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副 刊 SUPLEMENTO

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澳門特別行政區

REGIÃO ADMINISTRATIVA ESPECIAL
DE MACAU

行政長官辦公室

GABINETE DO CHEFE DO EXECUTIVO

第 19/2013 號行政長官公告

Aviso do Chefe do Executivo n.º 19/2013

按照中央人民政府的命令，行政長官根據澳門特別行政區第3/1999號法律第六條第一款的規定，命令公佈聯合國安全理事會於二零一三年三月六日通過的關於索馬里局勢的第2093 (2013) 號決議的中文及英文正式文本。

O Chefe do Executivo manda publicar, nos termos do n.º 1 do artigo 6.º da Lei n.º 3/1999 da Região Administrativa Especial de Macau, por ordem do Governo Popular Central, a Resolução n.º 2093 (2013), adoptada pelo Conselho de Segurança das Nações Unidas, em 6 de Março de 2013, relativa à situação na Somália, nos seus textos autênticos em línguas chinesa e inglesa.

二零一三年五月十日發佈。

Promulgado em 10 de Maio de 2013.

行政長官 崔世安

O Chefe do Executivo, *Chui Sai On*.

第2093 (2013) 號決議

Resolution 2093 (2013)

安全理事會2013年3月6日第6929次會議通過

Adopted by the Security Council at its 6929th meeting, on 6 March 2013

安全理事會，

The Security Council,

回顧以往關於索馬里局勢的各項決議以及關於索馬里局勢的其他相關主席聲明，特別是第733 (1992)、第1425 (2002)、第1772 (2007)、第2036 (2012) 和第2073 (2012) 號決議，

Recalling its previous resolutions on the situation in Somalia, as well as other relevant Presidential Statements on the situation in Somalia, in particular resolutions 733 (1992), 1425 (2002), 1772 (2007), 2036 (2012), and 2073 (2012),

重申全力支持秘書長和秘書長特別代表，支持他們同非洲聯盟（非盟）、包括非洲聯盟委員會主席及其特別代表以及其他國際和區域伙伴開展工作，

Reiterating its full support to the Secretary-General and his Special Representative, and for their work with the African Union (AU), including the Chairperson of the AU Commission and her Special Representative, as well as other international and regional partners,

重申尊重索馬里的主權、領土完整、政治獨立和統一，認識到索馬里在過去一年中取得的進展，重申安理會決心使索馬里局勢得到全面持久解決，

Reaffirming its respect for the sovereignty, territorial integrity, political independence and unity of Somalia, *recognizing* the significant progress that has been made in Somalia over the past year, and *reiterating* its commitment to a comprehensive and lasting settlement of the situation in Somalia,

讚揚非洲聯盟駐索馬里特派團（非索特派團）對實現索馬里持久和平與穩定的貢獻，注意到特派團在改善摩加迪沙和索馬里中南部其他地區、包括基斯馬尤的安全局勢方面發揮了重大作用（特別是在軍事和治安方面發揮作用），表示感謝布隆迪、吉布提、肯尼亞、尼日利亞、塞拉利昂和烏干達政府繼續承諾向非索特派團提供部隊、警察和裝備，認識到非索特派團部隊做出了很大犧牲，

Commending the contribution of the African Union Mission to Somalia (AMISOM) to lasting peace and stability in Somalia, *noting* its critical role in improving the security situation in Mogadishu (particularly in the military and policing roles) and other areas of south-central Somalia, including Kismayo, *expressing* its appreciation for the continued commitment of troops, police and equipment to AMISOM by the Governments of Burundi, Djibouti, Kenya, Nigeria, Sierra Leone and Uganda, and *recognizing* the significant sacrifices made by AMISOM forces,

呼籲索馬里聯邦政府、非索特派團和國際伙伴的支持下，在非索特派團和索馬里聯邦政府國家安全部隊掌控的地區鞏固

Calling on the Federal Government of Somalia, with the support of AMISOM and international partners, to consolidate security and establish the rule of law in areas secured by AMISOM and the Security Forces of the Federal Government of Somalia, *underlining* the importance of building sustain-

