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### Annual report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and reports of the Office of the High Commissioner and the Secretary-General

## **Note verbale dated 15 June 2024 from the Permanent Mission of the Sudan to the United Nations Office at Geneva addressed to the Office of the President of the Human Rights Council**

The Permanent Mission of the Republic of the Sudan to the United Nations and international organizations in Geneva, with reference to the upcoming interactive dialogue with the fact-finding mission for the Sudan on Tuesday, 18 June 2024, under agenda item 2 of the Human Rights Council, encloses herewith the first progress report on the work of the national commission of investigation on human rights violations, war crimes and violations committed by the rebel Rapid Support Forces (see annex).

Having brought the report to the kind consideration of the President of the Human Rights Council, the Permanent Mission would be grateful if the present note verbale and the annex thereto\* could be duly published and posted on the Council website.

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\* Reproduced as received, in the language of submission only.



## **Annex to the note verbale dated 15 June 2024 from the Permanent Mission of the Sudan to the United Nations Office at Geneva addressed to the Office of the President of the Human Rights Council**

### **Progress Report on the work of the National Commission of Investigation on Human Rights Violations, War Crimes, and Violations committed by the Rebel Rapid Support Forces**

#### **Introduction**

On April 15, 2023, the rebel Rapid Support Forces (RSF) disobeyed the orders and instructions of the General Commander of the Sudanese Armed Forces and carried an offensive military insurgence against the state. They waged a war of systematic destruction against the state, looting, burning, and destroying the country's infrastructure. Since then, they have been occupying civilian facilities, including government buildings, hospitals, schools, kindergartens, and places of worship. The RSF disrupted and disabled air and sea navigation in several airports and river ports. They occupied citizens' homes, using civilians as human shields, and committed systematic rape and forcibly displacing civilians from their homes in the states of Darfur, Khartoum, and Al-Gazira. The RSF looted and destroyed the National Archives, the National Museum, theaters, cinemas, and shelters for the elderly and children. These actions constitute violations of national laws related to combating terrorism, crimes against humanity, war crimes, ethnic cleansing, as well as international human rights law and international humanitarian law.

In light of the above, sufficient justification was provided for law enforcement agencies to investigate and inquire on the violations committed by the rebel Rapid Support Forces. On July 21, 2023, the President of the Transitional Sovereignty Council issued Decree No. (143/2023), read in conjunction with Decree No. (149/2023), to establish the National Committee of Investigation on Human Rights Violations, War Crimes, and Violations by the Rebel Rapid Support Forces and other crimes. The National Commission is chaired by the Attorney General and is responsible for investigating on all crimes and violations resulting from the insurgence of the Rapid Support Forces. The National Commission has commenced its duties and responsibilities after its members have taken the oath before the Chief of the National Judiciary, pledging to perform their duties with impartiality and independence in accordance with existing laws, thereby upholding the principle of the rule of law.

#### **First: Duties and jurisdictions of the Commission**

The commission carries out its duties and jurisdictions in accordance with the Public Prosecution Act of 2017 and the Criminal Procedure Law of 1991. This includes the following:

- (a) Listing and documenting all violations and crimes committed by the rebel Rapid Support Forces since the eruption their insurgence on April 15, 2023.
- (b) The commission has the right to summon any individual for investigation and prosecution if they are found to be involved or collaborating in the crimes and violations committed by the rebel Rapid Support Forces.
- (c) The commission has the right to take all necessary legal proceedings, both domestically and internationally, against all violations committed by the rebel Rapid Support Forces. It shall also receive reports from citizens and those affected by these violations since the outbreak of the war.
- (d) Ensuring the referral of criminal cases to the Sudanese judiciary to take measures to redress the damage inflicted on state institutions, including looting, arson, and

the destruction of the country's infrastructure, as well as the damage inflicted on citizens through the destruction and looting of their property.

(e) Collecting evidence and proofs of the violations committed by the rebel Rapid Support Forces to supplement the complaints and lawsuits that will be filed against them.

## **Second: Legal References and Documents**

### **I. Presidential Decree No. (143) of the year 2023 issued by the President of the Transitional Sovereignty Council.**

### **II. National Laws:**

1. Criminal Law of 1991, amended in 2009.
2. Armed Forces Law of 2007, amended in 2022.
3. Rapid Support Forces Act of 2017, amended in 2019.
4. Anti-Money Laundering and Counter-Terrorism Financing Act of 2014.
5. Countering-Terrorism Act of 2001.
6. Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act of 1994.
7. Arms, Ammunitions, and Explosives Act of 1986.
8. Cybercrimes Act of 2007, amended in 2018.
9. National Antiquities and Museums Authority Act of 1991.
10. Antiquities Protection Act of 1999.
11. National Archives Act of 1982.
12. Currency Regulation Act of 1981.
13. Combatting Trafficking in Persons Act of 2014.
14. Child Act of 2010.
15. Sudan Civil Aviation Safety Act of 2010.
16. Regulation of Civil Aviation Authorities Act of 2010.
17. National Commission for Human Rights Act of 2009.
18. Passports and Immigration Act of 2015.
19. Evidence Act of 1994.
20. Criminal Procedure Act of 1991.
21. Public Prosecution Act of 2017.
22. Chemical Weapons Prohibition Act of 2004.

### **III. International Laws, Conventions, and Treaties:**

1. United Nations Charter of 1945.
2. Universal Charter of Human Rights.
3. Universal Declaration of Human Rights of 1948.
4. International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights of 1966.
5. International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights of 1966.
6. International Treaty of civil and political Rights of 1966.
7. International Convention on the Rights of the Child of 2001.

8. Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment of 1984.
9. International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance of 2006.
10. Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations of 1969.
11. Vienna Convention on Consular Relations.
12. International Human Rights Law.
13. Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide (CPPCG) of 1951.
14. UN Security Council Resolutions on combating and preventing terrorism, including Resolution 1373.
15. International Humanitarian Law:
  - (a) The four Geneva Conventions of 1949.
  - (b) The two Additional Protocols to the Geneva Conventions of 1977.
16. African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights.
17. Documents of the Arab Commission for Human Rights.

**IV. UNESCO Conventions on Tangible Cultural Heritage**

1. Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage of 1972.
2. Second Protocol to the Hague Convention of 1954 for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict, of 1999.
3. UNESCO Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property of 1970.
4. Unidroit Convention on Stolen or Illegally Exported Cultural Objects of 1995.
5. Convention on the Underwater Cultural Heritage of 2001.

**V. UNESCO Conventions on Intangible Cultural Heritage**

1. Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions of 2005.
2. Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of 2003.

**VI. Reports of Relevant National Institutions on Human Rights**

1. National Human Rights Commission.
2. National Mechanism for Human Rights.
3. National Committee on International Humanitarian Law.
4. National Council for Child Welfare.
5. Combating violence against women Unit (CVAW).
6. National Bar Associations.
7. Civil society organizations.
8. Human Rights departments in various Sudanese institutions.
9. Relevant Correspondence of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and foreign missions.

### Third: Methodology of the Commission

The methodology of the commission in addressing of the legal assessment and classification of crimes committed by the rebel Rapid Support Forces, as well as the assessment of available prima evidence, on the presented lawsuits, including the transmittal or deletion of communications to the Court for lack of prima facie evidence, the commission adopted the following methods:

1. **Documentation and Evidence Collection:** The commission systematically documents violations across the country and gathers evidence from documents, records, and videos.
2. **Handling Complaints and Lawsuits:** The Commission receives and investigates complaints and lawsuits related to violations committed by the rebel Rapid Support Forces. It completes necessary procedures before state prosecutors without geographical limitations, as per Public Prosecution Circular No. (1/2023) issued by the Attorney General.
3. **Registration of Criminal Lawsuits:** Criminal lawsuits related to violations are registered in both public and private rights through specialized prosecutors, in accordance with Article (11/b) of the Public Prosecution Act of 2017, and referred to the national judiciary for adjudication.
4. **Field Visits:** The commission conducts field visits to states to interview victims and witnesses, assess violations, damages, and the actions taken.
5. **External Visits:** External visits are organized to interview victims and witnesses outside the country to gather additional evidence.

