

Council Regulation (EU) No 747/2014 of 10 July 2014 concerning
restrictive measures in view of the situation in Sudan and
repealing Regulations (EC) No 131/2004 and (EC) No 1184/2005

COUNCIL REGULATION (EU) No 747/2014
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repealing Regulations (EC) No 131/2004 and (EC) No 1184/2005

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,

Having regard to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, and in particular Article 215 thereof,

Having regard to Council Decision 2014/450/CFSP of 10 July 2014 concerning restrictive measures in view of the situation in Sudan and repealing Decision 2011/423/CFSP⁽¹⁾,

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

Whereas:

- (1) On 10 January 2004, the Council adopted Common Position 2004/31/CFSP⁽²⁾ maintaining the arms embargo on Sudan imposed by Council Decision 94/165/CFSP⁽³⁾. On 26 January 2004, the Council adopted Regulation (EC) No 131/2004⁽⁴⁾ giving effect to Common Position 2004/31/CFSP.
- (2) On 30 July 2004, the UN Security Council adopted UN Security Council Resolution (UNSCR) 1556 (2004) imposing an arms embargo on Sudan. On 29 March 2005, the UN Security Council adopted UNSCR 1591 (2005) imposing certain restrictions on those who impede the peace process, constitute a threat to stability in Darfur and the region, commit violations of international humanitarian or human rights law or other atrocities, violate the arms embargo or are responsible for certain offensive military flights in and over the Darfur region.
- (3) On 30 May 2005, the Council adopted Common Position 2005/411/CFSP⁽⁵⁾ which integrated the measures imposed by Common Position 2004/31/CFSP and the measures to be implemented pursuant to UNSCR 1591(2005) into a single legal act.
- (4) On 18 July 2005, the Council adopted Regulation (EC) No 1184/2005⁽⁶⁾ giving effect to Common Position 2005/411/CFSP and imposing certain specific restrictive measures directed against certain persons impeding the peace process and breaking international law in the conflict in the Darfur region in Sudan.
- (5) On 18 July 2011, the Council adopted Decision 2011/423/CFSP⁽⁷⁾ which extended the scope of application of the arms embargo to South Sudan.
- (6) On 10 July 2014, the Council adopted Decision 2014/450/CFSP separating the measures concerning Sudan and integrating them into a single legal act.

Status: Point in time view as at 10/07/2014.

Changes to legislation: There are outstanding changes not yet made to Council Regulation (EU) No 747/2014. Any changes that have already been made to the legislation appear in the content and are referenced with annotations. (See end of Document for details)

- (7) For the sake of clarity, measures concerning Sudan should be separated from measures concerning South Sudan. Regulation (EC) No 131/2004 and Regulation (EC) No 1184/2005 should therefore be repealed and replaced by this Regulation in so far as they concern Sudan. Regulation (EC) No 131/2004 should also be replaced by Council Regulation (EU) No 748/2014⁽⁶⁾ in so far as it concerns South Sudan.
- (8) The power to amend the list in Annex I to this Regulation should be exercised by the Council, in view of the specific threat to international peace and security in the region posed by the situation in Sudan and in order to ensure consistency with the process for amending and reviewing the Annex to Decision 2014/450/CFSP.
- (9) For the implementation of this Regulation, and in order to create maximum legal certainty within the Union, the names and other relevant data concerning natural and legal persons, entities and bodies whose funds and economic resources should be frozen in accordance with this Regulation, should be made public. Any processing of personal data should comply with Regulation (EC) No 45/2001 of the European Parliament and of the Council⁽⁹⁾ and Directive 95/46/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council⁽¹⁰⁾.
- (10) In order to ensure that the measures provided for in this Regulation are effective, this Regulation should enter into force immediately,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1 **U.K.**

For the purposes of this Regulation, the following definitions shall apply:

