



**Sanctions program:** Kongo: Verordnung vom 22. Juni 2005 über Massnahmen gegenüber der Demokratischen Republik Kongo (SR 946.231.12), Anhang **Origin:** UN **Sanctions:** Art. 2 Abs. 1 (Finanzsanktionen) und Art. 4 Abs. 1 (Ein- und Durchreiseverbot)

**Sanctions program:** Congo: Ordonnance du 22 juin 2005 instituant des mesures à l'encontre de la République démocratique du Congo (RS 946.231.12), annexe **Origin:** UN **Sanctions:** art. 2, al. 1 (Sanctions financières) et art. 4, al. 1 (Interdiction de séjour et de transit)

**Sanctions program:** Congo: Ordinanza del 22 giugno 2005 che istituisce provvedimenti nei confronti della Repubblica democratica del Congo (RS 946.231.12), allegato **Origin:** UN **Sanctions:** art. 2 cpv. 1 (Sanzioni finanziarie) e art. 4 cpv. 1 (Divieto di entrata e di transito)

## Individuals

**SSID:** 100-3099 **Name:** Bwambale Frank Kakolele

**Good quality a.k.a.:** **a)** Frank Kakorere **b)** Frank Kakorere Bwambale **c)** Aigle Blanc

**Nationality:** Congo DR

**Justification:** Former RCD-ML leader, exercising influence over policies and maintaining command and control 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. **Other information:** **a)** Designation: FARDC General **b)** Left the CNDP in January 2008. As of June 2011, resides in Kinshasa. Since 2010, Kakolele has been involved in activities apparently on behalf of the DRC government's Programme de Stabilisation et Reconstruction des Zones Sortant des Conflits Armés (STAREC), including participation in a STAREC mission to Goma and Beni in March 2011. DRC authorities arrested him in December 2013 in Beni, North Kivu Province, for allegedly blocking the DDR process. **Modifications:** Amended on 8 May 2013, 11 Mar 2015

**SSID:** 100-3106 **Name:** Iyamuremye Gaston

**DOB:** 1948 **POB:** **a)** Musanze District, Northern Province, Rwanda **b)** Ruhengeri, Rwanda

**Good quality a.k.a.:** **a)** Byiringiro Victor Rumuli **b)** Victor Rumuri **c)** Michel Byiringiro **Low**

**quality a.k.a.:** Rumuli **Address:** Rwanda (As of December 2014, based in North Kivu Province) **Nationality:** Rwanda

**Justification:** 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 Ignace Murwanashyaka's (President of the FDLR) office in Kibua, DRC until December 2009. **Other information:** **a)** Designation: a) FDLR President, b) 2nd Vice-President of FDLR-FOCA. **b)** Brigadier General. **Modifications:** Amended on 11 Mar 2015

**SSID:** 100-3122 **Name:** Kakwavu Bukande Jérôme

**POB:** Goma, Congo DR **Good quality a.k.a.:** Jérôme Kakwavu **Low quality a.k.a.:**

Commandant Jérôme **Nationality:** Congo DR

**Justification:** 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. **Other information:** Given the rank of General in the FARDC in December 2004. As of June 2011, detained in Makala Prison in Kinshasa. As of 25 March 2011, the High Military Court in Kinshasa opened a trial against Kakwavu for war crimes. In November 2014, convicted by a DRC military court to ten years in prison for rape, murder, and torture. **Modifications:** Amended on 11 Mar 2015

**SSID:** 100-3131 **Name:** Katanga Germain

**Nationality:** Congo DR

**Justification:** 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. **Other information:** 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. Convicted in May 2014 by the ICC to 12 years in prison for war crimes and crimes against humanity. Currently in prison in the Netherlands. **Modifications:** Amended on 8 May 2013, 11 Mar 2015