### Fourth: Legal Characterization of the Rapid Support Forces' insurgency Against the State

In order to correctly apply national and international laws and to legally classify the actions and violations committed by the rebel Rapid Support Forces (RSF) since April 15, 2023, in light of national laws, international conventions, international human rights law, and international humanitarian law, the commission discussed the following points

1. The rebel RSF attacked the Sudanese Armed Forces on the morning of April 15, 2023, in an attempt to undermine the constitutional order and seize power, in clear violation of the 1991 national criminal law, which criminalizes such actions. This prompted the Sudanese Armed Forces to fulfill their natural, constitutional, and legal role in protecting the sovereignty and unity of the state.
2. According to Article 6 of the Rapid Support Forces Act of 2017, amended in 2019, these forces are considered as part of the Sudanese Armed Forces and operate under the command of the Commander-in-Chief, as defined in Article 3 of the Sudanese Armed Forces Act of 2007, amended in 2019, referring to the Commander-in-Chief of the Sudanese Armed Forces. However, the RSF deployed a convoy of combat vehicles to occupy Merowe Airport on April 12, 2023, in defiance of the Commander-in-Chief's orders.
3. The Commander-in-Chief declared the RSF as rebel and dissolved them by Constitutional Decree No. (7) of 2023, based on Articles 162 (insurgency against the constitutional order) and 165 (insurgency against the military institution) of the Sudanese Armed Forces Act of 2007, amended in 2017, read in connection with Articles 24 and 2 of the Rapid Support Forces Act of 2017, amended in 2019. These articles allow for the application of the third chapter of the Armed Forces Act of 2007 to members of the RSF, who are considered unlawful combatants for rebelling against the military institution and the state. Meanwhile, the Sudanese Armed Forces were fulfilling their constitutional duties to defend the state, based on Article 35 of the Constitutional Document of 2019, amended in 2020, and national laws that authorize the Armed Forces to confront the insurgency. Additionally, international agreements align with this approach, with Article 51 of the UN Charter recognizing the right of a state to self-defense. Article 6 of the Armed Forces Act of 2007, amended in 2019, defines their objectives and duties, including protecting the country's

sovereignty, defending the constitutional order, ensuring national security, and defending against internal and external threats while respecting the rule of law and human rights.

4. Since the state has signed and ratified the four Geneva Conventions, it must fulfill the obligations outlined in these agreements.

5. This leads us to classify the actions as an insurgency by unlawful combatants resulting in a non-international armed conflict based on the Additional Protocol II to the four Geneva Conventions of 1977, which regulates non-international armed conflicts, with the following consequences:

(a) The insurgency carried by the RSF is considered an internal matter, which requires respect for the principle of state sovereignty and non-interference.

(b) The applicability of relevant national laws.

(c) Protection of war victims and their fundamental rights, regardless of the party they belong to.

(d) Application of the common Article 3 of the four Geneva Conventions and Additional Protocol II, requiring humane treatment of persons not participating in hostilities and protection of civilian objects.

(e) An impartial humanitarian organization, such as the International Committee of the Red Cross, may offer its services to the victims .

(f) Application of international humanitarian law principles, including distinction between civilian objects and military targets, and between civilians and combatants.

(g) Investigation of violations to ensure the rule of law and the principle of accountability to prevent impunity, thereby promoting human rights.

(h) The violations and actions committed by the rebel RSF since April 2023 are considered illegal and criminalized in accordance with national and international laws.

### **Fifth: Legal procedures taken regarding Violations committed by the Rebel Rapid Support Forces**

The National Commission has ensured that the Public Prosecution fulfills its role in initiating criminal cases against the suspect members of the rebel Rapid Support Forces (RSF) and in investigating all violations. The legal procedures taken by the Public Prosecution can be summarized as follows:

(a) Major Criminal Cases launched by the Public Prosecution and the Necessary Investigations Undertaken:

<i>No.</i>	<i>Case number</i>	<i>Laws</i>	<i>Facts</i>
1.	2023/5010 Port-Sudan Public Prosecution	(21/50/51/57/58/59 /62/67/186/187/188 /190/191) Criminal Law (12/11/10/9/8/7/6) Countering-terrorism Act	The complainant reported that the Rapid Support Forces rebelled against the state, attacked the General Commander of the Sudanese Armed Forces to undermine the constitutional order, killed members of the Sudanese Armed Forces at the Armed Forces General Headquarters, attacked governmental institutions and offices, police headquarters, military units, diplomatic missions, and destroyed infrastructure. They also committed acts of rape, looted

<i>No.</i>	<i>Case number</i>	<i>Laws</i>	<i>Facts</i>
			citizens' money and banks, occupied hospitals and turned them into military barracks, and abducted doctors to treat their wounded under threat of arms. The prosecution has interrogated 48 witnesses in this criminal case. Additionally, the Public Prosecution has obtained a number of videos documenting the crimes and violations committed by the rebel Rapid Support Forces.
2.	5005/2023 Port-Sudan Public Prosecution	(21/187/188/189/191) Criminal Law (5/6/11), Countering-Terrorism Act	The complainant reported that RSF, in alliance with tribal militias, attacked El Geneina city, targeting the neighborhoods inhabited by the Masalit tribe. They killed civilians, burned, looted public and private properties, destroyed infrastructure, places of worship, governmental institutions, and displaced inhabitants to Chad. The casualties include 8,800 killed and wounded, and 400,000 families fled the country to Tchad.
3.	1379/2023 Merowe Public Prosecution	(21/24/25/26/50/51/182) Criminal Law (5/6/7/8/11), Countering-Terrorism Act	The complainant reported that RSF rebels attacked Merowe civil and military airport, resulting in infrastructure destruction, damage to aircraft, and human losses (casualties, wounded and fatalities).  Investigation has been accomplished in this case and referred to the concerned court.
4.	5614/2023 Port-Sudan Public Prosecution	(21/130/128/164) Criminal Law	The complainant reported that RSF detained, killed and mutilated the body of Governor Khamis Abakr in El Geneina, with videos documenting the crimes and witness testimonies.
5.	Number of complaints (9)  North Kurdofan Public Prosecution	(50/51/168/186/187/189/192) Criminal Law	The facts summarize the arrest of the accused individuals in the military operation field fighting with the rebel RSF against Sudanese Armed Forces, where they have caused terror among the population and committed violations under crimes against humanity and war crimes, and the Public Prosecutor's Office initiated investigations against a

<i>No.</i>	<i>Case number</i>	<i>Laws</i>	<i>Facts</i>
			number (61) of suspects, in preparation for their transfer to national jurisdiction, for adjudication
6.	621/2024 Port Sudan Public Prosecution	Criminal Law (50/51/130/168/186 /187/188/189/190 /191) Criminal Law (6/5) Anti-Terrorism Act	The complainant reported that RSF rebels attacked the chief of the 15th Infantry Battalion in Ardamata, resulting in officer and soldier casualties, and civilian killings, looting, and burning of homes in Ardamata, North El Geneina, on 28/12/2023
7.	580/2024 Port Sudan Public Prosecution	(21/50/51/186) criminal Law	The complainant reported that RSF rebels attacked Wad Madani city, using force, committing crimes against humanity and war crimes, looting public and private properties, and killing unarmed civilians.
8.	8798/2024 Port Sudan Public Prosecution	(50/51/175/182/186 /187/189/191) Criminal Law	The complainant reported that RSF rebels attacked the SAF military garrison, targeted civilian objects and public facilities, looted the Bank of Khartoum, the Bank of Sudan and the Agricultural Bank, forcibly evicted the residents of Zalingei city, looted their property, looted major medical stocks belonging to health insurance and United Nations organizations and committed rape. They attacked and imposed a siege around the displacement camps of El-Hassahisa, cutting off supplies and drinking water, burned generators for water to prevent IDPs from drinking. They also shelled on the displacement camps, killing 107 of them, and wounded a number of 16, and also raped the victim R. A. that her case was presented under criminal Form no. 8. The result was a sexual assault. The Public Prosecutor's Office initiated inquiries, questioned a number of witnesses present at the juvenile scene and obtained a number of videos documenting violations of the rebel Rapid Support Forces. Criminal responsibility was