- (a) ‘brokering services’ means:
- (i) the negotiation or arrangement of transactions for the purchase, sale or supply of goods and technology, or of financial and technical services, from a third country to any other third country; or
 - (ii) the selling or buying of goods and technology or of financial and technical services, that are located in third countries for their transfer to another third country;
- (b) ‘claim’ means any claim, whether asserted by legal proceedings or not, made before or after the date of entry into force of this Regulation, under or in connection with a contract or transaction, and includes in particular:
- (i) a claim for performance of any obligation arising under or in connection with a contract or transaction;
 - (ii) a claim for extension or payment of a bond, financial guarantee or indemnity of whatever form;
 - (iii) a claim for compensation in respect of a contract or transaction;
 - (iv) a counterclaim;
 - (v) a claim for the recognition or enforcement, including by the procedure of *exequatur*, of a judgment, an arbitration award or an equivalent decision, wherever made or given;

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- (c) ‘contract or transaction’ means any transaction of whatever form and whatever the applicable law, whether comprising one or more contracts or similar obligations made between the same or different parties; for that purpose ‘contract’ includes a bond, guarantee or indemnity, particularly a financial guarantee or financial indemnity, and credit, whether legally independent or not, as well as any related provision arising under, or in connection with, the transaction;
- (d) ‘competent authorities’ refers to the competent authorities of the Member States as identified on the websites listed in Annex II;
- (e) ‘economic resources’ means assets of every kind, whether tangible or intangible, movable or immovable, which are not funds, but may be used to obtain funds, goods or services;
- (f) ‘freezing of economic resources’ means preventing the use of economic resources to obtain funds, goods or services in any way, including, but not limited to, by selling, hiring or mortgaging them;
- (g) ‘freezing of funds’ means preventing any move, transfer, alteration, use of, access to, or dealing with funds in any way that would result in any change in their volume, amount, location, ownership, possession, character, destination or other change that would enable the funds to be used, including portfolio management;
- (h) ‘funds’ means financial assets and benefits of every kind, including, but not limited to:
 - (i) cash, cheques, claims on money, drafts, money orders and other payment instruments;
 - (ii) deposits with financial institutions or other entities, balances on accounts, debts and debt obligations;
 - (iii) publicly- and privately-traded securities and debt instruments, including stocks and shares, certificates representing securities, bonds, notes, warrants, debentures and derivatives contracts;
 - (iv) interest, dividends or other income on or value accruing from or generated by assets;
 - (v) credit, right of set-off, guarantees, performance bonds or other financial commitments;
 - (vi) letters of credit, bills of lading, bills of sale; and
 - (vii) documents showing evidence of an interest in funds or financial resources;
- (i) ‘Sanctions Committee’ means the UN Security Council Committee established pursuant to paragraph 3 of UNSCR 1591 (2005);
- (j) ‘technical assistance’ means any technical support related to repairs, development, manufacture, assembly, testing, maintenance, or any other technical service, and may take forms such as instruction, advice, training, transmission of working knowledge or skills or consulting services, including verbal forms of assistance;
- (k) ‘territory of the Union’ means the territories of the Member States to which the Treaty is applicable, under the conditions laid down in the Treaty, including their airspace.

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Article 2 **U.K.**

It shall be prohibited to:

- (a) provide technical assistance or brokering services related to military activities and to the provision, manufacture, maintenance and use of arms and related materiel of all types, including weapons and ammunition, military vehicles and equipment, paramilitary equipment, and spare parts therefor, directly or indirectly to any natural or legal person, entity or body in, or for use in Sudan;
- (b) provide financing or financial assistance related to military activities, including in particular grants, loans and export credit insurance, as well as insurance and reinsurance, for any sale, supply, transfer or export of arms and related materiel, or for the provision of related technical assistance, directly or indirectly to any natural or legal person, entity or body in, or for use in Sudan.

Article 3 **U.K.**

By way of derogation from Article 2, the competent authorities of Member States may authorise the provision of financing and financial assistance, technical assistance and brokering services related to:

- (a) non-lethal military equipment intended solely for humanitarian, human rights monitoring or protective use, or for institution-building programmes of the UN, the African Union (AU), the European Union;
- (b) materiel intended for European Union, UN and AU crisis management operations;
- (c) de-mining equipment and materiel for use in de-mining operations.

Article 4 **U.K.**

Article 2 shall not apply to protective clothing, including flak jackets and military helmets, temporarily exported to Sudan by UN personnel, personnel of the European Union or its Member States, representatives of the media, humanitarian and development workers and associated personnel for their personal use only.

Article 5 **U.K.**

1 All funds and economic resources belonging to, owned or controlled, directly or indirectly, by the natural or legal persons, entities or bodies listed in Annex I shall be frozen.

