



NON-STATE ARMED GROUPS IN THE CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

Types and sources of documented
arms and ammunition

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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AK

Avtomat Kalashnikov – ‘automatic Kalashnikov’
(assault rifle)

CAR

Central African Republic

FACA

Forces Armées Centrafricaines

FAL

Fusil automatique léger (assault rifle)

GPMG

General-purpose machine gun

HQ

Headquarters

KM12

Kilomètre 12

MINUSCA

Mission des Nations Unies pour la Stabilisation en
République Centrafricaine

MISCA

Mission Internationale de Soutien à la Centrafrique
sous conduite Africaine

RDOT

Régiment d’Intervention Opérationnelle du
Territoire

RPG

Ruchnoy protivotankovy granatomyot – ‘rocket-
propelled grenade’ (rocket launcher)

UBGL

Under-barrel grenade launcher

UK

United Kingdom

UN

United Nations

YIC

Yarmouk Industrial Complex

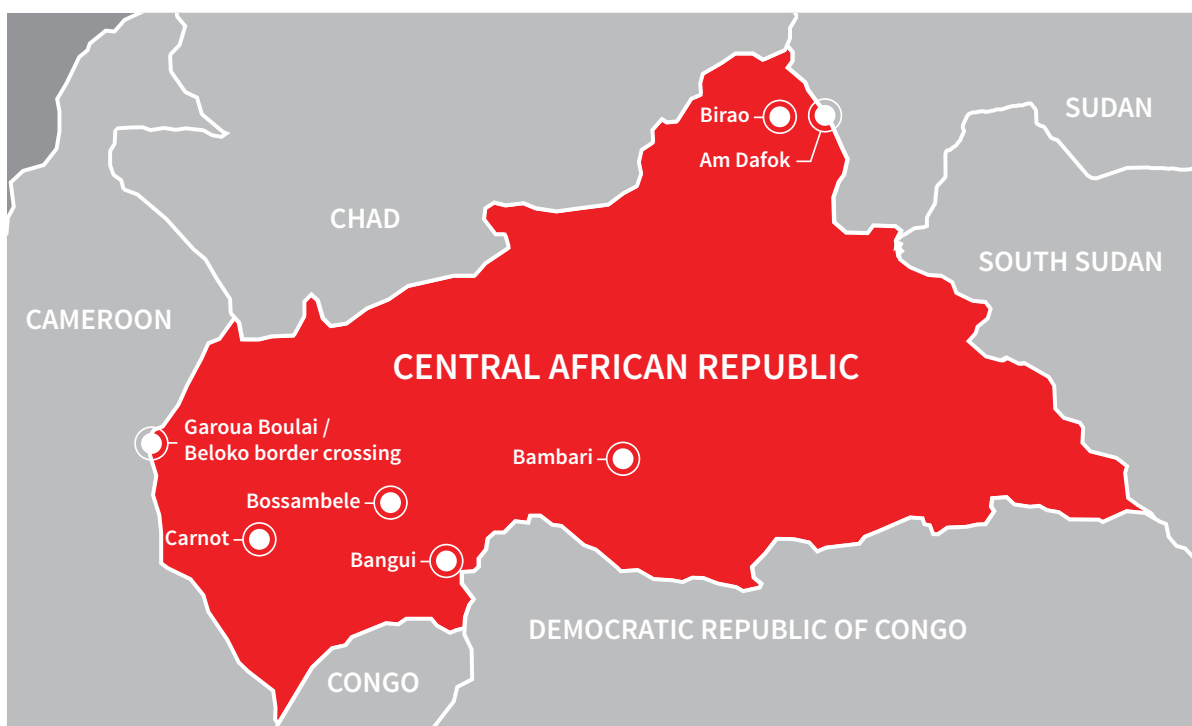
INTRODUCTION

Longstanding civil conflict in north-eastern Central African Republic (CAR) has, since early 2012, developed into a country-wide crisis. The conflict initially pitted Séléka rebel forces against an array of domestic and foreign intervening forces, including: the CAR army (Forces Armées Centrafricaines – FACA), allied Chadian troops (now withdrawn), and other forces contributing to the Economic Community of Central African States’ now departed intervention force, the Force Multinationale de l’Afrique Centrale. Since late 2013, the conflict has precipitated acute inter-communal violence between armed Muslim and Christian civilians, and between Séléka forces and new ‘anti-Balaka’ Christian and animist militia groups.

In the midst of these warring factions are a French intervention force (Opération Sangaris) and the African Union’s Mission Internationale de Soutien à la Centrafrique sous conduite Africaine (MISCA), transformed since September 2014 into a new United Nations mission, Mission des Nations Unies pour la Stabilisation en République Centrafricaine (MINUSCA).

