

## **RESOLUTION ON THE COUP D'ETAT IN THE CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC**

National Congress of the Dominican Republic  
25 April 2013

REAFFIRMING THAT: The Dominican Republic is a country committed to the principles and practices of democracy and the rule of law and to their defence both locally and internationally.

REAFFIRMING THAT: The Dominican Republic and the Central African Republic (CAR) are members of the United Nations (UN) with all the rights and duties inherent to this association and are as such signatories of a global commitment on international law, international peace and security, economic and social development, humanitarian affairs and human rights.

REAFFIRMING THAT: The Dominican Republic and the Central African Republic are parties to the Rome Statute which created the International Criminal Court (ICC) and therefore recognise the jurisdiction of the ICC for the most serious crimes of concern to the international community, as well as their own primary obligation to prevent, investigate and prosecute those who commit genocide, crimes against humanity, war crimes and the crime of aggression.

RECALLING THAT: Since the referral of the situation in CAR by the CAR government to the Office of the Prosecutor of the ICC on January 7, 2005, the ICC has jurisdiction over international crimes committed on the territory of CAR from 1 July 2002 and that in connection with the violence that took place between 2002 and 2003, 4,898 victims participate in ICC proceedings against Jean-Pierre Bemba for various crimes, including those of a sexual nature.

REAFFIRMING: The historical circumstances that link us with the people of Africa.

RECALLING THAT: On March 24 2013, a Coup d'Etat was led by the rebel coalition Seleka in CAR, leading to the rebel occupation of Bangui and the overthrow of former President François Bozizé and the dissolution of the National Assembly democratically elected in January 2011.

RECALLING THAT: Because of the offensive launched by the rebel coalition Seleka in CAR in December 2012, attacks against civilians, killings and lootings, which are human rights violations and international crimes, have been committed on a daily basis, that so far 1.2 million people have been deprived of essential services, that at least 4.1 million people, including almost half a million children, have been directly affected by the crisis, and that more than 37,000 people have fled the country during the last four months due to the violence.

RECALLING THAT: The UN has launched an appeal to the international community on the urgent need to put an end to those serious violations, to anarchy and to the crimes committed in CAR, including torture, conscription of children in the armed forces, kidnappings and violence.

RECALLING THAT: The High Commissioner for Human Rights of the United Nations called on all parties involved in the crisis to ensure the effective implementation of the Peace Agreement of Libreville and to make joint efforts to end violence and insecurity in CAR.

RECALLING THAT: The prosecutor of the ICC warned that her office is examining with great scrutiny the situation in CAR and that those responsible of serious crimes must be brought to justice.

RECALLING THAT: Undemocratic actions in CAR forced dozens of parliamentarians of this country to flee or hide, and that the live of many of them is in imminent danger.

RECALLING: the International obligations prohibiting the use of force in the conduct of governmental or international relations.

DECIDES TO :

STRONGLY CONDEMN the Coup d'Etat in the Central African Republic, stressing that this serious incident should not be seen solely as a human tragedy and a political setback for the country, but also as a terrible blow to the essence and principles underpinning democracy.

NOT RECOGNISE the actions led by the rebel coalition Seleka.

CALL ON the United Nations, the African Union and the Economic Community of Central African States to work for a lasting peace and the fight against impunity in CAR.

CALL ON the International Criminal Court and all States with jurisdiction over international crimes such as genocide, crimes against humanity, war crimes and the crime of aggression, to act promptly in order to prevent and punish such crimes.