联合国 $S_{/2019/301}$



安全理事会

Distr.: General 9 April 2019 Chinese

Original: English

2019年4月9日南苏丹问题专家小组给安全理事会主席的信

经安全理事会第 2428(2018)号决议延长任期的专家小组成员谨随函附上根据该决议第 19(e)段提交的最后报告。

该报告于 2019 年 3 月 15 日提交安全理事会第 2206(2015)号决议所设委员会,委员会于 2019 年 3 月 29 日审议了报告。

请将本信和最后报告提请安全理事会成员注意并作为安理会文件印发为荷。

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南苏丹问题专家小组根据第 2428(2018)号决议提交的最后报告

摘要

2018年9月12日,南苏丹总统萨尔瓦·基尔、苏丹人民解放运动/解放军反对派(苏人解运动/解放军反对派)领导人里克·马沙尔·泰尼及其他反叛派别签署了《解决南苏丹冲突重振协议》。协议签署后,在该国许多地区战斗有所减少,使仍然困扰大多数平民的严重人道主义紧急状况在一定程度上得到缓解。《协议》还为反对派高级人物返回朱巴提供了可能,为即将到来的过渡时期所需的政治对话和建立信任开辟了新的空间。

然而,一些武装团体仍未加入该协议,其中包括托马斯·西里洛的民族拯救阵线领导的一个联盟。与政府部队的持续冲突导致中赤道州和西赤道州重新爆发战斗,2019年1月以来,估计已造成12000名平民流离失所。另外还有200多万平民因冲突而仍然流离失所,其中大多数人的生活尚未因高级别政治谈判而得到切实改善。粮食无保障现象日益严重,有罪不罚氛围导致性暴力事件频发,其猖獗程度令人震惊,许多流离失所者深受其害。

协议的执行也出现拖延,时而遇到阻挠。仍在实行紧急状态;一些著名政治人士仍被拘留或下落不明;在最具挑战性的规定方面,特别是关于政治边界、权力从中心向外围下放和安全规定方面,几乎没有取得实质性进展。

这些问题的核心是政府不愿分享对南苏丹政治、安全和经济领域关键部门 的控制权,这或许最明显地体现在国家安全局的势力和影响日益强大,它已成 为一支重要的平行战斗部队,能够在法治和执行和平协议的框架之外开展行动。 政府和反对派力量也继续从平行的冲突经济中获益,包括通过木材和黄金非法 贸易获利。

局势相对稳定一段时期,加上石油产量增加和油价上涨带来的经济机会,使 政治精英从中得益,协议破裂对他们没有任何好处。不过,他们也不得不应对指 挥官、战斗人员和平民耐心渐失的局面,因为这些人尚未看到他们的领导人达成 的协议给他们带来任何好处。如何支持解决协议中最具争议的方面以保持现有势 头,是对协议可持续性的一个关键挑战。

自专家小组 2018 年 11 月的中期报告(S/2018/1049)以来,协议执行工作的区域背景也发生了变化。作为协议主要保证国之一的苏丹面临国内局势不稳定,而新出现的其他区域争端则成为乌干达必须应对的相互竞争的优先事项。

安全理事会通过了第 2428(2018)号决议,对南苏丹全境实行武器禁运,同时在第 5 段中详细说明了武器禁运豁免情况。如中期报告所述,专家小组继续注意到外国军队在南苏丹的存在。虽然专家小组未发现有大量武器或弹药进口的情况,但注意到目前监测禁运工作存在不足,包括没有按照第 2428(2018)号

决议第 8 段要求提供任何检查报告。该区域各国为执行资产冻结而建立的制度 也存在缺陷。

本最后报告介绍了专家小组 2018 年 9 月至 2019 年 3 月期间完成的工作得出的结论。

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一. 背景

A. 任务授权和旅行情况

- 1. 安全理事会第 2206(2015)号决议对助长南苏丹冲突的个人和实体实施了制裁制度,并设立了一个制裁委员会(安全理事会关于南苏丹的第 2206(2015)号决议所设委员会)。委员会于 2015 年 7 月 1 日指认了将对其实施定向制裁的 6 名个人。安全理事会第 2428(2018)号决议将制裁制度延长至 2019 年 5 月 31 日,并将另外两人加入被指认人员名单。安理会还决定对南苏丹全境实行武器禁运,并在该决议第 5 段详细列明了豁免情况。
- 2. 安全理事会还决定将南苏丹问题专家小组的任务期限延长至 2019 年 7 月 1 日,以便小组就第 2428(2018)号决议的执行情况提供资料和分析,以支持委员会的工作,包括为委员会提供相关信息,用于指认可能参与该决议第 13、14 和 15 段所述活动的个人和实体。
- 3. 2018 年 8 月 22 日,秘书长与委员会协商任命了专家小组的 5 名成员(见 S/2018/776): 1 名自然资源问题专家(Michael Gibb)、1 名武器问题专家(Dean Gillespie)、1 名财务问题专家(Andrei Kolmakov)、1 名人道主义事务专家(Renifa Madenga)和 1 名武装团体和区域问题专家(Emilio Manfredi)。Gibb 先生被任命为专家小组协调员。
- 4. 自 2018 年 8 月获任以来,专家小组成员访问了埃塞俄比亚、法国、肯尼亚、南非、南苏丹、苏丹、乌干达、阿拉伯联合酋长国、大不列颠及北爱尔兰联合王国和美利坚合众国。

B. 方法

- 5. 本报告是根据专家小组开展的研究以及对南苏丹政府、其他会员国、区域实体、国际组织和商业实体提供的文件所做审查编写的。报告还借鉴了专家小组先前的工作,包括以往提交安全理事会和委员会的公开和机密报告、数百次访谈以及各种来源提供的大量情报和证据。
- 6. 专家小组遵循安全理事会制裁的一般性问题非正式工作组 2006 年 12 月报告 (S/2006/997)所建议的标准。这些标准要求尽可能依靠经核实的真实文件、具体证据和专家的现场观察,包括照片。为达到适当的证据标准,专家小组已通过多个独立消息来源证实了本报告中的全部信息。
- 7. 专家小组以尽可能透明的方式开展工作,同时认识到在必要时需要保密。如果披露某个消息来源或某份文件可能危及消息人士的人身安全或破坏专家小组正在进行的调查,则此来源或文件被视为机密。

C. 与国际组织和其他利益攸关方的合作

8. 专家小组虽然独立于联合国机构运作,但仍要感谢联合国南苏丹特派团(南苏丹特派团)领导和工作人员以及在乌干达恩德培、内罗毕和纽约的其他联合国工作人员提供的宝贵支持。

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- 9. 专家小组会晤了南苏丹国防部长、总参谋长、内政部长、矿业部长和性别平等、儿童和社会福利部长以及外交部、农业和粮食安全部和林业部的代表及南苏丹人民国防军的一些官员,包括7(b)旅和第2、4、5、8和10师的指挥官。
- 10. 安全理事会第 2428(2018)号决议第 18 段强调,专家小组与有关会员国、国际、区域和次区域组织以及南苏丹特派团进行磋商十分重要。为此,专家小组在执行任务的最初几个月与会员国和这些实体进行了广泛磋商。
- 11. 专家小组会晤了秘书长特别代表兼南苏丹特派团团长、特派团部队指挥官和警务专员以及特派团人权、民政和政治事务司及妇女保护股、性别事务股、儿童保护股和法治股的代表以及联合国儿童基金会(儿基会)、联合国难民事务高级专员公署(难民署)、人道主义事务协调厅、联合国警察和联合国地雷行动处驻南苏丹办事处的代表。专家小组还与联合监测和评价委员会、停火和过渡期安全安排监测和核查机制以及南苏丹人权状况委员会进行了磋商。

二. 冲突动态

A. 武装团体与和平协议的执行情况

- 12. 在 2018 年 9 月 12 日在亚的斯亚贝巴举行的政府间发展组织成员国国家元首和政府首脑第三十三次特别首脑会议上,南苏丹总统萨尔瓦·基尔与苏人解运动/解放军反对派领导人里克·马沙尔·泰尼以及其他反对派别的代表签署了《解决南苏丹冲突重振协议》(下称重振和平协议)。这些派别包括苏丹人民解放运动前被羁押人员(苏人解运动-前被羁押人员)、南苏丹反对派联盟、政党联盟、全国政党联盟、苏丹统一非洲党、联合民主拯救阵线、联合民主党和非洲人国民大会。这项新协议旨在结束 2015 年《关于解决南苏丹共和国冲突的协议》破裂后于 2016 年 7 月爆发的敌对行动。
- 13. 专家小组在中期报告(S/2018/1049)中讨论了重振和平协议的背景,指出是战事疲倦、资源耗尽和军事现实使各方回到谈判桌上来,而且区域动态发生了变化,苏丹总统奥马尔·哈桑·巴希尔和乌干达总统约韦里·穆塞韦尼的更多参与补充了政府间发展组织的现有领导力。
- 14. 重振和平协议仍可被视为朝着解决南苏丹冲突迈出的积极一步,但必须认识到协议的执行面临许多挑战,需保持适度乐观。这是一项不完美但雄心勃勃的协议,若要落实协议对南苏丹人民的承诺,必须持续为其提供政治支持并进行认真监测,包括监测公共资金的管理和使用。
- 15. 根据 2017 年 12 月 21 日签署的《停止敌对行动、保护平民和人道主义援助准入协定》达成的永久停火似乎正在全国大部分地区得到维持。1 因此,记录的

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¹ 2018 年 6 月 21 日,政府间发展组织国家元首和政府首脑会议关于南苏丹问题的第三十二次特别首脑会议重申了《停止敌对行动、保护平民和人道主义援助准入协定》;2018 年 9 月 12 日在《解决南苏丹冲突重振协议》第 2.1 条中再次做了重申。

冲突事件的数量有所减少,这为缓解仍然困扰大多数平民的严重人道主义紧急情况创造了一些额外空间。

16. 一些反对派高级领导人已返回朱巴,² 这表明各方之间在一定程度上重建了信任,有助于进一步采取建立信任措施和在全国各地开展和平庆祝活动,包括政府部队和反对派部队的活动。³ 反对派高级领导人驻在朱巴也使根据重振和平协议设立的几个关键机构能够更经常地举行会议,这表明在执行协议中最具挑战性的条款,包括第二章所述安全条款方面出现了一些势头。

17. 与此同时,一些反对派势力拒绝签署协议,认为协议没有解决冲突的根源问题,要求重新谈判。⁴

18. 这些反对势力包括保罗·马隆(SSi.008)领导的南苏丹联合阵线/军,5以及托马斯·西里洛的民族拯救阵线领导的由四个团体组成的南苏丹全国民主联盟。该联盟成立于2018年11月,在西里洛的集中领导下成功聚集了一些武装团体。6

19. 南苏丹全国民主联盟拒绝签署重振和平协议,这对停火造成了很大压力,特别是在耶伊河州(中赤道州)和阿马迪州(西赤道州)。7 2019年1月以来,南苏丹人民国防军和民族拯救阵线部队一直在这两个州进行旷日持久的军事对抗,造成12000多名平民流离失所。8 暴力言论也因此升级,政府将民族拯救阵线称为"恐怖主义势力",并大幅增加其在这些地区的军事存在,偶尔也与苏人解运动/解放军反对派联手,9 对民族拯救阵线部队进行持续军事打击。

² 已返回朱巴的反对派领导人包括苏人解运动/解放军反对派副主席 Henry Odwar、苏人解运动/解放军反对派安全委员会主席 Angelina Teny、苏人解运动-前被羁押人员高级领导人 Rebecca Nyandeng de Mabior、南苏丹反对派联盟(有争议的)主席 Gabriel Changson Chang、全国民主运动主席 Lam Akol 和丁卡族长老理事会前秘书长 Uztas Lewis Anei Madut。2019 年 1 月至 3 月在朱巴和喀土穆对 Angelina Teny 和苏人解运动/解放军反对派其他高级成员以及南苏丹反对派联盟、苏人解运动-前被羁押人员和南苏丹人民国防军高级成员进行的访谈。

³ 地点包括本提乌、延比奥、卡约凯吉、瓦乌、博尔和拉贾。2019年1月至3月在朱巴对南苏丹 人民国防军高级指挥官、苏人解反对派高级代表、联合国工作人员、民间社会代表和记者进行 的访谈。

^{4 2018} 年 11 月和 2019 年 2 月在亚的斯亚贝巴对托马斯•西里洛将军进行的访谈; 2018 年 12 月 及 2019 年 1 月和 2 月在喀土穆、内罗毕和坎帕拉对南苏丹联合阵线/军高级代表进行的访谈。

⁵ 2018 年 12 月至 2019 年 3 月在喀土穆、内罗毕和坎帕拉对南苏丹联合阵线/军高级代表进行的 访谈。

⁶ 南苏丹全国民主联盟联合军事指挥部现在由 Faiz Ismail Fatur 将军(参谋长)、John Kenyi LeBron 将军、Khalid Ono Lolu 将军和 Kamilo Otwari 将军(副参谋长)领导。2018 年 11 月至 2019 年 3 月在亚的斯亚贝巴和坎帕拉对托马斯•西里洛将军、南苏丹全国民主联盟高级代表和军事指挥官进行的访谈。

⁷ 根据第 36/2015 号建制令设立。

^{8 2019} 年 2 月至 3 月在朱巴、亚的斯亚贝巴和坎帕拉对民间社会代表、记者、地方社区和宗教领袖、人道主义人员、南苏丹人民国防军高级军官和民族拯救阵线领导人进行的访谈。

^{9 2019} 年 1 月至 3 月在朱巴和坎帕拉对社区和宗教领袖及民间社会代表进行的访谈。

- 20. 继中期报告之后,专家小组还核实了关于在赤道大区,包括在持续冲突地区有乌干达人民国防军部队驻扎的指控。10
- 21. 如专家小组在中期报告中所述,签署方内部的分裂也阻碍了协议的执行。 2018 年 11 月 30 日,南苏丹反对派联盟在喀土穆举行了新主席选举。受制裁的个人、南苏丹团结运动领导人 Peter Gadet Yak (SSi.006)宣称获胜,但现任主席、联邦民主党/南苏丹武装部队领导人 Gabriel Changson Chang 立即对此提出质疑。这场内部权力斗争仍未解决。Changson 和支持其领导的人都在朱巴,或者定期访问朱巴,Gadet 则在喀土穆和靠近南苏丹边境的苏丹南科尔多凡州之间移动,他的军队驻扎在那里。站在 Gadet 一边的 Lam Akol 在 2 月对朱巴进行了三天访问,之后返回喀土穆。11
- 22. 尽管反对派高级人物抵达朱巴带来了一定势头,但程序问题仍然是讨论的主要议题。因此,随着关键的八个月过渡预备期即将结束,在最具挑战性的实质性问题上只取得了有限进展。¹² 这使大多数团体感到沮丧,对那些将在这些方面而不是在朱巴的精英政治领域取得切实进展作为核心目标的团体而言尤其如此。
- 23. 政府和反对派团体都提到财政资源有限是拖延执行协议的原因。然而,政府分配给全国过渡预备期委员会预算的资源很少,并且严重偏向于安全部门的支出(见附件3),同时政府收入仍然相当不透明。
- 24. 政治进程目前正试图在迄今执行协议方面取得的成果与南苏丹各签署方、担保方和南苏丹民众逐渐丧失的耐心之间求得平衡。对于这样一项雄心勃勃的协议而言,这几乎是必然的结果,因为协议最终不过是选择余地日渐缩小的精英之间的一笔交易。¹³ 面对其领导人、指挥官和民众日益增长的冲突疲倦感,每个团体都找到了自己的理由来接受一项协议,使南苏丹摆脱激烈冲突,恢复获得一些财政资源的机会。¹⁴
- 25. 因此,从实际意义上讲,重振和平协议并非来自以集体的共同愿景为核心的全面详尽的多边谈判,而是经过一系列平行和双边谈判产生的,这些谈判找到了足以达成协议的共同点。¹⁵ 然而,最终的结果并不是全面承诺按照雄心勃勃的

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^{10 2019} 年 1 月至 3 月在朱巴、坎帕拉和亚的斯亚贝巴对社区和宗教领袖、民间社会代表、该区域国家前任和现任情报人员及外交官进行的访谈。乌干达政府官员 2019 年 3 月在坎帕拉与专家小组会晤时也证实了乌干达人民国防军的存在。

 $^{^{11}}$ 2018 年 12 月及 2019 年 1 月和 2 月在坎帕拉、喀土穆和朱巴对南苏丹反对派联盟高级代表进行的访谈。

¹² 2019 年 1 月至 3 月在朱巴、内罗毕、坎帕拉和喀土穆对南苏丹人民国防军、苏人解反对派、南苏丹反对派联盟、民族拯救阵线高级军官、民间社会代表、记者和社区领袖进行的电话访谈。

^{13 2018} 年 9 月至 12 月在亚的斯亚贝巴、内罗毕、坎帕拉和喀土穆对民间社会代表、外交官、南苏丹政府官员、苏人解反对派、南苏丹反对派联盟和区域安全事务办公室进行的访谈。

^{14 2018} 年 9 月至 12 月在亚的斯亚贝巴、内罗毕、坎帕拉和喀土穆对外交官、该区域国家外交官和安全事务办公室、国际分析员和记者进行的访谈。

^{15 2018} 年 9 月至 12 月在亚的斯亚贝巴、内罗毕、坎帕拉和喀土穆对外交官、苏人解运动/解放军 反对派、南苏丹反对派联盟和民族拯救阵线高级军官进行的访谈。

协议案文重塑政治进程,而是为自南苏丹独立以来左右该国政治和资源分配的惯有政治谈判进程提供一个新框架。

26. 因此,在有明显共同利益的领域取得了初步进展。签署方之间的进一步战斗在很大程度上得以避免,因为没有战斗的意愿,可用资源也很少,而且通过设立新的机构和职位,为重新谈判和讨价还价创造了政治空间,这些新职位部分由返回朱巴的高级政治人物担任。同样,在重振和平协议第5章所述的过渡期正义或追究过去罪行的责任方面没有取得任何有意义的进展,签署方基本上商定抵制这类措施。16 这种选择性的不全面做法也影响了其他条款的执行,包括有关公共资源管理和分配的条款(第4章)。有些条款被置之不理,另一些条款则被刻意调整以符合谈判进程的结果。17

27. 因此,重振和平协议的可持续性所面临的最大挑战是,对于某些条款,一个或多个签署方不愿意弃之不理,但又几乎没有共同立场。最重要的挑战或许是政府不愿放弃对南苏丹安全和经济领域核心部分的控制。¹⁸

28. 武装部队进驻营地就是这一动态的显著例证。虽然政府已同意进驻营地计划,使苏人解运动/解放军反对派领导人能够兑现其向精疲力竭的部队和指挥官提供粮食、住所和医疗的承诺,但政府抵制其他关键条款,19 实际上包括部队脱离接触和隔离(2.2.2)、部队集结和进驻营地(2.2.3.3)、平民区非军事化(2.2.3.1)、收缴中远程重型武器(2.2.3.2)和提交部队位置、规模和武器装备图(2.2.3.4)等条款。充分执行这些条款是苏人解运动/解放军反对派明确表示的一个优先事项,也是里克•马沙尔提出的在 2019 年 5 月中旬过渡预备期结束时返回朱巴的一个先决条件。20

29. 同样,虽然重振和平协议第 2.1.8 条禁止招募和训练安全部队,但专家小组已核实的证据表明,南苏丹人民国防军和国家安全局继续在瓦拉布州,包括在基尔总统的族裔据点戈格里亚勒、通季和 Twic 地区招募人员。²¹ 专家小组还核实,与政府结盟并由第一副总统塔班•邓•盖领导的苏人解运动/解放军反对派的一个派系在团结州部分地区招募士兵,包括招募儿童。

^{16 2018} 年 9 月至 12 月和 2019 年 1 月至 3 月在朱巴、内罗毕、坎帕拉、亚的斯亚贝巴和喀土穆对高级公务员、苏人解运动反对派、苏人解运动-前被羁押人员、南苏丹反对派联盟、社区和宗教领袖及民间社会代表进行的访谈。

^{17 2019}年1月至3月在朱巴、坎帕拉和喀土穆对南苏丹人民国防军、苏人解运动/解放军反对派、苏人解运动-前被羁押人员、南苏丹反对派联盟和民间社会代表进行的访谈。

¹⁸ 同上。

^{19 2018} 年 12 月和 2019 年 1 月至 3 月在朱巴、本提乌、坎帕拉、喀土穆、亚的斯亚贝巴和内罗 毕对南苏丹人民国防军、南苏丹人民国防军军事情报部门、苏人解反对派和南苏丹反对派联盟 高级代表进行的访谈。

²⁰ 2018 年 12 月和 2019 年 1 月在喀土穆对里克·马沙尔进行的访谈。

²¹ 2018 年 12 月和 2019 年 1 月至 3 月在朱巴、内罗毕和坎帕拉对社区领袖、人道主义人员、南苏丹特派团工作人员、南苏丹人民国防军军事情报部门、外交官和保密消息来源进行的访谈。

- 30. 不过,政府保持有效安全控制的决心或许最明显地表现在继续将国家安全局、特别是其下设的国内安全局排除在迄今为止的决议执行进程之外。如下文的个案研究所详述,国家安全局已成为一个日益强大和独立的安全行为体,对朱巴和其他主要城市拥有自己的领地控制权。²² 专家小组核实了关于国家安全局拒绝执行第2章的安全条款的指控。²³
- 31. 重振和平协议第 1.15 条涉及有争议的政治边界问题,但也更广泛涉及中央政府向地方政府下放权力以及公平获得土地和资源的问题。这些是许多反对派团体的重要优先事项。但是,技术边界委员会面临一些障碍,最终无法有效完成工作。 24 在撰写本报告时,独立边界委员会(第 1.15.7 条)尚未成立。
- 32. 政府还设法利用过渡预备期加强对政治格局的控制。²⁵ 例如,2019年1月30日,基尔总统成立了一个委员会,以加速统一苏丹人民解放运动的三个主要派系:一个是基尔本人领导的派系,一个是第一副总统塔班•邓•盖领导的苏人解运动/解放军反对派派系,另一个是邓•阿鲁尔•库尔领导的苏人解运动-前被羁押人员派系。但是,里克•马沙尔领导的苏人解运动/解放军反对派派系不包括在内。²⁶ 鉴于苏人解运动的名号对未来选举可能具有重要意义,在过渡预备期的关键时刻采取这一举措有可能造成分裂。²⁷
- 33. 一些相互竞争的力量和目标,包括在各签署方内部的这种竞争局面,使执行上述有争议条款的进展复杂化。²⁸
- 34. 各签署方的政治领导人正期待建立新的重振民族团结过渡政府,并争夺关键职位。正在就足以保证里克·马沙尔在过渡预备期结束时返回的安全条款进行旷日持久的谈判,在这一过程中,基尔总统与第一副总统塔班·邓·盖因就后者在未来政府中的角色存在根本分歧而关系紧张,因为在未来的政府中里克·马沙尔

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²² 见下文第二. B 节关于国家安全局的个案分析和 2019 年 2 月 18 日南苏丹人权状况委员会的报告(A/HRC/40/69)。

²³ 2019年2月对南苏丹人民国防军高级指挥官进行的访谈;2018年12月和2019年1月在喀土穆对里克•马沙尔进行的访谈;2019年1月至3月对保密消息来源进行的访谈,不披露地点。

^{24 2019}年1月至3月在朱巴和亚的斯亚贝巴对外交官和保密消息来源进行的访谈。

²⁵ 2018 年 12 月和 2019 年 1 月至 3 月在朱巴对南苏丹人民国防军高级指挥官、外交官、南苏丹特派团工作人员和保密消息来源进行的访谈。

²⁶ 见附件 5。2019 年 2 月和 3 月在朱巴对苏人解运动、苏人解运动反对派、苏人解运动/解放军 反对派(塔班•邓•盖)和苏人解运动-前被羁押人员高级代表、民间社会代表和记者进行的访谈。

²⁷ 2019 年 2 月至 3 月在朱巴、坎帕拉和亚的斯亚贝巴对苏人解运动、苏人解运动反对派、苏人解运动-前被羁押人员、民间社会代表、分析人士和外交官进行的访谈。

²⁸ 2019 年 1 月至 2 月在朱巴对政府官员,苏人解运动/解放军反对派、南苏丹反对派联盟、苏人解运动-前被羁押人员和民间社会代表进行的访谈。

将重新担任第一副总统; 其他政治精英则关注剩下的四个副总统职位和关键部长职位。²⁹

35. 各签署方的领导人为追求长期愿景,可能愿意考虑做出短期战术性让步,但这些团体中级别较低的成员在接受专家小组访谈时强调,对他们而言,满足粮食、住房和其他物质利益的短期需求是至为重要的,他们对长期愿景和政治地位的兴趣要小得多。例如,在苏人解运动/解放军反对派内部,Johnson Olony 将军对希卢克人地区的政治边界问题得到的关注有限表示不满,包括在技术边界委员会和独立边界委员会的范围内对这一问题关注有限。专家小组在对赤道大区的苏人解运动/解放军反对派高级代表的访谈中还注意到,他们对其在朱巴的领导人确定的优先事项越来越不满,对政府部队与驻扎在 Panyume 的苏人解反对派努埃尔机动部队联合打击民族拯救阵线的军事行动也日益不满。一些人甚至提出有可能采取分化行动,要么创建一支新部队,要么与托马斯•西里洛的民族拯救阵线领导的南苏丹全国民主联盟结盟。30

36. 较小的分化团体也是如此,他们在与专家小组访谈时只注重最大限度地追求短期利益,几乎不关心国家政治。³¹ 一个赤道大区的小分化团体告诉专家小组,"如果我们能找到赞助者和一些钱,我们就会与政府对抗。如果找不到,我们就去朱巴签署协议并与政府合作。"³²

37. 进一步的分歧将使地方一级的谈判更加复杂,因为部落内部也在出现重大分歧。33 主要来自戈格里亚勒、通季和 Twic 州34 的雷克丁卡人在关键政府部门和机构中日益占据主导地位,相对其他丁卡人群体,他们的地位也更高,据称这是一个日益令人关切的问题。有影响力的丁卡族长老理事会(一个由有影响力的丁卡族领导人和长老组成的非正式团体)正在对各主要方施加压力,以重建一个更广泛的丁卡族基础,更好地容纳其他群体。这可能包括努力使受制裁的个人保罗•马隆•阿万(SSi.008)重新融入,此举受到国内安全局总干事 Akol Koor Kuc 的抵制。35

²⁹ 2019 年 1 月至 2 月在朱巴和本提乌对南苏丹人民国防军、苏人解运动/解放军反对派、苏人解运动-前被羁押人员、南苏丹反对派联盟、社区领袖、民间社会代表和南苏丹特派团工作人员进行的访谈。

^{30 2018} 年 12 月和 2019 年 1 月至 3 月在坎帕拉、朱巴和喀土穆对苏人解运动/解放军反对派高级代表和军事指挥官进行的访谈。

^{31 2019} 年 1 月和 2 月在朱巴、坎帕拉和喀土穆对苏人解运动/反对派、苏人解运动-前被羁押人员、南苏丹反对派联盟、南苏丹人民国防军高级代表、独立政治行为体、民间社会代表和社区领袖进行的访谈。

^{32 2019}年1月和2月在坎帕拉对赤道地区一个小分化团体进行的访谈。

^{33 2018} 年 12 月及 2019 年 1 月和 2 月在朱巴和坎帕拉对社区和宗教领袖及民间社会代表进行的 访谈。

³⁴ 根据第 36/2015 号建制令设立。

³⁵ 这一点在南苏丹人民国防军和国家安全局最近的内部晋升中尤为明显。在2018年8月的国家安全局人员晋升中,来自戈格里亚勒或通季州的人占绝大多数。2019年1月和2月在朱巴、

- 38. 努埃尔族内部的政局也出现了类似动态,身为 Dok 努埃尔人的里克·马沙尔可能返回,令现任第一副总统、Jikany 努埃尔人塔班·邓·盖的未来政治地位出现变数。由于塔班·邓·盖在动荡的团结州保有重要力量,这些紧张局势可能很快对地方和国家一级更广泛的冲突态势产生影响。2018 年 12 月 30 日,苏人解运动/解放军反对派(塔班·邓·盖)前军事发言人 Dickson Gatluak Jock 上校叛逃,指责塔班·邓·盖向政府屈服,且未经同意便将其部队并入南苏丹人民国防军和苏人解运动。后来,Gatluak Jock 组建了一个名为"联邦统一主义者解放阵线"的新运动。36
- 39. 近年来,赤道大区已成为南苏丹最动荡的地区之一,托马斯·西里洛反对协议就是最近几个月的例证,专家小组中期报告中的个案分析也详细说明了这一点。西里洛利用了赤道大区民众长期以来对中央的不满,他们认为中央忽视了他们的利益。不过,在西里洛反对协议的同时,赤道大区的其他人,如现任副总统瓦尼·伊加和内阁事务部长兼全国过渡预备期委员会秘书 Martin Elia Lomuro则将自己定位为政府在一个不稳定地区的盟友,而政府正在该地区积极争取支持。37
- 40. 重振和平协议是一个时限短、资源有限的雄心勃勃的协议,其执行仍然受制于上文所述的多种动态因素。必须继续提供细致的政治支持,在追究责任方面取得进展,并进行认真监测,包括监测支出和财政安排,以确保协议能维持势头,不偏离商定的条款,避免危及南苏丹的未来稳定与安全。

B. 国家安全局个案研究38

41. 立即释放所有政治犯是重振和平协议的一项关键条款(第 2.16 条)。许多当事方认为,该协议是该国政府致力于和平的一项重要标志。³⁹ 2018 年 10 月,共有 29 名政治犯获释,随后于 2018 年 11 月 2 日詹姆斯·加特代和南非国民威廉·恩德利获释。这两位著名的苏人解运动/解放军反对派被拘留者曾于 2018 年 2 月被判处死刑。⁴⁰

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内罗毕、亚的斯亚贝巴、坎帕拉和喀土穆对一名南苏丹人民国防军高级指挥官、一名前苏人解 军事情报部门代表和保密消息来源进行的访谈。

^{36 2018} 年 12 月及 2019 年 1 月和 2 月在朱巴、本提乌和坎帕拉对苏人解运动/解放军反对派(塔班·邓·盖)高级代表、社区领袖、记者和民间社会代表进行的访谈。

^{37 2019} 年 1 月和 2 月在朱巴、亚的斯亚贝巴和坎帕拉对民族拯救阵线、苏人解运动/解放军反对派、南苏丹反对派联盟和赤道大区不结盟力量高级代表、社区领袖、商人和民间社会代表进行的访谈。

³⁸ 详情见附件 2。

^{39 2019} 年 1 月在喀土穆对里克·马沙尔、苏人解运动/解放军反对派、南苏丹反对派联盟高级代表和民间社会代表的访谈; 2018 年 12 月在朱巴和内罗毕对民间社会代表的访谈。

⁴⁰ 见 Waakhe Simon Wudu, "南苏丹 2 名马沙尔追随者获释", 美国之音, 2018 年 11 月 2 日。

- 42. 自签署重振和平协议以来的六个月里,没有更多政治犯获释。41 下落不明者包括其他著名的批评政府者,包括苏人解运动反对派成员阿加瑞·伊德利、人权律师东加·塞缪尔·卢安克和青年活动分子彼得·比亚尔·阿贾克。
- 43. 阿加瑞和东加逃到了内罗毕,分别于2017年1月23日和24日在那里失踪。专家小组向南苏丹政府询问两人的下落时,被要求向肯尼亚当局询问。南苏丹当局表示不知道这两人的遭遇,但他们遭遇的任何事情似乎都发生在南苏丹境外。
- 44. 专家小组已证实的证据有力地显示,阿加瑞和东加都在肯尼亚被南苏丹国家安全局下设的国内安全局绑架。按照国内安全局局长 Akol Koor Kuc 中将的命令,国内安全局小组在南苏丹驻内罗毕大使馆的帮助下,于 2017 年 1 月 27 日包租了一架商用飞机,将两人从肯尼亚运送到朱巴。
- 45. 在到达南苏丹首都后,两人立即被带到了位于国家安全局总部所在地内的国内安全局拘留所,该拘留所常被称为"蓝房子"。根据第一手证词,阿加瑞被关押在上层"政治区"一间被称为"zan zans"的单独囚禁牢房,而东加则被单独关押在地下"刑事区"(见附件 8)。与专家小组交谈过的该拘留所前被羁押人员在拘留所内见到过这两人。
- 46. 然而,在两人抵达的当天晚上,根据同一被证实证据,阿加瑞和东加都从"蓝房子"拘留所转移到位于卢里的另一处国家安全局拘留和训练设施,该设施是一处庞大的总统和安全事务综合体的一部分,位于朱巴以西约 20 公里。
- 47. 专家小组收到并审查了来自多个高度可信消息灵通人士的一些独立报告。这些陈述在一些关键细节上相互印证,从而使专家小组得出结论认为,阿加瑞•伊德利和东加•塞缪尔•卢安克很可能于 2017 年 1 月 30 日被国内安全局特工在卢里设施内处决,发布命令的是卢里国家安全局训练和拘留设施指挥官、国家安全局中央司指挥官,最终是 Akol Koor Kuc 中将。42 这些人的惨死发人深省,反映了南苏丹冲突遗留下来的暴力行为对执行重振和平协议构成的挑战,同时凸显了国家安全局日益不受限制的自由裁量权。
- 48. 几个月后,即 2018 年 7 月 28 日,彼得·比亚尔·阿贾克在抵达朱巴国际机场时被国家安全局逮捕。此后,他一直被关押在蓝房子拘留所的政治区,在那里他只能断断续续地见到律师和家人。
- 49. 2018年10月7日,在对拘留条件的暴力抗议后,警卫和被拘留者在蓝房子发生了对峙。政府称,彼得·比亚尔·阿贾克在这些事件中发挥了突出作用,但比亚尔否认了这一指控。43 政府告知专家小组,现已对彼得·比亚尔·阿贾克提出刑事指控,主要针对他在10月7日事件中所起的作用,将他列为罪犯而不

^{41 2018} 年 11 月和 12 月在朱巴、坎帕拉和内罗毕对民间社会代表进行的访谈。

⁴² 2018 年 12 月及 2019 年 1 月和 2 月对秘密消息来源的访谈,不披露地点。专家小组收到了 10 多名熟知情况的个人提供的证词,其中有些人掌握有关拘留设施的第一手资料。所有人都是匿名与专家小组交谈。

^{43 2019}年2月在朱巴对一名外交部代表的访谈。

是政治拘留犯。政府在就此案与专家小组讨论时,没有澄清他起初被拘留的原因,也没有说明为什么没有按照南苏丹《刑事诉讼法》和《宪法》的要求,在拘留后24小时内对他提出指控。44

