

LIST OF INDIVIDUALS SUBJECT TO THE MEASURES IMPOSED BY
PARAGRAPH 3 OF RESOLUTION 1591 (2005)

At its 5423rd meeting on 25 April 2006, the Security Council adopted resolution 1672 (2006) in connection with the item entitled “Reports of the Secretary-General on the Sudan”, whereby, acting under Chapter VII of the Charter, it decided that all States shall implement the measures specified in paragraph 3 of resolution 1591 (2005) with respect to the individuals named in the table below.

The measures referred to above are contained in subparagraphs 3 (d) and 3 (e) of resolution 1591 (2005), which read as follows:

“The Security Council decides...

(d) that all States shall take the necessary measures to prevent entry into or transit through their territories of all persons as designated by the Committee pursuant to subparagraph (c) above, provided that nothing in this paragraph shall obligate a State to refuse entry into its territory to its own nationals;

(e) that all States shall freeze all funds, financial assets and economic resources that are on their territories on the date of adoption of this resolution or at any time thereafter, that are owned or controlled, directly or indirectly, by the persons designated by the Committee pursuant to subparagraph (c) above, or that are held by entities owned or controlled, directly or indirectly, by such persons or by persons acting on their behalf or at their direction, and decides further that all States shall ensure that no funds, financial assets or economic resources are made available by their nationals or by any persons within their territories to or for the benefit of such persons or entities;”

Subparagraphs 3 (f) and 3 (g) of resolution 1591 (2005) set out exemptions to the measures imposed by subparagraphs 3(d) and 3(e) of the same resolution.

The Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1591 (2005) concerning the Sudan will maintain and update the list, as appropriate, and will consider requests for the exemptions provided for in subparagraphs (f) and (g), in accordance with the role assigned to the Committee in subparagraph 3 (a) ii of resolution 1591 (2005).

On 17 February 2012, the Security Council adopted resolution 2035 (2012), by which it decided that the listing criteria set out in paragraph 3(c) of resolution 1591 (2005) shall also apply to entities.

Last updated on 21 April 2014

| LAST NAME | FIRST NAME | ALIAS | DATE OF BIRTH/ PLACE OF BIRTH/ NATIONALITY/ RESIDENCE | PASSPORT/ IDENTIFYING INFORMATION/ STATUS | DESIGNATION/ JUSTIFICATION |
|----------------|-----------------------|--|---|--|--|
| ALNSIEM | Musa Hilal Abdalla | (Sheikh) Musa Hilal Abd Allah Abdallah AlNasim Al Nasim AlNaseem Al Naseem AlNasseem Al Nasseem | Date of Birth: 01/01/1964 or 1959 Born in Kutum Resides in Kabkabiya and the city of Kutum, Northern Darfur and has resided in Khartoum. | Diplomatic Passport No: D014433, Issued on 21 February 2013; Expires 21 February 2015 Certificate of Nationality No: A0680623. Member of the National Assembly of Sudan In 2008, appointed by the President of Sudan as special adviser to the Ministry of Federal Affairs | Paramount Chief of the Jalul Tribe in North Darfur. Report from Human Rights Watch states they have a memo dated 13 February 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 September 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. |

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| HILAL | (Sheikh) Musa | | | Member of the National Assembly of Sudan. In 2008, appointed by the President of Sudan as special adviser to the Ministry of Federal Affairs. | Paramount Chief of the Jalul Tribe in North Darfur. Report from Human Rights Watch states they have a memo dated 13 February 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 September 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. |
| SHARIF | Adam Yacub | Adam Yacub Shant, Adam Yacoub | Circa 1976 | Reportedly deceased on 7 June 2012 | Sudanese Liberation Army (SLA) Commander. 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 July 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. |

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| Mayu | Jibril Abdulkarim Ibrahim | General Gibril Abdul Kareem Barey “Tek” Gabril Abdul Kareem Badri | Resides in Tine, on the Sudanese side of the border with Chad Place of Birth: Nile District, El-Fasher, El- Fasher, North Darfur Date of Birth: 1 January 1967 Nationality: Sudanese by birth | National Identification Number: 192- 3238459-9 Certificate of nationality acquired through birth: No. 302581 | National Movement for Reform and Development (NMRD) Field Commander. Mayu is responsible for the kidnapping of African Union Mission in Sudan (AMIS) personnel in Darfur during October 2005. Mayu 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 November 2005. Through such actions Mayu 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. |