

# Official Journal of the European Union

# L 235



English edition

## Legislation

Volume 59

1 September 2016

Contents

### II *Non-legislative acts*

#### REGULATIONS

- ★ **Council Implementing Regulation (EU) 2016/1442 of 31 August 2016 implementing Article 17(1) and (3) of Regulation (EU) No 224/2014 concerning restrictive measures in view of the situation in the Central African Republic** ..... 1
- ★ **Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2016/1443 of 29 June 2016 amending Regulation (EC) No 273/2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council and Council Regulation (EC) No 111/2005 as regards the inclusion of certain drug precursors in the list of scheduled substances <sup>(1)</sup>** ..... 6
- ★ **Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2016/1444 of 31 August 2016 amending Regulation (EU) No 37/2010 as regards the substance hydrocortisone aceponate <sup>(1)</sup>** ..... 8
- Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2016/1445 of 31 August 2016 establishing the standard import values for determining the entry price of certain fruit and vegetables ..... 11

#### DECISIONS

- ★ **Council Implementing Decision (CFSP) 2016/1446 of 31 August 2016 implementing Decision 2013/798/CFSP concerning restrictive measures against the Central African Republic** ..... 13

<sup>(1)</sup> Text with EEA relevance

# EN

Acts whose titles are printed in light type are those relating to day-to-day management of agricultural matters, and are generally valid for a limited period.

The titles of all other acts are printed in bold type and preceded by an asterisk.



## II

(Non-legislative acts)

## REGULATIONS

## COUNCIL IMPLEMENTING REGULATION (EU) 2016/1442

of 31 August 2016

**implementing Article 17(1) and (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 <sup>(1)</sup>, and in particular Article 17(1) and (3) thereof,

Having regard to the proposal of 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 23 August 2016, the United Nations Security Council Committee, established pursuant to United Nations Security Council Resolution 2127 (2013), added two persons on the list of persons and entities subject to restrictive measures, as well as 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*.

---

<sup>(1)</sup> OJ L 70, 11.3.2014, p. 1.

This Regulation shall be binding in its entirety and directly applicable in all Member States.

Done at Brussels, 31 August 2016.

*For the Council*

*The President*

M. LAJČÁK

---

## ANNEX

I The following entries are added to Annex I to Regulation (EU) No 224/2014:

A. Persons

**10. Ali KONY (Alias: a) Ali Lalobo b) Ali Mohammad Labolo c) Ali Mohammed d) Ali Mohammed Lalobo e) Ali Mohammed Kony f) Ali Mohammed Labola g) Ali Mohammed Salongo h) Ali Bashir Lalobo i) Ali Lalobo Bashir j) Otim Kapere k) "Bashir" l) "Caesar" m) "One-P" n) "1-P"**

**Designation:** Deputy, Lord's Resistance Army

**Date of birth:** a) 1994 b) 1993 c) 1995 d) 1992

**Address:** Kafia Kingi, (a territory on the border of Sudan and South Sudan whose final status has yet to be determined).

**Listed on:** 23 August 2016.

**Other information:**

Ali Kony is a deputy in the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA) (CFe.002), a designated entity and the son of LRA leader Joseph Kony (CFi.009), a designated individual. Ali was incorporated into the LRA's leadership hierarchy in 2010. He is part of a group of senior LRA officers who are based with Joseph Kony.

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

Ali Kony was listed on 23 August 2016 pursuant to paragraphs 12 and 13 (d) and (g) of resolution 2262 (2016) as "engaging in or providing support for acts that undermine the peace, stability or security of the CAR;" "providing support for armed groups or criminal networks through the illicit exploitation or trade of natural resources, including diamonds, gold, wildlife as well as wildlife products in or from the CAR;" "Being leaders of an entity that the Committee has designated pursuant to paragraphs 36 or 37 of resolution 2134 (2014) or this resolution or having provided support to, or acted for or on behalf of, or at the direction of, an individual or an entity that the Committee has designated pursuant to paragraphs 36 or 37 of resolution 2134 (2014) or this resolution, or an entity owned or controlled by a designated individual or entity."