Séléka emerged as a coalition of mainly—but not exclusively—Muslim ethnic armed groups operating in the north of the country, alongside fighters and weapons brought from neighbouring Chad and Sudan. During their advance on the capital, Bangui, in early 2013, Séléka seized significant quantities of weapons from national stockpiles, formerly under the control of former President François Bozizé. After Séléka’s leader, Michel Djotodia, stepped down from the CAR presidency in January 2014 and Séléka fighters either withdrew from Bangui or were cantoned, a portion of Séléka’s stockpile remained in the capital. Séléka forces still maintain significant stockpiles in strongholds north of Bangui and remain in control of large parts of northern and central CAR, including areas contiguous with Chad and Sudan.

Conflict Armament Research conducted research in CAR between April and September 2014 to document non-state actors’ arms stockpiles and sources. This report outlines weapons and ammunition manufactured after 2000 that MISCA and Sangaris forces seized or collected from



armed actors throughout the country during 2014, as well as arms now held in FACA stockpiles inherited from Séléka and previous government regimes. In addition, Conflict Armament Research documented arms and vehicles in the possession of cantoned Séléka forces in Bangui, observed two factions of Séléka forces under General Ali Darassa and General Joseph Zondeko in Bambari in late August 2014, and viewed firearms and documents that General Zondeko's forces had seized from anti-Balaka forces in Bambari.

Weapons documentation has taken place in a context of rapidly evolving allegiances and divisions among former Séléka rebel forces and anti-Balaka militias.¹ This fluidity between Central African militia groups, as well as the various foreign and international forces which have brought military equipment into CAR since the

start of the present crisis in 2012, makes it difficult to establish with precision the internal supply routes of arms and ammunition to particular armed actors.

Nevertheless, evidence gathered so far indicates two main arms flow dynamics. First, there are clear indications that arms and ammunition have reached Séléka from other countries in the region, particularly Sudan, since Séléka's seizure of power in early 2013. Second, Séléka appears to have seized much of its weaponry from Bozizé-era stockpiles, which have also leaked to armed civilians on all sides. One implication of these supply sources is that some arms originally transferred from China, Iran, and Europe to the governments of CAR and Sudan, among other African countries, have been re-transferred into the hands of Séléka and anti-Balaka forces.

KEY FINDINGS

- Sudan and China produced the majority of the recently manufactured (post-2000) weapons and ammunition documented in CAR on all sides. Chinese- and possible Iranian-manufactured small arms ammunition and larger munitions have been re-transferred from Sudan to CAR.
- Stockpiles formerly held by Séléka forces include 2013-manufactured Sudanese small arms ammunition, supporting well-documented reports of arms supplies from Sudan after Séléka's seizure of power in March 2013. Séléka forces cantoned in Bangui also possess 2011-manufactured Chinese RPG rounds and Sudanese-made light tactical vehicles of a kind first seen publicly in 2013, which have not been documented in previous armed conflicts.
- Chinese-manufactured grenades, widely held by Séléka and anti-Balaka forces and common among armed civilians in Bangui and elsewhere, appear from their packaging to have been originally intended for shipment to Nepal.
- Séléka forces have used European-manufactured small arms, ammunition, and vehicles, some likely diverted from their original end users. They include Belgian, Czech, and UK ammunition manufactured in 2007–10. Séléka forces have also used German military trucks matching those previously exported by the same exporter from the Netherlands to Sudan in 2012.
- Anti-Balaka militias and armed civilians use 12-gauge shotgun rounds manufactured in Spain, Italy, and Cameroon. Conflict Armament Research continues to investigate their transfer or retransfer to CAR.

Table 1
Dates and locations of weapons documentation

Date	Location	Lat./Long.	Arms documented
15–16 April 2014	MISCA base, Camp M'poko, Bangui	4.40139, 18.52917	Arms seized by MISCA forces from anti-Balaka and Séléka
16, 21, 25–26 July 2014	MISCA base, Camp M'poko, Bangui	4.40139, 18.52917	Arms seized by MISCA forces from anti-Balaka and Séléka
24, 26–27 July 2014	Camp de Roux (FACA HQ), Bangui	4.36667, 18.59278	Arms abandoned by Séléka and Bozize-era forces, 2013–14
26 July 2014	RDOT (Séléka cantonment camp), KM12, Bangui	4.44139, 18.53611	Arms in possession of cantoned Séléka forces
27 July 2014	Sangaris base, Camp M'poko, Bangui	4.40639, 18.52500	Arms seized by Sangaris forces from anti-Balaka, Séléka and armed civilians
31 August 2014	Séléka Etat-Major, Bambari	5.76194, 20.66917	Arms captured from anti-Balaka forces
1 September 2014	Sangaris base, Camp M'Poko, Bangui	4.40639, 18.52500	Arms and ammunition seized by Sangaris forces from armed actors, 2013–14
5 September 2014	Camp de Roux (FACA HQ), Bangui	4.36667, 18.59278	Arms abandoned by Séléka and Bozize-era forces, 2013–14



ARMS AND AMMUNITION USED BY ARMED FACTIONS

When the Séléka coalition seized power in March 2013, they captured weapons from FACA, looted former President Bozizé's extensive weapon stockpiles in the capital, including at his private residence, and accessed Bozizé-era stockpiles elsewhere, particularly in Bossambele.² Séléka combatants also consistently claim to have procured arms in border markets in Sudan and Chad, particularly close to Am Dafok, though Conflict Armament Research has not yet been able to verify this.³

