This document is meant purely as a documentation tool and the institutions do not assume any liability for its contents

►**B**

COUNCIL DECISION 2010/788/CFSP

of 20 December 2010

concerning restrictive measures against the Democratic Republic of the Congo and repealing Common Position 2008/369/CFSP

(OJ L 336, 21.12.2010, p. 30)

Amended by:

		Official Journal		
		No	page	date
►**M1**	Council Implementing Decision 2011/699/CFSP of 20 October 2011	L 276	50	21.10.2011
►**M2**	Council Implementing Decision 2011/848/CFSP of 16 December 2011	L 335	83	17.12.2011
►**M3**	Council Decision 2012/811/CFSP of 20 December 2012	L 352	50	21.12.2012
►**M4**	Council Implementing Decision 2013/46/CFSP of 22 January 2013	L 20	65	23.1.2013

▼B

COUNCIL DECISION 2010/788/CFSP

of 20 December 2010

concerning restrictive measures against the Democratic Republic of the Congo and repealing Common Position 2008/369/CFSP

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,

Having regard to the Treaty on European Union, and in particular Article 29 thereof,

Whereas:

(1) On 14 May 2008, the Council adopted Common Position 2008/369/CFSP concerning restrictive measures against the Democratic Republic of the Congo ([1]) following the adoption by the United Nations Security Council on 31 March 2008 of Resolution 1807 (2008) ('UNSCR 1807 (2008)').

(2) On 1 December 2010, the Sanctions Committee established pursuant to United Nations Security Council Resolution 1533 (2004) ('UNSCR 1533 (2004)') amended the list of persons and entities which are subject to restrictive measures.

(3) The procedure for amending the Annex to this Decision should include providing to designated persons and entities the grounds for listing so as to give them an opportunity to present observations. Where observations are submitted or where substantial new evidence is presented, the Council should review its decision in the light of those observations and inform the person or entity concerned accordingly.

(4) This Decision respects the fundamental rights and observes the principles recognised in particular by the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union and notably the right to an effective remedy and to a fair trial, the right to property and the right to the protection of personal data. This Decision should be applied in accordance with those rights and principles.

(5) This Decision also fully respects the obligations of Member States under the Charter of the United Nations and the legally binding nature of Security Council resolutions.

([1]) OJ L 127, 15.5.2008, p. 84.

▼B

(6) Common Position 2008/369/CFSP should therefore be repealed and replaced by this Decision.

(7) The Union implementing measures are set out in Council Regulation (EC) No 889/2005 of 13 June 2005 imposing certain restrictive measures in respect of the Democratic Republic of the Congo ([1]) and Council Regulation (EC) No 1183/2005 of 18 July 2005 imposing certain specific restrictive measures directed against persons acting in violation of the arms embargo with regard to the Democratic Republic of the Congo ([2]),

HAS ADOPTED THIS DECISION:

Article 1

1. The direct or indirect supply, sale or transfer of arms and any related materiel of all types, including weapons and ammunition, military vehicles and equipment, paramilitary equipment and spare parts for the aforementioned to all non-governmental entities and individuals operating in the territory of the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) by nationals of Member States or from the territories of Member States, or using their flag vessels or aircraft, shall be prohibited whether originating or not in their territories.

2. It shall also be prohibited to:

(a) grant, sell, supply or transfer technical assistance, brokering services and other services related to military activities and to the provision, manufacture, maintenance and use of arms and related materiel of all types, including weapons and ammunition, military vehicles and equipment, paramilitary equipment, and spare parts for the aforementioned, directly or indirectly to all non-governmental entities and individuals operating in the territory of the DRC;

(b) provide financing or financial assistance related to military activities, including in particular grants, loans and export credit insurance, for any sale, supply, transfer or export of arms and related materiel, or for any grant, sale, supply, or transfer of related technical assistance, brokering services and other services, directly or indirectly to all non-governmental entities and individuals operating in the territory of the DRC.

Article 2

1. Article 1 shall not apply to:

(a) the supply, sale or transfer of arms and any related materiel or the provision of technical assistance, financing, brokering services and other services related to arms and related materiel intended solely for support of, or use by, the United Nations Organisation Mission in the DRC (MONUC);

([1]) OJ L 152, 15.6.2005, p. 1.
([2]) OJ L 193, 23.7.2005, p. 1.

▼B

(b) the supply, sale or transfer of protective clothing, including flak jackets and military helmets, temporarily exported to the DRC by United Nations personnel, representatives of the media and humanitarian and development workers and associated personnel, for their personal use only;

(c) the supply, sale or transfer of non-lethal military equipment intended solely for humanitarian or protective use, or the provision of technical assistance and training, related to such non-lethal equipment.

2. The supply, sale or transfer of arms and any related materiel or the provision of services or technical assistance and training referred to in paragraph 1 shall be subject to prior authorisation by the competent authorities of the Member States.

3. Member States shall give the Sanctions Committee established pursuant to UNSCR 1533 (2004) (Sanctions Committee) advance notification of any shipment of arms and related materiel for the DRC, or any provision of technical assistance, financing, brokering services and other services related to military activities in the DRC, other than those referred to in paragraphs 1(a) and (b). Such notification shall contain all relevant information, including, where appropriate, the end-user, the proposed date of delivery and the itinerary of shipments.

