



2023/2799

12.12.2023

COUNCIL DECISION (CFSP) 2023/2799

of 11 December 2023

amending Decision (CFSP) 2017/1775 concerning restrictive measures in view of the situation in Mali

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 28 September 2017, the Council adopted Decision (CFSP) 2017/1775 ⁽¹⁾.
- (2) On 13 December 2021, the Council adopted Decision (CFSP) 2021/2208 ⁽²⁾, which established a new framework that provides for the imposition of additional restrictive measures against individuals and entities responsible for or complicit in, or having engaged, directly or indirectly, in actions or policies that threaten the peace, security or stability of Mali, or for obstructing or undermining the successful completion of Mali's political transition.
- (3) On the basis of a review of the restrictive measures provided for in Articles 1a(1), and 2a(1) and (2) of Decision (CFSP) 2017/1775, those measures should be renewed until 14 December 2024, the reasons in the entries for two of the persons included in the lists of natural or legal persons, entities or bodies in Annex II to Decision (CFSP) 2017/1775 should be amended and the entry for one person should be removed from that Annex.
- (4) Decision (CFSP) 2017/1775 should therefore be amended accordingly,

HAS ADOPTED THIS DECISION:

Article 1

Decision (CFSP) 2017/1775 is amended as follows:

- (1) in Article 6(2), in the first sentence, the date '14 December 2023' is replaced by the date '14 December 2024';
- (2) Annex II is amended in accordance with the Annex to this Decision.

Article 2

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

Done at Brussels, 11 December 2023.

For the Council
The President
J. BORRELL FONTELLES

⁽¹⁾ Council Decision (CFSP) 2017/1775 of 28 September 2017 concerning restrictive measures in view of the situation in Mali (OJ L 251, 29.9.2017, p. 23).

⁽²⁾ Council Decision (CFSP) 2021/2208 of 13 December 2021 amending Decision (CFSP) 2017/1775 concerning restrictive measures in view of the situation in Mali (OJ L 446, 14.12.2021, p. 44).

Annex II to Decision (CFSP) 2017/1775 is amended as follows:

(1) Section A (List of natural persons referred to in Article 1a(1)) is amended as follows:

(a) entries 3 and 4 are replaced by the following:

	Name	Identifying information	Reasons	Date of listing
'3.	MAÏGA, Choguel	<p>Place of birth: Tabango, Gao, Mali</p> <p>Date of birth: 31.12.1958</p> <p>Nationality: Malian</p> <p>Passport number: diplomatic passport DA0004473, issued by Mali, Schengen visa issued</p> <p>Gender: male</p> <p>Position: Prime Minister</p>	<p>As Prime Minister since June 2021, Choguel Maïga leads the Transition Government of Mali established following the coup of 24 May 2021.</p> <p>Contrary to the timetable for reform and elections previously agreed with ECOWAS in line with the Transition Charter, he announced in June 2021 the organisation of the National Consultations for Refoundation (<i>Assises nationales de la refondation</i>, ANR) as a pre-reform process and a precondition to the organisation of the elections scheduled for 27 February 2022.</p> <p>As announced by Choguel Maïga himself, the ANR were then postponed several times and the elections delayed. The ANR, which were eventually held in December 2021, were boycotted by multiple stakeholders. On the basis of the final recommendations of the ANR, the Transition Government presented a new timetable providing for the holding of presidential elections in December 2025, thus allowing the Transition Authorities to stay in power for more than five years. Following a revised timetable presented in June 2022, providing for the holding of presidential elections in March 2024, the Transition Government announced on 21 September 2023 a further postponement of the elections.</p> <p>ECOWAS adopted individual sanctions against the Transition Authorities (including Choguel Maïga) in November 2021 for their delay in organising the elections and the completion of the political transition of Mali. ECOWAS underlined that the Transition Authorities have used the need to implement reforms as a pretext to justify the extension of the political transition of Mali and to maintain themselves in power without democratic elections. On 3 July 2022, ECOWAS decided to maintain those individual sanctions.</p>	4.2.2022

	Name	Identifying information	Reasons	Date of listing
			<p>In his position as Prime Minister, Choguel Maïga is directly responsible for postponing the elections foreseen in the Transition Charter, and he is therefore obstructing and undermining the successful completion of the political transition of Mali, in particular by obstructing and undermining the holding of elections and the handover of power to elected authorities.</p>	
4.	MAÏGA, Ibrahim Ikassa	<p>Place of birth: Tondibi, Gao region, Mali</p> <p>Date of birth: 5.2.1971</p> <p>Nationality: Malian</p> <p>Passport number: diplomatic passport issued by Mali</p> <p>Gender: male</p> <p>Position: Minister of Refoundation</p>	<p>Ibrahim Ikassa Maïga is a member of the strategic committee of M5-RFP (<i>Mouvement du 5 juin – Rassemblement des forces patriotiques</i>), which played a key role in the overthrow of President Keita.</p> <p>As Minister of Refoundation since June 2021, Ibrahim Ikassa Maïga was entrusted with planning the National Consultations for Refoundation (<i>Assises nationales de la Refondation, ANR</i>) announced by Prime Minister Choguel Maïga.</p> <p>Contrary to the timetable for reform and elections previously agreed with ECOWAS in line with the Transition Charter, the ANR were announced by the Transition Government as a pre-reform process and a precondition to the organisation of the elections scheduled for 27 February 2022.</p> <p>As announced by Choguel Maïga, the ANR were then postponed several times and the elections delayed. The ANR, which were eventually held in December 2021, were boycotted by multiple stakeholders. On the basis of the final recommendations of the ANR, the Transition Government presented a new timetable providing for the holding of presidential elections in December 2025, thus allowing the Transition Authorities to stay in power for more than five years. Following a revised timetable presented in June 2022, providing for the holding of presidential elections in March 2024, the Transition Government announced on 21 September 2023 a further postponement of the elections.</p>	4.2.2022'

