

Council Implementing Regulation (EU) 2018/325 of 5 March 2018
implementing Article 17(3) of Regulation (EU) No 224/2014 concerning
restrictive measures in view of the situation in the Central African Republic

COUNCIL IMPLEMENTING REGULATION (EU) 2018/325

of 5 March 2018

implementing Article 17(3) 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(3) 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 16 February 2018, 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) 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 date 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.

Status: Point in time view as at 31/12/2020.

*Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the
Council Implementing Regulation (EU) 2018/325. (See end of Document for details)*

Done at Brussels, 5 March 2018.

For the Council

The President

N. DIMOV

ANNEX

In Annex I to Regulation (EU) No 224/2014, under the heading ‘A. Persons’, the entry concerning the person listed below is replaced by the following entry:

1. **François Yangouvonda BOZIZÉ (alias: a) Bozize Yangouvonda; b) Samuel Peter Mudde (born 16 December 1948, in Izo, South Sudan))**

Title: a) Former Head of State Central African Republic; b) Professor

Date of Birth: a) 14 October 1946; b) 16 December 1948

Place of Birth: a) Mouila, Gabon; b) Izo, South Sudan

Nationality: a) Central African Republic; b) South Sudan

Passport no: D00002264, issued on 11 June 2013 (issued by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, in Juba, South Sudan. Expires on 11 June 2017. Diplomatic passport issued under name Samuel Peter Mudde)

National identification no: M4800002143743 (Personal number on passport)

Address: Uganda

Date of UN designation: 9 May 2014

Other information: Mother's name is Martine Kofio. INTERPOL-UN Security Council Special Notice web link: <https://www.interpol.int/en/notice/search/un/5802796>

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

Bozize was listed on 9 May 2014 pursuant to paragraph 36 of resolution 2134 (2014) as “engaging in or providing support for acts that undermine the peace, stability or security of CAR”.

Additional information

In liaison with his supporters, Bozize encouraged the attack of 5 December 2013 on Bangui. Since then, he has continued trying to run destabilization operations in order to maintain tensions in the capital of CAR. Bozize reportedly created the anti-Balaka militia group before he fled the CAR on March 24, 2013. In a communique, Bozize called on his militia to pursue the atrocities against the current regime and the Islamists. Bozize reportedly provided financial and material support to militiamen who are working to destabilize the ongoing transition and to bring Bozize back to power. The bulk of the anti-Balaka are from the Central African Armed Forces who dispersed into the countryside after the coup d'état and were subsequently reorganized by Bozize. Bozize and his supporters control more than half the anti-Balaka units.

Forces loyal to Bozize were armed with assault rifles, mortars and rocket-launchers and they have become increasingly involved in reprisal attacks against CAR's Muslim population. The situation in CAR deteriorated rapidly after the December 5, 2013, attack in Bangui by anti-Balaka forces that left over 700 people dead.

Status: Point in time view as at 31/12/2020.

*Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the
Council Implementing Regulation (EU) 2018/325. (See end of Document for details)*

(1) [OJ L 70, 11.3.2014, p. 1.](#)

Status:

Point in time view as at 31/12/2020.

Changes to legislation:

There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Council Implementing Regulation (EU) 2018/325.