Ali Kony is seen as a potential successor to Joseph Kony as leader of the LRA. Ali is increasingly involved in LRA operational planning and is seen as a gateway to Joseph Kony. Ali is also an LRA intelligence officer with command of up to 10 subordinates.

Ali and his brother Salim Kony have both been responsible for enforcing discipline within the LRA. Both brothers are acknowledged to be part of Joseph Kony's leadership inner-circle, responsible for the execution of Kony's orders. The two have made disciplinary decisions to punish or kill LRA members who have disobeyed LRA rules. Based on orders from Joseph Kony, Salim and Ali are involved in trafficking ivory from northern Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC)'s Garamba National Park through the Central African Republic (CAR) to the disputed region of Kafia Kingi for sale or trade with local merchants.

Ali Kony is responsible for negotiating ivory prices and bartering the ivory with the merchants. Ali meets once or twice a month with merchants to negotiate the price of the LRA's ivory in U.S. dollars or Sudanese pounds, or to trade for weapons, ammunition, and food. Joseph Kony has ordered Ali to use the largest tusks to purchase anti-personnel mines to surround Kony's camp. In July 2014, Ali Kony oversaw the operation to move 52 pieces of ivory for delivery to Joseph Kony and ultimate sale.

In April 2015, Salim departed Kafia Kingi to retrieve a shipment of tusks. In May, Salim participated in the transport of twenty pieces of ivory from DRC to Kafia Kingi. Around the same time, Ali met with the merchants to purchase supplies and to plan a future meeting to conduct additional transactions and to agree to terms of purchase on the LRA's behalf for what is assessed to be the ivory that Salim was escorting.

**Related listed individuals and entities:**

Joseph Kony, listed on 7 March 2016

Salim Kony, listed on 23 August 2016

Lord's Resistance Army (LRA), listed on 7 March 2016

**11. Salim KONY (Alias: a) Salim Saleh Kony b) Salim Saleh c) Salim Ogaro d) Okolu Salim e) Salim Saleh Obol Ogaro f) Simon Salim Obol)**

**Designation:** Deputy, Lord's Resistance Army

**Date of Birth:** a) 1992 b) 1991 c) 1993

**Address:** a) Kafia Kingi, (a territory on the border of Sudan and South Sudan whose final status has yet to be determined) b) Central African Republic

**Listed on:** 23 Aug. 2016

**Other information:**

Salim Kony is a deputy in the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA) (CFe.002), a designated entity and the son of LRA leader Joseph Kony (CFi.009), a designated individual. Salim was incorporated into the LRA's leadership hierarchy in 2010. He is part of a group of senior LRA officers who are based with Joseph Kony.

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

Salim Kony was listed on 23 August 2016 pursuant to paragraphs 12 and 13 (d) and (g) of resolution 2262 (2016) as "engaging in or providing support for acts that undermine the peace, stability or security of the CAR;" "providing support for armed groups or criminal networks through the illicit exploitation or trade of natural resources, including diamonds, gold, wildlife as well as wildlife products in or from the CAR;" "Being leaders of an entity that the Committee has designated pursuant to paragraphs 36 or 37 of resolution 2134 (2014) or this resolution, or having provided support to, or acted for or on behalf of, or at the direction of, an individual or an entity that the Committee has designated pursuant to paragraphs 36 or 37 of resolution 2134 (2014) or this resolution, or an entity owned or controlled by a designated individual or entity."

Salim Kony is the head commander of the LRA's "field headquarters" and has jointly planned LRA attacks and defensive measures with Joseph Kony since an early age. Previously, Salim led the group which provides security for Joseph Kony. More recently, Joseph Kony has entrusted Salim with managing the LRA's financial and logistical networks.

Salim and his brother Ali Kony have both been responsible for enforcing discipline within the LRA. Both brothers are acknowledged as members of Joseph Kony's leadership inner-circle, who are responsible for executing Joseph Kony's orders. The two have made disciplinary decisions to punish or kill LRA members who have disobeyed LRA rules. Salim is reported to have killed LRA members who intended to defect, and has reported LRA group and member activities to Joseph Kony.

Based on orders from Joseph Kony, Salim and Ali are involved with the trafficking of ivory from northern Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC)'s Garamba National Park through the Central African Republic (CAR) to the disputed region of Kafia Kingi for sale or trade with local merchants.