- 50. 上述案例说明了国家安全局,特别是国内安全局,能够在法治和正式国家结构外采取行动。这些权力以及国家安全局将这些权力保留在和平协议之外的企图,对协议的执行工作,进而对南苏丹的和平、安全与稳定构成重大威胁。
- 51. 国家安全局权力和自主权的另一个方面是其日益增强的财政独立性。在南苏丹国家预算中,该局的预算通常很隐蔽,经常作为"总统办公室"下的"安全"项目出现。在 2018/19 年度核定预算中,总统办公室预算中的"安全"项目被分配了 4 681 304 253 南苏丹镑(约 300 万美元)。然而,南苏丹 2018/19 年拨款法令确实明确列入了一个"国家安全局"项目,其项下分配数额与该数额完全相同,也是 4 681 304 253 南苏丹镑。2017/18 年度核定预算中的对应项目是 2 755 945 652 南苏丹镑。这表明国家安全局的预算同比增长了 58%以上。
- 52. 然而,除了通过国家预算获得的资源外,国家安全局还寻求一些独立的商业收入来源。这不仅增加了该局的财政资源,而且使它摆脱了对政府结构的财政依赖。
- 53. 南苏丹国有石油公司尼罗河石油公司通过其作为在南苏丹生产石油的所有合营公司股权合伙人的地位,获得了很大份额的石油收入。对要求参股公司支付其生产成本份额的筹措现金通知,尼罗河石油公司常常不予执行,并且其账目从未接受过审计。45
- 54. 正如专家小组以前报告的,Akol Koor Kuc 至少自 2016 年以来一直在尼罗河石油公司董事会任职(见 S/2016/70),专家小组确认其工作人员是现役国家安全局特工。46 此前,专家小组和第三方都将尼罗河石油公司与国家安全局的预算外供资联系起来,而且尼罗河石油公司被要求支付南苏丹人民国防军在产油区累积的费用。47 国民议会财政和经济规划委员会主席最近指出,"委员会认为,政府内一些有权力的机构正在接受[尼罗河石油公司的拨款],同时尼罗河石油公司却无法满足筹措现金通知的要求,而这是其业务的一部分!"48

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⁴⁴ 同上。另见 2018 年南苏丹《刑事诉讼法》,第 64 条。

^{45 2019} 年 2 月和 3 月对政府秘密消息来源的访谈。另见全球见证组织,"对尼罗河石油公司的 抢掠"(2018 年);《解决南苏丹共和国冲突重振协议》第 4.8.1.14.14 条要求审查和改造尼罗河 石油公司,同时第 4.8.1.14.4 条要求严格遵守 2012 年《石油法》。

^{46 2019} 年 1 月和 2 月对秘密消息来源的访谈,不披露地点。

⁴⁷ 见 S/2016/793。另见全球见证组织,"对尼罗河石油公司的抢掠";步哨组织,"助长暴行: 南苏丹的石油与战争",2018 年 3 月。

⁴⁸ 南苏丹共和国过渡期国家立法机构,"2018-19 财政年度预算二读报告",第 3.1.a.5 节,由财政和经济规划委员会主席 David Nailo Mayo 提交,2018 年 8 月 13 日。一位保密消息人士已证实,尼罗河石油公司未履行筹措现金通知的要求。

- 55. 国家安全局还在包括达尔石油运营公司和南苏丹银行在内的南苏丹其他主要公司派驻了代理人,49 并自行开展商业活动。
- 56. 专家小组查明,三家公司在公司登记文件中被明确认定为国家安全局"所有"或是其"财产"。这些公司是苏德安保服务有限公司、苏德安保服务和财产有限公司、国家石油和天然气有限公司。苏德安保服务有限公司又与私营航空和安保公司成立了若干合营企业。
- 57. 国家安全局还牵头监视和限制批评政府者的活动,包括记者和民间社会代表。国家安全局将其现役成员 Deng Tong Kenjok 中将正式派往南苏丹救济和复兴委员会任职,并通过由他指挥的办公室,在重要办事机构和民间社会组织中安插人员,所有会议、讲习班和大会都须由该办公室批准。50
- 58. 国家安全局广泛存在的平行拘留方案还允许该局在正常司法程序之外拘留个人。蓝房子只是国内安全局在南苏丹各地控制的多个正式和非正式拘留所之一。根据前被拘留者的证词,蓝房子拘留所,特别是其"刑事区",人满为患,囚犯被勒索,得不到食物和医疗服务(见附件 8)。专家小组多次听说审讯中进行殴打并实施电击等酷刑。51
- 59. 在朱巴,专家小组还证实,在尼罗河上还有一个被称为"河边"的臭名昭著的拘留和酷刑场所,位于移民部门和警察局之间。52
- 60. 据称,国家安全局还通过 Akol Koor Kuc 中将指挥的被称为"内虎"和"外虎"的两个杀手小分队,进行了一些法外处决。这些"不明身份的持枪人员"据称近年来实施了一些定点击杀,其对象包括在南苏丹的记者和民间社会活动家、在邻国寻求庇护的批评者或政治反对派,包括难民营中寻求庇护者。53
- 61. 国家安全局将重振和平协议许多条款视为对其独立性构成威胁,从而抵制该协议的许多条款对其实施。54 因此,国家安全局正在成为该协议执行工作的最大障碍之一,也是该协议努力在签署方之间建立信任的最大障碍之一。
- 62. 例如,与重振和平协议的条款(第 2.1.8 条)背道而驰的是,专家小组证实,最近国家安全局在通季和戈格里亚勒(分别是 Akol Koor Kuc 和基尔总统的家乡)招募了至少 3 000 名新成员,使族裔和部落归属成为最高级政府官员日益关注的焦点问题。55

^{49 2018}年12月和2019年1月至3月对秘密消息来源的访谈,不披露地点。

^{50 2019}年1月和2月对秘密消息来源的访谈,不披露地点。

^{51 2019}年1月至3月对秘密消息来源的访谈,不披露地点。

^{52 2019}年2月对秘密消息来源的访谈,不披露地点。

^{53 2019}年1月和2月对秘密消息来源的访谈,不披露地点。

⁵⁴ 同上。

^{55 2019}年1月至3月对秘密消息来源的访谈,不披露地点。另见附件6。

- 63. 据报告,新招募的国家安全局人员正在 Ananatak 的一处设施接受训练。据称,训练由一家国际公司支持,该公司在当地经营的名称可能是"马尔尚-勇士战术培训"。任何此类训练都属于安全理事会在第 2428(2018)号决议中对南苏丹全境实施的军火禁运规定的范围。
- 64. 专家小组还注意到,国家安全局企图不受重振和平协议安全条款的约束。据报告,国内安全局局长一再强调,国家安全局不受第 2.2.2 条兵营条款的约束,也不打算按照第 2.2.3.1 条的规定撤出平民区。56
- 65. 在卢里的国家安全局训练和拘留设施发生的一起严重事件充分说明了这种对执行重振和平协议的抵制。2018 年 12 月 18 日,由 3 名国际观察员和 1 名当地司机组成的停火和过渡期安全安排监测和核查机制小组前往该训练中心,对据称违反《停止敌对行动、保护平民和人道主义援助准入协定》的行为进行调查。该小组被拒绝进入训练中心,之后被国家安全局部队拘留了四个多小时。监测小组成员遭到骚扰、严重袭击和抢劫。该小组一名女性成员在袭击中被剥光衣服。57 这严重违反了重振和平协议第 2.1.10.5 和 2.1.10.6 条,也违反了第 2428(2018)号决议第 14(g)段。
- 66. 专家小组确定,这次拘留和袭击事件是由当时负责卢里设施的国家安全局指挥官 Malual Dhal Muorwel 准将下令实施的,并且国家安全局朱巴副行动指挥官 Aciec Kuot 少将知情,两人都与国内安全局局长(Akol Koor Kuc)关系密切,后者也知道该事件。58

C. 区域事态发展和背景

- 67. 专家小组在中期报告中说明了重振和平协议是如何在非洲之角地区区域关系日益缓和的背景下谈判和签署的。更广泛的区域利益攸关方得以参与南苏丹和平进程的领导工作,其中苏丹和乌干达在政府间发展组织区域机制内逐渐成为埃塞俄比亚领导作用的补充。
- 68. 这提高了人们的期望,即与缺乏该区域同等政治和安全支持的重振和平协议 2015 年前身《关于解决南苏丹共和国冲突的协议》相比,重振和平协议将在更有 利的区域背景下实施。但是,专家小组还指出,这种支持必须充分制度化,以便 在长期得以维系,才能发挥效力。
- 69. 自专家小组提交中期报告以来的几个月里,一些区域事态发展使这种缓和趋于紧张,催生了哪些区域领导关系将得以维系的疑问,并为过渡预备期剩余几个月和随后的过渡期创造了不同的区域背景。

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^{56 2018}年12月及2019年1月和2月对秘密消息来源的访谈,不披露地点。

⁵⁷ 见附件 9 和 10。

^{58 2018}年12月及2019年1月和2月对秘密消息来源的访谈,不披露地点。

70. 从一开始,专家小组的访谈就表明,重振和平协议主要区域支持者,特别是喀土穆和坎帕拉支持者之间的沟通和协调有限。59

71. 苏丹国内的事态发展也影响了该国对南苏丹和平进程的参与。12月19日,苏丹公民在包括首都在内的全国各地城市走上街头。该抗议尽管似乎由基本商品价格上涨和燃料短缺引发,但很快就对政府提出了更广泛的批评,并要求奥马尔•巴希尔总统下台。抗议者得到了反对党和专业协会的支持,手无寸铁的抗议者遭到催泪瓦斯和实弹射击。示威仍在继续。2019年2月22日,巴希尔总统解散了内阁和所有地方政府,并宣布进入紧急状态。602月23日,巴希尔总统任命国防部长阿瓦德•伊布努法斯将军为副总统,并任命东部杰济拉州州长穆罕默德•塔希尔•艾拉为总理。与此同时,巴希尔总统用军官替换了所有的州长。61

72. 苏丹的上述变化以及由此造成的不稳定可能会影响重振和平协议在南苏丹的执行工作。喀土穆当局,特别是巴希尔总统,是重振和平协议的主要担保人之一,包括保证里克·马沙尔的安全。62 苏丹重新与南苏丹合作,恢复在团结州油田的石油生产,此外,南苏丹所有石油出口都依赖苏丹的管道和港口,也使得这一合作关系对两国经济都至关重要。

73. 乌干达对执行重振和平协议持续投入的政治、军事和财政资源也变得不太确定。其他区域政治争端,包括与卢旺达的争端,影响到政治优先事项。63 如专家小组中期报告所述,乌干达人民国防军武装部队违反安全理事会在第 2428(2018) 号决议中规定的军火禁运,继续在中赤道州和西赤道州驻留,这也给乌干达作为该进程公正参与者的作用画上问号。64

74. 2019 年 3 月 5 日,埃塞俄比亚总理阿比·艾哈迈德·阿里和厄立特里亚总统伊萨亚斯·阿费沃基均访问了朱巴,并会晤了基尔总统。会晤前不久刚刚于 2 月 27 日在吉布提举行了政府间发展组织部长理事会第 46 届常会,会上讨论了加强大非洲之角地区的政策的必要性。65 埃塞俄比亚和厄立特里亚对朱巴的联合访问可能标志着政府间发展组织内部动态的变化,也标志着埃塞俄比亚和厄立特

^{59 2018} 年 12 月和 2019 年 1 月至 3 月在坎帕拉、亚的斯亚贝巴、喀土穆、内罗毕和朱巴对区域国家外交官和安保人员、外交官和秘密消息来源进行的访谈。

⁶⁰ 见半岛电视台英语频道,"苏丹总统巴希尔宣布进入为期一年的紧急状态", 2019 年 2 月 23 日。一年的紧急状态后来缩短到六个月。

⁶¹ 见半岛电视台,"苏丹总统巴希尔在紧急状态下改组高层团队", 2019年2月23日。

^{62 2019} 年 1 月至 3 月在喀土穆、亚的斯亚贝巴、朱巴、坎帕拉和内罗毕对苏丹民间社会代表、记者和学者、苏丹高级公务员、苏丹和区域国家的情报人员、外交官和秘密消息来源进行的访谈。

^{63 2019}年1月至3月在坎帕拉、亚的斯亚贝巴和内罗毕,对乌干达高级文职、军事和情报人员、外交官、国际分析人士和秘密消息来源的访谈,包括电话访谈。

^{64 2019} 年 1 月至 3 月在亚的斯亚贝巴、朱巴、坎帕拉和内罗毕对民间社会代表、社区和宗教领袖、境内流离失所者、记者和一家国际非政府组织的工作人员进行的访谈。

⁶⁵ 见附件 11。

里亚对南苏丹和平进程重新关注。66 近几个月来,政府间发展组织南苏丹问题特使伊斯梅尔•瓦伊斯大使敦促非签署方团体签署重振和平协议,67 而政府间发展组织也对协商一致为关键监测和评价机构,即重组后的联合监测和评价委员会选举一名常设主席发挥核心作用。68

三. 违反国际人道主义法和国际人权法的情况

75. 尽管平民对重振和平协议抱有希望,但南苏丹的人道主义局势仍然岌岌可危。超过 200 万平民仍然流离失所。大多数人面临严重的粮食短缺,那些在平民保护点居住的民众,特别是妇女和儿童,仍然易受伤害。许多人感到无法返回家园,因为家园要么已被占领,要么已被摧毁。69

A. 人道主义援助准入

76. 南苏丹许多地区的安全局势有所改善,这在一定程度上缓解了人道主义危机。2018年7月整个南苏丹报告发生了80起人道主义援助准入事件,此后报告的事件数量稳步减少。70 2019年1月共报告了35起事件,其中23%涉及暴力侵害人道主义工作人员和资产,而2018年每月平均为52%。

77. 尽管如此,专家小组注意到,虽然该国许多地区的安全局势正在改善,但人道主义援助准入因官僚作风受阻的情况却越来越多,这违反了 2017 年关于人道主义援助车队自由、畅通无阻通行的共和国令,也违反了重振和平协议第 2.1.2 条的规定。

78. 报告的此类官僚事件的百分比从 2018 年的每月平均 12%上升到 2019 年 1 月的 31%,出现了与对进口物资发难、检查站收费和向工作人员收税有关的严重延误和 堵塞。71 其他阻碍包括繁琐的认证程序和进入某些地区的高额费用。72

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⁶⁶ 2019 年 2 月和 3 月在亚的斯亚贝巴和坎帕拉对外交官、国际分析人士、记者和秘密消息来源进行的访谈。

⁶⁷ 见附件 13。

⁶⁸ 见大不列颠及北爱尔兰联合王国外交和联邦事务部主管非洲事务国务大臣哈丽雅特·鲍德温 "关于南苏丹冲突升级的三国声明",2019年2月20日。

^{69 2018} 年 10 月至 2019 年 2 月在本提乌和朱巴对平民、联合国工作人员和民间社会代表的访谈。

⁷⁰ 联合国人道主义事务协调厅,2018年1月至12月南苏丹人道主义援助准入情况审查报告,2019年2月25日。

⁷¹ 联合国人道主义事务协调厅, 2019年1月南苏丹人道主义援助准入简报, 2019年2月15日。

⁷² 联合国人道主义事务协调厅,2018年1月至6月南苏丹人道主义援助准入情况审查报告,2018年8月15日。

- 79. 2018 年 12 月发布了关于进口关税的共和国令,但未明确界定哪些物品是"人道主义物品",因此 2019 年 1 月,人道主义供应品无法送达耶伊周边约 23 000 人,物资被阻拦在边境入境点。⁷³
- 80. 此外,朱巴-本提乌沿线的检查站数目和收取费用有所增加,估计需要通过 57 个检查站,每辆卡车平均支付 4500 美元。据报告,2018 年 9 月,索要费用和没收货物也干扰了路博卡纳的人道主义航班,74 非法检查站和收税也成为中赤道州持续存在的问题。75
- 81. 专家小组在前几次报告中指出了人道主义援助准入因官僚作风受阻的情况,并继续发现,在适用政府人道主义援助准入政策方面缺乏明确性和一致性(见 S/2017/979)。对人道主义工作人员的访谈显示,这些政策有时被用来阻碍人道主义援助进入被认为支持反对派的社区,并引导援助运往优先社区。76

B. 粮食不安全

- 82. 粮食不安全仍然是该国许多地区严重关切的问题。粮食安全阶段综合分类77的评估显示,该问题的主要驱动因素包括冲突导致的流离失所、作物产量低、更广泛的经济危机、气候冲击和人道主义援助准入方面的挑战。受影响最大的州包括团结州、琼格莱州和北加扎勒河州以及湖泊州、东赤道州和上尼罗州。
- 83. 自 2018 年底以来,粮食安全前景实际上已经恶化,估计 2019 年 1 月至 3 月期间有 520 万人⁷⁸ 严重粮食无保障,其中 36 000 人处于饥荒边缘。相比之下,2018 年 10 月至 12 月期间共有 440 万人。仍被列为面临"灾难"程度的粮食无保障地区包括团结州的莱尔县和马耶迪特县、大巴加里地区、西加扎勒河州瓦乌县。⁷⁹ 该情况有可能在接下去几个月进一步恶化,这段时间在南苏丹许多社区常被称为"青黄不接之际"。⁸⁰

⁷³ 联合国人道主义事务协调厅,2019年1月南苏丹人道主义援助准入简报。

⁷⁴ 联合国人道主义事务协调厅, 2018年9月南苏丹人道主义援助准入简报, 2018年10月10日。

⁷⁵ 同上。

^{76 2018}年11月至2019年2月在耶伊和延比奥对人道主义民间社会组织的访谈。

⁷⁷ 联合国人道主义事务协调厅,2019年1月至7月南苏丹粮食安全阶段综合分类简报,2019年2月22日。

⁷⁸ 人道主义事务协调厅 2019 年 1 月人道主义援助简报反映的数字(520 万)有别于粮食安全阶段 综合分类预测的 2019 年 1 月至 7 月数字(617 万)。此处提供了简报中的数字,与从 2018 年人道主义援助快照中摘取的数字保持一致。

 $^{^{79}}$ 粮食安全阶段综合分类,南苏丹共和国,"2018 年 9 月至 2019 年 3 月粮食安全阶段综合分类主要调查结果",2018 年 9 月 28 日。

⁸⁰ 世界粮食计划署,"南苏丹越来越多的人面临严重的粮食短缺",2019年2月22日。

84. 在耶伊,一群 25 名流离失所的妇女和女孩告诉专家小组,由于不安全,许 多人无法耕种,因此他们面临严重的粮食短缺。目前在乌干达寻求避难的该地区 一名男子指出,Lainya 县的许多平民在有机会收割庄稼前就流离失所了。81

85. 一名女性目击者解释说,战争还导致该地区的抢掠增加,因为士兵常常被欠薪。"在耶伊,我们真的饱受士兵们的骚扰,而他们本来应该保护平民。我们看到抢掠事件有所增加,甚至有人被强奸,人们还被抢走了钱和食物。据我们所知,士兵们抢掠是因为他们几个月没领到报酬。政府把枪给了被欠薪的公仆是怎么想的?"82

C. 使用或招募儿童

86. 根据第 2428(2018)号决议,专家小组调查了与在冲突中使用和招募儿童有关的侵权行为。尽管自重振和平协议签署以来,招募和使用儿童的情况一直在减少,83 但专家小组收到了在延比奥和本提乌使用儿童的报告。84

87. 在本报告所述期间,儿童与武装冲突问题工作组也注意到了使用和招募儿童的情况。因为使用和招募儿童违反了适用的国际法,该工作组敦促武装冲突各方立即不带先决条件地释放其部队中的所有儿童,并促请尚未这样做的武装冲突当事方允许联合国不受阻碍地核查和释放与各方有关联的儿童。85

88. 专家小组收到了多项在团结州正在招募儿童的指控。⁸⁶ 多名目击者称,南苏丹人民国防军和苏人解运动/解放军反对派塔班•登•盖派部队正在该地区招募战斗人员,报告称被招募的一些人是儿童。⁸⁷

89. 专家小组在最近访问延比奥期间获悉,最近共释放了 106 名儿童(79 名男童和 27 名女童),包括苏人解运动/解放军反对派里克·马沙尔派部队释放的 13 名男童和 6 名女童,以及南苏丹民族解放运动部队释放的 66 名男童和 21 名女童。88

D. 性暴力和性别暴力

90. 专家小组在以前的报告中指出,在南苏丹冲突中,性暴力、特别是强奸被蓄意用作军事战略(见 S/2018/292)。尽管重振和平协议的条款要求停止一切形式的

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^{81 2019}年1月在乌干达对一名流离失所者的访谈。

^{82 2018}年11月在中赤道州对一名平民的访谈。

^{83 2018}年10月至2019年2月在朱巴、本提乌和延比奥对联合国机构的访谈。

⁸⁴ 联合监测和评价委员会,第4号进度报告:《重振协议》2018年执行情况,2018年12月10日; 停火和过渡期安全安排监测和核查机制,"技术委员会第7号会议记录",2019年1月16日至 19日。

⁸⁵ 联合国安全理事会,"儿童与武装冲突问题工作组主席的公开声明", 2018 年 12 月 18 日新闻稿。

^{86 2019}年2月在本提乌对曾与儿童一起工作的被拘留者的访谈。

^{87 2019}年2月在本提乌对秘密消息来源的访谈。另见附件1。

^{88 2018}年2月对联合国机构和民间社会组织的访谈。

性暴力和性别暴力,但专家小组收到了大量冲突中的性暴力事件的报告,包括在 团结州和中赤道州。⁸⁹

- 91. 专家小组的工作重点是团结州,该州的许多报告都凸显了性暴力的严重程度。90 尽管这些报告最近受到关注,但专家小组在该地区访谈的妇女强调,这一问题至少可追溯到 2014 年。91
- 92. 专家小组仍然铭记,必须避免重复联合国其他机构和实体的工作,包括南苏丹特派团人权司、人权理事会设立的南苏丹人权状况委员会的工作以及负责冲突中性暴力问题秘书长特别代表办公室和停火和过渡期安全安排监测和核查机制的工作。专家小组认为,尤其需要避免就同一创伤事件对受害者和目击者进行多次访谈。92 然而,专家小组强调,其开展的独立调查也揭示了武装团体在团结州地区对平民实施性暴力的普遍模式。
- 93. 在本提乌,专家小组多次听到 2018 年 4 月和 5 月团结州的军事进攻中,在 平民保护点寻求庇护的平民遭到袭击的情况。93 (关于团结州武装团体的个案研 究见附件 1。)
- 94. "我们到达这里时以为是安全的。妇女出去打水或打柴时被强奸了。最近,1月下旬,一名 30岁的妇女和一名 13岁女童离开平民保护点,在外面两人都被强奸了。你可以和两个幸存者谈谈,她们都在这个营地。我们被羞辱,我们有伤疤,我的伤疤自此以后没有愈合,伤疤提醒我们,就像动物一样被猎杀、被羞辱。"94
- 95. 专家小组还听取了以下事件的证词: 2018 年 12 月底,两名武装男子强奸一名 平民保护点内的居民; 95 2018 年 10 月,一名 70 岁左右的老年妇女被强奸; 96 2018 年 1 月,在 Nhialdiu 的 Nyajui,一名 10 岁女童遭轮奸; 97 2018 年 9 月或 10 月,在距离本提乌平民保护点不远的地方,一名 12 岁女童遭强奸(见附件 14)。98

⁸⁹ 更多证词另见附件14。

^{90 2019}年2月在本提乌对平民、境内流离失所者和人权维护者的访谈。

^{91 2019}年2月在本提乌对联合国工作人员、社区领袖和一名宗教间代表的访谈,并与25名南苏丹平民举行小组谈话。

⁹² 在本提乌,继无国界医生对 2018 年 11 月强奸事件的报告之后,人道主义行为体和其他行为体大量涌入,对该报告进行调查。因此,一些受害者表示不同行为体的多次访谈让其筋疲力尽。

⁹³ 许多受访者要求匿名,以免遭到报复。

^{94 2019}年2月在本提乌对秘密消息来源的访谈。

⁹⁵ 同上。

⁹⁶ 同上。

⁹⁷ 同上。

⁹⁸ 同上。

- 96. 幸存者和目击者告诉专家小组,他们所指控的强奸施害者包括武装青年、"士兵"和戴面罩的武装人员,"要么戴巴拉克拉瓦头套,要么戴眼睛和嘴巴有洞的袜子"。99 专家小组未能最终确定这些施害者的身份或隶属关系。
- 97. 安全理事会第 2428(2018)号决议第 14(e)段提出了"在南苏丹策划、指挥或实施涉及性暴力和性别暴力的行为"的具体指认标准。
- 98. 专家小组在中期报告中的重点是中赤道州,之后努力支持其他机构和实体记录该地区性暴力行为的工作,为此调查并详细说明武装团体在团结州的驻扎情况和指挥结构(见附件 1)。专家小组希望,这些信息以及已经掌握的联合国报告将帮助制裁委员会成员确定被提名的个人是否符合第2428(2018)号决议列出的指认标准,而不重复其他机构的工作。

E. 问责

- 99. 似乎没有政治意愿去追究在南苏丹旷日持久冲突期间所记录的侵权行为负责任者的责任。在多次访谈和讨论中,幸存者及其家人、社区领袖和民间社会代表对迟迟未能根据重振和平协议第5章设立混合法庭,未能处理许多在冲突中实施的记录在案的严重虐待行为,包括蓄意以平民为目标、绑架、强奸和其他性暴力、抢掠和损毁平民财产,表示失望和愤怒。一项最近的研究估计,该国冲突导致的非正常死亡人数接近400000,其中近一半的死亡直接归因于暴力。100
- 100. 南苏丹官员在签署重振和平协议时再次承诺与非洲联盟充分合作,设立南苏丹问题混合法庭(第5.1.5和5.3.1条)。安全理事会最近于2018年12月呼吁南苏丹领导人"采取一切必要步骤,设立南苏丹问题混合法庭和真相、和解和消除创伤委员会"。101 重振和平协议第5章提供了伸张正义、促进和解以及为受害者提供赔偿的良好基础,包括为此利用和调整南苏丹丰富的风俗制度。
- 101. "根据混合法庭章程草案,无论是文职人员还是军事人员,不论其级别和隶属关系,均可被追究刑事责任。"章程规定的个人刑事责任根据章程包括"计划、教唆、命令、犯下、协助和煽动、密谋或参与团伙共同犯罪,计划、准备或实施罪行"的人。102

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^{99 2018}年12月在本提乌对社区领袖的访谈。

¹⁰⁰ Francesco Checchi 等人,"2013 年 12 月至 2018 年 4 月南苏丹危机造成的死亡估计数",2018 年 9 月。

¹⁰¹ 联合国安全理事会, "安全理事会关于南苏丹性暴力问题的新闻谈话",2018年12月7日新闻稿。另见2015年9月26日非洲联盟和平与安全理事会第547次会议公报,其中理事会重申致力于打击有罪不罚现象,再次谴责武装行为体在南苏丹犯下的暴力和虐待行为,并同意根据2015年和平协议设立一个独立的混合法庭。

¹⁰² 南苏丹问题混合法庭章程草案,第8(1)条。

四. 军火和武器禁运的执行情况

102. 根据第 2428(2018)号决议第 19 段,其中包括监测该决议第 4 至 6 段规定的对南苏丹全境实行武器禁运的执行情况,专家小组试图收集、审查和分析关于向南苏丹供应、出售或转让武器及相关材料以及提供禁运所包含的训练和其他形式军事援助的信息。

103. 自第 2206(2015)号决议设立专家小组以来并按照该决议第 18(c)段,专家小组在成员中设有一名武器专家,负责报告通过非法贩运网络等途径向破坏和平进程或参与违反国际人权法或国际人道主义法行为的个人和实体提供、销售或转让军火及相关材料和有关军事或其他援助的情况。这些信息为专家小组根据任务授权开展的调查提供了信息。

104. 由于这是监测武器禁运执行情况的第一项任务,专家小组在南苏丹进行了 广泛的访问,努力建立对执行禁运之前南苏丹已经存在的武器和弹药库存的基线 了解。在观察到有基线中没有列入的新材料后,可能会调查是否有违规行为,尽 管有可能将进口旧库存。

105. 专家小组注意到,经过几十年的冲突和不稳定,政府部队、反对派武装团体和平民积存了大量武器弹药。这包括火箭弹、防空系统、迫击炮、重机枪、轻机枪、突击步枪(主要是 AK-47 标准型、AK56-1 和 56-2 变型,少量的其他两种可辨认的新一代突击步枪)、手枪、弹药,最近购买的一架地面支援攻击型喷气式飞机(L-39)、直升机(Mi-24 和 Mi-17)、坦克(T-72 型和变型),以及许多型号的火炮、多管火箭系统和先进的反坦克导弹。

106. 冲突各方使用最多的武器是到处可见的 1951 年型 AK-47 突击步枪(可由锻压式机闸识别),以及之后的变型(可由冲压式机闸识别),¹⁰³ 其次是 AK-56-1 和56-2 种变型。后两种型号大多在 2014 年进口。¹⁰⁴ AKM 弹链式 7.62 毫米通用机枪¹⁰⁵ 也普遍使用。

107. 专家小组调查的子弹大多为 7.62x39 毫米,弹头刻字 811-13,据报属于 2014 年交付的一批 2 700 万发子弹。106 在本提乌、博尔、马拉卡勒、瓦乌和西赤道州的多个地方都发现了这类子弹,表明这批弹药为冲突各方拥有。107 这表明,大批弹药对冲突产生的重大影响不仅超出短期范围,而且在若干冲突期后继续依赖这批库存可能意味着政府部队正在使用储备库存并将重新补给弹药作为优先事项。

¹⁰³ 见附件 15。

¹⁰⁴ 对前南苏丹人民国防军将军的访谈。另见 Conflict Armament Research, Weapons Supplies into South Sudan's Civil War (2018 年,伦敦)。

¹⁰⁵ 周附件 15

¹⁰⁶ 见 Conflict Armament Research, Weapons Supplies into South Sudan's Civil War, 第 11 页。

¹⁰⁷ 见附件 15。

- 108. 在朱巴、耶伊和团结州观察到有装甲运兵车,但没有观察到重型装甲机械化武器系统,但本提乌除外。在本提乌观察到有 1 辆南苏丹人民国防军 T-72M1型主战坦克。¹⁰⁸至于驻扎在博尔的第 8 师和第 10 师,观察到其机械化坦克师的补给相当充足。¹⁰⁹
- 109. 专家小组于 2019 年 2 月在朱巴国际机场南苏丹人民国防军空军联队设施观察到 1 架钻石 DA42 型侦察机,并于 2019 年 2 月在朱巴国际机场观察到 5 架 米-24V 型攻击直升机。2019 年 2 月,在朱巴 Bilpham 总部观察到 4 架米-24 型攻击直升机,2019 年 2 月观察到 1 架米-24 型攻击直升机停在卢里。处于工作状态的米-24 型直升机的总数不详。专家小组认为,其中几架米-24 型直升机目前无法工作,停放在朱巴附近的 Bilpham 军营。卫星图像证实,自本任务期开始以来,移动这些直升机的可能性不大。
- 110. 专家小组注意到,南苏丹人民国防军各部分可动用的资源差别很大,城市驻军的装备明显好于外围驻军,西赤道州延比奥和团结州北部的阿宾穆姆驻军就是这种情况。¹¹⁰
- 111. 与专家小组交谈的反对派部队,包括苏人解运动/解放军反对派和民族拯救阵线的代表证实,他们的武器弹药主要是在伏击政府部队后缴获而得。¹¹¹ 因此,他们有限的武器库存与南苏丹人民国防军非常相似,AK-47 和 AKM 通用机枪尤其常见。如专家小组的中期报告所述,他们的弹药和制服补给似乎有限。
- 112. 专家小组在中期报告中指出,存在一系列提供军事援助和训练等可能违反 武器禁运的行为。按照第 2428(2018)号决议第 5(f)段,任何此类军事援助和训练 均需得到豁免。
- 113. 专家小组在中期报告中还指出,有武装的乌干达人民国防军在赤道大区出现。在随后的几个月里,乌干达人民国防军士兵继续在耶伊河州活动,如 2019 年 1 月 18 日至 21 日在耶伊镇及其公路沿线。¹¹² 报告称有相当数量的部队(40-50人)以及大约 6 辆军用车辆。专家小组不清楚,这一部署是否已按照第 2428(2018) 号决议第 5 段的要求申请豁免。
- 114. 乌干达人民国防军的代表在与专家小组的一次会议上证实这些部队在耶伊, 并指出,乌干达人民国防军正在为勘测耶伊和乌干达之间道路的乌干达工程师提

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¹⁰⁸ 专家小组 2019年1月和2月在朱巴、团结州和耶伊观察到的情况。

¹⁰⁹ 专家小组 2019 年 1 月在博尔观察到的情况。

¹¹⁰ 专家小组 2019年1月和2月在延比奥和阿宾穆姆观察到的情况。

^{111 2019} 年 9 月至 2019 年 3 月在本提乌、博尔、朱巴、延比奥、坎帕拉和乌干达对军方、警察和 民间社会代表的访谈。

^{112 2019}年1月在坎帕拉和内罗毕对社区领袖、民间社会代表、记者和国际工作人员进行的访谈。

供保护。¹¹³ 专家小组还与南苏丹国防部长讨论了这一部署,后者重申,乌干达 人民国防军的存在是为了保护工程师。¹¹⁴

115. 有报告称,南苏丹人民国防军空军联队的 5 架米-24V 型攻击直升机中有几架无法工作,至少有 1 架遭到地面火力的破坏。根据这一报告,专家小组观察到,2019 年 2 月在朱巴国际机场对 5 架直升机进行了一段时间明显的维修保养。专家小组无法确定,是否有外国公司协助维修或保养这些直升机,但注意到,南苏丹过去在使用和维修这些直升机方面一直严重依赖外国支持。

116. 专家小组还注意到,货运飞机继续在夜间抵达朱巴国际机场,但对此并无有效监测。这些飞机可能包括在外国注册的飞机、航空公司和来自南苏丹境外的航班。

117. 专家小组还注意到,在本任务期间,邻国海关没有根据第 2428 (2018)号决议第 8 段向委员会提交任何检查报告。专家小组认为,为有利于武器禁运的执行,应对前往朱巴国际机场或有军事存在的南苏丹机场的货机、对过往乌干达交界处 Nimule 边境哨所的卡车进行检查。该哨所配备有先进的扫描技术。

五. 资金和自然资源

118. 南苏丹的自然资源有石油、矿物和热带硬木。它们是政府收入和外汇的主要来源,也是武装反对派团体的资金来源。随着石油生产和价格逐渐恢复,黄金开采部门的潜力逐渐显现,南苏丹的自然资源在执行重振和平协议、在重振民族团结政府的雄心方面可以发挥重要作用并提供亟需的发展支出。

119. 根据第 2428(2018)号决议第 14(J)段,专家小组受权调查武装团体或犯罪网络参与非法开采或自然资源贸易的情况。在第 15 段中,安理会对挪用和转用公共资源可能对南苏丹的和平、安全与稳定构成的风险表示关切,同时强调,"参与旨在或实际上扩大或延续南苏丹冲突的行动或政策的个人可被列名受旅行和金融措施制约"。

- 120. 在重振和平协议中也指出了对南苏丹自然资源收入的管理不当、挪用和转用所构成的危险。第4章专门讨论旨在促进加强公共资源使用和管理问责制和透明度的改革和措施,重点讨论了石油收入问题。这些措施主要依据南苏丹的国家法律,特别是2012年《石油法》和2012年《石油收入管理法》。
- 121. 执行重振和平协议第 4 章对于维护协议取得的成就至关重要,其中包括确保为进一步执行协议奠定可行的财政基础,同时为团结政府的正常运作建立必要的相互信任和信心。

