

**LIST OF INDIVIDUALS AND ENTITIES SUBJECT TO THE MEASURES IMPOSED BY
PARAGRAPHS 13 AND 15 OF SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTION 1596 (2005), AS RENEWED BY
PARAGRAPH 3 OF RESOLUTION 2078 (2012)¹**

On 12 April 2013, the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1533 (2004) concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo approved the following List of individuals and entities subject to the travel ban and assets freeze imposed by paragraphs 13 and 15 of resolution 1596 (2005), as renewed by paragraph 3 of resolution 2078 (2012).

Paragraphs 13 and 15 of resolution 1596 (2005) read as follows:

“The Security Council ...

13. *Decides* that, during the period of enforcement of the measures referred to in paragraph 1 above, all States shall take the necessary measures to prevent the entry into or transit through their territories of all persons designated by the Committee as acting in violation of the measures taken by Member States in accordance with paragraph 1 above, provided that nothing in this paragraph shall oblige a State to refuse entry into its territory to its own nationals;

...

15. *Decides* that all States shall, during the period of enforcement of the measures referred to in paragraph 1 above, immediately freeze the funds, other financial assets and economic resources which are on their territories from the date of adoption of this resolution, which are owned or controlled, directly or indirectly, by persons designated by the Committee pursuant to paragraph 13 above, or that are held by entities owned or controlled, directly or indirectly, by any persons acting on their behalf or at their direction, as designated by the Committee, and *decides further* that all States shall ensure that no funds, financial assets or economic resources are made available by their nationals or by any persons within their territories, to or for the benefit of such persons or entities;

The list is reproduced in full below.

¹ The assets freeze and the travel ban were originally imposed by paragraphs 13 and 15 of Security Council resolution 1596 (2005), subsequently renewed and/or amended by resolutions 1649 (2005), 1698 (2006), 1768 (2007), 1771 (2007), 1799 (2008), 1807 (2008), 1857 (2008), 1896 (2009), 1952 (2010), 2021 (2011), and resolution 2078 (2012). The criteria for listing are contained in paragraph 4 of resolution 2078 (2012).

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

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.

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 Badege and more than a hundred soldiers headed Friday to Rubaya, 80 kilometers north of Nabiondo. This information has been confirmed by several sources."

According to a November 23, 2012 BBC article, M23 was formed when former members of the CNDP who had been integrated into the FARDC began to protest against bad conditions and pay, and lack of full implementation of the March 23, 2009 peace deal between the

CNDP and the DRC that led to the CNDP's integration into the FARDC.

M23 has been engaged in active military operations in order to take control of territory in eastern DRC, according to the November 2012 IPIS report. M23 and FARDC fought over control of several towns and villages in eastern DRC on July 24 and July 25, 2012; M23 attacked the FARDC in Rumangabo on July 26, 2012; M23 drove FARDC from Kibumba on November 17, 2012; and M23 took control of Goma on November 20, 2012.

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

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

beaten to death by M23 fighters in front of the other recruits. An M23 commander who ordered his killing then allegedly told the 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."

BWAMBALE

Frank
Kakolele

Frank
Kakorere
Bwambale

Congolese
FARDC General,
without posting as
of June 2011.

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*

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.

IYAMUREMYE	Gaston	Rumuli	1948	(STAREC), including participation in a STAREC mission to Goma and Beni in March 2011. Rwandan FDLR President and 2 nd Vice-President of FDLR-FOCA As of June 2011, based at Kalonge, North Kivu Province. Brigadier General	According to multiple sources, including the UNSC DRC Sanctions Committee's Group of Experts, Gaston Iyamuremye is the second vice president of the FDLR and is considered a core member of the FDLR military and political leadership. Gaston Iyamuremye also ran the office of Ignace Murwanashyaka (President of the FDLR) in Kibua, DRC until December 2009.
KAINA	Innocent	Colonel Innocent KAINA "India Queen"	Bunagana, Rutshuru territory, DRC	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	