Name	Identifying information	Reasons	Date of listing
		<p>ECOWAS adopted individual sanctions against the Transition Authorities (including Ibrahim Ikassa Maïga) in November 2021 for their delay in organising the elections and the completion of the political transition of Mali. ECOWAS underlined that the Transition Authorities have used the need to implement reforms as a pretext to justify the extension of the political transition of Mali and to maintain themselves in power without democratic elections. On 3 July 2022, ECOWAS decided to maintain those individual sanctions.</p> <p>In his position as Minister of Refoundation, Ibrahim Ikassa Maïga is obstructing and undermining the successful completion of the political transition of Mali, in particular by obstructing and undermining the holding of elections and the handover of power to elected authorities.</p>	

(b) entry 5 is deleted.

(2) Section B (List of natural or legal persons, entities or bodies referred to in Article 2a(1)) is amended as follows:

(a) entries 3 and 4 are replaced by the following:

Name	Identifying information	Reasons	Date of listing
'3. MAÏGA, Choguel	<p>Place of birth: Tabango, Gao, Mali</p> <p>Date of birth: 31.12.1958</p> <p>Nationality: Malian</p> <p>Passport number: diplomatic passport DA0004473, issued by Mali, Schengen visa issued</p> <p>Gender: male</p> <p>Position: Prime Minister</p>	<p>As Prime Minister since June 2021, Choguel Maïga leads the Transition Government of Mali established following the coup of 24 May 2021.</p> <p>Contrary to the timetable for reform and elections previously agreed with ECOWAS in line with the Transition Charter, he announced in June 2021 the organisation of the National Consultations for Refoundation (<i>Assises nationales de la refondation</i>, ANR) as a pre-reform process and a precondition to the organisation of the elections scheduled for 27 February 2022.</p>	4.2.2022

	Name	Identifying information	Reasons	Date of listing
			<p>As announced by Choguel Maïga himself, the ANR were then postponed several times and the elections delayed. The ANR, which were eventually held in December 2021, were boycotted by multiple stakeholders. On the basis of the final recommendations of the ANR, the Transition Government presented a new timetable providing for the holding of presidential elections in December 2025, thus allowing the Transition Authorities to stay in power for more than five years. Following a revised timetable presented in June 2022, providing for the holding of presidential elections in March 2024, the Transition Government announced on 21 September 2023 a further postponement of the elections.</p> <p>ECOWAS adopted individual sanctions against the Transition Authorities (including Choguel Maïga) in November 2021 for their delay in organising the elections and the completion of the political transition of Mali. ECOWAS underlined that the Transition Authorities have used the need to implement reforms as a pretext to justify the extension of the political transition of Mali and to maintain themselves in power without democratic elections. On 3 July 2022, ECOWAS decided to maintain those individual sanctions.</p> <p>In his position as Prime Minister, Choguel Maïga is directly responsible for postponing the elections foreseen in the Transition Charter, and he is therefore obstructing and undermining the successful completion of the political transition of Mali, in particular by obstructing and undermining the holding of elections and the handover of power to elected authorities.</p>	

	Name	Identifying information	Reasons	Date of listing
4.	MAÏGA, Ibrahim Ikassa	<p>Place of birth: Tondibi, Gao region, Mali</p> <p>Date of birth: 5.2.1971</p> <p>Nationality: Malian</p> <p>Passport number: diplomatic passport issued by Mali</p> <p>Gender: male</p> <p>Position: Minister of Refoundation</p>	<p>Ibrahim Ikassa Maïga is a member of the strategic committee of M5-RFP (<i>Mouvement du 5 juin – Rassemblement des forces patriotiques</i>), which played a key role in the overthrow of President Keita.</p> <p>As Minister of Refoundation since June 2021, Ibrahim Ikassa Maïga was entrusted with planning the National Consultations for Refoundation (<i>Assises nationales de la Refondation</i>, ANR) announced by Prime Minister Choguel Maïga.</p> <p>Contrary to the timetable for reform and elections previously agreed with ECOWAS in line with the Transition Charter, the ANR were announced by the Transition Government as a pre-reform process and a precondition to the organisation of the elections scheduled for 27 February 2022.</p> <p>As announced by Choguel Maïga, the ANR were then postponed several times and the elections delayed. The ANR, which were eventually held in December 2021, were boycotted by multiple stakeholders. On the basis of the final recommendations of the ANR, the Transition Government presented a new timetable providing for the holding of presidential elections in December 2025, thus allowing the Transition Authorities to stay in power for more than five years. Following a revised timetable presented in June 2022, providing for the holding of presidential elections in March 2024, the Transition Government announced on 21 September 2023 a further postponement of the elections.</p> <p>ECOWAS adopted individual sanctions against the Transition Authorities (including Ibrahim Ikassa Maïga) in November 2021 for their delay in organising the elections and the completion of the political transition of Mali. ECOWAS underlined that the Transition Authorities have used the need to implement reforms as a pretext to justify the extension of the political transition of Mali and to maintain themselves in power without democratic elections. On 3 July 2022, ECOWAS decided to maintain those individual sanctions.</p> <p>In his position as Minister of Refoundation, Ibrahim Ikassa Maïga is obstructing and undermining the successful completion of the political transition of Mali, in particular by obstructing and undermining the holding of elections and the handover of power to elected authorities.</p>	4.2.2022'

(b) entry 5 is deleted.