**SSID:** 100-3136 **Name:** Lubanga Thomas

**POB:** Ituri, Congo DR **Nationality:** Congo DR

**Justification:** President of the UPC/L, 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. 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. **Other information:** Arrested in Kinshasa in March 2005 for UPC/L involvement in human rights abuses violations. Transferred to the ICC on 17 March 2006. Convicted by the ICC in March 2012 and sentenced to 14 years in prison. On 1 December 2014, ICC appeals judges upheld Lubanga's conviction and sentence. Currently in prison in the Netherlands. **Modifications:** Amended on 8 May 2013, 11 Mar 2015

**SSID:** 100-3150 **Name:** Mandro Khawa Panga

**DOB:** 20 Aug 1973 **POB:** Bunia, Congo DR **Good quality a.k.a.:** a) Kawa Panga b) Kawa Panga Mandro c) Kawa Mandro d) Yves Andoul Karim e) Mandro Panga Kahwa f) Yves Khawa Panga Mandro **Low quality a.k.a.:** a) Chief Kahwa b) Kawa **Nationality:** Congo DR

**Justification:** Ex-President of PUSIC, one of the armed groups and militias 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. **Other information:** Placed in prison in Bunia in April 2005 for sabotage of the Ituri peace process. 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. In August 2014, a DRC military court in Kisangani convicted him of war crimes and crimes against humanity,

sentenced him to nine years in prison, and ordered him to pay approximately USD 85,000 to his victims. **Modifications:** Amended on 8 May 2013, 11 Mar 2015

**SSID:** 100-3166 **Name:** Mbarushimana Callixte

**DOB:** 24 Jul 1963 **POB:** Ndusu/Ruhengeri, Northern Province, Rwanda **Nationality:** Rwanda

**Justification:** 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, impeding the disarmament and the voluntary repatriation and resettlement of combatants, per Security Council resolution 1857 (2008) OP 4 (b). **Other information:** Arrested in Paris on 3 October 2010 under ICC warrant for war crimes and crimes against humanity committed by FDLR troops in the Kivus in 2009 and transferred to The Hague on 25 January 2011, but released by the ICC in late 2011.

**Modifications:** Amended on 11 Mar 2015

**SSID:** 100-3177 **Name:** Mpamo Iruta Douglas

**DOB:** a) 28 Dec 1965 b) 29 Dec 1965 **POB:** a) Bashali, Masisi, Congo DR b) Goma, Congo DR c) Uvira, Congo DR **Good quality a.k.a.:** Douglas Iruta Mpamo **Low quality a.k.a.:** Mpano **Address:** Gisenyi, Rwanda (as of June 2011) **Nationality:** Congo DR

**Justification:** 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.

**Other information:** No known occupation since two of the planes managed by Great Lakes Business Company (GLBC) crashed. **Modifications:** Amended on 11 Mar 2015

**SSID:** 100-3193 **Name:** Mudacumura Sylvestre

**Good quality a.k.a.:** a) Mupenzi Bernard b) General Major Mupenzi c) General Mudacumura **Low quality a.k.a.:** Radja **Address:** Kikoma forest, near Bogoyi, Walikale, North Kivu, Congo DR (as of June 2011) **Nationality:** Rwanda

**Justification:** FDLR Commander, 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. 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. **Other information:** Military commander of FDLR-FOCA, also political 1st Vice-President and head of FOCA High Command, thus combining overall military and political command functions since the arrest of FDLR leaders in Europe. As of 2014, based at the FDLR's headquarters in Nganga, North Kivu.

**Modifications:** Amended on 11 Mar 2015

**SSID:** 100-3203 **Name:** Mugaragu Leodomir

**DOB:** a) 1954 b) 1953 **POB:** a) Kigali, Rwanda b) Rushashi, Northern Province, Rwanda

**Good quality a.k.a.:** a) Manzi Leon b) Leo Manzi **Address:** FDLR HQ, Kikoma forest, Bogoyi, Walikale, North Kivu, Congo DR (as of June 2011) **Nationality:** Rwanda

**Justification:** According to open source and official reporting, Leodomir 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. **Other information:** FDLR-FOCA Chief of Staff, in charge of administration. **Modifications:** Amended on 11 Mar 2015

