



## The Compliance Commission of The Bahamas

### NOTICE

**Re: UNSCR 2127 Central African Republic & UN Security Council Committee  
Sanctions' List on Central African Republic**

Dear Registrant,

The Compliance Commission wishes to advise that pursuant to International Obligations (Economic & Ancillary Measures) Amendment Act, 2019 we request firms to review their client records to determine whether or not they hold funds, other financial assets or economic resources which are either owned or controlled directly or indirectly by the persons or entities listed in the attached documents. For completeness of our records, please indicate whether your institution had "NIL" or "POSITIVE" findings using the table below.

Status of findings (indicate "NIL" or "Positive")	"NIL" or "POSITIVE"
UNSCR 2127 Central African Republic Individuals & Entities	
Firm/Company name/Date	

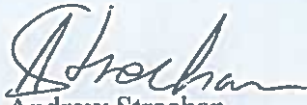
The Consolidated United Nations Security Council Sanctions List may be found via:  
<https://www.un.org/securitycouncil/content/un-sc-consolidated-list>

Further, registrants are reminded to comply with section 44 of the Anti-Terrorism Act 2018 & Anti-Terrorism Regulations 2019, and amendments.

Please forward your response without delay to [compliance@bahamas.gov.bs](mailto:compliance@bahamas.gov.bs).

Your cooperation in this regard is most graciously appreciated.

Yours Truly,



Andrew Strachan  
Inspector

Issued: April 27, 2020



## Security Council

Distr.: General  
5 December 2013

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### Resolution 2127 (2013)

Adopted by the Security Council at its 7072nd meeting,  
on 5 December 2013

*The Security Council,*

*Recalling* its previous resolutions and statements on the Central African Republic (CAR), in particular resolution 2121 (2013),

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

*Expressing* deep concern at the continuing deterioration of the security situation in the CAR, characterized by a total breakdown in law and order, the absence of the rule of law, intersectorian tensions and further expressing its grave concern about the consequences of instability in the CAR, on the central African region and beyond, and stressing in this regard the need for the international community to respond swiftly,

*Remaining seriously concerned* by multiple and increasing violations of international humanitarian law and the widespread human rights violations and abuses, notably by former Seleka and militia groups, in particular those known as the "antibalaka", including those involving extrajudicial killings, enforced disappearances, arbitrary arrests and detention, torture, sexual violence against women and children, rape, recruitment and use of children and attacks against civilians,

*Underlying its particular concern* at the new dynamic of violence and retaliation and the risk of it degenerating into a countrywide religious and ethnic divide, with the potential to spiral into an uncontrollable situation, including serious crimes under international law in particular war crimes and crimes against humanity, with serious regional implications,

*Further expressing* concern at the insufficient capacity of the police, justice and corrections institutions to hold perpetrators of such violations and abuses accountable,

*Condemning* all violence targeting members of ethnic and religious groups and their leaders and *encouraging* all parties and stakeholders in the CAR to support and contribute effectively, with the assistance of the international community, to



intercommunal and interfaith dialogues, aiming at alleviating the current tensions on the ground,

*Reiterating* that all perpetrators of such acts must be held accountable and that some of those acts may amount to crimes under the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (ICC), to which the CAR is a State party, and further *recalling* the statement made by the Prosecutor of the ICC on 7 August 2013,

*Reiterating* its condemnation of the devastation of natural heritage and noting that poaching and trafficking of wildlife are among the factors that fuel the crisis in the CAR,

*Noting* the decision by the Kimberley Process to suspend the CAR,

*Welcoming* the report of the Secretary-General dated 15 November 2013, on the situation in the CAR and on the planning of MISCA and taking note of the detailed options for international support to MISCA,

*Recalling* that the Transitional Authorities have the primary responsibility to protect the civilian population,

*Further recalling* its resolutions 1265 (1999), 1296 (2000), 1674 (2006), 1738 (2006) and 1894 (2009) on the protection of civilians in armed conflict, its resolutions 1612 (2005), 1882 (2009), 1998 (2011) and 2068 (2012) on Children and Armed Conflict and its resolutions 1325 (2000), 1820 (2008), 1888 (2009), 1889 (2009), 1960 (2010), 2106 (2013) and 2122 (2013) on Women, Peace and Security and *calling upon* the parties in the CAR to engage with the Special Representative on Children and Armed Conflict and the Special Representative on Sexual Violence in Conflict,

*Stressing* the importance that the Transitional Authorities ensure women's full and equal participation in all discussions pertinent to the resolution of the conflict and in all phases of electoral processes,

*Emphasizing* the risk of the situation in the CAR providing a conducive environment for transnational criminal activity, such as that involving arms trafficking and the use of mercenaries as well as a potential breeding ground for radical networks,

*Recalling* its resolution 2117 (2013) 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,

*Expressing continued concern* about the activity of the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA) in the CAR due in part to the prevailing security situation,

*Reiterating* its serious concern at the worsening humanitarian situation in the CAR, *strongly condemning* the repeated attacks on UN staff and humanitarian personnel, goods, assets and premises and the looting of humanitarian aid which have resulted in obstructing the delivery of humanitarian aid,

*Underscoring* the importance of respecting the United Nations guiding principles of humanitarian assistance, including neutrality, impartiality, humanity and independence in the provision of humanitarian assistance,

*Urging* all parties to take the necessary steps to ensure the safety and security of humanitarian personnel and United Nations and its associated personnel and their assets,

*Recalling* the letter of its President dated 29 October, approving the deployment of a guard unit to the CAR as part of BINUCA and taking note of the Secretary-General's letter of 26 November 2013 highlighting progress towards the deployment of a guard unit within BINUCA, as well as the consent of the Transitional Authorities as expressed on 5 November for such a guard unit and *welcoming* in this regard the contribution of the Kingdom of Morocco to this unit,

