



Date: 30 July 2021

Dear Registrant/Licensee:

**Re: International Obligations (Economic and Ancillary Measures) Act, Chapter 16 (IOEAMA): Central African Republic**

Pursuant to section 3A of the International Obligations (Economic and Ancillary Measures) Act, Chapter 16 (IOEAMA), licensees and registrants of the Securities Commission of The Bahamas (the Commission) are hereby informed that on 29 July 2021 the Security Council (the Council) adopted resolution 2588 (2021) under Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter by a vote of 14 in favour to none against with one abstention.

The Council extended the measures obliging all Member States to take steps to prevent the supply, sale or transfer of arms and related material — as well as technical assistance, training, financial or other assistance related to military activities — to the Central African Republic, from or through their territory or by their nationals until 31 July 2022.

The Council additionally renewed the modalities of notification and exemption requests as laid out in paragraph 4 of resolution 2488 (2019), and extended until the same date, its decision in paragraph 5 to prohibit the resale or transfer of arms or related lethal equipment sold or supplied to the Central African Republic security forces solely for their development until 31 July 2022.

In addition, the Council renewed the measures laid out in paragraph 2 of resolution 2399 (2018), authorising all Member States to seize, register and dispose of items discovered, which are prohibited under the arms embargo, and the travel ban, and assets freeze set out in paragraphs 9, 14, and 16 to 19 of resolution 2399 (2018) and extended in resolution 2536 (2020) until 31 July 2022.

The Security Council's press release regarding the aforementioned, as well as the resolutions adopted and renewed by the Council can be found at the following web addresses:

1. Security Council Press Release: <https://www.un.org/press/en/2021/sc14590.doc.htm>
2. Resolution 2588 (2021): [https://undocs.org/S/RES/2588\(2021\)](https://undocs.org/S/RES/2588(2021))
3. Resolution 2488 (2019): [https://undocs.org/s/res/2488\(2019\)](https://undocs.org/s/res/2488(2019))
4. Resolution 2399 (2018): [https://undocs.org/en/S/RES/2399\(2018\)](https://undocs.org/en/S/RES/2399(2018))

Licensees and registrants are reminded of their obligation to take all appropriate actions to ensure full compliance with s. 3A IOEAMA, Part IV "Implementation of United Nations Security Resolutions" of the Anti-Terrorism Act, and s. 8 of the Anti-Terrorism Regulations in relation to the Central African Republic.

A copy of this notice can be found on the Commission's website.

Please direct any inquiries concerning this notice to the Commission at:

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## SECURITY COUNCIL MEETINGS COVERAGE

United Nations

8828TH MEETING (AM)

SC/14590  
29 JULY 2021

### **Adopting Resolution 2588 (2021) by 14 Votes in Favour, 1 Abstention, Security Council Extends Mandate of Expert Panel on Central African Republic, Renews Arms Embargo**

The Security Council today adopted a resolution extending for one year its arms embargo on the Central African Republic — as well as a travel ban and assets freeze imposed on certain individuals and entities, as designated by its sanctions committee — and renewing for 13 months the mandate of the Panel of Experts tasked with assisting that body.

Adopting resolution 2588 (2021), under Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter by a vote of 14 in favour to none against with 1 abstention (China), the Council decided to extend until 31 July 2022 measures obliging all Member States to take steps to prevent the supply, sale or transfer of arms and related materiel — as well as technical assistance, training, financial or other assistance related to military activities — to the Central African Republic, from or through their territory or by their nationals.

By the terms of the text, the Council laid out a range of measures for which those terms shall not apply, including the transfer of supplies, humanitarian and other assistance provided to the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic (MINUSCA), Central African Republic forces, French troops and others, as notified in advance to the sanctions committee. It also exempted the supply of weapons with a calibre of 14.5 millimetre or less, and of mortars with a calibre of 60 millimetres and 82 millimetres, as well as ammunition specially designed for such weapons.

The Council further decided to renew until 31 July 2022 the modalities of notification and exemption requests — as laid out in paragraph 4 of resolution 2488 (2019) — and extended until the same date its decision in paragraph 5 to prohibit the resale or transfer of arms or related lethal equipment sold or supplied to the Central African Republic security forces solely for their development. It renewed until 31 July 2022 measures laid out in paragraph 2 of resolution 2399 (2018), authoring all Member States to seize, register and dispose of items discovered, which are prohibited under the arms embargo.

In addition, the Council decided to renew until 31 July 2022 the travel ban and assets freeze set out in paragraphs 9, 14, and 16 to 19 of resolution 2399 (2018) and extended in resolution 2536 (2020). By the terms of those earlier texts, the organ had decided that Member States shall take measures to prevent the entry into, or transit through, their territories of individuals designated by the sanctions committee. Member States shall also freeze all funds, financial assets and economic resources within their territories which are owned or controlled by those designated individuals or entities, or by individuals or entities acting on their behalf or at their direction.

By other terms of today's resolution, the Council decided to extend until 31 August 2022 the mandate of the Panel of Experts assisting the sanctions committee, as laid out in paragraphs 30 to 39 of resolution 2399 (2018) and extended by paragraph 6 of resolution 2536 (2020). It expressed its intention to review the Panel of Expert's mandate and take appropriate action regarding its further extension no later than 31 July 2022 and requested the Secretary-General to re-establish the Panel — in consultation with the sanctions committee — drawing on the expertise of its current members.

The Council requested the Panel of Experts to provide it with a midterm report no later than 31 January 2022, a final report no later than 30 June 2022 and progress updates, as appropriate. It requested the Central African Republic authorities to report, by 15 June 2022, to the sanctions committee on the progress achieved in the areas of security sector reform; disarmament, demobilization, reintegration and repatriation; and the management of weapons and ammunition. In addition, it requested the Secretary-General to conduct, no later than 15 June 2022, an assessment on the progress achieved by the Central African Republic authorities on previously established benchmarks.

Members further affirmed that they will keep the situation in the Central African Republic under continuous review “and be prepared to review the appropriateness of the measures contained in this resolution”, at any time as may be necessary, in light of the country's evolving security situation and its progress achieved.