4. Member States shall consider deliveries under paragraph 1 on a case-by-case basis, taking full account of the criteria set out in Council Common Position 2008/944/CFSP of 8 December 2008 defining common rules governing control of exports of military technology and equipment [1]. Member States shall require adequate safeguards against misuse of authorisations granted pursuant to paragraph 2 and, where appropriate, make provisions for repatriation of the arms delivered and related materiel.

▼M3

Article 3

Restrictive measures as provided for in Articles 4(1) and 5(1) and (2) shall be imposed against the following persons and, as appropriate, entities, designated by the Sanctions Committee:

— persons or entities acting in violation of the arms embargo and related measures as referred to in Article 1,

— 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,

— political and military leaders of Congolese militias receiving support from outside the DRC, who impede the participation of their combatants in disarmament, demobilisation and reintegration processes,

— political and military leaders operating in the DRC and recruiting or using children in armed conflict contrary to applicable international law,

[1] OJ L 335, 13.12.2008, p. 99.

▼M3

— individuals or entities operating in the DRC and committing serious violations involving the targeting of children or women in situations of armed conflict, including killing and maiming, sexual violence, abduction, and forced displacement,

— individuals or entities obstructing the access to or the distribution of humanitarian assistance in the eastern part of the DRC,

— individuals or entities illegally supporting armed groups in the eastern part of the DRC through illicit trade of natural resources, including gold,

— individuals or entities acting on behalf of or at the direction of a designated individual or entity owned or controlled by a designated individual,

— individuals or entities who plan, sponsor or participate in attacks against peacekeepers of the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the DRC (MONUSCO).

The relevant persons and entities are listed in the Annex.

▼B

Article 4

1. Member States shall take the necessary measures to prevent the entry into, or transit through, their territories of the persons referred to in Article 3.

2. Paragraph 1 shall not oblige a Member State to refuse its own nationals entry into its territory.

3. Paragraph 1 shall not apply where the Sanctions Committee:

(a) determines in advance and on a case-by-case basis that such entry or transit is justified on the grounds of humanitarian need, including religious obligation,

(b) concludes that an exemption would further the objectives of relevant resolutions of the Security Council, that is to say peace and national reconciliation in the DRC and stability in the region,

(c) authorises in advance and on a case-by-case basis, the transit of individuals returning to the territory of the State of their nationality, or participating in efforts to bring to justice perpetrators of grave violations of human rights or international humanitarian law,

▼M3

or where such entry or transit is necessary for the fulfilment of judicial process.

▼B

4. In cases where, pursuant to paragraph 3, a Member State authorises the entry into, or transit through, its territory of persons designated by the Sanctions Committee, the authorisation shall be limited to the purpose for which it is given and to the persons concerned thereby.

▼B

Article 5

1. All funds, other financial assets and economic resources owned or controlled directly or indirectly by the persons or entities referred to in Article 3 or held by entities owned or controlled directly or indirectly by them or by any persons or entities acting on their behalf or at their direction, as identified in the Annex, shall be frozen.

2. No funds, other financial assets or economic resources shall be made available, directly or indirectly, to or for the benefit of the persons or entities referred to in paragraph 1.

3. Member States may allow for exemptions from the measures referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2 in respect of funds, other financial assets and economic resources which are:

(a) necessary for basic expenses, including payments for foodstuffs, rent or mortgage, medicines and medical treatment, taxes, insurance premiums, and public utility charges;

(b) intended exclusively for the payment of reasonable professional fees and reimbursement of incurred expenses associated with the provision of legal services;

(c) intended exclusively for the payment of fees or service charges, in accordance with national laws, for routine holding or maintenance of frozen funds, or other financial assets and economic resources;

(d) necessary for extraordinary expenses, after notification by the Member State concerned to, and approval by, the Sanctions Committee;

(e) the subject of a judicial, administrative or arbitral lien or judgment, in which case the funds, other financial assets and economic resources may be used to satisfy that lien or judgment provided that the lien or judgment was entered before designation by the Sanctions Committee of the person or entity concerned, and is not for the benefit of a person or entity referred to in Article 3, after notification by the Member State concerned to the Sanctions Committee.

4. The exemptions referred to in paragraph 3(a), (b) and (c) may be made after notification to the Sanctions Committee by the Member State concerned of its intention to authorise, where appropriate, access to such funds, other financial assets and economic resources, and in the absence of a negative decision by the Sanctions Committee within four working days of such notification.

5. Paragraph 2 shall not apply to the addition to frozen accounts of:

(a) interest or other earnings on those accounts; or

(b) payments due under contracts, agreements or obligations that were concluded or arose before the date on which those accounts became subject to restrictive measures,

provided that any such interest, other earnings and payments remain subject to paragraph 1.

▼B

Article 6

The Council shall amend the list contained in the Annex on the basis of the determinations made by the Security Council or by the Sanctions Committee.

Article 7

1. Where the United Nations Security Council or the Sanctions Committee lists a person or entity, the Council shall include such person or entity in the Annex. The Council shall communicate its decision, including the grounds for listing, to the person or entity concerned, either directly, if the address is known, or through the publication of a notice, providing such person or entity an opportunity to present observations.

