



Date: 31 May 2023

Dear Registrant/Licensee:

Re: International Obligations (Economic and Ancillary Measures) Act, Chapter 16 (IOEAMA): South Sudan

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 30 May 2023, the Security Council extended the sanctions regime imposed on South Sudan, including the arms embargo, travel ban and asset freeze for one year.

By the adoption of resolution 2683 (2023) the Security Council extended the measures on arms imposed by resolution 2428 (2018), which directs all Member States to prevent the direct or indirect supply, sale or transfer of arms to the territory of South Sudan, and extended the travel and financial measures put in place by resolution 2206 (2015), which requires all Member States to take measures to freeze the financial assets of designated individuals and prevent their entry into or transit through their territories until 31 May 2024.

The Security Council’s press release regarding the aforementioned and the resolutions adopted and extended by the Council can be found at the following web addresses:

1. Security Council Press Release: <https://press.un.org/en/2023/sc15297.doc.htm>
2. Resolution 2683 (2023):
[https://undocs.org/Home/Mobile?FinalSymbol=S%2FRES%2F2683\(2023\)&Language=E&DeviceType=Desktop&LangRequested=False](https://undocs.org/Home/Mobile?FinalSymbol=S%2FRES%2F2683(2023)&Language=E&DeviceType=Desktop&LangRequested=False)
3. Resolution 2428 (2018):
[https://undocs.org/Home/Mobile?FinalSymbol=S%2FRES%2F2428\(2018\)&Language=E&DeviceType=Desktop&LangRequested=False](https://undocs.org/Home/Mobile?FinalSymbol=S%2FRES%2F2428(2018)&Language=E&DeviceType=Desktop&LangRequested=False)
4. Resolution 2206 (2015):
[https://undocs.org/Home/Mobile?FinalSymbol=S%2FRES%2F2206\(2015\)&Language=E&DeviceType=Desktop&LangRequested=False](https://undocs.org/Home/Mobile?FinalSymbol=S%2FRES%2F2206(2015)&Language=E&DeviceType=Desktop&LangRequested=False)

Licensees and registrants are reminded of their obligation to take all appropriate actions to ensure full compliance with s. 3A International Obligations (Economic and Ancillary Measures) Act, Part IV “Implementation of United Nations Security Resolutions”, of the Anti- Terrorism Act, and s. 8 of the Anti-Terrorism Regulations in relation to South Sudan.

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

Any inquiries concerning this notice may be directed to the Commission at:

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MEETINGS COVERAGE

United Nations

9332ND MEETING (AM)

SC/15297
30 MAY 2023

Security Council Extends Sanctions on South Sudan for One Year, Adopting Resolution 2683 (2023) by 10 Votes in Favour, with 5 Abstentions

The Security Council today extended for one year the sanctions regime imposed on South Sudan, including assets freezes, travel bans and an arms embargo, numerous members stressed that instead of sanctions, the country needs a carefully managed support system to facilitate its transitional journey and overcome its security issues.

Resolution 2683 (2023) (to be issued as document [S/RES/2683\(2023\)](#)) was adopted by a vote of 10 in favour (Albania, Brazil, Ecuador, France, Japan, Malta, Switzerland, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom and United States) to none against, with 5 abstentions (China, Gabon, Ghana, Mozambique and the Russian Federation).

By that text, the Council strongly condemned past and ongoing violations of human rights and international humanitarian law by all parties, including by armed groups and national security forces. It further condemned targeting of civil society, including journalists, human rights defenders and humanitarian personnel, emphasizing that the Revitalised Transitional Government of National Unity bears the primary responsibility to protect its population from genocide, war crimes and crimes against humanity.

Further, the Council decided to renew until 31 May 2024 the measures on arms imposed by paragraph 4 of resolution 2428 (2018), which direct all Member States to prevent the direct or indirect supply, sale or transfer of arms to the territory of South Sudan. It also decided that the notification requirements set out in paragraph 2 of resolution 2633 (2022) shall no longer apply to the supply, sale or transfer of non-lethal military equipment, solely in support of the implementation of the terms of the peace agreement and related technical assistance or training on such equipment.

By other terms, the Council decided to renew until 31 May 2024 the travel and financial measures imposed by resolution 2206 (2015), according to which all Member States shall take measures to freeze the financial assets of designated individuals and prevent their entry into or transit through their territories.

Further, the Council decided to extend until 1 July 2024 the mandate of the Panel of Experts, as set out in paragraph 19 of resolution 2428 (2018), adding that the Panel should provide to the Council an interim report by 1 December 2023, a final report by 1 May 2024 and updates each month.

The Council reiterated its readiness to review arms embargo measures through, inter alia, modification, suspension or progressive lifting of these measures, in the light of progress achieved on the key benchmarks. It also requested the Secretary-General, in close consultation with the United Nations Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS) and the Panel, to conduct an assessment of progress achieved no later than 15 April 2024.

Speaking in explanation of vote after the vote, the representative of the United Arab Emirates highlighted the importance of considering regional perspectives, including that of South Sudan, when drafting resolutions, especially those that involve sanctions regimes. Her delegation sought to amplify those during negotiations, she pointed out. Nevertheless, it hoped the Council would find a path to consensus and voted in favour of the text because it reflects the achievements on various benchmarks established by the Council, she said.

Japan's delegate, who also voted in favour of the text, emphasized that "sanctions are not an end in themselves" and that those against South Sudan should be lifted as soon as possible through appropriate procedures once the objective has been achieved.

He noted that the Government of South Sudan is moving forward with various peace processes based on the revitalized conflict resolution agreement and expressed hope that the peace agreement will continue to be implemented, including through the holding of elections and the establishment of a constitution.

Meanwhile, numerous speakers highlighted the negative impact of sanctions, with the representative of Gabon, whose delegation abstained from voting, stressing that such measures remain counterproductive given the efforts deployed by South Sudan in recent years. The international community's efforts must be recalibrated towards capacity-building and peacebuilding, he said, adding that the South Sudanese armed forces must be given the tools to defend the territory and integrity of their country.

Acknowledging the need for further efforts by South Sudan towards reforming the security sector, including in its arms and weapons management practices, the representative of Ghana abstained from the vote. What South Sudan needs from the international community are not sanctions but a support system, he stressed. He further lamented that the language introduced by the "A3" (Ghana, Kenya and Gabon) was not incorporated in the text, noting that the socioeconomic impact of sanctions is one of the main obstacles impeding the implementation of the African Union Agenda 2063. He welcomed the Council's decision that the notification requirements set out in paragraph 2 of resolution 2633 (2022) shall no longer apply to the supply, sale or transfer of non-lethal military equipment, solely in support of the implementation of the terms of the peace agreement and related technical assistance or training on such equipment.