2 No funds or economic resources shall be made available, directly or indirectly, to or for the benefit of the natural or legal persons, entities or bodies listed in Annex I.

3 Annex I shall include natural or legal persons, entities or bodies who impede the peace process, constitute a threat to stability in Darfur and the region, commit violations of international humanitarian or human rights law or other atrocities, violate the arms embargo and/or are responsible for offensive military overflights in and over the Darfur region, as designated by the Sanctions Committee.

Article 6 **U.K.**

1 By way of derogation from Article 5, the competent authorities of the Member States may authorise the release of certain frozen funds or economic resources, or the making available of certain funds or economic resources, under such conditions as they deem appropriate, provided that the following conditions are met:

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- a the competent authority concerned has determined that the funds or economic resources are:
 - (i) necessary for the basic needs of natural or legal persons, entities or bodies listed in Annex I, and dependant family members of such natural persons, including payments for foodstuffs, rent or mortgage, medicines and medical treatment, taxes, insurance premiums, and public utility charges;
 - (ii) intended exclusively for payment of reasonable professional fees or reimbursement of incurred expenses associated with the provision of legal services; or
 - (iii) intended exclusively for payment of fees or service charges for routine holding or maintenance of frozen funds or economic resources; and
- b the Member State concerned has notified the Sanctions Committee of the determination referred to in point (a) and its intention to grant an authorisation, and the Sanctions Committee has not objected to that course of action within two working days of such notification.

2 By way of derogation from Article 5, the competent authorities of the Member States may authorise the release of certain frozen funds or economic resources or the making available of certain frozen funds or economic resources, after having determined that the funds or economic resources are necessary for extraordinary expenses, provided that the Member State concerned has notified the Sanctions Committee of that determination and the Sanctions Committee has approved that determination.

Article 7 **U.K.**

By way of derogation from Article 5, the competent authorities of the Member States may authorise the release of certain frozen funds or economic resources, if the following conditions are met:

- (a) the funds or economic resources are the subject of a judicial, administrative or arbitral lien established prior to the date on which the person, entity or body referred to in Article 5 was included in Annex I, or of a judicial, administrative or arbitral judgment rendered prior to that date;
- (b) the funds or economic resources will be used exclusively to satisfy claims secured by such a lien or recognised as valid in such a judgment, within the limits set by applicable laws and regulations governing the rights of persons having such claims;
- (c) the lien or judgment is not for the benefit of a person, entity or body listed in Annex I;
- (d) recognising the lien or judgment is not contrary to public policy in the Member State concerned; and
- (e) the Sanctions Committee has been notified by the Member State of the lien or judgment.

Article 8 **U.K.**

1 Article 5(2) shall not prevent the crediting of the frozen accounts by financial or credit institutions that receive funds transferred by third parties to the account of the person, entity or body listed in Annex I, provided that any such additions to such accounts will also be frozen. The financial or credit institutions shall inform the relevant competent authority about any such transactions without delay.

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- 2 Article 5(2) shall not apply to the addition to frozen accounts of:
- a interest or other earnings on those accounts;
 - b payments due under contracts, agreements or obligations that were concluded or arose prior to the date on which the natural or legal person, entity or body referred to in Article 5 has been included in Annex I; or
 - c payments due under a judicial, administrative or arbitral lien or judgment, as referred to in Article 7;

provided that any such interest, other earnings and payments are frozen in accordance with Article 5(1).

Article 9 **U.K.**

1 Without prejudice to the applicable rules concerning reporting, confidentiality and professional secrecy, natural and legal persons, entities and bodies shall:

- a supply immediately any such information which would facilitate compliance with this Regulation, such as information on accounts and amounts frozen in accordance with Article 5, to the competent authority of the Member States where they are resident or located, and transmit any such information, directly or through these competent authorities, to the Commission; and
- b cooperate with the competent authorities listed in Annex II in any verification of this information.

2 Any additional information received directly by the Commission shall be made available to the Member States.

3 Any information provided or received in accordance with this Article shall be used only for the purposes for which it was provided or received.

Article 10 **U.K.**

It shall be prohibited to participate, knowingly and intentionally, in activities the object or effect of which is to circumvent the measures referred to in Articles 2 and 5.