Speaking after the vote, the representative of China said he abstained in light of significant progress made in the Central African Republic in recent months. General elections were held successfully, and the security situation continues to improve. Noting a “growing disconnect between the Council's sanctions and the evolving situation on the ground”, he recalled that the sanctions were first imposed to help Bangui restore social order. Now, the measures are increasingly hampering such efforts and threaten the Central African Republic's sovereignty. Against that backdrop, he said the draft resolution adopted today fails to respect Bangui's wishes and did not fully take China's concerns into account.

The representative of the United States welcomed the adoption, noting that the sanctions measures remain critical to maintaining peace and security in the Central African Republic.

Stressing that there is no military solution to the conflict, he said durable peace and stability require commitment to good government, accountability and dialogue. More progress on credible security sector reform is needed, and it is crucial to ensure that the embargo does not put United Nations staff at risk. “Weapons brought into [the Central African Republic] must not be turned on United Nations peacekeepers or staff,” or used to harm civilians, he stressed. To that end, the authorities must cooperate fully with MINUSCA and support its protection of civilians’ mandate, he said, condemning any harassment of Mission personnel.

The representative of the United Kingdom also voiced support for the resolution, noting that the embargo’s objective is to prevent armed groups from accessing weaponry. However, her delegation would have preferred a technical rollover text, which would have been more appropriate at this point. She expressed regret that one or two Council members requested language on exemptions for mortars and urged the Government to ensure that training on those weapons and the risks they pose is in place. Voicing concern over reports of violence committed by armed groups and military contractors, she nevertheless welcomed progress made so far in delivering on the benchmarks established by the Council in 2019, which have not yet been fully met.

The representative of Norway said her delegation voted in favour of today’s resolution as it is not yet in favour of easing the Council’s arms embargo. As noted in a recent report of the Secretary-General, the Central African Republic authorities have made insufficient progress on the benchmarks set out by the Council. Meanwhile, the sanctions committee has to date approved all the exemptions requests submitted to it by the Government. She joined other speakers in expressing grave concern about recent reports of human rights violations and allegations of Status of Forces Agreement violations and called on the Government to hold the perpetrators of all such incidents to account.

The representative of the Russian Federation said his delegation supported the resolution’s adoption, noting that the Council responded to the legitimate requests by the Central African Republic to ease the sanctions burden. He called the procedure for the supply of mortars for the country’s army “another step” to support Central Africans. Acknowledging that Bangui is calling for a complete lifting of the arms embargo, he said “they have every reason for this,” as the measure now complicates the rearmament of security forces, which bear the primary responsibility for security. However, armed groups replenish their arms through smuggling. Bangui must continue to meet its required benchmarks so that the Council has “every reason” to lift the sanctions, he stressed.

The representative of Kenya recalled that on 29 January and 20 May, the International Conference on the Great Lakes Region held two summits — in Rwanda and Angola — to address the political and security crisis in the Central African Republic. The summits instructed the Presidents of Angola and Republic of Congo, as chairs of the Conference and Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS), to initiate contacts with Security Council to present their regional points of view on resolution of the conflict in the Central African Republic. The Council

subsequently granted audience to the President of Angola, who participated in person in discussions on MINUSCA on 23 June. Also, the Permanent Mission of Congo read a message on behalf of the President of Congo.

He said the “overriding message” of the International Conference, ECCAS and the Central African Republic was for the Council to lift the arms embargo, allowing the Government to acquire suitable weapons for its security forces to counter armed groups. The country’s Ministry of Defence, through a letter to the sanctions committee this month, indicated its intention to have the embargo lifted, and sought to acquire 60-millimetre mortars. The letter also detailed the weapons possessed by armed groups, including mortars of 60 millimetres and as high as 120 millimetres. Kenya appreciates the compromise by the penholder and Council members, and views today’s resolution as an improvement from the proceeding one to allow the country’s forces to discharge their duties. It will continue to ensure that the voices of the Central African Republic, the International Conference and ECCAS are heard by the Council, he said, while calling on Bangui to redouble its efforts to achieve the benchmarks required to lift the embargo.

 **For information media. Not an official record.**



# Security Council

Distr.: General  
12 September 2019

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## Resolution 2488 (2019)

### Adopted by the Security Council at its 8617th meeting, on 12 September 2019

*The Security Council,*

*Recalling* all of its previous resolutions, statements of its President and press statements on the situation in the Central African Republic,

*Welcoming* the increased efforts made by the CAR authorities, in coordination with their international partners, to advance the reform of the security sector, including the ongoing deployment of CAR defence and security forces as well as the adoption of a National Defence Plan, a Force Employment Concept, and a National Security Policy and *acknowledging* the urgent need for the CAR authorities to train and equip their defence and security forces to be able to respond proportionately to threats to the security of all citizens in the CAR,

*Welcoming* the signing of the Agreement on Peace and Reconciliation in the Central African Republic by the CAR authorities and 14 armed groups in Bangui on 6 February 2019 (“the Agreement”), after the peace talks that took place in Khartoum, Sudan, from 24 January to 5 February 2019 within the framework of the African Initiative for Peace and Reconciliation in the CAR and under the auspices of the African Union, further *welcoming* the consensus reached by the signatory parties to the Agreement regarding the formation of an inclusive government in line with article 21 of the Agreement, as well as the engagement of the African Union, the Economic Community of Central African States and the United Nations, *urging* the CAR authorities and the signatory armed groups to implement the Agreement in good faith and without delay in order to meet the aspirations expressed by the people of the CAR to peace, security, justice, reconciliation, inclusivity and development, and *calling on* neighbouring States, regional organizations, and all international partners to support the implementation of the Agreement and to coordinate their actions in order to bring lasting peace and stability to the CAR,

*Recalling* its intention to review, by 30 September 2019, the arms embargo measures on the CAR authorities in the light of progress achieved towards the key benchmarks established in its Presidential Statement of 9 April 2019 (S/PRST/2019/3),

*Taking note* in this regard of the CAR authorities’ report of 30 June 2019 addressed to the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 2127 (2013) concerning the CAR (“the Committee”) consistent with paragraph 11 of resolution 2454 (2019) and of the Secretary-General’s letter of 26 July 2019



addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2019/609) consistent with paragraph 10 of resolution 2454 (2019),

