



**Sanctions program:** Zentralafrikanische Republik: Verordnung vom 14. März 2014 über Massnahmen gegenüber der Zentralafrikanischen Republik (SR 946.231.123.6), Anhang

**Origin:** UN **Sanctions:** Art. 2 Abs. 1 Bst. a (Finanzsanktionen) und 4 Abs. 1 (Ein- und Durchreiseverbot)

**Sanctions program:** République centrafricaine: Ordonnance du 14 mars 2014 instituant des mesures à l'encontre de la République centrafricaine (RS 946.231.123.6), annexe

**Origin:** UN **Sanctions:** art. 2, al. 1 let. a (Sanctions financières) et art. 4, al. 1 (Interdiction de séjour et de transit)

**Sanctions program:** Repubblica Centrafricana: Ordinanza del 14 marzo 2014 che istituisce provvedimenti nei confronti della Repubblica Centrafricana (RS 946.231.123.6), allegato

**Origin:** UN **Sanctions:** art. 2 cpv. 1 lett. a (Sanzioni finanziarie) e 4 cpv. 1 (Divieto di entrata e di transito)

## Individuals

**SSID:** 300-27651 **Name:** Bozizé François Yangouvonda

**DOB:** 14 Oct 1946 **POB:** Mouila, Gabon **Good quality a.k.a.:** Bozize Yangouvonda

**Address:** Uganda **Nationality:** Central African Republic

**Justification:** Engaging in or providing support for acts that undermine the peace, stability or security of, CAR: Since the coup d'état on 24 Mar 2013, Bozizé provided financial and material support to militiamen who are working to destabilize the ongoing transition and to bring him back to power. François Bozizé, in liaison with his supporters, encouraged the attack of 5 Dec 2013 on Bangui. The situation in CAR deteriorated rapidly after the 5 Dec 2013 attack in Bangui by anti-Balaka forces that left over 700 people dead. Since then, he has continued trying to run destabilization operations and to federate the anti-balakas militias, in order to maintain tensions in the capital of CAR. Bozizé tried to reorganize many elements from the Central African Armed Forces who dispersed into the countryside after the coup d'état. Forces loyal to Bozizé have become involved in reprisal attacks against CAR's Muslim population. Bozizé called on his militia to pursue the atrocities against the current regime and the Islamists. **Other information:** Son of Martine Kofio **Modifications:** Listed on 20 May 2014, amended on 28 Nov 2014

**SSID:** 300-27660 **Name:** Adam Nourredine

**Sex:** M **DOB:** a) 1970 b) 1969 c) 1971 d) 1 Jan 1970 **POB:** Ndele, Central African Republic

**Good quality a.k.a.:** a) Adam Nureldine b) Nourredine Adam c) Nourreddine Adam d)

Mahamat Nouradine Adam **Address:** Birao, Central African Republic **Nationality:** Central African Republic **Identification document:** Passport No. D00001184, Central African Republic

**Justification:** a) Engaging in or providing support for acts that undermine the peace, stability or security of the Central African Republic (CAR): Nourredine is one of the original leaders of the Séléka. He has been identified as both a General and the President of one of the armed rebel groups of the Séléka, the Central PJCC, a group formally known as the Convention of Patriots for Justice and Peace and whose acronym is also acknowledged as CPJP. As former head of the "Fundamental" splinter group of the Convention of Patriots for

Justice and Peace (CPJP/F), he was the military coordinator of the ex-Séléka during offensives in the former rebellion in the Central African Republic between early Dec 2012 and Mar 2013. Without Nouredine's involvement, the Séléka would likely have been unable to wrest power from former CAR President François Bozizé. Since the appointment as interim president of Catherine Samba-Panza on 20 Jan 2014, he was one of the main architects of the ex-Séléka's tactical withdrawal in Sibut with the aim of implementing his plan to create a Muslim stronghold in the north of the country. He had clearly urged his forces to resist the injunctions of the transitional government and of the military leaders of the African-led International Support Mission in the Central African Republic (MISCA). Nouredine actively directs ex-Séléka, the former Séléka forces that were dissolved by Djotodia in Sep 2013, and directs operations against, Christian neighborhoods and continues to provide significant support and direction to the ex-Séléka operating in CAR. **b)** Involved in planning, directing, or committing acts that violate international human rights law or international humanitarian law, as applicable: After the Séléka took control of Bangui on 24 Mar 2013, Nourredine Adam was appointed Minister for Security, then Director General of the "Extraordinary Committee for the Defence of Democratic Achievements" (Comité extraordinaire de défense des acquis démocratiques — CEDAD, a now-defunct CAR intelligence service). Nourredine Adam used the CEDAD as his personal political police, carrying out many arbitrary arrests, acts of torture and summary executions. In addition, Nouredine was one of the key figures behind the bloody operation in Boy Rabe. In Aug 2013, Séléka forces stormed Boy Rabe, a CAR neighbourhood regarded as a bastion of François Bozizé supporters and his ethnic group. Under the pretext of looking for arms caches, Séléka troops reportedly killed scores of civilians and went on a rampage of looting. When these raids spread to other quarters, thousands of residents invaded the international airport, which was perceived as a safe place because of the presence of French troops, and occupied its runway. **c)** Providing support for armed groups or criminal networks through illegal exploitation of natural resources: In early 2013, Nourredine Adam played an important role in the ex-Séléka's financing networks. He travelled to Saudi Arabia, Qatar and the United Arab Emirates to collect funds for the former rebellion. He also operated as a facilitator for a Chadian diamond-trafficking ring operating between the Central African Republic and Chad. **Modifications:** Listed on 20 May 2014, amended on 28 Nov 2014