KAKWAVU BUKANDE	Jérôme	Jérôme Kakwavu Commandant Jérôme	Goma	Congolese Given the rank of General in the FARDC in December 2004. As of June 2011, detained in Makala Prison in Kinshasa. On 25 March 2011, the High Military Court in Kinshasa opened a trial against Kakwavu for war crimes.	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.
					Former President of UCD/FAPC. FAPC's control of illegal border posts between Uganda and the DRC - a key transit route for arms flows. As President of the FAPC, he exercised influence over policies and command and control over the activities of FAPC forces, which were involved in arms trafficking and, consequently, in violations of the arms embargo.
					According to the Office of the SRSG on Children and Armed Conflict, he was responsible for recruitment and use of children in Ituri in 2002.
					One of five senior FARDC officers who had been accused of serious crimes involving sexual violence and whose cases the Security

					Council had brought to the Government's attention during its visit in 2009.
KATANGA	Germain			Congolese 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	Congolese Arrested in Kinshasa in March 2005 for UPC/L involvement in human rights abuses violations. Transferred to the ICC by the DRC authorities on 17 March 2006. His trial began in January 2009 and is due to close in 2011. Convicted by the ICC in March 2012 and sentenced to 14 years in prison. Has appealed the court's ruling.	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.
MAKENGA	Sultani	MAKENGA, Colonel SULTANI. MAKENGA, EMMANUEL SULTANI.	25 December 1973/Rutshuru, DRC	Congolese A military leader of the Mouvement du 23 Mars (M23) group operating in the Democratic	Sultani Makenga is a military leader of the Mouvement du 23 Mars (M23) group operating in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC).

Republic of the
Congo.

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

MANDRO	Khawa Panga	Kawa Panga	20 August 1973, Bunia	Congolese	<p>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. 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.</p> <p>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>
		Kawa Panga Mandro		Placed in prison in Bunia in April 2005 for sabotage of the Ituri peace process.	
		Kawa Mandro		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.	
		Yves Andoul Karim			
		Mandro Panga Kahwa			
		Yves Khawa Panga Mandro			
		“Chief Kahwa” “Kawa”			
				As of June 2011 detained at Makala Central Prison, Kinshasa.	

MBARUSHIMANA	Callixte		24 July 1963, Ndusu/Ruhengeri Northern Province, Rwanda	Rwandan	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.	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).
MPAMO	Iruta Douglas	Mpano Douglas Iruta Mpano	28 December 1965, Bashali, Masisi 29 December 1965, Goma, DRC (formerly Zaire) Uvira	Congolese	As of June 2011, resides in Gisenyi, Rwanda. No known occupation since two of the planes managed by Great Lakes Business Company (GLBC) crashed.	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.
MUDACUMURA	Sylvestre	Known as: "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, thus combining overall military and political command functions since the arrests of FDLR leaders in Europe. As of June 2011, based at Kikoma forest, near Bogoyi,	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

				Walikale, North Kivu.	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.
MUGARAGU	Leodomir	Manzi Leon Leo Manzi	1954 1953 Kigali, Rwanda Rushashi (Northern Province), Rwanda	Rwandan FDLR-FOCA Chief of Staff, in charge of administration. As of June 2011, based at the FDLR HQ at Kikoma forest, Bogoyi, Walikale, North Kivu.	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.
MUKULU	Jamil	Professor Musharaf; Steven Alirabaki; David Kyagulanyi; Musezi Talenganimiro;	1965 Alt. DOB: January 1, 1964 Ntoke Village, Ntenjeru Sub County, Kayunga District, Uganda	Title: Head of the Allied Democratic Forces (ADF) Alt. Title: Commander, Allied Democratic Forces Nationality: Ugandan	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

		Mzee Tutu;			disarmament and voluntary repatriation or resettlement of ADF combatants, as described in paragraph 4 (b) of resolution 1857 (2008).
		Abdullah Junjuaka;			
		Alilabaki Kyagulanyi;			
		Hussein Muhammad;			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.
		Nicolas Luumu;			
		Talengelanimo;			
					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.
MUJYAMBERE	Leopold	Musenyeri Achille Frere Petrus Ibrahim	17 March 1962, Kigali, Rwanda Est. 1966	Rwandan As of June 2011, Commander of the South Kivu operational sector 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).