Salim often deploys to the CAR border with approximately a dozen fighters to meet and escort other LRA groups carrying ivory north from Garamba. In April 2015, Salim departed Kafia Kingi to retrieve a shipment of tusks. In May, Salim participated in the transport of twenty pieces of ivory from DRC to Kafia Kingi.

Previously, in June 2014, Salim crossed into the DRC with a group of LRA fighters to poach elephants in Garamba. Joseph Kony had also tasked Salim with escorting two LRA commanders to Garamba to uncover caches of ivory that had been hidden there years earlier. In July 2014, Salim met with a second LRA group to transport the ivory, 52 pieces in all, to Kafia Kingi. Salim was responsible for maintaining ivory accountability to Joseph Kony and for passing information about ivory transactions to LRA groups.

**Related listed individuals and entities:**

Joseph Kony, listed on 7 March 2016

Ali Kony, listed on 23 August 2016

Lord's Resistance Army (LRA), listed on 7 March 2016.

II The following information concerning entry Oumar Younous Abdoulay, entry number 6 in the Annex I to Regulation (EU) No 224/2014, is added under 'Other information':

'Reportedly deceased as at 11 October 2015.'

---

**COMMISSION DELEGATED REGULATION (EU) 2016/1443****of 29 June 2016****amending Regulation (EC) No 273/2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council and Council Regulation (EC) No 111/2005 as regards the inclusion of certain drug precursors in the list of scheduled substances****(Text with EEA relevance)**

THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION,

Having regard to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union,

Having regard to Regulation (EC) No 273/2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 February 2004 on drug precursors <sup>(1)</sup>, and in particular Article 15 thereof,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EC) No 111/2005 of 22 December 2004 laying down rules for the monitoring of trade between the Union and third countries in drug precursors <sup>(2)</sup>, and in particular Article 30a thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) Annex I to Regulation (EC) No 273/2004 and the Annex to Regulation (EC) No 111/2005 each contain a list of scheduled substances which are subject to a number of harmonised control and monitoring measures provided for by those Regulations.
- (2) The scheduled substances listed in Annex I to Regulation (EC) No 273/2004 and in the Annex to Regulation (EC) No 111/2005 are divided into categories for which different measures apply, so as to achieve a proportionate balance between the level of threat posed by each specific substance and the burden on licit trade.
- (3) The strictest control and monitoring measures are provided for in respect of the substances scheduled in category 1. Operators and users must hold a licence in order to possess those substances and to carry out any kind of transaction involving them.
- (4) It is possible to convert chloroephedrine and chloropseudoephedrine directly into methamphetamine with a high yield rate. Member States have demonstrated that since 2013 chloroephedrine and chloropseudoephedrine have been used on several occasions in the Union as precursors for the illicit manufacture of methamphetamine (also known as crystal meth). Additionally, several cases of use of those two substances for the production of methamphetamine have been reported outside the Union.
- (5) Trade in and possession of chloroephedrine and chloropseudoephedrine are currently not subject to any legal restrictions, and their control is limited to a voluntary commitment by Union operators to monitor trade and report suspicious transactions involving such substances.
- (6) There were no significant licit uses of chloroephedrine and chloropseudoephedrine identified during the consultation of Member States and representatives of the chemical industry. More than 3 tonnes of those substances were seized in 2013 and 2014 by the competent authorities of the Member States to prevent them from being used for the illicit manufacture of methamphetamine.
- (7) In the light of the high diversion risk posed by chloroephedrine and chloropseudoephedrine, and considering that their scheduling will have no significant impact on licit trade, those substances should be listed under category 1 in Annex I to Regulation (EC) No 273/2004 and in the Annex to Regulation (EC) No 111/2005.
- (8) Regulation (EC) No 273/2004 and Regulation (EC) No 111/2005 should therefore be amended accordingly.

<sup>(1)</sup> OJ L 47, 18.2.2004, p. 1.

<sup>(2)</sup> OJ L 22, 26.1.2005, p. 1.