Based on direct observation and documentation, Séléka forces' current small arms and light weapons stocks, reflect diverse sources of supply. They include:

- 7.62 x 39 mm (AK-pattern) assault rifles, 7.62 x 51 mm rifles (G3-pattern and FAL-pattern), and 5.56 x 45 mm (AR15-pattern) assault rifles manufactured in various countries;
- Sudanese-manufactured 'Mokhtar' 7.62 x 54R mm general-purpose machine guns (GPMG);

- A range of grenade launchers including RPG-7-pattern launchers, Bulgarian-manufactured 40 mm under-barrel grenade launchers (UBGL); South African-manufactured Milkor-1 grenade launchers; and Chinese-manufactured QLZ-87 35 mm grenade launchers;
- Chinese-manufactured PP93 60 mm mortars and mortar rounds; and
- Chinese-manufactured Type 82-2 hand grenades.⁴

Anti-Balaka militias opposing Séléka forces have armed themselves primarily with artisanal weapons, 12-gauge shotguns, and hunting rifles. Some anti-Balaka elements are also equipped with AK-pattern assault rifles, GPMGs, and RPG-pattern rocket launchers, which may have been obtained from FACA stockpiles or from local domestic markets,⁵ though Conflict Armament Research did not have the opportunity to document these weapons in detail (UNSC, 2014a, pp.45–46).

SUDANESE-MANUFACTURED ARMS AND AMMUNITION

During 2013, Sudan provided the new Séléka government with military supplies, as it has reportedly done for previous CAR governments.⁶ The new 2013 shipments included at least two deliveries of weapons by air from Sudan to Bangui.⁷ According to a source familiar with aviation during the period of Séléka rule, Séléka authorities issued a blanket civil aviation permit for a Sudanese military aircraft to land at will in CAR, the only such authorization issued during this period.⁸

Séléka forces also incorporated Sudanese mercenaries who joined Séléka with their own equipment: in particular fighters led by Moussa Souleyman Asimeh, based at the former Base de Sapeurs-Pompiers (fire station) in Bangui until June 2013. According to Séléka leaders interviewed

in early September, some of these fighters may still be present in Vakaga in northern CAR.⁹

Conflict Armament Research fieldwork has confirmed that the most recently manufactured arms and ammunition observed in CAR is of Sudanese manufacture.¹⁰ These include 2013-manufactured 7.62 x 39 mm ammunition seized by MISCA forces after Séléka left the capital (see Table 1), and 'Karaba' light tactical vehicles present both in a Séléka cantonment camp at the former Régiment d'Intervention Operationelle du Territoire (RDOT) base in Bangui's KM12 district, and abandoned at the FACA headquarters. Sudan's state-owned Military Industry Corporation (MIC) first publicly exhibited the 'Karaba' at the 2013 IDEX weapons convention in Abu Dhabi, and it has never previously been observed in the field

anywhere in the world.¹¹ Séléka commanders and diplomatic sources claim that Sudan airlifted at




least four such vehicles to Bangui during the 2013–14 Séléka government.¹²

Table 2
Sudanese-manufactured equipment documented in the Central African Republic, 2014

Equipment	Manufacture date	Location and date documented	Armed actor ¹³	Photographs
Khawad 12.7 x 108 mm heavy machine gun	2010	Bangui, April 2014	Séléka (seized by MISCA forces)	
Khawad 12.7 x 108 mm heavy machine gun	2011	Bangui, April 2014	Séléka (seized by MISCA forces)	
Mokhtar 7.62 x 54R mm machine gun	2002	Bambari, August 2014	Séléka	
60 mm mortar rounds	2002	Bangui, July 2014	Séléka	 
82 mm mortar rounds	2012	Bangui, July 2014	Séléka	 

Equipment	Manufacture date	Location and date documented	Armed actor	Photographs
120 mm mortar rounds	2001	Bangui, July 2014	Séléka	
7.62 x 39 mm ammunition with headstamp '1_13_39'	2013	Bangui, April 2014	Séléka (seized by MISCA forces)	
7.62 x 39 mm ammunition with headstamp '2_39_12'	2012	Bangui, July 2014	Séléka	 
7.62 x 39 mm ammunition with headstamp '2_39_011'	2011	Bangui, April 2014	Unknown (seized by MISCA forces)	
7.62 x 39 mm ammunition with headstamp '1_39_10'	2010	Bangui, April 2014	Unknown (seized by MISCA forces)	

