



Council of the
European Union

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LIMITE

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CFSP/PESC 1130
RELEX 983
COLAC 109

LEGISLATIVE ACTS AND OTHER INSTRUMENTS

Subject: COUNCIL IMPLEMENTING REGULATION implementing Regulation (EU) 2022/2309 concerning restrictive measures in view of the situation in Haiti

COUNCIL IMPLEMENTING REGULATION (EU) 2025/...

of ...

**implementing Regulation (EU) 2022/2309
concerning restrictive measures in view of the situation in Haiti**

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,

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

Having regard to Council Regulation (EU) 2022/2309 of 25 November 2022 concerning restrictive measures in view of the situation in Haiti¹, and in particular Article 16(1) thereof,

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

¹ OJ L 307, 28.11.2022, p. 17, ELI: <http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2022/2309/oj>.

Whereas:

- (1) On 25 November 2022, the Council adopted Regulation (EU) 2022/2309.
- (2) On 8 July 2025, the United Nations Security Council ('UNSC') Committee established pursuant to UNSC Resolution 2653 (2022), added two entities to the list of persons and entities subject to restrictive measures.
- (3) Regulation (EU) 2022/2309 should therefore be amended accordingly,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

Annex I to Regulation (EU) 2022/2309 is amended in accordance with 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*.

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

Done at ..., ...

For the Council

The President

ANNEX

In Annex I to Regulation (EU) 2022/2309, in the ‘List of natural and legal persons, entities and bodies referred to in Article 2, 3 and 9’, the following heading and entries are added:

‘ENTITIES

1. **GRAN GRIF.** Listed pursuant to paragraph 15 of United Nations Security Council Resolution 2653 (2022) for the measures listed in paragraph 6 of that Resolution, as further elaborated by paragraph 16(a) of that Resolution.

A.k.a.: (a) Gran Grif de Savien (b) Savien gang (c) Baz Gran Grif

Address: Haiti

Date of UN designation: 8 July 2025

Additional information from the narrative summary of reasons for listing provided by the Sanctions Committee: Gran Grif is the largest gang in Haiti's Artibonite Department. Since 2022, Gran Grif has been responsible for 80 percent of civilian deaths reported in Artibonite. Gran Grif has attacked the Haitian National Police and the UN-authorized Multinational Security Support (MSS) mission, including in the February 2025 attack that killed a Kenyan MSS mission officer. On 11 January 2024, Gran Grif members murdered and dismembered a man after he resisted Gran Grif assaults. On 3 October 2024, the Gran Grif gang, led by Luckson Elan (HTi.007), launched assaults on Pont-Sonde in the Saint Marc commune (Artibonite Department), which reports indicate resulted in the deaths of about 100 individuals and 16 injured. At least five rape cases, one of them involving a minor, have been documented. The massacre also forced more than 6,000 people to flee their homes. On 11 December 2024, Gran Grif killed 70 people in Petite-Rivière-de-l'Artibonite after a self-defense group between December 9 and 10, 2024 lynched 39 individuals accused of complicity with the gang. Between December 2023 and July 2024, the Gran Grif gang kidnapped 157 people over the course of nine separate kidnapping incidents in the Petite-Rivière-de-l'Artibonite. On 30 November 2024, a 22-year-old woman was killed by two bullets to her vagina for refusing to have sexual relations with Gran Grif gang leader Luckson Elan, at Petite-Rivière-de-l'Artibonite. Cases of rape have also been committed by the gang members of Gran Grif. In April and May 2024, two lawyers were killed by the Gran Grif gang. These attacks on the legal profession aim to create a climate of fear and intimidation and constitute serious threats to the exercise of judicial independence and legal representation.

2. **VIV ANSANM.** Listed pursuant to paragraph 15 of United Nations Security Council Resolution 2653 (2022) for the measures listed in paragraph 6 of that Resolution, as further elaborated by paragraphs 16(a) and 16(g) of that resolution.