- (9) Regulation (EC) No 273/2004 and Regulation (EC) No 111/2005 jointly implement certain provisions of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 19 December 1988 <sup>(1)</sup>. In view of the close material link between those Regulations it is justified to adopt the amendments by way of one single delegated act,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

*Article 1*

**Amendment to Regulation (EC) No 273/2004**

In Annex I to Regulation (EC) No 273/2004, in the table for Category 1 scheduled substances, the following rows are added:

'(1R,2S)-(-)-chloroephedrine		2939 99 00	110925-64-9
(1S,2R)-(+)-chloroephedrine		2939 99 00	1384199-95-4
(1S,2S)-(+)-chloropseudoephedrine		2939 99 00	73393-61-0
(1R,2R)-(-)-chloropseudoephedrine		2939 99 00	771434-80-1'

*Article 2*

**Amendment to Regulation (EC) No 111/2005**

In the Annex to Regulation (EC) No 111/2005, in the table for Category 1 scheduled substances, the following rows are added:

'(1R,2S)-(-)-chloroephedrine		2939 99 00	110925-64-9
(1S,2R)-(+)-chloroephedrine		2939 99 00	1384199-95-4
(1S,2S)-(+)-chloropseudoephedrine		2939 99 00	73393-61-0
(1R,2R)-(-)-chloropseudoephedrine		2939 99 00	771434-80-1'

*Article 3*

**Entry into force**

This Regulation shall enter into force on the twentieth 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.

Done at Brussels, 29 June 2016.

*For the Commission*  
*The President*  
 Jean-Claude JUNCKER

<sup>(1)</sup> OJ L 326, 24.11.1990, p. 56.

**COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING REGULATION (EU) 2016/1444**  
**of 31 August 2016**  
**amending Regulation (EU) No 37/2010 as regards the substance hydrocortisone aceponate**  
**(Text with EEA relevance)**

THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION,

Having regard to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union,

Having regard to Regulation (EC) No 470/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 6 May 2009 laying down Community procedures for the establishment of residue limits of pharmacologically active substances in foodstuffs of animal origin, repealing Council Regulation (EEC) No 2377/90 and amending Directive 2001/82/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council and Regulation (EC) No 726/2004 of the European Parliament and the Council <sup>(1)</sup>, and in particular Article 14 in conjunction with Article 17 thereof,

Having regard to the opinion of the European Medicines Agency formulated by the Committee for Medicinal Products for Veterinary Use,

Whereas:

- (1) Article 17 of Regulation (EC) No 470/2009 requires that the maximum residue limit (MRL) for pharmacologically active substances intended for use in the Union in veterinary medicinal products for food-producing animals or in biocidal products used in animal husbandry is established in a Regulation.
- (2) Table 1 of the Annex to Commission Regulation (EU) No 37/2010 <sup>(2)</sup> sets out the pharmacologically active substances and their classification regarding MRLs in foodstuffs of animal origin.
- (3) Hydrocortisone aceponate is not yet included in that table.
- (4) An application for the establishment of MRLs for hydrocortisone aceponate in bovine species has been submitted to the European Medicines Agency (EMA).
- (5) The EMA, based on the opinion of the Committee for Medicinal Products for Veterinary Use, has recommended the establishment of an MRL for hydrocortisone aceponate in bovine tissues and milk and restricted its use to intramammary use only.
- (6) According to Article 5 of Regulation (EC) No 470/2009, the EMA is to consider using MRLs established for a pharmacologically active substance in a particular foodstuff for another foodstuff derived from the same species, or MRLs established for a pharmacologically active substance in one or more species for other species.
- (7) The EMA has considered that the extrapolation of the MRL for hydrocortisone aceponate from bovine milk to the milk of all ruminants and *Equidae* is appropriate, while the establishment of an MRL for hydrocortisone aceponate in all other tissues of all ruminants and *Equidae* is not necessary for the protection of human health.
- (8) Regulation (EU) No 37/2010 should therefore be amended accordingly.
- (9) It is appropriate to grant the stakeholders concerned a reasonable period of time to take measures that may be required to comply with the new MRL.
- (10) The measures provided for in this Regulation are in accordance with the opinion of the Standing Committee on Veterinary Medicinal Products,

<sup>(1)</sup> OJ L 152, 16.6.2009, p. 11.