2. Where observations are submitted, or where substantial new evidence is presented, the Council shall review its decision and inform the person or entity concerned accordingly.

Article 8

1. The Annex shall include the grounds for listing of listed persons and entities as provided by the United Nations Security Council or the Sanctions Committee.

2. The Annex shall also include, where available, information provided by the United Nations Security Council or by the Sanctions Committee necessary to identify the persons or entities concerned. With regard to persons, such information may include names including aliases, date and place of birth, nationality, passport and ID card numbers, gender, address, if known, and function or profession. With regard to entities, such information may include names, place and date of registration, registration number and place of business. The Annex shall also include the date of designation by the United Nations Security Council or by the Sanctions Committee.

Article 9

This Decision shall be reviewed, amended or repealed as appropriate, as determined by the United Nations Security Council.

Article 10

Common Position 2008/369/CFSP is hereby repealed.

Article 11

This Decision shall enter into force on the date of its adoption.

▼M1

ANNEX

a) List of persons referred to in Articles 3, 4 and 5

Name	Alias	Date of birth/place of birth	Identifying information	Reasons	Date of designation
Frank Kakolele BWAMBALE	Frank Kakorere Frank Kakorere Bwambale		Congolese FARDC General, without posting as of June 2011. Left the CNDP in January 2008. As of June 2011, resides in Kinshasa. Since 2010, Kakolele has been involved in activities apparently on behalf of the DRC government's Programme de Stabilisation et Reconstruction des Zones Sortant des Conflits Armés (STAREC), including participation in a STAREC mission to Goma and Beni in March 2011.	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.	1.11.2005
Gaston IYAMUREMYE	Rumuli Byiringiro Victor Rumuli Victor Rumuri Michel Byiringiro	1948 Musanze District (Northern Province), Rwanda Ruhengeri, Rwanda	Rwandan FDLR President and 2nd Vice-President of FDLR-FOCA As of June 2011, based at Kalonge, North Kivu Province. Brigadier General	According to multiple sources, including the UNSC DRC Sanctions Committee's Group of Experts, Gaston Iyamuremye is the second vice president of the FDLR and is considered a core member of the FDLR military and political leadership. Gaston Iyamuremye also ran Ignace Murwanashyaka's (President of the FDLR) office in Kibua, DRC until December 2009.	1.12.2010
Jérôme KAKWAVU BUKANDE	Jérôme Kakwavu Commandant Jérôme	Goma	Congolese Given the rank of General in the FARDC in December 2004. As of June 2011, detained in Makala Prison in Kinshasa. On 25 March 2011, the High Military Court in Kinshasa opened a trial against Kakwavu for war crimes.	Former President of UCD/FAPC. FAPC's control of illegal border posts between Uganda and the DRC - a key transit route for arms flows. 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. Given the rank of General in the FARDC in December 2004. 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.	1.11.2005

▼M1

Name	Alias	Date of birth/place of birth	Identifying information	Reasons	Date of designation
				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.	
Germain KATANGA			Congolese Appointed General in the FARDC in December 2004. Handed over by the Government of the DRC to the International Criminal Court on 18 October 2007. His trial began in November 2009.	FRPI chief. Involved in weapons transfers, in violation of the arms embargo. According to the Office of the SRSG on Children and Armed Conflict, he was responsible for recruitment and use of children in Ituri from 2002 to 2003.	1.11.2005
Thomas LUBANGA		Ituri	Congolese Arrested in Kinshasa in March 2005 for UPC/L involvement in human rights abuses violations. Transferred to the ICC by the Congolese authorities on 17 March 2006. His trial began in January 2009 and is due to close in 2011.	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.	1.11.2005
Khawa Panga MANDRO	Kawa Panga Kawa Panga Mandro Kawa Mandro Yves Andoul Karim Mandro Panga Kahwa Yves Khawa Panga Mandro 'Chief Kahwa' 'Kawa'	20 August 1973, Bunia	Congolese 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. As of June 2011 detained at Makala Central Prison, Kinshasa.	Ex-President of PUSIC, one of the armed groups and militia referred to in paragraph 20 of Res. 1493 (2003) involved in arms trafficking, in violation of the arms embargo. In prison in Bunia since 04/05 for sabotage of the Ituri peace process. 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.	1.11.2005

