

G.N. 4942

UNITED NATIONS SANCTIONS ORDINANCE (Chapter 537)

Pursuant to the power delegated by the Chief Executive, I hereby specify, under section 30 of the United Nations Sanctions (Democratic Republic of the Congo) Regulation 2014 (Chapter 537 sub. leg. BI), the following persons and entities respectively as a relevant person and a relevant entity. This new list supersedes all previous lists specified and gazetted under section 30 of the said Regulation.

Gregory SO Secretary for Commerce and Economic Development

List of Individuals

LAST NAME	FIRST NAME	ALIAS	DATE OF BIRTH/PLACE OF BIRTH	PASSPORT/IDENTIFYING INFORMATION	DESIGNATION/JUSTIFICATION
BADEGE	Eric		1971	DRC As a military commander of M23, Badege is responsible for serious violations involving the targeting of children or women in situations of armed conflict.	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."
					"According to former combatants, Lt Col. Badege....acted under the orders of Col. Makenga when he orchestrated the attacks. As a military

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 Bagege 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 Bagege and more than a hundred soldiers headed Friday to Rubaya, 80 kilometers north of Nablondo. 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

BWAMBALA	Frank	<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>DRC Former RCD-ML leader, exercising influence over policies and maintaining command and control</p>
	<p>Kakolele Frank Kakorere Frank Kakorere</p>	<p>without posting as of June 2011. Left the CNDP in</p>

IYAMUREMYE	Gaston	Rumuli Byiringiro Victor Rumuli Victor Rumuri Michel Byiringiro	1948 Musanze District (Northern Province), Rwanda Ruhengeri, Rwanda	Rwandan FDLR President and 2nd Vice-President of FDLR-FOCA As of June 2011, based at Kalonge, North Kivu Province.	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
KAINA	Innocent	Colonel Innocent KAINA "India Queen"	Bunagana, Rutshuru territory, DRC	DRC		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. Innocent Kaina is currently a Sector commander in the Mouvement du 23 Mars (M23). He is

Bwambale

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

KAKWAVU BUKANDE	Jérôme	Jérôme Kakwavu 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.	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.
				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	

KATANGA	Germain	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.
		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. His trial began in November 2009.	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	President of the UPC/L, one of the armed groups and militias referred to in paragraph 20 of Res. 1493 (2003), involved
		Arrested in Kinshasa in March 2005. Transferred to the ICC on 17 March 2006. Convicted by the ICC	

MAKENG	Sultani	MAKENG, Colonel SULTANI. MAKENG, EMMANUEL SULTANI.	25 December 1973 Rutshuru, DRC	DRC. Sultani Makenga was a military leader of the Mouvement du 23 Mars (M23)	in March 2012 and sentenced to 14 years in prison. Has appealed the court's ruling.	in the trafficking of arms, in violation of the arms embargo. According to the Office of the SRS on Children and Armed Conflict, he was responsible for recruitment and use of children in Ituri from 2002 to 2003.
					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	

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, Ndusu/Ruhengeri Northern Province, Rwanda</p>	<p>Rwandan Executive Secretary of the FDLR and Vice- President of the FDLR military high 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>	

MPAMO	Iruta	Douglas Mpamo. Douglas Iruta Mpamo	28 December 1965, Bashali, Masisi, DRC December 1965, Goma, DRC Uvira	DRC As of June 2011, resides in Gisenyi, Rwanda. Owner/Manager of the Compagnie Aérienne des Grands Lacs and of Great Lakes Business Company	crimes and crimes against humanity and transferred to The Hague on 25 January 2011.	impeding the disarmament and the voluntary repatriation and resettlement of combatants, per Security Council resolution 1857 (2008) OP 4 (b). Owner/Manager of the Compagnie Aérienne des Grands Lacs and of Great Lakes Business Company, whose aircraft were used to provide assistance to armed groups and militias referred to in paragraph 20 of Res. 1493 (2003). Also responsible for disguising information on flights and cargo apparently to allow for the violation of the arms embargo. FDLR commander, exercising influence over policies, and maintaining command and control over the activities of FDLR forces, one of the armed groups and
		"Radja". "Mupenzi Bernard" "General Major Mupenzi". "General Mudacumura"		Rwandan Military commander of FDLR-FOCA, also political 1 st Vice- President and head of FOCA High Command. As of June 2011,		
MUDACUMURA	Sylvestre					

