



REGISTRAR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT NOTICE

To: Non-Profit Organisations ("NPOs") and Legal Entities

Date: 31st May, 2021

Re: Security Council Renews Sanctions Regime Resolution 2577 (2021) - South Sudan

Pursuant to section 43 of the Anti-Terrorism Act, 2018 (No.27 of 2018) as amended by the Anti-Terrorism (Amendment) Act, 2019 (No. 29 of 2019) and section 3 of the International Obligations (Economic and Ancillary Measures) Act, Chapter 16 ("IOEAMA") as amended by section 3A of the International Obligations (Economic and Ancillary Measures) (Amendment) Act, 2019 (No. 27 of 2019), the National Identified Risk Framework Coordinator ("NIRFC") has requested that the Registrar General of The Bahamas circulate the following Notice:

On 28th May 2021, the Security Council Committee adopting resolution 2577 (2021) under Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter renewed the arms embargo imposed by paragraph 4 of resolution 2428 (2018) — which prohibited the supply, sale or transfer of weapons, as well as the provision of technical assistance, training and other military assistance, to the territory of South Sudan until 31 May 2022. In addition, the Council decided to renew the following the travel and financial measures imposed by paragraphs 9 and 12 of resolution 2206 (2015) until 31st May 2022:

Travel Ban - prevent the entry into or transit through their territories of any individuals who may be designated by the Committee; and

Asset Freeze - all Member States shall freeze without delay all funds, other financial assets and economic resources which are on their territories, which are owned or controlled, directly or indirectly, by any individuals or entities that may be designated by the Committee, or by any individuals or entities acting on their behalf or at their direction, or by entities owned or controlled by them, and decides further that all Member States shall for this initial period ensure that neither these nor any other funds, financial assets or economic resources are made available, directly or indirectly for such persons' benefit, by their nationals or by persons within their territory.

The United Nations press release can also be found at the following web address:

<https://www.un.org/press/en/2021/sc14536.doc.htm>

Non-Profit Organisations (“NPOs”) and all legal entities are required to take the following steps:

- (i) immediately conduct a search of their database and register of beneficial owners to determine whether there is any information in relation to the individuals or entities on the UN Security Council Sanctions List that are associated with South Sudan and associated individuals, groups, undertakings and entities;
- (ii) immediately report any “Hits” to the Financial Intelligence Unit and National Identified Risk Framework Coordinator at the Office of the Attorney-General;
- (iii) advise the Registrar General of findings of Nil reports; and
- (iv) retain a copy of their “Hits” and Nil reports for record keeping purposes and evidence of reviews.

**E. SALLYANN LOCKHART-PRATT
REGISTRAR GENERAL**



United Nations

SECURITY COUNCIL PRESS RELEASE

SC/14536
28 MAY 2021

Security Council Extends Arms Embargo on South Sudan, Mandate of Expert Panel, Adopting Resolution 2577 (2021) by 13 Votes in Favour, 2 Abstentions

The Security Council, acting through its written silence procedure today, renewed the arms embargo, travel ban and assets freeze imposed on South Sudan for another year and extended for 13 months the mandate of the panel of experts tasked with helping to oversee those measures, while expressing its readiness to adjust them in light of conditions on the ground.

Adopting resolution 2577 (2021), under Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter by a vote of 13 in favour to none against, with 2 abstentions (India, Kenya), the Council decided to renew until 31 May 2022 the arms embargo imposed by paragraph 4 of resolution 2428 (2018) — which prohibited the supply, sale or transfer of weapons, as well as the provision of technical assistance, training and other military assistance, to the territory of South Sudan.

The Council expressed its readiness to review the embargo measures — including through their modification, suspension or progressive lifting — in light of progress achieved on five key benchmarks. Those included the completion by the Revitalized Transitional Government of National Unity of stages 1, 2 and 3 of the country's strategic defence and security review; the formation of a unified command structure and redeployment of the Necessary Unified Forces; progress on disarmament, demobilization and reintegration; progress on properly managing existing arms and ammunition stockpiles; and the implementation of the Joint Action Plan for the Armed Forces on addressing conflict-related sexual violence.

Council members requested the South Sudan authorities to report on progress achieved on those benchmarks, as well as additional reforms, to the Committee established pursuant to resolution 2206 (2015) overseeing the country's sanctions by no later than 15 April 2022. They also requested the Secretary-General, in close consultation with the United Nations Mission in the Republic of South Sudan (UNMISS) and the panel of experts assisting the sanctions committee, to conduct an assessment of progress achieved on the key benchmarks by the same date.