**SSID:** 100-3217 **Name:** Mukulu Jamil

**DOB:** a) 1965 b) 1 Jan 1964 **POB:** Ntoke Village, Ntenjeru Sub County, Kayunga District, Uganda **Good quality a.k.a.:** a) Steven Alirabaki b) David Kyagulanyi c) Musezi Talengelanimiro d) Mzee Tutu e) Abdullah Junjuaka f) Alilabaki Kyagulanyi g) Hussein Muhammad h) Nicolas Luumu **Low quality a.k.a.:** a) Professor Musharaf b) Talengelanimiro **Nationality:** Uganda

**Justification:** According to open-source 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). 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. 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. **Relation:** Leader of the ADF (SSID 100-27961) **Other information:** a) Designation: a) Head of the Allied Democratic Forces (ADF), b) Commander, Allied Democratic Forces b) Whereabouts unknown as of late 2014; however, he is believed to be in North Kivu, DRC. **Modifications:** Amended on 8 May 2013, 12 Aug 2014, 11 Mar 2015

**SSID:** 100-3237 **Name:** Mujiyambere Leopold

**DOB:** a) 17 Mar 1962 b) 1966 (approximately) **POB:** Kigali, Rwanda **Low quality a.k.a.:** a) Musenyeri b) Achille c) Frere Petrus Ibrahim **Address:** Nyakaleke (south-east of Mwenga), South Kivu, Congo DR **Nationality:** Rwanda

**Justification:** 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, per 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, per Security Council resolution 1857 (2008) OP4 (d) and (e). **Other information:** As of late 2014, acting deputy commander of FDLR/FOCA, based in Nganga, North Kivu. **Modifications:** Amended on 11 Mar 2015

**SSID:** 100-3249 **Name:** Murwanashyaka Ignace

**Title:** Dr. **DOB:** 14 May 1963 **POB:** a) Butera, Rwanda b) Ngoma, Butare, Rwanda **Low quality a.k.a.:** Dr. Ignace **Nationality:** Rwanda

**Justification:** President of 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 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. **Other information:** Arrested by German authorities on 17 November 2009. Replaced by Gaston Lamuremye, alias «Rumuli» as President of FDLR-FOCA. Murwanashyaka's trial for war crimes and crimes against humanity committed by FDLR troops in DRC in 2008 and 2009 began on 4 May 2011 in a German court. **Modifications:** Amended on 11 Mar 2015

**SSID:** 100-3261 **Name:** Musoni Straton

**DOB:** a) 6 Apr 1961 b) 4 Jun 1961 **POB:** Mugambazi, Kigali, Rwanda **Good quality a.k.a.:** IO Musoni **Nationality:** Rwanda

**Justification:** Through his leadership of the FDLR, a foreign armed group operating in the DRC, Musoni is impeding the disarmament and voluntary repatriation or resettlement of combatants belonging to those groups, in breach of resolution 1649 (2005). **Other information:** Arrested by German authorities on 17 November 2009. Musoni's trial for war crimes and crimes against humanity committed by FDLR troops in DRC in 2008 and 2009 began on 4 May 2011 in a German court. Replaced as 1st Vice-President of the FDLR by Sylvestre Mudacumura. **Modifications:** Amended on 11 Mar 2015

**SSID:** 100-3272 **Name:** Mutebutsi Jules

**DOB:** 1964 **POB:** Minembwe South Kivu, Congo DR **Good quality a.k.a.:** a) Jules Mutebusi b) Jules Mutebuzi c) Colonel Mutebutsi **Nationality:** Congo DR

**Justification:** Joined forces with other renegade elements of former RCD-G to take town of Bukavu in May 2004 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. **Other information:** 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). **Modifications:** Amended on 11 Mar 2015