Article 11 **U.K.**

1 The freezing of funds and economic resources, or the refusal to make funds or economic resources available, carried out in good faith and on the basis that such action is in accordance with this Regulation, shall not give rise to liability of any kind on the part of the natural or legal person, entity or body implementing it, or its directors or employees, unless it is proved that the funds and economic resources were frozen or withheld as a result of negligence.

2 Actions by natural or legal persons, entities or bodies shall not give rise to any liability of any kind on their part if they did not know, and had no reasonable cause to suspect, that their actions would infringe the measures set out in this Regulation.

Article 12 **U.K.**

1 No claims in connection with any contract or transaction the performance of which has been affected, directly or indirectly, in whole or in part, by the measures imposed under this Regulation, including claims for indemnity or any other claim of this type, such as a claim for compensation or a claim under a guarantee, particularly a claim for extension or payment of a bond, guarantee or indemnity, particularly a financial guarantee or financial indemnity, of whatever form, shall be satisfied, if they are made by:

- a designated natural or legal persons, entities or bodies listed in Annex I;

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b any natural or legal person, entity or body acting through or on behalf of one of the persons, entities or bodies referred to in point (a).

2 In any proceedings for the enforcement of a claim, the onus of proving that satisfying the claim is not prohibited by paragraph 1 shall be on the natural or legal person, entity or body seeking the enforcement of that claim.

3 This Article is without prejudice to the right of the natural or legal persons, entities and bodies referred to in paragraph 1 to judicial review of the legality of the non-performance of contractual obligations in accordance with this Regulation.

Article 13 **U.K.**

1 The Commission and Member States shall inform each other of the measures taken under this Regulation and share any other relevant information at their disposal in connection with this Regulation, in particular, information in respect of:

- a funds frozen under Article 5 and authorisations granted under Articles 6, 7 and 8;
- b violation and enforcement problems and judgments handed down by national courts.

2 The Member States shall immediately inform each other and the Commission of any other relevant information at their disposal which might affect the effective implementation of this Regulation.

Article 14 **U.K.**

The Commission shall be empowered to amend Annex II on the basis of information supplied by Member States.

Article 15 **U.K.**

1 Where the UN Security Council or the Sanctions Committee lists a natural or legal person, entity or body and has provided a statement of reasons for the designation, the Council shall include that natural or legal person, entity or body in Annex I. The Council shall communicate its decision and the statement of reasons to the natural or legal person, entity or body concerned, either directly, if the address is known, or through the publication of a notice, providing that natural or legal person, entity or body with an opportunity to present observations.

2 Where observations are submitted, or where substantial new evidence is presented, the Council shall review its decision and inform the natural or legal person, entity or body accordingly.

3 Where the United Nations decides to de-list a person, entity or body, or to amend the identifying data of a listed natural or legal person, entity or body, the Council shall amend Annex I accordingly.

Article 16 **U.K.**

Annex I shall include, where available, information provided by the UN Security Council or by the Sanctions Committee necessary to identify the natural or legal persons, entities or bodies concerned. With regard to natural persons, such information may include names including aliases, date and place of birth, nationality, passport and ID card numbers, gender, address, if known, and function or profession. With regard to legal persons, entities or bodies, such information may include names, place and date of registration, registration number and place of business. Annex I shall also include the date of designation by the Security Council or by the Sanctions Committee.

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Article 17 **U.K.**

1 Member States shall lay down the rules on penalties applicable to infringements of this Regulation and shall take all measures necessary to ensure that they are implemented. The penalties provided for must be effective, proportionate and dissuasive.

2 Member States shall notify those rules to the Commission without delay after the entry into force of this Regulation and shall notify it of any subsequent amendment.

Article 18 **U.K.**

1 Member States shall designate the competent authorities referred to in this Regulation and identify them on the websites listed in Annex II. Member States shall notify the Commission of any changes in the addresses of their websites listed in Annex II.

2 Member States shall notify the Commission of their competent authorities, including the contact details of those competent authorities, without delay after the entry into force of this Regulation, and shall notify it of any subsequent amendment.

3 Where this Regulation sets out a requirement to notify, inform or otherwise communicate with the Commission, the address and other contact details to be used for such communication shall be those indicated in Annex II.