Along similar lines, the representative of Mozambique said his Government abstained as the text does not reflect the important progress achieved by South Sudan since its independence. Sanctions regimes can have negative effects on people's lives by exacerbating the socioeconomic and pre-existing vulnerabilities, he pointed out, noting that the addition of listing criteria should be thoroughly considered to avoid ambiguity in implementing sanctions. It is also important to consider the challenges that young countries face in consolidating the State and ensure that Council decisions do not have unintended negative consequences, he underscored. In that regard, he encouraged South Sudan's people, Government and stakeholders to continue paving the way forward on national reconciliation and the peace process. He also advocated for continuous support from the international community to enable South Sudan to implement pending issues.

Echoing that stance, China's representative, whose delegation also abstained from voting, said that the sanctions imposed by the Council have seriously hampered South Sudan's implementation of the revitalized agreement and its efforts to enhance security capabilities, to support humanitarian operations and to develop economic and trade ties. China has consistently held a cautious attitude to maintaining sanctions and has on multiple occasions abstained from voting on resolutions extending sanctions. The United States has ignored South Sudan's positive progress on multiple fronts. Instead of lifting sanctions, the penholder included more items on the embargo list in the early draft of the text and put pressure on the South Sudanese authorities. Also, the United States put the draft to the vote without adequately discussing the A3's proposal, he said, stressing that this approach is not constructive, and it undermines the Council's unity.

Similarly, the speaker for the Russian Federation, noting that his delegation abstained from voting, voiced his regret that the United States was not ready to meet South Sudan halfway. Once again, what was ignored was not just the agreed position of the continent but also the approaches of other Council members, he stressed, calling for South Sudan to strengthen its armed forces as an effective tool for solving intercommunal violence and guaranteeing successful elections. Using the worrying situation in Sudan as a pretext for not moving forward on South Sudanese sanctions is unjust. Instead of keeping African countries under sanctions for decades, the international community should provide them with assistance to overcome their security issues.

More broadly, Council sanctions need to be reviewed and revamped, especially since they are compounded by illegal, unilateral measures from Western countries to exert pressure, interfere in internal affairs, worsen socioeconomic situations and undermine peace efforts, he said. Expressing his further regret over the rejection of his Government's contribution which acknowledged the negative impact of such measures and appealed for a refrain in their application, he pledged to promote this provision in other Council sanctions regimes.

Rounding up the discussion, the representative of South Sudan objected to the resolution, which is "brazen interference in domestic affairs", ill-intended, counterproductive and has an adverse humanitarian effect on the citizens that its proponents claim to protect. He appreciated the efforts of the A3, China and the Russian Federation to seek a balanced text, taking into consideration progress towards implementing the revitalized peace agreement. Much has been achieved, including in the implementation of chapter V, with the final public consultation held in Juba between 15 and 17 May. Stressing the importance of truth as a basis for reconciliation, he drew attention to the Commission on Truth, Reconciliation and Healing and its related components of Compensation and Reparation Authority and the independent Hybrid Court for South Sudan.

With the adoption of this resolution, the Council lost the opportunity to appraise the events in South Sudan from an objective point of view, he underlined. On inclusion of women and youth in his country, he noted that 35 per cent of all public positions are allocated

to women as a matter of law. Incorrect understanding of conflicts leads to a misdiagnosis and potentially harmful responses, as witnessed in the case of South Sudan. Therefore, he called on the Council to be objective and devoid of national political interest which increases rather than discourages conflicts. He said that South Sudanese leaders are seized with the objective of finalizing the implementation of the revitalized agreement and embarking on the next phase of the transition.

Today's meeting began at 10:11 a.m. and ended at 10:38 a.m.

SOUTH SUDAN

! For information media. Not an official record.



Security Council

Distr.: General
13 July 2018

Resolution 2428 (2018)

**Adopted by the Security Council at its 8310th meeting, on
13 July 2018**

The Security Council,

Recalling its previous resolutions and statements on South Sudan, in particular resolutions [2057 \(2012\)](#), [2109 \(2013\)](#), [2132 \(2013\)](#), [2155 \(2014\)](#), [2187 \(2014\)](#), [2206 \(2015\)](#), [2241 \(2015\)](#), [2252 \(2015\)](#), [2271 \(2016\)](#), [2280 \(2016\)](#), [2290 \(2016\)](#), [2302 \(2016\)](#), [2304 \(2016\)](#), [2327 \(2016\)](#), [2353 \(2017\)](#), [2392 \(2017\)](#), [2406 \(2018\)](#), and [2418 \(2018\)](#),

Expressing grave alarm and concern regarding the conflict between the Transitional Government of National Unity (TGNU) and opposition forces which emanated from internal political disputes among the country's political and military leaders that has resulted in great human suffering, including significant loss of life, conflict-induced food insecurity and threat of famine, displacement of more than four million people, and the loss of property, further impoverishing and disadvantaging the people of South Sudan,

Commending the continued efforts of the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD)-led High Level Revitalization Forum to facilitate the peace process in South Sudan, *takes note* of the Khartoum Declaration and the intention of the parties to continue negotiations, and *urges* all parties to engage to reach agreement on outstanding issues,

Strongly condemning past and ongoing human rights violations and abuses and violations of international humanitarian law, *further condemning* harassment and targeting of civil society, humanitarian personnel and journalists, *emphasizing* that those responsible for violations of international humanitarian law and violations and abuses of human rights must be held accountable, and that the TGNU bears the primary responsibility to protect its population from genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing, and crimes against humanity, and in this regard, *urging* the Government of South Sudan to expeditiously sign the Memorandum of Understanding with the African Union for the creation of the Hybrid Court for South Sudan,

Expressing deep concern at reports of misappropriation of funds that undermine the stability and security of South Sudan, and that these activities can have a devastating impact on society and individuals, weaken democratic institutions, undermine the rule of law, perpetuate violent conflicts, facilitate illegal activities, divert humanitarian assistance or complicate its delivery, and undermine economic markets,