No.	Case number	Laws	Facts
9.	1630/2024 Al-Mangil Public Prosecution	(130/139/186/187/ 188/190) Criminal Law	<p>established against a number of officers and members of the rebel Rapid Support Forces. The Public Prosecutor's Office issued arrest warrants against 12 of accused individuals.</p> <p>The complainant reported that on 5<sup>th</sup> of June, 2024, the RSF rebels invaded Wad Al-Noura village in Al-Qurashi locality, with a large number of combat vehicles and personnel. The attack was in two phases: the first was from outside the village from Al-Nalah 89 office, which is about 2 kilos from Wad al-Noura, the village was attacked from a distance before the office. The militia used dual, quadruple and mortar guns, resulted in the death of a large number of citizens and injuries to others.</p> <p>The second phase: the Militia invaded the village and practiced the most heinous types of murder, looting and indiscriminate shelling with ammunition, increasing the number of martyrs and wounded. The village had no army or combat forces other than the village's youth who tried to prevent the militia from entering the village and they were all assassinated. The village's inhabitants are mainly civilian farmers, with a small market where farmers sell their harvests and trade among themselves.</p> <p>The brutal invasion of this village resulted in killing of more than 227 civilian and over 150 injuries, and a massive forced displacement of civilians, in addition to looting their homes and properties. Total number of the missing persons and forcibly disappearances are yet to be documented.</p> <p>The rebel RSF prevented the civilians from fleeing the village and killed whoever tried to do so, as some of them persuaded to escape at night seeking medical treatment. Furthermore, some</p>

<i>No.</i>	<i>Case number</i>	<i>Laws</i>	<i>Facts</i>
			witnesses confirmed that some of civilians were slaughtered.
10.	615/2024 Karrari Public Prosecution	(174/191) Criminal Law (32), Antiquities Protection Law	The complainant reported that the rebel RSF had encroached the Khalifa House Museum in Omdurman and stole 4 archaeological swords (Imam al-Mahdi, Prince Al-Nijiomi, Prince Abu Garjah, Khalifa Abdullahi). As well as the Jalabab of Imam Al Mahdi, Banners, Pieces, Coins, Antiquities, the chaplet of Prince Othman Degnna and his Jalabab, Medals and Clock Gardon Pasha. Archaeological Weapons (Brand 4 Rifles, Pod), Statute of Imam Al Mahdi.
11.	3565/2024 Port Sudan Public Prosecution	(175/183/182/51) Criminal Law	The complainant reported RSF rebels attacked police headquarters across multiple states (Khartoum, Gezira, White Nile, North Kordofan, North Darfur, West Darfur, East Darfur, South Darfur), destroying facilities and looting police property.

(b) The number of criminal cases filed against members of the rebel Rapid Support Forces is (12,470) cases.

<i>No</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>Number of filed criminal cases</i>
1	Khartoum State (Karari)	472
2	Red Sea	1097
3	Kassala	938
4	Al-Qadarif	388
5	Al Jazeera (before 19/12/2023)	993
6	Sennar	347
7	Blue Nile	176
8	White Nile	1898
9	Northern State	2177
10	River Nile	3435
11	North Kordofan	57
12	North Darfur	265
13	South Darfur	205
14	East Darfur	22

<i>No</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>Number of filed criminal cases</i>
1	Khartoum State (Karari)	472
Total of criminal cases filed in all states		12,470

(c) Statistical data of the reported crimes, violations, and offenses committed by the Rapid Support Forces rebels via the electronic platform of the Police since April 2023

<i>No</i>	<i>Type of Violation</i>	<i>Number of filed criminal cases</i>
1.	Stolen Vehicles	39547
2.	Reports of Financial Violations	14062
3.	Missing Persons Reports	196
4.	Assault Cases	52
Total of criminal cases		53857

(d) Number of criminal cases where investigations were completed and referred to courts in various states of Sudan, and where the judiciary has ruled on them (conviction, acquittal, or still pending): 65 cases.

<i>No.</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>Case number</i>	<i>Indictments</i>	<i>Sentence and offences</i>
1.	Khartoum	2024/4950	51/50) Criminal Law	Sentence: 20 years imprisonment Offense: Collaborating with the Rapid Support Forces
2.	Red Sea	224/2024	(13/14/24) Cybercrime	Sentence: 3 years imprisonment Offense: Accused in cybercrime through social media platforms
3.		2024/873	(30) Passports, Immigration and Nationality Act	Sentence: 3 months' imprisonment Offense: suspected of being affiliated with the rebel RSF.
4.		9197/2023	(50/51/66) criminal Law 14 cybercrime	Sentence: 10 years imprisonment Confiscation of mobile phone and evidence.
5.		233/2024	(181/174/21) Criminal law	Sentence: 4 years imprisonment Offense: Accused of stealing from stolen money by the Rapid Support Forces
6.		1 2023/5010	59/58/57/51/50/21) 163/162 189/188/187/186/1 68/	Under trial: suspect M.M.A.G. from the Rapid Support Forces and 8 others suspects.

<i>No.</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>Case number</i>	<i>Indictments</i>	<i>Sentence and offences</i>
7.		2 2023/1330	191/190 Criminal Law (7/6/5) Anti-Terrorism law	Under trial suspect A.A.H.M. from the Rapid Support Forces and 10 others suspects.
8.		1330/2024	(50/51) criminal law 24 cybercrimes	Life imprisonment
9.		224/2023	(50/51) criminal law (14/24) cybercrimes	Death penalty- hanging
10.		G.E. (27/2024)	(50/51) criminal law	10 years imprisonment
11		7023/2024	(51/A) criminal law	Sentence: 10 years imprisonment Confiscation of mobile phone-evidence. Return of remaining objects to the convict
12.		54/2024	(58/55/51/50) criminal Law	Sentence: Death penalty (hanging) Confiscation of mobile phone-evidence Submission of documents to the Supreme Court or otherwise
13.		1443/2024	(50/51) criminal Law	Sentence: 10 years imprisonment Confiscation of mobile phone
14.		53/2024	(50/51) criminal Law	Sentence: Death penalty -hanging -Confiscation of mobile phone-evidence -Confiscation of the seized amount, totaling (4,683,058) Sudanese Pounds - Submission of documents to the Supreme Court or otherwise
15.		159/2023	(50/51) criminal Law	Sentence: 10 years imprisonment
16.		169/2024	(50/51) criminal Law	Sentence: Life imprisonment
17.		178/2024	(50/51) criminal Law	Sentence: 10 years imprisonment Confiscation of mobile phones for the benefit of the government of Sudan

Kassala

No.	State	Case number	Indictments	Sentence and offences
18.		18/2024	(50/51/A) criminal law	Death Penalty- hanging
19.		2023/6808	(50/51/65) criminal Law	Death Penalty -hanging Offense: Waging war against the state and participating with terrorist groups
20.		109/2024	(117) criminal Law	Sentence: 20 years imprisonment Handover of exhibited amount to the Bank of Sudan for destruction
21.		7342/2023	(50/51/65) criminal Law	7 years imprisonment
22.		1321/2024	(57/51) criminal Law	Sentence: 3 years imprisonment for the first and second defendants, suspended under Article 170 Procedures, and a fine of 5 million. Fine of 2 million for each of the third to ninth defendants; in default, 6 months imprisonment and hand over to the Passport Department for deportation Confiscation of the vehicle (registration number 12484 A) for the benefit of the State of Gedaref
23.		7341/2023	(51/63/65) - Criminal Law	Sentence: Death penalty-hanging for the first defendant 10 years imprisonment for the second defendant
24.		1098/2024	(51/58/65) Criminal Law	Sentence: 10 years imprisonment
25.		1779/2024	(51/58/65) - Criminal Law	Sentence: 10 years imprisonment Additional 10 years imprisonment to run consecutively with the first sentence
26.		1258/2024	(50/51) criminal Law	Sentence: Life imprisonment Case referred to the Supreme Court
27.		6808/2023	(51 A/65) - Criminal Law	Sentence: Death Penalty hanging Offense: Waging war against the state and collaborating with terrorist groups
28.		1787/2024	(51/57) - Criminal Law	Fine: 1 million pounds; in default, 6 months' imprisonment Confiscation of exhibited fuel Return of exhibited vehicles to their owners