Article 19 **U.K.**

This Regulation shall apply:

- (a) within the territory of the Union, including its airspace;
- (b) on board any aircraft or any vessel under the jurisdiction of a Member State;
- (c) to any person inside or outside the territory of the Union who is a national of a Member State;
- (d) to any legal person, entity or body, inside or outside the territory of the Union which is incorporated or constituted under the law of a Member State;
- (e) to any legal person, entity or body in respect of any business done in whole or in part within the Union.

Article 20 **U.K.**

Regulations (EC) No 131/2004 and (EC) No 1184/2005 are hereby repealed. References to the repealed Regulations shall be construed as references to this Regulation and Regulation (EU) No 748/2014.

Article 21 **U.K.**

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.

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Done at Brussels, 10 July 2014.

For the Council

The President

S. GOZI

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ANNEX I U.K.

LIST OF NATURAL AND LEGAL PERSONS, ENTITIES AND BODIES REFERRED TO IN ARTICLE 5

A. Natural persons

1. **Last name** : **ELHASSAN**
First name(s) : Gaffar Mohammed
Alias : Gaffar Mohmed Elhassan
Date of birth/Place of birth/nationality/residence : Date of birth: 24 June 1952;
 Resides in: El Waha, Omdurman, Sudan.
Passport/identifying information/status : Retired from the Sudanese Army.
 Ex-serviceman's identification card no: 4302.
Designation/justification : Major-General and Commander of the Western Military Region for the Sudanese Armed Forces (SAF).

The Panel of Experts reports that Major-General Gaffar Mohammed Elhassan stated to them that he had direct operational command (primarily tactical command) of all elements of the SAF in Darfur while he was in command of the Western Military Region. Elhassan held this position as Western Military Area Commander from November 2004 (approximately) until early 2006. The Panel's information is that Elhassan was responsible for violations of paragraph 7 of UNSCR 1591 (2005) as by virtue of this position he requested (from Khartoum), and authorized as from 29 March 2005, the transfer of military equipment into Darfur without the prior approval of the 1591 Committee. Elhassan himself admitted to the Panel of Experts that aircraft, aircraft engines and other military equipment had been brought into Darfur from other parts of Sudan between 29 March 2005 and December 2005. For example, he informed the Panel that 2 Mi-24 attack helicopters were brought unauthorized into Darfur between 18 and 21 September 2005.

There are also reasonable grounds to believe that Elhassan was directly responsible, as Western Military Area Commander, for authorizing offensive military flights in the area around Abu Hamra, 23-24 July 2005 and in the Jebel Moon area of Western Darfur, on 19 November 2005. Mi-24 attack helicopters were

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- involved in both operations and reportedly opened fire on both occasions. The Panel of Experts report that Elhassan indicated to the Panel that he himself approved requests for air support and other air operations in his capacity as Western Military Area Commander. (See Panel of Experts report, S/2006/65, paragraphs 266-269.) Through such actions Major-General Gaffar Mohammed Elhassan has breached relevant provisions of UNSCR 1591 (2005) and therefore meets the criteria to be designated by the Committee to be subjected to sanctions.
- Date of UN designation** : 25 April 2006.
2. **Last name** : **ALNSIEM**
- First name(s)** : Musa Hilal Abdalla
- Alias** : Sheikh Musa Hilal; Abd Allah; Abdallah; AlNasim; Al Nasim; AlNaseem; Al Naseem; AlNasseem; Al Nasseem
- Date of birth/** : Date of Birth: 01/01/1964 or 1959;
- Place of birth/** : Place of birth: Kutum;
- Place of birth/ nationality/ residence** : Resides in: Kabkabiya and the city of Kutum, Northern Darfur and has resided in Khartoum.
- Passport/ identifying information/ status** : Diplomatic Passport No: D014433,
Issued on 21 February 2013; Expires 21 February 2015.
Certificate of Nationality No: A0680623.
- Designation/ justification** : Member of the National Assembly of Sudan. In 2008, appointed by the President of Sudan as special adviser to the Ministry of Federal Affairs.
Paramount Chief of the Jalul Tribe in North Darfur.
Report from Human Rights Watch states they have a memo dated 13 February 2004 from a local government office in North Darfur ordering 'security units in the locality' to 'allow the activities of the mujahideen and the volunteers under the command of the Sheikh Musa Hilal to proceed in the areas of [North Darfur] and to secure their vital needs'. On 28 September 2005, 400 Arab militia attacked the villages of Aro Sharrow (including its IDP camp), Acho, and Gozmena in West Darfur. We also believe that Musa Hilal was present during the attack on Aro Sharrow IDP camp: his son had been killed during the SLA