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

1. *Expresses deep concern* at the failures of South Sudan's leaders to bring an end to the hostilities and *condemns* the continued and flagrant violations of the 17 August 2015 Agreement on the Resolution of the Conflict in the Republic of South Sudan (ARCSS), the 21 December 2017 Agreement on Cessation of Hostilities, Protection of Civilians and Humanitarian Access (ACOH), and the 27 June 2018 Khartoum Declaration;

2. *Demands* that South Sudan's leaders fully and immediately adhere to the ARCSS, ACOH, and 27 June 2018 Khartoum Declaration and allow, in accordance with relevant provisions of international law and the UN guiding principles of humanitarian assistance, full, safe and unhindered humanitarian access to help ensure timely delivery of humanitarian assistance to all those in need;

3. *Reiterates* that there is no military solution to the conflict;

Arms Embargo

4. *Decides* that, until 31 May 2019, all Member States shall immediately take the necessary measures to prevent the direct or indirect supply, sale or transfer to the territory of South Sudan 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;

5. *Decides* that the measure imposed in paragraph 4 of this resolution shall not apply to the supply, sale or transfer of:

(a) Arms and related materiel, as well as training and assistance, intended solely for support of or use by UN personnel, including the United Nations Mission in the Republic of South Sudan (UNMISS) and the United Nations Interim Security Force for Abyei (UNISFA);

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

(c) Protective clothing, including flak jackets and military helmets, temporarily exported to South Sudan by UN personnel, representatives of the media and humanitarian and development workers and associated personnel, for their personal use only;

(d) Arms and related materiel temporarily exported to South Sudan by the forces of a State which is taking action, in accordance with international law, solely and directly to facilitate the protection or evacuation of its nationals and those for whom it has consular responsibility in South Sudan, as notified to the Committee;

(e) Arms and related materiel, as well as technical training and assistance, to or in support of the African Union Regional Task Force intended solely for regional operations to counter the Lord's Resistance Army, as notified in advance to the Committee;

(f) Arms and related materiel, as well as technical training and assistance, solely in support of the implementation of the terms of the peace agreement, as approved in advance by the Committee;

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

6. *Stresses* the importance that notifications or requests for exemptions pursuant to paragraph 5 above contain all relevant information, including the purpose of the use, the end user, the technical specifications and quantity of the equipment to be shipped and, when applicable, the supplier, the proposed date of delivery, mode of transportation and itinerary of shipments;

Inspections

7. *Underscores* that arms shipments in violation of this resolution risk fuelling conflict and contributing to further instability, and *strongly urges* all Member States to take urgent action to identify and prevent such shipments within their territory;

8. *Calls upon* all Member States, in particular States neighbouring South Sudan, to inspect, in accordance with their national authorities and legislation and consistent with international law, in particular the law of the sea and relevant international civil aviation agreements, all cargo to South Sudan, in their territory, including seaports and airports, if the State concerned has information that provides reasonable grounds to believe the cargo contains items the supply, sale, or transfer of which is prohibited by paragraph 4 of this resolution for the purpose of ensuring strict implementation of these provisions;

9. *Decides* to authorize all Member States to, and that all Member States shall, upon discovery of items the supply, sale, or transfer of which is prohibited by paragraph 4 of this resolution, seize and dispose (such as through destruction, rendering inoperable, storage or transferring to a State other than the originating or destination States for disposal) of such items, and *decides* further that all Member States shall cooperate in such efforts;

10. *Requires* any Member State when it undertakes an inspection pursuant to paragraph 8 of this resolution, to submit promptly an initial written report to the Committee containing, in particular, explanation of the grounds for the inspections, the results of such inspections, and whether or not cooperation was provided, and, if prohibited items for supply, sale, or transfer are found, further *requires* such Member States to submit to the Committee within 30 days a subsequent written report containing relevant details on the inspection, seizure, and disposal, and relevant details of the transfer, including a description of the items, their origin and intended destination, if this information is not in the initial report;

Targeted Sanctions

11. *Underscores* its willingness to impose targeted sanctions in order to support the search for an inclusive and sustainable peace in South Sudan;

12. *Decides* to renew until 31 May 2019 the travel and financial measures imposed by paragraphs 9 and 12 of resolution [2206 \(2015\)](#), and *reaffirms* the provisions of paragraphs 10, 11, 13, 14 and 15 of resolution [2206 \(2015\)](#);

13. *Reaffirms* that the provisions of paragraph 9 of resolution [2206 \(2015\)](#) apply to individuals, and that the provisions of paragraph 12 of resolution [2206 \(2015\)](#) apply to individuals and entities, as designated for such measures by the Committee established pursuant to paragraph 16 of resolution [2206 \(2015\)](#) (“the Committee”), as responsible for or complicit in, or having engaged in, directly or indirectly, actions or policies that threaten the peace, security or stability of South Sudan;

14. *Underscores* that such actions or policies as described in paragraph 13 above may include, but are not limited to:

(a) Actions or policies that have the purpose or effect of expanding or extending the conflict in South Sudan or obstructing reconciliation or peace talks or processes, including breaches of the Agreement on the Resolution of the Conflict in the Republic of South Sudan (“the Agreement”);

(b) Actions or policies that threaten transitional agreements or undermine the political process in South Sudan, including Chapter 4 of the Agreement;

(c) Planning, directing, or committing acts that violate applicable international human rights law or international humanitarian law, or acts that constitute human rights abuses, in South Sudan;

(d) The targeting of civilians, including women and children, through the planning, directing, or commission of acts of violence (including killing, maiming, or torture), abduction, enforced disappearance, forced displacement, or attacks on schools, hospitals, religious sites, or locations where civilians are seeking refuge, or through conduct that would constitute a serious abuse or violation of human rights or a violation of international humanitarian law;

(e) Planning, directing, or committing acts involving sexual and gender-based violence in South Sudan;

(f) The use or recruitment of children by armed groups or armed forces in the context of the armed conflict in South Sudan;

(g) The obstruction of the activities of international peacekeeping, diplomatic, or humanitarian missions in South Sudan, including the Ceasefire and Transitional Security Arrangements Monitoring Mechanism or of the delivery or distribution of, or access to, humanitarian assistance;

(h) Attacks against United Nations missions, international security presences, or other peacekeeping operations, or humanitarian personnel;

(i) Acting for or on behalf of, directly or indirectly, an individual or entity designated by the Committee; or

(j) Engagement by armed groups or criminal networks in activities that destabilize South Sudan through the illicit exploitation or trade of natural resources;