*Welcoming* the commitment demonstrated by the CAR authorities, along with their international partners, to achieve the necessary progress towards the key benchmarks established in its Presidential Statement of 9 April 2019 (S/PRST/2019/3) and *encouraging* them to continue their efforts to address the challenges that remain,

*Taking note of* the midterm report (S/2019/608) of the Panel of Experts on the CAR established pursuant to resolution 2127 (2013) and extended pursuant to resolution 2454 (2019), and *taking note of* the Panel of Experts' recommendations,

*Determining* that the situation in the CAR continues to constitute a threat to international peace and security in the region,

*Acting* under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. *Recalls* that, pursuant to the measures imposed by paragraph 1 of resolution 2399 (2018) and extended to 31 January 2020 by paragraph 1 of resolution 2454 (2019), all Member States shall continue to take the necessary measures to prevent the direct or indirect supply, sale or transfer to the CAR, from or through their territories or by their nationals, or using their flag vessels or aircraft, of arms and related materiel of all types, including weapons and ammunition, military vehicles and equipment, paramilitary equipment, and spare parts for the aforementioned, and technical assistance, training, financial or other assistance, related to military activities or the provision, maintenance or use of any arms and related materiel, including the provision of armed mercenary personnel whether or not originating in their territories;

2. *Decides*, pursuant to its intention as expressed in paragraph 10 of resolution 2454 (2019) to review the arms embargo measures on the CAR authorities, to adjust the measures imposed by paragraph 1 of resolution 2399 (2018) and extended by paragraph 1 of resolution 2454 (2019), such that, until 31 January 2020, they shall not apply to:

(a) Supplies intended solely for the support of or use by MINUSCA and the European Union training missions deployed in the CAR, French forces under the conditions provided by paragraph 69 of resolution 2448 (2018), and other Member States' forces providing training and assistance as notified in advance in accordance with paragraph 2 (b) below;

(b) Supplies of non-lethal equipment and provision of assistance, including operational and non-operational training to the CAR security forces, including state civilian law enforcement institutions, intended solely for support of or use in the CAR process of security sector reform (SSR), in coordination with MINUSCA, and as notified in advance to the Committee, and *requests* that MINUSCA report on the contribution to SSR of this exemption, as part of its regular reports to the Council;

(c) Supplies brought into the CAR by Chadian or Sudanese forces solely for their use in international patrols of the tripartite force established on 23 May 2011 in Khartoum by the CAR, Chad and Sudan, to enhance security in the common border areas, in cooperation with MINUSCA, as approved in advance by the Committee;

(d) Supplies of non-lethal military equipment intended solely for humanitarian or protective use, and related technical assistance or training, as notified in advance to the Committee;

(e) Protective clothing, including flak jackets and military helmets, temporarily exported to the CAR by United Nations personnel, representatives of the

media and humanitarian and development workers and associated personnel, for their personal use only;

(f) Supplies of small arms and other related equipment intended solely for use in international-led patrols providing security in the Sangha River Tri-national Protected Area and by armed wildlife rangers of the Chinko Project and the Bamingui-Bangoran National Park to defend against poaching, smuggling of ivory and arms, and other activities contrary to the national laws of the CAR or the CAR's international legal obligations, as notified in advance to the Committee;

(g) Supplies of weapons with a calibre of 14.5 mm or less, and ammunition and components specially designed for such weapons, to the CAR security forces, including state civilian law enforcement institutions, and intended solely for support of or use in the CAR process of SSR, as notified in advance to the Committee;

(h) Supplies of arms and other related lethal equipment that are not listed in paragraph 2 (g) of this resolution to the CAR security forces, including state civilian law enforcement institutions, and intended solely for support of or use in the CAR process of SSR, as approved in advance by the Committee; or

(i) Other sales or supply of arms and other related materiel, or provision of assistance or personnel, as approved in advance by the Committee;

3. *Decides* that the supplying Member State is primarily responsible for notifying the Committee and that such notification must be at least 20 days in advance of the delivery of any supplies as permitted in paragraph 2 (d), paragraph 2 (f) and paragraph 2 (g) of this resolution and *affirms* that the supplying international, regional or subregional organization is primarily responsible for notifying the Committee and that such notification must be at least 20 days in advance of the delivery of any supplies as permitted in paragraph 2 (d), paragraph 2 (f) and paragraph 2 (g) of this resolution;

4. *Decides* that all notifications and exemption requests to the Committee shall include: the details of the manufacturer and supplier of the equipment; a description of equipment including the type, calibre, quantity as well as serial numbers and/or lot numbers or the proposed date(s) when the serial numbers and/or lot numbers will be provided in the case of an exemption request; the proposed date(s) and place(s) of delivery; the mode(s) of transport and itinerary of shipments; and the purpose of use and end user, including the intended destination unit in the CAR security forces as well as the intended place of storage; *further stresses* the importance of a specific focus on detailed explanations for how the requested equipment will support SSR;

5. *Decides* that arms and other related lethal equipment sold or supplied to the CAR security forces solely for their development may not be resold to, transferred to, or made available for use by, any individual or entity not in the service of either the CAR security forces or the selling or supplying Member State;

6. *Decides* that the CAR authorities shall update the Committee by 31 December 2019 on the progress achieved in the SSR process, the disarmament, demobilization, reintegration and repatriation (DDRR) process and in the management of weapons and ammunition;

7. *Requests* that the Secretary-General update the Security Council, no later than 31 December 2019, on the progress achieved by the CAR authorities on the key benchmarks established in its Presidential Statement of 9 April 2019 ([S/PRST/2019/3](#));

8. *Calls on* the CAR authorities to allow the Panel of Experts and MINUSCA access to the notified and exempted arms and related lethal equipment at the time of



import and before the transfer to the end user takes place, *stresses* that the CAR authorities should mark the arms and related lethal equipment when received in the territory of CAR, and *calls on* the CAR authorities to maintain a registry of all arms and materiel owned by CAR security forces, in particular small arms and light weapons, with a view to improving tracking and monitoring of their circulation;

