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REFERENCE: SCA/1/20 (19)

The Chair of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 2127 (2013) concerning the Central African Republic presents his compliments to the Permanent Representatives of Member States and to the Permanent Observers of Non-Member States to the United Nations and has the honour to refer to the Committee's List of individuals and entities.

The Chair wishes to note that on **5 August 2020**, in accordance with paragraphs 20 and 21 (a) of resolution 2399 (2018), the Committee added the following individual to its sanctions list:

A. Individual

CFi.014 Name: 1: BI SIDI 2: SOULEMAN 3: na 4: na

Title: na **Designation:** President and self-proclaimed “general” of the Retour,

Réclamation et Réhabilitation (3R) **DOB:** 20 Jul. 1962 **POB:** Bocaranga, Central

African Republic **Good quality a.k.a.:** a) Sidiki b) “General” Sidiki c) Sidiki Abbas

d) Souleymane Bi Sidi e) Bi Sidi Soulemane Low quality a.k.a.: na **Nationality:**

Central African Republic **Passport no:** Laissez-passer no.

N°235/MISPAT/DIRCAB/DGPC/DGAEI/SI/SP , issued on 15 Mar. 2019 (issued by

the Minister of Interior of the Central African Republic) **National identification no:**

na **Address:** Kouï, Ouham-Pendé prefecture, Central African Republic **Listed on:** 5

August 2020 **Other information:** Bi Sidi Soulemane leads the Central African

Republic (CAR)-based militia group Retour, Réclamation, Réhabilitation (3R) which

has killed, tortured, raped, and displaced civilians and engaged in arms trafficking,

illegal taxation activities, and warfare with other militias since its creation in 2015. Bi

Sidi Soulemane himself has also participated in torture. On 6 February 2019, 3R signed

the Political Agreement for Peace and Reconciliation in the CAR but has engaged in

acts violating the Agreement and remains a threat to the peace, stability and security of

the CAR. For instance, on 21 May 2019, 3R killed 34 unarmed civilians in three

villages, summarily executing adult males. Bi Sidi Soulemane openly confirmed to a

UN Entity that he had ordered 3R elements to the villages on the date of the attacks,

but did not admit to giving the orders for 3R to kill.

INTERPOL-UN Security Council Special Notice web link:

<https://www.interpol.int/en/How-we-work/Notices/View-UN-Notices-Individuals>

The Committee has made accessible on its website the narrative summary of reasons for listing of the above name, at the following URL:

<https://www.un.org/sc/suborg/en/sanctions/2127/sanctions-list-materials/summaries>.

Copy of the narrative summary of reasons for listing is attached to this note verbale.

To obtain a fully updated version of the List of individuals and entities subject to the sanctions measures, Member States are encouraged to consult, on a regular basis, the Committee's website at the following URL:

<https://www.un.org/sc/suborg/en/sanctions/2127/sanctions-list-materials>.

The Committee's Sanctions List is available in HTML, PDF and XML format.

The United Nations Security Council Consolidated List is also updated following all changes made to the Committee's Sanctions List. An updated version of the Consolidated List is accessible via the following URL:

<https://www.un.org/sc/suborg/en/sanctions/un-sc-consolidated-list>

5 August 2020

NARRATIVE SUMMARY

Draft narrative summary

CFi.014

BI SIDI SOULEMAN

Date on which the narrative summary became available on the Committee's website: 5 August 2020

Reason for listing: Bi Sidi Souleman was listed on 5 August 2020 pursuant to paragraph 20 and paragraph 21 (b) of resolution 2399 (2018), extended by paragraph 5 of resolution 2507 (2020), for engaging in or providing support for acts that undermine the peace, stability or security of the Central African Republic, including acts that threaten or impede the stabilization and reconciliation process or that fuel violence; and being involved in planning, directing, or committing acts in the Central African Republic that violate international human rights law or international humanitarian law, as applicable, or that constitute human rights abuses or violations, including those involving targeting of civilians, ethnic- or religious-based attacks, attacks on civilian objects, including administrative centres, courthouses, schools and hospitals, and abduction and forced displacement.

Additional information: President and self-proclaimed “general” of the Retour, Réclamation et Réhabilitation (3R) armed group, Bi Sidi Souleman has engaged in acts threatening the peace, stability and security of the CAR and, in particular, threatening the implementation of the Political Agreement for Peace and Reconciliation in CAR signed on 6 February 2019 in Bangui.

- He and fighters under his command have committed acts that constitute serious violations of international human rights law or international humanitarian law. On 21 May 2019, 3R killed 34 unarmed civilians in three villages (Koundjili, Lemouna and Bohong), summarily executing adult males.

- Under his leadership, 3R elements committed acts involving sexual and gender-based violence. In September 2017, during an attack against Bocaranga, 3R elements raped several women and girls. Between March and April 2020, 3R elements were involved in seven cases of sexual violence in three villages in the Ouham-Pendé prefecture.

- Under his leadership, 3R continued to impede the restoration of state authority in its areas of operation by maintaining illegal taxation systems, especially on transhumance activities and on travelers, and has been involved in the illegal exploitation of gold in the Mambéré-Kadéï and Nana-Mambéré prefectures.

- In 2019, under his leadership, 3R committed its first violations of the Peace Agreement. Bi Sidi Souleman initially refused to start the disarmament and the demobilization of the 3R fighters supposed to participate in the first special mixed security unit in the west of the CAR and 3R also continued to expand its control over territories forcing MINUSCA into launching an operation in the Ouham-Pendé, Nana-

Mambéré, and Mambéré-Kadéï prefectures in September 2019, as well as in arms trafficking in order to build up its military capabilities and in the recruitment of fighters from abroad.

- In 2020, under his leadership, 3R continued and to commit violations of the Peace agreement and to expand its control over territories in the West. In May 2020, 3R elements occupied the gendarmerie of Besson in the Nana-Mambéré prefecture and former 3R elements deserted the Bouar USMS. On 5 June 2020, Bi Sidi Souleman announced the suspension of the participation of 3R in the Agreement's follow-up mechanisms until further notice. On 9 June 2020, presumed 3R elements attacked the training camp of the Bouar USMS as well as a joint MINUSCA and national forces checkpoint in Pougol. On 21 June 2020, 3R elements attacked a joint MINUSCA and national forces patrol near Besson resulting in the death of three Central African soldiers.

Related entries: na.