Council Implementing Regulation (EU) 2017/1090 of 20 June 2017 implementing Article 17(1) of Regulation (EU) No 224/2014 concerning restrictive measures in view of the situation in the Central African Republic

COUNCIL IMPLEMENTING REGULATION (EU) 2017/1090

of 20 June 2017

implementing Article 17(1) of Regulation (EU) No 224/2014 concerning restrictive measures in view of the situation in the Central African Republic

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,

Having regard to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EU) No 224/2014 of 10 March 2014 concerning restrictive measures in view of the situation in the Central African Republic[(1)], and in particular Article 17(1) thereof,

Having regard to the proposal from the High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy,

Whereas:

(1) On 10 March 2014, the Council adopted Regulation (EU) No 224/2014.

(2) On 17 May 2017, the United Nations Security Council Committee, established pursuant to United Nations Security Council Resolution 2127 (2013), added one person to the list of persons and entities subject to restrictive measures. On 24 May 2017, the Council adopted Implementing Regulation (EU) 2017/890[(2)] adding this person to Annex I to Regulation (EU) No 224/2014.

(3) The information relating to this person should be completed and the Annex I to Regulation (EU) No 224/2014 should therefore be amended accordingly,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

Annex I to Regulation (EU) No 224/2014 is hereby amended as set out in the Annex to this Regulation.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on the day of its publication in the *Official Journal of the European Union*.

This Regulation shall be binding in its entirety and directly applicable in all Member States.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Council Implementing Regulation (EU) 2017/1090. (See end of Document for details)

Done at Luxembourg, 20 June 2017.

For the Council

The President

H. DALLI

***Changes to legislation:** There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Council Implementing Regulation (EU) 2017/1090. (See end of Document for details)*

ANNEX

The entry in Annex I to Regulation (EU) No 224/2014 concerning the person listed below is replaced by the following entry:

12. Abdoulaye HISSENE (*alias*: a) Abdoulaye Issène; b) Abdoulaye Hissein; c) Hissene Abdoulaye; d) Abdoulaye Issène Ramadane; e) Abdoulaye Issene Ramadan; f) Issene Abdoulaye)

Date of birth: 1967

Place of birth: Ndele, Bamingui-Bangoran, Central African Republic

Nationality: Central African Republic

Passport No: CAR diplomatic passport No D00000897, issued on 5 April 2013 (valid until 4 April 2018)

Address: a) KM5, Bangui, Central African Republic; b) Nana-Grebizi, Central African Republic

Date of UN designation:17 May 2017

Other Information: Hissène was formerly the Minister of Youth and Sports as part of the Cabinet for the Central African Republic's former President Michel Djotodia. Prior to that, he was the head of the Convention of Patriots for Justice and Peace, a political party. He also established himself as a leader of armed militias in Bangui, in particular in the 'PK5' (3rd district) neighbourhood.

Information from the narrative summary of reasons for listing provided by the Sanctions Committee:

Abdoulaye Hissène was listed on 17 May 2017 pursuant to paragraphs 16 and 17(g) of resolution 2339(2017) as 'engaging in or providing support for acts that undermine the peace, stability or security of the CAR, including acts that threaten or impede the political transition process, or the stabilization and reconciliation process or that fuel violence;' and 'involved in planning, directing, sponsoring, or conducting attacks against UN missions or international security presences, including MINUSCA, the European Union Missions and French operations which support them.'

Additional information:

Abdoulaye Hissène and other members of the ex-Séléka collaborated with anti-balaka spoilers allied with former Central African Republic (CAR) President François Bozizé, including Maxime Mokom, to encourage violent protests and clashes in September 2015 as part of a failed coup attempt to bring down the Government while then-Transitional President Catherine Samba-Panza was attending the 2015 UN General Assembly. Mokom, Hissène, and others were indicted by the CAR government for various criminal offenses, including murder, arson, torture, and looting, stemming from the failed coup.

Since 2015, Hissène had become one of the main leaders of armed militias located in the 'PK5' neighbourhood of Bangui which comprised more than 100 men. As such, he prevented the freedom of movement and the return of state authority in the area, including through illegal taxation of transportation and commercial activities. In the second half of 2015, Hissène acted as the representative of the ex-Séléka 'Nairobists' in Bangui operating in a rapprochement with anti-balaka fighters under Mokom. Armed men under the control of Haroun Gaye and