*Welcoming* the decision of the African Union Peace and Security Council (AU-PSC) on 19 July 2013 to authorize the deployment of the "African-led International Support Mission in the CAR" (referred to hereafter as MISCA), as well as the adoption of a new concept of operation on 10 October 2013,

*Reiterating* its appreciation for the ongoing efforts of the Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS) and its Mediator regarding the CAR crisis, as well as the efforts of the African Union to resolve the crisis, and the efforts of the International Contact Group on the CAR,

*Welcoming* the strong engagement of the European Union (EU) for the CAR, in particular the Foreign Affairs Council conclusions of 21 October 2013 and the commitment of the EU to contribute financially to the deployment of MISCA within the framework of the African Peace Facility, further *welcoming* ongoing discussions within the EU on possible additional support,

*Welcoming* the efforts made by the Secretariat to expand and improve the roster of experts for the Security Council Subsidiary Organs Branch, bearing in mind the guidance provided by the Note of the President (S/2006/997),

*Taking note* of the declaration adopted by the International Contact Group on the CAR at its third meeting held in Bangui on 8 November 2013,

*Taking note* of the AU-PSC Communiqué of 13 November 2013, which urges the Security Council to quickly adopt a resolution endorsing and authorizing the deployment of MISCA,

*Taking note* of the letter dated 22 November 2013 from the Chair of the Peacebuilding Commission, stressing the importance of ensuring that peacebuilding needs in CAR are addressed immediately following stabilization of the security and humanitarian situation and, in this regard, *emphasizing* the Commission's role in mobilizing and sustaining the attention and commitment of partners and actors in support of related United Nations and regional efforts,

*Taking note* of the letter by the CAR authorities of 20 November 2013 requesting the support to MISCA by French forces,

*Underlining* the importance of all subregional, regional and international organizations acting in the CAR improving their coordination with one another,

*Determining* that the situation in the CAR constitutes a threat to international peace and security,

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

### Political process

1. *Underlines* its support for the Libreville Agreements of 11 January 2013, the N'Djamena Declaration of 18 April 2013, the Brazzaville Appeal of 3 May 2013 and the declaration adopted by the International Contact Group on the CAR at its third meeting held in Bangui on 8 November 2013;

2. *Reiterates* that, according to the political agreement signed in Libreville, the Prime Minister is the Head of the Government of National Unity which is in charge of implementing the priorities defined in article 5 of this agreement and urges all parties to respect this agreement;

3. *Further reiterates* that, in accordance with the African Charter on Democracy, Elections and Governance, the Libreville Agreements, the relevant ECCAS decisions and the Constitutional Charter for the Transition, the Head of Transition, the Prime Minister, the President of the National Transition Council (NTC), the Ministers and members of the NTC bureau cannot participate in the elections intended to restore the constitutional order;

4. *Urges* the Transitional Authorities to take all appropriate steps for immediate disarmament, cantonment and dismantling of all armed groups, throughout the whole territory of the country, consistent with international standards;

5. *Demands* the swift implementation of transitional arrangements referred to in paragraph 1 above, which shall lead to the holding of free, fair and transparent presidential and legislative elections 18 months after the beginning of the transition period as defined in article 102 of the Transitional Charter which took effect on 18 August 2013, and called for by the N'Djamena Declaration;

6. *Deplores* that the Transitional Authorities have made only limited progress towards the implementation of key elements of the Transitional Framework, notably regarding the organization of elections by February 2015; and in this regard, *calls upon* the Transitional Authorities to swiftly put in place the National Authority for the elections which will enable the United Nations to identify the technical requirements for the successful organization of elections;

7. *Urges* the Transitional Authorities to implement the "Republican Pact" signed by the transitional government on 7 November 2013, under the aegis of the Sant'Egidio, as a credible framework to promote an inclusive national dialogue between all political, social and religious parties of the country, and requests the Secretary-General, through his Special Representative for the CAR, to take appropriate steps to assist the Transitional Authorities to enhance their mediation capacity and to facilitate and strengthen such a dialogue;

8. *Expresses its intention* to closely monitor the management of the Transition and commends the role of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General (SRSG) and the ECCAS mediator;

9. *Expresses* its support for BINUCA's critical role in helping to restore the constitutional order and supporting the ongoing political process in the implementation of the Libreville agreement and the N'Djamena road map and the electoral process;

10. *Decides* that any attempt to delay, impede or violate the transitional arrangements referred to in paragraph 1 above shall be considered as an impediment to the peace process and could lead to the imposition of appropriate measures defined in paragraph 56 below;

#### **DDR/SSR**

11. *Urges* Transitional Authorities to develop and implement disarmament, demobilization and reintegration (DDR) or disarmament, demobilization, repatriation, reintegration and resettlement (DDRRR) programmes including for former Seleka elements who will not be integrated into the security forces and children associated with armed forces and groups;

12. *Further urges* the Transitional Authorities to develop and to implement a comprehensive and nationally owned Security Sector Reform (SSR) programme, which includes appropriate vetting procedures to reconstitute professional, balanced and representative CAR security forces selected on the basis of the respect for human rights and nationality, and calls upon the Transitional Authorities to cooperate with BINUCA and MISCA for these purposes;

13. *Calls on* Member States, regional and international organizations, including the African Union, the United Nations and the European Union, to coordinate their assistance to the Transitional Authorities in their efforts towards reforming the security sector;

#### **Rule of law**

14. *Underlines* the importance of strengthening the capacity of police, justice and correction institutions to uphold the rule of law and bring to justice perpetrators of violations of international humanitarian law, international human rights law and of human rights abuses;

