Council Implementing Regulation (EU) 2017/396 of 7 March 2017 implementing Article 9(5) of Regulation (EC) No 1183/2005 imposing certain specific restrictive measures directed against persons acting in violation of the arms embargo with regard to the Democratic Republic of the Congo

COUNCIL IMPLEMENTING REGULATION (EU) 2017/396

of 7 March 2017

implementing Article 9(5) of Regulation (EC) No 1183/2005 imposing certain specific restrictive measures directed against persons acting in violation of the arms embargo with regard to the Democratic Republic of the Congo

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,

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

Having regard to Council Regulation (EC) No 1183/2005 of 18 July 2005 imposing certain specific restrictive measures directed against persons acting in violation of the arms embargo with regard to the Democratic Republic of Congo[(1)], and in particular Article 9(5),

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

Whereas:

(1) On 18 July 2005, the Council adopted Regulation (EC) No 1183/2005.

(2) On 12 January 2017, the United Nations Security Council Committee, established pursuant to United Nations Security Council Resolution 1533 (2004), updated the identifying information relating to 30 persons and 9 entities subject to restrictive measures.

(3) Annex I to Regulation (EC) No 1183/2005 should therefore be amended accordingly,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

Annex I to Regulation (EC) No 1183/2005 is hereby amended as set out in the Annex to this Regulation.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on the day following that 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) 2017/396. (See end of Document for details)*

Done at Brussels, 7 March 2017.

For the Council

The President

L. GRECH

***Changes to legislation:** There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Council Implementing Regulation (EU) 2017/396. (See end of Document for details)*

ANNEX

The entries concerning the persons and entities listed below are replaced by the following entries:

a) List of persons referred to in Articles 2 and 2a

1. **Eric BADEGE**

Date of Birth: 1971.

Nationality: Democratic Republic of the Congo.

Date of UN designation: 31 December 2012.

Address: Rwanda (as of early 2016).

Other information: He fled to Rwanda in March 2013 and is still living there as of early 2016. INTERPOL-UN Security Council Special Notice web link: https://www.interpol.int/en/notice/search/un/5272441

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

Eric Badege was a Lieutenant Colonel and focal point for M23 in Masisi and commanded certain operations that destabilized parts of Masisi territory in North Kivu province. As a military commander of M23, Badege was responsible for serious violations involving the targeting of children or women in situations of armed conflict. After May 2012, Raia Mutomboki, under the command of M23, killed hundreds of civilians in a series of coordinated attacks. In August 2012, Badege carried out joint attacks which involved the indiscriminate killing of civilians. These attacks were jointly orchestrated by Badege and Colonel Makoma Semivumbi Jacques. Former M23 combatants claimed that M23 leaders summarily executed dozens of children who attempted to escape after being recruited as M23 child soldiers.

According to a September 11, 2012 report by Human Rights Watch (HRW), a Rwandan man, 18, who escaped after being forcibly recruited in Rwanda told HRW that he witnessed the execution of a 16-year old boy from his M23 unit who had tried to flee in June. The boy was captured and beaten to death by M23 fighters in front of the other recruits. An M23 commander who ordered his killing then allegedly told the other recruits '[h]e wanted to abandon us,' as an explanation for why the boy had been killed. The report also states that witnesses claimed that at least 33 new recruits and other M23 fighters were summarily executed when they attempted to flee. Some were tied up and shot in front of other recruits as an example of the punishment they could receive. One young recruit told HRW, '[w]hen we were with M23, they said [we had a choice] and could stay with them or we could die. Lots of people tried to escape. Some were found and then that was immediately their death.'

Badege fled to Rwanda in March 2013 and was living there as of early 2016.

2. **Frank Kakolele BWAMBALE**

(*alias*: a) FRANK KAKORERE b) FRANK KAKORERE BWAMBALE c) AIGLE BLANC)

Designation: FARDC General.

Nationality: Democratic Republic of the Congo.

Date of UN designation: 1 November 2005.

Changes to legislation: *There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Council Implementing Regulation (EU) 2017/396. (See end of Document for details)*

Address: Kinshasa, Democratic Republic of the Congo (as of June 2016).