<sup>(2)</sup> Commission Regulation (EU) No 37/2010 of 22 December 2009 on pharmacologically active substances and their classification regarding maximum residue limits in foodstuffs of animal origin (OJ L 15, 20.1.2010, p. 1).

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

*Article 1*

The Annex to Regulation (EU) No 37/2010 is amended as set out in the Annex to this Regulation.

*Article 2*

This Regulation shall enter into force on the twentieth day following that of its publication in the *Official Journal of the European Union*.

It shall apply from 31 October 2016.

This Regulation shall be binding in its entirety and directly applicable in all Member States.

Done at Brussels, 31 August 2016.

*For the Commission*  
*The President*  
Jean-Claude JUNCKER

---

## ANNEX

In Table 1 of the Annex to Regulation (EU) No 37/2010, an entry for the following substance is inserted in alphabetical order:

Pharmacologically active Substance	Marker residue	Animal Species	MRL	Target Tissues	Other Provisions (according to Article 14(7) of Regulation (EC) No 470/2009)	Therapeutic Classification
'Hydrocortisone aceponate	Sum of hydrocortisone and its esters after alkaline hydrolysis expressed as hydrocortisone	All ruminants, <i>Equidae</i>	10 µg/kg	Milk	For intramammary use only	'Corticosteroids'
	NOT APPLICABLE	All ruminants, <i>Equidae</i>	No MRL required for all tissues except milk	NOT APPLICABLE		

**COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING REGULATION (EU) 2016/1445****of 31 August 2016****establishing the standard import values for determining the entry price of certain fruit and vegetables**

THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION,

Having regard to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union,

Having regard to Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 December 2013 establishing a common organisation of the markets in agricultural products and repealing Council Regulations (EEC) No 922/72, (EEC) No 234/79, (EC) No 1037/2001 and (EC) No 1234/2007 <sup>(1)</sup>,

Having regard to Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 543/2011 of 7 June 2011 laying down detailed rules for the application of Council Regulation (EC) No 1234/2007 in respect of the fruit and vegetables and processed fruit and vegetables sectors <sup>(2)</sup>, and in particular Article 136(1) thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) Implementing Regulation (EU) No 543/2011 lays down, pursuant to the outcome of the Uruguay Round multilateral trade negotiations, the criteria whereby the Commission fixes the standard values for imports from third countries, in respect of the products and periods stipulated in Annex XVI, Part A thereto.
- (2) The standard import value is calculated each working day, in accordance with Article 136(1) of Implementing Regulation (EU) No 543/2011, taking into account variable daily data. Therefore this Regulation should enter into force on the day of its publication in the *Official Journal of the European Union*,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

*Article 1*

The standard import values referred to in Article 136 of Implementing Regulation (EU) No 543/2011 are fixed in the Annex to this Regulation.

*Article 2*

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.

Done at Brussels, 31 August 2016.

*For the Commission,  
On behalf of the President,  
Jerzy PLEWA*

*Director-General for Agriculture and Rural Development*

---

<sup>(1)</sup> OJ L 347, 20.12.2013, p. 671.

<sup>(2)</sup> OJ L 157, 15.6.2011, p. 1.

## ANNEX

## Standard import values for determining the entry price of certain fruit and vegetables

(EUR/100 kg)			
CN code	Third country code <sup>(1)</sup>	Standard import value	
0702 00 00	MA	139,2	
	ZZ	139,2	
0707 00 05	TR	141,4	
	ZZ	141,4	
0709 93 10	TR	135,1	
	ZZ	135,1	
0805 50 10	AR	182,6	
	CL	111,7	
	MA	157,0	
	TR	156,0	
	UY	186,2	
	ZA	160,5	
	ZZ	159,0	
	0806 10 10	EG	168,7
		TR	127,6
ZZ		148,2	
0808 10 80	AR	120,9	
	BR	106,9	
	CL	143,7	
	CN	98,0	
	NZ	136,5	
	ZA	93,6	
	ZZ	116,6	
	0808 30 90	AR	93,2
		CL	105,3
TR		136,7	
ZA		110,0	
ZZ		111,3	
0809 30 10, 0809 30 90	TR	131,0	
	ZZ	131,0	

<sup>(1)</sup> Nomenclature of countries laid down by Commission Regulation (EU) No 1106/2012 of 27 November 2012 implementing Regulation (EC) No 471/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council on Community statistics relating to external trade with non-member countries, as regards the update of the nomenclature of countries and territories (OJ L 328, 28.11.2012, p. 7). Code 'ZZ' stands for 'of other origin'.

