



**Sanctions program:** Sudan: Verordnung vom 25. Mai 2005 über Massnahmen gegenüber Sudan (SR 946.231.18), Anhang **Origin:** UN **Sanctions:** Art. 2 Abs. 1 (Finanzsanktionen) und Art. 4 Abs. 1 (Ein- und Durchreiseverbot)

**Sanctions program:** Soudan: Ordonnance du 25 mai 2005 instituant des mesures à l'encontre du Soudan (RS 946.231.18), annexe **Origin:** UN **Sanctions:** art. 2, al. 1 (Sanctions financières) et art. 4, al. 1 (Interdiction de séjour et de transit)

**Sanctions program:** Sudan: Ordinanza del 25 maggio 2005 che istituisce provvedimenti nei confronti del Sudan (RS 946.231.18), allegato **Origin:** UN **Sanctions:** art. 2 cpv. 1 (Sanzioni finanziarie) e art. 4 cpv. 1 (Divieto di entrata e di transito)

## Individuals

**SSID:** 190-3072 **Name:** Elhassan Gaffar Mohammed

**DOB:** 24 Jun 1952 **Good quality a.k.a.:** Gaffar Mohmed Elhassan **Identification document:** ID card No. 4302, Sudan (Ex-serviceman's identification card)

**Justification:** **a)** Major-General and Commander of the Western Military Region for the Sudanese Armed Forces (SAF). **b)** The Panel of Experts report that Major-General Gaffar Mohammed Elhassan stated to them that he had direct operational command (primarily tactical command) of all elements of the SAF in Darfur while he was in command of the Western Military Region. Elhassan held this position as Western Military Area Commander from Nov 2004 (approx.) to early 2006. The Panel's information is that Elhassan was responsible for violations of paragraph 7 of SCR 1591 as by virtue of this position he requested (from Khartoum) and authorized (since 29 Mar 2005) the transfer of military equipment into Darfur without the prior approval of the 1591 Committee. Elhassan himself admitted to the Panel of Experts that aircraft, aircraft engines and other military equipment had been brought into Darfur from other parts of Sudan between 29 Mar 2005 and Dec 2005. For example he informed the Panel that 2 Mi-24 attack helicopters were brought unauthorized into Darfur between 18 and 21 Sep 2005. There are also reasonable grounds to believe that Elhassan was directly responsible, as Western Military Area Commander, for authorizing offensive military flights in the area around Abu Hamra, 23-24 Jul 2005 and in the Jebel Moon area of Western Darfur, on 19 Nov 2005. Mi-24 attack helicopters were involved in both operations and reportedly opened fire on both occasions. The Panel of Experts report that Elhassan indicated to the Panel that he himself approved requests for air support and other air operations in his capacity as Western Military Area Commander. (See Panel of Experts report, S/2006/65, paragraphs 266-269.) Through such actions Major-General Gaffar Mohammed Elhassan has breached relevant provisions of SCR 1591 and therefore meets the criteria to be designated by the Committee to be subjected to sanctions. **Other information:** **a)** Retired from the Sudanese Army. **b)** Address: Resides in El Waha, Omdurman, Sudan. **Modifications:** Amended on 19 Apr 2013

**SSID:** 190-3078 **Name:** Hilal Musa

**Title:** Sheikh

**Justification:** **a)** Paramount Chief of the Jalul Tribe in North Darfur. **b)** Report from Human Rights Watch states they have a memo dated 13 Feb 2004 from a local government office in

North Darfur ordering "security units in the locality" to "allow the activities of the mujahideen and the volunteers under the command of the Sheikh Musa Hilal to proceed in the areas of [North Darfur] and to secure their vital needs". On 28 Sep 2005, 400 Arab militia attacked the villages of Aro Sharrow (including its IDP camp), Acho, and Gozmena in West Darfur. We also believe that Musa Hilal was present during the attack on Aro Sharrow IDP camp: his son had been killed during the SLA attack on Shareia, so he was now involved in a personal blood feud. There are reasonable grounds to believe that as the Paramount Chief he had direct responsibility for these actions and is responsible for violations of international humanitarian and human rights law and other atrocities. **Other information:** Member of the National Assembly of Sudan. In 2008, appointed by the President of Sudan as special adviser to the Ministry of Federal Affairs. **Modifications:** Amended on 19 Apr 2013

**SSID:** 190-3082 **Name:** Sharif Adam Yacub

**DOB:** 1976 (approximately) **Good quality a.k.a.:** **a)** Adam Yacub Shant **b)** Adam Yacoub

**Justification:** **a)** Sudanese Liberation Army (SLA) Commander. **b)** SLA soldiers under the command of Adam Yacub Shant violated the cease-fire agreement by attacking a Government of Sudan military contingent that was escorting a convoy of trucks near Abu Hamra, Northern Darfur on Jul 23, 2005, killing three soldiers. After the attack Government military weapons and ammunition were looted. The Panel of Experts has information establishing that the attack by SLA soldiers took place and was clearly organized; consequently it was well planned. It is therefore reasonable to assume, as the Panel concluded, that Shant, as the confirmed SLA Commander in the area, must have had knowledge of and approved or ordered the attack. He therefore bears direct responsibility for the attack and meets the criteria for being listed. **Other information:** Reportedly deceased on 7 Jun 2012. **Modifications:** Amended on 19 Apr 2013

**SSID:** 190-3092 **Name:** Barey Gabril Abdul Kareem

**Good quality a.k.a.:** **a)** General Gibril Abdul Kareem Barey **b)** Tek

**Justification:** **a)** National Movement for Reform and Development (NMRD) Field Commander. **b)** Barey is responsible for the kidnapping of African Union Mission in Sudan (AMIS) personnel in Darfur during Oct 2005. Barey openly attempts to thwart the AMIS mission through intimidation; for example he threatened to shoot down African Union (AU) helicopters in the Jebel Moon area in Nov 2005. Through such actions Barey has clearly violated SCR 1591 in constituting a threat to stability in Darfur and meets the criteria to be designated by the Committee to be subjected to sanctions. **Other information:** Address: Resides in Tine, on the Sudanese side of the border with Chad. **Modifications:** Amended on 19 Apr 2013, 10 Oct 2013