**SSID:** 100-3284 **Name:** Ngudjolo Mathieu Chui

**Good quality a.k.a.:** Cui Ngudjolo **Nationality:** Congo DR

**Justification:** FNI Chief of Staff and former Chief of Staff of the FRPI, exercising influence over policies and maintaining command and control over 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. **Other information:** Arrested by MONUC in Bunia in October 2003. Surrendered by the Government of the DRC to the International Criminal Court on 7 February 2008. 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. The Prosecution appealed the ICC's decision; hearings were held in October 2014 and a decision is pending as of December 2014. **Modifications:** Amended on 8 May 2013, 11 Mar 2015

**SSID:** 100-3290 **Name:** Njabu Floribert Ngabu

**Good quality a.k.a.:** **a)** Floribert Njabu **b)** Floribert Ndjabu **c)** Floribert Ngabu Ndjabu

**Nationality:** Congo DR

**Justification:** 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. **Other information:** Under house arrest in Kinshasa since March 2005 for FNI involvement in human rights abuses. 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. In July 2014, he was deported from the Netherlands to DRC, where he was placed under arrest.

**Modifications:** Amended on 8 May 2013, 11 Mar 2015

**SSID:** 100-3297 **Name:** Nkunda Laurent

**DOB:** **a)** 6 Feb 1967 **b)** 2 Feb 1967 **POB:** Rutshuru, North Kivu, Congo DR **Good quality a.k.a.:** **a)** Nkunda Mihigo Laurent **b)** Laurent Nkunda Bwatare **c)** Laurent Nkundabatware **d)** Laurent Nkunda Mahoro Batware **e)** Laurent Nkunda Batware **Low quality a.k.a.:** **a)** Chairman **b)** General Nkunda **c)** Papa Six **Nationality:** Congo DR

**Justification:** Joined forces with other renegade elements of former RCD-G to take Bukavu in May 2004 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. **Other information:** Former RCD-G General. Founder, National Congress for the People's Defense, 2006; Senior Officer, Rally for Congolese Democracy-Goma (RCD-G), 1998–2006; Officer Rwandan Patriotic Front (RPF), 1992–1998. 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. In 2010, Nkunda's appeal for illegal detention was rejected by Rwandan court in Gisenyi, ruling that the matter should be examined by a military court. Nkunda's lawyers appealed with the Rwandan Military Court. **Modifications:** Amended on 11 Mar 2015

**SSID:** 100-3315 **Name:** Nsanzubukire Felicien

**DOB:** 1967 **POB:** **a)** Murama, Kigali, Rwanda **b)** Rubungo, Kigali, Rwanda **c)** Kinyinya, Kigali, Rwanda **Good quality a.k.a.:** Fred Irakeza **Address:** Magunda, Mwenga territory, South Kivu, Congo DR (as of June 2011) **Nationality:** Rwanda

**Justification:** 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 Uvira and Fizi areas of South Kivu. **Other information:** **a)** Designation: 1st battalion leader of the FDLR/FOCA, based in the Uvira-Sange area of South Kivu. **b)** A member of the FDLR since at least 1994 and operating in eastern DRC since October 1998. **Modifications:** Amended on 11 Mar 2015

**SSID:** 100-3325 **Name:** Ntawunguka Pacifique  
**DOB:** a) 1 Jan 1964 b) 1964 (approximately) **POB:** Gaseke, Gisenyi Province, Rwanda  
**Good quality a.k.a.:** Pacifique Ntawungula **Low quality a.k.a.:** a) Colonel Omega b) Nzeri  
c) Israel **Address:** Matembe, North Kivu, Congo DR (as of June 2011) **Nationality:** Rwanda  
**Justification:** Commander of the First Division of FOCA (an 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 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). **Other information:** a) Designation: Commander, Operational Sector North Kivu «SONOKI» of FDLR-FOCA. b) Received military training in Egypt. As of late 2014, based in Tongo area, North Kivu. **Modifications:** Amended on 11 Mar 2015

**SSID:** 100-3339 **Name:** Nyakuni James  
**Nationality:** Uganda  
**Justification:** 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.