15. *Expresses* concerns at reports of misappropriation and diversion of public resources which pose a risk to the peace, security, and stability of South Sudan, *expresses* serious concern at the reports of financial impropriety involving the TGNU, which pose a risk to the peace, stability, and security of South Sudan, and in this context, *underscores* that individuals engaged in actions or policies that have the purpose or effect of expanding or extending the conflict in South Sudan may be listed for travel and financial measures;

16. *Reaffirms* that the provisions of paragraphs 9 and 12 of resolution [2206 \(2015\)](#) apply to individuals, as designated for such measures by the Committee, who are leaders of any entity, including any South Sudanese government, opposition, militia, or other group, that has, or whose members have, engaged in any of the activities described in paragraphs 13 and 14 above;

17. *Decides* that the measures specified in paragraphs 9 and 12 of resolution [2206 \(2015\)](#) shall apply to the individuals identified in Annex 1 to this resolution;

Sanctions Committee/Panel of Experts

18. *Emphasizes* the importance of holding regular consultations with concerned Member States, international and regional and subregional organizations, as well as UNMISS, as may be necessary, in particular neighbouring and regional States, in order to ensure the full implementation of the measures in 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;

19. *Decides* to extend until 1 July 2019 the mandate of the Panel of Experts as set out in paragraph 18 of resolution 2206 (2015) and this paragraph, *expresses its intention* to review the mandate and take appropriate action regarding the further extension no later than 31 May 2019, and *decides* that the Panel should carry out the following tasks:

(a) Assist the Committee in carrying out its mandate as specified in this resolution, including through providing the Committee with information relevant to the potential designation of individuals and entities who may be engaging in the activities described in paragraphs 13, 14 and 15 above;

(b) Gather, examine and analyse information regarding the implementation of the measures decided in this resolution, in particular incidents of non-compliance, with particular focus on the benchmarks outlined in paragraph 26 below;

(c) Gather, examine and analyse information regarding the supply, sale or transfer of arms and related materiel and related military or other assistance, including the financing modalities of such activities as well as procurement of these items through illicit trafficking networks, to individuals and entities undermining implementation of the Agreement or participating in acts that violate international human rights law or international humanitarian law, as applicable;

(d) Gather, examine and analyse information on armed groups or criminal networks engaging in the illicit exploitation or trade of natural resources in South Sudan;

(e) Provide to the Council, after discussion with the Committee, an interim report by 1 December 2018, a final report by 1 May 2019, and except in the months when these reports are due, updates each month;

(f) Assist the Committee in refining and updating information on the list of individuals and entities subject to the measures imposed by this resolution, including through the provision of identifying information and additional information for the publicly available narrative summary of reasons for listing;

20. *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;

21. *Calls upon* all parties and all Member States, especially those neighboring South Sudan, as well as international, regional and subregional organizations to ensure cooperation with the Panel of Experts, including by providing any information on illicit transfers of wealth from South Sudan into financial, property and business networks and *further urges* all Member States involved to ensure the safety of the members of the Panel of Experts and unhindered access, in particular to persons, documents and sites in order for the Panel of Experts to execute its mandate;

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

High Commissioner for Human Rights to share relevant information with the Committee, as appropriate;

Role of UNMISS

23. *Recalls* the mandate of the United Nations Mission in the Republic of South Sudan (UNMISS) as outlined in resolution 2406 (2018), in particular paragraph 7 (c) regarding monitoring, investigating, verifying and reporting on abuses and violations of human rights and violations of international humanitarian law;

24. *Encourages* timely information exchange between UNMISS and the Panel of Experts, and *requests* UNMISS to assist the Committee and the Panel of Experts, within its mandate and capabilities;

Review

25. *Expresses* its intent to monitor and review the situation at 90-day intervals from the adoption of this resolution or more frequently, as needed, and *invites* the Joint Monitoring and Evaluation Commission (JMEC) to share relevant information with the Council, as appropriate, on its assessment of the parties' implementation of the Agreement, adherence to the ARCSS, ACOH and 27 June 2018 Khartoum Declaration, and the facilitation of unhindered and secure humanitarian access, also *expresses* its intent to continue to impose any sanctions that may be appropriate to respond to the situation, which may include the designation of senior individuals responsible for actions or policies that threaten the peace, security or stability of South Sudan;

26. *Affirms* also that it shall be prepared to adjust the measures contained in this resolution, including by strengthening through additional measures, as well as modification, suspension or lifting of the measures, as may be needed at any time in light of the progress achieved in the peace, accountability, and reconciliation process, and in light of the implementation of the parties' commitments, including the ceasefire, and compliance with this and other applicable resolutions;

27. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.

Annex 1

Travel Ban/Asset Freeze (Individuals)

1. **Name:** 1: MALEK 2: REUBEN 3: RIAK 4: RENGU

Title: Lieutenant General **Designation:** **a)** Deputy Chief of General Staff for Logistics **b)** Deputy Chief of Defence Staff and Inspector General of the Army **DOB:** 1 Jan. 1960 **POB:** Yei, South Sudan **Good quality a.k.a.:** Malek Ruben **Low quality a.k.a.:** na **Nationality:** South Sudan **Passport no:** na **National identification no:** na **Address:** na **Other information:** As SPLA Deputy Chief of Staff for Logistics, Riak was one of the senior officials of the Government of South Sudan who planned and oversaw an offensive in Unity state in 2015 that resulted in widespread destruction and large population displacement.

Reason for listing:

Malek Ruben Riak is being listed pursuant to paragraphs 6, 7 (a), and 8 of resolution 2206 (2015), as reaffirmed in resolution 2418 (2018), for “actions or policies that threaten the peace, security or stability of South Sudan”; “Actions or policies that have the purpose or effect of expanding or extending the conflict in South Sudan ...,” and as a leader “of any entity, including any South Sudanese government, opposition, militia, or other group, that has, or whose members have, engaged in any of the activities described in paragraphs 6 and 7,” and pursuant to paragraph 14 (e) of this resolution for “planning, directing, or committing acts involving sexual and gender-based violence in South Sudan”.