Equipment	Manufacture date	Location and date documented	Armed actor	Photographs
7.62 x 39 mm ammunition with headstamp '3_39_09'	2009	Bangui, April 2014	Unknown (seized by MISCA forces)	
7.62 x 39 mm ammunition with headstamp 'SU_1_39_01'	2001	Bangui, July 2014	Séléka	
7.62 x 51 mm ammunition with headstamp 'SU_1_51_01'	2001	Bangui, April 2014	Unknown (seized by MISCA forces)	
7.62 x 54R mm ammunition with headstamp '2_54_07'	2007	Bangui, April 2014	Unknown (seized by MISCA forces)	
7.62 x 54R mm ammunition with headstamp '2_54_08'	2008	Bangui, April 2014	Unknown (seized by MISCA forces)	
7.62 x 54R mm ammunition with headstamp '1_54_09'	2009	Bangui, April 2014	Unknown (seized by MISCA forces)	

Equipment	Manufacture date	Location and date documented	Armed actor	Photographs
7.62 x 54R mm ammunition with headstamp '4_07_54'	2007	Bangui, April 2014	Unknown (seized by MISCA forces)	
7.62 x 54R mm ammunition with headstamp '4_54_03'	2003	Bangui, July 2014	Unknown (seized by MISCA forces)	
Karaba Light Tactical Vehicle	Unknown	RDOT Séléka camp, Bangui, July 2014	Séléka	

CHINESE AND SUSPECTED IRANIAN AMMUNITION RE-TRANSFERRED FROM SUDAN

In several cases, Chinese and (suspected) Iranian ammunition present in CAR appears to have been re-transferred from Sudan (see Table 3). In the case of China, this may violate end-user agreements between the governments of China and Sudan.¹⁴





Chinese-manufactured 82mm HEAT rounds

During operations in Bangui since December 2013, Sangaris forces have seized six boxes of Chinese-manufactured 82mm HEAT recoilless rifle rockets that were manufactured in 2011. All were part of a 1,500-crate consignment to Sudan with a contract number YIC/SUDAN/KHARTOUM CONTRACT NO. SUD101014/YIC.¹⁵ This indicates that the weapons were originally consigned to MIC’s Yarmouk Industrial Complex (YIC), a state-owned military factory and depot in Khartoum.

Suspected Iranian-manufactured 12.7 x 108 mm ammunition

Conflict Armament Research documented two boxes of suspected Iranian-manufactured 12.7 x 108 mm ammunition with headstamps ‘12.7_03’ and ‘12.7_04’ among FACA’s current stockpiles inherited from Séléka and Bozizé forces, and among materiel seized by MISCA forces from armed actors and stored in Bangui. The ‘12.7_03’ ammunition is packed in distinctively Sudanese-marked wooden boxes dated 2004, and in Sudanese packaging of five-round black polyethylene bags.¹⁶

Table 3
Chinese and suspected Iranian ammunition repackaged and re-exported from Sudan, documented in the Central African Republic, 2014

Equipment	Manufacture date	Location and date documented	Armed actor	Photographs
12.7 x 108 mm ammunition with headstamp '12.7_03'	2003	FACA HQ, Camp de Roux, Bangui, September 2014	Abandoned by Séléka/ inherited from Bozizé forces	  
Type 65-A HEAT 82mm recoilless rifle rounds	2011	Bangui, September 2014	Séléka (seized by Sangaris forces)	

CHINESE-MANUFACTURED ARMS AND AMMUNITION

Conflict Armament Research documented a range of Chinese-manufactured arms and ammunition among Séléka’s current and previously-held equipment (see Table 4), including PP93 60 mm mortars and mortar rounds, Type 82-2 hand grenades, Type 56-2 assault rifles, and 7.62 x 39 mm, 7.62 x 54R mm, and 12.7 x 108 mm ammunition.

Type 82-2 grenades

Type 82-2 hand grenades are among the most widespread military item in CAR, observed with

Séléka forces in the capital and at their HQ, but also with armed civilians throughout Bangui and its surroundings. They are so common that they reportedly can be bought for the equivalent of around USD 0.50-1.00 each, less than a bottle of Coca-Cola.¹⁷ Small and easily concealed, they have had a significant security impact, causing civilian injuries and deaths in Bangui and elsewhere throughout 2014.¹⁸

The Type 82-2 grenades documented in Bangui all appear to have been manufactured in 2006, and their packaging suggests they were originally

consigned to the ‘Master General of Ordnance (Provision), Royal Nepalese Army Headquarters’ under a contract from Poly Technologies, Beijing, China. The grenades documented by Conflict Armament Research bear the following sequential lot numbers: ‘10-06 650’, ‘11-06 650’, ‘14-06-650’, ‘15-06 650’, ‘17-06 650’, and ‘18-06 650’.

Corresponding boxes for these grenades are marked with contract numbers 08PLEX0262-0506-219/834, 08PLEX0262-0506-512/834, 08PLEX0262-0506-716/834, 08PLEX0262-0506-795/834, and 08PLEX0262-822/834. These contract numbers suggest a total consignment of 834 boxes (each containing 60 grenades), or 50,040 grenades in total, originally consigned in 2008. The precise chain of custody of these grenades is still unknown, and representatives of the Nepalese army insist that they have never used grenades of this kind.¹⁹

PP93 60 mm mortar rounds

MISCA forces in Bangui have seized Chinese-made 60 mm mortar rounds manufactured in 2008 and 2011 from Séléka forces. Matching rounds are also

present in FACA stockpiles inherited from Bozizé- and Séléka-era stockpiles. Their boxes all bear lot numbers in the same format (YO49-1-573-XXX), suggesting they are from the same consignment.²⁰

PP93 60 mm mortars






PP93 60mm mortar tubes manufactured in 2011, in crates marked with contract numbers Y049-ID-10/47 and Y049-ID-11/47, are now present in inherited FACA stocks and materiel seized by MISCA in Bangui, as well as in the hands of Séléka forces under Ali Darrasa in Bambari.