MURWANASHY- AKA	Dr. Ignace	Ignace	14 May 1963, Butera (Rwanda)	<p>Rwandan</p> <p>Arrested by German authorities on 17 November 2009.</p> <p>Replaced by Gaston Iamuremye, alias 'Rumuli' as President of FDLR-FOCA.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>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).</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 Busurungi May 2009 massacre); gave military orders to the high command; involved in coordinating the transfer of arms and ammunition to FDLR</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. 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.	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 1649 (2005).
				Replaced as 1 st Vice-President of the FDLR by Sylvestre Mudacumura.	

MUTEBUTSI	Jules	Jules Mutebusi Jules Mutebuzi Colonel Mutebutsi	1964, Minembwe South Kivu	Congolese 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).	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.
NGARUYE WA MYAMURO	Baudoin	Colonel Baudoin NGARUYE	April 1, 1978, Bibwe, DRC 1978, Lusamambo Lubero territory, DRC	Congolese <u>Title</u> : military leader of the Mouvement du 23 Mars (M23) <u>FARDC ID</u> : 1-78-09-44621-80 Current address: Rubavu / Mudende, Rwanda; Rank: Bde Gen; Entered the Republic of Rwanda on 16/03/2013 at Gasizi / Rubavu	In April 2012, Ngaruye commanded the ex-CNDP mutiny, known as the Mouvement du 23 Mars (M23), under the orders of General Ntaganda. He is currently the third highest ranking military commander within the M23. The Group of experts on the DRC previously recommended him for designation in 2008 and 2009. He is responsible for and has committed severe violations of human rights and international law. He recruited and trained hundreds of children between 2008 and 2009 and then towards the end of 2010 for the M23. He has committed killing, maiming and abductions, often targeting women. He is responsible for executions and torture of deserters within the M23. In 2009 within

				the FARDC, he gave the orders to kill all men in Shalio village of 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	<p>Arrested by MONUC in Bunia in October 2003.</p> <p>Surrendered by the Government of the DRC to the International Criminal Court on 7 February 2008.</p> <p>Acquitted of all charges by the ICC in December 2012. After being released from custody, was detained by Dutch authorities, and has filed a claim for asylum in the Netherlands.</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>According to the Office of the SRSG on Children and Armed Conflict, he was responsible for recruitment and use of children under 15 years old in Ituri in 2006.</p>
NJABU	Floribert Ngabu	<p>Floribert Njabu</p> <p>Floribert Ndjabu</p>	<p>Under house arrest in Kinshasa since March 2005 for FNI involvement in human rights abuses.</p>	<p>President of FNI, one of the armed groups and militias referred to in paragraph 20 of Res. 1493 (2003), involved in the trafficking of</p>

	Floribert Ngabu Ndjabu			Transferred to The Hague on 27 March 2011 to testify in the ICC Germain Katanga and Mathieu Ngudjolo trials.	arms, in violation of the arms embargo.
				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.	
NKUNDA	Laurent Nkunda Mihigo Laurent Nkunda Bwatware	6 February 1967	North Kivu/Rutshuru	Congolese 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.	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.
	Laurent Nkundabatware	2 February 1967		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.	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.
	Laurent Nkunda Mahoro Batware				
	“Chairman” "General Nkunda" “Papa Six”				
				DRC Government's request to extradite Nkunda for crimes committed in eastern DRC has been refused by Rwanda.	

				<p>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 initiated a procedure with the Rwandan Military Court.</p>	
NSANZUBUKIRE	Felicien	Fred Irakeza	1967	<p>Retains some influence over certain elements of the CNDP.</p> <p>Rwandan</p> <p>1st battalion leader of the FDLR-FOCA, based in the Uvira-Sange area of South Kivu</p> <p>A member of the FDLR since at least 1994 and operating in eastern DRC since October 1998.</p> <p>As of June 2011, based in Magunda, Mwenga territory, South Kivu.</p>	<p>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.</p>
NTAWUNGUKA	Pacifique	Colonel Omega Nzeri Israel Pacifique Ntawungula	1 January 1964, Gaseke, Gisenyi Province, Rwanda Est. 1964	<p>Rwandan</p> <p>Commander, Operational Sector North Kivu 'SONOKI' of FDLR-FOCA.</p> <p>As of June 2011, based at Matembe, North Kivu.</p> <p>Received military training in Egypt</p>	<p>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</p>