9. *Calls on* the CAR authorities and the authorities of neighbouring States to cooperate at the regional level to investigate and combat transnational criminal networks and armed groups involved in arms trafficking and *calls for* the reactivation of joint bilateral commissions between the CAR and neighbouring States to address cross-border issues, especially issues related to arms trafficking; *further welcomes* in this regard the reactivation of the joint bilateral commissions between the CAR and Cameroon and the CAR and the Republic of Congo as well as the intention expressed by the CAR authorities and Chadian authorities to reactivate the joint bilateral commission between their two countries;

10. *Affirms* that it intends to keep the situation in the CAR under continuous review and be prepared to review the appropriateness of the measures contained in this resolution at any time as may be necessary, including by 31 January 2020, in light of the evolution of the security situation in the country and of the progress achieved in relation the SSR process, the DDRR process and the management of weapons and ammunition, including in relation to the updates requested in paragraph 6 and in paragraph 7 of this resolution;

11. *Further reaffirms* all the measures imposed by and provisions set out in paragraphs 2 to 8 of resolution [2454 \(2019\)](#);

12. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

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# Security Council

Distr.: General  
30 January 2018

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## Resolution 2399 (2018)

**Adopted by the Security Council at its 8169th meeting, on  
30 January 2018**

*The Security Council,*

*Recalling* its previous resolutions and statements on the Central African Republic (CAR), in particular resolutions [2121 \(2013\)](#), [2127 \(2013\)](#), [2134 \(2014\)](#), [2149 \(2014\)](#), [2181 \(2014\)](#), [2196 \(2015\)](#), [2212 \(2015\)](#), [2217 \(2015\)](#), [2262 \(2016\)](#), [2264 \(2016\)](#), [2281 \(2016\)](#), [2301 \(2016\)](#), [2339 \(2017\)](#), [2387 \(2017\)](#) as well as resolution [2272 \(2016\)](#), and the Statements of its President of 18 December 2014 ([S/PRST/2014/28](#)), 20 October 2015 ([S/PRST/2015/17](#)), 16 November 2016 ([S/PRST/2016/17](#)), 4 April 2017 ([S/PRST/2017/5](#)), and 13 July 2017 ([S/PRST/2017/9](#)),

*Reaffirming* its strong commitment to the sovereignty, independence, unity and territorial integrity of the CAR, and *recalling* the importance of the principles of non-interference, good-neighbourliness and regional cooperation,

*Recalling* that the CAR bears the primary responsibility to protect all populations within its territory from genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing and crimes against humanity,

*Expressing* concern at the deterioration of the security situation, in particular in the south-eastern part and the north-western part of the CAR, due to the ongoing clashes between armed groups and other armed spoilers in their attempts to forcefully gain control of territory and resources and destabilize the country, as well as the lack of capacity of the national security forces, the limited authority of the State over all of the CAR territory, and the persistence of the root causes of the conflict,

*Emphasizing* that any sustainable solution to the crisis in the CAR should be CAR-owned, including the political process, and should prioritize reconciliation of the Central African people, through an inclusive process that involves men and women of all social, economic, political, religious and ethnic backgrounds, including, those displaced by the crisis,

*Calling upon* the CAR authorities to continue their efforts to implement transparent and inclusive measures that allow for stabilization and reconciliation in the CAR and restore the effective authority of the State over all of the territory of the CAR; to fight impunity by restoring administration of the judiciary and the criminal justice system, including the penitentiary system, throughout the country; to achieve the reform of the CAR Armed Forces (FACA) and internal security forces in order to put in place multi-ethnic, professional, and republican security services through



appropriate security sector reform processes; to carry out the inclusive and effective disarmament, demobilization, reintegration and repatriation (DDRR) of armed groups, including children formerly associated with them and to prevent the re-recruitment of the latter; and to establish a functioning public financial management in order to meet the expenses related to the functioning of the State, implement early recovery plans, and revitalize the economy,

*Welcoming* the African Initiative for Peace and Reconciliation in the CAR that led to the adoption of the roadmap by the ministerial conference held in Libreville on 17 July 2017 by the CAR authorities, the African Union, the Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS), the International Conference on the Great Lakes region (ICGLR) with the support of Angola, Chad, Congo and Gabon, and *reaffirming* that this Initiative and this roadmap constitute the main framework for a political solution in the CAR, as agreed by CAR authorities and under their leadership,

*Encouraging* the CAR authorities, in collaboration with the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic (MINUSCA) and the European Union Training Mission in the CAR (EUTM-RCA), to provide equal opportunities for members of armed groups, whether anti-Balaka or ex-Séléka, in the process of selecting eligible demobilized members to integrate into the national security and defence forces, *welcoming* in this regard the launch of the DDRR pilot project, and *further encouraging* the CAR authorities to ensure that FACA soldiers of all prefectures enjoy equal access to the registration and simplified verification process,

*Underlining* the importance of rebuilding a multi-ethnic, republican and professional national army in the CAR, *recognizing* in this regard the work carried out by the EUTM-RCA, *welcoming* the support of other international and regional partners to the training of the national security and defence forces in support of the CAR authorities, and *encouraging* effective coordination with MINUSCA and EUTM-RCA,

*Calling upon* the CAR authorities to ensure that perpetrators of violations of applicable international law, including those committed against children and women, are excluded from the CAR security and armed forces, and *further calling for* support for the CAR government to develop a comprehensive strategy on sexual and gender-based violence to reduce overall levels of sexual violence,

*Welcoming* the commitment of the Secretary-General to enforce strictly his zero-tolerance policy on sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA), noting the various measures taken by MINUSCA and Troop- and Police-contributing countries to combat SEA, which has led to a reduction in reported cases, but still *expressing grave concern* over numerous allegations of SEA reportedly committed by peacekeepers in the CAR, as well as by non-United Nations forces, *stressing* the urgent need for Troop- and Police-contributing countries and, as appropriate, MINUSCA to promptly investigate those cases in a credible and transparent manner and to hold accountable those responsible for such criminal offences or misconduct, and *further stressing* the need to prevent such exploitation and abuse and to improve how these allegations are addressed in line with resolution [2272 \(2016\)](#),

*Welcoming* the Secretary-General's Report of 16 October 2017 ([S/2017/865](#)) submitted pursuant to resolution [2301 \(2016\)](#), and *taking note of* his letter dated 10 July 2017 addressed to the President of the Security Council ([S/2017/597](#)) pursuant to paragraph 29 of resolution [2339 \(2017\)](#),