15. *Further stresses* the importance of strengthening support to the Transitional Authorities to enable them to address security challenges and extend state authority;

#### **Protection of natural resources**

16. *Condemns* the illegal exploitation of natural resources in the CAR which contributes to the perpetuation of the conflict, and underlines the importance of bringing an end to these illegal activities, including by applying the necessary pressure on the armed groups, traffickers and all other actors involved;

#### **Promotion and protection of human rights**

17. *Strongly condemns* the continued violations of international humanitarian law and the widespread human rights violations and abuses, perpetrated by armed groups, and specifically former Seleka elements, anti-Balaka elements and the LRA, that threaten the population and *stresses* that the perpetrators of such violations should be brought to justice;

18. *Urges* the Transitional Authorities to ensure, without delay, that all perpetrators of violations and abuses of human rights and violations of international humanitarian law are held accountable;

19. *Expresses deep concern* at the escalation of interreligious and intercommunal violence as well as violence targeting members of ethnic and religious groups and their leaders, and urges all parties and stakeholders in CAR, with the assistance of the international community, to work together in order to strengthen intercommunal and interfaith dialogues, to prevent further deterioration of the situation on the ground;

20. *Reiterates its demands* that all armed groups, in particular former Seleka elements and anti-Balaka elements, prevent and end the recruitment and use of children, that all parties protect and consider as victims those children who have been released or otherwise separated from armed forces and armed groups, and *emphasizes* the need to pay particular attention to the protection, release and reintegration of all children associated with armed groups;

21. *Underscores* the primary responsibility of the Transitional Authorities to protect the population, as well as to ensure the security and unity in its territory, and stresses their obligation to ensure respect for international humanitarian law, human rights law and refugee law;

22. *Calls upon* all parties to armed conflict in the CAR, including former Seleka elements and anti-Balaka elements, to issue clear orders prohibiting all violations and abuses committed against children in violation of applicable international law, such as their recruitment and use, killing and maiming, abductions and attacks on schools and hospitals and further calls upon Transitional Authorities to make and implement specific commitments on timely investigation of alleged abuses in order to hold perpetrators accountable and to ensure that those responsible for such violations and abuses are excluded from the security sector;

23. *Calls upon* all parties to armed conflict in the CAR, including former Seleka elements to issue clear orders against sexual violence, and further calls upon Transitional Authorities to make and implement specific commitments on timely investigation of alleged abuses in order to hold perpetrators accountable, in line with its resolutions 1960 (2010) and 2106 (2013), and to facilitate immediate access for victims of sexual violence to available services;

24. *Requests* that the Secretary-General rapidly establish an international commission of inquiry for an initial period of one year, including experts in both international humanitarian law and human rights law, in order immediately to investigate reports of violations of international humanitarian law, international human rights law and abuses of human rights in CAR by all parties since 1 January 2013, to compile information, to help identify the perpetrators of such violations and abuses, point to their possible criminal responsibility and to help ensure that those responsible are held accountable, and *calls on* all parties to cooperate fully with such a commission;

25. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to report to the Security Council on the findings of the commission of inquiry six months and one year after the adoption of this resolution;

26. *Further requests* the Secretary-General in conjunction with the High Commissioner on Human Rights (HCHR) to take appropriate steps to increase the number of human rights monitors deployed in the CAR;



27. *Encourages* Member States to take steps to strongly discourage their nationals from travelling to the CAR to participate in activities that contribute to undermining the peace, threatening the political process, or supporting the violation of human rights;

#### Deployment of MISCA

28. *Authorizes* the deployment of MISCA for a period of twelve months after the adoption of this resolution, to be reviewed six months after the adoption of this resolution, which shall take all necessary measures, consistent with the concept of operations adopted on 19 July 2013 and reviewed on 10 October 2013, to contribute to:

- (i) the protection of civilians and the restoration of security and public order, through the use of appropriate measures;
- (ii) the stabilization the country and the restoration of State authority over the whole territory of the country;
- (iii) the creation of conditions conducive to the provision of humanitarian assistance to populations in need;
- (iv) the DDR or DDRRR process led by the Transitional Authorities and coordinated by BINUCA;
- (v) national and international efforts to reform and restructure the defence and security sectors led by the Transitional Authorities and coordinated by BINUCA;

29. *Welcomes* the consultations held between the AU Commission and countries from the central African region and the support provided by the United Nations, and Member States to finalize all aspects of the transition from MICOPAX to MISCA, including the outcome of the meetings held in Addis Ababa from 7 to 10 October 2013;

30. *Requests* the AU and ECCAS to ensure that the transfer of authority from MICOPAX to MISCA takes effect on 19 December 2013 and, in this regard, *notes that* the AU Commission has been called by the AU-PSC to urgently and successfully transfer authority from MICOPAX to MISCA and *further welcomes* the appointment of the new leadership of MISCA;

31. *Emphasizes* the need for strong coordination and information-sharing between BINUCA, the African Union-Regional Task Force (AU-RTF) and the MISCA in the context of their protection of civilians activities and counter-LRA operations;

32. *Requests* the African Union, in close coordination with the Secretary-General and other international organizations and bilateral partners involved in the crisis, to report to the Security Council every 60 days on the deployment and activities of MISCA;

33. *Emphasizes* the need for MISCA, and all military forces in CAR, while carrying out their mandate, to act in full respect of the sovereignty, territorial integrity and unity of CAR and in full compliance with applicable international humanitarian law, human rights law and refugee law and *recalls* the importance of training in this regard;

### **International support**

34. *Welcomes* contributions already made by ECCAS countries, *calls upon* African countries (MAR) to contribute to MISCA so it is able to fulfil its mandate, *and further encourages* Member States and regional organizations to cooperate closely with the African Union, ECCAS the United Nations, troop-contributing countries and other organizations and donors to this end;

