



Verordnung vom 22. Juni 2005 über Massnahmen gegenüber der Demokratischen Republik Kongo (SR 946.231.12), Anhänge 1 und 2

Art. 2 Abs. 1 (Finanzsanktionen) und Art. 4 Abs. 1 und 2 (Ein- und Durchreiseverbot), Anhang 1

Origin: UN, EU

Ordonnance du 22 juin 2005 instituant des mesures à l'encontre de la République démocratique du Congo (RS 946.231.12), annexes 1 et 2

art. 2, al. 1 (Sanctions financières) et art. 4, al. 1 et 2 (Interdiction de séjour et de transit), annexe 1

Origin: UN, EU

Ordinanza del 22 giugno 2005 che istituisce provvedimenti nei confronti della Repubblica democratica del Congo (RS 946.231.12), allegati 1 e 2

art. 2 cpv. 1 (Sanzioni finanziarie) e art. 4 cpv. 1 e 2 (Divieto di entrata e di transito), allegato 1

Origin: UN, EU

Individuals

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

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

Address: Kinshasa, Congo DR (as of June 2016) **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. He left the DRC and lived in Kenya for some time, before being called back by the DRC Government to assist them with the situation in the Territory of Beni. He was arrested in October 2015 in the area of Mambasa for allegedly supporting a Mai Mai group, but no charges were brought and as of June 2016, he lived in Kinshasa. **Modifications:** Amended on 8 May 2013, 11 Mar 2015, 13 Oct 2016

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:** North Kivu Province, Congo DR (as of June 2016)

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:** Designation: a) FDLR Interim President, b) FDLR-FOCA 1st Vice-President, c) FDLR-FOCA Major General.

Modifications: Amended on 11 Mar 2015, 13 Oct 2016

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

DOB: 28 Apr 1978 **POB:** Mambasa, Ituri Province, Congo DR **Address:** Congo DR (in prison) **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. Initially convicted on 23 May 2014 by the ICC to 12 years in prison for war crimes and crimes against humanity, the ICC Appeals Chamber reduced his sentence and determined that Katanga's sentence should be completed on 18 January 2016. Although he was detained in the Netherlands for the duration of his trial, Katanga was transferred to a DRC prison in December 2015 and charged for other crimes previously committed in Ituri. **Modifications:** Amended on 8 May 2013, 11 Mar 2015, 13 Oct 2016

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

POB: Ituri, Congo DR **Address:** 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:** a) Arrested in Kinshasa in Mar 2005 for UPC/L involvement in human rights abuses violations. Transferred to the ICC on 17 Mar 2006. Convicted by the ICC in Mar 2012 and sentenced to 14 years in prison. On 1 Dec 2014, ICC appeals judges upheld Lubanga's conviction and sentence. Transferred to a prison facility in the DRC on 19 Dec 2015 to serve

out his sentence of imprisonment. He was released on 15 Mar 2020 after having served his ICC sentence. **b)** INTERPOL-UN Security Council Special Notice web link available.

Modifications: Amended on 8 May 2013, 11 Mar 2015, 13 Oct 2016, 2 Nov 2020

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 **Address:** Uganda (as of May 2016) **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. He served his sentence and resides in Uganda as of May 2016. **Modifications:** Amended on 8 May 2013, 11 Mar 2015, 13 Oct 2016

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: a)** 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. Transferred to The Hague on 25 January 2011 and released by the ICC in late 2011. Elected FDLR Executive Secretary on 29 November 2014 for a five-year term. **b)** Designation: FDLR Executive Secretary. **Modifications:** Amended on 11 Mar 2015, 13 Oct 2016

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.:** Mpamo **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

DOB: 1954 **POB:** Cellule Ferege, Gatumba sector, Kibilira commune, Gisenyi prefecture, Rwanda **Good quality a.k.a.:** **a)** Mupenzi Bernard **b)** General Major Mupenzi **c)** General

Mudacumura **Low quality a.k.a.: a) Radja b) Pharaoh Address:** North Kivu Province, Congo DR (as of June 2016) **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: a)** The International Criminal Court issued an arrest warrant for Mudacumura on 12 July 2012 for nine counts of war crimes, including attacking civilians, murder, mutilation, cruel treatment, rape, torture, destruction of property, pillaging and outrages against personal dignity, allegedly committed between 2009 and 2010 in the DRC. **b)** Designation: a) FDLR-FOCA Commander b) FDLR-FOCA Lieutenant General. **Modifications:** Amended on 11 Mar 2015, 13 Oct 2016

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 i) Julius Elius Mashauri j) David Amos Mazengo Low quality a.k.a.: a) Professor Musharaf b) Talengelanimiro Address: Uganda (reportedly in prison as of September 2016) **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:** Related to ADF (SSID 100-27961) **Other information: a)** Designation: a) Head of the Allied Democratic Forces (ADF), b) Commander, Allied Democratic Forces **b)** Arrested in April

2015 in Tanzania and extradited to Uganda in July 2015. As of September 2016, Mukulu is reportedly being held in a police detention cell awaiting his trial for war crimes and grave breaches of the Geneva Convention under Ugandan Law. **Modifications:** Amended on 8 May 2013, 12 Aug 2014, 11 Mar 2015, 13 Oct 2016

SSID: 100-3237 **Name:** Mujyambere 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:** Kinshasa, Congo DR (as of June 2016) **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:** a) Became acting FDLR-FOCA Deputy Commander in 2014. Captured in Goma, DRC by Congolese security services in early May 2016 and transferred to Kinshasa. b) Designation: a) FDLR-FOCA Chief of Staff b) FDLR-FOCA Interim Deputy Commander. **Modifications:** Amended on 11 Mar 2015, 13 Oct 2016

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 **Address:** Germany (in prison) **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:** a) Reported to have died in prison in Germany on 16 Apr 2019. Arrested by German authorities on 17 Nov 2009 and found guilty by a German court on 28 Sep 2015 of leadership of a foreign terrorist group and aiding in war crimes. Received a 13-year sentence and is in prison in Germany as of Jun 2016. Re-elected FDLR President on 29 Nov 2014 for a five-year term. b) Designation: FDLR President. INTERPOL-UN Security Council, Special Notice web link available. **Modifications:** Amended on 11 Mar 2015, 13 Oct 2016, 25 Feb 2020

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:** **a)** Arrested by German authorities on 17 November 2009, found guilty in a German court on 28 September 2015 of leadership of a foreign terrorist group, and received an 8-year sentence. Musoni was released from prison immediately after the trial, having served over 5 years of his sentence. **b)** Designation: Former FDLR Vice President. **Modifications:** Amended on 11 Mar 2015, 13 Oct 2016

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. Reported to have died in Kigali on 9 May 2014.