▼M1

Name	Alias	Date of birth/place of birth	Identifying information	Reasons	Date of designation
Callixte MBARUSHIMANA		24 July 1963, Ndusu/Ruhengeri Northern Province, Rwanda	Rwandan Arrested in Paris on 3 October 2010 under ICC warrant for war crimes and crimes against humanity committed by FDLR troops in the Kivus in 2009 and transferred to The Hague on 25 January 2011.	Executive Secretary of the FDLR and Vice-President of the FDLR military high command until his arrest. Political/Military leader of a foreign armed group operating in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, impeding the disarmament and the voluntary repatriation and resettlement of combatants, per Security Council resolution 1857 (2008) OP 4 (b).	3.3.2009
Iruta Douglas MPAMO	Mpano Douglas Iruta Mpamo	28 December 1965, Bashali, Masisi 29 December 1965, Goma, DRC (formerly Zaire) Uvira	Congolese As of June 2011, resides in Gisenyi, Rwanda. No known occupation since two of the planes managed by Great Lakes Business Company (GLBC) crashed.	Owner/Manager of the Compagnie Aérienne des Grands Lacs and of Great Lakes Business Company, whose aircraft were used to provide assistance to armed groups and militias referred to in paragraph 20 of Res. 1493 (2003). Also responsible for disguising information on flights and cargo apparently to allow for the violation of the arms embargo.	1.11.2005
Sylvestre MUDACUMURA	Known as: ‘Radja’ ‘Mupenzi Bernard’ ‘General Major Mupenzi’ ‘General Mudacumura’		Rwandan Military commander of FDLR-FOCA, also political 1st Vice- President and head of FOCA High Command, thus combining overall military and political command functions since the arrests of FDLR leaders in Europe. As of June 2011, based at Kikoma forest, near Bogoyi, Walikale, North Kivu.	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.	1.11.2005

▼M1

Name	Alias	Date of birth/place of birth	Identifying information	Reasons	Date of designation
Leodomir MUGARAGU	Manzi Leon Leo Manzi	1954 1953 Kigali, Rwanda Rushashi (Northern Province), Rwanda	Rwandan FDLR-FOCA Chief of Staff, in charge of administration. As of June 2011, based at the FDLR HQ at Kikoma forest, Bogoyi, Walikale, North Kivu.	According to open-source and official reporting, Leodomir Mugaragu is the Chief of Staff of the Forces Combattantes Abucunguzi/Combatant Force for the Liberation of Rwanda (FOCA), the FDLR's armed wing. According to official reporting Mugaragu is a senior planner for FDLR's military operations in the eastern DRC.	1.12.2010
Leopold MUJYAMBERE	Musenyeri Achille Frere Petrus Ibrahim	17 March 1962, Kigali, Rwanda Est. 1966	Rwandan As of June 2011, Commander of the South Kivu operational sector now called 'Amazon' of FDLRFOCA. Based at Nyakaleke (south-east of Mwenga, South Kivu).	Commander of the Second Division of FOCA / the Reserve Brigades (an FDLR armed branch). Military leader of a foreign armed group operating in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, impeding the disarmament and the voluntary repatriation and resettlement of combatants, in violation of Security Council resolution 1857 (2008) OP 4 (b). In evidence collated by the UNSC DRC Sanctions Committee Group of Experts, detailed in its report of 13 February 2008, girls recovered from FDLR-FOCA had previously been abducted and sexually abused. Since mid-2007, FDLR-FOCA, which previously recruited boys in their mid to late teens, has been forcefully recruiting youth from the age of 10 years. The youngest are then used as escorts, and older children are deployed as soldiers on the frontline, in violation of Security Council resolution 1857 (2008) OP4 (d) and (e).	3.3.2009
Dr. Ignace MURWANASHYAKA	Ignace	14 May 1963, Butera (Rwanda) Ngoma, Butare (Rwanda)	Rwandan Arrested by German authorities on 17 November 2009. Replaced by Gaston Iamuremye, alias 'Rumuli' as President of FDLR-FOCA.	President of the FDLR, and supreme commander of the FDLR armed forces exercising influence over policies, and maintaining command and control over the activities of FDLR forces, one of the armed groups and militias referred to in paragraph 20 of Res. 1493 (2003), involved in trafficking of arms, in violation of the arms embargo.	1.11.2005

▼M1

Name	Alias	Date of birth/place of birth	Identifying information	Reasons	Date of designation
			Murwanashyaka's trial for war crimes and crimes against humanity committed by FDLR troops in DRC in 2008 and 2009 began on 4 May 2011 in a German court.	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 (pg.24-25, 83) 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.	
Straton MUSONI	IO Musoni	6 April 1961 (possibly 4 June 1961) Mugambazi, Kigali, Rwanda	Rwandan Musoni's trial for war crimes and crimes against humanity committed by FDLR troops in DRC in 2008 and 2009 began on 4 May 2011 in a German court. Replaced as 1st Vice-President of the FDLR by Sylvestre Mudacumura.	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).	29.3.2007
Jules MUTEBUTSI	Jules Mutebusi Jules Mutebuzi Colonel Mutebutsi	1964, Minembwe South Kivu	Congolese Former FARDC Deputy Military Regional Commander of 10th Military Region in April 2004, dismissed for indiscipline. In December 2007, he was arrested by Rwandan authorities when he tried to cross the border into the DRC. He has lived since in semi-liberty in Kigali (not authorized to leave the country).	Joined forces with other renegade elements of former RCDG to take town of Bukavu in May 04 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.	1.11.2005