Gedaref

<i>No.</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>Case number</i>	<i>Indictments</i>	<i>Sentence and offences</i>
29.		1024/2024	(53/51/63) - Criminal Law	Sentence: 10 years imprisonment Return of phone and laptop to the convict
30.		1258/2024	(50/51) - Criminal Law	Sentence: Life imprisonment Case referred to the Supreme Court
31.	Gedaref	1352/2024	(51/58/69) - Criminal Law	Case dismissed Immediate release of the defendant unless required for another procedure
32.		1351/2024	(51/58) - Criminal Law	Case dismissed Immediate release of the defendant unless required for another procedure
33.		1255/2024	(50/51) - Criminal Law	Case dismissed Immediate release of the defendant unless required for another procedure
34.		1260/2024	(50/51) - Criminal Law	Case dismissed Immediate release of the defendant unless required for another procedure
35.		7340/2023	(21/51) - Criminal Law (70/71) - Procedures Law	Case dismissed Immediate release of the first and second defendants unless required for another procedure
36.		1257/2024	(50/51) - Criminal Law	Convict exiled to Atbara, Nile River State, for one year
37.		1350/2024	(51/58/69) - Criminal Law	Case dismissed Immediate release of the first and second defendants unless required for another procedure
38.		1466/2024	(51/58) - Criminal Law	Case dismissed Immediate release of the first and second defendants unless required for another procedure
39	Blue Nile	118	(50/63) criminal Law	13 years imprisonment Fine: 1 million pounds
40.		G.A. 15/2024	(50) - Criminal Law	Sentence: Death Penalty- hanging Confiscation of mobile phone for the benefit of the Sudanese government
41.		34	(65/26) - Criminal Law	Under trial

No.	State	Case number	Indictments	Sentence and offences
42.		33	(56/25) - Criminal Law	Under trial
43.	River Nile	20 cases	(25/26/50/51) - Criminal Law	Cases dismissed Immediate release of the defendants unless required for another procedure
44.		725/2023	(26/51/50) - Criminal Law	Sentence: Death Penalty hanging
45.		1724/2024	(26/50/51) - Criminal Law	Sentence: Death penalty hanging

### **Sixth: National Judicial Track for Criminal Cases on Violations by the Rebel Rapid Support Forces (RSF):**

The National Commission through the Public Prosecution ensured the completion of investigations into criminal cases filed against members of the rebel RSF and referred them for adjudication before the national judiciary, which has courts across various states. Indeed, several of these cases were referred to competent courts, resulting in numerous convictions. The key features of these trials are as follows:

- i. The national judiciary did not form special or extraordinary courts for the defendants affiliated with the rebel RSF. Instead, they were tried in regular courts in several Sudanese states, which issued judicial rulings against the RSF members.
- ii. Adherence to Principles of Fair Trial: Article 52 of the Constitutional Document of 2019, amended in 2020, which organizes the transitional period of Sudan, includes rules and principles of a fair trial:
  - **-Presumption of Innocence:** The accused is innocent until proven guilty according to the law.
  - **Notification of Arrest:** Anyone who is arrested must be informed of the reasons for their arrest and promptly informed of the charges against them.
  - **Right to a Fair and Public Hearing:** Anyone facing civil or criminal proceedings has the right to a fair and public hearing before a competent, independent, and impartial court in accordance with procedures established by law.
  - **No Retrospective Charges:** No one can be charged for an act or omission that did not constitute a crime at the time it was committed.
  - **Right to a Prompt Trial:** Everyone has the right to be tried in their presence without undue delay on any criminal charge.
  - **Right to Legal Defense:** The accused has the right to defend themselves in person or through a lawyer of their choice and the right to state-provided legal assistance if unable to afford a lawyer in serious criminal cases.

The commission verified through the roles of the relevant judicial bodies that the state is capable and willing to uphold the principle of accountability and prevent impunity. The state has mechanisms to perform this role, including an independent public prosecution with extensive experience in criminal investigations, supervision, and issuing necessary orders during investigations, thereby ensuring the rights of the accused during detention until their trial. It can also represent the prosecution in court to ensure accountability.

The commission reaffirms its readiness to cooperate with the international community and welcomes any technical or logistical support to bolster the national judicial path, complementing it rather than replacing it, in accordance with the principle of

complementarity. In this context, on March 14, 2024, the National Commission met with a delegation from the International Criminal Court (ICC) and briefed them on the commission's formation, competencies, and jurisdictions. The delegation was informed of all violations that occurred in Sudan since April 15, 2023, particularly the crimes and violations committed by the rebel RSF in West Darfur, including incidents in Geneina and Zalingei. The commission provided details of the criminal cases filed against the rebels, especially those concerning the genocide of the Masalit tribe, the incidents in Geneina and Ardmata, the killing of Governor Khamis Abkar, and the events in Zalingei, Darfur. The commission also responded to the ICC Prosecutor's request for judicial cooperation regarding criminal cases involving violations by the rebel RSF in Darfur and provided evidence and witness testimonies obtained by the National Commission through the Public Prosecution.

### **Seventh: Terrorist Acts Committed by the Rebel Rapid Support Forces:**

The terrorist crimes committed by the rebel Rapid Support Forces (RSF), in violation of the Countering-Terrorism Act of 2001, amount to crimes of genocide, crimes against humanity, and war crimes. These acts violated the international humanitarian law and the four Geneva Conventions along with their Additional Protocols, as follows:

(a) **Spreading Terror Among Civilian Populations:** This violates Article 51 of the First Additional Protocol to the Geneva Conventions of 1977 and Article 13 of the Second Additional Protocol of 1977.

(b) **Attacks on Civilians and Civilian Objects:** This contravenes Articles 52 and 51 of the First Protocol and Article 13 of the Second Protocol of 1977.

(c) **Indiscriminate Attacks:** These are prohibited under Article 51 of the First Protocol of 1977.

(d) **Taking Hostages:** This violates Article 57 of the First Protocol of 1977, the common Article 3, and Article 4 of the Second Protocol of 1977.

(e) **Killing Persons Who Have Ceased to Participate in Hostilities:** This is a breach of Article 57 of the First Protocol and the common Article 3 of the Geneva Conventions of 1949.

(f) **Damaging State Infrastructure:** This violates Article 56 of the First Protocol and Article 15 of the Second Protocol of 1977.

The National Commission prepared a legal memorandum documenting the violations committed by the rebel RSF against the Sudanese people. This legal memorandum was presented to the head of the technical committee responsible for implementing United Nations Security Council Resolutions 1267 and 1373, requesting the classification of the rebel RSF as a terrorist organization. After reviewing the request, the technical committee held a press conference to announce their decision to classify the rebel RSF as a terrorist organization. Additionally, they named 199 individuals as terrorist groups and published their names in the official gazette of the Government of Sudan.

### **Eighth: Crimes and violations of the rebel Rapid Support Forces:**

Since April 15, 2023, after the failure of the rebel Rapid Support Forces to seize power and undermine the constitutional order, it has committed gross human rights violations, and we refer to some as follows:

<i>No</i>	<i>Type of crimes and violations</i>	<i>Articles of the National Criminal Law of 1991, amended 2009</i>	<i>Committed crime</i>
1	Genocide	Article (187) stipulates the crimes of genocide and imposes the death penalty, life imprisonment, or any lesser penalty on every person who	On April 24, 2023, the rebel Rapid Support Forces



No	Type of crimes and violations	Articles of the National Criminal Law of 1991, amended 2009	Committed crime
		<p>commits or incites to commit a crime or crimes of murder of individuals or a national, ethnic or racial group or religious, with the intention of exterminating or destroying them, in whole or in part, in the context of widespread, systematic behavior directed against that group by engaging in killing, harm, or physical or psychological damage, or subjecting them to living conditions for the purpose of destruction, in whole or in part, or preventing them from having children by imposing measures that lead to that, or transferring children from one group to another group.</p>	<p>attacked the city of El Geneina in a systematic and widespread attack, targeting the Masalit tribe, which resulted in serious violations, including the killing on Identity and sexual violence, as a large number of civilians were killed (5,000 dead and 8,000 wounded) and forcibly displaced, in addition to targeting civilians fleeing conflict areas in the city of El Geneina with live ammunition and killing a number of them.</p>
	Crimes against humanity	<p>Article 186 stipulates that the death penalty or life imprisonment shall be imposed on every person who personally commits or participates with others in any widespread and systematic attack, directed against any group of civilians, who kills one or more people, or imposes harsh living conditions with the intention of destroying a part of the population, or violating freedom, or trafficking in persons, women and children, or imprisoning one or more people and depriving them of liberty, or deliberately inflicting severe pain and suffering, whether physical or psychological, or exercising coercion into sexual intercourse with a female, or coercion to commit acts of a sexual nature or detains a woman to force her to become pregnant with the intention of influencing the racial composition of any group, or deprives one or more people of the biological ability to having children, or commits an act of a sexual nature against one or more people by using or threatening force, or deprives one or more people of basic rights due to belonging to an ethnic or racial group; or arrest, detain or abduct a person.</p>	<p>On 8/26/2023, according to the statements of the complainant in the criminal case (5614), the rebel Rapid Support Forces detained and assassinated Governor (Wali) of West Darfur State Mr. Khamis Abdullah Abkar in - El Geneina, and his body was mutilated and documented this in videos tapes, in addition to witness statements.</p>
	War crimes against persons, property and other rights, war crimes	<p>(A).- Article (188 - War crimes against persons), which are committed in the context of an international or non-international armed conflict and the perpetrator causes murder and torture against those protected; or inhumane treatment, infliction of physical and psychological harm and harm, or exposes persons to disability and permanent disability through its actions and</p>	<p>1- The rebel Rapid Support Forces used internationally banned weapons such as white phosphorus in the Jabal Awliya area, and also targeted civilian</p>