**SSID:** 100-3344 **Name:** Nzeyimana Stanislas  
**DOB:** a) 1 Jan 1966 b) 1967 (approximately) c) 28 Aug 1966 **POB:** Mugusa, Butare, Rwanda **Good quality a.k.a.:** a) Deogratias Bigaruka Izabayo b) Izabayo Deo c) Jules Mateso Mlamba **Low quality a.k.a.:** a) Bigaruka b) Bigurura **Address:** Mukobervwa, North Kivu, Congo DR (as of June 2011) **Nationality:** Rwanda  
**Justification:** Deputy Commander of the FOCA (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, per 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, per Security Council resolution 1857 (2008) OP4 (d) and (e). **Other information:** a) Designation: Deputy commander of the FDLR-FOCA. b) Disappeared while in Tanzania in early 2013. Whereabouts unknown as of late 2014. **Modifications:** Amended on 8 May 2013, 11 Mar 2015

**SSID:** 100-3361 **Name:** Ozia Mazio Dieudonné  
**DOB:** 6 Jun 1949 **POB:** Ariwara, Congo DR **Good quality a.k.a.:** Ozia Mazio **Low quality a.k.a.:** a) Omari b) Mr Omari **Nationality:** Congo DR  
**Justification:** Financial schemes with Jérôme 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). **Other information:** 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. **Modifications:** Amended on 11 Mar 2015

**SSID:** 100-3373 **Name:** Sheka Ntabo Ntaberi

**DOB:** 4 Apr 1976 **POB:** Walikale Territory, Congo DR **Nationality:** Congo DR

**Justification:** Ntabo Ntaberi 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 DRC. The Mayi Mayi Sheka group has carried out attacks on mines in eastern DRC, 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 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 labor 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. **Other information:** Designation: Commander-in-Chief, Nduma Defence of Congo, Mayi Mayi Sheka group. **Modifications:** Amended on 11 Mar 2015

**SSID:** 100-3382 **Name:** Taganda Bosco

**POB:** Bigogwe, Rwanda **Good quality a.k.a.:** a) Bosco Ntaganda b) Bosco Ntagenda c) General Taganda **Low quality a.k.a.:** a) Lydia b) Terminator c) Tango Romeo d) Romeo e) Major **Address:** Goma, Congo DR (as of June 2011) **Nationality:** Congo DR

**Justification:** 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 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). **Other information:** a) DOB range: between 1973 and 1974 b) Born in Rwanda, he moved to Nyamitaba, Masisi territory, North Kivu, when he was a child. Nominated FARDC Brigadier-General by Presidential Decree on 11 December 2004, following Ituri peace agreements. Formerly Chief of Staff in CNDP and became CNDP military commander since the arrest of Laurent Nkunda in January 2009. Since January 2009, de facto Deputy Commander of consecutive anti-FDLR operations «Umoja Wetu», «Kimia II», and «Amani Leo» in North and South Kivu. c) Entered Rwanda in Mar 2013 and voluntarily surrendered to ICC officials in Kigali on March 22. Transferred to the ICC in The Hague, Netherlands. On 9 June 2014, ICC confirmed 13 charges of war crimes and five charges of crimes against humanity against him; the trial is scheduled to start 2 June 2015. d) Low quality a.k.a. a) Lydia (when he was part of APR.), c) Tango Romeo (Call sign), d) Romeo (Call sign) **Modifications:** Amended on 8 May 2013, 11 Mar 2015



**SSID:** 100-3400 **Name:** Zimurinda Innocent

**DOB:** a) 1 Sep 1972 b) 1975 (approximately) c) 16 Mar 1972 **POB:** a) Ngungu, Masisi Territory, North Kivu, Congo DR b) Masisi, Congo DR **Low quality a.k.a.:** Zimulinda

**Address:** Rubavu, Mudende, Rwanda **Nationality:** Congo DR

**Justification:** According to multiple sources, Lt Col Innocent Zimurinda, in his capacity as one of 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 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. 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 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. **Other information:** a) Integrated in the FARDC in 2009 as 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. Whereas Zimurinda did not appear in the 31 December 2010 DRC Presidential 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. In December 2010, recruitment activities carried out by elements under the command of Zimurinda were denounced in open source reports. Entered the Republic of Rwanda on 16 Mar 2013. As of late 2014, residing in Ngoma camp, Rwanda. b) Designation: a) M23, Bde Comd, Rank: Colonel, b) Colonel in the FARDC **Modifications:** Amended on 8 May 2013, 11 Mar 2015

