

Subsidiary Legislation made under s. 52A.

Subsidiary  
2015/180

**BURUNDI (TRAVEL RESTRICTIONS) REGULATIONS  
2015**

**(LN. 2015/180)**

*Commencement*                      **8.10.2015**

Amending enactments	Relevant current provisions	Commencement date
LN. 2016/215	Sch.	10.11.2016
2017/206	Sch.	27.10.2017
2018/240	Sch.	1.11.2018
2018/245	<i>Notice of Corrigendum</i>	
2018/246	<i>Notice of Corrigendum</i>	

**Transposing:**

Council Decision (CFSP) 2015/1763

Council Decision (CFSP) 2017/1933

**EU Legislation/International Agreements involved:**

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*In exercise of the powers conferred upon him by section 52A of the Immigration, Asylum and Refugee Act, for the purpose of implementing Council Decision (CFSP) 2015/1763 of 1 October 2015 concerning restrictive measures in view of the situation in Burundi, the Minister has made the following Regulations-*

**Title and commencement.**

1. These Regulations may be cited as the Burundi (Travel Restrictions) Regulations 2015 and come into operation on the day of publication.

**Designation of instrument.**

2. Pursuant to section 52A of the Immigration, Asylum and Refugee Act, Council Decision (CFSP) 2015/1763 of 1 October 2015 concerning

**1962-12**

## Immigration, Asylum and Refugee

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restrictive measures in view of the situation in Burundi, as the same may be amended from time to time, and reproduced in the Schedule hereto is a designated instrument for the purposes of that section.

SCHEDULE

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**COUNCIL DECISION (CFSP) 2015/1763  
of 1 October 2015  
concerning restrictive measures in view of the situation in Burundi**

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,

Having regard to the Treaty on European Union, and in particular Article 29 thereof,

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

Whereas:

- (1) On 16 March 2015, the European Union reiterated the position it has taken since the beginning of the crisis in Burundi, that only through dialogue leading to consensus, in compliance with the Arusha Agreement for Peace and Reconciliation of 2000 and the Burundian Constitution, could a lasting political solution be found in the interests of security and democracy for all Burundi's people.
- (2) On 18 May 2015, the Council condemned the attempted coup in Burundi and also any act of violence or abuse of the constitutional order, whoever the perpetrators may be, and expressed its deep concern at the situation in Burundi. The Council also expressed its determination to take all measures necessary against Burundian parties whose actions perpetuate violence and hamper the search for a political solution.
- (3) On 22 June 2015, the Council expressed its deep concern at both the number of victims and the number of cases of serious human rights violations reported since the beginning of the crisis, particularly those abuses attributed to the security forces and to members of the Imbonerakure. The Council also reiterated that it was determined to adopt, if necessary, targeted restrictive measures against those whose actions might have led or might lead to acts of violence and repression and serious human rights violations, and/or might hamper the search for a political solution within the framework proposed by the African Union and the East African Community.
- (4) On 23 July 2015, the European Union regretted that the Burundi government had not fully implemented the relevant decisions of the African Union and the East African Community that would have paved the way for credible and inclusive elections.

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- (5) The Council has remained seriously concerned about the situation in Burundi. In the current circumstances and, in line with the Council Conclusions of June 2015, travel restrictions and an asset freeze should be imposed against persons, entities or bodies undermining democracy or obstructing the search for a political solution in Burundi, including by acts of violence, repression or inciting violence, persons, entities or bodies involved in planning, directing, or committing acts that violate international human rights law or international humanitarian law, as applicable, or that constitute serious human rights abuses, in Burundi, as well as persons, entities or bodies associated with them.
- (6) Further action by the Union is needed in order to implement certain measures,

HAS ADOPTED THIS DECISION:

Article 1

1. Member States shall take the measures necessary to prevent the entry into, or transit through, their territories of:
  - (a) natural persons undermining democracy or obstructing the search for a political solution in Burundi, including by acts of violence, repression or inciting violence;
  - (b) natural persons involved in planning, directing, or committing acts that violate international human rights law or international humanitarian law, as applicable, or that constitute serious human rights abuses, in Burundi; and
  - (c) natural persons associated with those referred to in points (a) and (b);as listed in the Annex.
2. Paragraph 1 does not oblige a Member State to refuse its own nationals entry into its territory.
3. Paragraph 1 shall be without prejudice to the cases where a Member State is bound by obligation of international law, namely:
  - (a) as host country of an international intergovernmental organisation;
  - (b) as host country to an international conference convened by, or under the auspices of, the United Nations;