No	Type of crimes and violations	Articles of the National Criminal Law of 1991, amended 2009	Committed crime
	<p>against humanitarian operations, war crimes against prohibited methods of combat and the use of prohibited means and weapons</p>	<p>violation of the human dignity of those protected; Arrest and death threats, especially for those under protection; The use of coercion on women; or coercion to commit acts of a sexual nature using force; or deprives one or more persons of the biological ability to procreate; or detaining one or more protected women for the purpose of forcing her to become pregnant for the purpose of influencing the racial composition of any population group; or detains persons under the age of eighteen years in an armed group or uses them to actively participate in hostilities; or forcibly deports a protected population or transfers them from one area to another illegally; or the execution of one or more people without a prior trial, or the subjecting of one or more people to any type of biological experimentation prohibited by medical treatment; Or kills or injures a fighter who has laid down his arms or no longer has any means of defense, or intentionally deprives a protected prisoner of war of being tried before a competent court, or forces him to serve in the ranks of a hostile state; Or forces one or more people to participate in military operations against his country or a hostile country.</p> <p>(B) - War crimes against property and other rights mentioned in Article (189) of the Criminal Code, which are acts against the property of those protected under the provisions of international humanitarian law during non-international armed conflicts by looting, causing damage to, seizing or completely destroying property, wide range; or deprive the nationals of the hostile party of their legal rights to resort to the courts.</p> <p>(C) - Article (190 - War crimes against humanitarian operations), where the legislator stipulated in the Criminal Code in accordance with the aforementioned article: Whoever commits them shall be punished for a period of not less than 20 years, which consists of launching an attack against persons, facilities, materials, units, or means of transportation used in humanitarian assistance or peacekeeping missions in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations or protected under the provisions of international humanitarian law applicable to armed conflicts.</p> <p>(D) - Article 191 - War crimes related to prohibited methods of combat. The legislator has determined their punishment to be death, life imprisonment, or any lesser penalty. It applies in the case of international or non-international armed conflict, which are acts of intentionally attacking civilians or against individuals who do not directly participate in the conflict. Military operations or intentional attack on Civilian objects</p>	<p>residential areas with artillery shelling.</p> <p>2- The rebel Rapid Support Forces killed the civilian and war prisoners in the oil fields area in the city of Balila - West Kordofan State, the same was done in Erdamta region - West Darfur State.</p>

No	Type of crimes and violations	Articles of the National Criminal Law of 1991, amended 2009	Committed crime
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that do not constitute special military objectives, or buildings designated for religious, scientific, or charitable purposes, historical monuments, works of art, hospitals, or places where the sick and wounded gather, or intentionally bombing and attacking cities, villages, or residences that do not constitute military objectives, or launching an attack that causes damage to or transfers civilians or exploits their presence to protect and guard them from military operations, or deliberately starves civilians as a method of warfare by depriving them of subsistence materials that are indispensable for their survival, or obstructs the arrival of relief materials in violation of the provisions of international humanitarian law, or kills or treacherously injures a person or persons belonging to the army of another state or orders the displacement of the civilian population without justification or military necessity.

(E) - Article (192 - War crimes using prohibited weapons), where the Sudanese legislator imposed the death penalty and imprisonment or a lesser penalty against any acts that occur during war and involve the use of poison or internationally prohibited weapons or those that lead to serious harm by using a weapon that emits a toxic substance or the use of a gas, liquid or substance that causes death or harm, or the use of internationally prohibited lead of a type that expands easily in the human body and which multiplies pain; Or the use of weapons, missiles, materials or methods that, by their nature, cause excessive or indiscriminate damage, in violation of international humanitarian law applicable to armed conflicts.

**i. Execution of war prisoners:**

The rebel Rapid Support Forces committed grave violations against the prisoners and did not comply with IHL provisions in treating them with dignity and humanity. It executed the prisoners from *Balila* oil field in West Kordofan State as well as in Khartoum State and Al-Jazira State, in a flagrant violation of the principles and provisions of the Third Geneva Convention of 1949 on war prisoners.

**ii. Mercenarism :**

The rebel Rapid Support Forces used foreign mercenaries, which is a clear violation of Article 3 (1) of the African Convention against Mercenarism, which considered the use of mercenaries a crime against security and safety in Africa, which Sudan ratified in 1978, in addition to Article (33) of the Fourth Geneva Convention read with Article 2 (4) of Additional Protocol II to the Geneva Conventions prohibiting acts that spread terror among the civilian population.

A number of mercenary teams and groups participated in combating operations alongside the rebel Rapid Support Forces, who were used by the rebel forces from outside Sudan from many Arab, African and European countries.

**iii. Grave violations against children:**

The Sudanese Criminal Law of 1991 prohibits the recruitment of children, as well as the Law of the National Council for Child Welfare of 2005 and the Child Law of 2010, as well as the International Convention for the Protection of Children. However, the Rapid Support Militia dared to violate all national and international laws. Based on the report of the Secretary-General of the National Council for Child Welfare, it became clear that the rebel Rapid Support Forces forcibly recruited children in the states of Khartoum, Kordofan, and Darfur and forced them to fight by tying them to gun bases on four-wheel drive vehicles, which resulted in the loss of the lives of (4,850) minor children and (1,150) seriously and fatally injured child, bringing the total number of children recruited by the rebel Rapid Support Forces to more than six thousand minors, as the armed forces handed over a number of the recruited children to their families through the International Committee of the Red Cross.

The rebel Rapid Support Forces violated children's rights in a series of serious physical and psychological violations, in addition to looting and destroying the infrastructure of children's hospitals and medicine stores, looting medical equipment and meals for sick children in children's hospitals, and burning a significant number of offices of national and international organizations specialized in children's affairs.

In addition to what was mentioned above, and based on the report of the National Council for Child Welfare referred to above, the rebel Rapid Support Forces committed the following violations:

The rebel Rapid Support Forces, with their legally criminal actions, caused great suffering to children, especially their access to medical care, as the rebel forces occupied hospitals, looted and confiscate medicines, which is considered a violation of what was approved by the Universal Declaration of Human Rights in 1948, which defines economic, social and cultural rights in Articles (22) and (27) which affirmed the right of the child to obtain assistance and health care. These acts also violated the provisions of the Child Protection Convention, which guarantees the protection of children. In addition to that the practices of the rebel Rapid Support Forces against children which contravene the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949, which guaranteed protection for children as protected persons, stipulating that they must be treated humanely, including respect their lives, physical integrity and dignity. It also prohibited torture, coercion and cruel treatment, especially in non-international armed conflict, in addition to protecting them under the Second Additional Protocol of 1949 attached to the Geneva Conventions.

**Statistical records of violations of the rebel Rapid Support Forces against children according to the report of the National Council for Child Welfare**

	<i>Type of violation</i>	<i>The Number</i>
1	Forced recruitment of children	More than 6,000 children
2	The killing of forcibly recruited children who are forced to participate in military operations	4,850 children
3	The wounded children with serious injuries due to their forced recruitment and forced to participate in military operations	1,150 children
4	Missing children	3,000
5	Forcedly displaced children	4,500,000
6	The child mortality due to the destruction by the rebel Rapid Support Forces of dialysis centers in hospitals (Khartoum, West Darfur, Central Darfur, South Darfur)	910
7	The total number of children mortality due to violations by the Rapid Support Forces	10,000

**iv. Violence against women and girls:**

The rebel Rapid Support Forces have used sexual violence against women and girls, according to what was stated in the report of the Violence Against Women and Girls Unit, combating violence against women and children since April 2023, and this can be limited to rape, sexual slavery, forced prostitution, forced pregnancy, forced abortion, forced sterilization and forced marriage. According to the report of the Unit for Combating Violence against Women, the number of documented cases of sexual violence reached (136) incidents, and this number does not represent more than (2%) of the violations that occurred on the ground. According to the report, sexual violence is used as a weapon against citizens with the aim of humiliating them for racial and ideological reasons and forcing them to home eviction and forced displacement, for the purpose of spreading chaos and creating a feeling of insecurity by the rebel Rapid Support Forces. We can say that cases of sexual violence against women and girls occurred in Khartoum, Nyala, El Geneina, and Al Jazira, and targeted young girls, most of whom were of certain ethnic origins and from poor families. They were forced to cook, wash clothes, and engage in sexual slavery, and there were cases of survivors under the age of eighteen who were detained in the Daman Hotel in Nyala.

