Council Implementing Regulation (EU) 2017/199 of 6 February 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) 2017/199

of 6 February 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 the Congo[(1)], and in particular Article 9(5) thereof,

Having regard to the proposal of 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 13 and 19 October 2016, the United Nations Security Council Committee, established pursuant to United Nations Security Council Resolution 1533 (2004), updated the identifying information relating to 21 persons and 1 entity 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) 2017/199. (See end of Document for details)*

Done at Brussels, 6 February 2017.

For the Council

The President

F. MOGHERINI

***Changes to legislation:** There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Council Implementing Regulation (EU) 2017/199. (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: Congolese.

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.

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 destabilised 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 11 September 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: Congolese.

Date of UN designation: 1 November 2005.

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

Changes to legislation: *There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Council Implementing Regulation (EU) 2017/199. (See end of Document for details)*

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.

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: Rwandan.

Date of UN designation: 1 December 2010.

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 the Congo.

4. **Innocent KAINA**

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

Designation: Former M23 Deputy Commander

Address: Uganda (as of early 2016)

Date of birth: November 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.

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 mobilisation and recruitment activities for the M23. Kaina fled to Uganda in November 2013 and was still there as of early 2016.

6. **Germain KATANGA**

Nationality: Congolese.

Date of birth: 28 April 1978.

Place of birth: Mambasa, Ituri Province, Democratic Republic of the Congo

Address: Democratic Republic of the Congo (in prison)

Date of UN designation: 1 November 2005.

Other information: Appointed General in the FARDC in December 2004. Handed over by the Government of the DRC to the International Criminal Court on 18 October 2007. Initially convicted on 23 May 2014 by the ICC to 12 years in prison for war crimes and crimes against humanity, the ICC Appeals Chamber reduced his sentence and determined that Katanga's sentence should be completed on 18 January 2016. Although he was detained in the Netherlands for the duration of his trial, Katanga was transferred to a DRC prison in December 2015 and charged for other crimes previously committed in Ituri.

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

Germain Katanga was the Commander of the FRPI. He was involved in weapons transfers, in violation 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 from 2002 to 2003. He was appointed General in the FARDC in December 2004. He was handed over by the Government of the DRC to the International Criminal Court on 18 October 2007. Initially convicted on 23 May 2014 by the ICC to 12 years in prison for war crimes and crimes against humanity, ICC Appeals Chamber reduced his sentence and determined that his sentence should be completed on 18 January 2016. Although he was detained in the Netherlands for the duration of his trial, Katanga was transferred to a DRC prison in December 2015 and charged for crimes previously committed in Ituri.