*Further welcoming* also the mid-term update and the final report ([S/2017/1023](#)) of the Panel of Experts on the CAR established pursuant to resolution [2127 \(2013\)](#),

expanded by resolution 2134 (2014) and extended pursuant to resolution 2339 (2017), and *taking note* of the Panel of Experts' recommendations,

*Strongly condemning* the ongoing violence and instability in the CAR, and the threats of violence, incitement to ethnic and religious hatred and violence, human rights violations and abuses and international humanitarian law violations, as well as sexual and gender-based violence, in particular against children, committed notably by both ex-Seleka and anti-Balaka elements and other armed groups; the attacks and incitement to violence against United Nations peacekeepers and humanitarian personnel; the continuous cycle of provocations and reprisals by armed groups, both inside and outside Bangui and denial of humanitarian access, committed by armed elements, which continue to adversely affect the dire humanitarian situation faced by the civilian population and to impede humanitarian access to vulnerable populations,

*Stressing* the urgent and imperative need to end impunity in the CAR and to bring to justice perpetrators of these acts, some of which may amount to crimes under the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (ICC), to which the CAR is a State party, *noting in this regard* the opening by the Prosecutor of the International Criminal Court on 24 September 2014 of an investigation following the request of the national authorities on alleged crimes committed since 2012, and *welcoming* the ongoing cooperation by the CAR authorities in this regard,

*Stressing* the importance of putting in place an effective national judicial system, *underlining* the need to bolster national accountability mechanisms, including through further implementation of the 7 August 2014 Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) on Urgent Temporary Measures, *welcoming* in this regard the progressive operationalization of the Special Criminal Court (SCC) to investigate and prosecute serious crimes committed in the CAR, and *recalling* the importance of continuous support of the international community to this process pursued by the CAR authorities,

*Emphasizing* that those engaging in or providing support for acts that undermine the peace, stability or security of the CAR, threaten or impede the political stabilization and reconciliation process, target civilians and attack peacekeepers may meet criteria for designation under sanctions as stated in this resolution,

*Expressing concern* that illicit trafficking, trade, exploitation and smuggling of natural resources including gold, diamonds and wildlife has a negative impact in the economy and the development of the country, and that it continues to threaten the peace and stability of the CAR,

*Recalling* the Kimberley Process (KP) Administrative Decision on Resumption of Exports of Rough Diamonds from the CAR, its annexed Operational Framework, and the work of the KP Monitoring Team for CAR, and *recognizing* the need to strengthen the efforts of the CAR Authorities and the KP, to responsibly and progressively, through pre-established "compliant zones", reintegrate the CAR into the global diamond trade,

*Noting with concern* the findings of the Panel of Experts' final report that the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA) remains active in the south-eastern part of the CAR having carried out the killing and abduction of civilians, including children and women,

*Further noting with concern* the ongoing transnational criminal activity in the region, *emphasizing* the risk of the situation in the CAR providing a conducive environment for further transnational criminal activities, such as those involving arms trafficking and the use of mercenaries as well as a potential breeding ground for radical networks,

*Acknowledging* in this respect the important contribution the Council-mandated arms embargo can make to countering the illicit transfer of arms and related materiel in the CAR and its region, and in supporting post-conflict peacebuilding, DDDR and Security sector reform (SSR) processes, *recalling* its resolutions [2117 \(2013\)](#), [2127 \(2013\)](#), [2220 \(2015\)](#), [2262 \(2016\)](#) and [2339 \(2017\)](#) and *expressing grave concern* at the threat to peace and security in the CAR arising from the illicit transfer, destabilizing accumulation and misuse of small arms and light weapons, and the use of such weapons against civilians affected by armed conflict,

*Reiterating* the importance of all Member States' full implementation of the measures set out in resolutions [2127 \(2013\)](#), [2134 \(2014\)](#), [2196 \(2015\)](#), [2262 \(2016\)](#), [2339 \(2017\)](#) and this resolution, including the obligation to implement targeted sanctions against individuals and entities designated by the Sanctions Committee established pursuant to resolution [2127 \(2013\)](#) (the Committee),

*Noting* the critical importance of effective implementation of the sanctions regime, including the key role that neighbouring States, as well as regional and subregional organizations, can play in this regard and encouraging efforts to further enhance cooperation and implementation of the sanctions regime in all its aspects,

*Noting with concern* the reports that sanctioned individuals are travelling in the region in violation of the travel ban, and *underlining* that individuals or entities who knowingly facilitate the travel of a sanctioned individual in violation of the travel ban may be determined by the Committee to have met the designation criteria for sanctions,

*Further noting with concern* the reports that funds, financial assets and economic resources of listed individuals and entities have still not been frozen, and *underlining* the obligation of Member States and CAR authorities to do so without further delays,

*Welcoming* efforts by the Chair of the Committee and the President of the Security Council to support and strengthen the implementation of the measures imposed pursuant to resolution [2339 \(2017\)](#) through engagement with Member States, especially regional States,

*Determining* that the situation in the CAR continues to constitute a threat to international peace and security in the region,

*Acting* under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

### **Arms embargo**

1. *Decides* that, until 31 January 2019, all Member States shall continue to take the necessary measures to prevent the direct or indirect supply, sale or transfer to the CAR, from or through their territories or by their nationals, or using their flag vessels or aircraft, of arms and related materiel of all types, including weapons and ammunition, military vehicles and equipment, paramilitary equipment, and spare parts for the aforementioned, and technical assistance, training, financial or other assistance, related to military activities or the provision, maintenance or use of any arms and related materiel, including the provision of armed mercenary personnel whether or not originating in their territories, and *decides further* that this measure shall not apply to:

(a) Supplies intended solely for the support of or use by MINUSCA and the European Union training missions deployed in the CAR, French forces under the conditions provided by paragraph 65 of resolution [2387 \(2017\)](#), as well as other Members States forces providing training and assistance as notified in advance in accordance with paragraph 1 (b) below;

(b) Supplies of non-lethal equipment and provision of assistance, including operational and non-operational training to the CAR security forces, including State civilian law enforcement institutions, intended solely for support of or use in the CAR process of Security Sector Reform (SSR), in coordination with MINUSCA, and as notified in advance to the Committee, and requests MINUSCA to report on the contribution to SSR of this exemption, as part of its regular reports to the Council;