35. *Stresses* that all new African troops shall be integrated fully into the MISCA command and control structures, and shall operate in accordance with MISCA's mandate as set out in paragraph 28 of this resolution;

36. *Calls upon* the Transitional Authorities and all other parties in the CAR to cooperate fully with the deployment and operations of MISCA, in particular by ensuring its safety, security and freedom of movement with unhindered and immediate access throughout the territory of the CAR to enable it to fully carry out its mandate and *further calls upon* neighbouring countries of the CAR to take appropriate measures to support the implementation of MISCA mandate;

### **UN support**

37. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to enhance the provision of technical and expert advice to the African Union in the planning and deployment of MISCA as well as on the implementation of the MISCA Concept of Operations, on the establishment of MISCA mission headquarters, with the view to strengthening its command and control and administrative structures, improving communication and information technology infrastructure and providing necessary training;

38. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to support MISCA in countering illicit proliferation of all arms and related materials of all types, in particular small arms to secure stockpiles of explosive weaponry, clear explosive remnants of war and conventional munitions disposal;

39. *Underscores* the need to establish appropriate coordination mechanisms between BINUCA and MISCA;

40. *Underlines* that the support outlined in paragraphs 37 and 43 of this resolution must be in full compliance with the United Nations Human Rights and Due Diligence Policy on UN support to non-UN Security forces (HRDDP);

### **Funding**

41. *Underlines* that regional organizations have the responsibility to secure human, financial, logistical and other resources for the work of their organizations including through contributions by their members and support from their partners;

42. *Calls upon* Member States and international, regional and subregional organizations, to provide financial support and contributions in kind to MISCA to enable its deployment and implementation of its mandate and *welcomes in this regard* the willingness of the European Union to provide such financial support to MISCA through the mobilization of the African Peace Facility;

43. *Requests* the Secretary-General to establish a trust fund for MISCA through which Member States and international, regional and subregional organizations can provide financial support to MISCA and *further requests* the

Secretary-General to support, in coordination with the EU, the holding of a donors conference of Member States and relevant international, regional and subregional organizations which will be organized by the African Union to solicit contributions, notably to this trust fund, as soon as possible;

44. *Calls upon* Member States to contribute generously and promptly to the new UN trust fund for MISCA, while noting that the existence of the trust fund does not preclude the conclusion of direct bilateral arrangements and *further requests* the African Union, in consultation with and the Secretary-General, to submit budgetary requests to this trust fund;

45. *Notes* that the AU-PSC communiqué of 13 November 2013 expresses its appreciation to bilateral and multilateral partners of the AU who are committed to providing support for the deployment and operation of MISCA;

#### **PKO**

46. *Takes note* of the position of the AU and ECCAS that MISCA may require eventual transformation into a United Nations peacekeeping operation and in this regard *welcomes* the Secretary-General's intention to undertake the necessary preparations for the possible transformation of MISCA into a United Nations peacekeeping operation;

47. *Requests* the Secretary-General to undertake expeditiously contingency preparations and planning for the possible transformation into a United Nations peacekeeping operation, *stressing* that a future decision of this Council would be required to establish such a mission;

48. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in consultations with the AU, to report to the Security Council no later than 3 months from the adoption of this resolution with recommendations on the possible transformation of MISCA to a United Nations peacekeeping operation, including an assessment of progress towards meeting the appropriate conditions on the ground referred to in paragraph 45 of the Secretary-General report dated 15 November 2013;

#### **French forces**

49. *Notes* the AU-PSC communiqué of 13 November 2013 welcoming the proposed strengthening of the French forces to better support MISCA and encouraging the AU Commission to work towards the establishment of an effective operational coordination between MISCA and the French forces;

50. *Authorizes* the French forces in the CAR, within the limits of their capacities and areas of deployment, and for a temporary period, to take all necessary measures to support MISCA in the discharge of its mandate as provided by paragraph 28 above; *requests* France to report to the Council on the implementation of this mandate in the CAR and to coordinate its reporting with the reporting by the African Union referred to in paragraph 32 above and *decides* to review this mandate within six months after its commencement and *calls upon* the Transitional Authorities to cooperate fully with the deployment and operations of French forces, in particular by ensuring its safety, security and freedom of movement with unhindered and immediate access throughout the territory of CAR and *further calls upon* neighbouring countries of CAR to take appropriate measures to support the action of French forces;

### **Humanitarian principles, access, funding and action**

51. *Expresses its serious concern* at the deterioration of the humanitarian situation in the CAR and the restricted humanitarian access resulting from increased insecurity and attacks against humanitarian workers;

52. *Demands* that all parties to the conflict, in particular the former Seleka, ensure the rapid, safe and unhindered access of humanitarian organizations and relief personnel and the timely delivery of humanitarian assistance to populations in need, while respecting the UN guiding principles of humanitarian assistance, including neutrality, impartiality, humanity and independence in the provision of humanitarian assistance;

53. *Calls upon* Member States to respond swiftly to the United Nations' humanitarian appeals to meet the spiralling needs of people inside the CAR and refugees who have fled to neighbouring countries and encourages to this effect the swift implementation of humanitarian projects by UN and humanitarian organizations;

### **Sanctions regime**

#### *Arms embargo*

54. *Decides* that, for an initial period of one year from the date of adoption of this resolution, all Member States shall immediately 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 MICOPAX, MISCA, BINUCA and its guard unit, the AU-RTF, and the French forces deployed in the CAR;

(b) 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 established pursuant to paragraph 57 below;

(c) 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;