Additional information:

According to the report by the Panel of Experts on South Sudan in January 2016 (S/2016/70), Riak was one of a group of senior security officials who planned a Unity state offensive against the SPLM-IO beginning in January 2015, and subsequently oversaw its execution from late April 2015 onwards. The Government of South Sudan began arming Bul Nuer youth in early 2015 to facilitate their participation in the offensive. Most Bul Nuer youth already had access to AK-pattern automatic rifles, but ammunition was critical to sustaining their operations. The Panel of Experts reported evidence, including testimony from military sources, that ammunition was supplied to youth groups by SPLA headquarters specifically for the offensive. Riak was the SPLA Deputy Chief of Staff for Logistics at the time. The offensive resulted in systematic destruction of villages and infrastructure, the forced displacement of the local population, the indiscriminate killing and torturing of civilians, the widespread use of sexual violence, including against the elderly and children, the abduction and recruitment of children as soldiers, and large population displacement. Following the destruction of much of the southern and central parts of the state, numerous media and humanitarian organizations, as well as the United Nations Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS) published reports about the scale of the abuses that were perpetrated.”

2. **Name:** 1: PAUL 2: MALONG 3: AWAN 4: na

Title: General **Designation:** **a)** Former Chief of Staff of the Sudan People’s Liberation Army (SPLA) **b)** Former Governor, Northern Bahr el-Ghazal State **DOB:** **a)** 1962 **b)** 4 Dec. 1960 **c)** 12 Apr. 1960 **POB:** Malualkon, South Sudan **Good quality a.k.a.:** **a)** Paul Malong Awan Anei **b)** Paul Malong **c)** Bol Malong **Low quality a.k.a.:** na **Nationality:** **a)** South Sudan **b)** Uganda **Passport no:** **a)** South Sudan number S00004370 **b)** South Sudan number D00001369 **c)** Sudan number 003606 **d)** Sudan number 00606 **e)** Sudan number B002606 **National identification no:** na **Address:** na **Other information:** As Chief of General Staff of the SPLA, Malong expanded or

extended the conflict in South Sudan through breaches of the Cessation of Hostilities Agreement and breaches of the 2015 Agreement on the Resolution of the Conflict in South Sudan (ARCSS). He reportedly directed efforts to kill opposition leader Riek Machar. He ordered SPLA units to prevent the transport of humanitarian supplies. Under Malong's leadership, the SPLA attacked civilians, schools and hospitals; forced the displacement of civilians; carried out enforced disappearances; arbitrarily detained civilians; and conducted acts of torture, and rape. He mobilized the Mathiang Anyoor Dinka tribal militia, which uses child soldiers. Under his leadership, the SPLA restricted UNMISS, the Joint Monitoring and Evaluation Commission (JMEC), and CTSAMM access to sites to investigate and document abuses.

Reason for listing:

Paul Malong Awan is being listed pursuant to paragraphs 6, 7 (a), 7 (b), 7 (c), 7 (d), 7 (f), and 8 of resolution 2206 (2015), as reaffirmed in resolution 2418 (2018), for "actions or policies that have the purpose or effect of expanding or extending the conflict in South Sudan or obstructing reconciliation or peace talks or processes, including breaches of the Cessation of Hostilities Agreement"; "actions or policies that threaten transitional agreements or undermine the political process in South Sudan"; "the targeting of civilians, including women and children, through the commission of acts of violence (including killing, maiming, torture, or rape or other sexual violence), abduction, enforced disappearance, forced displacement, or attacks on schools, hospitals, religious sites, or locations where civilians are seeking refuge, or through conduct that would constitute a serious abuse or violation of human rights or a violation of international humanitarian law"; "planning, directing, or committing acts that violate applicable international human rights law or international humanitarian law, or acts that constitute human rights abuses, in South Sudan"; "The use or recruitment of children by armed groups or armed forces in the context of the armed conflict in South Sudan; "the obstruction of the activities of international peacekeeping, diplomatic, or humanitarian missions in South Sudan, including IGAD's Monitoring and Verification Mechanism or of the delivery or distribution of, or access to, humanitarian assistance; and as a leader "of any entity, including any South Sudanese government, opposition, militia, or other group, that has, or whose members have, engaged in any of the activities described in paragraphs 6 and 7".

Additional information:

Malong served as Chief of General Staff of the SPLA from April 23, 2014, to May 2017. In his former position as the Chief of General Staff, he expanded or extended the conflict in South Sudan through breaches of the Cessation of Hostilities Agreement and breaches of the 2015 Agreement on the Resolution of the Conflict in South Sudan (ARCSS). As of early August 2016, Malong reportedly directed efforts to kill South Sudanese opposition leader Riek Machar. Malong, knowingly countermanding President Salva Kiir's orders, ordered the 10 July 2016 tank, helicopter gunship, and infantry assaults on Machar's residence and the Sudan Peoples' Liberation Movement in Opposition (SPLM-IO)'s "Jebel" base. Malong personally oversaw efforts from SPLA headquarters to intercept Machar. As of early August 2016, Malong wanted the SPLA to attack Machar's suspected position immediately and informed SPLA commanders that Machar was not to be taken alive. In addition, in early 2016 information indicates that Malong ordered SPLA units to prevent the transport of humanitarian supplies across the Nile River, where tens of thousands of civilians were facing hunger, claiming that food aid would be diverted from civilians to militia groups. As a result of Malong's orders, food supplies were blocked from crossing the Nile for at least two weeks.

Throughout his tenure as Chief of General Staff of the SPLA, Malong has been responsible for the SPLA and its allied forces' perpetration of serious abuses including attacks on civilians, forced displacement, enforced disappearances, arbitrary detentions, torture, and rape. Under Malong's leadership, the SPLA launched attacks directed against the civilian population and intentionally killed unarmed and fleeing civilians. In the Yei area alone, the UN documented 114 killings of civilians by the SPLA and its allied forces between July 2016 and January 2017. The SPLA intentionally attacked schools and hospitals. In April 2017, Malong allegedly ordered the SPLA to clear all people, including civilians from the area around Wau. Malong reportedly did not discourage the killing of civilians by the SPLA troops, and persons suspected of hiding rebels were considered legitimate targets.

According to a 15 October 2014 African Union Commission of Inquiry on South Sudan report, Malong was responsible for the mass mobilization of Mathiang Anyoor Dinka tribal militia, which Ceasefire and Transitional Security Arrangements Monitoring Mechanism (CTSAMM) documented use child soldiers.

Under Malong's leadership of the SPLA, the government forces regularly restricted United Nations Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS), Joint Monitoring and Evaluation Commission (JMEC), and CTSAMM's access when they tried to investigate and document abuses. For example, on April 5, 2017, a joint UN and CTSAMM patrol tried to access Pajok but was turned back by SPLA soldiers.



