**FACT SHEET ON THE 2127 CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC SANCTIONS COMMITTEE (2013)**

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Chair (as of 13 July 2019)</th>
<th>Ambassador Kacou Houadja Léon Adom (Côte d'Ivoire)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Mandate</strong></td>
<td>Monitor implementation of sanctions measures; designate individuals and entities; report to the Security Council on its work as deemed necessary by the Committee; 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; seek from all States whatever information it may consider useful regarding the actions taken by them to implement effectively the measures.</td>
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<td><strong>Types of Sanctions</strong></td>
<td>Arms embargo, travel ban and assets freeze. Sanctions expire on 31 January 2020.</td>
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<td><strong>Number of Listed Individuals/Entities</strong></td>
<td>11 individuals/two entities Most recent listings: 17 May 2017</td>
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| **Travel Ban/Asset Freeze Listing Criteria** | Individuals or entities:  
* engaging in or providing support for acts that undermine the peace, stability or security of the CAR, including acts that threaten or violate transitional agreements, or that threaten or impede the political transition process, including a transition toward free and fair democratic elections, or that fuel violence;  
* acting in violation of the arms embargo;  
* involved in planning, direct, or committing acts that violate international human rights law or international humanitarian law, as applicable, or that constitute human rights abuses or violations, in the CAR, including acts involving sexual and gender-based violence, targeting of civilians, ethnic- or religious-based attacks, attacks on schools and hospitals, and abduction and forced displacement;  
* recruiting or using children in armed conflict in the CAR, in violation of applicable international law;  
* providing support for armed groups or criminal networks through the illicit exploitation or trade of natural resources, including diamonds, gold, wildlife products in or from the CAR;  
* obstructing the delivery of humanitarian assistance to CAR, or access to, or distribution of, humanitarian assistance in CAR;  
* involved in planning, directing, sponsoring, or conducting attacks against UN missions and the operations supporting them; or  
* are leaders of, or have provided support to, or acted for or on behalf of or at the direction of, an entity that the Committee has designated. |
| **Exemptions**              | Arms embargo: supplies brought into the CAR by Chadian or Sudanese forces solely for their use in international patrols of the tripartite force established on 23 May 2011, as approved in advance by the Committee; 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; supplies of arms and other related lethal equipment to the CAR security forces, intended solely for use in the SSR process as approved in advance by the Committee; other sales or supply of arms and related materiel, or provision of assistance or personnel, as approved in advance by the Committee; supplies of non-lethal equipment and provision of assistance, including training, to the Central African security forces, intended solely for support for or use in the Central African process of security sector reform, after advanced notice to the Committee; supplies of small arms and other related equipment intended solely for use in international-led patrols providing security in the Sangha River Tri-national Protected Area to combat poaching, the smuggling of ivory and arms, after advanced notice to the Committee; supplies intended solely for the support for or use by MINUSCA and the European Union training missions deployed in the CAR, French forces and other Member States forces providing training and assistance; protective clothing temporarily exported to the CAR by UN personnel, representatives of the media and humanitarian and development workers for their personal use.  
Assets freeze: basic expenses, or for legal services, extraordinary expenses approved by the Committee; assets determined by relevant states to be the subject of a judicial, administrative or arbitration lien or judgement; payment by a person or individual under a contract entered into prior to the listing of such a person or entity.  
Travel ban: humanitarian grounds, including religious obligation; entry or transit necessary for the fulfilment of a judicial process; travel determined by the Committee to further the objectives of peace and national reconciliation in the CAR and stability in the region. |
| **Delisting Procedures**    | Member states may at any time submit to the Committee requests for delisting of individuals and entities inscribed on the 2127 Sanctions List. Listed individuals and entities seeking to submit a request for delisting can do so either directly to the Focal Point for Delisting or through his/her state of residence or nationality. |
| **Monitoring Mechanism/Panel of Experts** | Panel of Experts with five members, last appointed on 28 February 2018:  
Melanie De Groof, arms (Belgium)  
Romain Esmenjaud, finance/natural resources (France, coordinator)  
Anna Osborne, humanitarian (UK) Illys Oussedik, armed groups (Algeria)  
Émile Rwagasana, regional (Rwanda)  
The mandate was last renewed on 31 January 2019 in resolution 2454 and expires on 29 February 2020, but is due to be renewed by 31 January 2020. The most recent publicly available report was the final report under the previous mandate, which was submitted to the Council on 14 December 2018. Under the current mandate a midterm report was submitted on 23 July 2019 and a final report is due by 31 December 2019. |
### FACT SHEET ON THE 2127 CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC SANCTIONS COMMITTEE (2013)