(c) Supplies brought into the CAR by Chadian or Sudanese forces solely for their use in international patrols of the tripartite force established on 23 May 2011 in Khartoum by the CAR, Chad and Sudan, to enhance security in the common border areas, in cooperation with MINUSCA, as approved in advance by the Committee;

(d) Supplies of non-lethal military equipment intended solely for humanitarian or protective use, and related technical assistance or training, as approved in advance by the Committee;

(e) Protective clothing, including flak jackets and military helmets, temporarily exported to the CAR by United Nations personnel, representatives of the media and humanitarian and development workers and associated personnel, for their personal use only;

(f) Supplies of small arms and other related equipment intended solely for use in international-led patrols providing security in the Sangha River Tri-national Protected Area to defend against poaching, smuggling of ivory and arms, and other activities contrary to the national laws of the CAR or the CAR's international legal obligations, as notified in advance to the Committee;

(g) Supplies of arms and other related lethal equipment to the CAR security forces, including State civilian law enforcement institutions, intended solely for support of or use in the CAR process of SSR, as approved in advance by the Committee; or

(h) Other sales or supply of arms and related materiel, or provision of assistance or personnel, as approved in advance by the Committee;

2. *Decides* to authorize all Member States to, and that all Member States shall, upon discovery of items prohibited by paragraph 1 of this resolution, seize, register and dispose (such as through destruction, rendering inoperable, storage or transferring to a State other than the originating or destination States for disposal) items the supply, sale, transfer or export of which is prohibited by paragraph 1 of this resolution and decides further that all Member States shall cooperate in such efforts;

3. *Reiterates* its call upon the CAR authorities, with the assistance of MINUSCA and international partners, to address the illicit transfer, destabilizing accumulation and misuse of small arms and light weapons in the CAR, and to ensure the collection and/or destruction of surplus, seized, unmarked, or illicitly held weapons and ammunition and *further stresses* the importance of incorporating such elements into SSR and DDDR programmes;

4. *Welcomes* in this regard the creation of the “Commission nationale de lutte contre la prolifération et la circulation illicite des armes légères et de petit calibre (COMNAT-ALPC)” and *calls on* CAR authorities to fully operationalize it;

5. *Further welcomes* the establishment of MINUSCA's arms embargo working group (AEWG), which aims to coordinate the mission's efforts on the implementation of the arms embargo and to reinforce its role in countering arms trafficking, and *encourages* the AEWG to serve as a channel for information-sharing on arms trafficking and for recommendations on the control activities to be carried out including, when appropriate, the seizure of weapons, in pursuance of MINUSCA's mandate as defined in paragraph 44 of resolution [2387 \(2017\)](#);

6. *Strongly encourages* the CAR authorities to continue to increase their capacity, with the support of MINUSCA, the United Nations Mine Action Service (UNMAS), and other international partners, to store and manage weapons and ammunition in their possession, including those transferred from MINUSCA stocks, according to international best practices and norms, while ensuring that the FACA and internal security forces units receiving such weapons and ammunition are fully trained and vetted;

7. *Encourages* neighbouring States, in cooperation with the CAR authorities, to take effective action to counter the illicit flow of weapons and ammunition into the CAR and to ensure the traceability of the weapons and ammunition produced on their territories as required by the Kinshasa Convention for the Control of small arms and light weapons, their ammunition, parts and components that can be used for their manufacture, repair or assembly;

8. *Encourages* all Member States, in particular neighbouring States and Member States of the Economic Community of the Central African States (ECCAS) and of the Central African Economic and Monetary Community (CEMAC), to utilize the advance notification and exemption procedures pursuant to paragraph 1 of this resolution to return arms and related materiel of all types belonging to the FACA, or to implement technical assistance, training or other assistance related to military activities by the Central African national security and defence forces, and in this regard *requests* the Panel of Experts to provide the necessary assistance as per paragraph 32 (b) of this resolution;

#### **Travel ban**

9. *Decides* that, until 31 January 2019, all Member States shall continue to take the necessary measures to prevent the entry into or transit through their territories of individuals designated by the Committee, provided that nothing in this paragraph shall oblige a State to refuse its own nationals entry into its territory, and *calls upon* the CAR Government to enhance cooperation and information sharing with other States in this regard;

10. *Encourages* Member States, as appropriate and in accordance with their domestic law and applicable international legal instruments and framework documents, to require that airlines operating in their territories provide advance passenger information to the appropriate national authorities in order to detect the departure from their territories, or attempted entry into or transit through their territories, by means of civil aircraft, of individuals designated by the Committee;

11. *Also encourages* Member States to report any such departures from their territories, or such attempted entry into or transit through their territories, of such individuals to the Committee, as well as sharing this information with the State of residence or nationality, as appropriate and in accordance with domestic law and international obligations;

12. *Urges* the CAR authorities, in their implementation of the measures set out in paragraph 9 above, to ensure that fraudulent, counterfeit, stolen, and lost passports and other travel documents, as well as invalidated diplomatic passports, are removed from circulation, in accordance with domestic laws and practices, as soon as possible, and to share information on those documents with other Member States through the INTERPOL database;

13. *Encourages* Member States to submit, where available and in accordance with their national legislation, photographs and other biometric data of individuals designated by the Committee for inclusion in INTERPOL-United Nations Security Council Special Notices;

14. *Decides* that the measures imposed by paragraph 9 above shall not apply:
- (a) Where the Committee determines on a case-by-case basis that such travel is justified on the grounds of humanitarian need, including religious obligation;
  - (b) Where entry or transit is necessary for the fulfilment of a judicial process;
  - (c) Where the Committee determines on a case-by-case basis that an exemption would further the objectives of peace and national reconciliation in the CAR and stability in the region;

15. *Emphasizes* that violations of the travel ban can undermine the peace, stability or security of the CAR, observes that individuals or entities who knowingly facilitate the travel of a listed individual in violation of the travel ban may be determined by the Committee to have met the designation criteria provided for in this resolution, and *calls upon* all parties and all Member States to cooperate with the Committee as well as the Panel of Experts on the implementation of the travel ban;