Type 56-2 assault rifles

Peacekeepers captured significant quantities of Type 56-2 assault rifles from Séléka forces in Bangui. Conflict Armament Research also observed similar rifles in the hands of Séléka, anti-Balaka, and FACA forces in Bangui and Bambari.²¹ Two crates for Type 56-2 rifles present among material seized by MISCA peacekeepers, and material inherited by FACA forces, respectively, bore 2008 contract numbers 08PLEX0262-0313-075/138 and 08PLEX0262-0313-095/138.


Table 4
Chinese-manufactured arms and ammunition documented in the Central African Republic, 2014




Equipment	Manufacture date	Location and date documented	Armed actor	Photographs
9 x 19 mm ammunition with headstamp ‘71_11’	2011	Bangui, April 2014	Unknown (seized by MISCA forces)	
7.62 x 39 mm ammunition with headstamp ‘811_08’	2008	Bangui, April 2014	Unknown (seized by MISCA forces)	

Equipment	Manufacture date	Location and date documented	Armed actor	Photographs
7.62 x 54R mm ammunition with headstamps '71_00', '71_01'	2000, 2001	Bangui, April 2014	Unknown (seized by MISCA forces)	 
7.62 x 54R mm ammunition with headstamps '945_06', '945_07', '945_08', '945_09', '945_10'	2006-10	Bambari, August 2014	Loaded in a Sudanese-manufactured 'Mokhtar' GPMG present with Séléka forces (2007 manufacture)	
		Bangui, April 2014	Unknown (seized by MISCA forces) (2006-10 manufacture)	
12.7 x 108 mm ammunition with headstamp '9631_06'	2006	Bangui, September 2014	Séléka (seized by Sangaris forces)	
12.7 x 108 mm ammunition with headstamp '41_07'	2007	Bangui, September 2014	Séléka (seized by Sangaris forces)	

Equipment	Manufacture date	Location and date documented	Armed actor	Photographs
12.7 x 108 mm ammunition with headstamp '11_10'	2010	Bangui, April 2014	Unknown (seized by MISCA forces)	
Type 82-2 grenades	2006	Bambari, August 2014	Observed with Séléka personnel	
		Bangui, July 2014	Unknown (seized by MISCA forces) [pictured]	
		FACA HQ, Camp de Roux, Bangui, July 2014	Abandoned by Séléka/ inherited from Bozizé forces	
DFS87-35 HE 35mm grenade for use in QLZ-87 grenade launcher, lot number '1-11-948'	2011	Bangui, April 2014	Unknown (seized by MISCA forces)	



Equipment	Manufacture date	Location and date documented	Armed actor	Photographs
PP93 60 mm mortar rounds with lot numbers '16-11-9613' / '1-08-9613'	2008, 2011	Bangui, April 2014	Unknown (seized by MISCA forces) [pictured]	 
		FACA HQ, Camp de Roux, Bangui, July 2014	Abandoned by Séléka/ inherited from former President Bozizé's forces	
DZP1C-40 40 mm RPG rocket with lot number '4-07-9373'	2007	Bangui, September 2014	Séléka (seized by Sangaris) [pictured]	
		Bangui, July 2014	Séléka	
Type 69 40 mm HEAT RPG rockets with lot number '7-11-71' and propellant charges with same lot number	2011	Bangui, September 2014	Séléka (seized by Sangaris)	

Equipment	Manufacture date	Location and date documented	Armed actor	Photographs
Type 56-2 assault rifles		Bambari, August 2014	Observed with Séléka personnel	 
		Bangui, April 2014	Unknown (seized by MISCA forces)	
		FACA HQ, Camp de Roux, Bangui, July 2014	Abandoned by Séléka/ inherited from former President Bozizé's forces [pictured]	
PP93 60 mm mortar tubes with serial numbers '180044', '180045' and lot number '03-11-9607'; in crates marked with contract numbers Y049-ID-10/47 and Y049-ID-11/47	2011	FACA HQ, Camp de Roux, Bangui, July 2014	Abandoned by Séléka/ inherited from former President Bozizé's forces [pictured]	
		Bangui, July 2014	Unknown (seized by MISCA forces)	



IRANIAN-MANUFACTURED ARMS AND AMMUNITION

The majority of Iranian-manufactured arms and ammunition documented in CAR consists of 7.62 x 39 mm, 7.62 x 54R mm, and 12.7 x 108 mm ammunition, produced in 2001–07 (see Table 5).²² As discussed above, Conflict Armament Research

found the 12.7 x 108 mm ammunition in Sudanese packaging, which suggests that unknown parties repackaged the materiel in Sudan before re-transfer to CAR.