▼M1

Name	Alias	Date of birth/place of birth	Identifying information	Reasons	Date of designation
Mathieu, Chui NGUDJOLO	Cui Ngudjolo		Arrested by MONUC in Bunia in October 2003. Surrendered by the Government of the DRC to the International Criminal Court on 7 February 2008.	FNI Chief of Staff and former Chief of Staff of the FRPI, exercising influence over policies and maintaining command and control the activities of FRPI forces, one of the armed groups and militias referred to in paragraph 20 of Res. 1493 (2003), responsible for trafficking of arms, in violation of the arms embargo. According to the Office of the SRSG on Children and Armed Conflict, he was responsible for recruitment and use of children under 15 years old in Ituri in 2006.	1.11.2005
Floribert Ngabu NJABU	Floribert Njabu Floribert Ndjabu Floribert Ngabu Ndjabu		Under house arrest in Kinshasa from 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.	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.	1.11.2005
Laurent NKUNDA	Nkunda Mihigo Laurent Laurent Nkunda Bwatare Laurent Nkundabatware Laurent Nkunda Mahoro Batware Laurent Nkunda Batware ‘Chairman’ ‘General Nkunda’ ‘Papa Six’	6 February 1967 North Kivu/ Rutshuru 2 February 1967	Congolese Former RCD-G General. Founder, National Congress for the People’s Defense, 2006; Senior Officer, Rally for Congolese Democracy-Goma (RCD-G), 1998-2006; Officer Rwandan Patriotic Front (RPF), 1992-1998. 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.	Former RCD-G General. Joined forces with other renegade elements of former RCD-G to take Bukavu in May 04 by force. In receipt of weapons outside of FARDC in violation of the arms embargo. According to the Office of the SRSG on Children and Armed Conflict, he was responsible for 264 cases of recruitment and use of children by troops under his command in North Kivu from 2002 to 2009.	1.11.2005

▼M1

Name	Alias	Date of birth/place of birth	Identifying information	Reasons	Date of designation
			In 2010, Nkunda's appeal for illegal detention was rejected by Rwandan court in Gisenyi, ruling that the matter should be examined by a military court. Nkunda's lawyers initiated a procedure with the Rwandan Military Court. Retains some influence over certain elements of the CNDP.		
Felicien NSANZUBUKI-RE	Fred Irakeza	1967 Murama, Kinyinya, Rubungo, Kigali, Rwanda	Rwandan 1st battalion leader of the FDLR-FOCA, based in the Uvira-Sange area of South Kivu. A member of the FDLR since at least 1994 and operating in eastern DRC since October 1998. As of June 2011, based in Magunda, Mwenga territory, South Kivu.	Felicien Nsanzubukire supervised and coordinated the trafficking of ammunition and weapons between at least November 2008 and April 2009 from the United Republic of Tanzania, via Lake Tanganyika, to FDLR units based in the Uvira and Fizi areas of South Kivu.	1.12.2010
Pacifique NTAWUNGUKA	Colonel Omega Nzeri Israel Pacifique Ntawungula	1 January 1964, Gaseke, Gisenyi Province, Rwanda Est. 1964	Rwandan Commander, Operational Sector North Kivu 'SONOKI' of FDLR-FOCA. As of June 2011, based at Matembe, North Kivu. Received military training in Egypt	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).	3.3.2009

▼M1

Name	Alias	Date of birth/place of birth	Identifying information	Reasons	Date of designation
James NYAKUNI			Ugandan	Trade partnership with Jérôme Kakwavu, particularly smuggling across the DRC/Uganda border, including suspectted 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.	1.11.2005
Stanislas NZEYIMANA	Deogratias Bigaruka Izabayo Bigaruka Bigurura Izabayo Deo Jules Mateso Mlamba	1 January 1966, Mugusa (Butare), Rwanda Est. 1967 Alt. 28 August 1966	Rwandan Deputy commander of the FDLR-FOCA. As of June 2011, based at Mukoberwa, North Kivu.	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, 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).	3.3.2009
Dieudonné OZIA MAZIO	Ozia Mazio 'Omari' 'Mr Omari'	6 June 1949, Ariwara	Congolese While president of the *Fédération des entreprises congolaises* (FEC) in Aru territory, Dieudonné Ozia Mazio is believed to have died in Ariwara on 23 September 2008	Financial schemes with Commandant Jerome and FAPC and smuggling across the DRC/Uganda border, allowing supplies and cash to be made available to Commandant Jerome 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).	1.11.2005

▼M1

Name	Alias	Date of birth/place of birth	Identifying information	Reasons	Date of designation
Bosco TAGANDA	Bosco Ntaganda Bosco Ntagenda General Taganda 'Lydia' when he was part of APR. 'Terminator' Call sign 'Tango Romeo' or 'Tango' 'Major'	1973-74 Bigogwe, Rwanda	Congolese Born in Rwanda, he moved to Nyamitaba, Masisi territory, North Kivu, when he was a child. As of June 2011, he resides in Goma and owns large farms in Ngungu area, Masisi territory, North Kivu. Nominated FARDC Brigadier-General by Presidential Decree on 11 December 2004, following Ituri peace agreements. Formerly Chief of Staff in CNDP and became CNDP military commander since the arrest of Laurent Nkunda in January 2009. Since January 2009, de facto Deputy Commander of consecutive anti-FDLR operations 'Umoja Wetu', 'Kimia II', and 'Amani Leo' in North and South Kivu.	UPC/L military commander, exercising influence over policies and maintaining command and control over the activities of UPC/L, one of the armed groups and militias referred to in paragraph 20 of Res. 1493 (2003), involved in the trafficking of arms, in violation of the arms embargo. He was appointed General in the FARDC in December 2004 but refused to accept the promotion, therefore remaining outside of the FARDC. According to the Office of the SRSG on Children and Armed Conflict, he was responsible for recruitment and use of children in Ituri in 2002 and 2003, and 155 cases of direct and/or command responsibility for recruitment and use of children in North Kivu from 2002 to 2009. As CNDP Chief of Staff, had direct and command responsibility for the massacre at Kiwanja (November 2008)	1.11.2005
Innocent ZIMURINDA		September 1, 1972 1975 Ngungu, Masisi Territory, North Kivu Province, DRC	Congolese. Colonel in the FARDC.	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.	1.12.2010