NYAKUNI	James	Ugandan	<p>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). 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.</p>		
NZEYIMANA	Stanislas	<p>Deogratias Bigaruka Izabayo</p> <p>Bigaruka</p> <p>Bigurura</p> <p>Izabayo Deo</p> <p>Jules Mateso</p>	<p>1 January 1966, Mugusa (Butare), Rwanda</p> <p>Est. 1967</p> <p>Alt. 28 August 1966</p>	<p>Rwandan</p> <p>Deputy commander of the FDLR-FOCA</p> <p>As of June 2011, based at Mukoberwa, North Kivu</p>	<p>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</p>

		Mlamba			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).
OZIA MAZIO	Dieudonné	Ozia Mazio 'Omari' 'Mr Omari'	6 June 1949, Ariwara	Congolese While president of the <i>Fédération des entreprises congolaises</i> (FEC) in Aru territory, Dieudonné Ozia Mazio is believed to have died in Ariwara on 23 September 2008	Financial schemes with Jerome Kakwavu and FAPC and smuggling across the DRC/Uganda border, allowing supplies and cash to be made available to Kakwavu and his troops. Violation of the arms embargo, including by providing assistance to armed groups and militia referred to in paragraph 20 of Res. 1493 (2003).
RUNIGA	Jean-Marie Lugerero	Jean-Marie Rugerero	Approximately 1960 September 9, 1966, Bukavu, DRC	Current address: Rubavu / Mudende; Rwanda M23, President Entered the Republic of Rwanda on 16 March 2013,	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

at Gasizi / Rubavu

appointment was prompted by the need to ensure the visibility of the M23 cause.

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

According to a December 13, 2012 Associated Press article, Runiga showed the Associated Press a list of demands that he said will be presented to the Congolese government. Included in the demands are the resignation of Kabila and the dissolution of the national assembly. Runiga indicated that if 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 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

SHEKA	Ntabo Ntaberi	4 April 1976 Walikale Territory, DRC	Congolese Commander-in- Chief, Nduma Defence of Congo, Mayi Mayi Sheka group	<p>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>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 Democratic Republic of the Congo.</p> <p>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</p>

					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 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.
TAGANDA	Bosco	Bosco Ntaganda Bosco Ntagenda General Taganda 'Lydia' when he was part of APR. 'Terminator' Call sign 'Tango Romeo' or 'Tango' "Major"	1973-74 Bigogwe, Rwanda	Congolese Born in Rwanda, he moved to Nyamitaba, Masisi territory, North Kivu, when he was a child. As of June 2011, he resides in Goma and owns large farms in Ngungu area, Masisi territory, North Kivu. 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	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

				<p>January 2009.</p> <p>Since January 2009, <i>de facto</i> Deputy Commander of consecutive anti-FDLR operations 'Umoja Wetu', 'Kimia II', and 'Amani Leo' in North and South Kivu.</p> <p>Entered Rwanda in March 2013, and voluntarily surrender to ICC officials in Kigali on March 22.</p> <p>Transferred to the ICC in The Hague, where he was read the charges against him in an initial appearance hearing on March 26.</p>	<p>2002 and 2003, and 155 cases of direct and/or command responsibility for recruitment and use of children in North Kivu from 2002 to 2009.</p> <p>As CNDP Chief of Staff, had direct and command responsibility for the massacre at Kiwanja (November 2008)</p>
ZIMURINDA	Innocent	Zimulinda	<p>September 1, 1972</p> <p>Or 1975</p> <p>Ngungu, Masisi Territory, North Kivu Province, DRC</p> <p>March 16, 1972, Masisi, DRC</p>	<p>Congolese</p> <p>Colonel in the FARDC.</p> <p>Integrated in the FARDC in 2009 as a Lieutenant Colonel, brigade commander in FARDC Kimia II Ops, based in Ngungu area.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Whereas Zimurinda did not appear in the 31 December 2010 DRC Presidential</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>According to multiple</p>

ordinance nominating high FARDC officers, Zimurinda *de facto* maintained his command position of FARDC 22nd sector in Kitchanga and wears the newly issued FARDC rank and uniform.