In addition, the Council decided to renew until 31 May 2022 the travel and financial measures imposed by paragraphs 9 and 12 of resolution 2206 (2015) and decided to keep those sanctions under continuous review in light of progress achieved implementing all provisions of the Revitalised Agreement, as well as developments related to human rights violations and abuses. It further expressed its readiness to consider adjusting, modifying, suspending, lifting or strengthening those measures in response to the situation on the ground.

Members also underscored their willingness to impose targeted sanctions in support of an inclusive and sustainable peace in South Sudan, noting that the sanctions Committee can consider requests for the delisting of individuals and entities.

By other terms of today's resolution, the Council decided to extend until 1 July 2022 the mandate of the panel of experts assisting the South Sudan Sanctions Committee, as laid out in paragraph 19 of resolution 2428 (2018). It required the panel to provide the Council with an interim report by 1 December 2021, a final report by 1 May 2022, and except in months when those reports are due, updates each month. It also called upon all parties, organizations and Member States, especially those neighbouring South Sudan, to cooperate with the panel.

[Security Council resolutions are currently adopted through a written procedure vote under temporary, extraordinary and provisional measures implemented in response to the COVID-19 pandemic, as set out in a letter (document [S/2020/253](#)) by its President for March 2020 (China).]

 For information media. Not an official record.



The List established and maintained pursuant to Security Council res. 2206

Generated on: 31 May 2021

"Generated on refers to the date on which the user accessed the list and not the last date of substantive update to the list. Information on the substantive list updates are provided on the Council / Committee's website."

Composition of the List

The list consists of the two sections specified below:

A. Individuals

B. Entities and other groups

Information about de-listing may be found at:

<https://www.un.org/securitycouncil/ombudsperson> (for res. 1267)

<https://www.un.org/securitycouncil/sanctions/delisting> (for other Committees)

<https://www.un.org/securitycouncil/content/2231/list> (for res. 2231)

A. Individuals

SSi.008 Name: 1: PAUL 2: MALONG 3: AWAN 4: ANEI

Title: General **Designation:** a) Former Chief of Staff of the Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA) b) Former Governor, Northern Bahr el-Ghazal State **DOB:** a) 1962 b) 4 Dec. 1960 c) 12 Apr. 1960 d) 1 Jan. 1962 **POB:** a) Malualkon, South Sudan b) Kotido, Uganda **Good quality a.k.a.:** a) Paul Malong Awan Anei b) Paul Malong c) Bol Malong **Low quality a.k.a.:** na **Nationality:** a) South Sudan b) Uganda **Passport no:** a) South Sudan number S00004370 b) South Sudan number D00001369 c) Sudan number 003606 d) Sudan number 00606 e) Sudan number B002606 f) Uganda number DA025963 **National identification no:** na **Address:** na **Listed on:** 13 Jul. 2018 (amended on 25 Jun. 2019) **Other information:** As Chief of General Staff of the SPLA, Malong expanded or extended the conflict in South Sudan through breaches of the Cessation of Hostilities Agreement and breaches of the 2015 Agreement on the Resolution of the Conflict in South Sudan (ARCSS). He reportedly directed efforts to kill opposition leader Riek Machar. He ordered SPLA units to prevent the transport of humanitarian supplies. Under Malong's leadership, the SPLA attacked civilians, schools and hospitals; forced the displacement of civilians; carried out enforced disappearances; arbitrarily detained civilians; and conducted acts of torture, and rape. He mobilized the Mathiang Anyoor Dinka tribal militia, which uses child soldiers. Under his leadership, the SPLA restricted UNMISS, the Joint Monitoring and Evaluation Commission (JMEC), and CTSAMM access to sites to investigate and document abuses.

SSi.003 Name: 1: JAMES 2: KOANG 3: CHUOL 4: na

Title: Major General **Designation:** na **DOB:** 1961 **POB:** na **Good quality a.k.a.:** a) James Koang Chol Ranley b) James Koang Chol c) Koang Chuol Ranley d) James Koang Chual **Low quality a.k.a.:** na **Nationality:** South Sudan **Passport no:** R00012098, South Sudan **National identification no:** na **Address:** na **Listed on:** 1 Jul. 2015 **Other information:** Appointed commander of the Sudan People's Liberation Army in Opposition (SPLA-IO) Special Division in December 2014. His forces have been engaged in attacks against civilians. In February 2014, forces under his command attacked United Nations camps, hospitals, churches, and schools, engaging in widespread rape, torture, and the destruction of property, in an attempt to flush out civilians, soldiers, and policemen allied with the government. INTERPOL-UN Security Council Special Notice web link: <https://www.interpol.int/en/How-we-work/Notices/View-UN-Notices-Individuals> click here

