Council Implementing Decision (CFSP) 2019/763 of 13 May 2019 implementing Decision 2013/798/CFSP concerning restrictive measures against the Central African Republic

COUNCIL IMPLEMENTING DECISION (CFSP) 2019/763

of 13 May 2019

implementing Decision 2013/798/CFSP concerning restrictive measures against the Central African Republic

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,

Having regard to the Treaty on European Union, and in particular Article 31(2) thereof,

Having regard to Council Decision 2013/798/CFSP of 23 December 2013 concerning restrictive measures against the Central African Republic[1], and in particular Article 2c thereof,

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

Whereas:

(1) On 23 December 2013, the Council adopted Decision 2013/798/CFSP.

(2) On 18 April 2019, the United Nations Security Council Committee established pursuant to United Nations Security Council Resolution 2127 (2013) updated the information relating to one person subject to restrictive measures.

(3) The Annex to Decision 2013/798/CFSP should therefore be amended accordingly,

HAS ADOPTED THIS DECISION:

Article 1

The Annex to Decision 2013/798/CFSP is hereby amended as set out in the Annex to this Decision.

Article 2

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

Done at Brussels, 13 May 2019.

For the Council

The President

F. MOGHERINI

Changes to legislation: *There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Council Implementing Decision (CFSP) 2019/763. (See end of Document for details)*

***Changes to legislation:** There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Council Implementing Decision (CFSP) 2019/763. (See end of Document for details)*

ANNEX

In Decision 2013/798/CFSP, the Annex, Part A (Persons), the entry for 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: a) 1967; b) 1 Jan. 1967

Place of birth: a) Ndele, Bamingui-Bangoran, Central African Republic; b) Haraze Mangueigne, Chad

Nationality: a) Central African Republic; b) Chad

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

National identification no: Chad national identity card no. 103-00653129-22, issued on 21 April 2009 (expires on 21 April 2019)

Address: a) KM5, Bangui, Central African Republic; b) Nana-Grebizi, Central African Republic; c) Ndjari, Ndjamena, Chad

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. Father's name is Abdoulaye. Mother's name is Absita Moussa. Photo available for inclusion in the INTERPOL-UN Security Council Special Notice. INTERPOL-UN Security Council Special Notice web link: https://www.interpol.int/en/notice/search/un/6098910

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 stabilisation 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.