- (c) under a multilateral agreement conferring privileges and immunities; or
  - (d) pursuant to the 1929 Treaty of Conciliation (Lateran Pact) concluded by the Holy See (Vatican City State) and Italy.
- 4. Paragraph 3 shall be considered as applying also in cases where a Member State is host country of the Organisation for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE).
- 5. The Council shall be duly informed in all cases where a Member State grants an exemption pursuant to paragraph 3 or 4.
- 6. Member States may grant exemptions from the measures imposed under paragraph 1 where travel is justified on the grounds of urgent humanitarian need, or on grounds of attending intergovernmental meetings and those promoted or hosted by the European Union, or hosted by a Member State holding the Chairmanship in office of the OSCE, where a political dialogue is conducted that directly promotes the policy objectives of restrictive measures, including democracy, human rights and the rule of law in Burundi.
- 7. A Member State wishing to grant exemptions referred to in paragraph 6 shall notify the Council in writing. The exemption shall be deemed to be granted unless one or more of the Council members raises an objection in writing within two working days of receiving notification of the proposed exemption. Should one or more of the Council members raise an objection, the Council, acting by a qualified majority, may decide to grant the proposed exemption.
- 8. Where, pursuant to paragraphs 3, 4, 6 or 7 a Member State authorises the entry into, or transit through its territory of persons listed in the Annex, the authorisation shall be strictly limited to the purpose for which it is given and to the persons directly concerned thereby.

## Article 2

- 1. All funds and economic resources belonging to, owned, held or controlled by:
  - (a) natural or legal persons, entities or bodies undermining democracy or obstructing the search for a political solution in Burundi, including by acts of violence, repression or inciting violence;
  - (b) natural or legal persons, entities or bodies involved in planning, directing, or committing acts that violate international human

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rights law or international humanitarian law, as applicable, or that constitute serious human rights abuses, in Burundi; and

- (c) natural or legal persons, entities or bodies associated with the persons, entities or bodies referred to in points (a) and (b); as listed in the Annex, shall be frozen.

as listed in the Annex, 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 the Annex.
3. The competent authority of a Member State 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 it deems appropriate, after having determined that the funds or economic resources concerned are:
  - (a) necessary to satisfy the basic needs of the natural or legal persons, entities or bodies listed in the Annex and dependent family members of such natural persons, including payments for foodstuffs, rent or mortgage, medicines and medical treatment, taxes, insurance premiums, and public utility charges;
  - (b) intended exclusively for the payment of reasonable professional fees and the reimbursement of incurred expenses associated with the provision of legal services;
  - (c) intended exclusively for the payment of fees or service charges for the routine holding or maintenance of frozen funds or economic resources; or
  - (d) necessary for extraordinary expenses, provided that the competent authority has notified the competent authorities of the other Member States and the Commission of the grounds on which it considers that a specific authorisation should be granted, at least two weeks prior to the authorisation.

The Member State concerned shall inform the other Member States and the Commission of any authorisation granted under this paragraph.

4. By way of derogation from paragraph 1, the competent authorities of a Member State may authorise the release of certain frozen funds or economic resources, provided that the following conditions are met:

- (a) the funds or economic resources are the subject of an arbitral decision rendered prior to the date on which the natural or legal person, entity or body referred to in paragraph 1 was listed in the Annex, or of a judicial or administrative decision rendered in the Union, or a judicial decision enforceable in the Member State concerned, prior to or after that date;
- (b) the funds or economic resources will be used exclusively to satisfy claims secured by such a decision or recognised as valid in such a decision, within the limits set by applicable laws and regulations governing the rights of persons having such claims;
- (c) the decision is not for the benefit of a natural or legal person, entity or body listed in the Annex; and
- (d) recognition of the decision is not contrary to public policy in the Member State concerned.

The Member State concerned shall inform the other Member States and the Commission of any authorisations granted under this paragraph.