SSi.002 Name: 1: SIMON 2: GATWECH 3: DUAL 4: na

Title: Major General **Designation:** Chief of General Staff, SPLA in Opposition **DOB:** 1953 **POB:** a) Akobo, Jonglei State, Sudan/South Sudan b) Uror County, Jonglei State, Sudan/or South Sudan **Good quality a.k.a.:** a) Simon Gatwich Dual b) Simon Getwech Dual c) Simon Gatwec Duel d) Simon Gatweach e) Simon Gatwick f) Simon Gatwech g) Simon Garwich **Low quality a.k.a.:** a) General Gaduel b) Dhual **Nationality:** na **Passport no:** na **National identification no:** na **Address:** Jonglei State, Sudan/South Sudan **Listed on:** 1 Jul. 2015 (amended on 3 Nov. 2016) **Other information:** Is the SPLM-IO Chief of General Staff and was previously the commander of opposition forces in Jonglei State. His forces conducted an early February 2015 attack in Jonglei State, and as of March 2015, he had tried to destroy the peace in Jonglei State through attacks on the civilian population. Photograph available for inclusion in the INTERPOL-UN Security Council Special Notice. INTERPOL-UN Security Council Special Notice web link: <https://www.interpol.int/en/How-we-work/Notices/View-UN-Notices-Individuals> click here

SSi.006 Name: 1: PETER 2: GADET 3: na 4: na

Title: a) General b) Major General **Designation:** na **DOB:** Between 1957 and 1959 **POB:** a) Mayom County Unity State b) Mayan, Unity State **Good quality a.k.a.:** a) Peter Gatdet Yaka b) Peter Gadet Yak c) Peter Gadet Yaak d) Peter Gatdet Yaak e) Peter Gatdet f) Peter Gatdeet Yaka **Low quality a.k.a.:** na **Nationality:** na **Passport no:** na **National identification no:** na **Address:** na **Listed on:** 1 Jul. 2015 **Other information:** Appointed the SPLA-IO's Deputy Chief of Staff for Operations on December 21, 2014. Forces under his command targeted civilians, including women, in April 2014 during an assault on Bentiu, including targeted killings on the basis of ethnicity. INTERPOL-UN Security Council Special Notice web link: <https://www.interpol.int/en/How-we-work/Notices/View-UN-Notices-Individuals> click here

SSi.001 Name: 1: GABRIEL 2: JOK RIAK 3: MAKOL 4: na

Title: Lieutenant General **Designation:** a) Former Sudan People's Liberation Army's (SPLA) Sector One Commander b) Chief of Defence Forces **DOB:** 1 Jan. 1966 **POB:** Bor, Sudan/South Sudan **Good quality a.k.a.:** a) Gabriel Jok b) Jok Riak c) Jock Riak **Low quality a.k.a.:** na **Nationality:** South Sudan **Passport no:** South Sudan number D00008623 **National identification no:** M6600000258472 **Address:** a) Unity State, South Sudan b) Wau, Western Bahr El Ghazal, South Sudan **Listed on:** 1 Jul. 2015 (amended on 21 Nov. 2018) **Other information:** Appointed as Chief of Defence Forces on 2 May 2018. Commanded SPLA Sector One, which operates primarily within Unity State, since January 2013. In his position as the SPLA Sector One commander, he has expanded or extended the conflict in South Sudan through breaches of the Cessation of Hostilities Agreement. The SPLA is a South Sudanese military entity that has engaged in actions that have extended the conflict in South Sudan, including breaches of the January 2014 Cessation of Hostilities Agreement and the May 9, 2014 Agreement to Resolve the Crisis in South Sudan, which was a re-commitment to the CoHA and has obstructed the activities of IGAD's Monitoring and Verification Mechanism. INTERPOL-UN Security Council Special Notice web link: <https://www.interpol.int/en/How-we-work/Notices/View-UN-Notices-Individuals> click here

SSi.005 Name: 1: MARIAL 2: CHANUONG 3: YOL 4: MANGOK

Title: na **Designation:** a) Sudan People's Liberation Army Major General b) Commander, Presidential Guard Unit **DOB:** 1 Jan. 1960 **POB:** Yirol, Lakes State **Good quality a.k.a.:** a) Marial Chinuong b) Marial Chan c) Marial Chanoung Yol d) Marial Chinoum **Low quality a.k.a.:** na **Nationality:** South Sudan **Passport no:** R00005943, South Sudan **National identification no:** na **Address:** na **Listed on:** 1 Jul. 2015 **Other information:** His Presidential Guard led the slaughter of Nuer civilians in and around Juba, many who were buried in mass graves. One such grave was purported to contain 200-300 civilians. INTERPOL-UN Security Council Special Notice web link: <https://www.interpol.int/en/How-we-work/Notices/View-UN-Notices-Individuals> click here