113 2019年3月在坎帕拉会见乌干达官员。

¹¹⁴ 专家小组 2019 年 1 月在朱巴会见南苏丹国防部长。

A. 石油收入

- 122. 政府文件明确指出,在南苏丹,"公共资源"几乎是石油收入的同义词。
- 123. 2018/19 财政年度核定国家预算估计,石油收入净额为 718.6 亿南苏丹镑 (463 612 903 美元), 115 非石油收入估计为 250.56 亿南苏丹镑 (161 651 613 美元),可用收入总额为 815.9 亿南苏丹镑(526 387 097 美元)。因此,石油收入预计占政府总收入的稍多于 74%,占预算可用公共资源的 88%以上。
- 124. 然而,南苏丹的预算估计数与实际经济活动并不相符。在重振和平协议第4.8.1.1 条中,各方呼吁在过渡期三个月内全面执行2012 年《石油收入管理法》。《石油收入管理法》第九.35.1 条规定,"许可证持有人、承包商和分包商应每年披露向政府机构支付的与石油活动有关的所有货款或实物的信息"。"政府应在不涉及保密规定的情况下披露所收到的与石油活动有关的收入"。¹¹⁶ 无论是公司还是政府都没有提供这方面的信息,这大大降低了所产生的实际收入的能见度。¹¹⁷
- 125. 最近几年,南苏丹的石油生产集中在上尼罗河油田,重振和平协议为团结州油田的恢复生产铺平了道路。这些油田在冲突中受到重创并在 2013 年 12 月左右停产。尽管估计数各有不同,上尼罗河最近的日产量大约是 130 000 桶, 118相当于约 120 000 桶经脱水处理的适销石油。
- 126. 如中期报告所述,2018年6月《南苏丹冲突各方喀土穆共识宣言》和2018年9月重振和平协议为南苏丹和苏丹政府开展前所未有的合作并在团结州重新开采油田(1、2、4和5A号区块)奠定了基础。
- 127. 2018 年 8 月,与苏丹接壤的 Toma 南部油田据报恢复生产。2019 年 1 月 21 日,南苏丹石油部长 Ezekiel Lul Gatkuoth 和苏丹石油部长 Azhari Abdel Qader 出席了本提乌镇以北团结油田的正式恢复开采仪式。¹¹⁹
- 128. 这一合作的核心是经济需要。两个经济体均需收入和外汇。目前,苏丹每天从南苏丹收到 28 000 桶石油。¹²⁰ 苏丹公司,包括在苏丹石油区块作业的国有

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¹¹⁵ 南苏丹财政和经济规划部,《2018/2019年度核定国家预算》,专家小组存档文件。

¹¹⁶ 重振和平协议第 4.8.1.14.11 条还呼吁"加快"南苏丹加入《采掘业透明度倡议》的努力。《采掘业透明度倡议》原则 11 规定,"我们认为,一国的付款披露应涉及在该国营运的所有采掘业公司"。该原则可查阅:https://eiti.org/document/eiti-principles。

¹¹⁷ 专家小组不清楚石油部自 2015 年以来有否公布任何营销报告。

¹¹⁸ 这一数字摘自南苏丹石油部长在 2018 年 9 月 5 日至 7 日举行的 2018 年非洲石油和电力工业 状况会议上所作的介绍。2018 年 7 月 12 日,财政和经济规划部长 Salvatore Garang Mabiordit 向南苏丹过渡期国家立法机构说明 2018/19 年预算时引用的生产数字是日产 127 000 桶。

¹¹⁹ 例如,见 Katherine Hourel 和 Denis Dumo,"South Sudan starts repairs, pumping oil from wells damaged in the civil war: minister",路透社,2019 年 1 月 21 日。

¹²⁰ 南苏丹财政和经济规划部,"2018/2019 财政年度核定国家预算",专家小组存档文件,财政部, "2018/2019 年度第一季度支出报告草稿"。2018 年 10 月访谈苏丹政府官员。

- 2B 运营石油公司(2B Operating Petroleum Company), 在恢复南苏丹的团结油田上发挥了突出作用。¹²¹
- 129. 然而,团结油田的实际生产数字有很大的不确定性。南苏丹石油部长宣布,团结州油田重新开放后,将增加 12 000 至 15 000 桶的日产量,到 2019 年底日产量将达到 70 000 桶这一雄心勃勃的目标。¹²² 不过,这些数字似乎指的是生产能力,而不是实际生产水平。专家小组证实,2018 年 12 月,有 60 万至 120 万桶团结州生产的"尼罗河混合油"进行了交易。¹²³
- 130. 除了创造更多收入并加强南苏丹与苏丹的重新合作外,团结州恢复开采也为南苏丹这一历来不稳定地区的长期争端增添了经济变数。
- 131. 重振和平协议第 4.8.1.1 条要求充分执行南苏丹 2012 年《石油收入管理法》。《管理法》第八章第 29.1.a 条规定,"石油生产州应获得石油净收入的 2%"。第 29.1.b 条规定,"石油生产州的石油生产社区应获得石油净收入的 3%"。第 29.1.c 条规定,其中 55%应归属州内石油生产县,45%应归属州内非石油生产县。
- 132. 2015 年和 2016 年按照总统令成立新州,因而重划了州县边界。这将对团结州产生重大的经济影响。从鲁布科纳县分割出来一块三角地成立了新的Ruweng州,¹²⁴ 这块地原来分隔了 Pariang 县和 Abeimon 县。新州现在以巴东丁卡人居多,团结州的大部分油田都在其境内。这不仅损害了努埃尔人的利益,因为州和县的石油生产收入现在与他们无缘,还加剧了县和州政治机构竞相控制这些收入。
- 133. 对石油收入的监督也因交易过程不透明而受限。除偶有例外,南苏丹的石油全部出口。在生产的石油中,石油公司有权扣除最多 45%的"成本油",以支付生产成本。剩下的"利润油"则由政府(78%)及其合资企业伙伴分成(见附件 16)。
- 134. 因此,政府收入因生产水平、国际石油价格以及售油协议条款的不同而不同。然而,专家小组根据现有的资料认为,政府原油月收入的合理估计数是 5 000 万美元至 6 000 万美元。¹²⁵

^{121 2019}年2月在朱巴访谈联合国工作人员和国际外交官。

¹²² 新闻界广泛报道。例如,见 Hourel and Dumo, "South Sudan starts repairs, pumping oil from wells damaged in the civil war"。

^{123 2019}年1至3月在朱巴和伦敦面谈和电话访谈商品贸易商、行业专家、外交官。

¹²⁴ 根据第 36/2015 号建制令设立。

¹²⁵ 假定总产量为每日 155 000 至 135 000 桶;扣除 45%的成本油;每桶 7 美元至 10 美元的折扣;油价约为每桶 65 美元。重要的是,这一估计数假定,南苏丹每天向苏丹转让的 28 000 桶石油中已计入商定的过境费和给过渡财政安排的付款。如果算法不同,政府的实际收入可能会低很多。

135. 然而,南苏丹政府预售几乎全部石油,即政府对通常在今后几个月内付运的石油收取预付款。126 作为预付款的交换,公司得到折扣,并对预付额收取高额利息。由于没有披露这些预购协议的数量和条件,加上收入远在实际生产前就产生,因此妨碍了对收入流动的监督。这类协议还会使未来政府背上债务和义务,包括定于 2019 年 5 月任命的重振民族团结过渡政府。专家小组确定,已经作出的几项承诺的效力超过了 2019 年 5 月。127

136. 南苏丹原油在市场上已变得更紧俏,过去一年里已有一些买家购得货物。购买或预付原油货物的国际贸易公司包括: B.B. Energy、Sahara Energy,以及最近的Trafigura。¹²⁸ Glencore 最近也通过南苏丹的 Trinity Energy 公司购买数批货物。后者主要是下游燃料供应商,对流动支付系统有兴趣并有这方面的专长。¹²⁹ 其中三批货物与南苏丹政府、Trinity Energy、非洲进出口银行之间达成的一项贷款协议有关。该协议以 Glencore 最终提货的原油为担保(见附件 17)。

137. 专家小组确认,南苏丹政府 2017 年和 2018 年从上述商品贸易商收到的预付款总共不到 4 亿美元。¹³⁰ 根据政府文件,南苏丹还通过向其合资企业生产伙伴远期出售石油来获得短期贷款。财政部指出,截至 2018/19 财政年度第一季度,中国石油天然气集团公司和马来西亚国家石油公司的石油预付款为 10 亿美元,其中1.54 亿美元尚未支付。¹³¹

138. 南苏丹石油收入和公共资源的管理具有一定程度的非正规性,限制了对其进行有效控制和监督。政府官员向专家小组描述,国库和财政部等关键机构实际上已经"私有化"。132

139. 另有证据显示,报告的支出与公共资源的实际使用不相符。例如,报告的政府开支大部分用于薪金。¹³³ 然而,显然,政府许多薪金实际上并未支付。南

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^{126 2018} 年 10 月至 2019 年 2 月在迪拜、朱巴和伦敦访谈政府官员、活跃在南苏丹的商品贸易公司、试图进入南苏丹市场的商品贸易公司;专家小组存档文件。

^{127 2018} 年 10 月至 2019 年 2 月在迪拜、朱巴和伦敦与活跃在南苏丹的商品贸易公司的访谈和通信。

¹²⁸ Trafigura 曾持有一家名为"L.I.O. Ziv Ltd"的公司,在当地帮助管理 Trafigura 与南苏丹政府之间的原油贸易。这一安排于 2017 年 5 月结束。Trafigura 指出,这是一个完全独立的商业安排,与以色列 Ziv 和相关公司在南苏丹的任何其他活动无关。

¹²⁹ 与 Glencore 的通信和专家小组存档文件。

^{130 2018} 年 10 月至 2019 年 2 月在迪拜、朱巴和伦敦与活跃在南苏丹的商品贸易公司的访谈和通信;专家小组存档文件。

¹³¹ 南苏丹财政和经济规划部,"2018/19 年度第一季度支出报告草稿"。另见南苏丹银行,"第三季度报告"。

^{132 2018} 年 10 月至 2019 年 2 月在朱巴对南苏丹政府雇佣或曾经雇佣的秘密消息来源的访谈。另见附件 3

¹³³ 南苏丹财政和经济规划部,"2018/2019 年度核定国家预算及背景;南苏丹银行,"第三季度报告"。

苏丹银行证实,公务员薪金并未定期支付。¹³⁴ 专家小组也证实,南苏丹人民国防军的军饷并未定期支付。¹³⁵ 财政部文件明确指出,2018/19 年度的大量支出用于还清上一个财政年度的欠薪,政府各部门的欠薪达 3 至 11 个月。¹³⁶ 南苏丹银行已将"利用生物鉴别核实数据清理政府薪资单"确定为增加可用公共资源的一个重要手段,意指盗用薪金已造成公共账户的流失。¹³⁷ 2019 年 1 月,基尔总统指控高级军官挪用士兵食物和资源以谋私利。¹³⁸

- 140. 专家小组还获得了挪用或盗用资源具体案例的证据,使人们对挪用在对于南苏丹和平、安全与稳定至关重要的政治谈判进程中起到的作用有了一定了解。
- 141. 2019年1月,从全国过渡预备期委员会的预算中拨出135000多美元用于翻修属于两名高级政治人物的房屋。¹³⁹
- 142. 2019年1月4日,全国过渡预备期委员会批准"为副总统塔班·邓·盖将军阁下的房屋"提款10万美元。作为现任政府的第一副总统,塔班·邓·盖已领取政府薪金和相应津贴。如附件1所述,团结州忠于塔班·邓·盖的部队显示他们有能力不时给人们带来痛苦并破环该地区的稳定,其时机恰恰是人们对塔班·邓·盖在政府中得到的待遇表示关切之时,因为里克·马沙尔也会在政府中任职。
- 143. 2019年1月9日,全国过渡预备期委员会另外批准提款879万南苏丹镑,略超35000美元,"用于整修约翰·加朗博士的房屋"。全部款项已预付。作为执行重振和平协议的一部分,被公认为南苏丹国父的约翰·加朗的遗孀Rebecca Nyandeng De Mabior最近高调返回朱巴。她可能会担任副总统。南苏丹共有四位副总统。如上文所述,她的返回给其他"前被拘留者"参与和平进程造成巨大压力,也可能涉及基尔总统重新聚集和掌控苏丹人民解放运动这一关键品牌的雄心。据媒体报道(该报道的作者独立获得了相同文件),这两笔拨款加在一起约占全国过渡预备期委员会当时账户存款总额的三分之一。140
- 144. 专家小组审查的其他文件表明,对中央银行提款的控制不足,特别是在采购合同方面。¹⁴¹

¹³⁴ 南苏丹银行,"第三季度报告",2018年9月。

^{135 2018}年10月至2019年2月在本提乌和朱巴的访谈。

¹³⁶ 专家组存档的财政部文件。

¹³⁷ 南苏丹银行,"第三季度报告"。

¹³⁸ 例如,见 Denis Dumo,"South Sudan soldiers 'unhealthy' due to food theft: Kiir",路透社,2019 年 1 月 24 日。

¹³⁹ 专家小组存档的机密文件。

¹⁴⁰ Sam Mednick, "South Sudan peace deal funds spent on renovating politicians' homes",《卫报》,2019 年 2 月 13 日。

^{141 2019} 年 2 月宣布 Gregory Vasili Dimitry 少将担任南苏丹人民国防军的新采购主任。专家小组存档文件。

145. 2018 年 6 月至 10 月,从南苏丹银行分批提取了约 205.7 亿美元和 4 000 万南苏丹镑(250 000 美元),转给了一个名叫 Kur Agin Ater 的人。¹⁴² 另有 150 万美元和 2.13 亿南苏丹镑(137 万美元)转给了一家名为"Lou Trading"的公司。专家小组确定,Kur Ajing Ater 拥有该公司 40%的股份,其他所有业主与他居住在同一地址。¹⁴³ 上述款项大部分已发放,且并未说明具体用途。只有一笔 57 万美元的款项被称作是"车辆"付款,另有两笔 200 万美元和 4 000 万南苏丹镑的款项被称作是"南苏丹人民国防军食品"的付款。

146. 2018 年 8 月,国防部授予"Lou for Trading"一项价值为 11 357 038 000 南 苏丹镑(7 300 万美元)的合同,用于南苏丹人民国防军的车辆和通信设备。¹⁴⁴ 仅 这一项合同就比当年南苏丹人民国防军货物和服务的预算总额(1 275 013 084 南 苏丹镑)高出近 10 分之一。¹⁴⁵ 在 2018 年 6 月的另一份文件中,财政部对这一授 标表示关切,指出它超出了核定支出和可用资源,也没有遵循适当的采购程序,因 为没有进行竞争性招标。另外,授标和签发合同使用同一来源的理由也不成立。¹⁴⁶

147. 专家小组已得到证实,最近几个月在朱巴观察到南苏丹人民国防军和国家安全局的新车。147 进口此类车辆如果供南苏丹武装部队使用,需根据第2428(2018)号决议第4和5段的规定予以通知。

148. 2016年11月, "Lou for Trading"另外获得一项向南苏丹人民国防军供应食品的合同,金额为539455142美元(根据合同,相当于1704682470南苏丹镑)。148 这项合同似乎已被多次延长,其金额超过了2017/18财政年度整个安全部门货物和服务的全部预算(1408176171南苏丹镑)。149

149. 由于这一采购过程的封闭性质,很难对报价是否有竞争力进行核实。合同的规模则使得几乎不可能对商定数量的实际交付情况进行核实,因为这些商定数量及其付款不可避免地分成多笔并以各种非正式方式交付,同时给予授标人不设限、无限制地使用公共资源的权利。

150. 据专家小组的访谈,Kur Ajing Ater 是一名商人,与基尔总统有密切商业往来。150

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¹⁴² 专家小组看到的文件。专家小组数次联络 Kur Ajing Ater 不果,无法请他作出评论。

¹⁴³ 根据司法部 2015 年的记录和专家小组看到的文件。

¹⁴⁴ 专家小组看到的文件。

¹⁴⁵ 专家小组看到的文件;南苏丹财政和经济规划部,"2018/2019 财政年度核定国家预算"。

¹⁴⁶ 专家小组看到的文件。

¹⁴⁷ 专家小组 2019年2月在朱巴观察到的情况以及与南苏丹特派团和国际外交界的访谈。

¹⁴⁸ 专家小组看到的文件。

¹⁴⁹ 专家小组看到的文件;南苏丹财政和经济规划部,"2018/2019 财政年度核定国家预算和背景"。

¹⁵⁰ 2019 年 1 月至 2 月通过电话和亲自去访谈南苏丹官员、前官员、反对派成员和独立商人;为保护消息来源,不披露地点。

- 151. 南苏丹公共资源管理面临的另一项不同挑战是,政府将石油收入抽离预算。 这种做法可能会减少对公共资源使用和分配的监督。
- 152. 2016年1月,南苏丹财政部向一个名为"绿色地平线"(Green Horizon)的农业项目拨款 45 00 万美元。¹⁵¹ 这笔拨款来自国际商品贸易商 Trafigura 公司向南苏丹政府支付的 7 500 万美元的原油预付款。¹⁵² Trafigura 公司证实,这笔款项根据适用的规则和条例直接存入南苏丹政府的收入账户,专家小组审查的文件也确认了这一点。Trafigura 公司还向专家小组明确表示,尽管公司知道预付款的一部分将拨给绿色地平线项目,也支持政府将原油付款用于发展支出,但是,Trafigura 公司并不是该项目的合作伙伴。¹⁵³
- 153. 南苏丹的绿色地平线项目由总部设在以色列的"Global Group"运营,后者由以色列 Ziv 拥有和运营。Global Group 称,南苏丹政府向其预付了 4 500 万美元,用于 2016 年启动的项目的五年预算。154
- 154. 专家小组访问了朱巴附近绿色地平线项目建设的一个农场, 155 并观察到, 农场从事的农业活动包括种植水果、蔬菜等(见附件 18)。Global Group 告诉专家小组,这是一个"拯救生命"的项目, "与饥饿作斗争",并"向南苏丹数以万计的人民提供食物"。它应被视为"加强粮食安全"、"在发展中国家积极活动的一个范例"。156
- 155. 然而,专家小组注意到,拨给该项目的 4 500 万美元石油收入似乎来自南苏丹国家预算之外。尽管 Global Group 告诉专家小组,该项目每月"由财政部监督"。¹⁵⁷ 南苏丹 2015 至 2018 年支出报告显示,政府在"农业和林业"领域所有预算项目上的支出总额不到 1 000 万美元,其中大部分用于政府薪金。¹⁵⁸ Global Group 称,到目前为止,4 500 万美元拨款中约有三分之二现已花掉。这表明,该项目的管理是在政府正常预算程序之外进行的,因而削弱了对这些资金管理和使用的监督和问责。¹⁵⁹ Global Group 称,南苏丹国民议会已批准绿色地平

¹⁵¹ 专家小组存档文件。

¹⁵² 专家小组感谢 Trafigura 在会见时给予的合作。专家小组存档的其他文件。

¹⁵³ 会见 Trafigura。专家小组审查的书面证据也证实了这一信息。

^{154 2019} 年 2 月在朱巴访谈绿色地平线和 Global Group 工作人员;专家小组存档的文件。专家小组感谢以色列 Ziv、Global Group 及其在朱巴的绿色地平线和智能城市项目工作人员给予的合作

¹⁵⁵ 专家小组于 2019年 2月访问了朱巴附近的绿色地平线农场。

¹⁵⁶ 与专家小组的通信。

¹⁵⁷ 与专家小组的通信。

¹⁵⁸ 财政部公布的支出报告列出支出如下: 2015-2016 年,"农业和林业"为 35 268 706 南苏丹镑,平均汇率为 16.73 南苏丹镑兑 1 美元; 2016-2017 年,"自然资源和农村发展"全部共计 5.99 亿南苏丹镑,平均汇率为 70 南苏丹镑兑 1 美元; 2017-2018 年第一季度至第三季度为 50 367 718 南苏丹镑,平均汇率为 120.97 南苏丹镑兑 1 美元。

^{159 2018} 年 12 月,美国财政部对以色列 Ziv 和组成 Global Group 的三家公司实施了制裁。见美国财政部,"Treasury sanctions three individuals for their roles in the conflict in South Sudan", 2018

线项目"第二期"规划,但目前还没有向 Group Group 付钱。 160 国民议会预算委员会在其 $^{2018/19}$ 年核定预算报告中有一项 8 975 万美元的预算,用于绿色地平线第二期的"预计费用"。 161

- 156. Global Group 至少自 2016 年起还与南苏丹国防部开展了合作。Global Group 否认与国防部或南苏丹人民国防军有任何正式伙伴关系,并告知专家小组,合作仅限于向南苏丹人民国防军文职退伍军人提供一些培训,以及在朱巴 Bilpham 南苏丹人民国防军军营旁边的绿色地平线农场使用国防军的一些土地作"唯一专属农业用途"。162
- 157. Global Group 还分别与内政部和南苏丹国家警察局开展了合作。这项工作似乎与绿色地平线项目无关,并由公共资金另外拨款。
- 158. 国民议会金融和经济规划委员会在其 2018/19 年预算二读中提到,批准了一项 4002 716 美元预算,用于"朱巴智能城市的实施和运作"。¹⁶³ Global Group证实,这笔款项包含目前的运营费用,较早前为确立该项目支付的款项并不在内。不过,Global Group 指出,上述拨款只有部分到位。¹⁶⁴
- 159. 智能城市项目于 2017 年 12 月由萨尔瓦·基尔总统正式启动。这是一项雄心勃勃的监测方案,目的是在朱巴安装大量的监测摄像机。在启动仪式上,基尔总统称,这是一项打击犯罪的措施。¹⁶⁵
- 160. Global Group 向专家小组介绍了智能城市方案。Global Group 也声称,这是一项与南苏丹国家警察局合作开展的打击犯罪的举措,驻南苏丹的联合国机构对此知情。166 专家小组获悉,朱巴目前有 11 个摄像点,每个点都装有多台高分辨率、可放大录制细节的摄像机。智能城市运营商说,公司的服务器存储一个月的视频。专家小组注意到,该项目有明确的公共安全用途,但考虑到国家安全局等机构权力很大,小组担心,如果对录像使用控制不严,会有滥用的风险。Global Group 告诉专家小组,Global Group 并不掌控智能城市项目录制的材料,这些材料如何使用完全由南苏丹国家警察局决定。

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年 12 月 14 日新闻稿。对于上述所有指控,以色列 Ziv 和 Global Group 公开并向专家小组"坚决"并"断然予以否认"。见附件 21。

¹⁶⁰ 与专家小组的通信。

¹⁶¹ 南苏丹共和国过渡期国家立法机构, "2018/19 财政年度预算二读报告"。

^{162 2019} 年 2 月在朱巴访谈绿色地平线和 Global Group 工作人员;以及专家小组存档的文件。

¹⁶³ 南苏丹过渡期国家立法机构, "2018/19 财政年度预算二读报告",第 2.1.a.4 和 2.1.b.6 节。

¹⁶⁴ 与专家小组的通信。

¹⁶⁵ 例如,见 Sudan Tribune, "S. Sudan president launches surveillance drones, CCTV cameras", 2017年12月5日; Radio Tamazuj, "Kiir launches surveillance drones, CCTV cameras in Juba", 2017年12月4日。可查阅 https://radiotamazuj.org/en/v1/news/article/kiir-launches-surveillance-drones-cctv-cameras-in-juba。

¹⁶⁶ 专家小组于 2019 年 2 月在朱巴参观了智能城市项目。

B. 黄金

161. 南苏丹有大量的冲积砂金矿床。这些金矿主要集中在中赤道州和东赤道州,但在西加扎勒河州、西赤道州和上尼罗州也有金矿开采活动(见附件 19)。与石油不同的是,冲积砂金矿床相对容易开采,几乎不需要任何资本或专门设备。近年来,黄金对冲突经济越来越重要。不过,黄金也可以成为公共资源和当地生计的重要来源。

162. 南苏丹的黄金开采受 2012 年《采矿法》监管。该法规定了从探矿到生产的各种规模的若干许可类别。然而,据矿业部称,迄今只发放了勘探许可。这些许可授权持有人在分配的特许矿区内勘探,但不允许生产黄金。矿业部称,迄今已发放约 57 份勘探许可,但由于冲突和不稳定的局势,只有少数公司在积极勘探其特许矿区。¹⁶⁷ 这些许可证有效期为五年,附加每个地籍单位 1.43 美元的年租。¹⁶⁸ 《采矿法》也允许进行深达 10 米的非正规手工采矿,但规定必须获得地方州当局颁发的采矿许可。目前没有发放这类许可,主要是因为在州一级没有能力这样做。¹⁶⁹

163. 因此,据南苏丹矿业部称,南苏丹生产的所有黄金实际上都是非法生产的。 不过,在许多情况下,这种非法性是州一级能力和触及范围有限而不是犯罪造成的结果,手工采金为几乎没有其他选择的个人和家庭提供了一个重要的收入来源。

164. 南苏丹的大多数黄金生产为手工开采,这意味着只使用基本设备开采相对较浅的冲积层矿床。对这些矿工中的许多人来说,黄金开采是更广泛的谋生策略的一部分,并不是一种全职职业。在南苏丹,手工采矿还具有季节性,在大多数地区,在雨季更容易获得必要的水资源时达到顶峰。¹⁷⁰ 因此,很难准确地估计手工采矿者的总数,但高峰时期达数万人的数字被认为是合理的。¹⁷¹

165. 有意义的产量估计数同样难以确定,因为手工产量因地点、季节和用于采矿的时间不同而有所不同。专家小组得到的最常见的手工产量估计数为每周3至4克,在东赤道州地区的某些估计数略高。¹⁷²

^{167 2019} 年 2 月在朱巴对矿业部代表进行的访谈。关于现有许可持有人的更多详情,另见南苏丹矿业地籍门户网站,可查阅: http://portals.flexicadastre.com/southsudan/。

^{168 2019}年2月在朱巴对矿业部的访谈。

¹⁶⁹ 同上。

^{170 2018} 年 9 月至 2019 年 2 月在朱巴和坎帕拉对矿业部、参与采金活动的苏人解运动/解放军反对派和民族拯救阵线成员及民间社会代表进行的访谈,包括电话访谈。

¹⁷¹ 最显著的 60 000 名手工采矿者的估计数字来自 Cordaid 的报告《南苏丹的采矿业: 地方社区的 机遇和风险》(2016 年)。虽然这一估计数仍被认为是合理的,但现在很可能是合理估计数中偏高的数字,原因是中赤道州的平民进一步流离失所,以及东赤道州的更有组织的工业采矿有所 增长。

^{172 2018} 年 9 月至 2019 年 2 月在朱巴和坎帕拉对矿业部、参与采金活动的苏人解运动/解放军反对派和民族拯救阵线成员及民间社会代表进行的访谈,包括电话访谈。Cordaid 的报告估计,平均每名矿工每周 1 至 2 克。

- 166. 虽然价格因若干因素而异,但赤道大区冲积层矿床的纯度似乎为 90%至 92%,当地靠近矿场地区的黄金交易价格大约为每克 8 000 南苏丹镑(29 美元),城市和区域黄金交易中心的价格更高。¹⁷³
- 167. 专家小组得以证实,在以下地区有间歇性的手工采金活动:中赤道州的 Gorom 和朱巴以西的 Luri 河流域、Lobonok 周边地区、Morobo 周边地区、Wonduruba 周边地区以及卡约凯吉周边的各条河流和季节溪流中;西赤道州与刚果民主共和国接壤的边界沿线;东赤道州卡波埃塔周边及南部的各水系以及 Chukudum 东南部与乌干达的边界沿线地区。¹⁷⁴
- 168. 其中几个地区由武装反对派团体,主要是苏人解运动/解放军反对派和民族拯救阵线控制。这两个团体的代表向专家小组证实,他们自己偶尔从事手工采金活动,并对在其控制的地区开采黄金的平民征税。征税办法似乎是非正式和零星的,但据称在该地区通常为每3克产量征收1克。¹⁷⁵
- 169. 苏人解运动/解放军反对派在卡约凯吉周边从事采金活动。苏人解运动/解放军反对派和民族拯救阵线部队也在 Lobonok 周边、Wondoruba 周边和 Luri 河沿岸开采黄金及对平民采金者征税。¹⁷⁶
- 170. 根据一些访谈,武装团体开采黄金的知识及其开采这一资源的能力似乎相当有限。反对派战斗人员描述了规模相当小的临时采矿活动,这些活动主要利用平民矿工开展,但战斗人员自己在发现黄金时也参与其中。与专家小组交谈过的人声称,在可以通过抢劫或没收获得更先进设备的情况下,他们却没有能力使用这样的设备。
- 171. 虽然武装团体利用黄金资助其活动,但几乎没有迹象表明当前的暴力与试图控制黄金产区的努力有直接关联。2019年1月3日左右在中赤道州 Gorom 地区发生的事件可能是一个例外。专家小组收到多份报告称,武装人员袭击了Gorom 附近 Kisaru 的一个采金场,这些冲突至少造成15名平民死亡,20多人受伤。该地点位于南苏丹人民国防军 Luri 军营附近,但也有零星的民族拯救阵线人员存在。政府和民族拯救阵线按照上文所述模式,就谁应对这些杀戮行为负责进行了互相指控。177专家小组未能明确地将责任归于任何一方。

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^{173 2018} 年 9 月至 2019 年 2 月在朱巴和坎帕拉对参与采金活动的苏人解运动/解放军反对派和民族拯救阵线成员及民间社会代表进行的访谈,包括电话访谈。

^{174 2018} 年 9 月至 2019 年 2 月在朱巴和坎帕拉对矿业部、参与采金活动的苏人解运动/解放军反对派和民族拯救阵线成员及民间社会代表进行的访谈,包括电话访谈。

^{175 2018} 年 9 月至 2019 年 2 月在朱巴和坎帕拉对参与采金活动的苏人解运动/解放军反对派和民族拯救阵线成员及民间社会代表进行的访谈,包括电话访谈。

¹⁷⁶ 同上。

^{177 2019}年1月在坎帕拉和内罗毕对民族拯救阵线(托马斯·西里洛)、苏人解运动/解放军反对派、南苏丹人民国防军、南苏丹反对派联盟、南苏丹联合阵线/军队高级官员、民间社会代表、社区领袖、长者和记者进行的访谈,包括电话访谈。

172. 尽管南苏丹目前没有有效的生产许可,但有证据表明,在政府控制的地区,特别是在卡波埃塔周围的特许矿区,以及在中赤道州的 Luri 和上尼罗大区的 Boma 州,¹⁷⁸ 更有组织的生产正在迅速增加。¹⁷⁹ 少数国际公司在所有这些地区都很活跃,似乎除获得许可的勘探活动之外还从事黄金生产活动。专家小组看到了东赤道州黄金生产设备的照片和视频证据,这些设备每小时能够处理多达 20 至 30 吨的泥土,并可能每小时生产 1 至 5 克黄金,视地点及水和燃料的供应情况而定。¹⁸⁰

173. 在这些地区,政府在很大程度上参与了这种生产活动,南苏丹人民国防军士兵为 Luri 有组织的金矿开采活动提供安全保障,以换取酬劳。¹⁸¹ 州级官员据称是黄金开采活动最积极的参与者,他们利用《采矿法》中将手工采矿监管权下放给各州的规定,作为直接与国际公司接触的理由。¹⁸²

174. 南苏丹的黄金贸易几乎完全不受监管,也没有有效的法律框架来监管南苏丹黄金出口。几乎没有签发出口证明书,也不记录黄金出口。因此,南苏丹的所有黄金出口原则上都是非法的,虽然这在一定程度上是国家能力有限造成的。

175. 2017年,政府通过中央银行在卡波埃塔尝试了一个集中采购试点计划。然而,据政府官员说,他们使用官方兑换率来计算黄金价格,而且地点设在镇中心而不是矿场,这意味着他们无法与黄金产区大量的流动和非正规黄金贸易商竞争。因此,在购买了不到1公斤黄金之后就放弃了该计划。¹⁸³

176. 这些贸易商中有很大一部分是外国国民,大多数黄金越境"走私"到乌干达,在 Arua 和 Koboko 等边境城镇以及恩德培和坎帕拉出售。苏人解运动/解放军反对派和民族拯救阵线成员都向专家小组证实,他们曾在乌干达出售从南苏丹开采的黄金。还有较小数量的黄金通过朱巴国际机场直接销往迪拜。¹⁸⁴ 与该区域常见的情况一样,大多数黄金都是手工携带并通过陆路或民用航班运输的。

177. 南苏丹不颁发原产地证书。南苏丹矿业部证实,他们曾看到南苏丹的原产地证书在乌干达流传,但指出,所有这类证书必然都是伪造的。因此,在乌干达出售的大多数南苏丹黄金可能被误报为原产于乌干达的黄金,或在没有原产地证书的情况下进行交易。由于乌干达的黄金出口继续增加,专家小组认为必须对乌

¹⁷⁸ 根据第 36/2015 号建制令设立。

^{179 2018} 年 9 月至 2019 年 2 月在朱巴和坎帕拉对秘密消息人士、赤道大区部落首领、记者、民间社会、苏人解运动/解放军反对派和民族拯救阵线代表及商人进行的访谈,包括电话访谈。

¹⁸⁰ 专家小组存档的机密文件,由在该区域有开采经验的采金专家核实。

^{181 2018} 年 9 月至 2019 年 2 月对采矿业和工商界的秘密消息人士及民间社会组织进行的访谈。

¹⁸² 同上。

^{183 2019}年2月在朱巴对矿业部进行的访谈,由该地区民间社会代表证实。

^{184 2018} 年 9 月至 11 月对黄金交易商和黄金专家进行的访谈,包括在迪拜的访谈,以及在内罗毕和坎帕拉对商人、民间社会代表、记者和反对派代表进行的访谈,包括电话访谈。

干达的产量水平作出明确的估计。在专家小组提出请求时,乌干达当局没有这类估计数。¹⁸⁵

178. 专家小组在 2018 年中期报告(S/2018/1049, 第 95 段)中提出建议后,经调查进一步证实,黄金依然很容易跨越国际边界,而且包括乌干达和阿拉伯联合酋长国在内的主要黄金交易中心对黄金交易的审查非常有限。加强审查和尽职调查有可能限制走私和其他非法黄金进入市场。在迪拜的黄金街市,多名交易商向专家小组声称,他们并不询问所购黄金的产地,因此无法确定他们是否交易了来自南苏丹的黄金。186 其他贸易商似乎把南苏丹和苏丹两国混为一谈。

C. 木材

179. 南苏丹,特别是赤道大区,拥有一些非洲最大和最古老的柚木森林。¹⁸⁷ 在南苏丹开展活动的柚木贸易商在大多数情况下是外国国民,他们在没有得到南苏丹政府正式特许或许可的情况下工作,转而与其活动地区事实上的管辖当局直接进行谈判,其中包括当地政府官员、当地南苏丹人民国防军指挥官以及反对派控制区当地的苏人解运动/解放军反对派指挥官或官员。为了换取采伐柚木的许可,他们支付保护费和运输费等各种费用。

180. 专家小组的访谈表明,大多数非法采伐的柚木是由当地平民采伐的,由贸易商提供或资助采伐设备。在某些情况下,贸易商似乎还在柚木种植园附近建立了非正规木材厂。柚木原木随后通过与刚果民主共和国或乌干达的边界运出南苏丹,并可能在运输过程中被进一步非法征税。¹⁸⁸

181. 在西赤道州, 苏人解运动/解放军反对派至少在 2018 年初至 2019 年 2 月期 间通过不同程度的活动从柚木中获利, 自 2018 年 9 月以来,由于该地区局势再度不稳定,据称这类活动较为零星。

182. 专家小组收到的可靠信息表明,苏人解运动/解放军反对派第 9A 师指挥官 John Mohammedo Sabadari 少将和苏人解运动/解放军反对派第 9B 师指挥官 James Marko Nando 少将¹⁸⁹ 都直接参与了对在其控制地区非法采伐的木材征税,并参与了将这些木材运往刚果民主共和国和乌干达的活动。专家小组得以证实在 Lirangu(延比奥县)、Tambura(坦布拉县)以及 Morongo 和 Diabio(均在埃佐县)存在

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¹⁸⁵ 专家小组在 2018 年 11 月和 2019 年 2 月在坎帕拉与乌干达当局举行的几次会议上提出了这一请求。

^{186 2018}年10月在迪拜对黄金交易商进行的访谈。

¹⁸⁷ Cristian Nasulea and others, "All roads lead to Juba: an inquiry into the economic viability of South Sudan", Revista Economica, vol. 68, No. 6.