#### **Asset freeze**

16. *Decides* that all Member States shall, until 31 January 2019, continue to freeze without delay all funds, other financial assets and economic resources within their territories, which are owned or controlled, directly or indirectly, by the individuals or entities designated by the Committee, or by individuals or entities acting on their behalf or at their direction, or by entities owned or controlled by them, and *decides further* that all Member States shall continue to ensure that any funds, financial assets or economic resources are prevented from being made available by their nationals or by any individuals or entities within their territories, to or for the benefit of the individuals or entities designated by the Committee;

17. *Decides* that the measures imposed by paragraph 16 above do not apply to funds, other financial assets or economic resources that have been determined by relevant Member States:

- (a) To be necessary for basic expenses, including payment for foodstuffs, rent or mortgage, medicines and medical treatment, taxes, insurance premiums, and public utility charges or exclusively for payment of reasonable professional fees and reimbursement of incurred expenses associated with the provision of legal services in accordance with national laws, or fees or service charges, in accordance with national laws, for routine holding or maintenance of frozen funds, other financial assets and economic resources, after notification by the relevant State to the Committee of the intention to authorize, where appropriate, access to such funds, other financial assets or economic resources and in the absence of a negative decision by the Committee within five working days of such notification;

- (b) To be necessary for extraordinary expenses, provided that such determination has been notified by the relevant State or Member States to the Committee and has been approved by the Committee; or

- (c) To be the subject of a judicial, administrative or arbitral lien or judgment, in which case the funds, other financial assets and economic resources may be used to satisfy that lien or judgment provided that the lien or judgment was entered into prior to the date of the present resolution, is not for the benefit of a person or entity designated by the Committee, and has been notified by the relevant State or Member States to the Committee;

18. *Decides* that Member States may permit the addition to the accounts frozen pursuant to the provisions of paragraph 16 above of interest or other earnings due on those accounts or payments due under contracts, agreements or obligations that arose prior to the date on which those accounts became subject to the provisions of this



resolution, provided that any such interest, other earnings and payments continue to be subject to these provisions and are frozen;

19. *Decides* that the measures in paragraph 16 above shall not prevent a designated person or entity from making payment due under a contract entered into prior to the listing of such a person or entity, provided that the relevant States have determined that the payment is not directly or indirectly received by a person or entity designated pursuant to paragraph 16 above, and after notification by the relevant States to the Committee of the intention to make or receive such payments or to authorize, where appropriate, the unfreezing of funds, other financial assets or economic resources for this purpose, 10 working days prior to such authorization;

### **Designation criteria**

20. *Decides* that the measures contained in paragraphs 9 and 16 shall apply to the individuals and entities designated by the Committee as engaging in or providing support for acts that undermine the peace, stability or security of the CAR, including acts that threaten or impede the stabilization and reconciliation process or that fuel violence;

21. *Further decides* in this regard that the measures contained in paragraphs 9 and 16 shall also apply to the individuals and entities designated by the Committee as:

(a) Acting in violation of the arms embargo established in paragraph 54 of resolution [2127 \(2013\)](#) and extended by paragraph 1 of this resolution, or as having directly or indirectly supplied, sold, or transferred to armed groups or criminal networks in the CAR, or as having been the recipient of arms or any related materiel, or any technical advice, training, or assistance, including financing and financial assistance, related to violent activities of armed groups or criminal networks in the CAR;

(b) Involved in planning, directing, or committing acts in the CAR that violate international human rights law or international humanitarian law, as applicable, or that constitute human rights abuses or violations, including those involving targeting of civilians, ethnic- or religious-based attacks, attacks on civilian objects, including administrative centers, courthouses, schools and hospitals, and abduction and forced displacement;

(c) Involved in planning, directing or committing acts involving sexual and gender-based violence in the CAR;

(d) Recruiting or using children in armed conflict in the CAR, in violation of applicable international law;

(e) 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;

(f) Obstructing the delivery of humanitarian assistance to the CAR, or access to, or distribution of, humanitarian assistance in the CAR;

(g) Involved in planning, directing, sponsoring, or conducting attacks against UN missions or international security presences, including MINUSCA, the European Union training missions and French forces deployed under the conditions provided by paragraph 65 of resolution [2387 \(2017\)](#) and which support them, as well as against humanitarian personnel;

(h) Being leaders of an entity that the Committee has designated pursuant to paragraphs 36 or 37 of resolution [2134 \(2014\)](#), paragraphs 11 or 12 of resolution [2196](#)

(2015), paragraphs 12 or 13 of resolution 2262 (2016) 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), paragraphs 11 or 12 of resolution 2196 (2015), paragraphs 12 or 13 of resolution 2262 (2016), paragraphs 16 or 17 of resolution 2339 (2017) or this resolution, or an entity owned or controlled by a designated individual or entity;

22. *Condemns* all acts of incitement to violence, in particular on an ethnic or religious basis, that undermine the peace, stability or security of the CAR and *decides* that individuals and entities who commit such acts and then engage in or provide support for acts that undermine the peace, stability or security of the CAR could meet the designation criteria specified in paragraph 20 above;

23. *Welcomes* measures taken by Member States of the International Conference on the Great Lakes Region (ICGLR) to implement the Regional Initiative against Illegal Exploitation of Natural Resources as endorsed in the 2010 Lusaka Declaration, including promoting the use by economic actors of Due Diligence Frameworks such as the OECD Due Diligence Guidance for Responsible Supply Chains of Minerals from Conflict-Affected and High-Risk Areas, and *encourages* all States, particularly those in the region, to continue to raise awareness of the due diligence guidelines;

#### **Sanctions Committee**

24. *Decides* that the mandate of the Committee shall apply with respect to the measures imposed in paragraphs 54 and 55 of resolution 2127 (2013) and paragraphs 30 and 32 of resolution 2134 (2014) extended by this resolution;

25. *Emphasizes* the importance of holding regular consultations with concerned Member States, international and regional and subregional organizations, as may be necessary, in particular neighbouring and regional States, in order to ensure full implementation of the measures renewed by this resolution, and in that regard *encourages* the Committee to consider, where and when appropriate, visits to selected countries by the Chair and/or Committee members;