SSi.007 Name: 1: MALEK 2: REUBEN 3: RIAK 4: RENGU

Title: Lieutenant General **Designation:** a) Deputy Chief of General Staff for Logistics b) Deputy Chief of Defence Staff and Inspector General of the Army **DOB:** 1 Jan. 1960 **POB:** Yei, South Sudan **Good quality a.k.a.:** Malek Ruben **Low quality a.k.a.:** na **Nationality:** South Sudan **Passport no:** na **National identification**

no: na **Address:** na **Listed on:** 13 Jul. 2018 **Other information:** As SPLA Deputy Chief of Staff for Logistics, Riak was one of the senior officials of the Government of South Sudan who planned and oversaw an offensive in Unity state in 2015 that resulted in widespread destruction and large population displacement.

SSi.004 Name: 1: SANTINO 2: DENG 3: WOL 4: na

Title: Major General **Designation:** Commander of the SPLA's Third Division **DOB:** 9 Nov. 1962 **POB:** Aweil, Sudan/South Sudan **Good quality a.k.a.:** a) Santino Deng Wuol b) Santino Deng Kuol **Low quality a.k.a.:** na **Nationality:** na **Passport no:** na **National identification no:** na **Address:** na **Listed on:** 1 Jul. 2015 **Other information:** Has led and directed military actions against opposition forces and conducted confrontational troop movements in violation of the CoHA. During May 2015, forces under his command killed children, women and old men, burned property, and stole livestock as they advanced through Unity State towards Thorjath oil field. INTERPOL-UN Security Council Special Notice web link: <https://www.interpol.int/en/How-we-work/Notices/View-UN-Notices-Individuals> [click here](#)

B. Entities and other groups



Security Council

Distr.: General
3 March 2015

Resolution 2206 (2015)

Adopted by the Security Council at its 7396th meeting, on
3 March 2015

The Security Council,

Recalling its previous resolutions and statements on South Sudan, in particular resolutions 2057 (2012), 2109 (2013), 2132 (2013), 2155 (2014) and 2187 (2014),

Expressing grave alarm and concern regarding the conflict between the Government of the Republic of South Sudan and opposition forces since December 2013 which emanated from internal political disputes among the country's political and military leaders,

Deeply concerned that the conflict has resulted in great human suffering, including significant loss of life, displacement of two million people, and the loss of property, further impoverishing and disadvantaging the people of South Sudan,

Strongly condemning past and ongoing human rights violations and abuses and violations of international humanitarian law, including those involving targeted killings of civilians, ethnically-targeted violence, extrajudicial killings, rape, and other forms of sexual and gender-based violence, recruitment and use of children in armed conflict, abductions, enforced disappearances, arbitrary arrests and detention, violence aimed at spreading terror among the civilian population, and attacks on schools, places of worship and hospitals, as well as United Nations and associated peacekeeping personnel and objects, by all parties, including armed groups and national security forces, as well as the incitement to commit such abuses and violations, *further condemning* harassment and targeting of civil society, humanitarian personnel and journalists, and *emphasizing* that those responsible for violations of international humanitarian law and violations and abuses of human rights must be held accountable, and that the Government of South Sudan bears the primary responsibility to protect its population from genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing, and crimes against humanity,

Expressing deep concern over the large-scale displacement of persons and deepening humanitarian crisis, *stressing* the responsibility borne by all parties to the conflict for the suffering of the people of South Sudan, and the necessity of ensuring that the basic needs of the population are met, *commending* United Nations humanitarian agencies and partners for their efforts to provide urgent and coordinated support to the population, *calling upon* all parties to the conflict to



allow and facilitate, in accordance with relevant provisions of international law and United Nations guiding principles of humanitarian assistance, the full, safe, and unhindered access of relief personnel, equipment and supplies to all those in need and the timely delivery of humanitarian assistance, in particular to internally displaced persons and refugees, *condemning* all attacks against humanitarian personnel and facilities and *recalling* that attacks against humanitarian personnel and depriving civilians of objects indispensable to their survival may amount to violations of international humanitarian law,

Commending the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) Ministerial Group's initiative, as supported by the United Nations and African Union, in establishing a forum for political and security dialogue, and *expecting* all parties to participate in this process and respect the decisions reached by IGAD Assembly of Heads of State and Government on 13 March 2014,