The rebel Rapid Support Forces also abducted (80) girls and assaulted them, and according to witness statements, the rebel Rapid Support Forces deported the aforementioned number to West Darfur State in the Umm Al-Qura neighborhood in the city of El Geneina. In addition to the rebel Rapid Support Forces practiced sexual slavery, which consisted of selling girls, raping them, and forcing them to become pregnant forcibly, with the intention of demographic change to influence the ethnic composition. According to the latest report issued by the Unit for Combating Violence against Women, which confirmed the severe psychological impact on women and girls when forces stormed Rapid Support rebels in mid-December 2023 in Al-Jazeera State, where cases of assault and sexual violence were monitored and reported against two girls.

**Statistical records of violations of the rebel Rapid Support Forces against women and girls according to the report of the Unit for Combating Violence against Women**

<i>Type of violation</i>	<i>Number</i>
1 Cases of sexual violence documented by the Violence Against Women Unit and Amnesty International's report on the situation in Sudan issued on August 7, 2023, which included testimonies from doctors and medical professionals that confirmed the provision of medical care to victims of rape and violence against women	136 cases, according to the report of the Unit for Combating Violence against Women, this number does not represent more than (2%) of what happened on the ground
2 Deporting girls to West Darfur (the city of El Geneina) and practicing sexual slavery by selling them, raping them, forcing them to become pregnant, and coercively, with the intention of changing the demographics to influence the ethnic composition.	80 girls
Total cases of violence against women and girls	216 cases

**v. Forced displacement:**

The rebel Rapid Support Forces and allied militias attacked the city of El Geneina from all directions, causing the forced displacement of about (400,000) thousand families to Chad. In addition, the citizens of Khartoum State were forced to evacuate their homes, which resulted in displacement to different states and refuge to outside Sudan. The Humanitarian Aid Commission report mentioned that the number of displaced people in all states is approximately 14,197,735 individuals, while a large number of citizens have fled to neighboring countries.

Based on the above, the rebel Rapid Support Forces entered Al-Jazeera State on December 19, 2023, causing the forced displacement of a large number of citizens in the city of Wad Madani and other major cities in Al-Jazeera State.

**vi. Deprivation of freedom of movement:**

The Rapid Support Forces established a number of checkpoints in the internal streets of Khartoum State and highways, which resulted in restrictions on citizens, humiliating them, and depriving them of free movement, which is considered a violation of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights of 1948, which criminalizes acts that lead to starvation of civilians as a method of war.

The rebel Rapid Support Forces also imposed a siege on the residents of Tuti neighborhood in Khartoum and prevented them from leaving, in violation of international humanitarian law.

**vii. Forced disappearance:**

The rebel Rapid Support Forces used to abduct and detain civilians in unknown places under conditions that does not meet the minimum humane and health requirements, exposing them to death and forcing them to record video clips to incite hatred rhetoric among sects. Investigations indicated that the cases amounted to (5,000) cases approximately.

The Rapid Support Forces adopted an internationally criminal approach, abducting many civilians and forcibly hiding them in unknown places. According to the testimonies of some surviving witnesses, they confirmed that they were treated in cruel manner, that not worthy of human rights.

**viii. Attacking and occupying civilian objects:**

The Rapid Support Forces attacked civilian objects including hospitals, health and treatment facilities, occupied them, looted and destroyed their contents, and prevented citizens from receiving treatment, causing deaths of kidney patients and pregnant women in violation of international humanitarian law and this considered acts of terrorism.

Destroying infrastructure, including roads, bridges, and airports, occupying government offices and public service facilities such as electricity, water, communications, ministries, police stations, prosecutors, and courts, looting government and commercial banks, and trespassing on and looting the warehouses of the Federal Humanitarian Aid Commission in Khartoum, which contained food supplies, shelter materials, and a fleet of vehicles and medium trucks (8 trucks). ) which is considered a blatant attack on civilian objects, causes suffering to civilians, and constitutes a full-fledged war crime, as follows:

### 1. Attacking banks:

The rebel Rapid Support Forces attacked a number of major banks or its branches in Khartoum and the states affected by the war, by completely looting all its contents in addition to damaging and destroying. According to a statement from the General Department of Banking Supervision at the Central Bank of Sudan, the total number of targeted banks were (19) as follows:

1. Bank of Khartoum	11. Al Baraka Bank
2. Sudanese French Bank	12. Faisal Islamic Bank of Sudan
3. Industrial Development Bank	13. Qatar National Bank
4. Sudanese Islamic Bank	14. Gulf Bank
5. National Bank of Egypt	15. Savings and Social Development Bank
6. Tadamon Islamic Bank	16. Africa and Gulf Bank
7. Export Development Bank	17. United Capital Bank
8. Commercial Real Estate Bank	18. Sudanese Egyptian Bank
9. Family Bank	19. El-Nilein Bank
10. Animal Resources Bank	

### 2. Targeting civilian airports and destroying aircraft and the infrastructure of those airports:

On April 15, 2023, a group of combatting vehicles of the rebel forces invaded Khartoum Airport and targeted passengers and aircrafts. A number of commercial planes were destroyed, most notably the Saudi Airlines plane. Marawi Airport was also attacked and a large number of planes were destroyed, as well as the airports of El Obeid, El Geneina, Nyala, El Daein and Balila. In an attempt to occupy those airports and disrupt navigation and aviation, in violation of what was stated in the Second Additional Protocol of 1977 attached to the Geneva Conventions, which emphasizes the necessity of protecting the infrastructure of the civilian population.

#### Violations of airports by the rebel Rapid Support Forces

<i>Type of violation</i>	<i>The number</i>
Invading airports, causing damage and looting some furniture (Khartoum, Merowe, El Obeid, El Geneina, Nyala, El Daein, Balila)	7

### 3. Attacking the premises of embassies, foreign diplomatic missions and international organizations in Khartoum:

The rebel Rapid Support Forces assassinated a member of the Egyptian diplomatic mission and opened fire on the embassies (USA, Turkey, Russian Federation). The rebel Rapid

Support Forces also attacked foreign embassies, including the embassies of the Sultanate of Oman, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, Jordan, Egypt, Bahrain, Algeria, Pakistan, Mauritania, and Djibouti, Somalia, India, Libya, Kuwait, Nigeria and China, and properties were looted and some of it was burned, to name but a few. In addition, violations occurred against international organizations, by the rebel Rapid Support Forces through not allowing humanitarian and medical organizations to deliver aid to civilians and transport and bury bodies, which It resulted in a humanitarian and health disaster and the looting of the contents of humanitarian aid stores of international organizations in Khartoum, North Kordofan, North Darfur and West Darfur. The vehicles of these organizations, especially four-wheel drive cars, were also stolen.

Most of these attacked embassies condemned the storming of their premises in Sudan, the looting and plundering of their contents, and the burning of some of them, which constitutes a violation of the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations, the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations, and all laws and customs regulating diplomatic work between countries, which stipulate the necessity of providing protection for embassies and diplomatic missions. Employees of the United Nations as well as the relief workers were attacked by the rebel Rapid Support Forces, in clear violation of the Second Protocol issued in 1977 attached to the Geneva Conventions, which protects persons participating in relief work as civilians who are subject to protection.