**SSID:** 100-22941 **Name:** Makenga Sultani

**DOB:** 25 Dec 1973 **POB:** Rutshuru, Congo DR **Good quality a.k.a.:** a) Colonel Sultani Makenga b) Emmanuel Sultani Makenga **Nationality:** Congo DR

**Justification:** Sultani Makenga is a military leader of the «mouvement du 23 Mars» (M23) group operating in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC). As a leader of M23 (also known as the Congolese Revolutionary Army), 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 conflict in the region. **Other information:** A military leader of the «Mouvement du 23 Mars» (M23) group operating in the Democratic Republic of the Congo. In Uganda as of late 2014.

**Modifications:** Amended on 11 Mar 2015

**SSID:** 100-23709 **Name:** Ngaruye Wa Myamuro Baudoin

**Title:** Military leader of the Mouvement du 23 Mars (M23) **DOB:** a) 1 Apr 1978 b) 1978 **POB:**

a) Bibwe, Congo DR b) Lusamambo, Lubero territory, Congo DR **Good quality a.k.a.:**

Colonel Baudoin Ngaruye **Address:** Rubavu / Mudende, Rwanda **Nationality:** Congo DR

**Identification document:** Other No. 1-78-09-44621-80, Congo (FARDC ID)

**Justification:** 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 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. **Other information:** a) Designation: Brigadier General b) Entered the Republic of Rwanda on 16 March 2013. As of late 2014, living in Ngoma camp, Rwanda. **Modifications:** Listed on 19 Dec 2012, amended on 8 May 2013, 11 Mar 2015

**SSID:** 100-23719 **Name:** Kaina Innocent

**POB:** Bunagana, Rutshuru territory, Congo DR **Good quality a.k.a.:** Colonel Innocent Kaina

**Low quality a.k.a.:** India Queen

**Justification:** Innocent Kaina is currently a Sector commander in the Mouvement du 23 Mars (M23). He is 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. **Other information:** In Rwanda as of late 2014. **Modifications:** Listed on 19 Dec 2012, amended on 11 Mar 2015

**SSID:** 100-23788 **Name:** Badege Eric

**DOB:** 1971 **Nationality:** Congo DR

**Justification:** **a)** According to a 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. **b)** 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 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, Badege 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 Badege and Colonel Makoma Semivumbi Jacques. According to the Group of Experts Report, local leaders from Masisi stated that Badege commanded these Raia Mutomboki attacks on the ground. **c)** 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 Nabiondo, about thirty kilometers northwest of Goma in North Kivu. According to him, Colonel Eric Badege and more than a hundred soldiers headed Friday to Rubaya, 80 kilometers north of Nabiondo. This information has been confirmed by several sources." **d)** 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. **e)** 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. **f)** 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. **g)** 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." **Modifications:** Listed on 5 Feb 2013, amended on 11 Mar 2015

**SSID:** 100-23793 **Name:** Runiga Jean-Marie Lugerero

**DOB:** **a)** 1960 (approximately) **b)** 9 Sep 1966 **POB:** Bukavu, Congo DR **Good quality**

**a.k.a.:** Jean-Marie Rugerero **Address:** Rubavu / Mudende, Rwanda

**Justification:** **a)** 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. **b)** 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". **c)** 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. **d)** 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." **e)** 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." **f)** 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. **g)** 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. **h)** 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. **i)** 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. **j)** 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. **k)** 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 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. **Other information: a)** Designation: M23, President **b)** Entered the Republic of Rwanda on 16 Mar 2013. As of late 2014, residing in Rwanda. **Modifications:** Listed on 5 Feb 2013, amended on 8 May 2013, 11 Mar 2015

## Entities

**SSID:** 100-3410 **Name:** Butembo Airlines (BAL)

**Address:** Butembo, Congo DR

**Justification:** Kisoni Kambale (deceased on 5 July 2007 and subsequently delisted on 24 April 2008 by the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1533 (2004)) 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). **Other information:** Privately-owned airline, operates out of Butembo. Since December 2008, BAL no longer holds an aircraft operating license in the DRC.