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- attack on Shareia, so he was now involved in a personal blood feud. There are reasonable grounds to believe that as the Paramount Chief he had direct responsibility for these actions and is responsible for violations of international humanitarian and human rights law and other atrocities.
- Date of UN designation** : 25 April 2006
3. **Last name** : **SHARIF**
- First name(s)** : Adam Yacub
- Alias** : Adam Yacub Shant; Adam Yacub
- Date of birth/Place of birth/nationality/residence** : Date of birth: Circa 1976.
- Passport/identifying information/status** : Reportedly deceased on 7 June 2012.
- Designation/justification** : Sudanese Liberation Army (SLA) Commander.
- SLA soldiers under the command of Adam Yacub Shant violated the ceasefire agreement by attacking a Government of Sudan military contingent that was escorting a convoy of trucks near Abu Hamra, Northern Darfur on July 23, 2005 killing three soldiers. After the attack, Government military weapons and ammunition were looted. The Panel of Experts has information establishing that the attack by SLA soldiers took place and was clearly organized; consequently it was well planned. It is therefore reasonable to assume, as the Panel concluded, that Shant, as the confirmed SLA Commander in the area, must have had knowledge of and approved or ordered the attack. He therefore bears direct responsibility for the attack and meets the criteria for being listed.
- Date of UN designation** : 25 April 2006.
4. **Last name** : **MAYU**
- First name(s)** : Jibril Abdulkarim Ibrahim
- Alias** : General Jibril Abdul Kareem Barey; ‘Tek’; Gabriel Abdul Kareem Badri

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Date of birth/Place of birth/nationality/residence : Date of birth: 1 January 1967;
Place of Birth: Nile District, El-Fasher, El-Fasher, North Darfur;
Nationality: Sudanese by birth;
Resides in: Tine, on the Sudanese side of the border with Chad.

Passport/identifying information/status : National Identification Number: 192-3238459-9
Certificate of nationality acquired through birth: No 302581

Designation/justification : National Movement for Reform and Development (NMRD) Field Commander.

Mayu is responsible for the kidnapping of African Union Mission in Sudan (AMIS) personnel in Darfur during October 2005. Mayu openly attempts to thwart the AMIS mission through intimidation; for example he threatened to shoot down African Union (AU) helicopters in the Jebel Moon area in November 2005. Through such actions Mayu has clearly violated UNSCR 1591 (2005) in constituting a threat to stability in Darfur and meets the criteria to be designated by the Committee to be subjected to sanctions.

Date of UN designation : 25 April 2006.

B. Legal persons, entities and bodies **U.K.**

ANNEX II **U.K.**

WEBSITES FOR INFORMATION ON THE COMPETENT AUTHORITIES AND ADDRESS FOR NOTIFICATION TO THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION BELGIUM

<http://www.diplomatie.be/eusanctions>

BULGARIA

<http://www.mfa.bg/en/pages/135/index.html>

CZECH REPUBLIC

<http://www.mfcr.cz/mezinarodnisankce>

DENMARK

<http://um.dk/da/politik-og-diplomati/retsorden/sanktioner/>

GERMANY

<http://www.bmwi.de/DE/Themen/Aussenwirtschaft/aussenwirtschaftsrecht,did=404888.html>

ESTONIA

http://www.vm.ee/est/kat_622/

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IRELAND

<http://www.dfa.ie/home/index.aspx?id=28519>

GREECE

<http://www.mfa.gr/en/foreign-policy/global-issues/international-sanctions.html>

SPAIN

<http://www.exteriores.gob.es/Portal/es/PoliticaExteriorCooperacion/GlobalizacionOportunidadesRiesgos/Documents/ORGANISMOS%20COMPETENTES%20SANCIONES%20INTERNACIONALES.pdf>

FRANCE

<http://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/autorites-sanctions/>