Table 5
Iranian-manufactured arms and ammunition documented in the Central African Republic, 2014

Equipment	Manufacture date	Location and date documented	Armed actor	Photographs
7.62 x 39 mm ammunition with headstamp '7.62 x 39_01'	2001	Bangui, September 2014	Unknown (seized by Sangaris forces)	
7.62 x 39 mm ammunition with headstamp '7.62 x 39_02'	2002	Bangui, September 2014	Unknown (seized by Sangaris forces)	
7.62 x 54R mm ammunition with headstamp '7.62 x 54_01'	2001	Bangui, April 2014	Unknown (seized by MISCA forces)	
7.62 x 54R mm ammunition with headstamp '7.62 x 54_02'	2002	Bangui, April 2014	Unknown (seized by MISCA forces)	
7.62 x 54R mm ammunition with headstamp '7.62 x 54_07'	2007 (suspected Iranian)	Bangui, April 2014	Unknown (seized by MISCA forces)	

Equipment	Manufacture date	Location and date documented	Armed actor	Photographs
12.7 x 108 mm ammunition with headstamp '12.7_03', in distinctively Sudanese packaging	2003	FACA HQ, Camp de Roux, September 2014	Abandoned by Séléka/ inherited from Bozizé forces	
12.7 x 108 mm ammunition with headstamp '12.7_03', '12.7_04'	2003, 2004	Bangui, July 2014	Unknown (seized by MISCA forces)	
RPG rocket launcher with serial number SY890122	Not known	Bangui, July 2014	Unknown (seized by Sangaris forces)	

EUROPEAN-MANUFACTURED MILITARY EQUIPMENT

A significant proportion of the small arms ammunition seized by Sangaris forces from armed actors in CAR since January 2014 is of Belgian, Czech, and UK origin. The published national and European arms export reports of Belgium, the Czech Republic, and the UK contain no authorizations for the transfer of such equipment to CAR since the dates of manufacture of this ammunition (see Table 6). This implies that unknown parties diverted the ammunition from its intended end-user through theft, capture, or illicit retransfer.

Séléka forces also possess Bulgarian-manufactured UBGLs, and its faction cantoned in Bangui possessed a German-manufactured MAN Kat-1 military truck.





Researchers for the Small Arms Survey have previously documented MAN trucks of the same type and with similar export documents in the possession of the Sudan Armed Forces (subsequently captured by members of the Sudan People's Liberation Movement-North in South Kordofan, Sudan) in early 2012, having been shipped by a Dutch exporter, Van Vliet Handelonderneming BV, from Amsterdam to Port Sudan in October 2011 to a commercial consignee located at the same address as a dual civil-military factory owned by the Sudanese government (Gramizzi and Tubiana, 2013, p. 38).

Conflict Armament Research is further investigating the supply routes of this European-origin equipment with the assistance of European governments.

Table 6

European-manufactured military equipment documented in the Central African Republic, 2014

Item	Year of manufacture	Country of manufacture	Location and date documented	Armed actor	Photographs
5.56 x 45 mm L15A2 and L16A1 (tracer) ammunition	2007	UK	Bangui, September 2014	Unknown (seized by Sangaris forces from Séléka and other armed actors)	
PZ-59 7.62 x 54R mm ammunition	1966 (but exported after 2000, according to inventory slips)	Former Czechoslovakia	Bangui, April 2014	Unknown (Seized by MISCA from Séléka and other armed actors)	
9 x 19 mm pistol/sub-machine gun ammunition	2010	Czech Republic	Bangui, September 2014	Unknown (Seized by Sangaris from Séléka and other armed actors)	
UBGL-1 under-barrel grenade launchers	Unknown	Bulgaria	Bambari, August 2014	Séléka	
RHE-F 40mm UBGL grenades with lot number '02-10'	2002	Bulgaria	Bangui, April 2014	Unknown (Seized by MISCA from Séléka and other armed actors)	
FSQSD3 fuze for 30mm UBGL grenades with lot number '01-10'	2001	Bulgaria	Bangui, April 2014	Unknown (Seized by MISCA from Séléka and other armed actors)	

Item	Year of manufacture	Country of manufacture	Location and date documented	Armed actor	Photographs
VOG-25 40 mm grenade with FSQSD1 fuze lot number '09-09'	2009	Bulgaria	Bangui, April 2014	Unknown (Seized by MISCA from Séléka and other armed actors)	
RHV-HEF 30 mm grenades with lot number '01-11', for use in AGS-17/30 grenade launchers	2001	Bulgaria	Bangui, April 2014	Unknown (Seized by MISCA from Séléka and other armed actors)	
12.7 x 99 mm ammunition with headstamp 'FNB_08'	2008	Belgium	Bangui, April 2014	Unknown (Seized by MISCA from Séléka and other armed actors)	
MAN Kat-1 military truck	Unknown	Germany	Bangui, August 2014	Séléka	