Other information: Left the CNDP in January 2008. As of June 2011, resides in Kinshasa. Since 2010, Kakolele has been involved in activities apparently on behalf of the DRC government's Programme de Stabilisation et Reconstruction des Zones Sortant des Conflits Armés (STAREC), including participation in a STAREC mission to Goma and Beni in March 2011. DRC authorities arrested him in December 2013 in Beni, North Kivu Province, for allegedly blocking the DDR process. He left the DRC and lived in Kenya for some time, before being called back by the DRC Government to assist them with the situation in the Territory of Beni. He was arrested in October 2015 in the area of Mambasa for allegedly supporting a Mai Mai group, but no charges were brought and as of June 2016, he lived in Kinshasa. INTERPOL-UN Security Council Special Notice web link: https://www.interpol.int/en/notice/search/un/5776078

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

Frank Kakolele Bwambale was the RCD-ML leader, exercising influence over policies and maintaining command and control over the activities of RCD-ML forces, one of the armed groups and militias referred to in paragraph 20 of Res. 1493 (2003), responsible for trafficking of arms, in violation of the arms embargo. He left the CNDP in January 2008. Starting in 2010, Kakolele was involved in activities apparently on behalf of the DRC government's Programme de Stabilisation et Reconstruction des Zones Sortant des Conflits Armés (STAREC), including participation in a STAREC mission to Goma and Beni in March 2011.

He left the DRC and lived in Kenya for some time before being called back by the DRC Government to assist with the situation in the Territory of Beni. He was arrested in October 2015 near Mambasa for allegedly supporting a Mai Mai group, but no charges were brought. As of June 2016, Kakolele lived in Kinshasa.

3. **Gaston IYAMUREMYE**

(*alias*: a) Byiringiro Victor Rumuli, b) Victor Rumuri, c) Michel Byiringiro, d) Rumuli)

Designation: a) FDLR Interim President, b) FDLR-FOCA 1st Vice-President; c) FDLR-FOCA Major General.

Address: North Kivu Province, Democratic Republic of the Congo (as of June 2016).

Date of Birth: 1948.

Place of Birth: a) Musanze District, Northern Province, Rwanda, b) Ruhengeri, Rwanda.

Nationality: Rwanda.

Date of UN designation: 1 December 2010.

Other information: INTERPOL- UN Security Council Special Notice web link: https://www.interpol.int/en/notice/search/un/5272456

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

Gaston Iyamuremye is the 1st vice-president of the FDLR, as well as the interim president. He also has the rank of Major General in the FDLR's armed wing, called FOCA. As of June 2016, Iyamuremye is in North Kivu province of the Democratic Republic of Congo.

4. **Innocent KAINA**

***Changes to legislation:** There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Council Implementing Regulation (EU) 2017/396. (See end of Document for details)*

(*alias* a): Colonel Innocent KAINA, b): India Queen)

Designation: Former M23 Deputy Commander.

Address: Uganda (as of early 2016).

Date of birth: Nov. 1973.

Place of Birth: Bunagana, Rutshuru territory, Democratic Republic of the Congo.

Date of UN designation: 30 November 2012.

Other information: Became M23 deputy commander after the flight of Bosco Taganda's faction to Rwanda in March 2013. Fled to Uganda in November 2013. In Uganda as of early 2016. INTERPOL-UN Security Council Special Notice web link: https://www.interpol.int/en/notice/search/un/5776081

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

Innocent Kaina was Sector and then Deputy Commander in the Mouvement du 23 Mars (M23). He was responsible for and committed serious violations of international law and human rights. In July 2007, the Garrison Military Tribunal of Kinshasa found Kaina responsible for crimes against humanity committed in the District of Ituri between May 2003 and December 2005. He was released in 2009 as part of the peace agreement between the Congolese government and the CNDP. Within the FARDC in 2009, he was guilty of executions, abductions and maiming in Masisi territory. As a commander under the orders of General Taganda, he initiated the ex-CNDP mutiny in Rutshuru territory in April 2012. He ensured the security of the mutineers out of Masisi. Between May and August 2012, he oversaw the recruitment and training of over 150 children for the M23 rebellion, shooting the boys who had tried to escape. In July 2012, he travelled to Berunda and Degho for mobilization and recruitment activities for the M23. Kaina fled to Uganda in November 2013 and was still there as of early 2016.

5. **Jérôme KAKWAVU BUKANDE**

(*alias*: a) Jérôme Kakwavu, b) Commandant Jérôme)

Nationality: Democratic Republic of the Congo.

Date of UN designation: 1 November 2005.

Other information: Given the rank of General in the FARDC in December 2004. As of June 2011, detained in Makala Prison in Kinshasa. As of 25 March 2011, the High Military Court in Kinshasa opened a trial against Kakwavu for war crimes. In November 2014, convicted by a DRC military court to ten years in prison for rape, murder, and torture. INTERPOL-UN SecurityCouncil Special Notice web link: https://www.interpol.int/en/notice/search/un/5776083

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

Former President of UCD/FAPC. FAPC's control of illegal border posts between Uganda and the DRC — a key transit route for arms flows. As President of the FAPC, he exercised influence over policies and command and control over the activities of FAPC forces, which were involved in arms trafficking and, consequently, in violations of the arms embargo. According to the Office of the SRSG on Children and Armed Conflict, he was responsible for recruitment and use of children in Ituri in 2002. One of five senior FARDC officers who had been accused of serious crimes involving sexual violence and whose cases the Security Council had brought to