Modifications: Amended on 11 Mar 2015, 13 Oct 2016

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

DOB: 8 Oct 1970 **POB:** Bunia, Ituri Province, Congo DR **Good quality a.k.a.:** Cui Ngudjolo **Address:** Congo DR **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, and the verdict was upheld by the Appeals Chamber on 27 February 2015. Ngudjolo filed a claim for asylum in the Netherlands, but was denied. He was deported to the DRC on 11 May 2015.

Modifications: Amended on 8 May 2013, 11 Mar 2015, 13 Oct 2016

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

DOB: 23 May 1971 **Good quality a.k.a.:** **a)** Floribert Njabu **b)** Floribert Ndjabu **c)** Floribert Ngabu Ndjabu **Nationality:** Congo DR **Identification document:** Passport No. OB 0243318, 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, 13 Oct 2016

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 Bwatware 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:** South Kivu Province, Congo DR (as of June 2016) **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:** Designation: a) FDLR-FOCA Subsector Commander b) FDLR-FOCA Colonel. **Modifications:** Amended on 11 Mar 2015, 13 Oct 2016

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:** Rutshuru Territory, North Kivu, Congo DR (as of June 2016) **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: a) FDLR-FOCA "SONOKI" Sector Commander b) FDLR-FOCA Brigadier General b) Received military training in Egypt. **Modifications:** Amended on 11 Mar 2015, 13 Oct 2016

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 **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: Former FDLR-FOCA Deputy Commander **b)** Disappeared while in Tanzania in early 2013. Whereabouts unknown as of June 2016. **Modifications:** Amended on 8 May 2013, 11 Mar 2015, 13 Oct 2016

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, Walikale Territory, Congo DR **Address:** Goma, North Kivu, Congo DR (in prison) **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 Jul to 2 Aug, 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:** **a)** Designation: Commander-in-Chief, Nduma Defence of Congo, Mayi Mayi Sheka group. **b)** He surrendered to MONUSCO on 26 Jul 2017 and has been since detained by the Congolese authorities. His trial for war crimes, crimes against humanity and participation in an insurrectional movement, before the Military Court in Goma, started in Nov 2018. **c)** INTERPOL-UN Security Council Special Notice web link available. **Modifications:** Amended on 11 Mar 2015, 19 Aug 2020

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:** Belgium (As of 14 Dec 2022) **Nationality:** Congo DR

Justification: 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 Dec 2004, following Ituri peace agreements. Formerly Chief of Staff in CNDP and became CNDP military commander since the arrest of Laurent Nkunda in Jan 2009. Since Jan 2009, de facto Deputy Commander of consecutive anti-FDLR operations 'Umoja Wetu', 'Kimia II', and 'Amani Leo' in North and South Kivu. Entered Rwanda in Mar 2013, and voluntarily surrendered to ICC officials in Kigali on Mar 22. Transferred to the ICC in The Hague, Netherlands. On 9 Jun 2014, ICC confirmed 13 charges of war crimes and five charges of crimes against humanity against him; the trial started in Sep 2015. On 8 Jul 2019, the ICC found him guilty of 18 counts of war crimes and crimes against humanity, committed in Ituri in 2002-2003. On 7 Nov 2019, he was sentenced to a total of 30 years imprisonment. He has appealed both his conviction and sentence. On 30 Mar 2021, the ICC Appeals Chamber confirmed his conviction and sentence. On 14 Dec 2022, he was transferred to the territory of Belgium for enforcement of sentence. **Other information:** **a)** DOB range: between 1973 and 1974 **b)** INTERPOL-UN Security Council Special Notice web link available. **c)** 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, 19 Aug 2020, 1 Mar 2023

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

DOB: Nov 1973 **POB:** Bunagana, Rutshuru territory, Congo DR **Good quality a.k.a.:** Colonel Innocent Kaina **Low quality a.k.a.:** India Queen **Address:** Uganda (as of early 2016)

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: a)** Designation: Former M23 Deputy Commander **b)** Became M23 deputy commander after the flight of Bosco Taganda's faction to Rwanda in March 2013. Fled to Uganda in November 2013. In Uganda as of early 2016. **Modifications:** Listed on 19 Dec 2012, amended on 11 Mar 2015, 13 Oct 2016

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

DOB: 1971 **Address:** Rwanda (as of early 2016) **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." **Other information:** He fled to Rwanda in March 2013 and is still living there as of early 2016. **Modifications:** Listed on 5 Feb 2013, amended on 11 Mar 2015, 13 Oct 2016

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 2016, residing in Rwanda. Participated in the creation of a new Congolese political party in June 2016, the Alliance pour le Salut du Peuple (ASP). **Modifications:** Listed on 5 Feb 2013, amended on 8 May 2013, 11 Mar 2015, 13 Oct 2016

SSID: 100-38027 **Name:** Mundos Muhindo Akili

DOB: 10 Nov 1972 **POB:** Congo DR **Good quality a.k.a.:** **a)** Charles Muhindo Akili Mundos **b)** Akili Muhindo **c)** Muhindo Mundos **Nationality:** Congo DR

Justification: Muhindo Akili Mundos is an FARDC General, Commander of the 31st Brigade. He was appointed commander of the FARDC's Operational Sector in the areas of Beni and Lubero, including Operation Sukola I against the Allied Democratic Forces (ADF) in September 2014. He remained in that position until June 2015. He is also a threat to the peace, stability and security of the DRC under UNSCR 2293 paragraph 7(e) **Other information: a)** DRC Armed Forces (FARDC) General, Commander of the 31st Brigade **b)** FARDC Brigadier General **Modifications:** Listed on 1 Feb 2018

SSID: 100-38038 **Name:** Mwiswa Guidon Shimiray

DOB: 13 Mar 1980 **POB:** Kigoma, Walikale, Congo DR **Nationality:** Congo DR

Justification: Graduated secondary school humanités sociales in Mpofi; joined the armed group commanded by She Kasikila at the age of 16; integrated the FARDC with Kasikila, becoming his battalion S3; injured in 2007, thereafter joining Mai Mai Simba under then-commander "Mando;" participated in the creation of the NDC in 2008, becoming the deputy commander in charge of the Aigle Lemabé Brigade. He is also a threat to the peace, stability and security of the DRC under UNSCR 2293 paragraph 7(g). **Modifications:** Listed on 1 Feb 2018

SSID: 100-38047 **Name:** Nzambamwita Lucien

DOB: 1966 **POB:** Cellule Nyagitabire, Sector Ruvune, Commune Kinyami, Prefecture Byumba, Rwanda **Good quality a.k.a.:** André Kalume **Nationality:** Rwanda