安全和建立法治，**着重指出**在摩加迪沙和從青年黨手中奪回的地區設立持久、合法和有代表性的地方治理和安保機構的重要性，**鼓勵**所有有關當局在資源管理方面採用高標準，**重申**需要在這些地區迅速增加聯合國對索馬里聯邦政府的支持，

着重指出建立索馬里聯邦政府國家安全部隊的能力的重要性，並為此**重申**，必須重建、訓練、裝備和保留索馬里安全部隊，因為這對索馬里長期穩定至關重要，**表示**支持現有的歐洲聯盟培訓團和其他能力建設方案，**強調**國際社會進一步協調一致、不斷和及時地提供支助的重要性，

再次強烈譴責武裝反對派團體和外國作戰人員、特別是青年黨對索馬里各機構、非索特派團、聯合國人員和設施、記者和平民發動的所有襲擊，**強調**這些團體，包括破壞索馬里穩定的外國作戰人員，仍然對索馬里、該區域和國際社會構成恐怖主義威脅，**強調**索馬里不應允許有恐怖主義或暴力極端主義，**再次籲請**所有反對派團體放下武器，

關切索馬里當前的人道主義危機及其對索馬里人民產生的影響，**讚揚**聯合國人道主義機構和其他人道主義行動者為弱勢居民運送拯救生命的援助，**譴責**任何濫用或阻礙人道主義援助的行為，**着重指出**必須讓所有人道主義行動者充分、安全、獨立、及時和不受阻礙地接觸所有需要援助的人，並**着重指出**，國際人道主義支助必須有適當的賬目，

回顧其關於武裝衝突中保護平民的第1265（1999）、第1296（2000）、第1674（2006）、第1738（2006）號和第1894（2009）號決議、關於婦女與和平與安全的第1325（2000）、第1820（2008）、第1888（2009）、第1889（2009）號和第1960（2010）號決議、關於武裝衝突中保護記者的第1738（2006）號決議以及關於兒童與武裝衝突的第1612（2005）、第1882（2009）、第1998（2011）和第2068（2012）號決議，並**注意到**安理會索馬里兒童與武裝衝突問題工作組認可的秘書長關於兒童與武裝衝突問題的報告及其結論，

歡迎聯合國和非盟對其派駐索馬里的人員和開展的工作進行戰略審查，歡迎兩個組織決定在發揮相對優勢和明確分工的基礎上加強協作，**着重指出**兩個組織改進相互之間的協調和與索馬里聯邦政府、其他區域組織和會員國的協調的重要性，

歡迎索馬里聯邦政府制訂新的國家安全戰略，**呼籲**索馬里聯邦政府加快執行這一戰略，因為青年黨和其他破壞穩定者仍然構成威脅，**着重指出**，必須進一步確定索馬里國家安全部隊的

able, legitimate and representative local governance and security structures in both Mogadishu and areas recovered from Al-Shabaab control, *encouraging* all relevant authorities to uphold high standards in resource management, and *reiterating* the need for rapid and increased United Nations support to the Federal Government of Somalia in these areas,

Underlining the importance of capacity-building of the Security Forces of the Federal Government of Somalia and in this regard, *reaffirming* the importance of the re-establishment, training, equipping and retention of Somali security forces, which is vital for the long-term stability and security of Somalia, *expressing* support for the ongoing European Union Training Mission and other capacity-building programmes, and *emphasizing* the importance of increased coordinated, timely and sustained support from the international community,

Reiterating its strong condemnation of all attacks on Somali institutions, AMISOM, United Nations personnel and facilities, journalists, and the civilian population by armed opposition groups, and foreign fighters, particularly Al-Shabaab, *stressing* that such groups, including foreign fighters engaged in destabilizing Somalia, constitute a continuing terrorist threat to Somalia, the region and the international community, *stressing* that there should be no place for terrorism or violent extremism in Somalia, and *reiterating* its call to all opposition groups to lay down their arms,

Expressing concern at the ongoing humanitarian crisis in Somalia and its impact on the people of Somalia, *commending* the efforts of the United Nations humanitarian agencies and other humanitarian actors to deliver life-saving assistance to vulnerable populations, *condemning* any misuse or obstruction of humanitarian assistance, *underlining* the importance of the full, safe, independent, timely and unimpeded access of all humanitarian actors to all those in need of assistance, and *underlining further* the importance of proper accounting in international humanitarian support,