¹⁸⁸ 2018 年 12 月和 2019 年 1 月在耶伊和坎帕拉对柚木专家、苏人解运动/解放军反对派代表及秘密消息人士进行的访谈。

¹⁸⁹ 专家小组已通过书面信函征求评论意见,但尚未收到答复。

非法采伐柚木的情况。苏人解运动/解放军反对派还沿这些地区的运输路线设立了一些非法检查站。¹⁹⁰

183. 武装团体谈判达成的税费和酬劳似乎差别很大。柚木采伐期间的保护费据报大约在 400 至 500 美元之间。该地区的运输费据报约为每辆卡车 1 000 美元,但因卡车的大小和装载木材的质量和数量不同而有所不同。据报告,这种贸易产生了可观的利润,南苏丹柚木原木在乌干达的交易价格高达每立方米 350 美元至470 美元。¹⁹¹ 据报告,部分收入由苏人解运动/解放军反对派驻乌干达等邻国的代表收取,部分利润用于通过与刚果民主共和国的非正式跨境贸易购买小批弹药和医疗用品。¹⁹²

184. 2018 年 11 月,John Mohammedo Sabadari 少将还参加了与 Gbudwe 州¹⁹³ 政府就 Lirangu 地区柚木种植园控制权问题进行的谈判。谈判据报失败,因为 Sabadari 少校不愿接受共同控制,担心这可能破坏他与柚木贸易商的关系。在这方面,还值得一提的是,John Sabadari 和 James Nando 的部队拟驻扎的营地与 Rirangu 地区柚木种植园所在地相同。¹⁹⁴

185. 在迈里迪州¹⁹⁵ 也可以看到柚木收入对西赤道地方政府的重要性。2018 年9月,除了朱巴为地方政府机构和执法机构的运作提供的有限资金外,地方政府向各贸易商出售了40万美元的来自 Zaria 种植园的柚木。据报告,这些收入部分用于为南苏丹国家警察局迈里迪培训和研究中心的毕业生购买制服,以及向警察和南苏丹人民国防军部队支付已有6至7个月未付的工资。¹⁹⁶

186. 中赤道州是南苏丹现存最大的柚木种植园的所在地,包括占地约 1 751 公顷的 Loka 种植园。此处柚木的总价值可能为 5 000 万至 7 000 万美元。¹⁹⁷

187. 苏人解运动/解放军反对派也从中赤道州的柚木中获利。2018年9月,当时的苏人解运动/解放军反对派耶伊河州州长被指控参与非法柚木贸易以谋取私利后,苏人解运动/解放军反对派对其展开调查。他已被停职,据称内部调查的结果

^{190 2018} 年 12 月至 2019 年 2 月在延比奥对独立研究员、南苏丹特派团工作人员、民间社会代表进行的访谈,包括电话访谈。

^{191 2018} 年 12 月至 2019 年 2 月与柚木行业专家和民间社会代表的访谈和通信。另见 www.itto.int/market information service/。

^{192 2018} 年 12 月至 2019 年 2 月在坎帕拉和内罗毕对苏人解运动/解放军反对派代表和民间社会代表进行的访谈。

¹⁹³ 根据第 36/2015 号建制令设立。

^{194 2018} 年 12 月和 2019 年 1 月对南苏丹特派团工作人员、独立研究员和民间社会代表进行的访谈。

¹⁹⁵ 根据第 36/2015 号建制令设立。

^{196 2018} 年 12 月至 2019 年 2 月在延比奥和坎帕拉对南苏丹特派团工作人员、柚木行业专家、苏人解运动/解放军反对派和民间社会代表进行的访谈。

^{197 2018}年9月至2019年1月在坎帕拉对柚木行业专家和柚木贸易商进行的访谈。

将于 2019 年 5 月提交。¹⁹⁸ 根据专家小组收到的资料,苏人解运动/解放军反对派在中赤道州的主要伐木地点是 Kegulu、Kajioko 南部、Kajioko 北部、Loka 西部和 Pacula。然后,大部分柚木沿着连接 Morobo 和 Lujulu 及 Panjume 东部和 Pabunga 的公路运到乌干达边界。

188. 专家小组收到的资料表明,政府也从县一级的柚木贸易中获益,包括在 Morobo、卡约凯吉和耶伊。¹⁹⁹ 据报道,由县长领导的县安全委员会与柚木贸易商达成了交易。此后,贸易商在采伐和运输期间,包括在沿朱巴-尼穆勒公路前往 与乌干达的边界途中,得到南苏丹人民国防军的保护。据报,每辆卡车的付款可能在 900 美元至 1 000 美元之间。²⁰⁰

189. 在东赤道州,南苏丹人民国防军是木材贸易最积极的参与方,特别是在Pageri 县,该县靠近与乌干达接壤的边界和朱巴-尼穆勒公路沿线的 Nyolo 河。在Kerepi 区,据报木材贸易商正在通过雇用的当地伐木者砍伐红木,他们受到驻扎在 Kerepi 的南苏丹人民国防军士兵的保护,沿 Kerepi-Pageri 公路的运输据报也由南苏丹人民国防军低级别士兵控制。据报告,士兵们除了参与贸易外,还用采伐过程中砍下的废弃树枝生产和销售木炭。专家小组还收到类似报告称,南苏丹人民国防军在 Lobonoc 县旁边的 Umo 南部地区为伐木者提供保护,由驻扎在Tokuro 村的南苏丹人民国防军炮兵部队提供武装保护。²⁰¹

D. 木炭

190. 木炭已被确定为许多区域冲突中的一个冲突筹资来源。²⁰² 专家小组认为,这一收入来源可能也在南苏丹冲突中发挥着作用。

191. 南苏丹对木炭的需求相对较高,导致中赤道州等地大量砍伐森林。木炭是大量南苏丹家庭廉价燃料的来源。根据《2018年南苏丹首份环境状况与展望报告》,薪材和木炭占南苏丹使用的所有木材的80%以上。²⁰³

192. 木炭的生产和销售,特别是沿主要公路的生产和销售,是许多社区生计收入的重要来源。此外,南苏丹冲突双方似乎都通过生产、运输和销售活动参与这种贸易。在更偏远的乡村地区,它似乎为不能定期获得政府付薪的士兵提供了一

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^{198 2018} 年 10 月 21 日苏人解运动/解放军反对派主席兼首席协调员的信; 2018 年 10 月对保密消息来源进行的访谈; 2018 年 12 月至 2019 年 1 月在坎帕拉对苏人解/解放军反对派代表进行的访谈。

^{199 2018} 年 12 月至 2019 年 2 月在朱巴、耶伊和坎帕拉对民间社会和苏人解运动/解放军反对派代表进行的访谈。

²⁰⁰ 同上。

^{201 2019}年2月对东赤道州平民和苏人解/解放军反对派经济委员会成员的访谈;2019年3月与苏人解/解放军反对派成员的通信。另见专家小组存档的《Ma'di 社区关于2018年7月至2019年1月非法采伐活动的报告》。

²⁰² 见 S/2017/924。另见,Amy Yee, "In Africa's oldest park, seeking solutions to a destructive charcoal trade", Yale Environment 360, 14 September 2017。

²⁰³ 联合国环境规划署,"南苏丹打击木炭贸易",2018年8月2日。

个重要的基本收入来源。²⁰⁴ 因此,允许士兵参与木炭贸易可能是当地军官避免 叛逃和维持某种指挥系统的重要手段。

193. 南苏丹人民国防军似乎也参与了木炭的运输。与专家小组交谈过的几名证人讲述了 2018 年 10 月南苏丹人民国防军卡车向朱巴 Konyo Konyo 市场运送大量木炭的情况。在中赤道州的其他地方,人们看到南苏丹人民国防军卡车在 Lobonok 和 Kansuk 运送木炭,这两个地点也靠近当地市场。据报告,2018 年 1 月 23 日,一辆载有 16 袋木炭的南苏丹人民国防军卡车在一个检查站被截停(见附件 20)。²⁰⁵

194. 还有人看到南苏丹人民国防军士兵在主要道路沿线出售木炭,²⁰⁶ 包括在朱巴、恩扎拉机场附近的延比奥-恩扎拉和延比奥-迈里迪公路沿线及东赤道州 Chukudum 附近。一位与专家小组交谈的人解释说,"军队无以维生,因为他们得不到薪金"。²⁰⁷

195. 专家小组获悉,在西赤道州,特别是在坦布拉和 Lirangu,苏人解运动/解放军反对派和其他武装团体向为生产木炭伐木的个人征税。²⁰⁸

196. 南苏丹木炭生产的一些最主要来源是 Mangola、Magwe、Jemesa、Digal、Garsi、Lainya 和耶伊以及 Chukudum 和 Budi 地区、博尔-朱巴公路沿线的村庄和琼格莱州。木炭主要沿以下公路运往朱巴:特拉克卡-迈里迪-朱巴、耶伊-朱巴、博尔-朱巴、托里特-Nesitu-朱巴、卡约凯吉-朱巴和 Lainya-朱巴。²⁰⁹ 在朱巴,木炭主要在 Jebel、Gudele、Gumbo、Munuki 和 Konyo-Konyo 市场销售。

197. 根据专家小组的访谈,2019年3月初朱巴每袋30公斤的木炭价格约为2300至2500南苏丹镑。²¹⁰2019年1月和2月,在西赤道州(延比奥),每袋10公斤的价格约为800至1200南苏丹镑,而在瓦乌(西加扎勒河州)和Chukudum(东赤道州),小袋价格约为400南苏丹镑,中袋价格为850至1200南苏丹镑。²¹¹根据联合国环境规划署2015年的一项研究,2014年朱巴的家庭使用了大约250万

²⁰⁴ 2018 年 12 月至 2019 年 2 月在朱巴和内罗毕与南苏丹境内流离失所者和难民、木炭专家及联合国工作人员的访谈和通信。

²⁰⁵ 2018 年 11 月至 2019 年 1 月在朱巴和耶伊与南苏丹特派团工作人员、民间社会代表和流离失所者的访谈和通信。照片也被专家小组存档。

²⁰⁶ 2018 年 11 月至 2019 年 1 月在耶伊与苏人解运动/解放军反对派和民间社会代表及南苏丹特派 团工作人员的访谈和通信。

²⁰⁷ 专家小组 2018 年 11 月至 2019 年 2 月个人观察; 2018 年 12 月与难民的通信; 2019 年 1 月在延比奥对南苏丹特派团工作人员和民间社会活动家的访谈。

²⁰⁸ 2018 年 11 月在内罗毕对前南苏丹政府官员进行的访谈; 2018 年 12 月在延比奥对一名南苏丹国家警察局警官进行的访谈; 2019 年 1 月和 2 月在朱巴对与木炭专家进行的访谈。

²⁰⁹ 2018 年 12 月至 2019 年 2 月在朱巴与木炭专家、苏人解/解放军反对派代表和流离失所者的访谈和通信。

^{210 2019}年3月与朱巴平民和苏人解/解放军反对派驻乌干达代表的访谈和通信。

^{211 2019}年1月和2月在朱巴和延比奥与流离失所者和木炭专家的访谈和通信。

袋木炭,贸易商和家庭据报都购买南苏丹木炭。²¹² 专家小组无法确定最近的估计数,但认为南苏丹的木炭贸易规模仍然很大,特别是在木柴较少的城市地区。

六. 旅行禁令和资产冻结的执行情况

A. 旅行禁令

198. 专家小组继续监测经安全理事会第 2428(2018)号决议延长的旅行禁令执行情况,决议附件中增列了两名被指认人员。专家小组在其中期报告中指出了一些违反旅行禁令的行为,特别是 Gabriel Jok Riak(SSi.001)的行为。

199. 但总体而言,专家小组注意到,在使用第 2206(2015)号决议第 11 段所述并在第 2428(2018)号决议第 12 段中延长的豁免程序方面取得了重大进展。在随后的几个月中,有三项豁免申请提交委员会以供核可,虽然在旅行前很短的时间内才通知委员会,其中两项仍获得核可。接待指认人员的国家在被指认人员返回南苏丹后,也只提供了有限的委员会准则第 10 节所要求的报告。豁免请求还使制裁名单得以更新,增加了更多细节。一些会员国曾指出,名单中的细节有限是有效执行旅行禁令的一项挑战。

200. 然而,专家小组注意到,2018年11月,在没有豁免申请的情况下,Malek Reuben Riak(SSi.007)又一次违反旅行禁令。他在2018年11月29日防务和安全问题战略审查委员会会议期间前往喀土穆。

B. 资产冻结

201. 继第 2428(2018)号决议第 12 和 13 段重申第 2206(2015)号决议第 12 段规定的金融措施后,专家小组继续开展工作,监测和支持资产冻结的执行工作,包括与南苏丹邻国及其商业银行部门进行广泛接触。

202. 尽管公之于众的公司所有权信息有限,特别是在南苏丹,但专家小组记录了一些被指认个人直接拥有或通过家庭成员而与其有关联的公司网络。这些公司涉及多个部门,突显出根据第 2428(2018)号决议第 14(i)段的规定,在执行资产冻结时对公司实体以及可能代表被指认个人行事的家庭成员和其他个人进行摸底和监测的重要性。

203. 根据 2015 年以来的公司记录,专家小组确定了 16 个与保罗·马隆·阿万 (SSi.008)或其直系亲属有关联的实体。其中 6 家公司与他的妻子 Ajok Wol Atak Deng 有关,²¹³ 另外 9 家公司与他的子女有关。专家小组确认,在安全理事会通过第 2428(2018)号决议制裁马隆之前,其中一家公司金星控股清算代理有限公司的南苏丹账户在 2018 年 6 月已被冻结,账户余额为 1 651 985 52 南苏丹镑。专家小组还证实 Ajok Wol Atak Deng 在内罗毕拥有财产。

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²¹² USAID South Sudan, "Charcoal production and use in South Sudan: a Wildlife Conservation Society South Sudan action plan for mitigating environmental impacts", March 2018.

²¹³ 专家小组存档文件。

- 204. 2015年的公司记录还显示,Malek Riak Reuben Rengu(SSi.007)与包括工程和能源领域在内的至少 23 家公司组成的广泛商业网络有联系。除他直接拥有的公司以外,其中有些公司由他的子女所有,有几个子女也是他拥有的公司的董事。最突出的是其女 Christine Malek Reuben Riak 部分拥有的 6 家公司。
- 205. 专家小组证实,Malek Riak Reuben Rengu(SSi.007)从"ABC 进步私立学校有限公司"中获利,其女 Diana Malek Reuben 也拥有该公司 15%的股份,并担任该公司的总负责人。"ABC 进步私立学校有限公司"是一所位于南苏丹朱巴的私立学校,每学期收费约 450 美元。²¹⁴
- 206. 专家小组为监测和支持资产冻结的执行而开展的工作也表明,在该区域有效执行资产冻结受到更广泛的限制。
- 207. 目前有8名个人被委员会指认采取定向金融措施。其中6人被指认的期限超过三年,另外2人被指认的期限超过8个月。专家小组向该区域各国政府并通过它们向在该区域开展业务的商业银行提供了详细资料,说明疑似这些人持有的商业财产及其经确认的家人的商业财产。
- 208. 虽然存在一些与专家小组进行建设性接触的明显案例,而且政府和商业实体都愿意与专家小组合作,但大多数答复都表明存在严重的结构性限制,阻碍这些定向金融措施的有效执行。
- 209. 即使在专家小组为所要求的调查提供了详细资料的情况下,专家小组关于执行资产冻结的大部分信函都没有得到答复。收到的答复普遍对专家小组要求给予答复的时限感到遗憾,因为区域商业银行基本上不熟悉资产冻结的存在和要求。专家小组在很大程度上被认为应负责就这些义务对商业银行进行教育并为执行这些措施提供必要的金融情报,但专家小组又不便直接与商业银行接触。
- 210. 有效实施定向金融措施要求有效地向商业银行交流信息和情报,进而要求 这些商业银行根据这些信息有效和可靠地核对其账户和交易情况。专家小组认为, 除非有关的国家机构和商业银行能够有效地处理、分享和交流相对大量的信息, 包括账户和交易数据,否则无法切实执行资产冻结。
- 211. 专家小组继续注意到能力和资源方面的限制使各会员国难以执行定向措施。不过,专家小组指出,有关机构和国家商业银行可能通过其他相关工具,如通过落实东部和南部非洲反洗钱小组推动的金融行动特别工作组的建议努力制止资助恐怖主义和洗钱活动的工作,熟悉有助于有效执行定向金融措施的结构性措施。²¹⁵ 这些建议还提到,重要的是应通过指定机构进行国家协调以促进信息交流;应对客户进行全面尽职调查,包括了解公司实体的最终实益所有人,

^{214 2019} 年 1 月和 2 月在朱巴与民间社会代表、一名政府秘密消息人士和南苏丹侨民的访谈和通信。

²¹⁵ 见 http://www.fatf-gafi.org/pages/easternandsouthernafricaanti-moneylaunderinggroupesaamlg.html。

并在与"政治公众人物"打交道时格外谨慎;应利用基于风险的方法,确保有限资源的有效分配。²¹⁶

七. 结论

- 212. 重振和平协议是努力结束南苏丹冲突过程中的一个重要里程碑。然而,该协议的结果仍不确定,因为执行协议继续面临挑战,特别是在追究罪责、安全规定、财务透明度和中央权力下放方面。因此,必须认真监测执行进程,才能向协议提供有效和有意义的支持。
- 213. 确保和平红利超过南苏丹冲突经济驱动因素的努力也至关重要,包括为此执行现行法律和重振和平协议第 4 章详述的规定,改革南苏丹公共资源的使用和管理,以努力确保不让过多的资源转用于安全部门支出,或被根深蒂固的裙带关系网挪用。坚定执行安全理事会第 2428(2018)号决议规定的各项制裁和武器禁运将提供进一步的关键支持,但需要作出更多努力,特别是需要南苏丹邻国作出更多努力。
- 214. 但最重要的是,必须维持重振和平协议执行工作的动力,确保这一高级别协议切实改善全国各地平民的生活,他们仍在遭受性暴力和性别暴力,并面临着极为严峻的人道主义局势,包括严重的粮食短缺。

八. 建议

- 215. 专家小组提出以下建议:
- (a) 为确保有效执行武器禁运,安全理事会应呼吁该区域和邻近会员国向委员会报告它们为有效执行第 2428(2018)号决议第 4 至 6 段和第 8 至 10 段而采取的步骤,委员会应请南苏丹邻国根据第 2428(2018)号决议第 10 段每半年向委员会提交一次检查报告,由委员会在其网站上提供这类检查报告的模板;
- (b) 为支持执行重振和平协议并追究在南苏丹冲突中所犯严重罪行的责任, 安全理事会应鼓励南苏丹政府履行与非洲联盟签署关于混合法庭的谅解备忘录 的公开承诺,这将是朝着设立该法庭迈出的有意义的一步;
- (c) 为了按第 2428(2018)号决议第 15 段所述,协助查明并阻止挪用和转移公共资源这种威胁南苏丹和平、安全与稳定的行为,安全理事会应鼓励会员国根据采掘业透明度倡议原则并为支持重振和平协议第 4.8.1.14.11 条(其中规定南苏丹"加紧"努力加入这一倡议),联系在其管辖范围内开展业务或注册的相关公司,敦促这些公司披露向南苏丹政府支付的所有与石油有关的付款和预付款,并

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²¹⁶ 金融行动特别工作组的建议全文可查阅:

错误!超链接引用无效。 www.fatf-gafi.org/publications/fatfrecommendations/documents/fatfrecommendations.html。

确保所有此类付款都符合重振和平协议第 4 章和南苏丹 2012 年《石油收入管理法》等国内法律的规定:

- (d) 为确保有效执行第 2428(2018)号决议规定的武器禁运并鼓励培训国家及其他相关海关机构,委员会应制定并在其网站上发布对会员国的执行援助通知,协助会员国执行武器禁运,特别注意提供培训、第 2428(2018)号决议第 7 至 10 段详述的检查相关意见、第 5 和 6 段详述的豁免申请程序以及南苏丹境内的军事人员或装备部署:
- (e) 为确保有效执行武器禁运,委员会应鼓励会员国与航空货运公司和区域 航空当局正式接触,向它们通告第 2428(2018)号决议确立的武器禁运规定,并鼓 励它们配合决议第 10 段规定的检查;
- (f) 为支持关于武器禁运执行情况的独立报告,所有核可的武器禁运豁免请求都应像核可的旅行禁令豁免请求一样在委员会网站上公布;²¹⁷
- (g) 为确保有效执行资产冻结,委员会应致函埃塞俄比亚、肯尼亚、苏丹和乌干达当局,鼓励这些区域国家向其政府机构,包括但不限于中央银行、国家税务机构和金融监测机构,提供委员会关于8名南苏丹人的制裁名单副本,并要求这些机构提供进一步资料,说明为执行资产冻结措施而采取的步骤;
- (h) 为确保专家小组与联合国其他机构和实体之间的有效合作与协调,根据第 2428(2018)号决议第 21 和 24 段,委员会应请联合国南苏丹特派团、负责儿童与武装冲突问题秘书长特别代表、负责冲突中性暴力问题秘书长特别代表和南苏丹调查委员会制定规程,就可能威胁南苏丹和平、稳定与安全的行为,包括违反国际人道主义法、国际人权法和阻碍人道主义援助的行为,分享信息;
- (i) 为防止非法开采和交易木材活动为南苏丹武装团体提供资金,委员会应 鼓励区域和国家税务当局以及南苏丹政府采取措施,防止个人和公司在没有南苏 丹环境和林业部正式许可的情况下,在其管辖范围内运输和交易柚木;
- (j) 为了按第 2428(2018)号决议第 14(j)段所述,防止因非法开采或交易自然资源而破坏南苏丹稳定,并特别关注可能源自南苏丹的黄金,委员会应鼓励乌干达和大湖区问题国际会议其他成员国重申并强制要求各公司应按照由大湖区问题国际会议核可的经合组织《关于来自受冲突影响和高风险地区的矿产品负责任供应链的尽职调查准则》,公开报告其尽职调查做法,包括为减少交易被贴上虚假标签的南苏丹黄金的风险所作的努力,应鼓励这些国家为此按照此前在大湖区

²¹⁷ 根据安全理事会关于南苏丹的第 2206(2015)号决议所设委员会工作准则第 10(k)段, "除非委员会另有决定,委员会依照上述程序核可的所有旅行禁令豁免或延期请求均应张贴在委员会网站的'豁免'栏下,直至该豁免期满为止",见 www.un.org/securitycouncil/sites/www.un.org. securitycouncil/files/2206 guidelines en 0.pdf。

问题国际会议反对非法开采自然资源区域举措框架内作出的承诺,通过符合这一标准并要求对黄金出口进行认证的国内立法;²¹⁸

(k) 为了按第 2428(2018)号决议第 15 段所述,协助查明并阻止挪用和转移公共资源这种威胁南苏丹和平、安全与稳定的行为,安全理事会应鼓励为南苏丹国家预算或全国过渡预备期委员会补充预算提供财政或实物捐助的会员国为这些捐助设定条件,即要求及时进行有意义的审计,包括由南苏丹国家审计分院实施审计,并执行重振和平协议第 4 章所载的其他收入管理规定。

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²¹⁸ 《大湖区问题国际会议打击大湖区非法开采自然资源特别首脑会议卢萨卡宣言》,2010 年 12 月 15 日;《经合组织关于受冲突影响地区和高风险地区矿产负责任供应链的尽责调查准则》。

Annex 1

Case study on armed groups in Unity State

A large number of armed groups are present in the area that makes up the former Unity State. These include regular SSPDF forces; SPLA-IO Taban Deng Gai (TDG) forces that have been officially integrated into the SSPDF; SPLA-IO Riek Machar (RM) forces; as well as various other armed militias. Their competing presence in a strategically, economically, and politically significant area has resulted in a fragile security balance that has been tested throughout 2018, including after the September 2018 signing of the R-ARCSS. The frequent armed confrontations that have resulted are one of the principal drivers of violence, including widespread sexual violence, against civilians in the area.

Unity has witnessed a great deal of violence since the start of the conflict in South Sudan. Multiple government offensives sought to retake SPLM/A-IO strongholds in the area between 2013 and 2015.²¹⁹ These operations where characterised by acts of extensive violence against civilians.

After renewed fighting broke out in Juba in July 2016, SPLM/A-IO Chairman Riek Machar escaped to the Democratic Republic of Congo and the SPLM/A sought to consolidate its territorial and political control.

President Salva Kiir replaced Riek Machar, who had been serving as First Vice-President in a Government of National Unity, with General Taban Deng Gai, a senior member of the SPLM/A-IO. ²²⁰ This split the SPLM/A-IO into two factions: one remaining loyal to Machar (SPLM/A-IO (RM)) and the other to Taban Deng Gai (SPLM/A-IO (TDG)). ²²¹ Both men are ethnic Nuer and from Unity State. Machar is Dok Nuer from Leer, whilst Deng Gai is Nuer Jikani from Guit. ²²² Their renewed rivalry quickly exacerbated existing intra-Nuer tensions in the area. Nuer militias and

Among the most significant military campaign are those of January 2014 and April 2015. See Joshua Craze, Jerome Tubiana, Claudio Gramizzi, "A state of Disunity: Conflict Dynamics in Unity State, South Sudan, 2013-2015," Small Arms Survey, 2016: http://www.smallarmssurveysudan.org/fileadmin/docs/working-papers/HSBA-WP42-Unity-Dec-2016.pdf.

²²⁰ Taban Deng Gai was also the Governor of Unity State from 2005 to 2013. Interviews, community leaders, elders, businessmen, and former Unity state officials: Bentiu and by phone; December 2018.

²²¹ See: "Legitimacy, exclusion, and power. Taban Deng Gai and the South Sudan peace process," HSBA N. 25, Small Arms Survey, December 2016: http://www.smallarmssurveysudan.org/fileadmin/docs/issue-briefs/HSBA-IB25-Taban-Deng-Gai-Dec-2016.pdf.

²²² Interviews, community and religious leaders, elders, and youths; Bentiu, December 2018.

youth groups fragmented, dispersing and disrupting established chains of commands across Unity State.²²³

Officially, government SSPDF forces controlled the area through its Division 4 during the second half of 2016, but, in reality, its reach did not extend beyond Bentiu and a few other cities.

The main armed forces in the area remained under the control of SPLA-IO (RM) and SPLA-IO (TDG).²²⁴ In addition, the South Sudan Liberation Army (SSLA)—a mostly Bul Nuer force of around 3,000-5,000 fighters—also remained a potent and active force in the Mayom area, under the command of General Matthew Puljang. This independent fighting force was aligned with SSPDF Government forces and enjoyed a unique arrangement by which it reported directly to SSPDF headquarters in Juba (Bilpham).²²⁵

Taban Deng Gai emerged as a key ally of President Kiir after the summer of 2016, and since early 2017, has sought to reassert his political and economic influence in Unity State. Taban Deng's local commanders resumed recruitment in the area, some incentivised with pay or supplies, but also through the abduction of youths. At the same time, Taban Deng Gai sought to integrate his forces in the area with local SSPDF Division 4 forces, which are headquartered in Bentiu.

This integration ultimately failed at first, reportedly because General Stephen Buay Rolnyang, a Bul Nuer from Mayom and then Commander of SSPDF Division 4, considered Taban Deng Gai's forces poorly trained and difficult to manage, while also fearing the growing personal power of Taban Deng Gai.²²⁶

By the end of 2017, the SSPDF had recognised its inability to seize Unity decisively from SPLA-IO (RM) forces, with Division 4 Commander General Buay also reportedly resistant to further military campaigns that were inflicting a heavy toll on the civilian population.²²⁷

At this point, the Government decided to effectively hand control of Unity's military campaign to Taban Deng Gai, which also offered an opportunity to test the loyalty of their new ally. Taban Deng quickly seized the opportunity to move decisively against the SPLA-IO (RM) in their own communities, and continued the recruitment and mobilization of Nuer youths, especially in his home constituencies, swelling the ranks of his forces. Some of these new recruits were integrated into SPLA-IO (TDG) forces, while others were mobilized more occasionally and informally.

As a consequence, the chain of command remained highly dispersed. Forces were mostly unpaid, encouraging local commanders to conduct periodic offensives aimed first and foremost at generating resources and payment. Commanders reportedly told fighters that anything could be looted during attacks. In one case, a commander is said

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²²³ See: Wal Duany, "Neither palaces nor prisons: the constitution of order among the Nuer", Indiana University PhD dissertation, 1992. Interviews, community and religious leaders, elders, state officials, youths, and businessmen; Bentiu and by phone; December 2018.

²²⁴ Interviews, community leaders and elders, Bentiu, December 2018.

²²⁵ Interviews, SSPDF and SPLM/A-IO senior officers, senior politicians, community leaders, and journalists; Juba and Bentiu; December 2018; Kampala and Nairobi; January 2019.

²²⁶ Interviews, community and religious leaders, elders, SSPDF Division 4 senior officers, and journalists; Bentiu and Juba; December 2018.

Interviews, community and religious leaders, elders, youths, political analysts, and state officials; Bentiu, Juba, and by phone; December 2018

to have told youths: "For those of you who are yet to get married, it is your chance now to find a nice woman." ²²⁸

In April 2018, a fresh military offensive was launched in Unity state, targeting the few remaining SPLA-IO (RM) forces, with the aim of "clearing opposition-held areas" and "forcefully displacing civilians." This operation continued into May, June, and July 2018. SPLA-IO (TDG) forces, supported by the more informal youth militias, moved into Leer and Mayendit Counties in Southern Liech State. 231

The Panel has established that SPLA-IO (TDG) units, commanded by Lieutenant General Peter Dor Manjur Gatluak, were at the forefront of these offensives, alongside a youth militia controlled by then Gany County Commissioner, Gordon Koang Biel (Nuer Jagei).²³² The Panel also gathered evidence that suggests these operations were supported by the SSPDF Division 4 Commander, Major General Samson Mabior Lual, including with men, trucks, and ammunition.²³³

During these attacks, civilians in opposition-held areas were killed, while widespread looting and destruction targeted crops, food, medical supplies, health facilities, and entire villages. Acts of SGBV, including rape, gang-rape and the abduction and enslavement of women and girls, took place on a significant scale.²³⁴

In May 2018, in the midst of this Unity offensive, Taban Deng Gai announced his decision to dissolve his SPLA-IO (TDG) forces, and again asked the SSPDF Chief of Staff, sanctioned individual General Gabriel Jok Riak (SSi.001), to expedite the integration of SPLA-IO forces into the regular SSPDF. ²³⁵

Further to this announcement, and following the signature of R-ARCSS in September 2018, a number of meetings took place between SSPDF Division 4 and SPLA-IO (TDG) commanders to discuss this proposed integration. At the same time, the forced

²²⁸ Interviews, community and religious leaders, elders, youths, UN personnel, businessmen, and state officials; Bentiu, December 2018.

²²⁹ Interviews, SSPDF high-ranking commanders, community and religious leaders, elders, youths, international political analysts and human rights researchers, and state officials; Bentiu, Juba, and by phone; December 2018. See also, Amnesty International, "Anything that was breathing was killed – War crimes in Leer and Mayendit, South Sudan," September 2018: https://www.amnesty.org/en/documents/afr65/8801/2018/en/

²³⁰ Interviews, community and religious leaders, elders, and youths; Bentiu, December 2018.

²³¹ Recruitment was, allegedly, mostly from Guit, Rubkona and Koch. Southern Liech State was created by Establishment Order No. 36/2015.

²³² Interviews, community and religious leaders, elders, civil society, and local politicians; Bentiu, Juba, Kampala; December 2018-January 2019.

²³³ Interviews, community and religious leaders, elders, youths, villagers, UNMISS and other UN personnel, CTSAMVM, and international NGO personnel; Bentiu, Juba, and by phone; December 2018.

²³⁴ Ibid.

^{235 &}quot;Taban asks new army chief to expedite integration of his forces into army," Radio Tamazuj, 7 May 2018: https://radiotamazuj.org/en/news/article/taban-asks-new-army-chief-to-expedite-integration-of-his-forces-into-army

recruitment of adults, women and children across Guit county continued, in an effort to boost numbers ahead of integration. ²³⁶

Two challenges to meaningful integration quickly emerged. SPLA-IO (TDG) commanders had higher military ranks than their Division 4 counterparts, but had a comparatively low number of fighting troops under their command. Despite a significant number of officers, and multiple rounds of recruitment, SPLA-IO (TDG) forces appear, today, to comprise only around 3,000 fighters. At one integration exercise, only around 1,000 fighters were presented by SPLA-IO (TDG) for integration. ²³⁷ ²³⁸

However, other commanders such as the current commander of SPLA-IO (TDG)'s Kuergueni headquarters, Maj General William Riek Riek, have not been integrated.

SPLA-IO (TDG) forces have also continued to act independently of, though at times in cooperation with, the SSPDF. ²³⁹ A senior SSPDF Division 4 Military Intelligence commander told the Panel that SPLA-IO (TDG) forces "are not trained; these are not soldiers, they are at best militiamen. To turn them into soldiers we will need to start from scratch. And they do not know what a military chain of command is, they do not respect orders." The Panel was told that "no more than 10 percent of their forces are integrated."²⁴⁰

SPLA-IO (TDG) forces have continued to aggressively assert themselves in different parts of Unity State, particularly in Guit County, Rubkona County, and Koch County (all in Northern Liech State under the contested 32-state division). In November 2018, reports of ongoing harassment and abuses of civilians, rapes at checkpoints near the Bentiu Protection of Civilian site, and rape and gang rape in Nimni and Nhialdiu areas in Rubkona County, were largely attributed to forces connected to SPLA-IO (TDG).²⁴¹

The Panel also corroborated information that, on 5 December 2018, SPLA-IO (TDG) forces attacked one of the few remaining SPLA-IO (RM) positions in Guit County, Biil, with fighting lasting for three days.²⁴²

The signing of the R-ARCSS in September 2018 secured the return of Riek Machar to the national political scene. This has raised questions about the future role of South

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²³⁶ Interviews, SSPDF Division 4 high ranking officers, Northern Liech State authorities, and civil society; Bentiu, December 2018; Kampala, Nairobi; January 2019.