Resolution 2206 (2015)**Adopted by the Security Council at its 7396th meeting, on
3 March 2015**

The Security Council,

Recalling its previous resolutions and statements on South Sudan, in particular resolutions 2057 (2012), 2109 (2013), 2132 (2013), 2155 (2014) and 2187 (2014),

Expressing grave alarm and concern regarding the conflict between the Government of the Republic of South Sudan and opposition forces since December 2013 which emanated from internal political disputes among the country's political and military leaders,

Deeply concerned that the conflict has resulted in great human suffering, including significant loss of life, displacement of two million people, and the loss of property, further impoverishing and disadvantaging the people of South Sudan,

Strongly condemning past and ongoing human rights violations and abuses and violations of international humanitarian law, including those involving targeted killings of civilians, ethnically-targeted violence, extrajudicial killings, rape, and other forms of sexual and gender-based violence, recruitment and use of children in armed conflict, abductions, enforced disappearances, arbitrary arrests and detention, violence aimed at spreading terror among the civilian population, and attacks on schools, places of worship and hospitals, as well as United Nations and associated peacekeeping personnel and objects, by all parties, including armed groups and national security forces, as well as the incitement to commit such abuses and violations, *further condemning* harassment and targeting of civil society, humanitarian personnel and journalists, and *emphasizing* that those responsible for violations of international humanitarian law and violations and abuses of human rights must be held accountable, and that the Government of South Sudan bears the primary responsibility to protect its population from genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing, and crimes against humanity,

Expressing deep concern over the large-scale displacement of persons and deepening humanitarian crisis, *stressing* the responsibility borne by all parties to the conflict for the suffering of the people of South Sudan, and the necessity of ensuring that the basic needs of the population are met, *commending* United Nations humanitarian agencies and partners for their efforts to provide urgent and coordinated support to the population, *calling upon* all parties to the conflict to



allow and facilitate, in accordance with relevant provisions of international law and United Nations guiding principles of humanitarian assistance, the full, safe, and unhindered access of relief personnel, equipment and supplies to all those in need and the timely delivery of humanitarian assistance, in particular to internally displaced persons and refugees, *condemning* all attacks against humanitarian personnel and facilities and *recalling* that attacks against humanitarian personnel and depriving civilians of objects indispensable to their survival may amount to violations of international humanitarian law,

Commending the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) Ministerial Group's initiative, as supported by the United Nations and African Union, in establishing a forum for political and security dialogue, and *expecting* all parties to participate in this process and respect the decisions reached by IGAD Assembly of Heads of State and Government on 13 March 2014,

Welcoming the IGAD-mediated commitments made to resolve the crisis in South Sudan, namely the 23 January 2014 Cessation of Hostilities Agreement; 9 May 2014 Agreement to Resolve the Crisis in South Sudan; and the 1 February 2015 Areas of Agreement of the Establishment of the Transitional Government of National Unity (TGoNU) in the Republic of South Sudan,

Welcoming the resolve indicated in the IGAD Assembly of Heads of State and Government Communiqué of 10 June 2014 and 25 August 2014 that IGAD Member States will take further collective action, including through the imposition of punitive measures, to pressure any party that fails to honour its commitments to date or acts contrary to the Communiqué of that Assembly,

Welcoming the Communiqué of the African Union Peace and Security Council (AU PSC) of 12 June 2014, which, inter alia, reiterated the readiness of that Council, upon recommendation by IGAD, to immediately pursue targeted sanctions and other measures against any party that continues to undermine the search for a solution to the conflict and fails to honour its commitments,

Welcoming further the Communiqué of the AU PSC of 17 September 2014 which, inter alia, reiterated its determination, in coordination with IGAD, to take the necessary measures against any party that fails to honour its commitments and continues to undermine the search for a negotiated solution to the current crisis,

Strongly condemning the Government of the Republic of South Sudan and the Sudan People's Liberation Movement (SPLM) — in Opposition for failing to reach agreement to form a transitional government within the 60-day period outlined in the 26th Communiqué of 10 June 2014,

Taking note of the Communiqué of the 27th Extraordinary Session of the IGAD Assembly of Heads of State and Government in Addis Ababa on 25 August 2014, which inter alia: deplored the numerous violations of the agreements signed by the Parties to date, reiterated the need for an inclusive and broad-based approach to negotiations; expressed serious concerns over the worsening humanitarian situation in South Sudan; and called upon the stakeholders to negotiate and complete the agreement on a Transitional Government of National Unity within 45 days,

Taking note of the Communiqué of the 28th Extraordinary Session of the IGAD Assembly of Heads of State and Government in Addis Ababa on 7 November

2014, which inter alia: resolved that the Government of South Sudan and opposition forces commit to an unconditional, complete and immediate end to all hostilities; invited collective action by the States of the IGAD region to enact asset freezes and travel bans within the region, and denied the supply of arms and ammunition and any other materiel that could be used in war if the Government of South Sudan and opposition forces commit any violation of the cessation of hostilities; and called on the AU PSC, the United Nations Security Council, and the international community to render all possible assistance in the implementation of these measures, should it be necessary to implement these measures,

Taking note of the 21 January 2015 Agreement on the Reunification of the SPLM, agreed under the aegis of the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania, and 16 February 2015 Communiqué of the Meeting of the SPLM Tripartite Committee on the Implementation of Phase I of the Arusha SPLM Reunification Agreement,

Taking note of the AU PSC Communiqués dated 5 December 2014 and 29 January 2015 which, inter alia, stressed that sanctions will be imposed against all parties that continue to obstruct the political process and undermine the Cessation of Hostilities Agreement of 23 January 2014,

Welcoming the China-mediated “Five-Point Plan” agreed upon by the representatives of the GRSS and the SPLM/A- in Opposition during the Special Consultation in Support of IGAD-led South Sudan Peace Process convened on 12 January in Khartoum, namely: (i) earnestly commit to the full implementation of all signed agreements; (ii) speed up the pace of negotiations towards the formation of a transitional government at an early date; (iii) take concrete steps to relieve the humanitarian situation in conflict-affected areas, and facilitate access of international humanitarian assistance; (iv) ensure the safety of all personnel and assets of all countries and international entities operating in South Sudan; and (v) provide strong support for and take active part in the IGAD-led mediation efforts, and, in this regard, *strongly urging* both parties to immediately implement the Five-Point Plan,