**Statistical records of violations by the rebel Rapid Support Forces by attacking the headquarters of embassies and foreign diplomatic missions**

	<i>Type of violation</i>	<i>the number</i>
1	Attacking embassies, looting their property, and burning some of them, which are embassies (United States of America, Turkey, Russia, Sultanate of Oman, Saudi Arabia, Jordan, Egypt, Bahrain, Algeria, Pakistan, Mauritania, Djibouti, Somalia, India, Libya, Kuwait, Nigeria, and China)	18 embassies
2	Assaulting and killing members of diplomatic missions	A member of the Egyptian diplomatic mission (administrative attaché)

**Numerical statistics on violations by the rebel Rapid Support Forces by attacking international organizations**



	<i>Type of violation</i>	<i>the number</i>
1	World Food Program warehouses in Nyala, El Geneina, Zalingei, Khartoum, the regional stock in Gezira State in Madani, the El Obeid warehouse and North Darfur (Kutum, Kabkabiya, El Fasher)	3,000 active humanitarian organizations have stopped their humanitarian activities, including about 2,900 national organizations, about 100 foreign organizations, and 10 United Nations agencies.
2	Looting all the offices of foreign and national organizations in the city of (Zalingei, El Geneina, Nyala)	
3	Looting all the non-food and shelter items of the main warehouse of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees in El Obeid	
4	Partial looting of the main UNICEF warehouse in Khartoum and Soba	
5	The main medicine stock of the MSF group in Khartoum, Madani and Darfur was looted	
6	All the vehicles in the World Food Program office in Khartoum were looted	
7	Looting the UNHCR store in Khartoum (cars, generators)	

#### 4. Attack on the headquarters of the National Commission for Human Rights:

The rebel Rapid Support Forces attacked the headquarters of the aforementioned commission in Khartoum 2 and completely looted its contents, which represented fixed and mobile assets, including the looting of the largest library containing data and legal references for human rights in Sudan. These acts were in violation of Chapter Four of the Second Protocol of 1977 attached to the Geneva Conventions which emphasizes the protection of civilian objects.

#### 5. Assault on places of worship:

The rebel Rapid Support Forces attacked a number of Christians inside the Miri Girgis Church in *Al-Masalama* and stormed the Angel Church in the city of Bahri in June 2023. On July 15, 2023, it destroyed the Coptic Church in *Umbada*, stole its property, attacked other churches in *Bahri*, Khartoum and Omdurman, and prevented worshipers from praying in some mosques and used them as military barracks, in addition to attacking the church in the city of Wad Madani - Gezira State, looting, destroying and burning its contents completely. These acts violated Article 539 of the First Additional Protocol to the Geneva Conventions, which prohibits the commission of any hostile acts directed against places of worship.

#### Statistical report on violations by the Rapid Support Forces related to attacks on places of worship

	<i>The nature of the violation</i>	<i>The number</i>
1	Direct bombardment with weapons and heavy artillery in Khartoum State	543 mosques
2	Arrest and detention of imams of mosques in Khartoum State	127 Imam

	<i>The nature of the violation</i>	<i>The number</i>
1	Direct bombardment with weapons and heavy artillery in Khartoum State	543 mosques
3	Using mosques as military barracks, warehouses for supplies, and detention centers for citizens	375 mosques
4	Taking the minarets of mosques as sniper sites in Al Jazeera State	84 mosques
5	Looting and stealing attacks on churches in Khartoum State for Sudanese and non-Sudanese Christians	51 churches
6	Homes of nuns, priests, schools and colleges for Christians	53

#### 6. Attacks on cultural and heritage sites:

The Rapid Support Forces destroyed some symbols of Sudanese civilization and damaged their landmarks by destroying and looting the antiquities of the Sudanese National Museum that had been preserved for thousands of years, as well as attacking the National Archives, libraries, the Republican Palace Museum, the *Alkhalifa* House Museum, and Nyala Museum.

In accordance with the First Additional Protocol to the Geneva Conventions of 1949, which stipulates special protection for historical monuments and artistic works that constitute the cultural heritage of peoples, Article (539) prohibits any hostile acts directed against cultural objects.

#### Violations by the rebel Rapid Support Forces on archaeological and cultural sites and the National Archive House

	<i>Type of violation</i>	<i>The number</i>
	Theft, looting, and destruction (House of National Archive, National Museum, the Republican Palace Museum, Nyala Museum, Alkhalifa House Museum)	5

#### 7. Occupying hospitals and using them as military barracks:

The official spokesman for the Federal Ministry of Health confirmed that the rebel Rapid Support Forces occupied about (14) hospitals, stationed themselves in them, and attacked ambulances. This occupation affected the provision of health services, and *Alia* Specialized Hospital and *Al-Naw* Hospital were targeted by artillery shelling, resulting in the death of (120) people. Hospital out of service. These violations were in violation of international humanitarian law, the four Geneva Conventions of 1949, the Two Additional Protocols of 1977, and Chapter Four of the Second Protocol of 1977 attached to the Geneva Conventions, which emphasizes the protection of civilian objects.

#### Violations by the rebel Rapid Support Forces against health sector institutions and medical supplies in Sudan

	<i>The type of the violation</i>	<i>The number</i>
1	Attacking hospitals and medical personnel, looting their property, and using them as military barracks (Al-Dayat Hospital), which resulted of being out of service.	120 hospitals were out of service due to violations
2	Using hospitals as military barracks	14 hospitals

	<i>The type of the violation</i>	<i>The number</i>
3	The attack on pharmaceutical factories in Sudan, which provided 30% of Sudan's needs for medicines, was looted, destroyed, and completely out of service.	26 factories
4	Stealing and looting ambulances	Lost more than 200 cars
5	Material damage to the Federal Ministry of Health in all states	11 billion dollars
6	Material damage to the National Medical Supplies Fund (theft, looting or loss of life-saving medicines, medical solutions and medical devices)	More than \$500 million

## 8. Infringement on law enforcement agencies:

### Assault and occupation of police offices:

The Rapid Support Forces seized control of the Central Reserve Compound, one of the police institutions, after attacking it for three consecutive days, as well as police offices in Khartoum State, public services complexes, civil registry offices, the identification documents factory (passports), and forensic evidence buildings, in addition to killing police dogs and horses, noting that the police offices are in all parts of the world are considered civilian service facilities that have nothing to do with military operations, and this constitutes a blatant violation of state institutions concerned with protecting civilians. These acts were in violation of Chapter Four of the Second Protocol of 1977 attached to the Geneva Conventions, which emphasizes the protection of civilian objects.

The material losses of assets and public property of the units of the Ministry of Interior were counted, which were stated in accordance with the preliminary report issued by the ministerial committee which instructed with counting the material losses of the police forces, which counted (15) units out of a total of (66) targeted units.

The Ministry of Interior made a partial calculation of the damage resulting from attacks by the rebel Rapid Support Forces, and the units are:

<i>Unit</i>	<i>Damage statement (damage - destruction - looting - burning)</i>
1	Police stations in Khartoum <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Southern Section (Omdurman)</li> <li>2. Middle section (Omdurman)</li> <li>3. Al-Thawra South Police Department (Al-Harrah 11)</li> <li>4. Mahdia Police Station (Alhara 4)</li> <li>5. Omdurman local police headquarters</li> <li>6. Omdurman Investigations</li> <li>7. Traffic police Omdurman.</li> </ol>
2	General Administration of Criminal forensic Evidence <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Buildings, devices and equipment for managing systems, internal administration and databases</li> <li>2. The director's offices and its branches (legal - auditing - inspection - planning)</li> <li>3. Department of State Affairs and Utilities</li> <li>4. Police dogs:</li> </ol>

<i>Unit</i>	<i>Damage statement (damage - destruction - looting - burning)</i>
	A- (105) shepherd dogs (German - Belgian)
	B- (50) dogs newly imported from Hungary, with a total value of (150) thousand dollars
	C- Meal's worth (2.5) billion Sudanese pounds
	D- Training accessories worth (50) million Sudanese pounds
	E- A veterinary clinic and a pharmacy worth (100) thousand dollars
	F- Ultrasound and diagnostic x-ray devices worth \$200,000
3	General Administration of Civil Defense
	1. Buildings, including (presidency, localities, and centers)
	2. Furniture damage
	3. Firefighting equipment
	4. Rescue (river - land)
4	General Directorate of Traffic
	The automated examination center (Al-Baqir) was completely destroyed
	2.The traffic section of Shakan locality was completely destroyed
	3.The Al-Rahad locality traffic section was completely destroyed
	4.Partial destruction of the automated testing center east of the Nile
	5.Destruction of the officers' residence of North Kordofan traffic officers
	6.Partial destruction of the Omdurman traffic section
	7.Partial destruction of the traffic police station (Karari - Al-Shanqiti)
	8.Technology losses (technology devices - communications devices - data centers, production and network infrastructures).
5	General Directorate for Drug Control
6	General Administration of Mining protection
7	Gezira State Police
8	General Administration of Logistics Assistant General Director of Logistics (Cooperative Association)
9	White Nile State Police

<i>Unit</i>	<i>Damage statement (damage - destruction - looting - burning)</i>
10	General Administration for Class and Soldier Training (Awad Khojali Center)
11	North Kordofan State
12	South Darfur State
13	North Darfur (Logistics)
14	West Kordofan State
15	Police House

#### **Attorney General and Ministry of Justice:**

The Rapid Support Forces occupied the headquarters and the offices of the Attorney General in Khartoum State, Umm Rawaba, Al-Rahad and Al-Fula, and attacked the Ministry of Justice tower, transferred it into it as a military barracks, looting and destroying its vehicles and contents by complete fire. These acts were a violation of Chapter Four of the Second Protocol of 1977 attached to the Geneva Conventions, which emphasizes the protection of civilian objects.