Welcoming the IGAD-mediated commitments made to resolve the crisis in South Sudan, namely the 23 January 2014 Cessation of Hostilities Agreement; 9 May 2014 Agreement to Resolve the Crisis in South Sudan; and the 1 February 2015 Areas of Agreement of the Establishment of the Transitional Government of National Unity (TGoNU) in the Republic of South Sudan,

Welcoming the resolve indicated in the IGAD Assembly of Heads of State and Government Communiqué of 10 June 2014 and 25 August 2014 that IGAD Member States will take further collective action, including through the imposition of punitive measures, to pressure any party that fails to honour its commitments to date or acts contrary to the Communiqué of that Assembly,

Welcoming the Communiqué of the African Union Peace and Security Council (AU PSC) of 12 June 2014, which, inter alia, reiterated the readiness of that Council, upon recommendation by IGAD, to immediately pursue targeted sanctions and other measures against any party that continues to undermine the search for a solution to the conflict and fails to honour its commitments,

Welcoming further the Communiqué of the AU PSC of 17 September 2014 which, inter alia, reiterated its determination, in coordination with IGAD, to take the necessary measures against any party that fails to honour its commitments and continues to undermine the search for a negotiated solution to the current crisis,

Strongly condemning the Government of the Republic of South Sudan and the Sudan People's Liberation Movement (SPLM) — in Opposition for failing to reach agreement to form a transitional government within the 60-day period outlined in the 26th Communiqué of 10 June 2014,

Taking note of the Communiqué of the 27th Extraordinary Session of the IGAD Assembly of Heads of State and Government in Addis Ababa on 25 August 2014, which inter alia: deplored the numerous violations of the agreements signed by the Parties to date, reiterated the need for an inclusive and broad-based approach to negotiations; expressed serious concerns over the worsening humanitarian situation in South Sudan; and called upon the stakeholders to negotiate and complete the agreement on a Transitional Government of National Unity within 45 days,

Taking note of the Communiqué of the 28th Extraordinary Session of the IGAD Assembly of Heads of State and Government in Addis Ababa on 7 November

2014, which inter alia: resolved that the Government of South Sudan and opposition forces commit to an unconditional, complete and immediate end to all hostilities; invited collective action by the States of the IGAD region to enact asset freezes and travel bans within the region, and denied the supply of arms and ammunition and any other materiel that could be used in war if the Government of South Sudan and opposition forces commit any violation of the cessation of hostilities; and called on the AU PSC, the United Nations Security Council, and the international community to render all possible assistance in the implementation of these measures, should it be necessary to implement these measures,

Taking note of the 21 January 2015 Agreement on the Reunification of the SPLM, agreed under the aegis of the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania, and 16 February 2015 Communiqué of the Meeting of the SPLM Tripartite Committee on the Implementation of Phase I of the Arusha SPLM Reunification Agreement,

Taking note of the AU PSC Communiqués dated 5 December 2014 and 29 January 2015 which, inter alia, stressed that sanctions will be imposed against all parties that continue to obstruct the political process and undermine the Cessation of Hostilities Agreement of 23 January 2014,

Welcoming the China-mediated “Five-Point Plan” agreed upon by the representatives of the GRSS and the SPLM/A- in Opposition during the Special Consultation in Support of IGAD-led South Sudan Peace Process convened on 12 January in Khartoum, namely: (i) earnestly commit to the full implementation of all signed agreements; (ii) speed up the pace of negotiations towards the formation of a transitional government at an early date; (iii) take concrete steps to relieve the humanitarian situation in conflict-affected areas, and facilitate access of international humanitarian assistance; (iv) ensure the safety of all personnel and assets of all countries and international entities operating in South Sudan; and (v) provide strong support for and take active part in the IGAD-led mediation efforts, and, in this regard, *strongly urging* both parties to immediately implement the Five-Point Plan,

Expressing its deep appreciation for the actions taken by the United Nations Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS) peacekeepers and troop- and police-contributing countries to protect civilians, including foreign nationals, under threat of physical violence and to stabilize the security situation,

Recognizing the importance of independent and public human rights monitoring, investigation and reporting for its useful role in laying the groundwork for justice, accountability, reconciliation and healing among all South Sudanese communities,

Taking note with interest of the 21 February 2014 UNMISS Interim Human Rights report, and 8 May 2014 UNMISS “Conflict in South Sudan: A Human Rights Report,” and the 19 December 2014 UNMISS “Special Report: Attack on Bentiu, Unity State, 29 October 2014,” 29 October 2014 UNMISS “Special Report: Attack on Bentiu, Unity State” and the 9 January 2015 UNMISS Report on “Attacks on Civilians in Bentiu & Bor”,