Expressing its deep appreciation for the actions taken by the United Nations Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS) peacekeepers and troop- and police-contributing countries to protect civilians, including foreign nationals, under threat of physical violence and to stabilize the security situation,

Recognizing the importance of independent and public human rights monitoring, investigation and reporting for its useful role in laying the groundwork for justice, accountability, reconciliation and healing among all South Sudanese communities,

Taking note with interest of the 21 February 2014 UNMISS Interim Human Rights report, and 8 May 2014 UNMISS “Conflict in South Sudan: A Human Rights Report,” and the 19 December 2014 UNMISS “Special Report: Attack on Bentiu, Unity State, 29 October 2014,” 29 October 2014 UNMISS “Special Report: Attack on Bentiu, Unity State” and the 9 January 2015 UNMISS Report on “Attacks on Civilians in Bentiu & Bor”,

Expressing grave concern that, according to the UNMISS 8 May 2014 “Conflict in South Sudan: A Human Rights Report” there are reasonable grounds to believe that crimes against humanity, including extrajudicial killings, rape and other

acts of sexual violence, enforced disappearances, and arbitrary detention have been committed by both government and opposition forces, and that war crimes have been committed, and, stressing the urgent and imperative need to end impunity in South Sudan and to bring to justice perpetrators of such crimes,

Stressing the importance of accountability, reconciliation, and healing as prominent elements of a transitional agenda while taking note of the important role international investigations, and where appropriate, prosecutions can play with respect to holding those responsible for war crimes and crimes against humanity,

Recognizing the work of the African Union Commission of Inquiry (AU COI) in investigating and documenting violations as well as abuses of international human rights law and international humanitarian law in South Sudan, *anticipating with interest* its findings and recommendations, *encouraging* the public release of its final report as soon as possible, and *welcoming* the further engagement of the African Union to ensure justice and accountability, as well as healing and reconciliation for South Sudan,

Strongly condemning the use of media to broadcast hate speech and transmit messages instigating sexual violence against a particular ethnic group, which has the potential to play a significant role in promoting mass violence and exacerbating conflict, and *calling on* the Government of the Republic of South Sudan to take appropriate measures to address such activity, and further *urging* all parties to desist from these actions and instead contribute to promoting peace and reconciliation among the communities,

Recognizing the important role played by civil society organizations, faith leaders, women, and youth in South Sudan, *underscoring* the importance of their participation — along with the former SPLM detainees and other political parties — to finding a sustainable solution to the crisis in the country, and *concerned* by efforts by the government to limit such participation including by preventing individuals from travelling to join the talks and by increased restrictions of freedom of expression,

Reaffirming all its relevant resolutions on women, peace, and security, on children and armed conflict, and the protection of civilians in armed conflict, as well as resolutions 1502 (2003) on the protection of humanitarian and United Nations personnel, resolution 2150 (2014) on the Prevention and Fight against Genocide, and resolution 2151 (2014) on security sector reform,

Recalling resolutions 1209 (1998) and 2117 (2013) and *expressing grave concern* at the threat to peace and security in South Sudan arising from the illicit transfer, destabilizing accumulation and misuse of small arms and light weapons and *emphasizing* the importance of strengthening efforts to combat the illicit circulation of such weapons,

Expressing deep concern at persistent restrictions placed upon the movement and operations of UNMISS, *strongly condemning* the attacks by government and opposition forces and other groups on United Nations and IGAD personnel and facilities, the detentions and kidnappings of United Nations and associated personnel and *calling upon* the Government of South Sudan to complete its investigations of these attacks in a swift and thorough manner and to hold those responsible to account,

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

Acting under Article 41 of Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. *Endorses* the Cessation of Hostilities Agreements (“CoH Agreements”) accepted and signed by the Government of the Republic of South Sudan and SPLM — in Opposition on 23 January 2014, 6 May 2014 and 9 May 2014;

2. *Expresses deep concern* at the failures of both parties to honour their commitments to date, to engage the peace process meaningfully toward political resolution of the crisis and to bring an end to the violence and, in particular, *condemns* the continued and flagrant violations of the CoH Agreements as documented by the IGAD Monitoring and Verification Mechanism;

3. *Demands* that the parties respect all aspects of the CoH Agreements and immediately implement the necessary modalities in accordance with the 9 May 2014 Agreement and other relevant Agreements, including the progressive withdrawal of foreign forces deployed in South Sudan since 15 December 2013, *calls upon* all parties to armed conflict in South Sudan to issue clear orders prohibiting all violations of international humanitarian law and human rights violations and abuses, and *underscores* the necessity for all parties to ensure immediate access to humanitarian agencies and further *demands* that the parties commit to finding a comprehensive agreement without further delay;

4. *Reiterates* that there is no military solution to the conflict;

Sanctions Designation Criteria

5. *Underscores* its willingness to impose targeted sanctions in order to support the search for an inclusive and sustainable peace in South Sudan;

6. *Decides* that the provisions of paragraph 9 shall apply to individuals, and that the provisions of paragraph 12 shall apply to individuals and entities, as designated for such measures by the Committee established pursuant to paragraph 16 of this resolution (“the Committee”) pursuant to paragraphs 16 (c) and 16 (d), respectively, as responsible for or complicit in, or having engaged in, directly or indirectly, actions or policies that threaten the peace, security or stability of South Sudan;

7. *Underscores* that such actions or policies as described in paragraph 6 above may include, but are not limited to:

(a) Actions or policies that have the purpose or effect of expanding or extending the conflict in South Sudan or obstructing reconciliation or peace talks or processes, including breaches of the Cessation of Hostilities Agreement;

(b) Actions or policies that threaten transitional agreements or undermine the political process in South Sudan;

(c) Planning, directing, or committing acts that violate applicable international human rights law or international humanitarian law, or acts that constitute human rights abuses, in South Sudan;

(d) The targeting of civilians, including women and children, through the commission of acts of violence (including killing, maiming, torture, or rape or other

sexual violence), abduction, enforced disappearance, forced displacement, or attacks on schools, hospitals, religious sites, or locations where civilians are seeking refuge, or through conduct that would constitute a serious abuse or violation of human rights or a violation of international humanitarian law;

(e) The use or recruitment of children by armed groups or armed forces in the context of the armed conflict in South Sudan;

(f) The obstruction of the activities of international peacekeeping, diplomatic, or humanitarian missions in South Sudan, including IGAD's Monitoring and Verification Mechanism or of the delivery or distribution of, or access to, humanitarian assistance;