Justification: He is a threat to the peace, stability and security of the DRC under UNSCR 2293 paragraph 7(j). **Modifications:** Listed on 1 Feb 2018

SSID: 100-38056 **Name:** Kanonga Gédéon Kyungu Mutanga Wa Bafunkwa

DOB: 1974 **POB:** Manono Territory, Katanga Province (now Tanganyika Province)

Justification: Gédéon Kyungu belongs to the Balubakat ethnic group. After completing primary education in Likasi and secondary school in Manono, he obtained a degree in pedagogy. In 1999 he joined the Mai Mai movement, commanding from 2003 one of the most active groups in the province of Katanga. In 2006, he visited UN peacekeeping forces to integrate through the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration (DDR) process. He escaped from prison in 2011 and surrendered in October 2016. He is a threat to the peace, stability and security of the DRC under UNSCR 2293 paragraph 7(e). **Other information:** Katangan rebel leader **Modifications:** Listed on 1 Feb 2018

SSID: 100-41278 **Name:** Seka Baluku

DOB: 1977 (approximately) **Low quality a.k.a.:** **a)** Mzee Kajaju **b)** Musa **c)** Lumu **d)** Lumonde **Address:** Kajuju camp of Medina II, Beni territory, North Kivu, Congo DR (last

known location) **Nationality:** Uganda

Relation: a) Related to ADF (SSID 100-27961) b) Related to Mukulu Jamil (SSID 100-3217)

Other information: Overall leader of the Allied Democratic Forces (ADF). Longtime member of the ADF, Baluku used to be the second in command to ADF founder Jamil Mukulu until he took over after FARDC military operation Sukola I in 2014. **Modifications:** Listed on 6 Feb 2020

SSID: 100-67444 **Name:** Maheshe Byamungu Bernard

DOB: 10 Oct 1974 **POB:** Congo DR **Low quality a.k.a.:** Tiger One **Address:** Congo DR

Nationality: Congo DR

Justification: Listed pursuant to paragraphs 7 (c) and 7 (h) of resolution 2293 (2016) as “political and military leaders of Congolese militias, including those receiving support from outside the DRC, who impede the participation of their combatants in disarmament, demobilization and reintegration processes” and “acting on behalf of or at the direction of a designated individual or entity, or acting on behalf of or at the direction of an entity owned or controlled by a designated individual or entity”, as reaffirmed by paragraph 2 of resolution 2688 (2023). As a leader of M23 (CDe.006), he is involved in promulgating and supporting the armed group’s activities. He was promoted in Jan 2023 to Brigadier for the Congolese Revolutionary Army, the M23 armed branch. He was then appointed chief of staff and deputy to SULTANI MAKENGA (CDi.008), and has validated the planning for every M23 operations in DRC since then. A warrant has been issued by Congolese authorities for his arrest. **Other information:** Designation: a) Brigadier General b) Deputy Commander of operations and intelligence for M23 **Modifications:** Listed on 25 Oct 2023, amended on 30 Jan 2024

SSID: 100-67454 **Name:** Ruvugayimikore Protogène

DOB: a) 1968 b) 1969 c) 1970 **POB:** a) Karandaryi Cell, Mwiyanike Sector, Karago Commune, Gisenyi Prefecture, Rwanda b) Nyabihu District, Western Province, Rwanda **Good quality a.k.a.:** a) Ruhinda b) Gaby Ruhinda c) Zorro Midende **Low quality a.k.a.:** Gatokarakura **Address:** Nyiragongo, North Kivu, Congo DR

Justification: Listed pursuant to paragraphs 7 (b), 7 (e), and 7 (h) of resolution 2293 (2016) as “being political and military leaders of foreign armed groups operating in the DRC who impede the disarmament and the voluntary repatriation or resettlement of combatants belonging to those groups”; “committing acts in the DRC that constitute human rights violations or abuses or violations of international humanitarian law, as applicable, including those acts involving the targeting of civilians, including killing and maiming, rape and other sexual violence, abduction, forced displacement, and attacks on schools and hospitals”; and “acting on behalf of or at the direction of a designated individual or entity, or acting on behalf of or at the direction of an entity owned or controlled by a designated individual or entity”, as reaffirmed by paragraph 2 of resolution 2688 (2023). As a leader of FDLR (CDe.005), he has effective command and control over the group’s combatants. **Other information:** Designation: Commander of the FDLR special unit “Commando de recherche et d'action en profondeur” (CRAP) (now called Maccabe) **Modifications:** Listed on 25 Oct 2023

SSID: 100-71168 **Name:** Hakizimana Apollinaire

DOB: 1964 **Good quality a.k.a.:** Amikwe Lepic **Low quality a.k.a.:** a) Le Poète b) Adonia **Nationality:** Rwanda

Justification: Listed pursuant to paragraphs 7 (b), 7 (e) and 7 (h) of resolution 2293 (2016) as “being political and military leaders of foreign armed groups operating in the DRC who impede the disarmament and the voluntary repatriation or resettlement of combatants

belonging to those groups”; “planning, directing, or committing acts in the DRC that constitute human rights violations or abuses or violations of international humanitarian law, as applicable, including those acts involving the targeting of civilians, including killing and maiming, rape and other sexual violence, abduction, forced displacement, and attacks on schools and hospitals”; and “acting on behalf of or at the direction of a designated individual or entity, or acting on behalf of or at the direction of an entity owned or controlled by a designated individual or entity,” as extended by resolution 2688 (2023). As a military leader of FDLR, APOLLINAIRE HAKIZIMANA is involved in promulgating and supporting the group’s activities. **Other information:** **a)** Designation: Lieutenant General **b)** Designation: Commissioner for Defense for the Forces Démocratiques de Libération du Rwanda - Forces Combattantes Abacunguzi (FDLR-FOCA) **Modifications:** Listed on 20 Feb 2024, amended on 22 May 2024

SSID: 100-71178 **Name:** Hassan Ahmad Mahmood

DOB: **a)** 21 Jul 1997 **b)** 1993 **Good quality a.k.a.:** **a)** Ahmed Mahamud Hassan Aliyani **b)** Ahmad Mahmoud Hassan **c)** Ahmad Mahamood Hassan **d)** Ahmed Mahmoud Hassan **Low quality a.k.a.:** **a)** Abu Waqas **b)** Saint Joyage **c)** Jundi **d)** Abwakasi **e)** Abuwakas **f)** Murabu **g)** Marabou **h)** Mwarabu **i)** Leblanc **Address:** Congo DR **Nationality:** Tanzania

Identification document: **a)** Passport No. AB850901, Tanzania, Expiry date: 11 Dec 2026 **b)** Passport No. AB187304, Tanzania, Expiry date: 28 Nov 2016