# DECISIONS

## COUNCIL IMPLEMENTING DECISION (CFSP) 2016/1446

of 31 August 2016

### 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 <sup>(1)</sup>, 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 23 August 2016, the United Nations Security Council Committee, established pursuant to United Nations Security Council Resolution 2127 (2013), added two persons on the list of persons and entities subject to restrictive measures, as well as 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, 31 August 2016.

*For the Council*  
*The President*  
M. LAJČÁK

---

<sup>(1)</sup> OJ L 352, 24.12.2013, p. 51.

## ANNEX

I The following entries are added to the Annex to Decision 2013/798/CFSP:

A. Persons

**10. Ali KONY (Alias: a) Ali Lalobo b) Ali Mohammad Labolo c) Ali Mohammed d) Ali Mohammed Lalobo e) Ali Mohammed Kony f) Ali Mohammed Labola g) Ali Mohammed Salongo h) Ali Bashir Lalobo i) Ali Lalobo Bashir j) Otim Kapere k) "Bashir" l) "Caesar" m) "One-P" n) "1-P"**

**Designation:** Deputy, Lord's Resistance Army

**Date of birth:** a) 1994 b) 1993 c) 1995 d) 1992

**Address:** Kafia Kingi (a territory on the border of Sudan and South Sudan whose final status has yet to be determined).

**Listed on:** 23 August 2016.

**Other information:**

Ali Kony is a deputy in the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA) (CFe.002), a designated entity and the son of LRA leader Joseph Kony (CFi.009), a designated individual. Ali was incorporated into the LRA's leadership hierarchy in 2010. He is part of a group of senior LRA officers who are based with Joseph Kony.

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

Ali Kony was listed on 23 August 2016 pursuant to paragraphs 12 and 13 (d) and (g) of Resolution 2262 (2016) as "engaging in or providing support for acts that undermine the peace, stability or security of the CAR;" "providing support for armed groups or criminal networks through the illicit exploitation or trade of natural resources, including diamonds, gold, wildlife as well as wildlife products in or from the CAR;" "Being leaders of an entity that the Committee has designated pursuant to paragraphs 36 or 37 of Resolution 2134 (2014) or this resolution or having provided support to, or acted for or on behalf of, or at the direction of, an individual or an entity that the Committee has designated pursuant to paragraphs 36 or 37 of Resolution 2134 (2014) or this resolution, or an entity owned or controlled by a designated individual or entity."

Ali Kony is seen as a potential successor to Joseph Kony as leader of the LRA. Ali is increasingly involved in LRA operational planning and is seen as a gateway to Joseph Kony. Ali is also an LRA intelligence officer with command of up to 10 subordinates.

Ali and his brother Salim Kony have both been responsible for enforcing discipline within the LRA. Both brothers are acknowledged to be part of Joseph Kony's leadership inner-circle, responsible for the execution of Kony's orders. The two have made disciplinary decisions to punish or kill LRA members who have disobeyed LRA rules. Based on orders from Joseph Kony, Salim and Ali are involved in trafficking ivory from northern Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC)'s Garamba National Park through the Central African Republic (CAR) to the disputed region of Kafia Kingi for sale or trade with local merchants.

Ali Kony is responsible for negotiating ivory prices and bartering the ivory with the merchants. Ali meets once or twice a month with merchants to negotiate the price of the LRA's ivory in U.S. dollars or Sudanese pounds, or to trade for weapons, ammunition, and food. Joseph Kony has ordered Ali to use the largest tusks to purchase anti-personnel mines to surround Kony's camp. In July 2014, Ali Kony oversaw the operation to move 52 pieces of ivory for delivery to Joseph Kony and ultimate sale.

In April 2015, Salim departed Kafia Kingi to retrieve a shipment of tusks. In May, Salim participated in the transport of 20 pieces of ivory from DRC to Kafia Kingi. Around the same time, Ali met with the merchants to purchase supplies and to plan a future meeting to conduct additional transactions and to agree to terms of purchase on the LRA's behalf for what is assessed to be the ivory that Salim was escorting.