#### Decision-Making

Decisions are made by consensus. If consensus cannot be reached, the matter may be submitted to the Council by the Chair. Decisions may be taken by a written “no-objection procedure” of five working days (or, in urgent situations, such shorter period as the Chair shall determine). Members may request more time during the no-objection period to consider a proposal by placing a hold on the matter, in which case it will be considered “pending”. A member will remain pending until either any one member that placed a hold objects to the proposed decision or all holds are lifted. However, the Committee shall ensure that no matter is left pending for a period longer than six months. Then the matter is deemed approved unless a member objects or the Committee determines on a case-by-case basis that it needs more time, in which case a hold can be extended for up to one month.

#### Committee Reporting to the Council

Resolution 2454 requests the Committee to report to the Council annually.

Briefings by chair in 2018: 22 February and 23 October (briefing in open meeting followed by consultations)

#### Open Briefings for Wider UN Membership

None

#### Summary of Committee Activities (1 Jan–31 Dec 2018)

Ten meetings in total. Two briefings for member states (6 January and 7 September) and eight informal consultations (23 February, 16 March, 25 May, 22 June, 20 July, 7 September, 12 November, and 7 December).

In addition to regular meetings with its Panel of Experts, the Committee met with the UN Mine Action Service, the UN Institute for Disarmament Research, the National Commission to Combat the Illicit Proliferation of Small Arms and Light Weapons of Côte d'Ivoire, and with countries from the region.

Actions taken by the Committee:

On 16 November 2018, the Committee received, through the Government of the Central African Republic, a delisting request on behalf of an entity on its sanctions list, on which a negative decision was taken on 11 December 2018.

#### Member States Reporting Obligations

Resolution 2454 reinforces resolution 2399, which encourages Member States to report any such departures from their territories, or such attempted entry into or transit through their territories, of such individuals to the Committee.

### UN Documents

#### Security Council Resolutions

- **S/RES/2454 (30 January 2018)** was a resolution renewing the mandate of the Panel of Experts assisting the 2127 Central African Republic Sanctions Committee.
- **S/RES/2127 (5 December 2017)** established an arms embargo, a sanctions committee and a panel of experts.
- **S/PRST/2019/3 (9 April 2019)** was a presidential statement establishing benchmarks for suspending or progressively lifting arms embargo measures on the government of the CAR.
- **S/2019/210 (4 March 2019)** was a letter transmitting the names appointed to the Panel of Experts on the CAR.
- **S/2018/1136.Rev1 (5 March 2019)** was the report of the 2127 CAR Sanctions Committee.
- **S/PV.8378 (29 October 2018)** was a briefing on the latest MINUSCA report.
- **S/2018/752 (1 August 2018)** was a letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council containing benchmarks to assess to arms embargo in the CAR.
- **S/2018/729 (23 July 2018)** was the midterm report of the Panel of Experts.
- **S/13320 (26 April 2018)** was a press statement on the 2127 CAR Sanctions Committee’s amendment of identifying information regarding an individual on its sanctions list.
- **S/2018/168 (28 February 2018)** was the Secretary-General’s letter on the appointment of the Panel of Experts.
- **S/PV.8187 (22 February 2018)** was a briefing on the situation in the CAR in which the Council considered the latest report of the Secretary-General.