(d) Supplies of small arms and other related equipment intended solely for use in international 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 CAR or CAR's international legal obligations;

(e) Supplies of arms and other related lethal equipment to the CAR security forces, intended solely for support of or use in the CAR process of SSR, as approved in advance by the Committee; or

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

55. *Decides* to authorize all Member States to, and that all Member States shall, upon discovery of items prohibited by paragraph 54 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 54 of this resolution and *decides* further that all Member States shall cooperate in such efforts;

#### *Future measures*

56. *Expresses* its strong intent to swiftly consider imposing targeted measures, including travel bans and assets freezes, against individuals who act to undermine the peace, stability and security, including by engaging in acts that threaten or violate transitional agreements, or by engaging or providing, support for actions that threaten or impede the political process or fuel violence, including through violations of human rights and international humanitarian law, the recruitment and use of children in armed conflict in violation of applicable international law, sexual violence, or supporting the illegal armed groups or criminal networks through the illicit exploitation of natural resources, including diamonds, in the CAR, or by violating the arms embargo established in paragraph 54;

#### *Sanctions Committee*

57. *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 to following tasks:

(a) To monitor implementation of the measures imposed in paragraphs 54 and 55 above with a view to strengthening, facilitating and improving implementation of these measures by Member States;

(b) To review information regarding those individuals who may be engaging in the acts described in paragraph 54;

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

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

(e) 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;

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

(g) To examine and take appropriate action on information regarding alleged violations or non-compliance with the measures contained in paragraphs 54 and 55;

58. *Calls upon* all Member States to report to the Committee within ninety days from the adoption of this resolution on the steps they have taken with a view to implementing effectively paragraph 54;

59. *Requests* the Secretary-General to create for an initial period of thirteen months, in consultation with the Committee, and to make the necessary financial and security arrangements to support the work of the Panel, a group of up to five experts ("Panel of Experts"), under the direction of the Committee to 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 at a later stage of individuals who may be engaging in the activities described in paragraph 54 above;

(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;

(c) Provide to the Council, after discussion with the Committee, an update no later than 5 March 2014, an interim report by 5 July 2014 and a final report no later than 5 November 2014;

(d) To assist the Committee in refining and updating information on the list of individuals violating measures imposed by paragraph 54 of this resolution, including through the provision of biometric information and additional information for the publicly-available narrative summary of reasons for listing;

60. *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;

*Continuous review*

61. *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, in particular the freezing of assets, 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;

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



The List established and maintained pursuant to Security Council res. 2127 (2013)

Generated on: 25 April 2020

"Generated on refers to the date on which the user accessed the list and not the last date of substantive update to the list. Information on the substantive list updates are provided on the Council / Committee's website."

**Composition of the List**

The list consists of the two sections specified below:

**A. Individuals**

**B. Entities and other groups**

Information about de-listing may be found at:

<https://www.un.org/securitycouncil/ombudsperson> (for res. 1267)

<https://www.un.org/securitycouncil/sanctions/delisting> (for other Committees)

<https://www.un.org/securitycouncil/content/2231/list> (for res. 2231)

**A. Individuals**

**CFi.002 Name:** 1: NOURREDINE 2: ADAM 3: na 4: na

**Title:** na **Designation:** a) General b) Minister for Security c) Director General of the "Extraordinary Committee for the Defence of Democratic Achievements" **DOB:** a) 1970 b) 1969 c) 1971 d) 1 Jan. 1970 e) 1 Jan. 1971 **POB:** a) Ndele, Central African Republic b) Algenana, Sudan **Good quality a.k.a.:** a) Nureldine Adam b) Nourredine Adam c) Nourreddine Adam d) Mahamat Nouradine Adam e) Mohamed Adam Brema Abdallah **Low quality a.k.a.:** na **Nationality:** a) Central African Republic b) Sudan **Passport no.:** a) Central African Republic number D00001184 b) P04838205, issued on 10 Jun. 2018 (Issued in Bahri, Sudan. Expires on 9 June 2023. Passport issued under the name of Mohamed Adam Brema Abdallah) **National identification no.:** 20227088368 **Address:** a) Birao, Central African Republic b) Sudan **Listed on:** 9 May 2014 (amended on 4 Nov. 2014, 1 Mar. 2019, 6 Sep. 2019) **Other information:** Photo available for inclusion in the INTERPOL-UN Security Council Special Notice. INTERPOL-UN Security Council Special Notice web link: <https://www.interpol.int/en/How-we-work/Notices/View-UN-Notices-Individuals> [click here](#)

**CFi.001 Name:** 1: FRANÇOIS 2: YANGOUVONDA 3: BOZIZÉ 4: na

**Title:** a) Former Head of State Central African Republic b) Professor **Designation:** na **DOB:** a) 14 Oct. 1946 b) 16 Dec. 1948 **POB:** a) Mouila, Gabon b) Izo, South Sudan **Good quality a.k.a.:** a) Bozize Yangouvonda b) Samuel Peter Mudde (born 16 Dec. 1948, in Izo South Sudan) **Low quality a.k.a.:** na **Nationality:** a) Central African Republic b) South Sudan **Passport no.:** D00002264, issued on 11 Jun. 2013 (issued by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, in Juba, South Sudan. Expires on 11 Jun. 2017. Diplomatic passport issued under name Samuel Peter Mudde) **National identification no.:** M4800002143743 (Personal number on passport) **Address:** Uganda **Listed on:** 9 May 2014 (amended on 4 Nov. 2014, 16 Feb. 2018, 1 Mar. 2019) **Other information:** Mother's name is Martine Kofio. Photo available for inclusion in the INTERPOL-UN Security Council Special Notice. INTERPOL-UN Security Council Special Notice web link: <https://www.interpol.int/en/How-we-work/Notices/View-UN-Notices-Individuals> [click here](#)