#### **Courts:**

The Rapid Support Forces looted and destroyed the infrastructure of the courts and destroyed land ownership records and documents. These acts were in violation of Chapter Four of the Second Protocol of 1977 attached to the Geneva Conventions, which emphasizes the protection of civilian objects.

#### **9. Encroachment on agricultural crops, livestock, the Al-Jazeera project, water stations, and electricity stations:**

The rebel Rapid Support Forces committed serious violations when they invaded Gezira State, including encroaching on agricultural crops in the project and using those crops to fill canals for the passage of their combat vehicles. In Khartoum State and in the Bahri area, it attacked the Bahri water station, in addition to damaging a number of power stations, which are considered civilian objects and protected areas that are crucial for the survival of the civilian population in accordance with the Second Protocol of 1977 to the Geneva Conventions of 1949, Articles 13 to 18.

#### **10. Prisons:**

The rebel Rapid Support Forces attacked national prisons in Khartoum State (Omdurman Prison, Al-Huda Prison, Kober Prison, Soba Prison) and state prisons (Al-Jazira, North Darfur, South Darfur, West Darfur, East Darfur, Central Darfur, River Nile State, North Kordofan, South Kordofan, West Kordofan). It also confiscated and looted all the property of these prisons. The serious impact was the release of prisoners, causing a threat to public security and peace as some prisoners participated in military operations with the rebel forces and others participated in looting, plundering operations, stealing citizens' properties and public property, and robbing banks. The total number of inmates fleeing Sudanese prisons reached (19,481) inmates.

**Statistical report on violations by the rebel Rapid Support Forces of a number of prisons in Sudan according to the report of the Ministry of Interior - Prison Forces (supported by witness statements)**

<i>State</i>	<i>Nature of violation</i>	<i>Number of prisons</i>	<i>Number of Inmates</i>
1 Khartoum State :(Al-Huda Correctional City, Omdurman Prison for Women and Men, the National Prison in Khartoum Bahri “Coper”, Soba Prison)	Theft and looting of property inside prisons, theft of weapons and ammunition, the destruction and burning of inmate records, and the escape of inmates	5	12523
2 North Darfur (Shala Prison, Kabkabiya, Kutum, Mellit, Umm Kadada)	Information was not available about the nature of the material losses, due to the difficulty of communications, except for the number of inmates who escaped from prison.	5	1143
3 South Darfur State (Nyala Prison, Kass Prison, Buram Prison, Al-Khair Correctional City)	Sabotage buildings, looting furniture and vehicles, stealing weapons and ammunition	4	1441
4 East Darfur State (Al Daein Prison)	Vandalizing and damaging buildings, destroying prison furniture, and destroying bathrooms and sanitation	1	177
5 Gezira State (Wad Madani State Prison, Al-Hasahisa, Al-Manaqil, Rifa’a, 24 Al-Qurashi)	Yet to be calculated	5	1284
6 Central Darfur State (Zalingei prison)	Seizing military equipments	1	49
7 West Kordofan State (Al-Nuhud, Al-Fula, Laqawa, Abu Zabad)	Damaging all inmate records, looting the vehicle, vandalizing the wards and all the furniture, and stealing the inmates’ belongings	4	672
8 South Kordofan State (Rashad locality, Dilling, Kadugli state prison)	Yet to be reported	3	150

<i>State</i>	<i>Nature of violation</i>	<i>Number of prisons</i>	<i>Number of Inmates</i>
9 West Darfur State (State Prison in El Geneina)	No information was available regarding the nature of the material losses, except for the number of inmates who escaped from prison due to the difficulty of communications	1	357
10 North Kordofan State (Al-Rahad, Umm Rawaba, Al-Ban Jadid, Banu Prison, Bara Prison, Sudari Prison, Al-Abyad Prison, Shikan)	Stealing furniture, weapons stores, burning offices and inmates' records, and confiscating weapons in store.	7	1685
Total		36	19481

#### **Challenges and obstacles:**

1. Complexity of security situations prevented access to some areas where violations occurred.
2. The continuation of violations in several areas and the ability of the rebel forces to escape across the border impeded the arrest of a large number of the suspected, and work is underway to pursue them through judicial cooperation.
3. The Commission tried its best to reach victims and witnesses, however due to the displacement to some neighboring countries, it become difficult to reach them or reach them, and some countries not cooperated.
4. The Commission was able to visit a number of safe states, and due to the ongoing attacks by rebel forces, it was unable to visit some states.
5. The inability of the victims to determine and assess the real damages after they were forcibly displaced from their homes.

#### **Outcomes and recommendations:**

1. What the rebel Rapid Support Forces did on the morning of April 15, 2023 was constitute a rebellion against the state by disobeying the orders of the Commander-in-Chief of the Armed People's Forces and attacking the General Command in an attempt to undermine the constitutional system and seize power in clear violation of the National Criminal Law of 1991, which criminalizes such acts. Accordingly, the leaders and members of the Rapid Support Forces who involved in the fighting and did not respond to the call of the Commander-in-Chief are considered illegal combatants for their rebellion against the military institution.
2. Nonetheless, the insurgency of the rebel Rapid Support Forces is a domestic matter, therefore, the full respect the principle of the state sovereignty and non-foreign interference has to be observed. The provisions of relevant national laws are applicable to it particularly the relevant provisions of Chapter Eighteen of the Criminal Law of 1991.
3. The Commission was able to secure independence in its decisions benefiting from the Attorney General Law and the Attorney General's Circular No. (1/2023) stating the receipt of lawsuits and complaints without being restricted by spatial jurisdiction. Consequently, the Commission was able to identify a large number of violations committed by the rebel forces and register criminal cases related to violations committed since April 15, 2023.

4. The Commission was able to obtain a large amount of information related to the acts of rebellion through its membership, in which state agencies were represented. It also heard testimonies from those who involved in the events since their beginning, and it visited a number of states inside Sudan. The security committees in the states cooperated with and provided the Commission with all necessary information. The information necessary to conduct investigations, and a large number of victims reported and followed up on their cases through various platforms.

5. The Commission's investigative committee was able to follow up on a large number of cases that were referred to the competent courts, and conviction rulings were issued for a large number of leaders, individuals, and collaborators with the rebel forces, and they were announced.

6. According to a legal memorandum prepared by the Commission, the rebel forces were classified as terrorist groups at the national level through the competent technical committee. The Commission recommends adopting this classification at the international level, in accordance of the relevant Security Council's resolutions.

7. The Commission was assured, through the role of the concerned judicial bodies, that the state is willing, qualified and able to implement the principle of the accountability and combating impunity, and that it has the agencies that can carry out these duties through the presence of an independent public prosecution that has extensive cumulative experience in the field of criminal investigations, supervising and directing them, issuing the necessary orders in Investigation reports essentially guarantee the rights of the accused in custody until referral to the court stage, with its ability to represent the accusation before the courts in those cases to ensure the implementation of the principles of fair trial and preventing impunity.

8. The Commission calls on all Member States to cooperate with it in the process of extraditing wanted persons, recovering looted items, and enabling the Commission to interview witnesses and victims, especially from countries of the immediate neighborhood to Sudan.

9. The Commission welcomes any technical assistance to increase its capabilities and enable it to carry out the role assigned to it in implementation of the principle of the rule of law, the protection of victims, and the ensuring accountability and combating impunity.

**Conclusion:**

The Commission reiterates its keenness and the Sudanese law enforcement agencies, with their competence, independence and integrity, to implement the principle of the rule of law, accountability and non-impunity, and remains open to cooperate with all relevant parties at the national, regional and international levels to enable its self to carry out its assigned role for the completion of the investigations into all the violations that have which were committed since April 15, 2023, and the perpetrators will be brought before a fair trial.

Many thanks and appreciation to you

Yassir Bashir Elbukhari Suliman

Attorney General of the Republic of Sudan

Chairman of the Committee

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