**Related listed individuals and entities:**

Joseph Kony, listed on 7 March 2016

Salim Kony, listed on 23 August 2016

Lord's Resistance Army (LRA), listed on 7 March 2016

**11. Salim KONY (Alias: a) Salim Saleh Kony b) Salim Saleh c) Salim Ogaro d) Okolu Salim e) Salim Saleh Obol Ogaro f) Simon Salim Obol)**

**Designation:** Deputy, Lord's Resistance Army

**Date of Birth:** a) 1992 b) 1991 c) 1993

**Address:** a) Kafia Kingi (a territory on the border of Sudan and South Sudan whose final status has yet to be determined) b) Central African Republic

**Listed on:** 23 August 2016

**Other information:**

Salim Kony is a deputy in the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA) (CFe.002), a designated entity and the son of LRA leader Joseph Kony (CFi.009), a designated individual. Salim was incorporated into the LRA's leadership hierarchy in 2010. He is part of a group of senior LRA officers who are based with Joseph Kony.

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

Salim Kony was listed on 23 August 2016 pursuant to paragraphs 12 and 13 (d) and (g) of Resolution 2262 (2016) as "engaging in or providing support for acts that undermine the peace, stability or security of the CAR;" "providing support for armed groups or criminal networks through the illicit exploitation or trade of natural resources, including diamonds, gold, wildlife as well as wildlife products in or from the CAR;" "Being leaders of an entity that the Committee has designated pursuant to paragraphs 36 or 37 of Resolution 2134 (2014) or this resolution, or having provided support to, or acted for or on behalf of, or at the direction of, an individual or an entity that the Committee has designated pursuant to paragraphs 36 or 37 of Resolution 2134 (2014) or this resolution, or an entity owned or controlled by a designated individual or entity."

Salim Kony is the head commander of the LRA's "field headquarters" and has jointly planned LRA attacks and defensive measures with Joseph Kony since an early age. Previously, Salim led the group which provides security for Joseph Kony. More recently, Joseph Kony has entrusted Salim with managing the LRA's financial and logistical networks.

Salim and his brother Ali Kony have both been responsible for enforcing discipline within the LRA. Both brothers are acknowledged as members of Joseph Kony's leadership inner-circle, who are responsible for executing Joseph Kony's orders. The two have made disciplinary decisions to punish or kill LRA members who have disobeyed LRA rules. Salim is reported to have killed LRA members who intended to defect, and has reported LRA group and member activities to Joseph Kony.

Based on orders from Joseph Kony, Salim and Ali are involved with the trafficking of ivory from northern Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC)'s Garamba National Park through the Central African Republic (CAR) to the disputed region of Kafia Kingi for sale or trade with local merchants.

Salim often deploys to the CAR border with approximately a dozen fighters to meet and escort other LRA groups carrying ivory north from Garamba. In April 2015, Salim departed Kafia Kingi to retrieve a shipment of tusks. In May, Salim participated in the transport of twenty pieces of ivory from DRC to Kafia Kingi.

Previously, in June 2014, Salim crossed into the DRC with a group of LRA fighters to poach elephants in Garamba. Joseph Kony had also tasked Salim with escorting two LRA commanders to Garamba to uncover caches of ivory that had been hidden there years earlier. In July 2014, Salim met with a second LRA group to transport the ivory, 52 pieces in all, to Kafia Kingi. Salim was responsible for maintaining ivory accountability to Joseph Kony and for passing information about ivory transactions to LRA groups.

**Related listed individuals and entities:**

Joseph Kony, listed on 7 March 2016

Ali Kony, listed on 23 August 2016

Lord's Resistance Army (LRA), listed on 7 March 2016'

II The following information concerning entry Oumar Younous Abdoulay, entry number 6 in the Annex to Decision 2013/798/CFSP, is added under 'Other information':

'Reportedly deceased as at 11 October 2015.'

---



ISSN 1977-0677 (electronic edition)  
ISSN 1725-2555 (paper edition)



**Publications Office of the European Union**  
2985 Luxembourg  
LUXEMBOURG

**EN**