Justification: Listed pursuant to paragraphs 7 (b), 7 (e), and 7 (h) of resolution 2293 (2016) and paragraph 3 of resolution 2641 (2022): “being political and military leaders of foreign armed groups operating in the DRC who impede the disarmament and the voluntary repatriation or resettlement of combatants belonging to those groups”, “planning, directing, or committing acts in the DRC that constitute human rights violations or abuses or violations of international humanitarian law, as applicable, including those acts involving the targeting of civilians, including killing and maiming, rape and other sexual violence, abduction, forced displacement, and attacks on schools and hospitals”, “acting on behalf of or at the direction of a designated individual or entity, or acting on behalf of or at the direction of an entity owned or controlled by a designated individual or entity”, and “involve[d] in the production, manufacture or use in the DRC of improvised explosive devices, or in the commission, planning, ordering, aiding, abetting or otherwise assistance of attacks in the DRC with improvised explosive devices”. **Other information:** **a)** Designation: Lieutenant general **b)** Designation: Senior leader of the Allied Democratic Forces (ADF) (CDe.001) **c)** INTERPOL-UN Security Council Special Notice web link available. **Modifications:** Listed on 20 Feb 2024

SSID: 100-71211 **Name:** Rukunda Michel

DOB: 12 Sep 1974 **POB:** Minembwe, South Kivu, Congo DR **Low quality a.k.a.:** Mekanika **Address:** Congo DR **Nationality:** Congo DR

Justification: Listed pursuant to paragraph 7 (c), 7 (d), and 7 (e) of resolution 2293 (2016) as “being political and military leaders of Congolese militias, including those receiving support from outside the DRC, who impede the participation of their combatants in disarmament, demobilization and reintegration processes”; “recruiting or using children in armed conflict in the DRC in violation of applicable international law”; “planning, directing, or committing acts in the DRC that constitute human rights violations or abuses or violations of international humanitarian law, as applicable, including those acts involving the targeting of civilians, including killing and maiming, rape and other sexual violence, abduction, forced

displacement, and attacks on schools and hospitals” and “acting on behalf of or at the direction of a designated individual or entity, or acting on behalf of or at the direction of an entity owned or controlled by a designated individual or entity”, as extended by resolution 2688 (2023). As a military leader of an armed Congolese militia, MICHEL RUKUNDA is involved in promulgating and supporting the group’s activities. **Other information:**

Designation: Commander and military leader of the armed group Twirwaneho

Modifications: Listed on 20 Feb 2024

SSID: 100-71221 **Name:** Nkalubo Mohamed Ali

DOB: a) 1987 b) 1988 c) 1991 d) 1992 e) 1993 **POB:** Kampala, Uganda **Good quality**

a.k.a.: a) Meddie Nkalubo b) Meddie Lee **Low quality a.k.a.:** a) Kasibante b) About

Shaukan c) Defender d) Punny Boy e) Abul Jihad f) Abu Shaukan g) Punisher **Address:**

Congo DR **Nationality:** Uganda

Justification: Listed pursuant to paragraphs 7 (b), 7 (d), 7 (e), and 7 (h) of resolution 2293 (2016) as “being political and military leaders of foreign armed groups operating in the DRC who impede the disarmament and the voluntary repatriation or resettlement of combatants belonging to those groups; “recruiting or using children in armed conflict in the DRC in violation of applicable international law; “planning, directing, committing acts in the DRC that constitute human rights violations or abuses or violations of international humanitarian law, as applicable, including those acts involving the targeting of civilians, including killing and maiming, rape and other sexual violence, abduction, forced displacement, and attacks on schools and hospitals”; and “acting on behalf of or at the direction of a designated individual or entity, or acting on behalf of or at the direction of an entity owned or controlled by a designated individual or entity”, as reaffirmed by paragraph 2 of resolution 2688 (2023). As a leader of ADF (CDe.001), MOHAMED ALI NKALUBO is involved in planning, promulgating and supporting the armed group’s activities. He has effective command and control over the group’s combatants. **Other information:** Designation: Allied Democratic Forces (ADF) senior leader for operations/organization/support, and also communication and propaganda

Modifications: Listed on 20 Feb 2024

SSID: 100-71243 **Name:** Yakutumba William Amuri

DOB: a) 1970 b) 1972 **POB:** Lunbondja, Fizi Territory, South Kivu, Congo DR **Good quality**

a.k.a.: Yakutumba **Nationality:** Congo DR

Justification: Listed pursuant to paragraphs 7 (c), 7 (d), 7 (e) and 7 (g) of resolution 2293 (2016) as “being political and military leaders of Congolese militias, including those receiving support from outside the DRC, who impede the participation of their combatants in disarmament, demobilization and reintegration processes;” “recruiting or using children in armed conflict in the DRC in violation of applicable international law;” “planning, directing, committing acts in the DRC that constitute human rights violations or abuses or violations of international humanitarian law, as applicable, including those acts involving the targeting of civilians, including killing and maiming, rape and other sexual violence, abduction, forced displacement, and attacks on schools and hospitals;” and “supporting individuals or entities, including armed groups or criminal networks, involved in destabilizing activities in the DRC through the illicit exploitation or trade of natural resources, including gold or wildlife as well as wildlife products”, as reaffirmed by paragraph 2 of resolution 2688 (2023). As the leader of the MAI MAI YAKUTUMBA, one of the largest CNPSC militia, WILLIAM AMURI YAKUTUMBA is involved in planning, promulgating and supporting the militia’s activities. He has effective command and control over the militia’s combatants. **Other information: a)**

Designation: Secretary General and leader for the Coalition nationale du peuple pour la souveraineté du Congo (CNPSC) (until February 2023) **b)** Designation: Founder and leader for MAI-MAI YAKUTUMBA **Modifications:** Listed on 20 Feb 2024

SSID: 100-71256 **Name:** Ngoma Willy

DOB: 1974 **Address:** Congo DR **Nationality:** Congo DR

Justification: Listed pursuant to paragraphs 7 (c), 7 (e) and 7 (h) of resolution 2293 (2016) as “being political and military leaders of Congolese militias, including those receiving support from outside the DRC, who impede the participation of their combatants in disarmament, demobilization and reintegration processes;” “planning, directing, committing acts in the DRC that constitute human rights violations or abuses or violations of international humanitarian law, as applicable, including those acts involving the targeting of civilians, including killing and maiming, rape and other sexual violence, abduction, forced displacement, and attacks on schools and hospitals;” and “acting on behalf of or at the direction of an entity owned or controlled by a designated individual or entity”, as reaffirmed by paragraph 2 of resolution 2688 (2023). As a leader of M23 (CDe.006), WILLY NGOMA is involved in planning, promulgating and supporting the armed group’s activities. **Other information:** **a)** Designation: Major **b)** Designation: Military spokesperson for M23

Modifications: Listed on 20 Feb 2024

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: a) 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. b) Machanga Ltd last filed an annual return in 2004 and was listed as “status inactive” according to the authorities of the Republic of Uganda. c) INTERPOL-UN Security Council Special Notice web link available.