Recalling its resolutions 1265 (1999), 1296 (2000), 1674 (2006), 1738 (2006) and 1894 (2009) on the protection of civilians in armed conflict, its resolutions 1325 (2000), 1820 (2008), 1888 (2009), 1889 (2009) and 1960 (2010) on women, peace and security, its resolution 1738 (2006) on the protection of journalists in armed conflicts, and its resolutions 1612 (2005), 1882 (2009), 1998 (2011) and 2068 (2012) on children and armed conflict, and *taking note* of the report of the Secretary-General on Children and Armed Conflict, and its conclusions, as endorsed by the Security Council Working Group on Children and Armed Conflict,

Welcoming the Strategic Reviews of both the United Nations and the African Union on their presence and engagement in Somalia, and the decisions taken by both organizations to enhance collaboration on the basis of comparative advantage and a clear division of labour, and *underlining* the importance of both organizations improving their coordination with one another, as well as with the Federal Government of Somalia, other regional organizations, and Member States,

Welcoming the Federal Government of Somalia's development of a new national security strategy, *calling on* the Federal Government of Somalia to accelerate its implementation in

構成，查明能力空白，以協助非索特派團和捐助方確定安全部門的援助重點，表明同國際捐助界開展合作的領域，**指出**國際社會打算在安全部門改革方面支持索馬里聯邦政府，

確認索馬里聯邦政府有責任保護其公民和建立自己的國家安全部隊，**指出**這些部隊應由各方參與，在索馬里有代表性，完全按照國際人道主義法和人權法為其規定的義務行事，**重申**國際伙伴打算協助索馬里聯邦政府實現這一目標，

確認一個更穩定的索馬里對確保區域安全至關重要，

歡迎索馬里聯邦政府承諾在索馬里全境，包括在區域一級維護和平、穩定與和解，

歡迎索馬里聯邦政府承諾改善索馬里人權狀況，**關切**據報有侵犯人權行為，包括法外處決、暴力侵害婦女、兒童和記者、任意拘留和境內流離失所者營地中性暴力氾濫，**強調**需要消除有罪不罰現象，維護人權，追究那些犯有此類罪行的人的責任，

關切據報仍有違反索馬里和聯合國木炭出口禁令的行為，**歡迎**索馬里總統設立關於這一問題的工作隊，**認識到**需要迅速評估木炭問題並就問題的解決提出建議，

着重指出，安理會全力支持索馬里和厄立特里亞監察組，**回顧**所有會員國和所有支助監察組的聯合國有關機構必須全力支持它完成任務，

認定索馬里局勢繼續對國際和平與安全構成威脅，

根據《聯合國憲章》第七章**採取行動**，

非索特派團

1. **決定**授權非洲聯盟（非盟）成員國繼續部署非索特派團，直至2014年2月28日，應授權非索特派團採取一切必要措施，在全面履行國際人道主義法和人權法為其規定的義務和全面尊重索馬里的主權、領土完整、政治獨立和統一的情況下，執行以下任務：

(a) 在2012年1月5日非索特派團戰略概念規定的四個區內繼續派駐人員，並在這幾個區內與索馬里聯邦政府安全部隊協

view of the remaining threat posed by Al-Shabaab and other destabilizing actors, *underlining* the importance of further defining the composition of Somalia's national security forces, identifying capability gaps in order to guide AMISOM and donors' security sector assistance priorities and signalling areas of cooperation with the international donor community, and *noting* the international community's intention to support the Federal Government of Somalia in security sector reform,

Recognizing that the Federal Government of Somalia has a responsibility to protect its citizens and build its own national security forces, *noting* that these forces should be inclusive and representative of Somalia and act in full compliance with their obligations under international humanitarian law and human rights law, and *reaffirming* the intent of international partners to support the Federal Government of Somalia in achieving this,

Recognizing that a more stable Somalia is of vital importance to ensuring regional security,

Welcoming the Federal Government of Somalia's commitment to peace, stability and reconciliation across Somalia, including at the regional level,