²³⁷ Interview, SSPDF Division 4 high-ranking officer; Bentiu; December 2018.

A number of senior SPLA-IO (TDG) officers have formally integrated into SSPDF. These include: Lt General Peter Dor Manjur Gatluak, (Riverine Forces in Upper Nile); Lt General Wang Chok Korkom, (SSPDF Deputy Chief of Staff for Organization); Maj General Karlo Kual, (Deputy Commander of SSPDF Division 4); Maj General Mayel Thay, (SSPDF Division 4); and Maj General Makal Kual, (SSPDF Division 4).

²³⁹ Interviews, SSPDF Division 4 high-ranking commanders and Unity state officials, Bentiu, December 2018.

²⁴⁰ Interview, SSPDF Division 4 high-ranking officer, Bentiu, December 2018.

²⁴¹ Interviews, international NGO staff, civil society, religious leaders, SSPDF commanders, Northern Liech State authorities, and UN personnel; Bentiu and Juba; December 2018.

²⁴² This was the second such incident in Biil in one month, and the third since August, and seemed connected to an attempt by SPLA-IO (TDG) forces to remove SPLA-IO (RM) forces out of one of their few strongholds in Guit County, most probably for fear that the implementation of the R-ARCSS would allow SPLA-IO (RM) forces to gain ground and support from the population. Interviews, civil society, senior politicians, local and international observers, Bentiu, December 2018; Kampala, Khartoum and Nairobi; January 2019.

Sudan's current First Vice-President, Taban Deng Gai, in a Revitalised Government of National Unity.²⁴³

In parallel, both the local political dynamics of Unity State and intra-Nuer tribal politics are changing in ways that risk further marginalising Taban Deng Gai. Peace celebrations that took place in Bentiu at the end of December 2018 were attended by the Governor of Northern Liech State, Joseph Monytuil (Bul Nuer), and representatives of the SPLM/A-IO (RM). The return to Juba of Angelina Teny, the wife of Riek Machar, senior member of the SPLM/A-IO (RM) and a Jikani Nuer from Guit, where she still exerts significant political influence, could also imperil Taban Deng Gai's standing in his traditional strongholds.²⁴⁴

The Panel has been told by multiple sources that Taban Deng Gai therefore remains committed to attacking SPLA-IO (RM) military positions in Unity, still seeing this as an opportunity to demonstrate his continued relevance, and in so doing, disrupt the peace process, if necessary, and alter the military and political dynamics in Unity state and the country at large.²⁴⁵

From this complex landscape, the Panel has identified a number of significant fighting forces in the Unity area:

SSPDF Division 4, headquartered in Northern Liech State's capital, Bentiu, is commanded by Major General Samson Mabior Lual, with Major General Karlo Kual serving as his Deputy. They control major towns, including Bentiu, Leer, Yirol, and have the capacity to move into the rural areas surrounding these towns if needed. Despite better organization, equipment, and training, these SSPDF forces often lack fuel for patrols, and the force has gone unpaid for over six months, with the food available to the force also limited.

SPLA-IO (**TDG**) forces, while officially integrated, largely retain separate barracks. They are headquartered in Kergueini, which is under the command of Major General William Riek Riek, although Lt General Peter Dor Manjur Gatluak retains significant influence over their actions and is often seen in Guit County and in the headquarters itself. Other SPLA-IO (TDG) units are present in:

- Koch (Koch County), under the command of Major General Mayel Thay;
- Tong (Rubkona County);
- Tumor (Mayom County), under the command of Major General Makal Kual;
- Rubkway (Rubkway County, Southern Liech State), under the command of Major General James Gadit; Pariang (the capital or Ruweng State), where a

²⁴³ Interviews, senior politicians, civil society, journalists and analysts; Juba, Bentiu, December 2018; Addis Ababa, Kampala, Khartoum and Nairobi; January 2019.

²⁴⁴ Ibid.

²⁴⁵ Interviews, civil society, journalists, senior politicians, community and religious leaders; Bentiu and Juba, December 2018; Kampala, Khartoum and Nairobi; January 2019.

limited SPLA-IO (TDG) force responds to orders from local Governor, Tem Machar.

SPLA-IO (RM) forces retain control of:

- Ganyliel County, Nyal County, Paynjiiar County and Mayendit County, all under the command of Brigadier General Dok Wanjang and Brigadier General John Tap Puot;
- Biil, in Guit County, under the command of General Michael Mawich;
- While under increasing pressure in Northern Liech and Ruweng States, SPLA-IO (RM) elements also still control a few areas between Wicok, Buaw, Ngop and Bentiu, as well as Wunkur, all under the command of Brigadier Tito Biel Wich.

The South Sudan **Liberation Army (SSLA)**, led by General Matthew Puljang, is a mostly Bul Nuer force, and still has around 2,000 fighters who are mostly deployed in Mayom County. General Puljang remains allied to Government forces, and still responds directly to SSPDF headquarters in Juba (Bilpham), rather than local SSPDF command.

There is also a force of at least 1,000 **youths**, mostly Nuer Jagei, from Koch County, formed and led by then Gany County Commissioner, Gordon Koang Biel, until at least July 2018. Biel was then sacked from his role of County Commissioner and placed under house arrest in Bentiu. Upon release, by September 2018, he was integrated into the SSPDF with the rank of General. In recent months, General Biel's force has operated in collaboration with SPLA-IO (TDG) commanders, and is now often referred to as a "proxy force" in the hands of SPLA-IO (TDG).

The abuse of civilians, including endemic levels of SGBV and rape, is a widespread and persistent problem in Unity. ²⁴⁶ The complex military and political landscape in Unity is crucial to understanding this trend, but also to the attribution of responsibility. While official territorial control is claimed by SSPDF Division 4, it is clear that their effective control over much of this territory is limited. Most SSPDF units are confined to barracks, with only sporadic capacity for patrol and operations.

In the view of the Panel, SPLA-IO (TDG) forces pose a particular threat to civilians in the Unity area. The perceived vulnerability of its political leadership, including Taban Deng Gai himself, may drive a determination to assert their continued significance. At the same time, a predatory relationship to the civilian population and territory has been intrinsic to the very core of these forces since their inception, with a rank and file that remains largely untrained and unpaid. One SSPDF commander, familiar with SPLA-IO (TDG) operations in Unity, told the Panel that he heard a commander telling his forces before a military operation in 2018: "Go get what you can. Food, a chicken, a goat, a cow, a woman, whatever you find is for you.

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²⁴⁶ Interviews, community and religious leaders and elders, women in Bentiu PoC, and civil society; Bentiu, December 2018.

Annex 2

Further information on the evolution and command structures of the National Security Service

The NSS is regulated by the National Security Service Act of 2014, which gives the NSS broad powers and provides few safeguards against their abuse. Its core mandate is to "safeguard the national interest" ²⁴⁷ in accordance with the "authority of the Constitution and the law", while respecting "the will of the people, the rule of law, democracy, human rights and fundamental freedoms" while being "professional with the mandate to focus on information gathering, analysis and advice to the relevant authorities." ²⁴⁸

Under Lt. General Akol Koor Kuc, recent years have seen the NSS pursue an everbroader interpretation of these powers, eventually emerging as a parallel and independent security force with activities ranging from intelligence gathering to military operations, many of which are well beyond its stated mandate.

The origins of the NSS' rise can be traced to President Kiir's growing mistrust of the SPLA's former Chief of Defence Staff, General Paul Malong Awan (SSi.008). Reportedly fearing an SPLA coup led by Malong, President Kiir encouraged and allowed the NSS to grow from an intelligence-gathering agency into an increasingly powerful and autonomous fighting force capable of influencing South Sudan's politics, society, and economy. ²⁴⁹ What may have been developed as a counterweight to Malong's power and influence over key parts of the SPLA (now SSPDF) quickly became the dominant actor in South Sudan's security sector when Malong fled to Kenya in 2018. With the assent of the influential Jieng Council of Elders—an informal group of influential Dinka leaders and elders—Lt. General Akol Koor Kuc emerged as its increasingly influential leader.

The influence of the NSS has grown, in part, from the increase in the size of its fighting force, well beyond what is required by its official mandate, and which now numbers around 10,000. Most fall under the Operations Division's Batch 4 and 5, formally led by Major General Gabriel Ayor, but in reality commanded by Major General Aciec Kuot who, like Lt. General Akol Koor Kuc, is from Tonj. 250 An additional force of around 5,000 makes up the Protection Division (Batch 3), commanded by Major General Deng Akol Wek Ateny, which is assigned to the protection of the President and key institutions. 251 In recent years, these NSS forces have exerted increasing control over Juba, as well as towns such as Yei and Wau.

These NSS forces are also better equipped and trained than ordinary SSPDF forces, with the NSS having established its own procurement and supply systems. Unlike their

²⁴⁷ National Security Act, Chapter III.13.1, October 2014.

²⁴⁸ National Security Act, Chapter I.6.a/b/c, October 2014

²⁴⁹ Interviews, SSPDF, SSPDF-MI, former SPLA-MI, NSS senior officers, SPLM, SPLM-IO senior representatives, civil society, journalists, Juba, Nairobi, Khartoum, Addis Ababa, Kampala, by phone, September-December 2018, January-March 2019.

²⁵⁰ Interviews, confidential sources, undisclosed locations, November 2018, January-February 2019.

²⁵¹ Ibid.

SSPDF counterparts, most of whom have gone unpaid for months at a time in recent years, NSS personnel are regularly paid and fed.²⁵²

One person well-acquainted with the system told the Panel that the "NSS is a parallel force to the army, and a parallel structure to Government institutions. The model Akol Koor Kuc put in place is entirely anti-democratic; borrowed from the NISS in Khartoum."²⁵³

The Panel has been able to establish the following chains of command for key components of the NSS/ISB:

Lt. Colonel Jackson Deng Goch commands the NSS 'Blue House' detention facility.²⁵⁴ The 'Riverside' facility is under the control of:²⁵⁵

- Maj. General Achiech Kuot Kuot;
- His deputy Brig. General Niew Niew;
- Col. Kaka Roric Jur, who is commander of 'Riverside Special Operations'; and
- Major Wol Deng Mading, the Head of the detention facility itself.

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²⁵² Ibid.

²⁵³ Interview, confidential source, undisclosed location, February 2019.

²⁵⁴ Interviews, confidential sources, undisclosed locations, October 2018, December 2018, January-February 2019.

²⁵⁵ Interviews, confidential sources, undisclosed locations, January-February 2019.

Annex 3

Diversion of public funds to security spending

Public documents indicate that, despite the ongoing implementation of the R-ARCSS, significant percentages of South Sudan's public finances continue to be diverted to the security sector.

In the Approved Budget for the Financial Year 2018/19, it is noted that "expenditures are largely skewed towards defence at the expense of poverty reduction. Security and accountability/public administration and rule of law spending have accounted for over 70 per cent of the total budget over the past three fiscal years."²⁵⁶ The Chairman of the National Assembly's Budget Committee noted, in his review of the budget, that the precipitous decline in South Sudan's GDP is, in part, "due to the on-going war that continues to divert resources away from investments into security sector."²⁵⁷ He also warns that, "as peace will bring more prosperity, we are forewarned of the propensities by [un]scrupulous individuals to rob the nation of the oil wealth."

Security sector spending is budgeted to be 15,455,430,392 SSP (US\$99,712,454). To this, spending on Police and Prison services might reasonably be added for a total of around a quarter (23 per cent) of total budgeted spending.

There are, however, few effective mechanisms in place to ensure spending matches the approved budget, with significant spending routinely diverting from the approved budget. A draft Ministry of Finance spending report for the first quarter of the 2018/19 financial year notes that the security sector had, by the end of the first quarter, already spent 118 per cent of its entire allocated budget on good and services for the year. The Office of the President, under which the budget for the NSS sits, has also routinely overspent against its allocated budget.²⁵⁸

There is also evidence to suggest that reported spending does not match the actual use of public resources. The bulk of reported Government spending is, for example, on salaries.²⁵⁹ At the same time, however, it is clear that many Government salaries are not being paid in practice. The Bank of South Sudan has confirmed that civil service salaries are not being paid regularly;²⁶⁰ the Panel has confirmed that SSPDF salaries are not being paid regularly;²⁶¹ and documents from the Ministry of Finance make it clear that a significant amount of spending in 2018/19 has gone towards clearing salary arrears for the previous financial year, with arrears of three to eleven months still remaining across various Government departments.²⁶² The Bank of South Sudan has identified

²⁵⁶ Government of South Sudan, Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning, Approved National Budget and context for FY 2018 / 2019, document on file with Panel.

Transitional National Legislature of the Republic of South Sudan, Report on the Second Reading of the Budget for the Financial Year 2018/19, presented by the Chairman of the Committee on Finance and Economic Planning, 13 August 2018, section 1.2.

²⁵⁸ See, for example, Ministry of Finance, 2015/16 Full Year Macro-Fiscal Report, October 2016

²⁵⁹ Government of South Sudan, Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning, Approved National Budget and context for 2018/2019, document on file with Panel and Central Bank of South Sudan, Third Quarter Report, September 2018

²⁶⁰ Central Bank of South Sudan, Third Quarter Report, September 2018

²⁶¹ Panel interviews, Bentiu and Juba, October 2018-February 2019.

²⁶² Ministry of Finance document on file with Panel.

"the cleansing of the government payroll using biometric verification data" ²⁶³ as one important means of increasing available public resources, implying that the misappropriation of salaries is a drain on public accounts. In January 2019, President Kiir himself accused senior officers of diverting food and resources, meant for soldiers, for personal gain. ²⁶⁴

As part of the implementation of the R-ARCSS, a supplementary budget was also developed by the National Pre-Transitional Committee and approved by the Government's Council of Minister in February 2019 in order to finance its work for the remaining four months of the NPTC's mandate.²⁶⁵ This budget is to be funded mainly from the Government's public resources, including oil revenues.

The total supplementary budget proposed is US\$285,085,509. Of this total, US\$245,252,855—around 86 per cent—is devoted to "Security Mechanisms". Of this amount, US\$143,496,907, around 58 per cent, is budgeted for the Joint Military Ceasefire Commission (JMCC), which will oversee the cantonment of forces, with US\$95,278,903, around 38 per cent, going to Joint Transitional Security Committee (JTSC). By contrast, US\$29,617,730 of the total budget is allocated for the establishment of the National Pre-Transitional Committee and US\$2,270,100, less than 1 per cent, is allocated to "reconciliation and healing."

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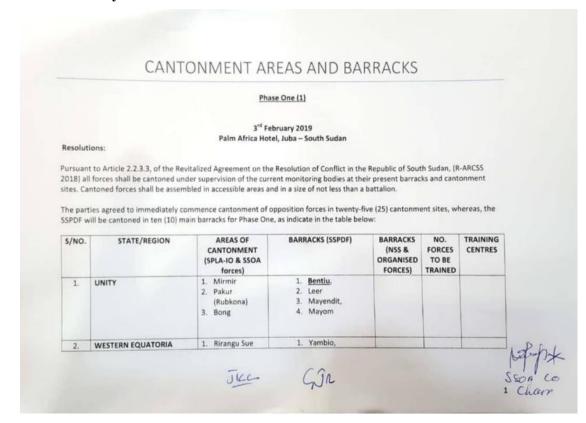
²⁶³ Central Bank of South Sudan, Third Quarter Report, September 2018

²⁶⁴ See, for example, Reuters, South Sudan soldiers 'unhealthy' due to food theft: Kiir, January 2019: https://www.reuters.com/article/us-southsudan-unrest/south-sudan-soldiers-unhealthy-due-to-food-theft-kiir-idUSKCN1PI2T8

²⁶⁵ Documents on file with Panel.

Annex 4

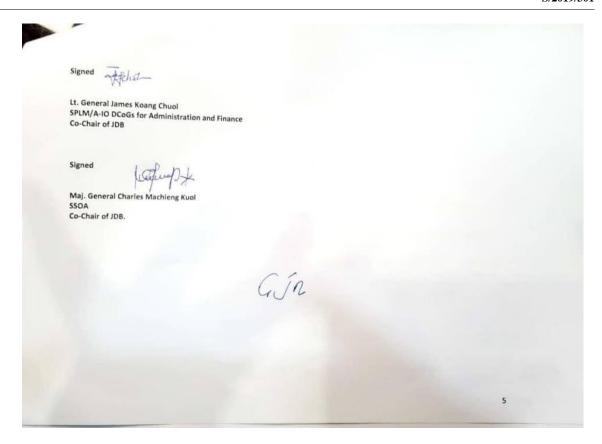
Joint Defence Board Cantonment Areas and Barracks Agreement of 3 February 2019



3. CENTRAL EC	2. Wunaleit	4. Maridi 1. Juba, 2. Yei, 3. Kajokeji,	
4. EASTERN E	3. Lobojo (Lobonok) QUATORIA 1. Ashwa (Page 2. Lorere/Nyar 3. Nawokitbon (Kapoeta)	4. Terkeka, 5. Mogeri, 6. Kaya 7. Thertenya 21) 1. Torit, a 2. Kapoeta,	
	JEC	7. New site, 8. New Kush	(va) S &

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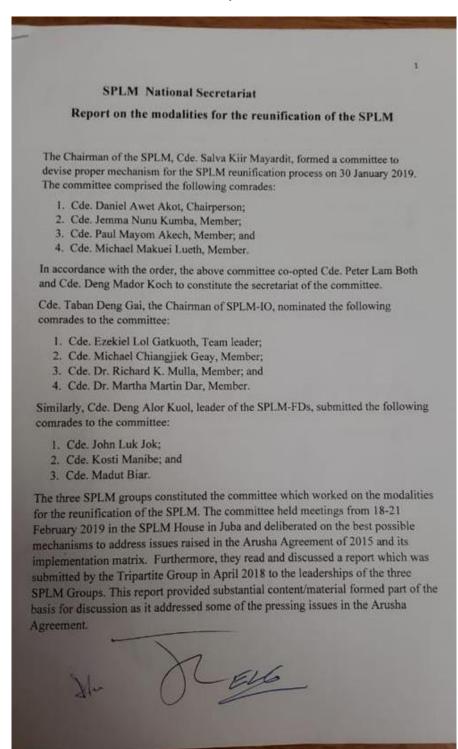
6.	UPPER NILE (Nasir/Sobat/Fashoda/Adar)	Pieri Ker (Ayod) Dor (Fangak) Ueibuony in Geni) Torpuot Turow Wichpanyikang Thuorgwang Lieng (Khor Yabus)	1. Malual Choat, 2. Pibor 3. Likwangoli, 4. Gumruk, 5. Nanam, 6. Buma, 7. Marroa, 8. Kethngor, 9. Pochalla, 10. Duk, 11. Ayod, 12. Waat, 13. Yual, 14. Pajut, 15. Gadiang. 1. Malakal, 2. Doleb, 3. Nasir, 4. Galacel, 5. Pagak, 6. Renk, 7. Lelo,	
		14005)	8. Kodok, 9. Kaka, 10. Wudokona, 11. Maban, 12. Poch, 13. Gopa, 14. Chatha,	
	JKC	(71	194
	JEC	40	J.C.	3 S80 A
	JEC	40	15. Jamam, 16. Molbuok, 17. Atam, 18. Dukduk, 19. Chumudi, 20. Halga, 21. Kuek, 22. Gabat,	3 194 3 580 H
7.	JEC. WESTERN BAHR GHAZAL	1. Dulu 2. Busheri	15. Jamam, 16. Molbuok, 17. Atam, 18. Dukduk, 19. Chumudi, 20. Halga, 21. Kuek,	3 194
7.	WESTERN BAHR GHAZAL	1. Dulu	15. Jamam, 16. Molbuok, 17. Atam, 18. Dukduk, 19. Chumudi, 20. Halga, 21. Kuek, 22. Gabat, 23. Uwaci, 1. <u>Wau</u> , 2. Raja, 3. Kitkit, 4. Timza,	3 5800



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Annex 5

SPLM national secretariat: Report on the modalities for the reunification of SPLM, 21 February 2019



After thorough discussions and analysis of issues from different perspectives for over three days, the committee recommends to the Chairman of the SPLM.the following steps and actions for the immediate reunification of the Party:

- To operationalize his previous Order for the reinstatement of members of PB and NLC who were dismissed from party membership and leadership positions to their previous positions in the Party;
- All seats that fell vacant in the PB and NLC shall be filled by the reunified PB from the respective groups within 30 days;
- To convene a meeting of the reunified PB as it stood in December 2013, at the earliest possible time, to deliberate on the allocation of the 16 additional seats in accordance with the provisions of the Arusha Agreement and the SPLM Constitution; and
- The reunified PB shall restructure the SPLM National Secretariat as per Arusha Agreement.

Signed in the SPLM House in Juba on this 21st Day of the month of February, 2019 A.D.

Cde. Daniel Awet Akot,

For the SPLM

Cde Ezekiel Lol Gatkuoth

Etetiel Galfe

For SPLM-10

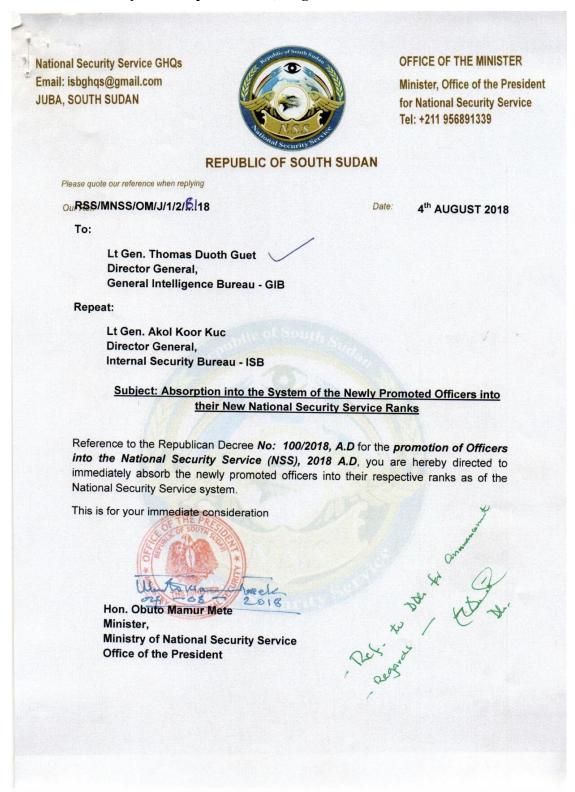
Cde John Luk Jok

For SPLM - FDs

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Annex 6

National Security Service promotions, August 2018





THE REPUBLIC OF SOUTH SUDAN (RSS)

Republican Decree NO: 100/2018 for the **Promotion of Officers in National Security Service**, 2018 A.D

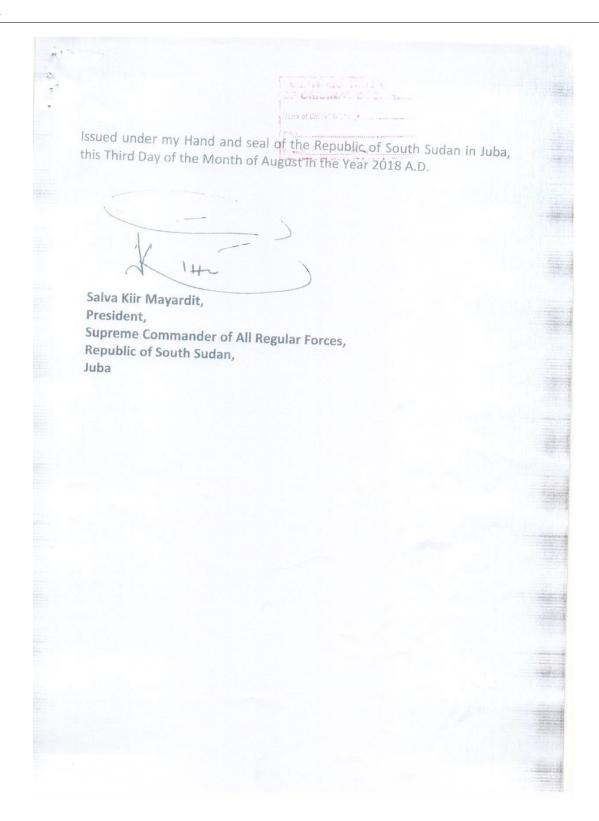
1. TITLE AND COMMENCEMENT:

The Decree shall be cited as "The Republican Decree NO: 100/2018, A.D for the Promotion of Officers into the National Security Service, 2018 A.D." and shall come into force on the date of its signature by the President of the Republic.

2. THE DECREE

In exercise of powers conferred upon me under section 46(1) of the National Security Service Act, 2014, I, Salva Kiir Mayardit, President of the Republic of South Sudan and the Supreme Commander of all Regular Forces, do hereby issue this Republican Decree for **Promotion of Officers into the National Security Service** with effect from 1st January 2018 as hereunder:

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	A. <u>c</u>	OLONELS		CERTIFIED TRUE COS OF ORIGINA", DOCCURE	EN.
S/NO	RANK	NAME IN FULL	LAST DATE OF	DUE FOR PROMOTION	REMARKS
1.	COL.	HAKIM MUORWEL	PROMOTION 01/01/2007	BRIGADIER GENERAL	ICD
<u> </u>		MARIAL	02/02/2007	DAIGADIER GENERAL	ISB
2.	COL.	JULIUS WILLIAM WARE	01/01/2010	BRIGADIER GENERAL	GIB
3.	COL.	STEPHEN ONAK PAWANG	01/01/2010	BRIGADIER GENERAL	ISB
4.	COL.	JOHN MANUT WOL	01/01/2010	BRIGADIER GENERAL	ISB
5.	COL.	PETER CAFENOL URIEMO	01/01/2011	BRIGADIER GENERAL	GIB
6.	COL.	KUAI MALET KUOL	01/01/2011	BRIGADIER GENERAL	ISB
7.	COL.	LOUIS MAYAR BILKUEI	01/01/2011	BRIGADIER GENERAL	ISB
8.	COL.	SIMON TOR KONDOK	01/01/2011	BRIGADIER GENERAL	GIB
9.	COL.	KULANG MAKENY AROK	01/01/2011	BRIGADIER GENERAL	ISB
10.	COL.	MARTIN LUAL LIU	01/01/2011	BRIGADIER GENERAL	GIB
11.	COL.	OKOMI LA AKOL	01/01/2011	BRIGADIER GENERAL	ISB
12.	COL.	MATHEW THOKRIEL LUETH	01/01/2011	BRIGADIER GENERAL	GIB
13.	COL.	GUM AGOK DEK	01/01/2011	BRIGADIER GENERAL	ISB
14.	COL.	LINO DENG WEK	01/01/2011	BRIGADIER GENERAL	GIB
15.	COL.	DAVID PANCHOL ADUONG	01/01/2011	BRIGADIER GENERAL	GIB
16.	COL.	RIAK KIIR DENG	01/01/2011	BRIGADIER GENERAL	GIB
17.	COL.	BENJAMIN KUC AGOOK	01/01/2011	BRIGADIER GENERAL	ISB
18.	COL.	THOMAS GATOT CHIOK	01/01/2011	BRIGADIER GENERAL	ISB
19.	COL.	ISAAC DAKBAI DAU	16/05/2014	BRIGADIER GENERAL	GIB
20.	COL.	MAJIER ABDALLA MABIOR	16/05/2014	BRIGADIER GENERAL	GIB
21.	COL.	ALBINO MAWICH KUOL	16/05/2014	BRIGADIER GENERAL	ISB
22.	COL.	MANAS MACHAR BOL	16/05/2014	BRIGADIER GENERAL	ISB
23.	COL.	CIENGKUEU MADING ROC	16/05/2014	BRIGADIER GENERAL	GIB
24.	COL.	KUOL MAJAK AKOT	16/05/2014	BRIGADIER GENERAL	GIB
25.	COL.	RIAK MAJOK RING	16/05/2014	BRIGADIER GENERAL	GIB
26.	COL.	AKOT LUAL ARECH	16/05/2014	BRIGADIER GENERAL	ISB
27.	COL.	OHIYOK DAVID ODUHO	14/03/2014	BRIGADIER GENERAL	GIB
28.	COL.	ANDREA RAY ALLAM	14/03/2014	BRIGADIER GENERAL	GIB
29.	COL.	GUK RIK POUT	16/05/2014	BRIGADIER GENERAL	ISB
30.	COL.	TER TONGYIK MAJOK	16/05/2014	BRIGADIER GENERAL	GIB
31.	COL.	DENG AYIENY ALEU	16/05/2014	BRIGADIER GENERAL	ISB
32.	COL.	WOL LUAL WOL	16/05/2014	BRIGADIER GENERAL	GIB
33.	COL.	SALVA CHOL MAJOK	16/05/2014	BRIGADIER GENERAL	ISB
34.	COL.	KUAC ATUER WIEU	16/05/2014	BRIGADIER GENERAL	ISB
35.	COL.	SAMUEL NIEWNIEW AKUECTOC	16/05/2014	BRIGADIER GENERAL	ISB
36.	COL.	DOMINIC DENG KUOC MALEK	16/05/2014	BRIGADIER GENERAL	ISB
37.	COL.	LUAL CHOL KUR	16/05/2014	BRIGADIER GENERAL	GIB

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				OF ORIGINAL DOCK	EUL
38.	COL.	JUBEK JOHN NOEL	16/05/2014	BRIGADIER GENERAL	
39.	COL.	NAPOLEON ADOK GAI	16/05/2014		:GIB
40.	COL.	PAULINO PIOL MALEK	16/05/2014	BRIGADIER GENERAL	ISB
41.	COL.	BONA GONG NGENY	16/05/2014	BRIGADIER GENERAL	ISB
42.	COL.	CHOL AGOTH DENG	16/05/2014	BRIGADIER GENERAL	ISB
43.	COL.	PETER PAKAK PAKAK	16/07/2017	BRIGADIER GENERAL	ISB
44.	LT.COL.	ABE KHAMIS KAMBAMBA	01/01/2008	BRIGADIER GENERAL	ISB
45.	LT.COL.	ARIA LORO LOTHENUM		BRIGADIER GENERAL	GIB
46.	LT.COL.	SOLOMON DENG KURENG	01/01/2008	BRIGADIER GENERAL	ISB
47.	LT.COL.	JALPAN OBYEC NYAWELO	01/01/2008	BRIGADIER GENERAL	GIB
48.	LT.COL.	MANYANG MANHOM	01/12/2009	BRIGADIER GENERAL	ISB
		AWAN	16/05/2014	BRIGADIER GENERAL	ISB
49.	LT.COL.	WILLIAM OYET OMORO	16/05/2014	DDICADIES OF	
50.	LT.COL.	STEPHEN KUETH GAC	16/05/2014	BRIGADIER GENERAL	ISB
51.	LT.COL.	DENG KUAC DENG	16/05/2014	BRIGADIER GENERAL	ISB
52.	LT.COL.	AYUEL KUR LUAL	16/05/2014	BRIGADIER GENERAL	ISB
53.	LT.COL.	MALANG KERUBINO	16/05/2014	BRIGADIER GENERAL	ISB
		KUANYIN	10/03/2014	BRIGADIER GENERAL	GIB
54.	LT.COL.	MALUAL DHAL MUORWEL	01/01/2007	PRICADIED CENTER	
55.	LT.COL.	WOLTONG AKOL	01/01/2008	BRIGADIER GENERAL BRIGADIER GENERAL	ISB

B. LIEUTENANT COLONELS

5/NO 1.	RANK	NAME IN FULL	LAST DATE OF PROMOTION	DUE FOR PROMOTION TO	REMARKS
	LT.COL.	KUOL MUOR MUOR KUOL	01/01/2008	COLONEL	ISB
2.	LT.COL.	WILLIAM AJANG CHAN	01/01/2008	COLONEL	
3.	LT.COL.	MAYEN TAP MAYEN	01/01/2008	COLONEL	GIB
4.	LT.COL.	NATALI OMET TIPO	01/01/2008	COLONEL	ISB
5.	LT.COL.	KONG BIEL THANYPINY	01/01/2008		GIB
6.	LT.COL.	DUT AGANY DUT	01/01/2008	COLONEL	ISB
7.	LT.COL.	ARKANGELO OSWAHA LWANI	01/01/2008	COLONEL	GIB
8.	LT.COL.	ASSUOD PAULO AWEDIT	01/01/2008	COLONEL	GIB
9.	LT.COL.	DHIEU PAUL CHABIET		COLONEL	ISB
10.	LT.COL.	PETER LUL NYAK	16/05/2014	COLONEL	GIB
11.	LT.COL.	PETER GABRIEL JUR	16/05/2014	COLONEL	ISB
12.	LT.COL.	FRED LAKO RAIMOND	16/05/2014	COLONEL	ISB
13.	LT.COL.		16/05/2014	COLONEL	GIB
14.	LT.COL.	MUORWEL ANDREW ANYUONIC	16/05/2014	COLONEL	ISB
15.	LT.COL.	JOHN OKECH OKELLO	16/05/2014	COLONEL	GIB
16.	LT.COL.	LODULE LUWALA ALHAJ	16/05/2014	COLONEL	GIB
17.		SIMON SEBIT MICHAEL	16/05/2014	COLONEL	ISB
18.	LT.COL.	KUOT BAK DENG BAK	16/05/2014	COLONEL	ISB
-	LT.COL.	AKOL THEM AROP	16/05/2014	COLONEL	ISB
19.	LT.COL.	MARIAL MOSES MAJOK	16/05/2014	COLONEL	
20.	LT.COL.	KUEK CHANUONG KUEK	16/05/2014	COLONEL	ISB