- 5. Paragraph 1 shall not prevent a natural or legal person, an entity or body listed in the Annex from making a payment due under a contract entered into prior to the date on which such natural or legal person, entity or body was listed therein, provided that the Member State concerned has determined that the payment is not, directly or indirectly, received by a natural or legal person, entity or body referred to in paragraph 1.
- 6. Paragraph 2 shall not apply to the addition to frozen accounts of-
  - (a) interests 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 those accounts became subject to the measures provided for in paragraphs 1 and 2; or
  - (c) payments due under judicial, administrative or arbitral decisions rendered in the Union or enforceable in the Member State concerned;

Provided that any such interest, other earnings and payments remain subject to the measures provided for in paragraph 1.

## Article 3

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1. The Council, acting upon a proposal from a Member State or from the High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy, shall establish and amend the list in the Annex.
2. The Council shall communicate the decision referred to in paragraph 1, including the grounds for the listing, 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 such person, entity or body with an opportunity to present observations.
3. Where observations are submitted, or where substantial new evidence is presented, the Council shall review the decision referred to in paragraph 1 and inform the natural or legal person, entity or body concerned accordingly.

## Article 4

1. The Annex shall include the grounds for listing the natural and legal persons, entities and bodies referred to in Article 1(1) and Article 2(1).
2. The Annex shall also contain, where available, the information 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 identity 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.

## Article 5

In order to maximise the impact of the measures set out in this Decision, the Union shall encourage third States to adopt restrictive measures similar to those provided for in this Decision.

## Article 6

This Decision shall enter into force on the date of its publication in the *Official Journal of the European Union*.

This Decision shall apply until 31 October 2019.

This Decision shall be kept under constant review. It shall be renewed, or amended as appropriate, if the Council deems that its objectives have not been met.

Done at Luxembourg, 1 October 2015.



**ANNEX**

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**List of natural and legal persons, entities and bodies referred to in  
Annex 1 of the Regulation**

Name	Identifying information	Grounds for designation
Godefroid BIZIMANA	<p>DOB: 23.4.1968</p> <p>POB: NYAGASEKE, MABAYI, CIBITOKÉ</p> <p>Burundian nationality. Passport number: DP0001520</p>	Deputy Director-General of the National Police, responsible for undermining democracy by making operational decisions that have led to a disproportionate use of force and acts of violent repression towards peaceful demonstrations that started on 26 April 2015 following the announcement of the presidential candidacy of President Nkurunziza.
Gervais NDIRAKOBUCA alias NDAKUGARIKA	<p>DOB: 1.8.1970</p> <p>Burundian nationality. Passport number: DP0000761</p>	Head of Cabinet of the Presidential Administration (Présidence) responsible for matters relating to the National Police. Responsible for obstructing the search for a political solution in Burundi by issuing instructions that led to disproportionate use of force, acts of violence, acts of repression and violations of international human rights law against protestors demonstrating from 26 April 2015 onwards, following the announcement of the presidential candidacy of President Nkurunziza, including on 26, 27 and 28 April in the Nyakabiga and Musaga districts in Bujumbura.
Mathias/Joseph NIYONZIMA alias KAZUNGU	<p>DOB: 6.3.1956; 2.1.1967</p> <p>POB: Kanyosha Commune, Mubimbi, Bujumbura-Rural Province, Burundi</p> <p>Registration number (SNR): O/00064</p> <p>Burundian nationality.</p> <p>Passport number: OP0053090</p>	Officer of the National Intelligence Service. Responsible for obstructing the search for a political solution in Burundi by inciting violence and acts of repression during the demonstrations that started on 26 April 2015 following the announcement of the presidential candidacy of President Nkurunziza. Responsible for helping to train, coordinate and arm the Imbonerakure paramilitary militias, including outside Burundi, who are responsible for acts of violence, repression and serious human rights abuses in Burundi.'
Léonard NGENDAKUMANA	<p>DOB: 24.11.1968</p> <p>Burundian nationality. Passport number: DP0000885</p>	Former 'Chargé de Missions de la Présidence' and former army general. Responsible for obstructing the search for a political solution in Burundi by participating in the attempted coup d'état of 13 May 2015 to overthrow the Burundi Government. Responsible for acts of violence — grenade attacks — committed in Burundi, as well as for incitement to violence. General Léonard Ngendakumana publicly supported violence as a means to achieve political goals.