Welcoming the Federal Government of Somalia's commitment to improving human rights in Somalia, *expressing* its concern at the reports of violations of human rights, including extrajudicial killings, violence against women, children and journalists, arbitrary detention and pervasive sexual violence in camps for internally displaced persons, and *underscoring* the need to end impunity, uphold human rights and to hold accountable those who commit such crimes,

Expressing concern at reports of continuous violations of the Somali and United Nations ban on charcoal exports, *welcoming* the President of Somalia's task force on this issue, and *recognizing* the need to assess urgently, and provide recommendations on, resolving the charcoal issue,

Underlining its full support for the Somalia and Eritrea Monitoring Group (SEMG), and *recalling* the importance of the SEMG being given full support in carrying out its mandate by all Member States and all appropriate United Nations bodies supporting the Group,

Determining that the situation in Somalia continues to constitute a threat to international peace and security,

Acting under Chapter VII of the charter of the United Nations,

AMISOM

1. *Decides* to authorize the Member States of the African Union (AU) to maintain the deployment of AMISOM until 28 February 2014, which shall be authorised to take all necessary measures, in full compliance with its obligations under international humanitarian law and human rights law, and in full respect of the sovereignty, territorial integrity, political independence and unity of Somalia, to carry out the following tasks:

(a) To maintain a presence in the four sectors set out in the AMISOM Strategic Concept of 5 January 2012, and in those

調，減少青年黨和其他武裝反對派團體構成的威脅，包括酌情與聯合國協調，臨時性接收逃兵，以便在索馬里各地為進行有效和合理治理創造條件；

(b) 支持索馬里對話與和解，協助索馬里和平與和解進程各方獲得行動自由、安全通行和保護；

(c) 酌情向索馬里聯邦政府提供保護，幫助當局履行政府職能，保障關鍵基礎設施的安全；

(d) 在力所能及的範圍內，協同其他各方，通過訓練和指導索馬里聯邦政府安全部隊，包括通過聯合行動，協助執行索馬里國家安全計劃；

(e) 應可能提出的請求，在其能力範圍內，推動創造提供人道主義援助所需要的安全條件；

(f) 在現有文職能力範圍內，協同聯合國協助索馬里聯邦政府把國家權力擴展到從青年黨手中奪回的地區；

(g) 保護其人員、設施、裝置、裝備和任務，並保障其工作人員以及履行安全理事會規定職能的聯合國人員的安全和行動自由；

2. **重申**在第2036 (2012) 號決議第9段中提出的要求，即立即在非索特派團的規定兵力內建立一支規模適當的警衛部隊，為國際社會人員，包括聯合國人員提供警衛、護送和保護服務，**要求**非盟在提交給安全理事會的下一期報告中提供建立這一部隊時間的細節；

3. **請**秘書長繼續通過聯合國駐非洲聯盟辦事處，就非索特派團的規劃和部署，包括就非索特派團戰略概念和非索特派團行動構想的實施，向非盟提供技術、管理和專家諮詢；

4. **請**秘書長繼續按第2010 (2011) 號決議第10、11和12段、第2036 (2012) 號決議第4和6段和第2073 (2012) 號決議第2段所述，向人數最多為17731人的軍警人員提供一攬子後勤支助，直至2014年2月28日，同時確保按第1910 (2010) 號決議第4段的規定，根據秘書長人權盡職政策的要求，以負責和透明的方式支用聯合國的資金；

sectors, in coordination with the Security Forces of the Federal Government of Somalia, reduce the threat posed by Al-Shabaab and other armed opposition groups, including receiving, on a transitory basis, defectors, as appropriate, and in coordination with the United Nations, in order to establish conditions for effective and legitimate governance across Somalia;

(b) To support dialogue and reconciliation in Somalia by assisting with the free movement, safe passage and protection of all those involved with the peace and reconciliation process in Somalia;

(c) To provide, as appropriate, protection to the Federal Government of Somalia to help them carry out their functions of government, and security for key infrastructure;

(d) To assist, within its capabilities, and in coordination with other parties, with implementation of the Somali national security plans, through training and mentoring of the Security Forces of the Federal Government of Somalia, including through joint operations;

(e) To contribute, as may be requested and within capabilities, to the creation of the necessary security conditions for the provision of humanitarian assistance;