SHOTGUN AMMUNITION USED BY ANTI-BALAKA MILITIAS AND ARMED CIVILIANS

Since the start of 2014, Sangaris forces have recovered several hundred rounds of 12-gauge shotgun ammunition, both loose and in original packaging, from anti-Balaka fighters and armed civilians. The majority of this ammunition appears to have been produced in Italy and Spain, but it is not yet clear when it was manufactured, or how it was supplied to CAR. The UN Panel of Experts on

CAR also observed CAR customs officers seizing of Spanish-manufactured shotgun rounds in April 2014, which had been shipped to Cameroon in January 2014 and then smuggled into CAR by land (UNSC, 2014a, pp. 107–10). Table 7 summarizes findings related to 12-gauge shotgun ammunition in CAR.

Table 7
12-gauge shotgun ammunition seized by Sangaris forces in the Central African Republic, 2014

Item	Year of manufacture	Country of manufacture	Location and date documented	Armed actor	Photographs
'Flash' 12-gauge shotgun rounds with lot number 'YVJ2'	Unknown	Spain	Bangui, September 2014	Anti-Balaka forces and armed civilians	  
'RedStar' 12-gauge shotgun rounds	Unknown	Spain	Bangui, September 2014	Anti-Balaka forces and armed civilians (CAR customs officers also seized rounds of this type from civilian smugglers by in April 2014 at the Garoua Boulai-Beloko border post, smuggled from Cameroon) ²³	 

Item	Year of manufacture	Country of manufacture	Location and date documented	Armed actor	Photographs
'Clever/Mirage' 12-gauge shotgun rounds	Unknown	Italy	Bangui, September 2014	Anti-Balaka forces and armed civilians (Artisanally-modified rounds of this type also seized from anti-Balaka forces in Carnot) ²⁴	 
'Panther' 12-gauge shotgun rounds	Unknown	Cameroon	Bangui, Sangaris camp, September 2014	Anti-Balaka forces and armed civilians	 
'Trust Caza' BB 12-gauge shotgun rounds	Unknown	Spain	Bangui, Sangaris camp, September 2014	Anti-Balaka forces and armed civilians	



CONCLUSION

Based on the physical evidence and information from armed group personnel and peacekeeping forces presented in this report, armed groups have obtained materiel from both domestic and international sources. Domestically, Séléka's 2013 seizure and civilian looting of the large arms stockpiles amassed by the Bozizé regime has led to their leakage to armed civilians on all sides. Transnationally, at least one neighbouring country resupplied Séléka with arms, ammunition, and vehicles since the start of their rebellion in early 2013, both in the form of arms brought in by foreign fighters and deliberate, larger-scale supplies by air.

Weapons and other military materiel circulating in CAR since the start of the present crisis stem from both domestic seizures and cross-border arms supplies. They include materiel from European suppliers, which appear to have been originally supplied to Bozizé-era government forces and other countries.

These findings also shed new light on regional mechanisms of the diversion and retransfer of weapons. Iranian- and Chinese-manufactured ammunition supplied to Sudan appears to have

been repackaged in Sudan and re-exported in potential violation of Sudan's end-user agreements with the Government of China. European-manufactured shotgun ammunition appears to have been trafficked into CAR from neighbouring countries.

Internally, CAR has experienced a near-total breakdown of the physical security and stockpile management systems since the start of the current crisis, leading to severe leakages of the state's stocks of arms and ammunition. This is reflected in the current prevalence of weapons present in FACA stocks, such as Type 82-2 hand grenades, across all armed groups and among armed civilians.

As inter-communal violence continues, anti-Balaka militias remain active, and the Séléka coalition continues to fragment, the circulation of arms among CAR's different armed actors will likely continue. Séléka factions control large parts of CAR's territory, including its north-east border regions. Under these circumstances, groups and individuals in CAR can obtain instruments of armed violence easily and inexpensively, and the country risks becoming a source of illicit supply to its neighbours in the region.



WEAPONS AND OTHER MILITARY MATERIEL CIRCULATING IN CAR SINCE THE START OF THE PRESENT CRISIS STEM FROM BOTH DOMESTIC SEIZURES AND CROSS-BORDER ARMS SUPPLIES.