Expressing grave concern that, according to the UNMISS 8 May 2014 “Conflict in South Sudan: A Human Rights Report” there are reasonable grounds to believe that crimes against humanity, including extrajudicial killings, rape and other

acts of sexual violence, enforced disappearances, and arbitrary detention have been committed by both government and opposition forces, and that war crimes have been committed, and, stressing the urgent and imperative need to end impunity in South Sudan and to bring to justice perpetrators of such crimes,

Stressing the importance of accountability, reconciliation, and healing as prominent elements of a transitional agenda while taking note of the important role international investigations, and where appropriate, prosecutions can play with respect to holding those responsible for war crimes and crimes against humanity,

Recognizing the work of the African Union Commission of Inquiry (AU COI) in investigating and documenting violations as well as abuses of international human rights law and international humanitarian law in South Sudan, *anticipating with interest* its findings and recommendations, *encouraging* the public release of its final report as soon as possible, and *welcoming* the further engagement of the African Union to ensure justice and accountability, as well as healing and reconciliation for South Sudan,

Strongly condemning the use of media to broadcast hate speech and transmit messages instigating sexual violence against a particular ethnic group, which has the potential to play a significant role in promoting mass violence and exacerbating conflict, and *calling on* the Government of the Republic of South Sudan to take appropriate measures to address such activity, and further *urging* all parties to desist from these actions and instead contribute to promoting peace and reconciliation among the communities,

Recognizing the important role played by civil society organizations, faith leaders, women, and youth in South Sudan, *underscoring* the importance of their participation — along with the former SPLM detainees and other political parties — to finding a sustainable solution to the crisis in the country, and *concerned* by efforts by the government to limit such participation including by preventing individuals from travelling to join the talks and by increased restrictions of freedom of expression,

Reaffirming all its relevant resolutions on women, peace, and security, on children and armed conflict, and the protection of civilians in armed conflict, as well as resolutions 1502 (2003) on the protection of humanitarian and United Nations personnel, resolution 2150 (2014) on the Prevention and Fight against Genocide, and resolution 2151 (2014) on security sector reform,

Recalling resolutions 1209 (1998) and 2117 (2013) and *expressing grave concern* at the threat to peace and security in South Sudan arising from the illicit transfer, destabilizing accumulation and misuse of small arms and light weapons and *emphasizing* the importance of strengthening efforts to combat the illicit circulation of such weapons,

Expressing deep concern at persistent restrictions placed upon the movement and operations of UNMISS, *strongly condemning* the attacks by government and opposition forces and other groups on United Nations and IGAD personnel and facilities, the detentions and kidnappings of United Nations and associated personnel and *calling upon* the Government of South Sudan to complete its investigations of these attacks in a swift and thorough manner and to hold those responsible to account,

sexual violence), abduction, enforced disappearance, forced displacement, or attacks on schools, hospitals, religious sites, or locations where civilians are seeking refuge, or through conduct that would constitute a serious abuse or violation of human rights or a violation of international humanitarian law;

(e) The use or recruitment of children by armed groups or armed forces in the context of the armed conflict in South Sudan;

(f) The obstruction of the activities of international peacekeeping, diplomatic, or humanitarian missions in South Sudan, including IGAD's Monitoring and Verification Mechanism or of the delivery or distribution of, or access to, humanitarian assistance;

(g) Attacks against United Nations missions, international security presences, or other peacekeeping operations, or humanitarian personnel; or

(h) Acting for or on behalf of, directly or indirectly, an individual or entity designated by the Committee;

8. *Decides* that the provisions of paragraphs 9 and 12 shall apply to individuals, as designated for such measures by the Committee who are leaders of any entity, including any South Sudanese government, opposition, militia, or other group, that has, or whose members have, engaged in any of the activities described in paragraphs 6 and 7 above;

Travel Ban

9. *Decides* that, for an initial period of one year from the date of adoption of this resolution, all Member States shall take the necessary measures to prevent the entry into or transit through their territories of any individuals who may be designated by the Committee, provided that nothing in this paragraph shall oblige a State to refuse its own nationals entry into its territory;

10. *Notes* that designated individuals may have multiple nationalities or passports, *expresses* its concern that travel between the two States of which a designated individual has nationality or a passport may undermine the objectives of the travel ban imposed in paragraph 9, and *requests* that the Panel of Experts established in paragraph 18 of this resolution (the "Panel of Experts") report to the Committee information about such travel;

11. *Decides* that the measures imposed by paragraph 9 above shall not apply:

(a) Where the Committee determines on a case-by-case basis that such travel is justified on the grounds of humanitarian need, including religious obligation;

(b) Where entry or transit is necessary for the fulfilment of a judicial process;