**SSID:** 100-3417 **Name:** Congomet Trading House

**Address:** Butembo, North Kivu, Congo DR

**Justification:** Congomet trading House was owned by Kisoni Kambale (deceased on 5 July 2007 and subsequently delisted on 24 April 2008 by the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1533 (2004)). 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). **Other information:** No longer exists as a gold trading house in Butembo, North Kivu. **Modifications:** Amended on 8 May 2013, 11 Mar 2015

**SSID:** 100-3425 **Name:** Compagnie Aérienne Des Grands Lacs (CAGL) **Spelling variant:** Great Lakes Business Company (GLBC) (English)

**Good quality a.k.a.:** CAGL **Address: a)** Avenue Président Mobutu, Goma, Congo DR **b)** Gisenyi, Rwanda **c)** P.O.Box 315, Goma, Congo DR

**Justification:** CAGL is a company owned by Douglas Mpamo, an individual already subject to sanctions under resolution 1596 (2005). CAGL was used to transport arms and ammunition in violation of the arms embargo of resolutions 1493 (2003) and 1596 (2005).

**Other information:** As of December 2008, GLBC no longer had any operational aircraft, although several aircraft continued flying in 2008 despite UN sanctions. **Modifications:** Amended on 8 May 2013, 11 Mar 2015

**SSID:** 100-3433 **Name:** Great Lakes Business Company (GLBC)

**Address:** a) GLBC, P.O.Box 315, Goma, Congo DR b) Gisenyi, Rwanda (possibly)

**Justification:** GLBC is a company owned by Douglas Mpamo, an individual already subject to sanctions under resolution 1596 (2005). GLBC was used to transport arms and ammunition in violation of the arms embargo of resolutions 1493 (2003) and 1596 (2005).

**Other information:** As of December 2008, GLBC no longer had any operational aircraft, although several aircraft continued flying in 2008 despite UN sanctions. **Modifications:** Amended on 8 May 2013

**SSID:** 100-3440 **Name:** Machanga LTD

**Address:** Plot 55A, Upper Kololo Terrace, Kampala, Uganda

**Justification:** Machanga 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).

**Other information:** Gold export company (Directors: Mr. Rajendra Kumar Vaya and 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 owners of Machanga have remained involved in purchasing gold from eastern DRC. **Modifications:** Amended on 11 Mar 2015

**SSID:** 100-3447 **Name:** Tous Pour La Paix Et Le Developpement (NGO)

**Good quality a.k.a.:** TPD **Address:** Goma, North Kivu, Congo DR

**Justification:** 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.

**Other information:** 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 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 **Modifications:** Amended on 8 May 2013, 11 Mar 2015

**SSID:** 100-3454 **Name:** Uganda Commercial Impex (UCI) LTD

**Address:** a) Plot 22, Kanjokya Street, Kamwokya, Kampala, Uganda (Tel.: +256 41 533 578/9) b) P.O.Box 22709, Kampala, Uganda

**Justification:** 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).

**Other information:** Gold export company (Directors Mr. Jamnadas V. Lodhia – known as «Chuni» – and his sons Mr. Kunal J. Lodhia and Jitendra J. 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 directors of UCI have remained involved in purchasing gold from eastern DRC. **Modifications:** Amended on 8 May 2013, 11 Mar 2015

**SSID:** 100-23799 **Name:** Forces démocratiques de libération du Rwanda (FDLR)

**Good quality a.k.a.:** **a)** FDLR **b)** Force Combattante Abacunguzi **c)** Combatant Force for the Liberation of Rwanda **d)** FOCA **Address:** **a)** North Kivu, Congo DR **b)** South Kivu, Congo DR