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	militias referred to in paragraph 20 of Res. 1493 (2003), involved in trafficking of arms, in violation of the arms embargo. 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. 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.	According to opensource and official reporting, Leodomir
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MUKULU	Jamil	Rushashi (Northern Province), Rwanda	administration. As of June 2011, based at the FDLR HQ at Kikoma forest, Bogoyi, Walikale, North Kivu.	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.
		Professor Musharaf; Steven Alirabaki; David Kyagulanyi; Musezi Talengelanimiro; Mzee Tutu; Abdullah Junjuaka; Aliabaki Kyagulanyi; Hussein Muhammad; Nicolas Luumu; Talengelanimiro;	1965 Alt. DOB: January 1, 1964 Ntoke Village, Ntenjeru Sub County, Kayunga District, Uganda	Ugandan Title: Head of the Allied Democratic Forces (ADF) Alt. Title: Commander, Allied Democratic Forces

MUJYAMBERE	Leopold	Musenyi 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>

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

MURWANASHYAKA	Ignace	Dr. Ignace	<p>14 May 1963, Butera (Rwanda)</p> <p>Ngoma, Butare (Rwanda)</p>	<p>Rwandan</p> <p>Arrested by German authorities on 17 November 2009.</p> <p>His trial began on 4 May 2011 in a German court.</p>	<p>as soldiers on the frontline, in violation of Security Council resolution 1857 (2008) OP4 (d) and (e).</p> <p>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.</p> <p>In telephone communication with FDLR military field commanders (including during the Buserungu May 2009 massacre); gave military orders to the high command; involved in coordinating the</p>
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MUSONI	Straton	IO Musoni	6 April 1961 (possibly 4 June 1961) Mugambazi, Kigali, Rwanda	Rwandan Arrested by German authorities on 17 November 2009. His trial began on 4 May 2011 in a German court.	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
					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 16/Joined forces with

MUTEBUTSI	Jules	Jules Mutebusi Jules Mutebuzi Colonel Mutebutsi	1964, Minembwe, South Kivu, DRC	DRC Former FARDC Deputy Military Regional Commander of 10 th 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).	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.
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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
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M23. In 2009 within the FARDC, he gave the orders to kill all men in Shalio village of Walikale. He also provided weapons, munitions and salaries in Masisi and Walikale 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

					armed groups and militias referred to in paragraph 20 of Res. 1493 (2003), responsible for 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 under 15 years old in Ituri in 2006.
2008.	Acquitted of all charges by the ICC in December 2012.		DRC		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.
	After being released from custody, was detained by Dutch authorities, and has filed a claim for asylum in the Netherlands.		Under house arrest in Kinshasa since March 2005		
			Transferred to The Hague on 27 March 2011 to testify in the ICC Germain Katanga and Mathieu Ngudjolo trials.		
			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.		
NJABU	Floribert	Ngabu Floribert Njabu Floribert Ndjabu Floribert Ngabu Ndjabu	DRC		

NKUNDA	Laurent	Laurent Nkunda Mihigo Laurent Nkunda Bwatare Laurent Nkundabatware Laurent Nkunda Mahoro Batware "Chairman" "General Nkunda" "Papa Six"	DRC 6 February 1967 North Kivu/Rutshuru 2 February 1967	DRC 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.	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. According to the Office of the SRSG on Children and Armed Conflict, he was responsible for 264 cases of recruitment and use of children by troops under his command in North Kivu from 2002 to 2009.
	Fred Irakeza	Fred Irakeza	1967 Murama, Kininya, Rubungo, Kigali, Rwanda	Rwandan 1 st 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
NSANZUBUKIRE		Felicien			

NTAWUNGUKA	Pacifique	Colonel Omega. Nzeri Israel. Pacifique Ntawungula	1 January 1964, Gaseke, Gisenyi Province, Rwanda Est. 1964	Rwandan Commander, Operational Sector North Kivu 'SONOKI' of FDLR-FOCA. As of June 2011, based at Matembe, North Kivu.	Uvira and Fizi areas of South Kivu. Commander of the First Division of FOCA (FDLR armed wing). 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 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
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NYAKUNI	James	Ugandan	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). Trade partnership with Jérôme Kakwavu, particularly smuggling across the DRC/Uganda border, including suspected smuggling of weapons and military material in unchecked trucks. 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.	
			Deputy Commander of the FOCA (an FDLR armed branch). Military leader of a	
NZEYIMANA	Stanislas	Rwandan	1 January 1966, Mugusa (Butare), Rwanda Est. 1967	Deogratias Bigaruka Izabayo Bigaruka