A.k.a.: (a) Living Together (b) G-9 (c) G9 Family and Allies (d) G9 Fanmi e Alye (e) The Revolutionary Forces of the G9 Family and Allies (f) Fòs Revolisyonè G9 an Fanmi e Alye (g) G-Pèp (h) G-People

Address: Haiti

Date of UN designation: 8 July 2025

Additional information from the narrative summary of reasons for listing provided by the Sanctions Committee: Viv Ansanm, led by Jimmy Chérizier (HTi.001), is a group formed in September 2023 as a coalition of gangs through an alliance between the two main gang factions operating in Port-au-Prince, G-9 and G-Pèp. The group provides a unified platform for criminal groups to use violence to destabilize Haiti and quash actions aimed at restoring state control. Viv Ansanm has launched coordinated attacks on critical infrastructure in Haiti, including prisons, government buildings, and Haiti's main airport in Port-au-Prince as part of a campaign that, among other things, forced the resignation of former Haitian prime minister Ariel Henry. The two opposite gang coalitions – G9 and G-Pèp – reactivated the Viv Ansanm coalition on February 29, 2024, to establish a common front against the transition government. From late February to May 2024, Port-au-Prince witnessed unprecedented levels of violence marked by coordinated gang attacks against key government buildings and critical infrastructure. Since then, the level of violence has continued to increase as Viv Ansanm looks to consolidate its territory and conquer additional neighbourhoods in Port-au-Prince. Between 11 and 19 November 2024, Viv Ansanm gangs attacked several locations in the metropolitan area of Port-au-Prince, such as Pernier, Nazon, and Vivy Mitchel, in an attempt to invade Delmas and Pétionville. The resulting violence led to at least 220 deaths, 92 injuries, and nearly 41,000 displaced people. Between 26 and 29 January 2025, Viv Ansanm launched multiple attacks in Kenscoff (West Department), south of Port-au-Prince, aiming to seize control of the area and secure access to the South-East part of the country. It is estimated that between 90 and 150 people were killed in the massacre.

The violence also resulted in more than 100 households being destroyed, and the displacement of 3,139 people. Viv Ansanm has launched at least 10 major attacks against the National Palace since early March 2024. Viv Ansanm also repeatedly attacked, inter alia, the Ministries of Justice, Defense and the Interior, the former building of the Cour Supérieure des Comptes et du Contentieux Administratif and the general hospital, as well as Haitian National Police units, including the Unité Départementale de Maintien d'Ordre and the Port-au-Prince police station. In the northern communes of the capital, two gangs that are part of Viv Ansanm, 5 Segonn and Canaan, killed at least 10 people and burned several houses during attacks against the Arcahaïe and Cabaret communes on 6 August 2024, in a bid to extend control along the Port-au-Prince bay area, presumably to facilitate the movement of drugs and access to other areas. Minors have been involved in Viv Ansanm attacks in Port-au-Prince and in managing checkpoints. Children are used for different tasks depending on their age, sex, and skills. For example, girls usually participate in household chores and as spies to collect information from possible kidnapping victims, or to check on police or other gangs' movements. There are also reports of girls carrying weapons and probably engaging in clashes. Between February and May 2024, Viv Ansanm adopted as a tactic the wanton destruction and ransacking of public and private infrastructure and property in Port-au-Prince metropolitan area. For example, on 24 March 2024, Viv Ansanm launched a large-scale indiscriminate attack on several blocks around the National Palace. The aim of the attack was to empty the area of the population and to cause as much damage as possible. Johnson 'Izo' André (HTi.002), the leader of 5 Segonn, has been identified as one of the main aggressors in the attack. In March 2024, the Viv Ansanm destroyed Jude-Anne Hospital and ransacked the Hospital and Saint Martin Health Center in the Delmas 18 neighbourhood.

Between February and May 2024, members of the Viv Ansanm vandalized and set fire to the premises of the Faculty of Science, Faculty of Linguistics, Faculty of Agronomy and Veterinary Medicine, Faculty of Medicine and Pharmacy, the École Normale Supérieure at the State University of Haiti, the National School of Arts, the Mixed School Les Frères Nau, and the National Library in Port-au-Prince, among many other educational sites. Since late February 2024, Viv Ansanm members have attacked critical infrastructure, robbed containers carrying first aid supplies, and looted hospitals and pharmacies, among other humanitarian aid sites, particularly in the Port-au-Prince metropolitan area. Blockaded roadways and the closure of the main airport and seaport have severely restricted the movement of vital supplies and humanitarian personnel. These disruptions have worsened existing shortages and hindered the delivery of crucial humanitarian aid. On March 15, 2024, Viv Ansanm, along with civilians, looted a container with humanitarian aid belonging to UNICEF and containing essential supplies for life-saving aid to children. The closure of the main commercial port in Port-au-Prince (APN/CPS) widely affected the supply chain of basic commodities, leading to shortages of humanitarian equipment.’