(c) Where the Committee determines on a case-by-case basis that an exemption would further the objectives of peace and national reconciliation in South Sudan and stability in the region;

Asset Freeze

12. *Decides* that, for an initial period of one year from the date of adoption of this resolution, all Member States shall freeze without delay all funds, other

sexual violence), abduction, enforced disappearance, forced displacement, or attacks on schools, hospitals, religious sites, or locations where civilians are seeking refuge, or through conduct that would constitute a serious abuse or violation of human rights or a violation of international humanitarian law;

(e) The use or recruitment of children by armed groups or armed forces in the context of the armed conflict in South Sudan;

(f) The obstruction of the activities of international peacekeeping, diplomatic, or humanitarian missions in South Sudan, including IGAD's Monitoring and Verification Mechanism or of the delivery or distribution of, or access to, humanitarian assistance;

(g) Attacks against United Nations missions, international security presences, or other peacekeeping operations, or humanitarian personnel; or

(h) Acting for or on behalf of, directly or indirectly, an individual or entity designated by the Committee;

8. *Decides* that the provisions of paragraphs 9 and 12 shall apply to individuals, as designated for such measures by the Committee who are leaders of any entity, including any South Sudanese government, opposition, militia, or other group, that has, or whose members have, engaged in any of the activities described in paragraphs 6 and 7 above;

Travel Ban

9. *Decides* that, for an initial period of one year from the date of adoption of this resolution, all Member States shall take the necessary measures to prevent the entry into or transit through their territories of any individuals who may be designated by the Committee, provided that nothing in this paragraph shall oblige a State to refuse its own nationals entry into its territory;

10. *Notes* that designated individuals may have multiple nationalities or passports, *expresses* its concern that travel between the two States of which a designated individual has nationality or a passport may undermine the objectives of the travel ban imposed in paragraph 9, and *requests* that the Panel of Experts established in paragraph 18 of this resolution (the "Panel of Experts") report to the Committee information about such travel;

11. *Decides* that the measures imposed by paragraph 9 above shall not apply:

(a) Where the Committee determines on a case-by-case basis that such travel is justified on the grounds of humanitarian need, including religious obligation;

(b) Where entry or transit is necessary for the fulfilment of a judicial process;

(c) Where the Committee determines on a case-by-case basis that an exemption would further the objectives of peace and national reconciliation in South Sudan and stability in the region;

Asset Freeze

12. *Decides* that, for an initial period of one year from the date of adoption of this resolution, all Member States shall freeze without delay all funds, other

financial assets and economic resources which are on their territories, which are owned or controlled, directly or indirectly, by any individuals or entities that may be designated by the Committee, or by any individuals or entities acting on their behalf or at their direction, or by entities owned or controlled by them, and *decides* further that all Member States shall for this initial period ensure that neither these nor any other funds, financial assets or economic resources are made available, directly or indirectly for such persons' benefit, by their nationals or by persons within their territory;

13. *Decides* that the measures imposed by paragraph 12 above do not apply to funds, other financial assets or economic resources that have been determined by relevant Member States:

(a) To be necessary for basic expenses, including payment for foodstuffs, rent or mortgage, medicines and medical treatment, taxes, insurance premiums, and public utility charges or exclusively for payment of reasonable professional fees and reimbursement of incurred expenses associated with the provision of legal services in accordance with national laws, or fees or service charges, in accordance with national laws, for routine holding or maintenance of frozen funds, other financial assets and economic resources, after notification by the relevant State to the Committee of the intention to authorize, where appropriate, access to such funds, other financial assets or economic resources and in the absence of a negative decision by the Committee within five working days of such notification;

(b) To be necessary for extraordinary expenses, provided that such determination has been notified by the relevant State or Member States to the Committee and has been approved by the Committee;

(c) To be 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 into prior to the date of the present resolution, is not for the benefit of a person designated by the Committee, and has been notified by the relevant State or Member States to the Committee;

14. *Decides* that Member States may permit the addition to the accounts frozen pursuant to the provisions of paragraph 12 above of interest or other earnings due on those accounts or payments due under contracts, agreements or obligations that arose prior to the date on which those accounts became subject to the provisions of this resolution, provided that any such interest, other earnings and payments continue to be subject to these provisions and are frozen;

15. *Decides* that the measures in paragraph 12 above shall not prevent a designated person from making payment due under a contract entered into prior to the listing of such a person, provided that the relevant States have determined that the payment is not directly or indirectly received by a person designated pursuant to paragraph 12 above, and after notification by the relevant States to the Committee of the intention to make or receive such payments or to authorize, where appropriate, the unfreezing of funds, other financial assets or economic resources for this purpose, ten working days prior to such authorization;