**CFi.007 Name:** 1: HAROUN 2: GAYE 3: na 4: na

**Title:** na **Designation:** Rapporteur of the political coordination of the Front Populaire pour la Renaissance de Centrafrique (FPRC) **DOB:** a) 30 Jan. 1968 b) 30 Jan. 1969 **POB:** na **Good quality a.k.a.:** a) Haroun Geye b) Aroun Gaye c) Aroun Geye **Low quality a.k.a.:** na **Nationality:** na **Passport no:** Central African Republic number 000065772 (letter O followed by 3 zeros), expires 30 Dec. 2019) **National identification no:** na **Address:** Bangui, Central African Republic **Listed on:** 17 Dec. 2015 **Other information:** Gaye is a leader of the Front Populaire pour la Renaissance de Centrafrique (FPRC) (not listed) a marginalized ex-Seleka armed group in Bangui. He is also a leader of the so-called "Defense Committee" of Bangui's PK5 (known as PK5 Resistance' or 'Texas') (not listed), which extorts money from residents and threatens and employs physical violence. Gaye was appointed on 2 November 2014 by Nourredine Adam (CFi.002) as rapporteur of the political coordination of the FPRC. On 9 May 2014, the Security Council Committee established by resolution 2127 (2013) on CAR included Adam on its sanctions list. Photo available for inclusion in the INTERPOL-UN Security Council Special Notice. INTERPOL-UN Security Council Special Notice web link: <https://www.interpol.int/en/How-we-work/Notices/View-UN-Notices-Individuals> click here

**CFi.012 Name:** 1: ABDOULAYE 2: HISSENE 3: na 4: na

**Title:** na **Designation:** na **DOB:** a) 1967 b) 1 Jan. 1967 **POB:** a) Ndele, Bamingui-Bangoran, Central African Republic b) Haraze Mangueigne, Chad **Good quality a.k.a.:** a) Abdoulaye Issène b) Abdoulaye Hissein c) Hissene Abdoulaye d) Abdoulaye Issène Ramadan e) Abdoulaye Issene Ramadan f) Issene Abdoulaye **Low quality a.k.a.:** na **Nationality:** a) Central African Republic b) Chad **Passport no:** CAR diplomatic passport no. D00000897, issued on 5 Apr. 2013 (valid until 4 April 2018) **National identification no:** national identity card no. 103-00653129-22, issued on 21 Apr. 2009 (expires on 21 April 2019) **Address:** a) KM5, Bangui, Central African Republic b) Nana-Grebizi, Central African Republic c) Ndjari, Ndjamena, Chad **Listed on:** 17 May 2017 (amended on 1 Mar. 2019, 18 Apr. 2019) **Other information:** Hissène was formerly the Minister of Youth and Sports as part of the Cabinet for the Central African Republic's former President Michel Djotodia. Prior to that, he was the head of the Convention of Patriots for Justice and Peace, a political party. He also established himself as a leader of armed militias in Bangui, in particular in the "PK5" (3rd district) neighborhood. Father's name is Abdoulaye. Mother's name is Absita Moussa. Photo available for inclusion in the INTERPOL-UN Security Council Special Notice. INTERPOL-UN Security Council Special Notice web link: <https://www.interpol.int/en/How-we-work/Notices/View-UN-Notices-Individuals> click here

**CFi.010 Name:** 1: ALI 2: KONY 3: na 4: na

**Title:** na **Designation:** Deputy, Lord's Resistance Army **DOB:** a) 1994 b) 1993 c) 1995 d) 1992 **POB:** na **Good quality a.k.a.:** a) Ali Lalobo b) Ali Mohammad Labolo c) Ali Mohammed d) Ali Mohammed Lalobo e) Ali Mohammed Kony f) Ali Mohammed Labola g) Ali Mohammed Salongo h) Ali Bashir Lalobo i) Ali Lalobo Bashir **Low quality a.k.a.:** a) Otim Kapere b) "Bashir" c) "Caesar" d) "One-P" e) "1-P" **Nationality:** na **Passport no:** na **National identification no:** na **Address:** Kafia Kingi, (a territory on the border of Sudan and South Sudan whose final status has yet to be determined) **Listed on:** 23 Aug. 2016 **Other information:** Ali Kony is a deputy in the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA) (CFe.002), a designated entity and the son of LRA leader Joseph Kony (CFi.009), a designated individual. Ali was incorporated into the LRA's leadership hierarchy in 2010. He is part of a group of senior LRA officers who are based with Joseph Kony. INTERPOL-UN Security Council Special Notice web link: <https://www.interpol.int/en/How-we-work/Notices/View-UN-Notices-Individuals> click here