(f) To assist, within its existing civilian capability, the Federal Government of Somalia, in collaboration with the United Nations, to extend state authority in areas recovered from Al-Shabaab;

(g) To protect its personnel, facilities, installations, equipment and mission, and to ensure the security and freedom of movement of its personnel, as well as of United Nations personnel carrying out functions mandated by the Security Council;

2. *Reiterates* its request in paragraph 9 of resolution 2036 (2012) for the establishment without any further delay of a guard force of an appropriate size and within AMISOM's mandated troop levels to provide security, escort and protection services to personnel from the international community, including the United Nations, and *requests* the AU to provide details in its next report to the Security Council on progress towards, and the timetable for, its establishment;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to provide technical, management and expert advice to the AU in the planning and deployment of AMISOM, through the United Nations Office to the African Union, including on the implementation of the AMISOM Strategic Concept and the AMISOM Concept of Operations;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to provide a logistical support package for AMISOM, referred to in paragraphs 10, 11 and 12 of resolution 2010 (2011), paragraphs 4 and 6 of resolution 2036 (2012) and paragraph 2 of resolution 2073 (2012) for a maximum of 17,731 uniformed personnel until 28 February 2014, ensuring the accountability and transparency of expenditure of the United Nations funds as set out in paragraph 4 of resolution 1910 (2010), and consistent with the requirements of the Secretary-General's Human Rights Due Diligence Policy;

5. **重申**關於為非索特派團提供後勤支助的第2036 (2012) 號決議第6段和2073 (2012) 號決議第2段；

6. **回顧**安理會在第2036 (2012) 號決議第5段中提出了向非索特派團提供的資源、特別是部隊、文職人員和裝備的數目，應該透明並有適當問責的要求，**請**非索特派團支助辦與非盟合作，核查作為非索特派團一部分部署的部隊、文職人員和裝備的數目；

7. **呼籲**新的和現有的捐助方通過追加資金以支付部隊津貼、裝備和技術援助並為聯合國非索特派團信託資金提供沒有條件的供非索特派團使用的資金，來支持非索特派團，**呼籲**非盟考慮像最近為由非洲主導的馬里國際支助團所做的那樣，通過自己分攤費用，為非索特派團提供資金；

8. **請**非盟通過在本決議通過後每隔90天向秘書長提交書面報告，定期向安全理事會通報非索特派團執行任務的情況；

9. **歡迎**非索特派團在減少行動中的平民傷亡方面取得進展，**敦促**非索特派團繼續努力防止平民傷亡；

10. **鼓勵**非索特派團按照非洲聯盟和平與安全理事會的要求進一步制定保護平民的有效辦法；

11. **回顧**非索特派團承諾建立一個監測、分析和處理平民傷亡情況小組，**着重指出**設立該小組的重要性，**請**非索特派團報告設立這一小組的進展，**呼籲**國際捐助方和伙伴進一步支持設立這一小組；

12. **請**非索特派團確保嚴格按照國際人道主義法和人權法為其規定的義務來對待由其看管的被羈押人；

13. **請**非索特派團通過在現有的文職部門中部署保護兒童顧問和保護婦女顧問，在活動和行動中加強對兒童和婦女的保護，在非索特派團工作中顧及保護兒童和婦女問題；

14. **請**非索特派團採用與聯合國對維和行動中的性剝削和性虐待零容忍政策一致的政策，採取適當措施防止性暴力、性剝削和性虐待；

15. **請**非盟建立一個制度，系統處理關於不當行為的指控，包括建立明確機制以接受和跟蹤指控，並向部隊派遣國通報調查結果和在適用時採取的懲戒行動，**請**聯合國就此為非盟提供諮詢和指導；

5. *Reiterates* paragraph 6 of resolution 2036 (2012) and paragraph 2 of resolution 2073 (2012) regarding logistical support to AMISOM;

6. *Recalls* its request in paragraph 5 of resolution 2036 related to transparency and proper accountability for resources provided to AMISOM, in particular the number of troops, civilian personnel and equipment, and *requests* UNSOA, in cooperation with the AU, to verify the number of troops, civilian personnel and equipment deployed as part of AMISOM;