Modifications: Amended on 11 Mar 2015, 19 Aug 2020

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:** a) Gold export company (Directors Mr. Jamnadas V. Lodhia – known as «Chuni» – and his sons Mr. Kunal J. Lodhia and Jitendra J. Lodhia). In Jan 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. **b)** Uganda Commercial Impex (UCI) Ltd last filed a return in 2013 and was listed as "Inactive – status inactive" by the authorities of the Republic of Uganda. **c)** INTERPOL-UN Security Council Special Notice web link available. **Modifications:** Amended on 8 May 2013, 11 Mar 2015, 19 Aug 2020

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>); fldrrse@yahoo.fr (<mailto:fldrrse@yahoo.fr>); fdlr@gmx.net (<mailto:fdlr@gmx.net>); fdlrsrt@gmail.com

(mailto:fdlrsrt@gmail.com); 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) **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: a)** Related to Mukulu Jamil (SSID 100-3217) **b)** Related to Seka Baluku (SSID 100-41278) **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. **c)** ADF founder and leader, Jamil Mukulu (SSID: 100-3217), was arrested in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania in Apr 2015. He was subsequently extradited to Kampala, Uganda in Jul 2015. As of Jun 2016, Mukulu is reportedly being held in a police detention cell awaiting his trial. **d)** Seka Baluku (SSID: 100-41278) succeeded Jamil Mukulu (SSID: 100-3217) as the overall leader of the ADF. As highlighted in several reports from the Group of Experts on the DRC (S/2015/19, S/2015/797, S/2016/1102, S/2017/672, S/2018/531, S/2019/469, S/2019/974, S/2020/482), the ADF, including under

Seka Baluku's leadership, continued to commit the repeated targeting, killing and maiming, rape and other sexual violence, abduction of civilians, including children, as well as attacks on villages and health facilities, in particular in Mamove, Beni territory, on 12 and 24 Feb 2019, and Mantumbi, Beni territory, on 5 Dec 2019 and 30 Jan 2020, as well as the continuous recruitment and use of children during attacks and for forced labour in Beni territory in the DRC since at least 2015. **e)** INTERPOL-UN Security Council Special Notice web link available. **Modifications:** Listed on 12 Aug 2014, amended on 11 Mar 2015, 19 Oct 2016, 19 Aug 2020

Verordnung vom 22. Juni 2005 über Massnahmen gegenüber der Demokratischen Republik Kongo (SR 946.231.12), Anhänge 1 und 2
Art. 2 Abs. 1 (Finanzsanktionen) und Art. 4 Abs. 1 und 3 (Ein- und Durchreiseverbot), Anhang 2
Origin: UN, EU

Ordonnance du 22 juin 2005 instituant des mesures à l'encontre de la République démocratique du Congo (RS 946.231.12), annexes 1 et 2
art. 2, al. 1 (Sanctions financières) et art. 4, al. 1 et 3 (Interdiction de séjour et de transit), annexe 2
Origin: UN, EU

Ordinanza del 22 giugno 2005 che istituisce provvedimenti nei confronti della Repubblica democratica del Congo (RS 946.231.12), allegati 1 e 2
art. 2 cpv. 1 (Sanzioni finanziarie) e art. 4 cpv. 1 e 3 (Divieto di entrata e di transito), allegato 2
Origin: UN, EU

Individuals

SSID: 100-38067 **Name:** Kampete Ilunga

Sex: M **DOB:** 24 Nov 1964 **POB:** Lubumbashi, Congo DR **Good quality a.k.a.:** **a)** Gaston Hughes Ilunga Kampete **b)** Hugues Raston Ilunga Kampete **Address:** 69, avenue Nyangwile, Kinsuka Mimosas, Kinshasa / Ngaliema, Congo DR **Nationality:** Congo DR **Identification document:** Other No. 1-64-86-22311-29, Congo DR (Military ID number) **Justification:** **a)** As Commander of the Republican Guard (GR) until April 2020, Ilunga Kampete was responsible for the GR units deployed on the ground and involved in the disproportionate use of force and violent repression in September 2016 in Kinshasa. **b)** He was also responsible for the repression and infringement of human rights committed by GR agents, such as the violent repression of an opposition rally in Lubumbashi in December 2018. **c)** Since July 2020, he has been a high-ranking soldier, as a Lieutenant General in the Congolese Armed Forces (FARDC) and Commander of the Kitona military base in the province of Kongo Central. By virtue of his functions, he bears responsibility for the recent human rights violations committed by the FARDC. **d)** Ilunga Kampete has therefore been involved in planning, directing or committing acts that constitute serious human rights violations or abuses in the DRC. **Modifications:** Listed on 21 Feb 2018, amended on 18 Jan 2019, 20 Dec 2019, 22 Dec 2020, 23 Dec 2021, 20 Dec 2022, 21 Dec 2023

SSID: 100-38077 **Name:** Kumba Gabriel Amisi

Sex: M **DOB:** 28 May 1964 **POB:** Malela, Congo DR **Good quality a.k.a.:** **a)** Gabriel Amisi

Nkumba **b)** “Tango Fort” **c)** “Tango Four” **Address:** 22, avenue Mbenseke, Ma Campagne, Kinshasa / Ngaliema, Congo DR **Nationality:** Congo DR **Identification document:** Other No. 1-64-87-77512-30, Congo DR (Military ID number)

Justification: **a)** Former Commander of the first defence zone of the Congolese Armed Forces (FARDC), which took part in the disproportionate use of force and violent repression in September 2016 in Kinshasa. **b)** Gabriel Amisi Kumba was Deputy Chief of Staff of the FARDC in charge of operations and intelligence from July 2018 to July 2020. **c)** Since then, he has held the functions of Inspector General of the FARDC. Owing to his high functions, he bears responsibility for recent human rights violations committed by the FARDC. **d)** Gabriel Amisi Kumba has therefore been involved in planning, directing or committing acts that constitute serious human rights violations or abuses in the DRC. **Modifications:** Listed on 21 Feb 2018, amended on 18 Jan 2019, 20 Dec 2019, 22 Dec 2020, 23 Dec 2021, 20 Dec 2022, 21 Dec 2023