ENDNOTES

- 1 Despite all forces signing a ceasefire agreement in Brazzaville on 23 July 2014, clashes continue in Bangui and central CAR between Séléka and anti-Balaka combatants, and between Séléka factions. Séléka forces have fragmented at headquarter level and in their cantonment camps: internal disputes over calls for the secession of the (mainly Muslim) northeast of the country have led to increasing separation between self-described ‘moderate’ Séléka leaders and Séléka’s militarily-powerful Vice-President Nourredine Adam, based in the isolated northeastern town of Birao. On 25-26 August more than 150 members of a Peuhl-dominated faction led by Séléka’s Zone Commander General Ali Darassa fought around 60 troops of a Gula-dominated faction led by Séléka’s Chief of Staff, General Joseph Zondeko, over leadership and control of revenues at Séléka’s headquarters at Bambari. While General Zondeko is locally reliant on officers under Bambari’s former Zone Commander, Tom Adam ‘Bin Laden’, General Darassa mobilized other Séléka Peuhl generals including Mahamat Al Khatim, Yaya Scout, and Omar Said to challenge ethnic Gula Séléka leaders at a military assembly held in Bambari in early September. On 26 October 2014, Generals Al Khatim, Darassa, and allies, previously representing themselves under the banner of a semi-detached faction, the Forces Republicaines pour le Changement (FRC), announced the formal establishment of a new group, the Union pour la Paix en Centrafrique (UPC). Meanwhile, on 29 November an anti-Balaka assembly in Bangui decided that their militias would lay down arms and transform into a political party, though it is unclear whether sufficient central control exists to allow this decision to be enforced.
- 2 Interviews with Séléka combatants, July and August 2014; separate interviews with two former Séléka ministers, September 2014.
- 3 Interviews with Séléka combatants and officers, Bangui and Bambari, July and August 2014.
- 4 Observations of arms held by Seleka forces, Bambari.
- 5 Examination of arms and ammunition seized by Sangaris and MISCA peacekeeping forces, Bangui, April–September 2014; examination of arms seized by Séléka forces from anti-Balaka forces in Bambari, 30 August 2014; interviews with MISCA peacekeeping forces, August–September 2014.
- 6 Interviews with former Séléka leaders, Bangui, 30 August–5 September 2014; interview with Sudanese diplomatic staff, Bangui, July 2014; interviews with direct witnesses to Sudanese arms deliveries, Bangui, July 2014.
- 7 Interviews with Séléka commanders, CAR government officials, a Sudanese official, and international observers, Bangui, 15–29 July 2014.
- 8 Interview with source familiar with civil aviation operations, Bangui, September 2014.
- 9 Interview with Séléka commanders, a Sudanese official, and international observers, Bangui, 15–29 July 2014 and 1–4 September 2014.
- 10 For a baseline of ammunition seized and documented in the Central African Republic since January 2014, see also UNSC (2014a, pp. 94–105) and UNSC (2014b, pp. 126–29).
- 11 Observations at IDEX weapons convention, Abu Dhabi, February 2013.

- 12 Conflict Armament Research interviews with Séléka commanders and diplomatic sources, Bangui, July 2014.
- 13 The majority of the documented equipment seized by MISCA forces matches equipment observed in Séléka possession in Bangui and Bambari. However, in some cases (marked as 'unknown'), equipment that MISCA captured from Séléka and anti-Balaka forces was stored together, making it impossible to differentiate which group originally possessed the equipment in question.
- 14 For details of end-user and non-retransfer conditions imposed by China on arms and ammunition supplies to Sudan since at least 2007, see the successive reports of the UN Panel of Experts on the Sudan: <<http://www.un.org/sc/committees/1591/reports.shtml>>.
- 15 The boxes viewed were from throughout the first half of the 1,500-box consignment: numbers 0020, 0053, 0206, 0278, 0424, and 0582.
- 16 Conflict Armament Research staff and researchers for the Small Arms Survey in Sudan and South Sudan have consistently found Sudanese-manufactured or repackaged ammunition (identifiable by the ammunition markings, crate markings and, in some cases, factory packing slips) packed in wooden boxes of the same construction, with paper labels whose format matches those observed here, and containing ammunition likewise packed in black polythene bags. This includes 12.7 x 108 mm ammunition packed in five-round bags (Leff and LeBrun, 2014, pp. 89–92).
- 17 Field observations, August–September 2014; interviews with civilian residents, UN, MISCA, Séléka and ordnance disposal staff, Bangui, April–September 2014.
- 18 Interviews with civilian residents, UN, MISCA and humanitarian staff, Bangui, April–September 2014.
- 19 Interview with Nepalese Army Directorate of Public Relations, Kathmandu, 15 October 2014.
- 20 The PP93 60 mm mortar rounds were in boxes with numbers Y049-1-573-18, Y049-1-573-93, Y049-1-573-143, Y049-1-573-156, Y049-1-573-189, Y049-1-573-195, Y049-1-573-241, Y049-1-573-244, Y049-1-573-254, Y049-1-573-259, Y049-1-573-324, Y049-1-573-343, Y049-1-573-355, Y049-1-573-435, Y049-1-573-452, Y049-1-573-514, and Y049-1-573-526.
- 21 Field observations, July–September 2014.
- 22 Conflict Armament Research strongly suspects the 12.7 x 108 mm ammunition listed in Table 5 is Iranian production, having consistently documented it alongside confirmed Iranian-manufactured cartridges. However, without further physical evidence (notably packaging) this cannot be confirmed, unlike the other ammunition in this table. For identification features of Iranian ammunition, see Conflict Armament Research (2012).
- 23 See (UNSC, 2014a, pp. 107-110; UNSC, 2014b, Annex 51).
- 24 See (UNSC, 2014a, p. 110).

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