, in June 2010, an NGO medical centre reported around sixty cases a month of girls

and women who had been raped in the southern Lubero territory, North-Kivu by armed groups including the FDLR.

According to a December 20, 2010 report from Human Rights Watch (HRW), there has been documented evidence of the FDLR actively conducting child recruitment. HRW identified at least 83 Congolese children under the age of 18, some as young as 14, who had been forcibly recruited by the FDLR. In January 2012, HRW reported that FDLR combatants attacked numerous villages in the Masisi territory, killing six civilians, raping two women, and abducting at least 48 people. According to a June 2012 report from HRW, in May 2012 FDLR fighters attacked

civilians in Kamananga and Lumenje, in South Kivu province, as well as in Chambucha, Walikale territory, and villages in the Ufumandu area of Masisi territory, North Kivu province. In these attacks, FDLR fighters with machetes and knives hacked to death dozens of civilians, including numerous children.

According to the June 2012 Group of Experts Report, the FDLR attacked several villages in South Kivu from December 31, 2011 to January 4, 2012. A United Nations investigation confirmed that at least 33 persons, including 9 children and 6 women, had been killed, either burned alive, decapitated or shot during the attack. In addition, one woman and one girl had been raped. The June 2012

Group of Experts
Report also states that a
United Nations
investigation confirmed
that the FDLR
massacred at least 14
civilians, including 5
women and 5 children
in South Kivu in May
2012. According to the
November 2012 Group
of Experts report, the
UN documented at least
106 incidents of sexual
violence committed by
the FDLR between
December 2011 and
September 2012. The
November 2012 Group
of Experts report notes
that, according to a UN
investigation, the FDLR
raped seven women in
the night of 10 March
2012, including a
minor, in Kaliganya,
Kabare territory. The
FDLR attacked the
village again on 10
April 2012 and raped
three of the women for
the second time. The
November 2012 Group

of Experts report also reports 11 killings by the FDLR in Bushibwambombo, Kalehe on 6 April 2012, and FDLR involvement in 19 further killings in Masisi territory, including five minors and six women, in May. The Mouvement Du 23 Mars (M23) is an armed group operating in the DRC that has been the recipient of arms and related materiel, including advice, training, and assistance related to military activities. Several eyewitness testimonies state that M23 receives general military supplies from the Rwandan Defense Forces (RDF) in the form of weapons and ammunition in addition to materiel support for combat operations. M23 has been complicit in and responsible for committing serious

violations of international law involving the targeting of women and children in situations of armed conflict in the DRC including killing and maiming, sexual violence, abduction, and forced displacement.

According to numerous reports, investigations, and testimonies from eyewitnesses, M23 has been responsible for carrying out mass killings of civilians, as well as raping women and children throughout various regions of the DRC.

Several reports indicate that M23 fighters have carried out 46 rapes against women and girls, the youngest of which was 8 years old. In addition to reports of sexual violence, M23 has also carried out extensive

forced recruitment campaigns of children into the ranks of the group. It is estimated that M23 has carried out the forced recruitment of 146 young men and boys in the Rutshuru territory alone in eastern DRC since July 2012. Some of the victims have been as young as 15 years old.

The atrocities committed by M23 against the civilian population of the DRC, as well as M23's forced recruitment campaign, and being the recipient of arms and military assistance has dramatically contributed to instability and conflict within the region and in some instances, violated international law.

MACHANGA LTD

Kampala,
Uganda

Gold export company (Directors: Mr. Rajendra Kumar Vaya and MACHANGA bought gold through a regular commercial relationship with

Mr. Hirendra M. Vaya).
 In 2010, assets belonging to Machanga, held in the account of Emirates Gold, were frozen by Bank of Nova Scotia Mocatta (UK).
 The previous owner of Machanga, Rajendra Kumar, and his brother Vipul Kumar, have remained involved in purchasing gold from eastern DR Congo.
 Goma, with provincial committees in South Kivu, Kasai Occidental, Kasai Oriental and Maniema
 Officially suspended all activities since 2008.
 In practice, as of June 2011 TPD offices are open and involved in cases

traders in the DR Congo tightly linked to militias. This constitutes 'provision of assistance' to illegal armed groups in breach of the arms embargo of resolutions 1493 (2003) and 1596 (2005).

Implicated in violation of the arms embargo by providing assistance to RCD-G, particularly in supplying trucks to transport arms and troops, and also by transporting weapons for distribution to parts of the population in Masisi and Rutshuru, North Kivu, in early 2005.

**UGANDA
COMMERCIAL
IMPEX (UCI) LTD**

related to returns of
IDPs, community
reconciliation
initiatives, land
conflict settlements,
etc.

The TPD President
is Eugene Serufuli
and Vice-President
is Saverina
Karomba. Important
members include
North Kivu
provincial deputies
Robert Seninga and
Bertin Kirivita.

Kajoka
Street
Kisemete
Kampala,
Uganda
Tel.: +256
41 533
578/9;
Alternative
address: PO
Box 22709
Kampala,
Uganda

UCI bought gold
through a regular
commercial
relationship with
traders in the DRC
tightly linked to
militias. This
constitutes 'provision
of assistance' to illegal
armed groups in breach
of the arms embargo of
resolutions 1493
(2003) and 1596
(2005).

Gold export
company. (Former
directors Mr. J.V.
LODHIA – known
as "Chuni"-, and his
son Mr. Kunal
LODHIA).
In January 2011,
Ugandan authorities
notified the
Committee that
following an
exemption on its
financial holdings,
Emirates Gold
repaid UCI's debt to
Crane Bank in

Kampala, leading to final closure of its accounts.

The previous owner of UCI, J.V. Lodhia and his son Kumal Lodhia have remained involved in purchasing gold from eastern DRC.