SSID: 100-38104 **Name:** Kanyama Célestin

Sex: M **DOB:** 4 Oct 1960 **POB:** Kananga, Congo DR **Good quality a.k.a.:** **a)** Kanyama Tshisiku Celestin **b)** Kanyama Celestin Cishiku Antoine **c)** Kanyama Cishiku Bilolo Célestin **d)** “Esprit de mort” **Address:** 56, avenue Usika, Kinshasa / Gombe, Congo DR **Nationality:** Congo DR **Identification document:** Passport No. OB0637580, Congo DR, Date of issue: 20 May 2014, Expiry date: 19 May 2019

Justification: **a)** As Commissioner of the Congolese National Police (PNC), Célestin Kanyama was responsible for the disproportionate use of force and violent repression in September 2016 in Kinshasa. **b)** Célestin Kanyama was Director-General of the PNC’s training schools from July 2017 until April 2023. **c)** In October 2018, police officers intimidated and deprived journalists of freedom, after the publication of a series of articles on the misappropriation of police cadet rations and the role that Célestin Kanyama played in these events. **d)** Célestin Kanyama remains a high-ranking police officer and is still on active duty. Owing to his role as a senior PNC official, he bears responsibility for the recent human rights violations committed by the PNC. **e)** Célestin Kanyama has therefore been involved in planning, directing or committing acts that constitute serious human rights violations or abuses in the DRC. **Other information:** Schengen visa number: 011518403, issued on 2.7.2016 **Modifications:** Listed on 21 Feb 2018, amended on 18 Jan 2019, 20 Dec 2019, 22 Dec 2020, 23 Dec 2021, 20 Dec 2022, 21 Dec 2023

SSID: 100-38116 **Name:** Numbi John

Sex: M **DOB:** 16 Aug 1962 **POB:** Jadotville-Likasi-Kolwezi, Congo DR **Good quality a.k.a.:** **a)** John Numbi Banza Tambo **b)** John Numbi Banza Ntambo **c)** Tambo Numbi **Address:** 5, avenue Oranger, Kinshasa / Gombe, Congo DR **Nationality:** Congo DR

Justification: **a)** John Numbi was Inspector General of the Congolese Armed Forces (FARDC) from July 2018 until July 2020. Owing to his role, he bears responsibility for the human rights violations committed by the FARDC between July 2018 and July 2020, such as disproportionate violence against illegal miners from June to July 2019 committed by FARDC troops under his direct authority. **b)** John Numbi has therefore been involved in planning, directing or committing acts that constitute serious human rights violations or abuses in the DRC. **c)** Until early 2021, John Numbi retained a position of influence in the FARDC, especially in Katanga, where serious human rights violations committed by the FARDC have been reported. **d)** John Numbi is involved in destabilising activities in the DRC, aimed in particular at the secession of the province of Katanga. **e)** John Numbi is therefore

still a threat to the human rights situation in the DRC and is responsible for sustaining the instability in the country, especially in Katanga. **Modifications:** Listed on 21 Feb 2018, amended on 18 Jan 2019, 20 Dec 2019, 22 Dec 2020, 23 Dec 2021, 20 Dec 2022, 21 Dec 2023

SSID: 100-38146 **Name:** Boshab Evariste

Sex: M **DOB:** 12 Jan 1956 **POB:** Tete Kalamba, Congo DR **Good quality a.k.a.:** Evariste Boshab Mabub Ma Bileng **Address:** 3, avenue du Rail, Kinshasa / Gombe, Congo DR **Nationality:** Congo DR **Identification document:** Diplomatic passport No. DP0000003, Congo DR, Date of issue: 21 Dec 2015, Expiry date: 20 Dec 2020

Justification: **a)** In his capacity as Vice Prime Minister and Minister of the Interior and Security from December 2014 to December 2016, Evariste Boshab was officially responsible for the police and security services and for coordinating the work of provincial governors. In this capacity, he was responsible for arrests of activists and opposition members, as well as for disproportionate use of force, including between September 2016 and December 2016 in response to demonstrations in Kinshasa, which resulted in a large number of civilians being killed or injured by security services. **b)** Evariste Boshab has therefore been involved in planning, directing or committing acts that constitute serious human rights violations or abuses in the DRC. **c)** Evariste Boshab has also played a part in the exploitation and aggravation of the crisis in the Kasai region, where he maintains a position of influence, in particular since becoming Senator of Kasai in March 2019. **Other information:** Schengen visa expired on 5.1.2017. **Modifications:** Listed on 21 Feb 2018, amended on 18 Jan 2019, 20 Dec 2019, 22 Dec 2020, 23 Dec 2021, 20 Dec 2022, 21 Dec 2023

SSID: 100-38167 **Name:** Mupomba Alex Kande

Sex: M **DOB:** 23 Sep 1950 **POB:** Kananga, Congo DR **Good quality a.k.a.:** **a)** Alexandre Kande Mupomba **b)** Kande-Mupomba **Address:** **a)** Messidorlaan 217/25, 1180 Uccle, Belgium **b)** 1, avenue Bumba, Kinshasa / Ngaliema, Congo DR **Nationality:** **a)** Congo DR **b)** Belgium **Identification document:** Passport No. OP0024910, Congo DR, Date of issue: 21 Mar 2016, Expiry date: 20 Mar 2021

Justification: **a)** As Governor of Kasai Central until October 2017, Alex Kande Mupomba was responsible for the disproportionate use of force, violent repression and extrajudicial killings committed by security forces and the Congolese National Police (PNC) in Kasai Central from August 2016, including killings in the territory of Dibaya in February 2017. **b)** Alex Kande Mupomba has therefore been involved in planning, directing or committing acts that constitute serious human rights violations or abuses in the DRC. **c)** Alex Kande Mupomba has also played a part in the exploitation and aggravation of the crisis in the Kasai region for which he was a representative until October 2019 and in which he maintains a position of influence through the Congrès des alliés pour l'action au Congo (CAAC) which is part of the provincial government of Kasai. **Modifications:** Listed on 21 Feb 2018, amended on 24 Apr 2018, 18 Jan 2019, 20 Dec 2019, 22 Dec 2020, 23 Dec 2021, 20 Dec 2022, 21 Dec 2023

SSID: 100-38217 **Name:** Ruhorimbere Éric

Sex: M **DOB:** 16 Jul 1969 **POB:** Minembwe, Congo DR **Good quality a.k.a.:** **a)** Eric Ruhorimbere Ruhanga **b)** "Tango Two" **c)** "Tango Deux" **Address:** Mbujimayi, Kasai Province, Congo DR **Nationality:** Congo DR **Identification document:** **a)** Other No. 1-69-09-51400-64, Congo DR (Military ID number) **b)** Passport No. OB0814241, Congo DR

Justification: **a)** As Deputy Commander of the 21st military region from September 2014 to

July 2018, Éric Ruhorimbere was responsible for the disproportionate use of force and extrajudicial killings perpetrated by the Congolese Armed Forces (FARDC), in particular against the Nsapu militia and against women and children. **b)** Éric Ruhorimbere was the Commander of the Nord Equateur operational sector from July 2018 until October 2022. He is at the disposal of the General Staff of the FARDC and is still on active duty. Owing to his role in the FARDC, he bears responsibility for the recent human rights violations committed by the FARDC. **c)** Éric Ruhorimbere has therefore been involved in planning, directing or committing acts that constitute serious human rights violations or abuses in the DRC.