**Justification:** **a)** The Forces démocratiques de libération du Rwanda (FDLR) is one of the largest foreign armed groups operating in the territory of the Democratic Republic of the Congo (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. **b)** According to a 2010 report from Amnesty International, the FDLR were responsible for the killings of ninety-six civilians in Busurguni, Walikali territory. Some of the victims were burned alive in their homes. **c)** 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. **d)** 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 has identified at least 83 Congolese children under the age of 18, some as young as 14, who have been forcibly recruited by the FDLR. **e)** 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. **f)** 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. **g)** 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. **Other information:** Email: [Fdlr@fmx.de](mailto:Fdlr@fmx.de) (<mailto:Fdlr@fmx.de>); [fldrrse@yahoo.fr](mailto:fldrrse@yahoo.fr) (<mailto:fldrrse@yahoo.fr>); [fdlr@gmx.net](mailto:fdlr@gmx.net) (<mailto:fdlr@gmx.net>); [fdlrsrt@gmail.com](mailto:fdlrsrt@gmail.com) (<mailto:fdlrsrt@gmail.com>); [humura2020@gmail.com](mailto:humura2020@gmail.com) (<mailto:humura2020@gmail.com>)  
**Modifications:** Listed on 5 Feb 2013, amended on 8 May 2013, 11 Mar 2015

**SSID:** 100-23811 **Name:** M23

**Good quality a.k.a.:** Mouvement du 23 mars

**Justification:** **a)** The Mouvement Du 23 Mars (M23) is an armed group operating in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (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. **b)** 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. **c)** 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. **Other information:** Email: [mouvementdu23mars1@gmail.com](mailto:mouvementdu23mars1@gmail.com) (<mailto:mouvementdu23mars1@gmail.com>) **Modifications:** Listed on 5 Feb 2013, amended on 8 May 2013, 11 Mar 2015

**SSID:** 100-27961 **Name:** ADF

**Good quality a.k.a.:** Allied Democratic Forces **F.k.a.:** **a)** Forces Démocratiques Alliées - Armée Nationale de Libération de l'Ouganda **b)** ADF/NALU **c)** NALU **Address:** North Kivu Province, Congo DR

**Justification:** **a)** The ADF has recruited and used child soldiers in violation of applicable international law (UNSCR paragraph 4 (d)). The United Nations Group of Experts on the Democratic Republic of the Congo's ("GOE") 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 Jul 2012. A specific example of the ADF's recruitment and use of children is seen in a 6 Jan 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 9 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. **b)** 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 Jul and Sep 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 Oct to Dec 2013 reporting period, ADF was responsible for 14 of the 18 child casualties documented, including in an incident on 11 Dec 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 2 months to 17 years. All victims had all been severely mutilated with machetes, including two children who survived the attack. The Mar 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." **c)** The ADF has also participated in attacks against the UN Organization Stabilization Mission in the DRC (MONUSCO) peacekeepers (UNSCR paragraph 4 (i)). MONUSCO reported that ADF has conducted at least two attacks on MONUSCO peacekeepers. The first, on 14 Jul 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 3 Mar 2014. A MONUSCO vehicle was attacked with grenades 10 kilometres from the Mavivi airport in Beni, resulting in injuries to five peacekeepers. **Relation:** The ADF's leader is Mukulu Jamil (SSID 100-3217) **Other information:** **a)** The ADF was created in 1995 and is located in the mountainous DRC-Uganda border area. According to the GOE's 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 north-east 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 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. **b)** The ADF's military commander is Hood Lukwago and its supreme leader is the sanctioned individual Jamil Mukulu. **c)** As of December 2014, ADF was split into several small groups. Jamil Mukulu leads one group, which contains several senior ADF leaders, and is in an unknown location, probably in North Kivu Province. Seka Baluku leads the other main group, which operates in the forest northeast of Beni town in North Kivu Province. ADF also has an extensive support network in DRC, Uganda, Rwanda, and possibly other countries. **Modifications:** Listed on 12 Aug 2014, amended on 11 Mar 2015