**CFi.009 Name:** 1: JOSEPH 2: KONY 3: na 4: na

**Title:** General **Designation:** Commander of the Lord's Resistance Army **DOB:** a) 1959 b) 1960 c) 1961 d) 1963 e) 18 Sep. 1964 f) 1965 g) (August 1961 ) h) (July 1961 ) i) 1 Jan. 1961 j) (April 1963 ) **POB:** a) Palaro Village, Palaro Parish, Omoro County, Gulu District, Uganda b) Odek, Omoro, Gulu, Uganda c) Atyak, Uganda **Good quality a.k.a.:** a) Kony b) Joseph Rao Kony c) Josef Kony **Low quality a.k.a.:** Le Messie sanglant **Nationality:** Uganda **Passport no:** na **National identification no:** na **Address:** a) Vakaga, Central African Republic b) Haute-Kotto, Central African Republic c) Basse-Kotto, Central African Republic d) Haut-Mbomou, Central African Republic e) Mbomou, Central African Republic f) Haut-Uolo, Democratic Republic of the Congo g) Bas-Uolo, Democratic Republic of the Congo h) Reported address: Kafía Kingi , ((a territory on the border of Sudan and South Sudan whose final status has yet to be determined). As of January 2015, 500 Lord's Resistance Army elements were reportedly expelled from the Sudan. ) **Listed on:** 7 Mar. 2016 **Other information:** Kony is the founder and leader of the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA) (CFe.002). Under his leadership, the LRA has engaged in the abduction, killing, and mutilation of thousands of civilians across Central Africa. The LRA has been responsible for kidnapping, displacing, committing sexual violence against, and killing hundreds of individuals across CAR, and has looted and destroyed civilian property. Father's name is Luizi Obol. Mother's name is Nora Obol. INTERPOL-UN Security Council Special Notice web link: <https://www.interpol.int/en/How-we-work/Notices/View-UN-Notices-Individuals> [click here](#)

**CFi.011 Name:** 1: SALIM 2: KONY 3: na 4: na

**Title:** na **Designation:** Deputy, Lord's Resistance Army **DOB:** a) 1992 b) 1991 c) 1993 **POB:** na **Good quality a.k.a.:** a) Salim Saleh Kony b) Salim Saleh c) Salim Ogaro d) Okolu Salim e) Salim Saleh Obol Ogaro f) Simon Salim Obol **Low quality a.k.a.:** na **Nationality:** na **Passport no:** na **National identification no:** na **Address:** a) Kafía Kingi, (a territory on the border of Sudan and South Sudan whose final status has yet to be determined) b) Central African Republic **Listed on:** 23 Aug. 2016 **Other information:** Salim Kony is a deputy in the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA) (CFe.002), a designated entity and the son of LRA leader Joseph Kony (CFi.009), a designated individual. Salim was incorporated into the LRA's leadership hierarchy in 2010. He is part of a group of senior LRA officers who are based with Joseph Kony. INTERPOL-UN Security Council Special Notice web link: <https://www.interpol.int/en/How-we-work/Notices/View-UN-Notices-Individuals> [click here](#)

**CFi.013 Name:** 1: MARTIN 2: KOUMTAMADJI 3: na 4: na

**Title:** na **Designation:** President and commander-in-chief of the Front Démocratique du Peuple Centrafricain (FDPC) **DOB:** a) 5 Oct. 1965 b) 3 Mar. 1965 **POB:** a) Ndínaba, Chad b) Kobo, Central African Republic c) Kobo, Central African Republic **Good quality a.k.a.:** a) Abdoulaye Miskine b) Abdoulaye Miskine c) Martin Nadingar Koumtamadji d) Martin Nkoumtamadji e) Martin Koumta Madji f) Omar Mahamat **Low quality a.k.a.:** na **Nationality:** a) Chad b) Central African Republic **Passport no:** CAR diplomatic passport no. 06FBO2262, issued on 22 Feb. 2007 (expired on 21 Feb. 2012) **National identification no:** na **Address:** Am Dafock, Vakaga prefecture, Central African Republic (last known location) **Listed on:** 20 Apr. 2020 **Other information:** Martin Koumtamadji founded the FDPC in 2005. He joined the Séléka coalition in December 2012 before leaving it in April 2013 after the rebels took power in Bangui. After being arrested in Cameroon, he was then transferred to Brazzaville in the Republic of Congo. He always remained in command of his troops on the ground in the CAR even when he was in Brazzaville before returning to the CAR (between November 2014 and 2019). The FDPC signed the Political Agreement for Peace and Reconciliation in the CAR on 6 February 2019 but Martin Koumtamadji remains a threat to the peace, stability and security of the CAR. INTERPOL-UN Security Council Special Notice web link: <https://www.interpol.int/en/How-we-work/Notices/View-UN-Notices-Individuals>

**CFi.008 Name:** 1: EUGÈNE 2: BARRET 3: NGAÏKOSSET 4: na

**Title:** na **Designation:** a) Former Captain, CAR Presidential Guard b) Former Captain, CAR Naval Forces **DOB:** 8 Oct. 1967 **POB:** na **Good quality a.k.a.:** a) Eugene Ngaikosset b) Eugene Ngaikoisset c) Eugene Ngakosset d) Eugene Barret Ngaikosse e) Eugene Ngaikouesset **Low quality a.k.a.:** a) "The Butcher of Paoua" b) Ngakosset **Nationality:** na **Passport no:** na **National identification no:** Central African Republic armed forces (FACA) Military identification number 911-10-77 **Address:** Bangui, Central African Republic **Listed on:** 17 Dec. 2015 (amended on 26 Apr. 2018, 1 Mar. 2019) **Other information:** Captain Eugène Barret Ngaïkosset is a former member of former President François Bozizé's (CFi.001) presidential guard and associated with the anti-Balaka movement. He escaped from jail on 17 May 2015 following his extradition from Brazzaville and created his own anti-balaka faction including former FACA fighters. Photo available for inclusion in the INTERPOL-UN Security Council Special Notice. INTERPOL-UN Security Council Special Notice web link: <https://www.interpol.int/en/How-we-work/Notices/View-UN-Notices-Individuals> [click here](#)