Modifications: Listed on 21 Feb 2018, amended on 18 Jan 2019, 20 Dec 2019, 22 Dec 2020, 23 Dec 2021, 20 Dec 2022, 21 Dec 2023

SSID: 100-57643 **Name:** Bitakwira Justin

Sex: M **DOB:** 5 Dec 1960 **POB:** Lemera, Congo DR **Good quality a.k.a.:** Bihona-Hayi

Nationality: Congo DR

Justification: **a)** Justin Bitakwira is a Congolese politician, former government minister and member of the political party “Union for the Congolese Nation”. **b)** In his public speeches, he has repeatedly incited violence and encouraged discrimination and hostility towards the Banyamulenge community, which has been targeted and attacked by armed groups. Those inflammatory speeches and narratives contribute to fuelling the conflict and violence in the DRC, in particular in the Hauts-Plateaux region characterised by inter-communal conflicts. **c)** Justin Bitakwira is therefore responsible for sustaining the armed conflict, instability and insecurity in the DRC, through inciting violence. **Other information:** Function or profession: politician, former national minister and president of the Alliance for the Republic and National Consciousness **Modifications:** Listed on 20 Dec 2022, amended on 21 Dec 2023

SSID: 100-57656 **Name:** Tipi Joseph Nganzo Olikwa

Sex: M **DOB:** 10 Nov 1977 **POB:** Bunia Fataki, Congo DR **Good quality a.k.a.:** **a)** Colonel

Tipi Ziro Ziro **b)** Joseph Ngadjole **c)** Joseph Nganzole Olikwa **Nationality:** Congo DR

Identification document: Other No. 1-77-96-32692-76, Congo DR (Military ID number)

Justification: **a)** Joseph Nganzo Olikwa Tipi was Commander of the 312th battalion of the 31st Main Defence Brigade of the Armed Forces of the Democratic Republic of the Congo (FARDC) until January 2022. Forces of the 312th battalion under his command and responsibility have committed attacks on civilians and serious human rights violations, in particular rapes of women between June and December 2021. **b)** Joseph Nganzo Olikwa Tipi remains a high-ranking officer in the FARDC, as Colonel and Deputy Commander of the 12th Rapid Reaction Brigade in Minembwe (South Kivu). Owing to his functions, he bears responsibility for recent human rights violations committed by the FARDC. **c)** Joseph Nganzo Olikwa Tipi is therefore involved in planning, directing or committing acts that constitute serious human rights violations or abuses in the DRC. **Other information:** **a)** Rank: Colonel of the FARDC **b)** Position: Deputy Commander of the 12th Rapid Reaction Brigade in Minembwe, former Commander of the 312th battalion of the 31st Main Defence Brigade **Modifications:** Listed on 20 Dec 2022, amended on 21 Dec 2023

SSID: 100-57672 **Name:** Londroma Ndjukpa Désiré

Sex: M **Good quality a.k.a.:** Désiré Lokana Lokanza

Justification: **a)** Désiré Londroma Ndjukpa is a leader of the Cooperative for Development of the Congo/Union of Revolutionaries for the Defence of the Congolese People (CODECO URDPC), identified as its defence officer (“charge of defence”), and co-leader of its political wing. **b)** The CODECO URDPC is a non-governmental armed group operating in the

Eastern DRC and contributing to the armed conflict, instability and insecurity in the DRC, in particular through violence and serious human rights abuses, including killings, sexual violence and attacks on civilians such as attacks on internally displaced persons camps between mid-November 2021 and February 2022, targeting in particular the Hema community. **c)** Owing to his leading position in the CODECO URDPC, Londroma Ndjukpa is therefore involved in planning, directing or committing acts that constitute serious human rights violations or abuses in the DRC. He is also responsible for sustaining the armed conflict, instability and insecurity in the DRC. **Other information:** Function or profession: CODECO URDPC Defence Officer (“charge of defence”) **Modifications:** Listed on 20 Dec 2022, amended on 21 Dec 2023

SSID: 100-57697 **Name:** Goetz Alain François Viviane

Sex: M **DOB:** 24 Apr 1965 **POB:** Deurne, Antwerp, Belgium **Nationality:** Belgium

Justification: **a)** Alain Goetz is a businessman, who is the former beneficial owner and former director of African Gold Refinery Ltd, registered in Uganda. He remains linked to African Gold Refinery Ltd as an advisor and promoter. Since 2016, African Gold Refinery Ltd has received, purchased, refined and traded illicit gold originating from mines in the DRC that are controlled by non-governmental armed groups, including the Mai-Mai Yakutumba and Raia Mutomboki, which are involved in destabilising activities in South Kivu province. Alain Goetz also retains gold-related interests in the region through the company Aldabra, which he controls. **b)** For all these reasons, Alain Goetz is exploiting the armed conflict, instability and insecurity in the DRC through the illicit exploitation and trade of natural resources. **Modifications:** Listed on 20 Dec 2022, amended on 21 Dec 2023

SSID: 100-64729 **Name:** Sematama Charles

Sex: M **DOB:** 1975 **POB:** Kalunyo, Kamombo, South Kivu, Congo DR **Good quality a.k.a.:** Sebanyana **Nationality:** Congo DR

Justification: **a)** Charles Sematama is a former officer of the Congolese armed forces (FARDC) and holds the leading position of Commander and Deputy Military leader of the non-governmental armed group Twirwaneho operating in South Kivu, which claims to represent the Banyamulenge Community. **b)** Twirwaneho sustains the armed conflict, instability and insecurity in the DRC and is responsible for serious human rights abuses in that country, in particular through the voluntary or forced child recruitment to participate actively in hostilities, attacks against civilians and the Congolese armed forces (FARDC), and killings, such as attacks against civilians in Mikenge village in November 2021 which killed at least six persons. **c)** In addition, Charles Sematama has been directly involved in propaganda sessions as well as in the forced recruitment and use of children, including as armed escorts. **d)** Owing to his leading position in Twirwaneho and his direct involvement in the forced recruitment and use of children, Charles Sematama is therefore involved in planning, directing or committing acts that constitute serious human rights violations or abuses in the DRC. He is also responsible for sustaining the armed conflict, instability and insecurity in the DRC. **Other information:** Function/rank: Commander, Deputy military leader of Twirwaneho **Modifications:** Listed on 15 Aug 2023, amended on 21 Dec 2023