2 | Page

2:			16/05/2014	COLOUR	
27	-1100	NO INITIALISM	16/05/2014	COLONEL	GIB
23	41100		16/05/2014	COLONEL	GIB
24		TO TAIN THE	16/05/2014	COLONEL	ISB
25		THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY O	16/05/2014	COLONEL	ISB
26		THE LUAL	01/12/2015	COLONEL	ISB
27			01/07/2009	COLONEL	GIB
28		- THE TOOLLA	01/07/2009	COLONEL	GIB
29.		R AROP OTOWNG AWIJAK	01/07/2009	COLONEL	ISB
30.		R MACHIEK MADING MABEN	01/11/2009	COLONEL	ISB
31.		R LUAL ALINY LUAL	01/11/2009	COLONEL	ISB
32.		- TODEN LDENICO	01/07/2010	COLONEL	ISB
33.	MAJOR	MALUIL AKOL KUOT	02/07/2010	COLONEL	GIB
34.	MAJOF	CIRILO ROBA BRINJI	02/07/2011	COLONEL	GIB
35.	MAJOR	OTEL TIETA LADATA MALESH	02/07/2011	COLONEL	GIB
36.	MAJOR	THE THE PART OF TH	02/07/2011	COLONEL	ISB
37.	MAJOR	NODAW DONG WIAGON	02/07/2011	COLONEL	ISB
38.	MAJOR		02/07/2011	COLONEL	GIB
39.	MAJOR	TAIN MINISTRALL	02/07/2011	COLONEL	GIB
40.	MAJOR		02/07/2011	COLONEL	ISB
41.	MAJOR	MADUT YOM MADUT	02/07/2011	COLONEL	ISB
42.	MAJOR	MARIER AROK DHAL	06/05/2014	COLONEL	ISB
43.	MAJOR	CHAW KUOL MANYANG	06/05/2014	COLONEL	ISB
44.	MAJOR	CHOL AMOS AGOK	06/05/2014	COLONEL	GIB
45.	MAJOR	HENRY AKOCH ISAIAH	06/05/2014	COLONEL	ISB
47.	MAJOR	WILLIAM GAI WICHYEAH	06/05/2014	COLONEL	ISB
48.	MAJOR	OFENI NGOTA AMITAI	06/05/2014	COLONEL	ISB
	MAJOR	GABRIEL LUBANG MODI	06/05/2014	COLONEL	ISB
49. 50.	MAJOR	JAMES LADO MODI	06/05/2014	COLONEL	ISB
51.	MAJOR	ALOR AGUEK AROP	06/05/2014	COLONEL	ISB ISB
52.	MAJOR	AKOT AGUER MOU	06/05/2014	COLONEL	ISB
53.	MAJOR	ZACHARIA RIEK KEAH	06/05/2014	COLONEL	ISB
54.	MAJOR	ATAK DENG AKOL	06/05/2014	COLONEL	ISB
55.	MAJOR	GAI ATEM KUOL	06/05/2014	COLONEL	ISB
56.	MAJOR	JOHN LUIS SIJIN	06/05/2014	COLONEL	ISB
57.	MAJOR	GABRIEL WIETHIANG PAULINO	06/05/2014	COLONEL	ISB
58.	MAJOR	EMMANUEL DAVID DUAL	06/05/2014	COLONEL	ISB
59.	MAJOR	JUAC BIAR CHOL DENG	06/05/2014	COLONEL	ISB
60.	MAJOR	PASQUALE KARLO AWIN	06/05/2014	COLONEL	ISB
61.	MAJOR	PHILLIP PIOL AYUEL	06/05/2014	COLONEL	ISB
62.	CAPT.	MAJOK MAKOM MAJOK	21/07/2015	COLONEL	ISB =
		VINCENT MARK WANGA	05/11/2012	COLONEL	ISB
		5Km			

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			OF ORIGINA	TRUE COPY		
	C.	MAJORS	Name of Office in			
			1 Trate			
S/NO	RANK	NAME IN FULL				
			PROMOTION	DUE FOR	REMARKS	
1.	MAJ.	AYUAL NYOC AYUAL		PROMOTION TO		
2.	MAJ.		01/01/2004	LT. COLONEL	ISB	
3.	MAJ.	ANTHONY EDWARD PETER	01/07/2010	LT.COLONEL	ISB	
4.	MAJ.		02/07/2010	LT. COLONEL	ISB	
5.	MAJ.	ABUOCH AYUEL ABUOCH	06/05/2014	LT. COLONEL	ISB	
6.	MAJ.	MAKUR MAGAK AMANG		LT. COLONEL	GIB	
7.	MAJ.	ABUK KON ANOK	06/05/2014	LT. COLONEL	ISB	
8.	MAJ.	JAMES THEM DUOT	06/05/2014 06/05/2014	LT. COLONEL	GIB	
9.	MAJ.	SIMON BUONY GATNOR	06/05/2014	LT. COLONEL	GIB	
10.	MAJ.	DIING AKOT KUOL		LT. COLONEL	GIB	199
11.	MAJ.	KAVA WINSTON MICHAEL	06/05/2014	LT. COLONEL	GIB	
12.	MAJ.	AKUR CHOL MALUAL DENG	06/05/2014 06/05/2014	LT. COLONEL	GIB	
13.	MAJ.	JOSEPH AYOK NHIAL	06/05/2014	LT. COLONEL	ISB	
14.	MAJ.	CHARLES ANDREW CHURKALI		LT. COLONEL	ISB	
15.	MAJ.	CHOL RING AJAK	06/05/2014	LT. COLONEL	GIB	
16.	MAJ.	AYUEL MALUAL AYUEL	06/05/2014	LT. COLONEL	ISB	
17.	MAJ.	BENJAMIN BOL MADUT	06/05/2014	LT. COLONEL	GIB	
18.	MAJ.	MAYAR BARJOK MAKUEI	06/05/2014	LT. COLONEL	GIB	
19.	MAJ.	JAMES ALOR MAJOK DENG	06/05/2014	LT. COLONEL	ISB	
20.	MAJ.	GEORGE GUM THUC MUORWEL	01/01/2007	LT. COLONEL	ISB	
21.	MAJ.	OLWAK CHOL AYOK	06/05/2014	LT. COLONEL	GIB	
22.	MAJ.	JOHNSON RUACH BIEL	06/05/2014	LT. COLONEL	GIB	
23.	MAJ.	AGUTI ADUT AGUTI	06/05/2014	LT. COLONEL	GIB	
24.	MAJ.	WANJANG TUT CHAR	06/05/2014	LT. COLONEL	ISB	
25.	MAJ.	VICTOR DENG AKEEN	01/01/2008	LT. COLONEL	ISB	
26.	MAJ.	BANG WIEU KOOR	21/07/2015	LT. COLONEL	GIB	
27.	MAJ.	OHISA MOSES BEDA	21/07/2015	LT. COLONEL LT. COLONEL	ISB	
28.	MAJ.	ANTHONY SANDE JUMA ALI	15/01/2016	LT. COLONEL	ISB	
29.	MAJ.	JUSTIN KULANG HENRY	15/01/2016	LT. COLONEL	ISB	
30.	CAPT.	ANEI RING CHEIR	02/07/2007	LT. COLONEL	ISB	
31.	CAPT.	HENRY MARCELLO MOSES	01/12/2008	LT. COLONEL	GIB	
32.	CAPT.	GARANG KUOT KUOT	01/07/2009	LT. COLONEL	ISB	
33.	CAPT.	NGOR YUSIF NGOR	01/07/2009	LT. COLONEL	ISB	
34.	CAPT.	ACWIL ODHONG AYUL	01/07/2009	LT. COLONEL	GIB	
35.	CAPT.	GENG GENG REEC	01/07/2009	LT. COLONEL		
36.	CAPT.	SEBIT JUMA MORGAN	01/07/2009	LT. COLONEL	ISB	
37.	CAPT.	KIIR MONYTOCH MONYCHOL	01/07/2009	LT. COLONEL	GIB GIB	
8.	CAPT.	AJUONG DENG JEPUR	01/07/2009	LT. COLONEL	ISB	
9.	CAPT.	GILO OPIO GILO	01/07/2009	LT. COLONEL	GIB	
1.	CAPT.	GARANG MANYUOL AKOT	01/07/2009	LT. COLONEL	GIB	
4.	CAPT.	SILVANO SEBIT DUKU	01/07/2011	LT. COLONEL	ISB	
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42		The state of the s	12/01/07/2010	IT COLONE	1188
43	- 11	The state of the s	01/07/2010	LT. COLONEL LT. COLONEL	ISB
44		TOTAL MINISTRALIA MILLER	05/11/2012	LT. COLONEL	GIB
45		- THITO ROOL	05/11/2012	LT. COLONEL	GIB
46	-		05/11/2012	LT. COLONEL	ISB
47.			05/11/2012		GIB
48.		THE ANOCHAIN	05/11/2012	LT. COLONEL	GIB
49.			01/03/2013	LT. COLONEL	GIB
50.		DENG SANTINO DENG	16/05/2014	LT. COLONEL	GIB
51.		WILLIAM DENG PAL	16/05/2014	LT. COLONEL LT. COLONEL	ISB
52.	CAPT.	ADAM ADUPO LORIKO	16/05/2014	LT. COLONEL	ISB
53.	CAPT.	BOL CHOL WIEU	16/05/2014	10 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	GIB
54.	CAPT.	GEORGE LUATE ALFRED	16/05/2014	LT. COLONEL LT. COLONEL	GIB
55.	CAPT.	VICTORIA KETTY STEPHEN	16/05/2014	LT. COLONEL	ISB
56.	CAPT.	JOHN SEBIT MAKUAC	16/05/2014	LT, COLONEL	GIB
57.	CAPT.	ANTHONY TIKO ALLAN	16/05/2014	LT. COLONEL	ISB
58.	CAPT.	MICHAEL MAPER MAJAK	16/05/2014	LT. COLONEL	ISB
59.	CAPT.	ANDREW AYODI CHOL	16/05/2014	LT. COLONEL	GIB
60.	CAPT.	CHARLES WANI PAUL	16/05/2014	LT. COLONEL	ISB
61.	CAPT.	RIAK AGANY AGUTO	16/05/2014	LT. COLONEL	ISB
62.	CAPT.	GIETH KON MATHIANG	16/05/2014	LT. COLONEL	GIB
63.	CAPT.	TONG GOP TONG	16/05/2014	LT. COLONEL	ISB
64.	CAPT.	TAKPINY PETER GATKUOTH	16/05/2014	LT. COLONEL	ISB
65.	CAPT.	JACKSON GARANG AJOU	16/05/2014	LT. COLONEL	ISB ISB
66.	CAPT.	MANOAH STEPHEN BABANEN	16/05/2014	LT. COLONEL	GIB
67.	CAPT.	KUOL MAJOK MABIOR	16/05/2014	LT. COLONEL	ISB
68.	CAPT.	JOSEPH KON UKECH	16/05/2014	LT. COLONEL	ISB
69.	CAPT.	NUER STEPHEN RET	16/05/2014	LT. COLONEL	GIB
70. 71.	CAPT.	DUOP ULUAK KEAT	16/05/2014	LT. COLONEL	ISB
72.	CAPT.	JOSEPH LAGU MARTIN	16/05/2014	LT. COLONEL	ISB
73.	CAPT.	KIIR MAJAK DENG	16/05/2014	LT. COLONEL	ISB
74.	CAPT.	GABRIEL THALOKA TOP	16/05/2014	LT. COLONEL	ISB
75.	CAPT.	SANTINO DUT ULIR	16/05/2014	LT. COLONEL	ISB
76.	CAPT.	DOMINIC WOLDENG	16/05/2014	LT. COLONEL	ISB
7.	CAPT.	MAKOI GAK TOKMAC	16/05/2014	LT. COLONEL	ISB
8.	CAPT.	GUEK WANG KORYOM	16/05/2014	LT. COLONEL	ISB
9.	CAPT.	ALUEL ATEM RING	16/05/2014	LT. COLONEL	
0.	CAPT.	AKOI TEENG AKOI	16/05/2014	LT. COLONEL	GIB
1.	CAPT.	GATOT SAMUEL GAI CHUOL	16/05/2014	LT. COLONEL	ISB
2.	CAPT.	AKOL MAKER GALUAK WILSON BOL LAT	16/05/2014	LT. COLONEL	ISB
3.	CAPT.	KUOL KUOL BULO	16/05/2014	LT. COLONEL	GIB
4.	CAPT.	KUOT GARANG KUOT	16/05/2014	LT. COLONEL	ISB
5.	CAPT.	GABRIEL WOL WOLJONG	16/05/2014	LT. COLONEL	ISB
5.			16/05/2014	LT. COLONEL	ISB
7.	-	LUKA LOK MATHIANG EMMANUEL SEBIT MAJAKA	01/01/2010	LT. COLONEL	ISB
		CHINANUEL SEBII MAJAKA	15/01/2016	LT. COLONEL	ISB

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D. CAPTAINS

S/NO	RANK	TO THE POLE	LAST DATE OF PROMOTION	DUE FOR PROMOTION TO	REMARK
1.	CAPT	ALAAK DENG ALAAK	01/07/2008	MAJOR	100
2.	CAPT.	NIMERI OMAR AMUOT	01/07/2009		ISB
3.	CAPT.	DAVID THIEP AKOON	01/07/2009	MAJOR	ISB
4.	CAPT.		01/07/2009	MAJOR	ISB
5.	CAPT.	JOHN LAGU MARCELLO	01/07/2010	MAJOR	GIB
6.	CAPT.		01/07/2010	MAJOR	ISB
	CAPT.		05/11/2012	MAJOR	ISB
7.	CAPT.	NATALE TONG TONG DHEL	05/11/2012	MAJOR	ISB
8.	CAPT.	MUSA JAL PAUL KOORYOM	05/11/2012	MAJOR	ISB
9.	CAPT.	SANTINO KUOT MALUIL		MAJOR	ISB
10.	CAPT.	AKRAM GABRIEL NYOK	05/11/2012	MAJOR	ISB
11.	CAPT.	AJING AJING DUT	05/11/2012	MAJOR	ISB
12.	CAPT.	SATURLINO MODI FRANCIS	05/11/2012	MAJOR	ISB
13.	CAPT.	PAUL AYII LAWRENCE ALEU	05/11/2012	MAJOR	GIB
14.	CAPT.	CHOL AKIC AJAK	05/11/2012	MAJOR	ISB
15.	CAPT.	EMMANUEL MONYCHOL AKOP	05/11/2012	MAJOR	ISB
16.	CAPT.	GARANG ARIATH BAAK	05/11/2012	MAJOR	ISB
17.	CAPT.	KOTH CHOL KOOR	16/05/2014	MAJOR	ISB
18.	CAPT.	PETER LUAL AJOK	16/05/2014	MAJOR	GIB
19.	CAPT.	AKIYOY MOU PAJOK	16/05/2014	MAJOR	GIB
20.	CAPT.	IRENE NOVELLO NYILLOCK	16/05/2014	MAJOR	ISB
21.	CAPT.	BOL CHOL WIEU	16/05/2014	MAJOR	ISB
22.	CAPT.	BILAL KHEIR MANOFEE	16/05/2014	MAJOR	GIB
23.	CAPT.	ALEER LEEK DENG	16/05/2014	MAJOR	ISB
24.	CAPT.	ATEM DE MAIWAK ABUOI	16/05/2014	MAJOR	ISB
25.	CAPT.	MAYOR ABDUN NGONG	16/05/2014	MAJOR	ISB
26.	CAPT.		16/05/2014	MAJOR	ISB
27.	CAPT.	ANGELO ANYAK DENG	16/05/2014	MAJOR	ISB
28.	CAPT.	ISAAC ATER JOHNSON	16/05/2014	MAJOR	ISB
29.	CAPT.	ANTHONY BATISTA MONIAOR	16/05/2014	MAJOR	ISB
30.	CAPT.	BAK BARNABA CHOL	16/05/2014	MAJOR	GIB
31.	CAPT.	ATEM AWAN GAK	16/05/2014	MAJOR	ISB
32.	CAPT.	ABRAHAM AJAK GARANG	16/05/2014	MAJOR	ISB
33.		CHOL ARKANGELO NYUOL	16/05/2014	MAJOR	ISB
34.		MARTIN YAI ALEU	16/05/2014	MAJOR	GIB
35.	-	GARANG BOL AREECH	16/05/2014	MAJOR	GIB
36.		JOHN SAMUEL BROWN	16/05/2014	MAJOR	GIB
37.		JANE ALAWIYA LOUIS	16/05/2014	MAJOR	ISB
	CAPI.	WOLDENG MADING	16/05/2014	MAJOR	ISB

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38.		T. BOL WEK AGOTH	16/05/2014	MAJOR	100
39.		f. NHIAL AJITH NHIAL			ISB
40.		F. EMMANUEL JOHN BOI	16/05/2014	MAJOR MAJOR	ISB
41.	CAPT	. AJALWANG MATHEW GOWIN	IG 16/05/2014	MAJOR	ISB
42.	CAPT	THIIK THIIK MAYARDIT	16/05/2014		ISB
43.	CAPT	MARTIN MANUT MALITH	16/05/2014	MAJOR	ISB
44.	CAPT		16/05/2014	MAJOR	ISB
45.	CAPT		16/05/2014	MAJOR MAJOR	ISB
46.	CAPT		16/05/2014		ISB
47.	CAPT	. MANUT ACUIL LUAL	16/05/2014	MAJOR	ISB
48.	CAPT.	JOK DENG BOL MALEK	16/05/2014	MAJOR	ISB
49.	CAPT.		16/05/2014	MAJOR	ISB
50.	CAPT.	MARTIN AKUEIN DENG ANGOR	(16/05/2014	MAJOR	ISB
51.	CAPT.	SAMUEL LUETH MOU	16/05/2014	MAJOR MAJOR	ISB
52.	CAPT.		16/05/2014	MAJOR	ISB
53.	CAPT.	THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY O	IR 16/05/2014	MAJOR	ISB
54.	CAPT.	MARIAL PETER MAJOK	15/01/2016	MAJOR	GIB
55.	CAPT.	THE THE THE THE	15/01/2016	MAJOR	ISB
56.	CAPT.	The state of the s	15/01/2016	MAJOR	ISB
57.	1 ST LT.	The state of the s	01/01/2010	MAJOR	
58.	1 ST LT.		01/01/2010	MAJOR	ISB
59.	1 ST LT.		01/07/2011	MAJOR	GIB
60.	1 ST LT.		01/07/2011	MAJOR	GIB
61.	1 ST LT.		01/07/2011	MAJOR	GIB
62.	1 ST LT.	AMIN HENRY JADA	01/07/2011	MAJOR	GIB
63.	1S LT.	ASHUNG WILLIAM AROP	01/07/2011	MAJOR	GIB
64. 65.	1 ST LT.	JIMMY JOSEPH BENJAMIN	01/07/2011	MAJOR	ISB
66.	1 ST LT.	THIIK AKOL THIIK	01/07/2011	MAJOR	GIB
67.	1 LT.	AROP AKUEI NANA	01/07/2011	MAJOR	GIB
68.	1 ST LT.	SEBIT CHARLES NATANIEL	01/07/2011	MAJOR	GIB
69.	1 ST LT.	PAUL UMAN LAWRENCE WOL	01/07/2011	MAJOR	ISB
70.	1 ST LT.	ANDREA AKOT AKOL	01/07/2011	MAJOR	GIB
71.		DUT COSTA MARIAL	01/07/2011	MAJOR	GIB
72.	1 ST LT.	PETER KEK GATLUAK GENG	01/07/2011	MAJOR	ISB
73.	1 ⁵⁷ LT.	STEPHEN ELIA TRANQUILO AROP DENG NYIGEW	01/07/2011	MAJOR	GIB
74.	1 ST LT.	LEXSON FRANCIS TABAN	01/07/2011	MAJOR	GIB
75.	1 ⁵⁷ LT.	JAMES TABAN LADO	01/07/2011	MAJOR	GIB
76.	1 ⁵⁷ LT.	PHILLIP DAVID DAUDY	01/07/2011	MAJOR	GIB
77.	1 ST LT.	SANTINO GABRIEL CHOL	01/07/2011	MAJOR	ISB
78.	1 ST LT.	MARKO KER MALUAL	01/07/2011	MAJOR	GIB
79.	1 ST LT.	VICTOR LADU DONATO	01/07/2011	MAJOR	GIB
30.	1 ST LT.	JIMMY PETER WANI	01/07/2011	MAJOR	GIB
1.	1 ST LT.	WOL SIMON TUT	01/07/2011	MAJOR	ISB
2.	1 ST LT.	MOSES PETER AKEC	01/07/2011	MAJOR	ISB
3.		JOHN MADING THON BOL	01/07/2011	MAJOR	ISB
	Page	THOR DOL	01/07/2011	MAJOR	ISB

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		0	CEPTIFIED TRUE L	N .	
84.	1 ST LT.	CHRISTINA NYANKIIR KUOL	me of 9 th 01/07/2011	MANOR	
85.	1 ST LT.	WILSON YAIRO MIGIDO -	-10,12022	MAJOR	GIB
86.	1.ST LT.	ATHIAN DENG AKEN	05/11/2012	MAJOR	ISB
87,	1 ST LT.	GENGE MICHAEL DOMINIC	05/11/2012	MAJOR	ISB
88.	1 ST LT.	MAW ADOL KUOL	05/11/2012	MAJOR	ISB
89.	1 ST LT.		JM 05/11/2012	MAJOR	ISB
90.	1 ST LT.	ZAMOI CEASAR LOUIS	05/11/2012	MAJOR	GIB
91.	1 ST LT.	BENJAMIN MATHEW	05/11/2012	MAJOR	GIB
		MATHIANG	03/11/2012	MAJOR	GIB
92.	1 ST LT.	YIEN MONYKUANY BUOP GUELGAK	05/11/2012	MAJOR	GIB
93.	1 ST LT.	NAAMA ABSAI KOMBOSAYO	OF /11 /2012		
94.	1 ST LT.	FRANCO YUSIF DOBU	05/11/2012	MAJOR	ISB
95.	1 ST LT.	WILLIAM ANIMBUE DANIEL	05/11/2012	MAJOR	ISB
96.	1ST LT.	DENNIS AYOUB PHILLIP GAZA	05/11/2012	MAJOR	GIB
97.	1 ST L.T.	ROBERT ZACHARIA MALOK	05/11/2012	MAJOR	ISB
98.	1 ST LT.	SAMUEL MAYEN DENG	05/11/2012	MAJOR	GIB
99.	1 ST LT.	DUOT AKOL AYEI KACH	05/11/2012	MAJOR	GIB
100.	1 ST LT.	TANG KUEI RUACH	05/11/2012 05/11/2012	MAJOR	GIB
101.	1 ST LT.	MUNDIT JOCK MUNDIT	05/11/2012	MAJOR	GIB
102.	1 ST LT.	OKUCH GILO BOYA	05/11/2012	MAJOR	GIB
103.	1 ST LT.	GALIO JAMES BOI	05/11/2012	MAJOR	GIB
104.	1 ST LT.	TABAN RUDOLF GETTANO	05/11/2012	MAJOR	ISB
105.	1 ST LT.	DAVID NYANG GACH	05/11/2012	MAJOR	ISB
106.	1 ST LT.	DANIEL PETER ONORIO	05/11/2012	MAJOR	ISB
107.	1 ST LT.	MONYKUCH PETER MAYOM	05/11/2012	MAJOR	GIB
108.	1 ST L.T.	DOMINIC OYOM AGAPITO	05/11/2012	MAJOR MAJOR	GIB
109.	1 ST LT.	NICHOLA LOMURU KENYI	05/11/2012	MAJOR	ISB
110.	1 ST LT.	GARANG NGONG KUAC	05/11/2012	MAJOR	ISB
111.	1 ST LT.	KHAPEAL JUANG TOCH	05/11/2012	MAJOR	ISB
112.	1 ST LT.	BADHIEL CHUOL KAI	05/11/2012	MAJOR	GIB
113.	1 ST L.T.	SUZI ISAAC SAMUEL	05/11/2012	MAJOR	ISB
114.	1 ST LT.	MAYAR GEORGE APAI	05/11/2012	MAJOR	GIB
115.	1 ST LT.	PETER BENJAMIN AJONGO	05/11/2012	MAJOR	ISB
116.	1 ST L.T.	KHAMISA NADI KUTILE OLE	05/11/2012	MAJOR	ISB
17.	1 ST LT.	AKOT PETER NGONG	05/11/2012	MAJOR	ISB
.18.	1 ST LT.	ELIZABETH APAI PAUL	05/11/2012	MAJOR	ISB
19.		CHOL DAU LUETH	05/11/2012	MAJOR	ISB
20.		AKOK GABRIEL AKOL	05/11/2012	MAJOR	ISB
21.	1 ST LT.	NIEN CHANY BOL	05/11/2012	MAJOR	GIB
22.		GABRIEL KIIR KUR	05/11/2012	MAJOR	ISB
23.		JOHN PAUL UBAR	05/11/2012	MAJOR	ISB
24.		LAM ISAAC JUER	05/11/2012	MAJOR	GIB
25.		CHANGKUOTH KOAT RUOT	05/11/2012	MAJOR	GIB
26.		ISAAC MARTIN NYANG	24/07/2012	MAJOR	GIB
27.	1 ST L.T.	CHRISTOPHER RUAI PETER	01/03/2013	MAJOR	GIB
8 1	Papp				

			OF O	THEO TRUE CU	NEW.	
128.	1 ST LT.	METE OBUTO MAMUR	Mama of	07/10/2013	MAJOR	ISB
129.	1 ST LT.	ALBINO BUOCH DIING	-	16/05/2014	MAJOR	ISB
130.	1 ST LT.	BOL KUN GATDET	10	16/05/2014	MAJOR	ISB
131.	1 ST LT.	LUAL GATWECH LUAL		16/05/2014	MAJOR	GIB
132.	1 ST LT.	JUAC AMOS AGOK		16/05/2014	MAJOR	GIB
133.	1 ^{S7} LT.	MALITH DENG AYUEL		16/05/2014	MAJOR	ISB
134.	1 ST LT.	JOSEPH AGUEK MILO		16/05/2014	MAJOR	ISB
135.	1 ST LT.	JOHN WIYUAL WAL		16/05/2014	MAJOR	GIB
136.	1 ST LT.	MARY THINYIN RUEA		16/05/2014	MAJOR	ISB
137.	1 ST LT.	WILLIAM MAYOR MAKER		16/05/2014	MAJOR	ISB
138.	1 ⁵⁷ LT.	ADING DENG ADING		16/05/2014	MAJOR	GIB
139.	1 ST LT.	JAMES GATLUAK DAK		16/05/2014	MAJOR	ISB
140.	1 ST LT.	LOKULI LADO LOLIK		16/05/2014	MAJOR	ISB
141.	1 ST LT.	JOSEPH KHAMIS MARIO		16/05/2014	MAJOR	ISB
142.	1 ST LT.	KERBINO DAK MATHEW		20/11/2014	MAJOR	ISB
143.	1 ST LT.	MATHOR RUOT BIDIO		20/11/2014	MAJOR	GIB
144.	1 ST LT.	WOL DHAL TONG		24/02/2016	MAJOR	ISB
145.	1 ST LT.	AMET ALBINO AJEK		01/07/2007	MAJOR	ISB
146.	1 ST LT.	LUAL AKEEN AKEC		01/07/2007	MAJOR	GIB

E. FIRST LIEUTENANTS (1ST LT.)

S/NO	RANK	NAME IN FULL	LAST DATE OF PROMOTION	DUE FOR PROMOTION TO	REMARKS
1.	1 ST LT.	WANIJOHN LADO	01/01/2002	CAPTAIN	ISB
2.	1 ST LT.	BIONG MAWIEN MARIAL	01/01/2007	CAPTAIN	ISB
3.	1 ^{S7} LT.	GARKEK RIAK GARKEK	01/01/2010	CAPTAIN	ISB
4.	1 ^{S7} LT.	JAGO NGOR AWIJOK	01/01/2010	CAPTAIN	GIB
5.	1 ST LT.	SATURLINO SILVESTRO LOMOLO	01/01/2010	CAPTAIN	ISB
6.	1 ^{S7} LT.	MARTIN MOSES LADU	01/07/2011	CAPTAIN	ISB
7.	1 ST LT.	THOMAS PETER AGUEM	01/07/2011	CAPTAIN	ISB
8.	1 ST LT.	LAM KUANY CHIENGJIEK	01/07/2011	CAPTAIN	ISB
9.	1 ST LT.	LADU PAULO MODI MATIYA	01/07/2011	CAPTAIN	ISB
10.	1 ST LT.	WILLIAM JOSEPH DENG DENG	01/07/2011	CAPTAIN	ISB
11.	1 ST LT.	ATHIAN ATHIAN BAAK MADUT	01/07/2011	CAPTAIN	ISB
12.	1 ST LT.	JAMES PAGAN MAJOK AYEEK	01/07/2011	CAPTAIN	ISB
13.	1 ST L.T.	MARIO AKILO EDWARD	01/07/2011	CAPTAIN	ISB
14.	1 ST L.T.	CHAN AMOS AGOK	01/07/2011	CAPTAIN	ISB
15.	1 ⁵⁷ LT.	MAJOK MAKUR AKEC	01/07/2011	CAPTAIN	ISB
16.	1 ST LT.	MALITH MAJOK PARAMINA	01/07/2011	CAPTAIN	ISB
17.	1 ST LT.	MALUAL JOHN KONG	01/07/2011	CAPTAIN	ISB
18.	1 ^{S7} L.T.	JOSEPH JAMES OKUOTH	01/07/2011	CAPTAIN	ISB
19.	1 ⁵⁷ LT.	LOMORO COSMOS MORRIS	01/07/2011	CAPTAIN	ISB
20.	1 ^{S7} LT.	EMMANUEL PETER SUKOLE	01/07/2011	CAPTAIN	ISB
21.	1 ST LT.	LADU SIMON LAKI SUSU	01/07/2011	CAPTAIN	GIB

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			OF CHIL	IN DE THE		
1	4ST 1-77	CEORGE MAKIJAC BOL	Name of Office	01/07/2011	CAPTAIN	ISB
22.	1 ST LT.	GEORGE MAKUAC BOL KUOL AJAK DENG AJAK		01/07/2011	CAPTAIN	ISB
23.	1 ST LT.		NIE	01/07/2011	CAPTAIN	ISB
24.	1 ST L.T.	GODWIL CHARLES BROW		-01/07/2011	CAPTAIN	ISB
25.	1 ST LT.	OSEPH MAYIIK MAJOK DENG		01/07/2011	CAPTAIN	ISB
26.	1 ST LT.		IAN	01/07/2011	CAPTAIN	ISB
27.	1 ST LT.	BIAR MAJOK MAYEN JIMMY PETER TABAN		01/07/2011	CAPTAIN	ISB
28.	1 ST LT.	WOLAGOK WOLATEM		01/07/2011	CAPTAIN	ISB
29.	1 ST LT.	GEORGE GABRIEL JONGO)	01/07/2011	CAPTAIN	ISB
30.	1 ST LT.	WOL ABDOUN AKEC MA		01/07/2011	CAPTAIN	ISB
31.	1 ST LT.	DAVID ALHAJ TABAN LOT		01/07/2011	CAPTAIN	ISB
32.	1 ST LT.	SANTINO CHOL ATER BIC		01/07/2011	CAPTAIN	ISB
33.	1 ST LT.	DENG MAWIEN UTOR GO		01/07/2011	CAPTAIN	ISB
34.	1 LT.	JAMES GARANG MAYEN	201	01/07/2011	CAPTAIN	ISB
35.	1 ST LT.	GUM ACHUAL KUOL DEN	IG	01/07/2011	CAPTAIN	ISB
36.	1 ST LT.	MARKO ADAM MALEK P		01/07/2011	CAPTAIN	ISB
37.	1 ST LT.	STEPHEN WANI CORNEL		01/07/2011	CAPTAIN	ISB
38.	1 ST LT.	EMMANUEL COSSI WAN		01/07/2011	CAPTAIN	GIB
39.	1 ST L.T.	JOHN LUKAK RUEBEN GO		01/07/2011	CAPTAIN	ISB
40.	1 ST LT.	STEPHEN JADA ALFRED		01/07/2011	CAPTAIN	ISB
41.	1 ST LT.	MATHEW LOFUL SILVES	ГО	01/07/2011	CAPTAIN	ISB
43.	1 ST LT.	DAVID LADU JOHN TONG		01/07/2011	CAPTAIN	ISB
44.	1 ST LT.	YOHANNA TOMBE MATA		01/07/2011	CAPTAIN	ISB
45.	1 ST LT.	GERMANIA PETER YOAN		01/07/2011	CAPTAIN	ISB
46.	1 ST LT.	MABIOR ATEM MABIOR		05/11/2012	CAPTAIN	GIB
47.	1 ST LT.	BENJAMIN MUORWEL N		05/11/2012	CAPTAIN	ISB
48.	1 ST LT.	MARTIN MANASE MIKA		05/11/2012	CAPTAIN	ISB
49.	1 ST LT.	QUIRKO LEKOI COSMOS		05/11/2012	CAPTAIN	ISB
50.	1 ST LT.	MOGGA KENYI DAVID		05/11/2012	CAPTAIN	ISB
51.	1 ST LT.	DENG MAWUT SIMON		05/11/2012	CAPTAIN	ISB
52.	1 ST LT.	AMAL MADOL ATHIEU		05/11/2012	CAPTAIN	GIB ISB
53.	1 ST LT.	JUSTIN MOSES KULANG		05/11/2012	CAPTAIN	ISB
54.	1 ⁵⁷ LT.	LEEK ALEER DENG		05/11/2012	CAPTAIN	ISB
55.	1 ST LT.	DENG DANIEL MARUAI		05/11/2012	CAPTAIN	ISB
56.	1 ST LT.	DUSUMAN PONI CEJERI	NE	05/11/2012	CAPTAIN	ISB
57.	1 ST LT.	JOHN KULANG MOSES		05/11/2012	CAPTAIN	GIB
58.	1 ST LT.	SIDONIA AKUOT MARTI		05/11/2012	CAPTAIN	ISB
59.	1 ST LT.	ANGELO GEORGE LOBE	YA	05/11/2012	CAPTAIN	ISB
60.	1 ^{S7} LT.	LOANG PETER NGUTH		05/11/2012	CAPTAIN	ISB
61.	1 ST LT.	MUSA MARCELLO LAGI		05/11/2012	CAPTAIN	ISB
62.	1 ^{S7} LT.	AKOL ANEI THEM AROF		05/11/2012	CAPTAIN	GIB
63.	1 ST LT.	DOOR FRANCO MALEK		05/11/2012	CAPTAIN	ISB
64.	1 ⁵⁷ LT.			05/11/2012	CAPTAIN	ISB
65.	1 ST LT.		\		CAPTAIN	ISB
66.	1 ST LT.		V	05/11/2012	CAPTAIN	ISB
67.	1 ⁵⁷ LT.	MATUR ROKBENY ACIE	N.	03/11/2012		