▼M1

Name	Alias	Date of birth/place of birth	Identifying information	Reasons	Date of designation
				In March 2010, 51 human rights groups working in eastern DRC alleged that Zimurinda was responsible for multiple human rights abuses involving the murder of numerous civilians, including women and children, between February 2007 and August 2007. Lt Col Innocent Zimurinda was accused in the same complaint of responsibility for the rape of a large number of women and girls. According to a May 21, 2010, statement by the Special Representative of the Secretary General for Children and Armed Conflict, Innocent Zimurinda has been involved in the arbitrary execution of child soldiers, including during operation Kimia II. According to the same statement, he denied access by the UN Mission in the DRC (MONUC) to screen troops for minors. According to the UNSC DRC Sanctions Committee's Group of Experts, Lt Col Zimurinda holds direct and command responsibility for child recruitment and for maintaining children within troops under his command.	

▼M2

Jamil MUKULU	Professor Musharaf Steven Alirabaki David Kyagulanyi Musezi Talengel-animiro Mzee Tutu Abdullah Junjuaka Alilabaki Kyagulanyi	1965 Alternative date of birth: 1 January 1964 Ntoke Village Ntenjeru Sub County Kayunga District Uganda	Ugandan Head of the Allied Democratic Forces (ADF) Commander, Allied Democratic Forces	According to open-source and official reporting, including the UNSC DRC Sanctions Committee's Group of Experts' reports, 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).	12.10.2011

▼M2

Name	Alias	Date of birth/place of birth	Identifying information	Reasons	Date of designation
	Hussein Muhammad Nicolas Luumu Talengelanimiro			The UNSC DRC Sanction Committee's Group of Experts has reported that Jamil 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.	
Ntabo Ntaberi SHEKA		4 April 1976 Walikale Territory Democratic Republic of the Congo	Congolese Commander-in-Chief, Nduma Defence of Congo, Mayi Mayi Sheka group	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, demobilisation, or reintegration of combatants. The Mayi Mayi Sheka is a Congo-based militia group that operates from bases in Walikale territory in eastern DRC. The Mayi Mayi Sheka group has carried out attacks on mines in eastern DRC, including taking over the Bisiye mines and extorting from locals. Ntabo Ntaberi Sheka has also committed serious violations of international law involving the targeting of children. Ntabo Ntaberi Sheka planned and ordered a series of attacks in Walikale territory from 30 July to 2 August 2010, to punish local populations accused of collaborating with Congolese government forces. In the course of the attacks, children were raped and were abducted, subjected to forced labour and subjected to cruel, inhumane or degrading treatment. The Mayi Mayi Sheka militia group also forcibly recruits boys and holds children in their ranks from recruitment drives.	28.11.2011

▼M2

Name	Alias	Date of birth/place of birth	Identifying information	Reasons	Date of designation
▼M3					
MAKENGA, Sultani	Colonel Sultani Makenga Emmanuel Sultani Makenga	25 December 1973 Rutshuru, Democratic Republic of Congo	Congolese A military leader of the Mouvement du 23 Mars (M23) group operating in the Democratic Republic of the Congo.	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.	12.11.2012

▼M3

Name	Alias	Date of birth/place of birth	Identifying information	Reasons	Date of designation
NGARUYE WA MYAMURO, Baudoin	Colonel Baudoin NGARUYE	1978, Lusamambo, Lubero territory, Democratic Republic of the Congo.	Military leader of the Mouvement du 23 Mars (M23) FARDC ID: 1-78-09-44621-80	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.	30.11.2012
KAINA, Innocent	Colonel Innocent KAINA India Queen	Bunagana, Rutshuru territory, Democratic Republic of the Congo		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,	30.11.2012

▼M3

Name	Alias	Date of birth/place of birth	Identifying information	Reasons	Date of designation
				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.	
▼M4 BADEGE, Eric		1971		According to a 15 November 2012, final report by the Group of Experts on the Democratic Republic of the Congo, '… LTL. 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 LTL. Col. Badege … enabled M23 to destabilize a considerable part of Masisi territory.' 'According to former combatants, LTL Col. Badege … acted under the orders of Col. Makenga when he orchestrated the attacks.'	31.12.2012
				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.	