CROATIA

<http://www.mvep.hr/sankcije>

ITALY

http://www.esteri.it/MAE/IT/Politica_Europea/Deroghe.htm

CYPRUS

<http://www.mfa.gov.cy/sanctions>

LATVIA

<http://www.mfa.gov.lv/en/security/4539>

LITHUANIA

<http://www.urm.lt/sanctions>

LUXEMBOURG

<http://www.mae.lu/sanctions>

HUNGARY

http://www.kulugyminiszterium.hu/kum/hu/bal/Kulpolitikank/nemzetkozi_szankciok/

MALTA

http://www.doi.gov.mt/EN/bodies/boards/sanctions_monitoring.asp

NETHERLANDS

www.rijksoverheid.nl/onderwerpen/internationale-vrede-en-veiligheid/sancties

AUSTRIA

http://www.bmeia.gv.at/view.php3?f_id=12750&LNG=en&version=

POLAND

<http://www.msz.gov.pl>

PORTUGAL

<http://www.portugal.gov.pt/pt/os-ministerios/ministerio-dos-negocios-estrangeiros/quero-saber-mais/sobre-o-ministerio/medidas-restritivas/medidas-restritivas.aspx>

ROMANIA

<http://www.mae.ro/node/1548>

SLOVENIA

http://www.mzz.gov.si/si/zunanja_politika_in_mednarodno_pravo/zunanja_politika/mednarodna_varnost/omejevalni_ukrepi/

SLOVAKIA

Status: Point in time view as at 10/07/2014.

Changes to legislation: *There are outstanding changes not yet made to Council Regulation (EU) No 747/2014. Any changes that have already been made to the legislation appear in the content and are referenced with annotations. (See end of Document for details)*

http://www.mzv.sk/sk/europske_zalezitosti/europske_politiky-sankcie_eu
FINLAND

<http://formin.finland.fi/kvyhteisty/pakotteet>
SWEDEN

<http://www.ud.se/sanktioner>
UNITED KINGDOM

<https://www.gov.uk/sanctions-embargoes-and-restrictions>

Address for notifications to the European Commission:

European Commission

Service for Foreign Policy Instruments (FPI)

EEAS 02/309

B-1049 Brussels

Belgium

E-mail: relex-sanctions@ec.europa.eu

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- (1) See page 106 of this Official Journal.
- (2) Council Common Position 2004/31/CFSP of 9 January 2004 concerning the imposition of an embargo on arms, munitions and military equipment on Sudan ([OJ L 6, 10.1.2004, p. 55](#)).
- (3) Council Decision 94/165/CFSP of 15 March 1994 on the Common Position defined on the basis of Article J.2 of the Treaty on European Union concerning the imposition of an embargo on arms, munitions and military equipment on Sudan ([OJ L 75, 17.3.1994, p. 1](#)).
- (4) Council Regulation (EC) No 131/2004 of 26 January 2004 imposing certain restrictive measures in respect of Sudan and South Sudan ([OJ L 21, 28.1.2004, p. 1](#)).
- (5) Council Common Position 2005/411/CFSP of 30 May 2005 concerning restrictive measures against Sudan and repealing Common Position 2004/31/CFSP ([OJ L 139, 2.6.2005, p. 25](#)).
- (6) Council Regulation (EC) No 1184/2005 of 18 July 2005 imposing certain specific restrictive measures directed against certain persons impeding the peace process and breaking international law in the conflict in the Darfur region in Sudan ([OJ L 193, 23.7.2005, p. 9](#)).
- (7) Council Decision 2011/423/CFSP of 18 July 2011 concerning restrictive measures against Sudan and South Sudan and repealing Common Position 2005/411/CFSP ([OJ L 188, 19.7.2011, p. 20](#)).
- (8) Council Regulation (EU) No 748/2014 of 10 July 2014 concerning restrictive measures in respect of the situation in South Sudan (see page 13 of this Official Journal).
- (9) Regulation (EC) No 45/2001 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 December 2000 on the protection of individuals with regard to the processing of personal data by the Community institutions and bodies and on the free movement of such data ([OJ L 8, 12.1.2001, p. 1](#)).
- (10) Directive 95/46/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 24 October 1995 on the protection of individuals with regard to the processing of personal data and on the free movement of such data ([OJ L 281, 23.11.1995, p. 31](#)).

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