**CFI.005 Name:** 1: HABIB 2: SOUSSOU 3: na 4: na

**Title:** na **Designation:** a) Coordinator of anti-Balaka for Lobaye province b) Corporal of the Central African Armed Forces (FACA) **DOB:** 13 Mar. 1980 **POB:** Central African Republic **Good quality a.k.a.:** Soussou Abib **Low quality a.k.a.:** na **Nationality:** Central African Republic **Passport no:** na **National identification no:** na **Address:** Boda, Central African Republic (Tel. +236 72198628) **Listed on:** 20 Aug. 2015 **Other information:** Appointed as zone commander (COMZONE) of Boda on 11 April 2014 and on 28 June 2014, for the entire Lobaye Province. Under his command, targeted killings, clashes and attacks against humanitarian organizations and aid workers have continued to take place. Physical description: eye colour: brown; hair colour: black; height: 160cm; weight: 60kg. Photo available for inclusion in the INTERPOL-UN Security Council Special Notice. INTERPOL-UN Security Council Special Notice web link: <https://www.interpol.int/en/How-we-work/Notices/View-UN-Notices-Individuals> [click here](#)

**CFI.004 Name:** 1: ALFRED 2: YEKATOM 3: na 4: na

**Title:** na **Designation:** Chief Corporal of the Forces Armées Centrafricaines (FACA) **DOB:** 23 Jun. 1976 **POB:** Central African Republic **Good quality a.k.a.:** a) Alfred Yekatom Saragba b) Alfred Ekatom c) Alfred Saragba **Low quality a.k.a.:** a) Colonel Rombhot b) Colonel Rambo c) Colonel Rambot d) Colonel Rombot e) Colonel Romboh **Nationality:** Central African Republic **Passport no:** na **National identification no:** na **Address:** a) Mbaiki, Lobaye Province, Central African Republic (Tel. +236 72 15 47 07 / +236 75 09 43 41) b) Bimbo, Ombella-Mpoko province, Central African Republic (previous location) **Listed on:** 20 Aug. 2015 **Other information:** Has controlled and commanded a large group of armed militia men. Father's name (adoptive father) is Ekatom Saragba (also spelled Yekatom Saragba). Brother of Yves Saragba, an anti-Balaka commander in Batalimo, Lobaye province, and a former FACA soldier. Physical description: eye colour: black; hair colour: bold; complexion: black; height: 170cm; weight: 100kg. Photo available for inclusion in the INTERPOL-UN Security Council Special Notice. INTERPOL-UN Security Council Special Notice web link: <https://www.interpol.int/en/How-we-work/Notices/View-UN-Notices-Individuals> [click here](#)

**CFI.006 Name:** 1: OUMAR 2: YOUNOUS ABDOULAY 3: na 4: na

**Title:** na **Designation:** Former Séléka General **DOB:** 2 Apr. 1970 **POB:** na **Good quality a.k.a.:** a) Oumar Younous b) Omar Younous c) Oumar Sodiame d) Oumar Younous M'Betibangui **Low quality a.k.a.:** na **Nationality:** Sudan **Passport no:** CAR diplomatic passport no. D00000898, issued on 11 Apr. 2013 (valid until 10 April 2018) **National identification no:** na **Address:** a) Bria, Central African Republic (Tel. +236 75507560) b) Birao, Central African Republic c) Tullus, Southern Darfur, Sudan (previous location) **Listed on:** 20 Aug. 2015 (amended on 20 Oct. 2015, 23 Aug. 2016) **Other information:** Is a diamond smuggler and a three-star general of the Séléka and close confidant of former CAR interim president Michel Djotodia. Physical description: hair colour: black; height: 180cm; belongs to the Fulani ethnic group. Photo available for inclusion in the INTERPOL-UN Security Council Special Notice. Reportedly deceased as at 11 October 2015 INTERPOL-UN Security Council Special Notice web link: <https://www.interpol.int/en/How-we-work/Notices/View-UN-Notices-Individuals> [click here](#)

## B. Entities and other groups

**CFe.001 Name:** BUREAU D'ACHAT DE DIAMANT EN CENTRAFRIQUE/KARDIAM

**A.k.a.:** a) BADICA/KARDIAM b) KARDIAM **F.k.a.:** na **Address:** a) BP 333, Bangui,, Central African Republic ((Tel. +32 3 2310521, Fax. +32 3 2331839, email: [kardiam.bvba@skynet.be](mailto:kardiam.bvba@skynet.be); website: [www.groupeabdoulkarim.com](http://www.groupeabdoulkarim.com))) b) Antwerp, Belgium **Listed on:** 20 Aug. 2015 **Other information:** Headed by Abdoul-Karim Dan-Azoumi, since 12 December 1986 and by Aboubakar Mahamat, since 1 January 2005. Branches include MINAIR, and SOFIA TP (Douala, Cameroon). INTERPOL-UN Security Council Special Notice web link: <https://www.interpol.int/en/How-we-work/Notices/View-UN-Notices-Entities> [click here](#)

**CFe.002 Name: LORD'S RESISTANCE ARMY**

**A.k.a.:** a) LRA b) Lord's Resistance Movement (LRM) c) Lord's Resistance Movement/Army (LRM/A) **F.k.a.:** na  
**Address:** a) Vakaga, Central African Republic b) Haute-Kotto, Central African Republic c) Basse-Kotto, Central African Republic d) Haut-Mbomou, Central African Republic e) Mbomou, Central African Republic f) Haut-Uolo, Democratic Republic of the Congo g) Bas-Uolo, Democratic Republic of the Congo h) Reported address: Kafia Kingi (a territory on the border of Sudan and South Sudan whose final status has yet to be determined). (As of January 2015, 500 Lord's Resistance Army elements were reportedly expelled from the Sudan. ) **Listed on:** 7 Mar. 2016 **Other information:** Emerged in northern Uganda in the 1980s. Has engaged in the abduction, killing and mutilation of thousands of civilians in Central Africa, including hundreds in the Central African Republic. The leader is Joseph Kony (CFi.009). INTERPOL-UN Security Council Special Notice web link: <https://www.interpol.int/en/How-we-work/Notices/View-UN-Notices-Entities> [click here](#)