

DECISIONS

COUNCIL IMPLEMENTING DECISION 2012/144/CFSP

of 8 March 2012

implementing Decision 2010/656/CFSP renewing the restrictive measures against Côte d'Ivoire

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,

HAS ADOPTED THIS DECISION:

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

Having regard to Council Decision 2010/656/CFSP of 29 October 2010 renewing the restrictive measures against Côte d'Ivoire ⁽¹⁾, and in particular Article 6(1) and (2) thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) On 29 October 2010, the Council adopted Decision 2010/656/CFSP.
- (2) On the basis of a review of the list of persons and entities to which the restrictive measures provided for in Decision 2010/656/CFSP apply, the Council considers that there are no longer grounds for keeping certain persons on that list.
- (3) Furthermore, the information relating to a person on the list in Annex I and to the persons on the list in Annex II to Decision 2010/656/CFSP should be updated,

Article 1

In Annex I to Decision 2010/656/CFSP, the entry for the following person:

Désiré Tagro

shall be replaced by the entry set out in Annex I to this Decision.

Article 2

Annex II to Decision 2010/656/CFSP shall be replaced by the text set out in Annex II to this Decision.

Article 3

This Decision shall enter into force on the date of its adoption.

Done at Brussels, 8 March 2012.

For the Council
The President
M. BØDSKOV

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 285, 30.10.2010, p. 28.

ANNEX I

Entry referred to in Article 1

Name (and any aliases)	Identifying information (date and place of birth (d.o.b. and p.o.b.), passport (Pass.)/ID card number, etc.)	Grounds for designation	Date of UN Designation
Désiré Tagro	Passport number: PD-AE 065FH08 Date of birth: 27 January 1959 Place of birth: Issia, Côte d'Ivoire Deceased on 12 April 2011 in Abidjan	Secretary-General in the so-called 'presidency' of Mr GBAGBO: participation in the illegitimate government of Mr GBAGBO, obstruction of the peace and reconciliation process, rejection of the results of the presidential election, participation in violent repressions of popular movements.	Date of UN designation: 30.3.2011 (European Union designation: 22.12.2010)

ANNEX II

'ANNEX II

List of persons referred to in Article 4(1)(b) and Article 5(1)(b)

	Name (and any aliases)	Identifying information	Grounds for designation
1.	Kadet Bertin	Born 1957 in Mama	<p>Special Adviser to Laurent Gbagbo on matters of security, defence and military equipment, and formerly Laurent Gbagbo's Minister for Defence.</p> <p>Nephew of Laurent Gbagbo.</p> <p>Exiled in Ghana. Subject of an international arrest warrant.</p> <p>Actively involved in incidents of abuse and forced disappearances, and in the funding and arming of the militia and of the "Young Patriots" (COJEP).</p> <p>Involved in the funding and trafficking of arms and in the circumvention of the embargo.</p> <p>He was close to western militia and liaised on Gbagbo's behalf with these groups. Involved in setting up the "LIMA force" death squads.</p> <p>During his exile in Ghana, he has continued to plot ways to regain power by force. He is calling for Gbagbo's immediate release.</p> <p>Because of his financial resources, his familiarity with illegal arms traffickers and his ongoing ties with active militia groups, especially in Liberia, Kadet Bertin poses a very real threat to the security and stability of Côte d'Ivoire.</p>
2.	Oulai Delafosse	Born 28 October 1968	<p>Former sub-prefect of Toulepleu. Leader in the Great West Patriotic Resistance Union.</p> <p>As Head of the militia, he has engaged in violence and crime, particularly in the Toulepleu area.</p> <p>Taking his orders directly from Kadet Bertin, he was very active in the recruitment of Liberian mercenaries and in the trafficking of illegal arms from Liberia during the post-election crisis. His troops ran a reign of terror throughout the post-election crisis, killing hundreds of people from northern Côte d'Ivoire.</p> <p>Because of his political extremism, his closeness to Kadet Bertin and the strong links he has maintained with Liberian mercenaries, he continues to pose a threat to the stability of the country.</p>
3.	Pastor Gammi		<p>Head of the Ivorian Movement for the Liberation of Western Côte d'Ivoire (MILOCI), established in 2004. As Head of the pro-Gbagbo MILOCI militia, he was involved in many massacres and much brutality.</p>

	Name (and any aliases)	Identifying information	Grounds for designation
			<p>Has fled to Ghana (is probably in Takoradi). Subject of an international arrest warrant.</p> <p>Since his exile, he has joined the International Coalition for the Liberation of Côte d'Ivoire (CILCI) which advocates the use of armed resistance to have Gbagbo returned to power.</p>
4.	Marcel Gossio	Born 18 February 1951 in Adjamé Passport number: 08AA14345 (due to expire on 6 October 2013)	<p>Has fled Côte d'Ivoire. Subject of an international arrest warrant. Involved in the misappropriation of public funds and in the funding and arming of the militia.</p> <p>Instrumental to the funding of the Gbagbo clan and of the militia. Also a central figure in illegal arms trafficking.</p> <p>The sizeable sums of money he has misappropriated and his familiarity with the illegal arms networks make him a continued threat to the security and stability of Côte d'Ivoire.</p>
5.	Justin Koné Katina		<p>Has fled to Ghana. Subject of an international arrest warrant.</p> <p>Involved in the Central Bank of West African States (BCEAO) hold-up.</p> <p>From his place of exile, he still sees himself as Gbagbo's spokesperson. In a press release on 12 December 2011, he argued that Ouattara had never won the election and asserted that the new regime was illegitimate. He calls for resistance, and believes Gbagbo will return to power.</p>
6.	Ahoua Don Mello	Born 23 June 1958 in Bongouanou Passport number: PD-AE/044GN02 (due to expire on 23 February 2013)	<p>Spokesperson of Laurent Gbagbo. Former Minister for Infrastructure and Sanitation in the illegitimate government.</p> <p>Exiled in Ghana. Subject of an international arrest warrant.</p> <p>From exile, he has continuously stated that the election of President Ouattara was fraudulent and does not recognise his authority. He has refused to respond to the Ivorian Government's call for reconciliation and has made regular calls in the press for uprisings, carrying out "mobilisation" tours in the refugee camps in Ghana.</p> <p>In December 2011, he declared that Côte d'Ivoire was a "tribal state under siege" and that "the days of the Ouattara regime" were "numbered".</p>
7.	Moussa Touré Zéguen	Born 9 September 1944 Old passport: AE/46CR05	<p>Head of the Group of Patriots for Peace (GPP).</p> <p>Founder of the "International Coalition for the Liberation of Côte d'Ivoire" (CILCI).</p> <p>Became a militia leader in 2002 and has led the GPP since 2003. Under his command the GPP has become Gbagbo's armed wing in Abidjan and the south of the country.</p> <p>Responsible, with the GPP, for numerous acts of violence mainly against populations from the north of the country and opponents of the former regime.</p>

	Name (and any aliases)	Identifying information	Grounds for designation
			<p>Personally involved in post-election violence (particularly in the Abobo and Adjamé districts).</p> <p>Whilst exiled in Accra, Touré Zéguen founded the "International Coalition for the Liberation of Côte d'Ivoire", whose aim is to return Gbagbo to power.</p> <p>From his place of exile he has made repeated inflammatory statements (for example at the press conference on 9 December 2011), maintaining a stance of conflict and armed revenge. He regards Côte d'Ivoire under Ouattara as illegitimate and "re-colonised" and has issued a "call on Ivoirians to drive out the impostors" (Jeune Afrique, July 2011).</p> <p>Keeps a blog calling for a violent uprising of the Ivorian people against Ouattara.'</p>