(g) Attacks against United Nations missions, international security presences, or other peacekeeping operations, or humanitarian personnel; or

(h) Acting for or on behalf of, directly or indirectly, an individual or entity designated by the Committee;

8. *Decides* that the provisions of paragraphs 9 and 12 shall apply to individuals, as designated for such measures by the Committee who are leaders of any entity, including any South Sudanese government, opposition, militia, or other group, that has, or whose members have, engaged in any of the activities described in paragraphs 6 and 7 above;

Travel Ban

9. *Decides* that, for an initial period of one year from the date of adoption of this resolution, all Member States shall take the necessary measures to prevent the entry into or transit through their territories of any individuals who may be designated by the Committee, provided that nothing in this paragraph shall oblige a State to refuse its own nationals entry into its territory;

10. *Notes* that designated individuals may have multiple nationalities or passports, *expresses* its concern that travel between the two States of which a designated individual has nationality or a passport may undermine the objectives of the travel ban imposed in paragraph 9, and *requests* that the Panel of Experts established in paragraph 18 of this resolution (the "Panel of Experts") report to the Committee information about such travel;

11. *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 South Sudan and stability in the region;

Asset Freeze

12. *Decides* that, for an initial period of one year from the date of adoption of this resolution, all Member States shall freeze without delay all funds, other

financial assets and economic resources which are on their territories, which are owned or controlled, directly or indirectly, by any individuals or entities that may be designated by the Committee, or by any 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 for this initial period ensure that neither these nor any other funds, financial assets or economic resources are made available, directly or indirectly for such persons' benefit, by their nationals or by persons within their territory;

13. *Decides* that the measures imposed by paragraph 12 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;

(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 designated by the Committee, and has been notified by the relevant State or Member States to the Committee;

14. *Decides* that Member States may permit the addition to the accounts frozen pursuant to the provisions of paragraph 12 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;

15. *Decides* that the measures in paragraph 12 above shall not prevent a designated person from making payment due under a contract entered into prior to the listing of such a person, provided that the relevant States have determined that the payment is not directly or indirectly received by a person designated pursuant to paragraph 12 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, ten working days prior to such authorization;

Sanctions Committee/Panel of Experts

16. *Decides* to establish, in accordance with rule 28 of its provisional rules of procedure, a Committee of the Security Council consisting of all the members of the Council (herein “the Committee”), to undertake the following tasks:

(a) To monitor implementation of the measures imposed by paragraphs 9 and 12 of this resolution with a view to strengthening, facilitating and improving implementation of these measures by Member States;

(b) To seek and review information regarding those individuals and entities who may be engaging in the acts described in paragraph 6 and 7 above;

(c) To designate individuals subject to the measures imposed by paragraph 9 above and to consider requests for exemptions in accordance with paragraph 11 above;

(d) To designate individuals and entities subject to the measures imposed by paragraph 12 above, and to consider requests for exemptions in paragraph 13 above;

(e) To establish such guidelines as may be necessary to facilitate the implementation of the measures imposed above;

(f) To report within 60 days to the Security Council on its work and thereafter to report as deemed necessary by the Committee;

(g) To encourage a dialogue between the Committee and interested Member States, in particular those in the region, including by inviting representatives of such States to meet with the Committee to discuss implementation of the measures;

(h) To seek from all States whatever information it may consider useful regarding the actions taken by them to implement effectively the measures imposed; and,

(i) To examine and take appropriate action on information regarding alleged violations or non-compliance with the measures contained in this resolution;

17. *Calls upon* all Member States to report to the Committee ninety days from the adoption of this resolution on the steps they have taken to implement effectively paragraphs 9 and 12 of this resolution;

18. *Requests* the Secretary-General to create for an initial period, thirteen months from the adoption of this resolution, in consultation with the Committee, a group of up to five experts (“Panel of Experts”), under the direction of the Committee, and to make the necessary financial and security arrangements to support the work of the Panel, *expresses* its intent to consider the renewal of this mandate no later than March 2, 2016, and *decides* that the Panel shall carry out the following tasks:

(a) Assist the Committee in carrying out its mandate as specified in this resolution, including through providing the Committee with information relevant to the potential designation of individuals and entities who may be engaging in the activities described in paragraphs 6 and 7 above;

(b) Gather, examine and analyse information regarding the implementation of the measures decided in this resolution, in particular incidents of

non-compliance, with particular focus on the benchmarks outlined in paragraphs 21 and 22 below;

(c) Gather, examine and analyse information regarding the supply, sale or transfer of arms and related materiel and related military or other assistance, including through illicit trafficking networks, to individuals and entities undermining political processes to reach a final peace agreement or participating in acts that violate international human rights law or international humanitarian law, as applicable;

(d) Provide to the Council, after discussion with the Committee, an interim report by September 1, 2015, a final report by February 1, 2016, and except in the months when these reports are due, updates each month; and,

(e) Assist the Committee in refining and updating information on the list of individuals and entities subject to the measures imposed by this resolution, including through the provision of identifying information and additional information for the publicly-available narrative summary of reasons for listing;

19. *Urges* all parties and all Member States, as well as international, regional and subregional organizations to ensure cooperation with the Panel of Experts and *further urges* all Member States involved to ensure the safety of the members of the Panel of Experts and unhindered access, in particular to persons, documents and sites in order for the Panel of Experts to execute its mandate;

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

Review

21. *Expresses* its intent to review the situation after the IGAD-agreed deadline of March 5, 2015, and again after the envisioned start of the Pre-Transition Period on April 1, 2015, and at 60-day intervals thereafter or more frequently, as needed, and also expresses its intent to impose any sanctions that may then be appropriate to respond to the situation, which may include an arms embargo and the designation of senior individuals responsible for actions or policies that threaten the peace, security or stability of South Sudan, so as to encourage the Government of South Sudan and opposition forces to form a transitional government of national unity, take effective and comprehensive steps to cause forces under direct or indirect control to cease military operations, acts of violence, as well as violations of human rights, and enable full access for humanitarian assistance;

22. *Affirms* also that it shall be prepared to adjust the measures contained in this resolution, including by strengthening through additional measures, as well as modification, suspension or lifting of the measures, as may be needed at any time in light of the progress achieved in the peace, accountability, and reconciliation process, and in light of the implementation of the parties' commitments, including the Cessation of Hostilities Agreement and other commitments specified in the preamble of this resolution, and compliance with this resolution;

23. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.