▼M4

Name	Alias	Date of birth/place of birth	Identifying information	Reasons	Date of designation
				According to a 28 July 2012, Radio Okapi article, 'the administrator of Masisi announced this Saturday, 28 July, the defection of the commander of the 2nd Battalion of the 410th Regiment FARDC base Nabiondo, about thirty kilometres northwest of Goma in North Kivu. According to him, Colonel Eric Badege and more than a hundred soldiers headed Friday to Rubaya, 80 kilometres north of Nabiondo. This information has been confirmed by several sources.' According to a 23 November 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 23 March 2009 peace deal between the CNDP and the DRC that led to the CNDP's integration into the FARDC.	
				M23 has been engaged in active military operations in order to take control of territory in eastern DRC, according to the November 2012 IPIS report. M23 and FARDC fought over control of several towns and villages in eastern DRC on 24 July and 25 July 2012; M23 attacked the FARDC in Rumangabo on 26 July 2012; M23 drove FARDC from Kibumba on 17 November 2012; and M23 took control of Goma on 20 November 2012. According to the November 2012 Group of Experts report, several ex-M23 combatants claim that M23 leaders summarily executed dozens of children who attempted to escape after being recruited as M23 child soldiers.	

▼M4

Name	Alias	Date of birth/place of birth	Identifying information	Reasons	Date of designation
				According to an 11 September 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.'	
RUNIGA, Jean-Marie Lugerero		Approximately 1960		A 9 July 2012 document signed by M23 leader Sultani Makenga named Runiga as the coordinator of the political wing of M23. According to the document, Runiga's appointment was prompted by the need to ensure the visibility of the M23 cause. Runiga is named as the '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'.	31.12.2012

▼M4

Name	Alias	Date of birth/place of birth	Identifying information	Reasons	Date of designation
				According to a 13 December 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 organised and when Kabila will be there, I will go, too,' Runiga said.	
				According to a 26 November 2012*Le Figaro* article, Runiga met with DRC President Kabila on 24 November 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 23 March 2009 accords.' He added, 'M23's soldiers are deserters from the army who left with their arms in hand. Recently, we recovered a lot of equipment from a military base in Bunagana. For the moment, this allows us to regain territory each day and to repel all the attacks from the FARDC … Our revolution is Congolese, led by the Congolese, for the Congolese people.' According to a 22 November 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.'	

▼M4

Name	Alias	Date of birth/place of birth	Identifying information	Reasons	Date of designation
				According to a 27 November 2012 article published in *The Guardian*, Runiga indicated that M23 would refuse to obey a call by regional leaders of the International Conference of the Great Lakes to leave Goma in order to pave the way for peace talks. Instead, Runiga stated that M23's withdrawal from Goma would be the result, not a precondition, of negotiation. According to the 15 November 2012 Final Report of the Group of Experts, Runiga led a delegation that travelled to Kampala, Uganda on 29 July 2012 and finalised the M23 movement's 21-point agenda ahead of anticipated negotiations at the International Conference on the Great Lakes Region. According to a 23 November 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 23 March 2009 peace deal between the CNDP and the DRC that led to the CNDP's integration into the FARDC.	
				M23 has been engaged in active military operations in order to take control of territory in eastern DRC, according to the November 2012 IPIS report. M23 and FARDC fought over control of several towns and villages in eastern DRC on 24 July and 25 July 2012; M23 attacked the FARDC in Rumangabo on 26 July 2012; M23 drove FARDC from Kibumba on 17 November 2012; and M23 took control of Goma on 20 November 2012.	

▼M4

Name	Alias	Date of birth/place of birth	Identifying information	Reasons	Date of designation
				According to the November 2012 Group of Experts report, several ex-M23 combatants claim that M23 leaders summarily executed dozens of children who attempted to escape after being recruited as M23 child soldiers.	
				According to an 11 September 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.'	

▼M1

b) List of entities referred to in Articles 3, 4 and 5

Name	Alias	Address	Identifying information	Reasons	Date of designation
BUTEMBO AIRLINES (BAL)		Butembo, DRC	Privately-owned airline, operates out of Butembo. Since December 2008, BAL no longer holds an aircraft operating license in the DRC.	Kisoni Kambale (deceased on 5 July 2007 and subsequently de-listed on 24 April 2008) used his airline to transport FNI gold, rations and weapons between Mongbwalu and Butembo. This constitutes 'provision of assistance' to illegal armed groups in breach of the arms embargo of resolutions 1493 (2003) and 1596 (2005).	29.3.2007
CONGOMET TRADING HOUSE		Butembo, North Kivu	No longer exists as a gold trading house in Butembo, North Kivu.	Congomet Trading House (formerly listed as Congocom) was owned by Kisoni Kambale (deceased on 5 July 2007 and subsequently de-listed on 24 April 2008). Kambale acquired almost all the gold production in the Mongbwalu district, which is 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).	29.3.2007
COMPAGNIE AERIENNE DES GRANDS LACS (CAGL) GREAT LAKES BUSINESS COMPANY (GLBC)		CAGL Avenue Président Mobutu Goma, DRC (CAGL also has an office in Gisenyi, Rwanda) GLBC, PO Box 315, Goma, DRC (GLBC also has an office in Gisenyi, Rwanda)	As of December 2008, GLBC no longer had any operational aircraft, although several aircraft continued flying in 2008 despite UN sanctions.	CAGL and GLBC are companies owned by Douglas MPAMO, an individual already subject to sanctions under resolution 1596 (2005). CAGL and GLBC were used to transport arms and ammunition in violation of the arms embargo of resolutions 1493 (2003) and 1596 (2005).	29.3.2007