He remains loyal to Bosco Ntaganda.

In December 2010, recruitment activities carried out by elements under the command of Zimurinda were denounced in open source reports.

Current address:
Rubavu, Mudende
M23, Bde Comd,

Rank: Colonel

Entered the Republic of Rwanda on 16 March 2013, at Gasizi / Rubavu

sources, Lt Col Innocent Zimurinda, prior to the CNDP's integration into FARDC, participated in a November 2008 CNDP operation that resulted in the massacre of 89 civilians, including women and children, in the region of Kiwanja.

In March 2010, 51 human rights groups working in eastern DRC alleged that Zimurinda was responsible for multiple human rights abuses involving the murder of numerous civilians, including women and children, between February 2007 and August 2007. Lt Col Innocent Zimurinda was accused in the same complaint of responsibility for the rape of a large number of women and girls.

According to a May 21, 2010, statement by the Special Representative of the Secretary General for Children and Armed Conflict, Innocent Zimurinda has been involved in the arbitrary execution of child soldiers, including during operation Kimia II. According to the same statement, he denied access by the UN Mission in the DRC (MONUC) to screen troops for minors. According to the UNSC DRC Sanctions

			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.
BUTEMBO AIRLINES (BAL)	Butembo, DRC	Privately-owned airline, operates out of Butembo Since December 2008, BAL no longer holds an aircraft operating license in the DRC.	Kisoni Kambale (deceased on 5 July 2007 and subsequently de-listed on 24 April 2008) used his airline to transport FNI gold, rations and weapons between Mongbwalu and Butembo. This constitutes 'provision of assistance' to illegal armed groups in breach of the arms embargo of resolutions 1493 (2003) and 1596 (2005).
Congomet Trading House	Butembo, North Kivu	No longer exists as a gold trading house in Butembo, North Kivu.	Congomet Trading House (formerly listed as Congocom) was owned by Kisoni Kambale (deceased on 5 July 2007 and subsequently de-listed on 24 April 2008). Kambale acquired almost all the gold production in the Mongbwalu district, which was controlled by the FNI. The FNI derived substantial income from taxes imposed on this production. This constitutes 'provision of assistance' to illegal armed groups in breach of the arms embargo of resolutions 1493 (2003) and 1596 (2005).
COMPAGNIE AERIENNE DES	CAGL Avenue	As of December 2008, GLBC no	CAGL and GLBC are companies owned by

GRANDS LACS
(CAGL)

GREAT LAKES
BUSINESS
COMPANY
(GLBC)

FORCES
DEMOCRATIQUES
DE LIBERATION
DU RWANDA
(FDLR)

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,
Rwanda)

FDLR.

Force
Combattante
Abacunguzi.

FOCA.

Combatant
Force for the
Liberation of
Rwanda.

longer had any
operational aircraft,
although several
aircraft continued
flying in 2008
despite UN
sanctions.

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).

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 forced recruitment campaigns of children

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

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

MACHANGA LTD

Kampala,
Uganda

Gold export company (Directors: Mr. Rajendra Kumar Vaya and Mr. Hirendra M. Vaya).

In 2010, assets belonging to Machanga, held in the account of Emirates Gold, were frozen by Bank of Nova Scotia Mocatta (UK).

The previous owner of Machanga, Rajendra Kumar, and his brother Vipul Kumar, have remained involved in purchasing gold from eastern DRC.

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).

TOUS POUR LA
PAIX ET LE
DEVELOPPEMEN
T (NGO)

TPD

Goma,
North Kivu

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.

Gold export
company. (Former
directors Mr. J.V.
LODHIA – known
as “Chuni”- and his
son Mr. Kunal
LODHIA).

In January 2011,
Ugandan authorities
notified the
Committee that
following an
exemption on its
financial holdings,
Emirates Gold
repaid UCI’s debt to
Crane Bank in
Kampala, leading to
final closure of its
accounts.

The previous owner

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

UGANDA
COMMERCIAL
IMPEX (UCI) LTD

Kajoka
Street
Kisemente
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).

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