			OF ORIGINAL DOCUME		
68.	1 ST LT.	ARKANGELO KUEC GUR	Name of Offi in 3 1/25 05/11/2012	CAPTAIN	ICD
69.	1 ST LT.	KUYU JOHN ALFRED	05/11/2012	CAPTAIN	ISB
70.	1ST LT.	KEN DUT YEL	05/11/2012	CAPTAIN	ISB
71.	1ST LT.	BEC LUETH KOL	05/11/2012	CAPTAIN	ISB
72.	1 ST L.T.	BOSCO OTIM OBWOYA	05/11/2012	CAPTAIN	
73.	1 ST LT.	EDDY OKWARO PRIMO	.05/11/2012	CAPTAIN	ISB
74.	1 ST LT.	AWER BONA BOL	05/11/2012	CAPTAIN	ISB
75.	1 ST LT.	ANGELO BODO PETER	05/11/2012	CAPTAIN	ISB
76.	1 ST L.T.	YAPO JOHN ULAK	05/11/2012	CAPTAIN	GIB
77.	1 ST LT.	JOHN TONGUN SEKONDO		CAPTAIN	ISB
78.	1 ST LT.	MOTER MATHEW RING	05/11/2012	CAPTAIN	ISB
79.	1 ST L.T.	ADHAR MAYOM DENG	05/11/2012	CAPTAIN	ISB
80.	1 ST L.T.	DUT LUAL ROU	05/11/2012	CAPTAIN	ISB
81.	1 ST LT.	MONYLUAK MATHOK TON	NG 05/11/2012	CAPTAIN	ISB
82.	1 ST LT.	JAMES ALEU BOL JOK	05/11/2012	CAPTAIN	ISB
83.	1 ST LT.	CHARLES AKAYA ONURAT	0 05/11/2012	CAPTAIN	ISB
84.	1 ST LT.	GATKUOTH JUET JOCK	05/11/2012	CAPTAIN	ISB
85.	1 ST LT.	DENG MAKUACH KON	05/11/2012	CAPTAIN	ISB
86.	1 ST LT.	DENG PHILLIP THON	05/11/2012	CAPTAIN	ISB
87.	1 ST LT.	JAMES MAKUACH MATHIA	ANG 05/11/2012	CAPTAIN	ISB
88.	1 ST LT.	MABIEI ATONG JOK	05/11/2012	CAPTAIN	ISB
89.	1 ST LT.	AKECH AYAK MAJAK	05/11/2012	CAPTAIN	ISB
90.	1 ST L.T.	KUOL AYUEN MABIOR	05/11/2012	CAPTAIN	ISB
91.	1 ST LT.	JUSTIN IRENEO AGANY	05/11/2012	CAPTAIN	GIB
92.	1 ST LT.	PETER AGUER DUT AKOT	05/11/2012	CAPTAIN	ISB
93.	1 ST LT.	JOHN CHUOL BADENG	05/11/2012	CAPTAIN	ISB
94.	1 ST LT.	DENG WOLDIING TONG	05/11/2012	CAPTAIN	ISB
95.	1 ST LT.	SAMUEL LOBERIO LAKO	05/11/2012	CAPTAIN	ISB
96.	1 ST LT.	TITO OKELLO KARLO	05/11/2012	CAPTAIN	GIB
97.	1 ST LT.	DENG MAYIEK ANGAU AYU	JAL 05/11/2012	CAPTAIN	ISB
98.	1 ST LT.	NELSON LOKOSANG MANA		CAPTAIN	ISB
99.	1 ST LT.	GARANG CHOL WOL	05/11/2012	CAPTAIN	ISB
100.	1 ST LT.	AYANG PETER JURWIIR	05/11/2012	CAPTAIN	ISB
101.	1 ST LT.	FRANCIS GARANG DIING	05/11/2012	CAPTAIN	ISB
103.	1 ST LT.	ELSANOUS ADAM HUSSEIN	- The state of the	CAPTAIN	ISB
104.	1 ST LT.	LARBANG GAI RIEK	05/11/2012	CAPTAIN	ISB
105.	1 ST L.T.	AROP DUT DAU	05/11/2012	CAPTAIN	ISB
106.	1 ST LT.	PETER KONG PUOT	05/11/2012	CAPTAIN	ISB
107.	1 ST LT.	KUEL MACHOK KIIR KUEL ALBERT MBIKO CLEMENT	05/11/2012	CAPTAIN	ISB
108.	1 ST L.T.		05/11/2012	CAPTAIN	ISB
109.	1 ST L.T.	CHIEK MADIT LEPDIER	05/11/2012	CAPTAIN	ISB
110.	1 ⁵⁷ LT.	BULABEK ALOR MONYDHAM		CAPTAIN	GIB
111.	1 ⁵⁷ L.T.	PETER AYUEL DENG GATKUOTH GIDEON CHUOL	05/11/2012	CAPTAIN	ISB
112.	1 ST LT.	TONG LUAL ATAK		CAPTAIN	ISB
13.	1 ST LT.	PETER ELANGI CEASAR	05/11/2012	CAPTAIN	ISB
	4 11.	TETER ELANGICEASAK	05/11/2012	CAPTAIN	ISB
11	IPage.				**

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			OF CRILINAL DOCK		
114.	1 ⁵⁷ LT.	FRANCIS KASSIANO MUHURU	05/11/2012	CADTAIN	Luca
115.	1 ST LT.	MAJOK AYII MUORWEL	05/11/2012	CAPTAIN	ISB
116.	1 ST LT.	THEMBENY DENG THEMBENY			
117.	1 ST LT.	AJIENG MANYIEL ANYUON	00/20/20	CAPTAIN	ISB
118.	1 ^{S7} LT.	AJANG ABAN AJANG	05/11/2012	CAPTAIN	ISB
119.	1 ST LT.	NYAOPUN ABAN ABAN	05/11/2012	CAPTAIN	ISB
120.	1 ^{S7} LT.	NICKSON NGONG ACHUIL	05/11/2012	CAPTAIN	ISB
121.	1 ^{S7} LT.	JOHN ANYIETH NATHANIEL	05/11/2012	CAPTAIN	ISB
122.	1 ST LT.	DANIEL THON MONYJOK	05/11/2012	CAPTAIN	ISB
123.	1 ST LT.	GEORGE MAWIEN KUOL	05/11/2012 05/11/2012	CAPTAIN	ISB
124.	1 ST LT.	JAMES DENG MATIOR DENG	05/11/2012	CAPTAIN	ISB
125.	1 ST L.T.	MARGRET GABRIEL DAU ATER	05/11/2012	CAPTAIN	ISB
126.	1 ST LT.	ANGOK AGOTH ATEM	05/11/2012	CAPTAIN	ISB
127.	1 ST LT.	ALAK JACOB GAI	05/11/2012	CAPTAIN	ISB
128.	1 ST LT.	CHOL SANTINO PUORIC	05/11/2012	CAPTAIN	ISB
129.	1 ST LT.	DENG KUOT NYUOL	05/11/2012	CAPTAIN	ISB
130.	1 ST LT.	ANDREW MAYOM CHOL	05/11/2012	CAPTAIN	ISB
131.	1 ST LT.	ALEXANDER MONGU KAMIN	05/11/2012	CAPTAIN	ISB
132.	1 ST LT.	THEODAZ THONY AGIEM	05/11/2012	CAPTAIN	ISB
133.	1 ST LT.	AYII ALENG AYII	05/11/2012	CAPTAIN	ISB
134.	1 ST LT.	PHILLIP PANEK BIAR	05/11/2012	CAPTAIN	GIB
135.	1 ST LT.	DENG MALUETH BAP	05/11/2012	CAPTAIN	ISB
136.	1 ST LT.	DUT MAJOK ISAIAH	05/11/2012	CAPTAIN	ISB
137.	1 ST LT.	KIIR BULABEK MANYANG	05/11/2012	CAPTAIN	ISB
138.	1 ST LT.	NYANG MAPUOL ARUOP	05/11/2012	CAPTAIN	ISB
139.	1 ST LT.	ABRAHAM JOSEPH CHUOR	05/11/2012	CAPTAIN	ISB
140.	1 ST LT.	CHOL AUGUSTINO DENG	05/11/2012	CAPTAIN	ISB
141.	1 ST LT.	MIYOR JUSTIN DENG AGUER	05/11/2012	CAPTAIN	ISB
142.	1 ST LT.	MALONG RING MALUAL	05/11/2012	CAPTAIN	ISB
143.	1 ST LT.	HAFIS RAJAB IBRAHIM	05/11/2012	CAPTAIN	ISB
144.	1 ST LT.	AKUEI CHUOR DENG	05/11/2012	CAPTAIN	ISB
145.	1 ST LT.	DAVID BILLY EPHANETUS	05/11/2012	CAPTAIN	ISB
146.	1 ^{S7} LT. 1 ^{S7} LT.	AJAK ABRAHAM GORDON	24/07/2012	CAPTAIN	GIB
147.	1 ^{S7} LT.	CHRISTOPHER RUAI PETER	01/03/2013	CAPTAIN	GIB
148. 149.	1 ST LT.	JIPER KHALIFA HAIDER	01/03/2013	CAPTAIN	ISB
150.	1 ^{S7} LT.	EL NUR TOM EL NUR	01/03/2013	CAPTAIN	ISB
151.	1 ⁵⁷ LT.	MALAL KUOL DENG SIMON SWAKA ALISON	16/05/2014	CAPTAIN	ISB
152.	1 ⁵⁷ LT.	BAK MARTIN YAK	16/05/2014	CAPTAIN	ISB
153.	1 ⁵⁷ LT.	ROBERT KIIR DENG	16/05/2014 16/05/2014	CAPTAIN	GIB
154.	1 ⁵⁷ LT.	RING BIAR ATEM	16/05/2014	CAPTAIN	ISB
155.	1 ⁵⁷ LT.	ATER JACOB MABOR	16/05/2014	CAPTAIN CAPTAIN	ISB ISB
156.	1 ⁵⁷ LT.	MAMER ALEU YAI	16/05/2014	CAPTAIN	GIB
157.	1 ⁵⁷ LT.	ANYANG MAYAK KOK	16/05/2014	CAPTAIN	ISB
158.	1 ⁵⁷ LT.	TERESA AGUEK MAPER	16/05/2014	CAPTAIN	GIB
159.	1 ^{S7} LT.	MANSON AGOTH ATAK	16/05/2014	CAPTAIN	GIB
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		07.0	HILINAL DOCK HEN		
	(CT		t Offi - ' in - ''32		160
160.	1 ⁵⁷ LT.	DHIEU MANASSEH ADOR	16/05/2014	CAPTAIN	ISB
161.	1 ^{S7} LT.	DIING ATAK DENG	16/05/2014	CAPTAIN	ISB
162.	1 ST LT.	BAK KUANYANG ATER	16/05/2014	CAPTAIN	GIB
163.	1 ST LT.	VICTORIA JACOB MABOR	16/05/2014	CAPTAIN	GIB
164.	1 ST LT.	AMUNA MANGAR MALUAL	16/05/2014	CAPTAIN	GIB
165.	1 ST LT.	SAMUEL AYUEL WARABEK	16/05/2014	CAPTAIN	ISB
166.	1 ST LT.	KERBINO WOL AGOK	16/05/2014	CAPTAIN	ISB
167.	1 ST LT.	AGUM DUT DOMKOC	16/05/2014	CAPTAIN	GIB
168.	1 ST LT.	KUOT KUOL MALITH	16/05/2014	CAPTAIN	ISB
169.	1 ST LT.	YAGOUB MAJOK DENG	16/05/2014	CAPTAIN	ISB
170.	1 ST LT.	LOUIS AGUEK MAKUAC WIEU	16/05/2014	CAPTAIN	ISB
171.	1 ST LT.	SIMON MADING MARIEU	16/05/2014	CAPTAIN	ISB
172.	1 ST LT.	EMMANUEL WASUN CLEMENT	16/05/2014	CAPTAIN	ISB
173.	1 ST LT.	MATHON MARIEU AJAK	16/05/2014	CAPTAIN	ISB
174.	1 ST LT.	THOMAS TARTISIO UKU	16/05/2014	CAPTAIN	ISB
175.	1 ST LT.	KUOL DENG KUOL	16/05/2014	CAPTAIN	ISB
176.	1 ST LT.	ISAAC MAWA LUKA	16/05/2014	CAPTAIN	ISB
177.	1 ST LT.	WALTER GABRIEL NYOK	16/05/2014	CAPTAIN	ISB
178.	1 ST LT.	AJAK AKOT AJAK	16/05/2014	CAPTAIN	ISB
179.	1 ST LT.	FRANCIS OKERUK SOLOMON	16/05/2014	CAPTAIN	ISB
180.	1 ST LT.	PHILLIP KHAMIS PAULINO	16/05/2014	CAPTAIN	ISB
181.	1 ST LT.	STELLA JAMES YATTA	16/05/2014	CAPTAIN	ISB
182.	1 LT.	PETER MAKUEI WOL	16/05/2014	CAPTAIN	ISB
183.	1 ST LT.	WILSON ALISON TABAN	16/05/2014	CAPTAIN	ISB
184. 185.	1 LT.	JACKSON DENG GOCH	16/05/2014	CAPTAIN	ISB
186.	1 ST LT.	AKOT MATHIANG ARUOP SIMON LAKU KULANG	16/05/2014	CAPTAIN	ISB
187.	1 ^{S7} LT.	LOUIS LUAL TEK	16/05/2014	CAPTAIN	ISB
188.	1 ST LT.	LINO CHIRONG MAKUAU	16/05/2014 16/05/2014	CAPTAIN	ISB ISB
189.	1 ST LT.	SIMON MANUT GARANG		CAPTAIN	
190.	1 ^{S7} LT.	PHILLIP KIIR AKOK	16/05/2014 28/05/2014	CAPTAIN CAPTAIN	ISB ISB
191.	1 ^{S7} LT.	NAWAL RATIB ABDUL KARIM	28/05/2014	CAPTAIN	GIB
192.	1 ST LT.	LUKA LUAL AKOK	28/05/2014	CAPTAIN	ISB
193.	1 ST LT.	AKOT CHOL MARIO	28/05/2014	CAPTAIN	ISB
194.	1 ST LT.	JAMES JILANG PUR	20/11/2014	CAPTAIN	ISB
195.	1 ST LT.	SAMHAN DANIEL BANGOUT	20/11/2014	CAPTAIN	ISB
196.	1 ST LT.	YAK GARANG YAK	01/12/2015	CAPTAIN	ISB
197.	1 ^{S7} LT.	JAMES MAZEE NGOREN	01/12/2015	CAPTAIN	ISB
198.	1 ^{S7} LT.	MAKER MAJUP KAMIC	01/12/2015	CAPTAIN	ISB
199.	1 ⁵⁷ LT.	CHOL RIAK DENG	01/12/2015	CAPTAIN	ISB
200.	1 ST LT.	ACHUIL MAJOK DENG	15/01/2016	CAPTAIN	ISB
201.	1 ST LT.	ABRAHAM BECH JUMA	15/01/2016	CAPTAIN	ISB
202.	1 ST LT.	MOSES MALOU ALI MALOU	15/01/2016	CAPTAIN	ISB
203.	1 ST LT.	JOSEPH LEEK APOI	15/01/2016	CAPTAIN	ISB
204.	1 ⁵⁷ L.T.	AGIDEK PETER AJAK	01/02/2016	CAPTAIN	ISB
205.	2 ND L.T.	MARY NAJUA SAMUEL	01/07/2007	CAPTAIN	ISB
1.	3 Page				+4-1,24

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			OF ORIGINAL DOCUM		
206.	2 ND LT.	LUAL ABRAHAM AJAK	Zisma of Offi ' in Lings		
207.		ISABELLA RUDOLF KUOT	21/07/2012	CAPTAIN	GIB
208.	2 ND LT.	MARTHA GABRIEL CHIGACH	05/11/2012	CAPTAIN	GIB
209.	2 ND LT.	WILLIAM KEAH CHUONG	- 03/11/2012 •	CAPTAIN	GIB
210.	2 ND LT.	AREET REBECCA RUEBEN	05/11/2012	CAPTAIN	GIB
211.	2 ND LT.		05/11/2012	CAPTAIN	ISB
212.	2 ND LT.	CLEMENT WACHI MARIO	05/11/2012	CAPTAIN	ISB
213.	2 ND LT.	PAUL KAT KOK	05/11/2012	CAPTAIN	ISB
		TITO UBUR AJULA	05/11/2012	CAPTAIN	GIB
214.	2 ND LT.	LIEP JOSEPH NHIAL HOTH	05/11/2012	CAPTAIN	GIB
215.	2 ND LT.	MARKO AWAN MONYBUNY	05/11/2012	CAPTAIN	ISB
216.	2 ND LT.	MABIL PETER KOT	05/11/2012	CAPTAIN	ISB
217.	2 ND LT.	MUT KUOL RIEK	05/11/2012	CAPTAIN	GIB
218.	2 ND LT.	GARANG THIIK MAYAR	05/11/2012	CAPTAIN	ISB
219.	2 ND LT.	PIOL GIET YAI	05/11/2012	CAPTAIN	ISB
220.	2 ND LT.	BULIS JAMES MAHDI	05/11/2012	CAPTAIN	ISB
221.	2 ND LT.	ABOUD LUKA KIIR	05/11/2012	CAPTAIN	ISB
222.	2 ND LT.	GLEN AMARU OWIRO	05/11/2012	CAPTAIN	ISB
223.	2 ND LT.	DANIEL AKOL CHOL	05/11/2012	CAPTAIN	ISB
224.	2 ND LT.	PHILLIP DIU GATDET	05/11/2012	CAPTAIN	ISB
225.	2 ND LT.	MICHAEL MANGUAT DENG	05/11/2012	CAPTAIN	GIB
226.	2 ND LT.	ROBERT KOROK KUJU	05/11/2012	CAPTAIN	ISB
227.	2 ND LT.	JAMES LONY KANG	05/11/2012	CAPTAIN	
228.	2 ND LT.	PETER KAI KUOL	20/11/2014	CAPTAIN	GIB
229.	2 ND LT.	ALUONG OTOR ALUONG	01/03/2013	CAPTAIN	ISB
230.	2 ND LT.	KHOR KUN PUOCH	01/03/2013	CAPTAIN	GIB

F. SECOND LIEUTENANTS (2ND LT.)

S/NO	RANK	NAME IN FULL	LAST DATE OF PROMOTION	DUE FOR PROMOTION TO	REMARKS
1.	2 ND LT.	GARANG ADOOR RECH	01/07/2007	1 ST LIEUTENANT	ISB
2.	2 ND LT.	ZACHARIA PUOT YAK	01/07/2007	1 ST LIEUTENANT	ISB
3.	2 ND LT.	KERBINO MALOU JOHN	01/07/2007	1 ST LIEUTENANT	ISB
4.	2 ND LT.	GABRIEL MAYEN MARIAL	01/07/2007	1 ST LIEUTENANT	ISB
5.	2 ND LT.	JOHN AJUECHBUK MAKOI	01/07/2012	1 ST LIEUTENANT	ISB
6.	2 ND LT.	MAGOK PHILLIP MAJOK	01/07/2012	1 ST LIEUTENANT	ISB
7.	2 ND LT.	SULE SWAKA LAKU	11/03/2009	1 ST LIEUTENANT	GIB
8.	2 ND LT.	RING AKUEIN CHOL	11/03/2009	1 ST LIEUTENANT	GIB
9.	2 ND LT.	JOSEPHINE ACHOL ABUOC	05/11/2012	1 ST LIEUTENANT	ISB
10.	2 ND LT.	ANGELO NGONG KIIR	05/11/2012	1 ST LIEUTENANT	ISB
11.	2 ND LT.	SUZAN NYANG CHUOL	05/11/2012	1 ST LIEUTENANT	GIB
12.	2 ND LT.	ANGELO MADHEL MAYOT	05/11/2012	1 ST LIEUTENANT	GIB
13.	2 ND LT.	JULE ANDREW DIMA	05/11/2012	1 ST LIEUTENANT	ISB
14.	2 ND LT.	PAUL CLEMENT WANI	05/11/2012	1 ST LIEUTENANT	
15.	2 ND LT.	ABUK LOTH ADIJA	05/11/2012	1 ST LIEUTENANT	GIB

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		0.00	RICINAL DOCK	EN.	
4.0	1 -ND ++				
16.	2 ND LT.	MAKOM MAWAL AKUECHBENY		1 1ST LIEUTENANT	ISB
17.	2 LT.	ATEM BENJAMIN KUC	05/11/2012	1 ST LIEUTENANT	GIB
18.	Z LI.	KONGKONG PAULINO MATIP	05/11/2012	1 ST LIEUTENANT	ISB
19.	2 ND LT.	MAWIEN MADUT WOL	- 05/11/2012	1 ST LIEUTENANT	ISB
20.	2 ND LT.	ZACHARIA CHOL WELKANG	05/11/2012	1 ST LIEUTENANT	ISB
21.	2 ND LT.	LINO JOSEPH KAINO	05/11/2012	1 ST LIEUTENANT	GIB
22.	2 ND LT.	ANGOK THUC MALUAL	05/11/2012	1 ST LIEUTENANT	GIB
23.	2 ND LT.	BOYI JAMES JACKSON	05/11/2012	1 ST LIEUTENANT	GIB
24.	_	ANEI MAJOK RING GUM	05/11/2012	1 ST LIEUTENANT	GIB
25.	_	JOK MAJOK DANIEL	05/11/2012	1 ST LIEUTENANT	ISB
26.		ATHIAN KUOL BULO	05/11/2012	1 ST LIEUTENANT	GIB
27.		ATEM LIAI AKECH ATEM	05/11/2012	1 ST LIEUTENANT	ISB
28.	2 ND LT.	MALEK MALUAL DING	05/11/2012	1 ST LIEUTENANT	ISB
30.	2 ND LT.	AYUEN PETER ABUOI	05/11/2012	1 ST LIEUTENANT	GIB
31.	2 ND LT.	JAMES LOKIO MORRIS REMO ISAAC NELSON	05/11/2012	1 ST LIEUTENANT	ISB
32.	2 ND LT.	JOSEPH GARANG ARIECHDIT	05/11/2012	1 ST LIEUTENANT	GIB
33.	2 ND LT.	EMMANUEL PATTA REPENT	05/11/2012	1 ST LIEUTENANT	ISB
34.	2 ND LT.	DENG KUR ANGOK	05/11/2012	1 ST LIEUTENANT	ISB
35.	2 ND LT.	JAMES ACUOTH KENJOK	05/11/2012	1 ST LIEUTENANT	ISB
36.	2 ND LT.	JACOB CHOL NYOK	05/11/2012	1 ST LIEUTENANT	ISB
37.	2 ND LT.	BATH MAYEN MANYIEL	05/11/2012	1 ST LIEUTENANT	ISB
38.	2 ND LT.	DENIS MARIAL MUORWEL	05/11/2012	1 ST LIEUTENANT	ISB ISB
39.	2 ND LT.	VERONICA CLEMENT JUL	05/11/2012	1 LIEUTENANT	GIB
40.	2 ND LT.	AJAK RING DAU	05/11/2012	1 ST LIEUTENANT	ISB
41.	2 ND LT.	MOSES BIDA ELIASON	05/11/2012	1 ST LIEUTENANT	GIB
42.	2 ND LT.	PETER MANUT AGUEK BADOR	05/11/2012	1 ST LIEUTENANT	GIB
43.	2 ND LT.	JOSEPH ADELINO UKEL	05/11/2012	1 ST LIEUTENANT	ISB
44.	2 ND LT.	LOPUTO SAMUEL WILSON	05/11/2012	1 ST LIEUTENANT	GIB
45.	2 ND LT.	MAYOM MAYOM AKEN	05/11/2012	1 ST LIEUTENANT	ISB
46.	2 ND LT.	AJITH DENG ALUK	05/11/2012	1 ST LIEUTENANT	ISB
47.	2 ND LT.	ATEM PETER ABUOI ATEM	05/11/2012	1 ST LIEUTENANT	ISB
48.	2 ND LT.	MARIAL MARK AWUOK TIL	05/11/2012	1 ST LIEUTENANT	ISB
49.	2 ND LT.	SANTINO ABUOCH AYUEL	05/11/2012	1 ST LIEUTENANT	ISB
50.	2 ND LT.	ABRAHAM PAGOL BOL YUOT	05/11/2012	1 ST LIEUTENANT	ISB
51.	2 ND LT.	AJAK RING CHOL	05/11/2012	1 ST LIEUTENANT	ISB
52.	2 ND LT.	JEREMIAH WUOR KUEK	05/11/2012	1 ST LIEUTENANT	ISB
53.	2 ND LT.	STEPHEN MALITH AKOK	05/11/2012	1 ST LIEUTENANT	ISB
54.	2 ND LT.	SAMUEL JING CHANGATH	05/11/2012	1 ⁵⁷ LIEUTENANT	ISB
55.	2 ND L.T.	ATEM CHIMAN GARANG	05/11/2012	1 ST LIEUTENANT	ISB
56.	2 ND LT.	MAMUR LIWA AGILI NANDA	05/11/2012	1 ST LIEUTENANT	ISB
57.	2 ND LT.	MARUAL MAJOK DENG	05/11/2012	1 ST LIEUTENANT	ISB
58.	2 ND LT.	DENG MAYAR ARIECH	05/11/2012	1 ⁵⁷ LIEUTENANT	ISB
59.	2 ND LT.	ABRAHAM MAYOM MOU	05/11/2012	1 ST LIEUTENANT	ISB
60.	2 ND LT.	ROIKA JOSHUA HENRY	05/11/2012	1 ST LIEUTENANT	ISB
61.	2 1.1.	LONGAR MADUT AYUEL	05/11/2012	1 ST LIEUTENANT	ISB

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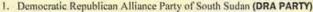
62. 2°0 LT. GARANG KUR DUT 63. 2°0 LT. PETER AKUIEN WOL MALUAL 64. 2°0 LT. BAK JIEL YUOT 65. 2°0 LT. MARING ROU MANUT 65. 2°0 LT. MARING ROU MANUT 66. 2°0 LT. LEWISH MAYEN MANYANG 67. 12°1 LEUTENANT 68. 2°0 LT. LEWISH MAYEN MANYANG 68. 2°0 LT. LEU PETER MALEK 69. 2°0 LT. LUCY APUR MACHAR MAYUOL 69. 12°0 LT. LUCY APUR MACHAR MAYUOL 69. 12°0 LT. JONG GARANG JONG 69. 2°0 LT. JONG GARANG JONG 69. 12°0 LT. JONG GARANG JONG 69. 12°0 LT. JONG GARANG JONG 69. 12°0 LT. JONG GARAND LEN 69. 12°0 LT. BANY BANY DENG 69. 12°0 LT. BANY BANY DENG 69. 12°0 LT. BANY BANY DENG 69. 12°0 LT. MALTH BARNAND LEN 69. 12°0 LT. MALTH BARNAND LEN 69. 12°0 LT. MASER LUCTH AGIEU 69. 12°0 LT.						
63. 2** PETER ARUIEN WOL MALUAL 05/11/2012 15* LIEUTENANT ISB 64. 2** DT. BAK JIEL YUOT 05/31/2012 15* LIEUTENANT ISB 65. 2** DT. DAWD ANTHONY KHAMIS 05/31/2012 15* LIEUTENANT ISB 66. 2** DT. DAWD ANTHONY KHAMIS 05/31/2012 15* LIEUTENANT ISB 67. 2** DT. MARKO ROU MANUT 05/31/2012 15* LIEUTENANT ISB 68. 2** DT. EMMANUEL MAYEN MANYANG 05/11/2012 15* LIEUTENANT ISB 69. 2** DT. ALEU PETER MALEK 05/31/2012 15* LIEUTENANT ISB 69. 2** DT. LUCY APUK MACHAR MAYUOL 05/31/2012 15* LIEUTENANT ISB 69. 2** DT. LUCY APUK MACHAR MAYUOL 05/31/2012 15* LIEUTENANT ISB 70. 2** DT. JONG GARANG JONG 05/31/2012 15* LIEUTENANT ISB 71. 2** DT. JONG GARANG JONG 05/31/2012 15* LIEUTENANT ISB 72. 2** DT. STEPHEN KENNT SAMUEL 05/31/2012 15* LIEUTENANT ISB 73. 2** DT. BANY BANY DENG 05/31/2012 15* LIEUTENANT ISB 74. 2** DT. BANY BANY DENG 05/31/2012 15* LIEUTENANT ISB 75. 2** DT. MANDE LUETH AGIEU 05/31/2012 15* LIEUTENANT ISB 76. 2** DT. MABEK LUETH AGIEU 05/31/2012 15* LIEUTENANT ISB 77. 2** DT. MABEK LUETH AGIEU 05/31/2012 15* LIEUTENANT ISB 78. 2** DT. MABEK LUETH AGIEU 05/31/2012 15* LIEUTENANT ISB 79. 2** DT. MABUT ABRAHAM MAKOI 05/31/2012 15* LIEUTENANT ISB 79. 2** DT. MABUT ABRAHAM MAKOI 05/31/2012 15* LIEUTENANT ISB 79. 2** DT. MABUT ABRAHAM MAKOI 05/31/2012 15* LIEUTENANT ISB 79. 2** DT. MABUT ABRAHAM MAKOI 05/31/2012 15* LIEUTENANT ISB 79. 2** DT. MABUT ABRAHAM MAKOI 05/31/2012 15* LIEUTENANT ISB 79. 2** DT. MABUT ABRAHAM MAKOI 05/31/2012 15* LIEUTENANT ISB 79. DENG GENG MAYEN 05/31/2012 15* LIEUTENANT ISB 79. DENG GENG MAYEN 05/31/2012 15* LIEUTENANT ISB 79. DENG GENG MAYEN 05/31/2012 15* LIEUTENANT ISB 79. DET GEN	4					
64. 2 POLT. BAK JEL YUCT 05/11/2012 13 LIEUTENANT ISB 65. 2 POLT. BAK JEL YUCT 05/11/2012 13 LIEUTENANT ISB 65. 2 POLT. DAVID ANTHONY KHAMIS 05/11/2012 13 LIEUTENANT ISB 66. 2 POLT. EMMANUEL MAYEN MANYANG 05/11/2012 13 LIEUTENANT ISB 05/12/2012 13 LIEUTENANT ISB 05/12/2012 13 LIEUTENANT ISB 05/12/2012 15				05/11/2012	1 ST LIEUTENANT	ICB
5.5. 2 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		2 LT.			1 ST LIEUTENANT	
DAYID ANTHONY KHAMIS OS/11/2012 15° LIEUTENANT ISB		2 LT.			1 ST LIFUTENANT	
DOB. 2 LI. MARKO ROU MANUT DS/11/2012 15 LEUTENANT ISB		2 ND LT.			1 ST LIEUTENANT	
10 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1					1 ST LIFLITENANT	
28 276 T. ALEU PETER MALEK 05/11/2012 15 LIEUTENANT ISB			EMMANUEL MAYEN MANYANG		1 ST LIFLITENANT	
10		2 ND LT.				
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South Sudan Alliance Federal Army: Statement of 8 March 2019



Khartoum, Sudan

Sub: The Coalition of two Political Movements' armies Date: 08th March 2019



2. Federal Unionist Liberation Front of South Sudan (FULF)

These two political movements are united into one army and named "South Sudan Alliance Federal Army" (SSAFA). This especial force (army) is designed as a tool of protection of South Sudanese in order to overthrow the corrupt regime of SPLM/A that rules the Republic of South Sudan with dictatorship and lawlessness. We are the national political forces that fight for the freedom of the civilians' society in the South Sudan who faced the deprived challenges as result of war caused by the botched leadership of SPLM/A. The current war is not tribal. It is a conflict of SPLM/A political party members who are politically divided into many states due to their failure to address the logical problems that has killed the unity of people of South Sudan with brutal leadership. This disability of the SPLM Party does not allow them to correctly govern the country's disease that spread to all tribes, especially between the Nuer and Dinka.

Therefore, innocents South Sudan citizens are always dying on wars, hungers, diseases etc. because of SPM/A failed leadership that must be blamed specifically on the President Salva Kiir Mayardit and his former Vice President Dr. Riek Machar Teny.

The concept of coalition between these two political parties produced a military title known as SOUTH SUDAN ALLIANCE FEDERAL ARMY (SSAFA)

- D: stand for "Democratic" that stand for justice in order to transform the nature of army into lawful manner.
- R: stand for "Republican" that represents the word people of the Republic that marks the country.
- A: stand for "Alliance" that means coalition or united army that represents two to three factions.
- 4) "Federal Army" remark the federation of the states that should work by the law of democracy. The Temporary High Commands Council.
- Ist Lt. Gen. Dr. Simon Thor Kuon Yuot: Chairman and Commander in Chief for SSA Federal Army" for South Sudan.
- M. Gen. Dickson Gatluak Jock Nyuot: Deputy Chairman and Commander in Chief for FULF and Deputy Chairman and Commander in Chief for "DRA Federal Army" for the South Sudan.
- 3. 1st Lt. Gen. Raphael Aban Jwok Political and Security Advisor for SSAFA.
- 4. 2nd Lt Gen. Simon Yul Ruei: General Chief of Staffs for SSAFA.
- 5. M.Gen. Sebit Kong Kuon: Chief of National Security Intelligent Service for SSAFA.
- 6. M.Gen. Mubarak Tung Nyuot: Military Intelligent for SSAFA.

The high commands council as the coalition of army is leave an open for every organize political military movement that would agree with the idea of federalism, created by those political movements which joint their forces into South Sudan Alliance Federal Army (SSAFA) that shall work as the city-wall of protection against the lawlessness of South Sudan. If you are willing to bring people of our Republic together, you are highly welcome to this unity of Army



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19-04445



for South Sudan. For example, your political Party is free to work as independent as you like. But only military forces are allied to fight the common enemy. You are the light to the suffering community and joy to the world for the South Sudan. For instance, truth is a freedom, love is unity, and law is the core and central beams of the government to rule the human society. Therefore, the book had said "Unity is power". So the obedience of law acts like the wall of protection. Leaders should respect law and use the law for their leadership to be followed."

Name: Signed by:

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN ALLIANCE PARTY OF SOUTH SUDAN. (DRA PARTY)	FEDERAL UNIONIST LIBERATION FRONT OF SOUTH SUDAN (FULF)
1. 1st Lt. Gen. Dr. Simon Thor Kuon Yuot: Chairman and C & C for DRA Party/SPLA-IV. Mob: +249 961173841 SIGN: DATE 3 March 2013	1. M. Gen, Dickson Gatluak Jock Nyuot: Chairman and Commander in Chief of Federal Unionist Liberation Front Mob: +251 929484417 SIGN: DATE B. March 2019
2. 1st Lt. Gen. Raphael Aban Jwok Political and Security Advisor of DRA/SPLA-IV. Mob: +249 915264840 SIGN: DATE Mard 2019 3. 2sd Lt. Gen. Simon Yul Ruei General Chief of Staffs of DRA/SPLA-IV Mob: +249 900210999 SIGN: DATE March 2019 4. Mabarak Tung Nguot M.Gen. Military Intelligent- DRA/SPLA-IV Mob: +249 963856336 SIGN: DATE March 2019 SIGN: DATE March 2019	2. M.Gen. Sebit Kong Kuon: Chief security for Federal Unionist Liberation Front. Mob: +249 901191143 SIGN: DATE March 20 19 Image: Part of the Company of



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Annex 8

Internal Security Bureau "Blue House" detention facility



'Blue House,' Juba, South Sudan



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Downstairs

"zan zans"	cells	bathroom		office	store	office
		"vip" cell		•		
			_			entrace
				_		
bathroom	cells	exercise area				
bathroom				offices		

Upstairs

"zan zans"	cells	bathroom	bathroom	offices		
		"vip" cell		•	•	"vip" or "senior"
						"senior"
						cell
bathroom				doct	tor	

Rough layout of ISB 'Blue House' detention facility, based on sketch by a former detainee, provided to Panel. Not to scale.

Ceasefire and Transitional Security Arrangements Monitoring and Verification Mechanism flash report, 18 December 2018



20181218 Flash Report Sector I





Flash Report (Harassment and Intimidation against MVT Juba by SSPDF forces)

SECTOR 1: MVT Juba

- Date and time of the incident: 18 Dec 2018. From around 1000 hrs to 1500 hrs.
- 2. Place of the incident: SSPDF Luri Training Center.
- Type of incident: Violation of Article 12 in ACOH of 21 Dec 17.
 - A. Attacks, harassment, intimidation, arrest and detention of CTSAMVM personnel;
 - B. Obstruction or interference with movement and work of CTSAMVM;
- 4. Involved sides: SSPDF
- Involved units and commanders: Luri Training Center, approximately 17 km west of Juba. Unidentified NSS Brigadier General.