SSID: 100-64759 **Name:** Buingo Janvier Karairi

Sex: M **DOB:** 1962 (approximately) **Good quality a.k.a.:** Buingo Janvier Karairi

Nationality: Congo DR

Justification: **a)** Janvier Karairi holds the leading position of General and head of the Alliance des patriotes pour un Congo libre et souverain (APCLS), a non-governmental

armed group operating in the North-Eastern DRC and involved in the coalition of armed groups “Alliance des résistants de la patrie” (ARP) against the March 23 Movement/Congolese Revolutionary Army (Mouvement du 23 mars/Armée révolutionnaire congolaise – M23/ARC). **b)** The APCLS sustains the armed conflict, instability and insecurity in the DRC and is responsible for serious human rights abuses in that country, in particular through participating in operations of the coalition of armed groups ARP, such as in Kitshanga and Rubaya in January and late February 2023, killings of and attacks against civilians, notably against Congolese Tutsi’s, and grave violations committed against children such as rapes and other forms of sexual violence and abduction. **c)** Owing to his leading position in the APCLS, Janvier Karairi is therefore involved in planning, directing or committing acts that constitute serious human rights violations or abuses in the DRC. He is also responsible for sustaining the armed conflict, instability and insecurity in the DRC. **Other information:** **a)** Function/rank: General, head of APCLS **b)** Nationality: Assumed Congolese (DRC) **Modifications:** Listed on 15 Aug 2023, amended on 21 Dec 2023

SSID: 100-64769 **Name:** Gesi Justin Maki

Sex: M **Good quality a.k.a.:** Le petit loup de la montagne **Nationality:** Congo DR

Justification: **a)** Justin Maki Gesi holds a leading position as Commander of the ALC/CODECO, a non-governmental armed group operating in North-Eastern DRC (especially Ituri). **b)** The ALC/CODECO sustains the armed conflict, instability and insecurity in the DRC and is responsible for serious human rights abuses in that country, in particular through the use of children as combatants, abductions, killings of and attacks against civilians, such as the attack on the villages of Nyamamba and Mbogi on 13 January 2023 after which more than 40 victims were found. **c)** Owing to his leading position in the CODECO/ALC, Justin Maki Gesi is therefore involved in planning, directing or committing acts that constitute serious human rights violations or abuses in the DRC. He is also responsible for sustaining the armed conflict, instability and insecurity in the DRC. **Other information:** **a)** Function/rank: Commander of CODECO/Alliance pour le Développement du Congo (CODECO/ALC) **b)** Nationality: Assumed Congolese (DRC) **Modifications:** Listed on 15 Aug 2023, amended on 21 Dec 2023

SSID: 100-64790 **Name:** Tokolonga Simon

Sex: M **DOB:** 17 Apr 1972 **POB:** Kishandja, North Kivu, Congo DR **Good quality a.k.a.:** Tokolonga Salomon **Nationality:** Congo DR

Justification: **a)** Colonel Simon Tokolonga holds a leading position in the Congolese Armed Forces (FARDC) as head of its 3411th regiment. **b)** Colonel Tokolonga attended a meeting in Pinga on 8 and 9 May 2022 where local armed groups, such as the Nduma défense du Congo-Rénové (NDC-R) and the Alliance des patriotes pour un Congo libre et souverain (APCLS), gathered and forged a coalition to resist the March 23 Movement/Congolese Revolutionary Army (Mouvement du 23 mars/Armée révolutionnaire congolaise – M23/ARC) (coalition “Alliance des résistants de la patrie” – ARP). The presence of Colonel Tokolonga has revealed the cooperation of some FARDC members with this coalition. **c)** In addition, members of the 3411th regiment of the FARDC have supplied weapons and ammunitions to armed groups operating in the DRC, including the provision of more than a dozen boxes of ammunition to FDLR (“Forces démocratiques de libération du Rwanda”) fighters in Kazaroho in July 2022. Colonel Tokolonga has reportedly coordinated several weapons supplies to armed groups operating against M23/ARC. **d)** The non-governmental armed groups part of the ARP coalition, including the NDC-R, APCLS and FDLR, sustain the armed conflict,

instability and insecurity in the DRC, and are responsible for serious human rights abuses in that country, in particular through recruitment and training of combatants, participation in operations against M23/ARC, attacks against civilians, killings, and grave violations committed against children such as rapes and other forms of sexual violence and abduction.

e) Owing to his leading position in the 3411th regiment of the FARDC and his coordinating role in weapons supplies, Simon Tokolonga is therefore responsible for providing support to armed groups sustaining the armed conflict, instability and insecurity in the DRC, including by providing them with arms and ammunitions. **Other information:** Function/rank: Colonel, commander of the FARDC 3411th regiment **Modifications:** Listed on 15 Aug 2023, amended on 21 Dec 2023

SSID: 100-64804 **Name:** Niragire Jean Pierre

Sex: M **Good quality a.k.a.:** Gasasira Jean-Pierre **Nationality:** Rwanda

Justification: **a)** Captain Jean-Pierre Niragire holds the leading position of commander of the Rwanda Defense Forces (RDF) special forces deployed in the North Kivu region of the DRC from May 2022 onward. **b)** The objective of the RDF military actions on the DRC territory has been to reinforce the March 23 Movement/Congolese Revolutionary Army (Mouvement du 23 mars/Armée révolutionnaire congolaise – M23/ARC), a non-governmental armed group operating in Eastern DRC, in particular by providing it with troops and materiel. **c)** The M23/ARC sustains the armed conflict, instability and insecurity in the DRC, and is responsible for serious human rights abuses in that country, in particular through attacks against civilians and the Congolese armed forces (FARDC), killings, torture, rapes and forced labour, such as a series of killings targeting civilians in the town of Kisheshe on 29 November 2022. **d)** As commander of the RDF special forces deployed in the North Kivu region, Jean Pierre Niragire is therefore responsible for providing support to the armed group M23/ARC, which sustains the armed conflict, instability and insecurity in the DRC, in particular by providing it with troops and materiel. **Other information:** Function/rank: Captain, commander of the Rwandese Defence Forces (RDF) Special Forces Unit active in Northern Kivu. **Modifications:** Listed on 15 Aug 2023, amended on 21 Dec 2023