▼M1

Name	Alias	Address	Identifying information	Reasons	Date of designation
MACHANGA LTD		Kampala, Uganda	Gold export (Directors: Mr. Rajendra Kumar Vaya and Mr. Hirendra M. Vaya). In 2010, assets belonging to Machanga, held in the account of Emirates Gold, were frozen by Bank of Nova Scotia Mocatta (UK). The previous owner of Machanga, Rajendra Kumar, and his brother Vipul Kumar, have remained involved in purchasing gold from eastern DRC.	MACHANGA bought gold through a regular commercial relationship with traders in the DRC tightly linked to militias. This constitutes 'provision of assistance' to illegal armed groups in breach of the arms embargo of resolutions 1493 (2003) and 1596 (2005).	29.3.2007
TOUS POUR LA PAIX ET LE DEVELOP-PEMENT (NGO)	TPD	Goma, North Kivu	Goma, with provincial committees in South Kivu, Kasai Occidental, Kasai Oriental and Maniema. Officially suspended all activities since 2008. In practice, as of June 2011 TPD offices are open and involved in cases related to returns of IDPs, community Reconciliation initiatives, land conflict settlements, etc. The TPD President is Eugene Serufuli and Vice-President is Saverina Karomba. Important members include North Kivu provincial deputies Robert Seninga and Bertin Kirivita.	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 to be distributed to parts of the population in Masisi and Rutshuru, North Kivu, in early 2005	1.11.2005
UGANDA COMMERCIAL IMPEX (UCI) LTD		Kajoka Street Kisemente Kampala, Uganda Tel.: +256 41 533 578/9; Alternative address: PO Box 22709 Kampala, Uganda	Gold export company in Kampala. (Former directors Mr. J.V. LODHIA – known as 'Chuni'- and his son Mr. Kunal LODHIA). In January 2011, Ugandan authorities notified the Committee that following an exemption on its financial holdings, Emirates Gold repaid UCI's debt to Crane Bank in Kampala, leading to final closure of its accounts.	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).	29.3.2007

▼M1

Name	Alias	Address	Identifying information	Reasons	Date of designation
			The previous owner of UCI, J.V. Lodhia and his son Kumal Lodhia have remained involved in purchasing gold from eastern DRC.		
▼M4 FORCES DÉMOCRATIQUES DE LIBÉRATION DU RWANDA (FDLR)	Forces démocratiques de Libération du Rwanda FDLR Force Combattante Abacunguzi FOCA Combatant Force for the Liberation of Rwanda		Fdlr@fmx.de fldrrse@yahoo.fr fdlr@gmx.net Location: North and South Kivu, DRC.	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, as detailed below, has committed serious violations of international law involving the targeting of women and children in armed conflict in the DRC, including killing and maiming, sexual violence, and forced displacement. According to a 2010 report from Amnesty International on Human Rights in the DRC, the FDLR were responsible for the killings of 96 civilians in Busurguni, Walikali territory. Some of the victims were burned alive in their homes.	31.12.2012
				According to a 2010 report from Amnesty International on Human Rights in the DRC, in June 2010, an NGO medical centre reported around 60 cases a month of girls and women who had been raped in the southern Lubero territory, North Kivu armed groups including the FDLR. According to a 20 December 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.	

▼M4

Name	Alias	Address	Identifying information	Reasons	Date of designation
				In January of 2012, HRW reported that FLDR combatants attacked numerous villages in the Masisi territory, killing six civilians, raping two women, and abducting at least 48 people whose whereabouts remain unknown. According to a June 2012 report from HRW, in May 2012 FDLR fighters attacked civilians in Kamananga and Lumenje, in South Kivu province, as well as in Chambucha, Walikale territory, and villages in the Ufumandu area of Masisi territory, North Kivu province. In these attacks, FDLR fighters with machetes and knives hacked to death dozens of civilians, including numerous children.	
				According to the June 2012 Group of Experts Report, the FDLR attacked several villages in South Kivu from 31 December 2011 to 4 January 2012. A United Nations investigation confirmed that at least 33 persons, including 9 children and 6 women, had been killed, either burned alive, decapitated or shot during the attack. In addition, one woman and one girl had been raped. The June 2012 Group of Experts Report also states that a United Nations investigation confirmed that the FDLR massacred at least 14 civilians, including 5 women and 5 children in South Kivu in May 2012. According to the November 2012 Group of Experts report, the UN documented at least 106 incidents of sexual violence committed by the FDLR between December 2011 and September 2012. The November 2012 Group of Experts report notes that, according to a UN investigation, the FDLR raped seven women in the night of 10 March 2012, including a minor, in Kalinganya, Kabare territory. The FDLR attacked the village again on 10 April 2012 and raped three of the	

▼M4

Name	Alias	Address	Identifying information	Reasons	Date of designation
				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.	
M23				The Mouvement du 23 Mars (M23) is an armed group operating in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) that has been the recipient in the territory of the DRC 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.	31.12.2012
				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.	

▼M4

Name	Alias	Address	Identifying information	Reasons	Date of designation
				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.	