6 Impact /damages to persons and property:

- A. MVT Juba conducted a SDP to Luri training center for task investigation of alleged violation of Article 3 Sec 2)
 (e) ACOH of 21 Dec 17, recruiting and recruit training by SSPDF Luri Training Center on 18 Dec 2018.
- B. MVT Juba team members including Col Muhammad Fadul (TL), Col Adina(IO), Maj Chemjor (IO) and Leju Michael (the Driver were Restricted from accessing the Camp and then detained at one building before the training center for over five(05) hours. They were initially detained, blind folded, had their hands tied and removed to a jail. Team members were subjected to inhuman treatment such as blindfolding, kicks, handcuffing, stripping completely naked down to underpants with the female MVT member undressing entirely. The team were robbed of their money and Marital Silver ring. The driver was threatened to be killed

«Impact /damages to persons and property:

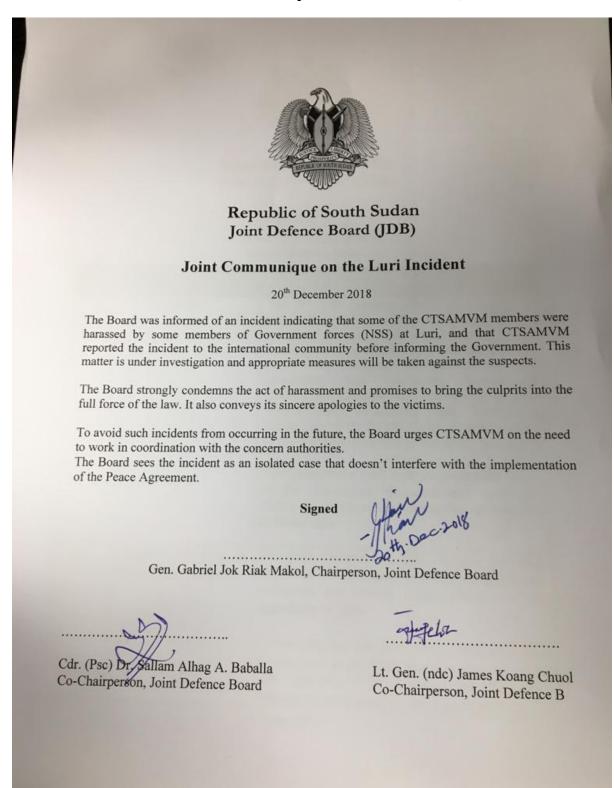
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- C. One Brigadier General identified himself as National Security Service, stated that this area belongs to NSS. He also said that since Dr Riak Machar was training his Forces, why shouldn't SSPDF train its Forces too.

7. SECTOR 1 Assessment/Comment:

- A. The checkpoint soldiers seem to be in compliance with the blanket authorization allow the MVT to continue inside the training area. The later misconduct, described above, occurred inside the camp by higher ranking personnel.
- B. This is an unfortunate and regrettable incident and is a grave violation of ACOH and R-ARCSS.
- C. CTSAMVM should issue immediate press release to condemn this incident by strongest terms.
- D. CTSAMVM should discuss this matter in the ongoing CTC Meeting as this is the biggest misconduct against CTSAMVM personnel.
- E. The officers and soldiers who committed this act should be held accountable immediately.

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Joint Defence Board: Joint communiqué on the Luri incident, 20 December 2018



Communiqué of the forty-sixth ordinary session of the IGAD Council of Ministers, Djibouti, 27 February 2019



COMMUNIQUÉ OF THE 46TH ORDINARY SESSION OF IGAD COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

27TH FEBRUARY 2019 DJIBOUTI, REPUBLIC OF DJIBOUTI

The IGAD Council of Ministers held its 46^{th} Ordinary Session on 27^{th} February 2019 under the chairmanship of **H.E. Dr Workneh Gebeyehu**, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia and Chairperson of the IGAD Council.

The session was attended by H.E. Mahmoud Ali Youssouf, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Djibouti; H.E. Ahmed Isse Awad, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Federal Republic of Somalia; H.E. Dr Al-Dirdiery Mohamed Ahmed, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of the Sudan; H.E. Hirut Zemene, State Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia and H.E. Mohamed Ali Hassan, Permanent Secretary in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Djibouti.

H.E. Mahboub Maalim, IGAD Executive Secretary; H.E. Hadiza Mustapha, Special Advisor to the Chairperson of the African Union Commission, H.E. Dr Ismael Wais, IGAD Special Envoy for South Sudan and H.E. Dr Mohamed Ali Guyo, IGAD Special Envoy for Somalia were also in attendance.

Representatives of the European Union, China, Egypt, France, Japan, Russia, Turkey and USA made statements during the open session.

After extensive deliberations on the geopolitical and security dynamics of the Red Sea and the Gulf of Aden, the Council:

- Pays a glowing tribute to the Late Amb. Dr. Attalla Hamad Bashir, the former Executive Secretary of IGAD and recognizes his invaluable contribution to the organization;
- Expresses gratitude to the People and Government of the Republic of Djibouti for their warm hospitality extended to the delegations;
- 3. Recalls the Communiqué of the 45th Ordinary Session of the IGAD Council of Ministers held on 11th July 2012 in Addis Ababa, the Report of the 31st Session of IGAD Committee of Ambassadors held on 21st January 2017 in Addis Ababa and the Communiqué of the 66th Extra-ordinary session of IGAD Council of Ministers on Somalia and South Sudan held in Addis Ababa on 16th November 2018;

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- 4. Underlines the importance of expediting the endorsement of the proposed treaty and structure to reform IGAD; and decided that there is need for enriched and continued discussion on the organizational structure and treaty of IGAD until the next ordinary sessions of the policy organs;
- 5. Notes with appreciation the presentation made by the IGAD Special Envoy for Somalia on the geopolitical and security dynamics of the Red Sea and the Gulf of Aden and adopts the recommendations therein:
- Acknowledges the threats, risks and challenges of geopolitical dynamics of the Red Sea and the Gulf of Aden to the Greater Horn of Africa;
- 7. **Appreciates** the enormous opportunities of the geographic positioning of the region;
- Further appreciates the strategic interests of littoral and non-littoral IGAD Member States and the need to formulate shared norms, common goals and strategic coordination in this endeavor;
- Recognizes the need for IGAD to take a leading role on the issue of the Red Sea and the Gulf of Aden;
- 10. Adopts a collective approach to challenges in the Red Sea and the Gulf of Aden by strengthening regional cooperation, and establish a regional platform for IGAD Member States with a view to promote dialogue with other stakeholders including the AU and other international partners;
- 11. Agrees to harmonize and develop a common position to protect the security and economic interests of the region including maritime security, migration, fight against terrorism, prevention of Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated (IUU) fishing; pollution and dumping of the toxic waste in some parts of the waters of the IGAD region;
- 12. **Further agrees** to develop a multi-disciplinary policy oriented research and analysis on the matter;
- 13. Directs the IGAD Secretariat to establish a special taskforce of experts to study, review, and advice on the conclusions and recommendations made in the presentation and to urgently chart out a regional plan of action with a clear timeline;
- 14. Further directs the expansion of the responsibilities of the IGAD Special Envoy for Somalia to include the Red Sea and the Gulf of Aden, in coordination with the AU as may be appropriate; and
- 15. **Decides** to remain seized of the matters.

Done on the 27th day of February 2019 in Djibouti, Republic of Djibouti

2

Joint statement on the visit of H.E. President Isaias Afeworki of the State of Eritrea and H.E. Prime Minister Abiy Ahmed of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia to the Republic of South Sudan, Juba, 4 March 2019



Joint Statement on the Visit of H.E. President Isias Afeworki of the State of Eritrea and H.E. Prime Minister Abiy Ahmed of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia to the Republic of South Sudan Juba on 4th March 2019

- 1. H.E. President Isias Afeworki, President of the State of Eritrea and H.E. Dr. Abiy Ahmed, Prime Minister of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia, paid a one-day working visit to the Republic of South Sudan in the course of which the two leaders and their host President Salva Kiir Mayardit, held extensive discussions on a broad range of issues.
- 2. The three leaders emphasized the need to continue working together to consolidate peace in the Republic of South Sudan in all ways possible and to seek to coordinate the positions of the three countries on both Regional and Global issues.
- 3. In the course of the discussions the three leaders focused on the need to advance the cause of regional integration and to that end agreed to task their foreign Ministers and other relevant government agencies in the three countries to work out the common projects that will facilitate the attainment of the goal of Regional Economic integration and shared prosperity.
- 4. At the end of their visit H.E. Isias Afeworki, President of the State of Eritrea and H.E. Dr, Abiy Ahmed, Prime Minister of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia thanked their host President Salva Kiir Mayardit and through him the people of South Sudan, for the warm reception and hospitality accorded to them and their delegations during their visit to South Sudan

19-04445 **89/110**

IGAD invitation to General Thomas Cirillo Swaka to a meeting in Addis Ababa, 1 March 2019

INTERGOVERNMENTAL SUDAN OFFICE AUTHORITY ON (ISSO) DEVELOPMENT (IGAD)

IGAD SOUTH

REF: IGAD-SSO/047/2018

1" March 2019

Gen. Thomas Cirillo Swaka
Chairman of the National Salvation Front (NAS)
Addis Ababa
Dear General.

Re: Invitation to a meeting in Addis Ababa

- 1. It will be recalled that the IGAD Council of Ministers at its 66th Extraordinary Session in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, directed me as the IGAD Special Envoy for South Sudan "to reach out to the South Sudanese stakeholders and any warring groups who are not signatories to the R-ARCSS to join in its implementation; otherwise, they shall be labelled spoilers of the peace process".
- 2. Pursuant to the above-mentioned directive of the IGAD Council of Ministers, I held the first and second urgent informal consultative meetings with you in Addis Ababa on 11th December 2018, and 25th February 2019 as one of the leaders of the non-signatory groups.
- 3. As agreed in our meeting of 25th February 2019, I am hereby writing to kindly invite you and your team to a meeting in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, on 8th March 2019. The purpose of the meeting is to discuss substantive issues regarding the possibility and modalities of you rejoining the R-ARCSS and the peace process. Please take note of the following principles that will quide the framework of our discussions.

- a. No renegotiation or reopening of the R-ARCSS;
- IGAD recognize the old groups/parties as at the HLRF. Any new group/formation will not be admitted into R-ARCSS, except through the R-ARCSS framework;
- c. The R-ARCSS 2018 and its PCTSA has subsumed the CoHA 2017 and therefore, no party can claim adherence to CoHA without being bound by R-ARCSS 2018;
- d. A non-signatory to the R-ARCSS cannot claim adherence or protection by CoHA, in as far as the actions are inconsistent with PCTSA under R-ARCSS;
- e. Any group unwilling to join R-ARCSS and whose activities impede its full implementation shall be considered as a spoiler and held accountable; and
- f. Any activity attributable to forces allied to a nonsignatory group shall be deemed duly authorised by the leadership of that group.
- 4. I would like to urge you to declare a unilateral ceasefire as a demonstration of your commitment to the upcoming deliberations as well as to prevent further suffering of affected populations.
- In light of the above, I would like to invite you and your team to a meeting on 8th March 2019 in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.
- I would be much obliged if you could confirm your availability latest by 5th March 2019.

Sincerely,

Amb. Ismail Wais

IGAD Special Envoy to South Sudan

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Further testimony from victims of sexual violence in Unity State

Despite the Signing of the Revitalized Agreement on the Resolution of the Conflict in the women and girls have continued to suffer sexual.²⁶⁶ Women in the Bentiu Protection of Civilian (PoC) site told the Panel of serious sexual violence perpetrated against women when the leave the camp in search of firewood, but also inside the POC site.²⁶⁷

One woman told the Panel that such violence is "continuation of the war, the war is now on our bodies, whether young or old, the sexual violence is not a new thing to us, its familiar and related to what we have been going through since this war started. We are now weary, it has been happening for a long time." ²⁶⁸

One woman, 24 years old from Leer County, told the Panel that she witnessed a group of 15 women being raped as they fled to Bentiu around May 2018, by uniformed men. When they reached the Bentiu POC site, they hoped to be safe.

"When we arrived here we thought we were safe. Women go out to fetch water or fire wood and they are raped. Recently, in late January, a 30-year-old and a 13-year-old left the POC and just outside they were both raped. You can talk to both survivors - they are in this camp. We are humiliated and we have scars and some of them you will never see, we are hurting inside our souls. At the end last year, outside the POC, I was approached by armed men who attempted to rape me but as they fell me down they saw young women and pursued her, that is how I escaped. You can see the scar on my leg has not even healed. We have scars, some old and some new, a reminder that we are hunted like animals to be humiliated." ²⁶⁹



(Panel photo, Bentiu February 2019)

²⁶⁶ Interviews Yei, November 2018, POC 3 (Juba) October 2018; November 2018; Meetings in Bentiu with Community Leaders, Inter Faith Representatives, Focused Group discussions, survivors and witnesses (February 2019)

²⁶⁷ POC 3 Juba (October 2018, November 2018; POC Bentiu (February 2019)

²⁶⁸ Participant During a Focused Group Meetings in Bentiu February 2019.

²⁶⁹ Interview, Bentiu, February 2019.

Another woman told the Panel that she has witnessed rapes and suffered rapes before she came to Bentiu from Mayendit. Around October 2018 she was raped by two men, both were armed.

"I was raped as we fled the violence in Mayendit, I also saw women being brutally raped by a group of soldiers and I reflect and say it was in the middle of war. What I want to tell you is that here, in the POC women have been raped as they go out to collect fire wood, or as they go out to get food. Even me, I am a victim of rapes I am talking about. I was raped inside the POC around October and had just retired to bed when they came in. I am still sick, there is no place which is safe." ²⁷⁰

The woman told the Panel that sometime at the end of December 2018, two men approached her whilst she was sleeping, and took turns to rape her.

"The fact that someone can be followed and raped inside the POC and the perpetrators can just disappear makes me think that these rapes are targeted at the survivors who fled from violence so that they go back to the villages and be killed. The two men were disguised but still I managed to identify one from the clothes he was wearing. We are targeted and we are afraid of what will happen to us if the Mongolians leave? [referring to a Mangolian Battalion guarding the POC]." ²⁷¹

Another woman told the Panel that she witnessed many atrocities in Mayendit including the rape of a 70-year-old outside the POC sometime in October 2018.

"After the rape the old woman never fully recovered, she later died. She died a month before my 13-year-old son was crashed by an army vehicle and died instantly here at the POC. My child was killed in January 2019 and the old woman died before my child was killed. You should pass through the cemetery to see the area she was buried, this just opposite the area where my 13-year-old was put to rest." ²⁷²



(Panel Photos of the cemetery where the 70 year-old woman was buried near Bentiu POC site)

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²⁷⁰ Interview, Bentiu February 2019.

²⁷¹ Panel Meeting, Bentiu February 2019.

²⁷² Meeting with Panel February 2019, Bentiu

Another woman described the gang-rape of a ten-year old girl at 'Nyajui' in Nhialdiu in January 2018.²⁷³ A group of uniform and armed men allegedly stopped ten girls who were fleeing the violence. All the ten girls were lined up, and each waited for her turn to be gang raped. Whilst raping the girls, the soldiers stopped a 9-year-old boy and a very old man, and ordered them to sit under a tree as they raped the girls. From where the witness was hiding, she observed all the young girls being raped one by one. They were also searched and robbed of their few possessions.

"After witnessing this you think now that is the end of the war we are in a safe zone. I then witnessed the rape of a 12-year-old girl not far from the Bentiu protection of civilian site in September or October 2018 as we came from collecting food. It is scary, you do not stop to think, it is frightening to see the attackers are targeting us. All of them wore masks and were armed.²⁷⁴

A 26-year-old woman told the Panel that she is very concerned that this conflict continues to target women and girls:

"I came from Koch and since the war broke out in our village I have seen horrible things with my own eyes. In 2015, around May and June, as I fled my village, I personally saw a group of women, around 20 of them, being forced into a Tukul by soldiers and being brutally raped. That is why I fled and came all the way to the POC. I thought the problem would end. It did not. Sometime last year, in the company of other women we went out to collect food, on our way back, five men, armed and wearing masks, raped women. I particularly noticed that among the women was a girl who was around 10 years old. I saw, at one stage, the five men all taking turns to rape the girl. They also looted the food before they left. I came out of hiding and helped the girl to walk back to the POC. The other women who were raped came straight here, but the girl had to go to the clinic; she needed medical intervention. That was last year. Early this year, 2019, we began to note that those women who had no protection who walked out of the perimeters were targeted and raped. This year we also a saw another strange development, incidents of fire, arson and these have resulted in a child and a woman dying as a result of the fire. The same people who rape are the same people who come and loot and burn our shelters."

A widow from Mayendit told the Panel "I personally witnessed civilians, old men and women, being killed by soldiers in May 2018. When they then killed my father and husband, I blamed myself. During the ordeal I witnessed horrific things and as a widow I must go and collect food and fire-wood. I went with my 12-year-old daughter, we were both raped by two men on our way from collecting food, it was last year around October."

Another woman told the Panel how, after two women were raped in January 2018, they still went out to gather food:

"Hunger is killing us. After the rape we still go and look for food, we still must feed the children and we have very few options. Life here is difficult. If we do not go and collect firewood and food children die. You should go to the cemetery and see the children we have buried this year because of disease. We must look after the children we must go out and find food and firewood. The truth is many people were being targeted and raped and it had become normal and there was no need to report it. In January, we were so happy to see people tried for some of their criminal activities and someone was even jailed for many years for raping a woman here at the POC."

²⁷³ Interview Bentiu February 2019.

²⁷⁴ Interview Bentiu February 2019.

²⁷⁵ Interview Bentiu February 2019.

²⁷⁶ Interview Bentiu February 2019.

The Panel was told that the introduction of the Bentiu Mobile Courts, which started in January 2019, are trying to address sexual violence. UN official confirmed a 12-year sentence had been issued to a man convicted of rape in January 2019. 277

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²⁷⁷ Interview Juba February 2019.

Annex 15 Arms and ammunition observed by the Panel in South Sudan



Cartridges gathered by Panel in multiple locations in South Sudan, many bearing head-stamp 811-13



AK-47, with 7,62x 39mm, confiscated at Bentiu Protection of Civilian Site



7.62 AKM, belt-fed general-purpose machinegun, used by all parties to the conflict, photo taken in Yambio by Panel

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Revenue-sharing agreements for South Sudan's joint venture oil production companies

Development Blocks 1b and 2b			
Operating Costs	Recovered in year incurred		
Capital Costs	Recovered over four years		
Cost Oil Maximum	40%		
Excess Cost Oil	RSS 100%		
Profit Oil	60%		
Profit Oil Sharing	RSS	Contractor	
< 25,000 bbls / day	61.5%	38.5%	
> 25,000 bbls / day; < 50,000 bbls / day	71.0%	29.0%	
> 50,000 bbls / day	80.0%	20.0%	
Euplaration Blacks 1a 3a and 1		LUCK SOLVE	
Exploration Blocks 1a, 2a and 4 Operating Costs	Recovered in year inc	urred	
Operating Costs	Recovered in year inc		
Operating Costs Capital Costs	Recovered over four		
Operating Costs	Recovered over four y	/ears	
Operating Costs Capital Costs Cost Oil Maximum Excess Cost Oil	Recovered over four y	years 5%	
Operating Costs Capital Costs Cost Oil Maximum Excess Cost Oil Profit Oil	Recovered over four y	/ears 5% 100%	
Operating Costs Capital Costs Cost Oil Maximum Excess Cost Oil Profit Oil Profit Oil Sharing	Recovered over four y 4 RSS	/ears 5% 100% 5%	
Operating Costs Capital Costs Cost Oil Maximum Excess Cost Oil Profit Oil	Recovered over four y 4 RSS 5	years 5% 100% 5% Contractor	

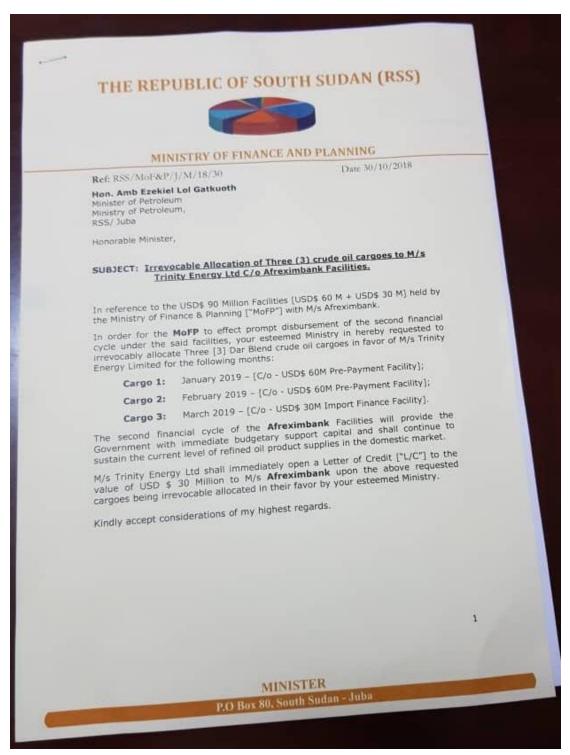
SUDD Petroleum Operating Company Limited	d (SPOC)		
Block 5A			
Operating Expenses	Recovered in year incurred		
Exploration Expenses	20% per financial year		
Development Expenses	20% per financial year		
Cost Oil Maximum	40%		
Excess Cost Oil	Shared as per Profit Oil		
Profit Oil	60%		
Profit Oil Sharing	RSS	Contractor	
< 25,000 bbls / day	71.5%	28.5%	
> 25,000 bbls / day; < 50,000 bbls / day	72.5%	27.5%	
> 50,000 bbls / day; < 100,000 bbls/day	76.25%	23.75%	
> 100,000 bbls / day	81.25%	18.75%	

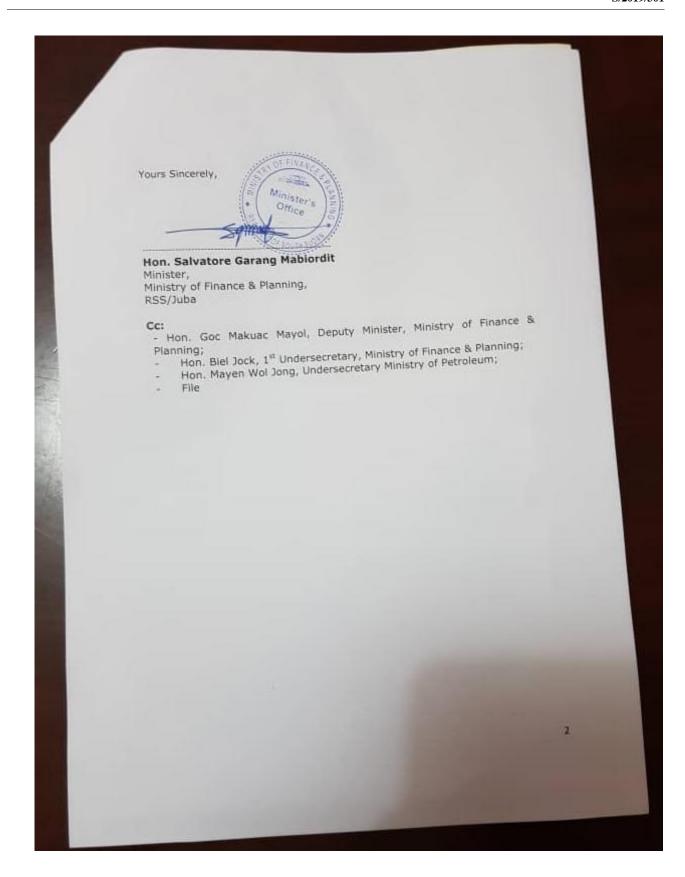
Development Block 3D			
Operating Expenses	Recovered in year incurred		
Exploration Expenditures	25% per financial year		
Development Expenditures	25% per financial year		
Cost Oil Maximum	50%		
Excess Cost Oil	Shared as per Profit Oil		
Profit Oil	50%		
Profit Oil Sharing	RSS	Contractor	
< 10,000 bbls / day	64%	36%	
> 10,000 bbls / day; < 15,000 bbls / day	67%	33%	
> 15,000 bbls / day; < 20,000 bbls / day	77%	23%	
> 20,000 bbls / day	80%	20%	
Exploration Blocks 3E			
Operating Expenses	Recovered in year incurred		
Exploration Expenditures	25% per financial year		
Development Expenditures	25% per financial year		
Cost Oil Maximum	45%		
Excess Cost Oil	Shared as per Profit Oil		
Profit Oil	55%		
Profit Oil Sharing	RSS	Contractor	
< 25,000 bbls / day	70%	30%	
> 25,000 bbls / day; < 50,000 bbls / day	73%	27%	
> 50,000 bbls / day; < 75,000 bbls / day	75%	25%	
> 75,000 bbls / day	80%	20%	
Exploration Blocks 7E			
Operating Expenses	Recovered in year incurred		
Exploration Expenditures	25% per financial year		
Development Expenditures	25% per financial year		
Cost Oil Maximum		5%	
Excess Cost Oil	Shared as	per Profit Oil	
Profit Oil	5	5%	
Profit Oil Sharing	RSS	Contractor	
< 25,000 bbls / day	70%	30%	
> 25,000 bbls / day; < 50,000 bbls / day	72%	28%	
> 50,000 bbls / day; < 75,000 bbls / day	74%	26%	
> 75,000 bbls / day	80%	20%	

Source: Ministry of Mining and Petroleum for the Republic of South Sudan, Marketing Reports for 2012/13; 2013/14; and 2014/15

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Loan agreement and letter of credit facility with Trinity Energy and the African Export-Import Bank (Afreximbank)





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Green Horizon project



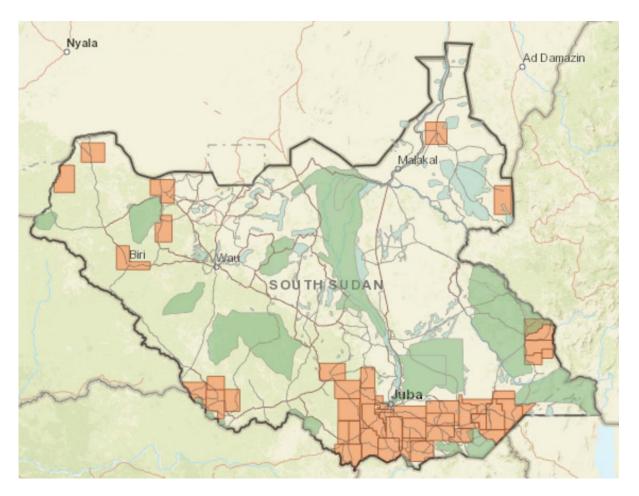


Green Horizon project, Billpham, Juba, photos taken by Panel February 2019



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Annex 19
Official mining exploration licences for the Republic of South Sudan



Source: Mining Cadastre of the Ministry of Mining of the Republic of South Sudan, recorded March 2019

Annex 20 SSPDF vehicle carrying charcoal sacks



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Response and signed affidavit from Israel Ziv



Affidavit

I, the undersigned, Israel Ziv, bearer of I.D. no. 054905377, after been cautioned to state the truth and that failing to do so I will be liable for the penalties prescribed by law, do hereby state in writing as follows:

- I make this affidavit in the context of my request to be questioned by the Defense Export Controls Agency at the Ministry of Defense ("DECA") on my behalf and on behalf of Global NTM Ltd., Global Law Enforcement and Security Ltd. and Global IZ Group Ltd, all companies owned by me.
- All of the factual claims made in this affidavit are known to me personally.
- On December 14, 2018, the OFAC authority of the U.S. Department of the Treasury released an action regarding the addition of myself and companies owned by me to the SDN list, and the imposition of the sanctions entailed thereby (the "Release" and the "Sanctions" respectively).
- 4. Already at the outset I shall emphasize that prior to the Release, I was neither investigated nor questioned by any authority or function, either in the U.S.A. or in any other country. The Release came to me out of the blue, and from that date forth I have been forced to deal with the serious implications of the said Release, in order to protect my reputation and business.
- Immediately upon learning of the Release, I asked, of my own initiative, that DECA, as the agency in charge of defense control out of Israel, investigate the matter, in order to clear my name.
- In this affidavit, I shall address the accusations made against me in the Release, and shall argue that there is not a shred of truth to the Release.
- In addition, I shall be happy to fully cooperate with any action requested by DECA.

8. The claims against me (that are denied), as stated in the Release

In the Release, several actions which I allegedly carried out in South Sudan are attributed to me and to companies under my ownership. Following are the actions ascribed in the Release:

- The supply of weapons and ammunition to both the Government of South Sudan and the opposition.
- The use of an agricultural company in South Sudan as a cover to conceal weapons deals in the astronomical sum of approximately \$150 million.
- c. The planning and organization of attacks by mercenaries on South Sudanese oil fields and infrastructure, in an effort to create a conflict that only I could solve.
- Bribery of Government of South Sudan officials.
- I shall now address the claims made against me in the Release, one by one.

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a. Contrary to the Release – I never supplied weapons or ammunition in South Sudan – neither to the Government nor to the Opposition and never brokered or facilitated any such transactions

- I hereby declare that I have never supplied weapons or ammunition in South Sudan, either to the Government or to the opposition, or to any other party, either directly or indirectly, either personally or through the companies which I own.
- I hereby declare also that neither me nor the companies owned by me have brokered or facilitated any such transactions.
- (3) In this context I note that I have approached the Minister of Defense of South Sudan who confirmed, in a letter signed by him, that according to an investigation carried out by his office, no basis has been found for the said accusations against me.
 - *** The letter of the Minister of Defense is attached hereto as Annex A.
- (4) It is worth mentioning, that the Release mentions a transaction of US\$ 150 million!!! This amount cannot be hidden. Obviously, it is not possible to carry out such a transaction without alerting the global banking system or any authority.

b. Contrary to the Release – my activity and that of the companies owned by me in South Sudan in the agricultural sector is genuine and extensive activity in agriculture only, and is not a "cover" for concealing arms dealing

- (1) In recent years, I have engaged in civil projects in a range of areas, in which context I have been involved in extensive agricultural projects in South Sudan, that provide food security to dozens of thousands of residents in this wretched and conflicted country, in the project known as Green Horizon (the "Project"). The Project is genuine and is not a cover for other activity.
- (2) The Project is carried out by me and by companies under my ownership, according to agreements signed between us and the Government of South Sudan.
- (3) The Project is carried out nationwide in South Sudan, over 8 regions (States).
- (4) The size of the Project's farming areas amounts to dozens of thousands of acres, and is a complete system of sorts for the agricultural sector in South Sudan, from the level of the seed to the sale to end customers.
- (5) During the course of its activity, the Project has become a large food producer in South Sudan, and it supplies food to dozens of thousands of the country's residents.

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- (6) The Project operates, inter alia, 4 agricultural farms for the growing of corn and rice, vegetables and fruits.
- (7) In addition to the agricultural farms, the Project holds activity in the Gum Arabic sector, and maintains cooperation with hundreds of small farmers in a few centers around the country.
- (8) For the first time in the history of the said country, use is made in the agricultural sector, as part of the Project, of the most innovative technologies in the industry, including irrigation systems, agricultural crops in buildings, the implementation of special strains that increase soil productivity, etc.
- (9) Amongst other things, the advanced technologies I implement enable the supply of food to the country's residents also during the dry season, which is not at all to be taken for granted in this country.
- (10) Alongside payments to Israeli experts who travel from Israel for the Project, the Project provides a livelihood to thousands of local residents. The Project provides local workers with various training. *Inter alia*, practical agronomic know-how and experience is relayed in the Project by the top agricultural experts from Israel, as well as teaching and training in the operation of tractors and heavy equipment, agronomic training for locals, etc.
- (11) The Project supports, inter alia, entire communities in the country, which suffer hunger in arid years and are forced to migrate and appeal to aid organizations to supply their most basic needs.
 - *** A letter from the Minister of Agriculture of South Sudan, addressed to the Ambassador of Israel in South Sudan, in support of the aforesaid, is attached hereto as Annex B.
- (12) In his letter, the Minister of Agriculture points out the importance of the Project to the economy and people of South Sudan, and the severe consequences of termination of the Project.
 - *** A letter from our attorney in South Sudan, describing the business, legal and social aspects of the Project is attached hereto as <u>Annex C</u>.
- (13) All the proceeds from the Project were transferred to bank accounts in Israel and were duly reported to Israeli tax authorities.

c. Contrary to the Release, I never planned attacks on oil fields or infrastructure sites, either by mercenaries or otherwise

- (1) The Release ascribes to me and to companies under my ownership the planning of "attacks on South Sudanese oil fields and infrastructure", supposedly in an effort to create a situation that only we could solve.
- (2) I have never initiated and/or planned and/or been in any way involved in the planning and/or execution of any attack in South Sudan, and specifically any attack on oil fields of infrastructure in the country.

d. Contrary to the Release, I never bribed any Government of South Sudan official

- In the Release, I and companies under my ownership are ascribed serious offenses of bribery, and it is claimed that I bribed Government of South Sudan officials.
- (2) There is not a shred of truth to this claims, and I was not involved in any offense of bribery.
- (3) It is for good reason that the U.S. Department of the Treasury does not state details about government officials who had supposedly been bribed by me, and had there been any, clearly their name too would have been listed in the Release and Sanctions would have been imposed on them too.

I have no acquaintance or relationship with the other persons named in the Release

- The Release names two other persons Mr. Gregory Vasili ("Mr. Vasili") and Mr. Obac William Olawo ("Mr. Olawo").
- I have no relationship or connection with Mr. Vasili or Mr. Olawo, and I do not know why I am mentioned alongside them.

11. Conclusion

- 11.1. As specified in this affidavit, I declare that I do not have and never have had any connection to arms dealing and the other accusations made against me by the U.S. Department of the Treasury.
- 11.2. Anything set forth above about myself applies also to the companies owned by me.
- 11.3. Unfortunately, I find myself in a Kafkacsque situation in which I cannot respond to concrete and specific claims or evidence, which were never presented to me, and against which I have never been afforded the opportunity to defend myself.
- 11.4. The danger that the Project may be canceled, led the President of South Sudan, Mr. Salva Kiir Mayardit, to write the Prime Minister of Israel, Mr. Benjamin Netanyahu, and ask for his help to sustain the Project.
 - *** A copy of the President's letter is attached hereto as Annex D.
- 11.5. I therefore repeat my request that a comprehensive and thorough investigation be carried out by DECA, in which I am certain that it will soon transpire to you that there is not a shred of truth to the general claims vaguely asserted by the U.S. Ministry of the Treasury.

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This is my name, this is my signature and the content of my affidavit is the truth.

Israel Ziv

Certification

Moshe Kahn, Adv.

משה כאהן, עורד-דין MOCHE KAHN, ADV