Bigurura Izabayo Deo Jules Mateso Mlamba	Alt. 28 August 1966	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
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OZIA MAZIO	Dieudonné	Ozia Mazio 'Omari' 'Mr Omari'	6 June 1949, Ariwara, DRC	<p>Congolese While president of the Fédération des entreprises congolaises (FEC) in Aru territory, Dieudonné Ozia Mazio is believed to have died in Ariwara on 23 September 2008</p>	<p>frontline, in violation of Security Council resolution 1857 (2008) OP4 (d) and (e). Financial schemes with Jerome Kakwau and FAPC and smuggling across the DRC/Uganda border, allowing supplies and cash to be made available to Kakwau 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).</p>
	Jean-Marie Lugerero	Jean-Marie Rugerero	Approximately 1960 September 9, 1966, Bukavu, DRC	<p>DRC Current address: Rubavu / Mudende; Rwanda M23, President Entered the Republic of Rwanda on 16 March 2013, at Gasizi / Rubavua July 9, 2012.</p>	<p>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</p>
RUNIGA					

'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 given the opportunity, 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

SHEKA	Ntabo Ntaberi	4 April 1976	DRC	<p>of the other recruits.</p> <p>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 recruits 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>Ntabo Ntaberi Sheka,</p>
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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 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

him in an initial appearance hearing on March 26.		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.	
		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.	
		As CNDP Chief of Staff, had direct and command responsibility for the massacre at Kiwanja (November 2008)	
	Colonel in the FARDC.	According to multiple sources, Lt Col Innocent Zimurinda, in his capacity as one of	
	September 1, 1972 Or 1975 Ngungu,	Zimulinda	Innocent

ZIMURINDA

Masisi Territory, North Kivu Province, DRC	a Lieutenant Colonel, brigade commander in FARDC Kimia II Ops, based in Ngungu area. In July 2009, Zimurinda was promoted to full Colonel and became FARDC Sector commander in Ngungu and subsequently in Kitchanga in FARDC Kimia II and Amani Leo Operations.	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.
March 16, 1972, Masisi, DRC	Whereas Zimurinda did not appear in the 31 December 2010 DRC Presidential	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

Kiwanza.

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 2007.⁵¹ 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.

List of Entities

LAST NAME	FIRST NAME	ALIAS	DATE OF BIRTH/PLACE OF BIRTH	PASSPORT/IDENTIFYING INFORMATION	DESIGNATION/JUSTIFICATION
ADF		<div>- Forces Democratiques Alliees-Armee Nationale de Liberation de l'Ouganda</div> <div>- ADF/NALU</div> <div>- Islamic Alliance of Democratic Forces</div>		<div>Location: North Kivu Province, Democratic Republic of the Congo.</div> <div>The Allied Democratic Forces ("ADF") was created in 1995 and is located in the mountainous DRC-Uganda 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</div>	

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 peacekeepers (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 Mbau 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.

Privately-owned
airline, operates out
of Butembo

Butembo,
DRC

**BUTEMBO
AIRLINES (BAL)**

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

<p>Butembo, North Kivu</p> <p>No longer exists as a gold trading house in Butembo, North Kivu.</p>	<p>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 Mongwalu 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)</p>	<p>Congomet Trading House</p>
<p>No longer exists as a gold trading house in Butembo, North Kivu.</p>	<p>No longer exists as a gold trading house in Butembo, North Kivu.</p>	<p>Butembo, North Kivu</p>

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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).

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

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,

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

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

FDLR.
Force
Combattante
Abacunguzi.
FOCA.
Combatant
Force for the
Liberation of
Rwanda.

Rwanda)

Address:
Fdlr@fmx.de;
fldrse@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 Busurungi, Walikale 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 FLDR 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 Kalinganya,
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

MACHANGA LTD	Kampala, Uganda	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Gold export company (Directors: Mr. Rajendra Kumar Vaya and</p> <p>MACHANGA bought gold through a regular commercial relationship with</p>
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TOUS POUR LA PAIX ET LE DEVELOPPEMEN T (NGO)	TPD	Goma, North Kivu	<p>Mr. Hirendra M. Vaya).</p> <p>In 2010, assets belonging to Machanga, held in the account of Emirates Gold, were frozen by Bank of Nova Scotia Mocatta (UK).</p> <p>The previous owner of Machanga, Rajendra Kumar, and his brother Vipul Kumar, have remained involved in purchasing gold from eastern DRC.</p>	<p>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).</p>
			<p>Goma, with provincial committees in South Kivu, Kasai Occidental, Kasai Oriental and Maniema Officially suspended all activities since 2008.</p> <p>In practice, as of June 2011 TPD offices are open and involved in cases</p>	<p>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.</p>

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.

**UGANDA
COMMERCIAL
IMPEX (UCI) LTD**

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).

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 UC, J.V. Lodhia and his son Kumal Lodhia have remained involved in purchasing gold from eastern DRC.