

**UNITED NATIONS SANCTIONS ORDINANCE (Chapter 537)**

Pursuant to the power delegated by the Chief Executive, I hereby specify, under section 31 of the United Nations Sanctions (Sudan) Regulation 2013 (Cap 537 sub.leg. BF), the following persons as a relevant person. This new list supersedes all previous lists specified and gazetted under section 31 of the said Regulation.

( Gregory So )

Secretary for Commerce and Economic Development

## LIST OF INDIVIDUALS

| LAST NAME       | FIRST NAME      | ALIAS                        | DATE OF BIRTH/<br>PLACE OF BIRTH/<br>NATIONALITY/<br>RESIDENCE | PASSPORT/<br>IDENTIFYING<br>INFORMATION/<br>STATUS   | DESIGNATION/ JUSTIFICATION  |
|-----------------|-----------------|------------------------------|--|--|---|
| <b>ELHASSAN</b> | Gaffar Mohammed | Gaffar<br>Mohmed<br>Elhassan | 24 June 1952<br><br>Resides in El Waha,<br>Omdurman, Sudan.    | Retired from the<br>Sudanese Army.<br><br>Ex-serviceman's<br>identification card<br>no: 4302 | <p>Major-General and Commander of the Western Military Region for the Sudanese Armed Forces (SAF).</p> <p>The Panel of Experts report that Major-General Gaffar Mohammed Elhassan stated to them that he had direct operational command (primarily tactical command) of all elements of the SAF in Darfur while he was in command of the Western Military Region. Elhassan held this position as Western Military Area Commander from November 2004 (approx.) – early 2006. The Panel's information is that Elhassan was responsible for violations of paragraph 7 of SCR 1591 as by virtue of this position he requested (from Khartoum) and authorized (since 29 March 2005) the transfer of military equipment into Darfur without the prior approval of the 1591 Committee. Elhassan himself admitted to the Panel of Experts that aircraft, aircraft engines and other military equipment had been brought into Darfur from other parts of Sudan between 29 March 2005 and December 2005. For example he informed the Panel that 2 Mi-24 attack helicopters were brought unauthorized into Darfur between 18 and 21 September 2005. There are also reasonable grounds to believe that Elhassan was directly responsible, as Western Military Area Commander, for authorizing offensive military flights in the area around Abu Hanra, 23-24 July 2005 and in the Jebel Moon area of Western Darfur, on 19 November 2005. Mi-24 attack helicopters were involved in both operations and reportedly opened fire on both occasions. The Panel of Experts report that Elhassan indicated to the Panel that he himself approved requests for air support and other air operations in his capacity as Western Military Area Commander. (See Panel of Experts report, S/2006/65, paragraphs 266-269.) Through such actions Major-General Gaffar Mohammed Elhassan has breached relevant provisions of SCR 1591 and therefore meets the criteria to be designated by the Committee to be subjected to sanctions.</p> |

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|----------------|-----------------------|--|---|--|---|
| <b>ALNSIEM</b> | Musa Hilal<br>Abdalla | (Sheikh) Musa<br>Hilal<br><br>Abd Allah<br><br>Abdallah<br><br>AINasim<br><br>Al Nasim<br><br>AINaseem<br><br>Al Naseem<br><br>AINaseem<br><br>Al Naseem | Date of Birth:<br>01/01/1964 or 1959<br><br>Born in Kutum<br><br>Resides in Kabkabiya<br>and the city of Kutum,<br>Northern Darfur and<br>has resided in<br>Khartoum. | Diplomatic Passport<br>No: D014433, issued<br>on 21 February 2013;<br>Expires 21 February<br>2015<br><br>Certificate of<br>Nationality No:<br>A0680623.<br><br>Member of the<br>National Assembly of<br>Sudan<br><br>In 2008, appointed by<br>the President of<br>Sudan as special<br>adviser to the<br>Ministry of Federal<br>Affairs | Paramount Chief of the Jald Tribe in North Darfur.<br><br>Report from Human Rights Watch states they have a memo dated 13 February 2004 from a local government office in North Darfur ordering “security units in the locality” to “allow the activities of the mujahideen and the volunteers under the command of the Sheikh Musa Hilal to proceed in the areas of [North Darfur] and to secure their vital needs”. On 28 September 2005, 400 Arab militia attacked the villages of Aro Sharrow (including its IDP camp), Acho, and Gozmena in West Darfur. We also believe that Musa Hilal was present during the attack on Aro Sharrow IDP camp; his son had been killed during the SLA attack on Shareia, so he was now involved in a personal blood feud. There are reasonable grounds to believe that as the Paramount Chief he had direct responsibility for these actions and is responsible for violations of international humanitarian and human rights law and other atrocities. |

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| <b>SHARIF</b> | Adam Yacub                | Adam Yacub Shant, Adam Yacoub   | Circa 1976   | Reportedly deceased on 7 June 2012   | Sudanese Liberation Army (SLA) Commander.<br><br>SLA soldiers under the command of Adam Yacub Shant violated the cease-fire agreement by attacking a Government of Sudan military contingent that was escorting a convoy of trucks near Abu Hamra, Northern Darfur on July 23, 2005, killing three soldiers. After the attack Government military weapons and ammunition were looted. The Panel of Experts has information establishing that the attack by SLA soldiers took place and was clearly organized; consequently it was well planned. It is therefore reasonable to assume, as the Panel concluded, that Shant, as the confirmed SLA Commander in the area, must have had knowledge of and approved / or ordered the attack. He therefore bears direct responsibility for the attack and meets the criteria for being listed. |
| <b>Mayu</b>   | Jibril Abdulkarim Ibrahim | General Gibril Abdul Kareem Barey<br>"Tek"<br>Gabril Abdul Kareem Badri | Resides in Tine, on the Sudanese side of the Nile border with Chad<br><br>Place of Birth: Nile District, El-Fasher, El-Fasher, North Darfur<br>Date of Birth: 1 January 1967<br><br>Nationality: Sudanese by birth | National Identification Number: 192-3238459-9<br><br>Certificate of nationality acquired through birth: No. 302581 | National Movement for Reform and Development (NMRD) Field Commander.<br><br>Mayu is responsible for the kidnapping of African Union Mission in Sudan (AMIS) personnel in Darfur during October 2005. Mayu openly attempts to thwart the AMIS mission through intimidation; for example he threatened to shoot down African Union (AU) helicopters in the Jebel Moon area in November 2005. Through such actions Mayu has clearly violated SCR 1591 in constituting a threat to stability in Darfur and meets the criteria to be designated by the Committee to be subjected to sanctions.   |