Sanctions Committee/Panel of Experts

16. *Decides* to establish, in accordance with rule 28 of its provisional rules of procedure, a Committee of the Security Council consisting of all the members of the Council (herein "the Committee"), to undertake the following tasks:

(a) To monitor implementation of the measures imposed by paragraphs 9 and 12 of this resolution with a view to strengthening, facilitating and improving implementation of these measures by Member States;

(b) To seek and review information regarding those individuals and entities who may be engaging in the acts described in paragraph 6 and 7 above;

(c) To designate individuals subject to the measures imposed by paragraph 9 above and to consider requests for exemptions in accordance with paragraph 11 above;

(d) To designate individuals and entities subject to the measures imposed by paragraph 12 above, and to consider requests for exemptions in paragraph 13 above;

(e) To establish such guidelines as may be necessary to facilitate the implementation of the measures imposed above;

(f) To report within 60 days to the Security Council on its work and thereafter to report as deemed necessary by the Committee;

(g) To encourage a dialogue between the Committee and interested Member States, in particular those in the region, including by inviting representatives of such States to meet with the Committee to discuss implementation of the measures;

(h) To seek from all States whatever information it may consider useful regarding the actions taken by them to implement effectively the measures imposed; and,

(i) To examine and take appropriate action on information regarding alleged violations or non-compliance with the measures contained in this resolution;

17. *Calls upon* all Member States to report to the Committee ninety days from the adoption of this resolution on the steps they have taken to implement effectively paragraphs 9 and 12 of this resolution;

18. *Requests* the Secretary-General to create for an initial period, thirteen months from the adoption of this resolution, in consultation with the Committee, a group of up to five experts ("Panel of Experts"), under the direction of the Committee, and to make the necessary financial and security arrangements to support the work of the Panel, *expresses* its intent to consider the renewal of this mandate no later than March 2, 2016, and *decides* that the Panel shall carry out the following tasks:

(a) Assist the Committee in carrying out its mandate as specified in this resolution, including through providing the Committee with information relevant to the potential designation of individuals and entities who may be engaging in the activities described in paragraphs 6 and 7 above;

(b) Gather, examine and analyse information regarding the implementation of the measures decided in this resolution, in particular incidents of

non-compliance, with particular focus on the benchmarks outlined in paragraphs 21 and 22 below;

(c) Gather, examine and analyse information regarding the supply, sale or transfer of arms and related materiel and related military or other assistance, including through illicit trafficking networks, to individuals and entities undermining political processes to reach a final peace agreement or participating in acts that violate international human rights law or international humanitarian law, as applicable;

(d) Provide to the Council, after discussion with the Committee, an interim report by September 1, 2015, a final report by February 1, 2016, and except in the months when these reports are due, updates each month; and,

(e) Assist the Committee in refining and updating information on the list of individuals and entities subject to the measures imposed by this resolution, including through the provision of identifying information and additional information for the publicly-available narrative summary of reasons for listing;

19. *Urges* all parties and all Member States, as well as international, regional and subregional organizations to ensure cooperation with the Panel of Experts and *further urges* all Member States involved to ensure the safety of the members of the Panel of Experts and unhindered access, in particular to persons, documents and sites in order for the Panel of Experts to execute its mandate;

20. *Requests* the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict and the Special Representative for Sexual Violence in Conflict to share relevant information with the Committee in accordance with paragraph 7 of resolution 1960 (2010) and paragraph 9 of resolution 1998 (2011);

Review

21. *Expresses* its intent to review the situation after the IGAD-agreed deadline of March 5, 2015, and again after the envisioned start of the Pre-Transition Period on April 1, 2015, and at 60-day intervals thereafter or more frequently, as needed, and also expresses its intent to impose any sanctions that may then be appropriate to respond to the situation, which may include an arms embargo and the designation of senior individuals responsible for actions or policies that threaten the peace, security or stability of South Sudan, so as to encourage the Government of South Sudan and opposition forces to form a transitional government of national unity, take effective and comprehensive steps to cause forces under direct or indirect control to cease military operations, acts of violence, as well as violations of human rights, and enable full access for humanitarian assistance;

22. *Affirms* also that it shall be prepared to adjust the measures contained in this resolution, including by strengthening through additional measures, as well as modification, suspension or lifting of the measures, as may be needed at any time in light of the progress achieved in the peace, accountability, and reconciliation process, and in light of the implementation of the parties' commitments, including the Cessation of Hostilities Agreement and other commitments specified in the preamble of this resolution, and compliance with this resolution;

23. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.