26. *Requests* the Committee to identify possible cases of non-compliance with the measures pursuant to paragraphs 1, 2, 9 and 16 above and to determine the appropriate course of action on each case, and *requests* the Chair, in regular reports to the Council pursuant to paragraph 41 below, to provide progress reports on the Committee's work on this issue;

27. *Recalls* the KP's decision that the CAR may resume trade in rough diamonds from "compliant zones" established under conditions set forth by the KP, notes that the KP intends to keep the Security Council, the Committee and its Panel of Experts, and MINUSCA informed of its decisions and, requests the KP Chair of the Working Group on Monitoring to periodically update the Committee on the work of the KP CAR Monitoring Team, including any decisions on areas designated as "compliant zones" and decisions related to the trade of the stockpiles of rough diamonds held in the CAR;

28. *Calls for* enhanced vigilance from international trading centres and States in the region to support the CAR authorities' efforts to re-establish legitimate trade and benefit from its natural resources; and *commends* the CAR for taking special measures to enhance traceability of diamonds from compliant zones so that diamonds are not used for the benefit of armed groups or to destabilize the CAR;

29. *Acknowledges* the KP's progress on the issue of the diamond stockpiles, and *encourages* the KP to facilitate the resolution of the issue, in cooperation with the CAR authorities and in consultation with the Panel of Experts;

### **Panel of Experts**

30. *Expresses* its full support for the Panel of Experts on the Central African Republic established pursuant to paragraph 59 of resolution [2127 \(2013\)](#);

31. *Decides* to extend the mandate of the Panel of Experts until 28 February 2019, *expresses* its intent to review the mandate and take appropriate action regarding further extension no later than 31 January 2019 and *requests* the Secretary-General to take the necessary administrative measures as expeditiously as possible to support its action;

32. *Decides* that the mandate of the Panel of Experts shall include the following tasks, to:

(a) Assist the Committee in carrying out its mandate as specified in this resolution;

(b) Gather, examine and analyse information from States, relevant United Nations bodies, regional organizations and other interested parties regarding the implementation of the measures decided in this resolution, in particular incidents of non-compliance, including to facilitate, upon request by Member States, assistance on capacity-building;

(c) Provide to the Security Council, after discussion with the Committee, a midterm report no later than 30 July 2018, and a final report by 31 December 2018, on the implementation of the measures imposed by paragraphs 54 and 55 of resolution [2127 \(2013\)](#) and paragraphs 30 and 32 of resolution [2134 \(2014\)](#) renewed by paragraphs 1, 2, 9 and 16 of this resolution;

(d) Submit progress updates to the Committee, especially in situations of urgency, or as the Panel deems necessary;

(e) Assist the Committee in refining and updating information on the list of individuals and entities designated by the Committee pursuant to the criteria renewed by paragraphs 20 and 21 above including through the provision of biometric information and additional information for the publicly available narrative summary of reasons for listing;

(f) Assist the Committee by providing information regarding individuals and entities that may meet the designation criteria in paragraphs 20 and 21 above, including by reporting such information to the Committee, as it becomes available, and to include in its formal written reports, the names of potential designees, appropriate identifying information, and relevant information regarding why the individual or entity may meet the designation criteria in paragraphs 20 and 21 above;

(g) Collect, in cooperation with MINUSCA, and report to the Committee acts of incitement to violence, in particular on an ethnic or religious basis, that undermine the peace, stability or security of the CAR and identify those perpetrators;

(h) Cooperate with the KP CAR Monitoring Team to support the resumption of exports of rough diamonds from the CAR and report to the Committee if the resumption of trade is destabilizing the CAR or benefiting armed groups;

33. *Calls upon* the Panel of Experts to cooperate actively with other Panels or Groups of Experts established by the Security Council, as relevant to the implementation of their mandate;

34. *Expresses* particular concern about reports of illicit trafficking networks which continue to fund and supply armed groups in the CAR, and *encourages* the Panel, in the course of carrying out its mandate, to devote special attention to the analysis of such networks;

35. *Requests* the Panel of experts to include the necessary gender expertise, in line with paragraph 6 of resolution 2242 (2015), and *encourages* the Panel to integrate gender as a cross-cutting issue across its investigations and reporting;

36. *Urges* the CAR, its neighbouring States and other Member States of the ICGLR to cooperate at the regional level to investigate and combat criminal networks and armed groups involved in the illegal exploitation and smuggling of natural resources including gold, diamonds and wildlife poaching and trafficking;

37. *Urges* all parties, and all Member States, as well as international, regional and subregional organizations to ensure cooperation with the Panel of Experts and the safety of its members;

38. *Further urges* all Member States and all relevant United Nations bodies to ensure unhindered access, in particular to persons, documents and sites in order for the Panel of Experts to execute its mandate;

39. *Requests* the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict and the Special Representative for Sexual Violence in Conflict to continue sharing relevant information with the Committee in accordance with paragraph 7 of resolution 1960 (2010) and paragraph 9 of resolution 1998 (2011);

#### **Reporting and review**

40. *Calls upon* all States, particularly those in the region and those in which designated individuals and entities designated are based, to actively implement the measures contained in this resolution and to regularly report to the Committee on the actions they have taken to implement the measures imposed by paragraphs 54 and 55 of resolution 2127 (2013) and paragraphs 30 and 32 of resolution 2134 (2014) renewed by paragraphs 1, 2, 9 and 16 of this resolution;

41. *Requests* the Committee to report orally, through its Chair, at least once per year to the Council, on the state of the overall work of the Committee, including alongside the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for the CAR on the situation in the CAR as appropriate, and encourages the Chair to hold regular briefings for all interested Member States;

42. *Affirms* that it shall keep the situation in the CAR under continuous review and that it shall be prepared to review the appropriateness of the measures contained in this resolution, including the strengthening through additional measures, modification, suspension or lifting of the measures, as may be needed at any time in light of the progress achieved in the stabilization of the country and compliance with this resolution;

43. *Requests* in this regard the Secretariat to provide to the Security Council, within the next 6 months, benchmarks to assess the arms embargo measures according to the progress of the SSR, including FACA and internal security forces and their needs on the basis of option 3 of the letter of the Secretary General addressed to the President of the Security Council on 10 July 2017;

44. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.