7. *Calls upon* new and existing donors to support AMISOM through the provision of additional funding for troop stipends, equipment, technical assistance, and uncommitted funding for AMISOM to the United Nations Trust Fund for AMISOM, and *calls upon* the AU to consider providing funding to AMISOM through its own assessed costs as it has recently done for the African-led International Support Mission in Mali;

8. *Requests* the AU to keep the Security Council regularly informed on the implementation of AMISOM's mandate through the provision of written reports to the Secretary-General every 90 days after the adoption of this resolution;

9. *Welcomes* the progress made by AMISOM in reducing civilian casualties during its operations, and *urges* AMISOM to enhance its efforts to prevent civilian casualties;

10. *Encourages* AMISOM to develop further an effective approach to the protection of civilians, as requested by the AU Peace and Security Council;

11. *Recalls* AMISOM's commitment to establish a Civilian Casualty Tracking, Analysis and Response Cell (CCTARC), *underlines* the importance of its establishment, *requests* AMISOM to report on the progress made in establishing the CCTARC and *calls on* international donors and partners to further support the establishment of a CCTARC;

12. *Requests* AMISOM to ensure that any detainees in their custody are treated in strict compliance with AMISOM's obligations under international humanitarian law and human rights law;

13. *Requests* AMISOM to strengthen child and women's protection in its activities and operations, including through the deployment of a child protection adviser and a women's protection adviser, within its existing civilian component to mainstream child and women's protection within AMISOM;

14. *Requests* AMISOM to take adequate measures to prevent sexual violence, and sexual exploitation and abuse, by applying policies consistent with the United Nations zero-tolerance policy on sexual exploitation and abuse in the context of peacekeeping;

15. *Requests* the AU to establish a system to address systematically allegations of misconduct, which includes clear mechanisms for receiving and tracking allegations, as well as for following up with troop-contributing countries on the results of investigations and disciplinary actions taken as applicable, and *requests* the United Nations to advise and provide guidance to the AU in this endeavour;

16. 歡迎索馬里政府制訂處理索馬里境內離隊作戰人員的國家方案，指出需要有適當的保障人權措施，鼓勵會員國通過提供資金支持這一計劃；

聯合國戰略審查

17. 歡迎秘書長對聯合國在索馬里的派駐人員和開展的工作進行審查；

18. 同意秘書長的意見，即聯索政治處已經完成任務，應予以解散，還同意儘快由一個新的規模更大的政治特派團替換聯索政治處；

19. 同意秘書長關於索馬里還沒有部署聯合國維和行動的適當條件的意見，請秘書長繼續考慮此事，包括制訂關於何時適於部署聯合國維和行動的基準，期待作為秘書長定期提交安全理事會的報告的一部分，收到這一信息；

20. 決定，非索特派團支助辦應併入新的聯合國特派團，支助辦負責人繼續向外勤支助廳報告向非索特派團提供一攬子後勤支助的情況，並向秘書長特別代表報告為新的聯合國特派團提供後勤支助的情況和報告非索特派團支助辦涉及新的聯合國特派團的任務的職能引起的政策或政治問題；

21. 要求於2014年1月1日設立秘書長副特別代表/駐地協調員和人道主義協調員職位並且併入新的聯合國特派團的體制，新特派團將與非索特派團同時開展工作，同時請秘書長確保聯合國國家工作隊的所有相關活動立即同新的聯合國特派團進行全面協調，包括聯合組建小組和聯合制訂戰略，同時保障人道主義援助的人道、公正、中立和獨立性，還請秘書長通過每隔90天提交書面報告，定期向安全理事會通報為合併聯合國國家工作隊和新的聯合國特派團的工作而採取的步驟；

22. 請秘書長與索馬里聯邦政府、非盟、區域機構和會員國全面合作，根據下面規定的指導原則，對新聯合國特派團的設立進行一次技術評估：

(a) 讓索馬里對國家建設和建設和平議程擁有自主權；

(b) 向政府提供傳統的聯合國斡旋和支助，包括在實現和解、舉行選舉和切實建立聯邦制度方面；

16. Welcomes the development of the Government of Somalia's National Programme for Handling Disengaged Combatants in Somalia, notes the need for appropriate human rights safeguards, and encourages Member States to support the plan through the provision of funds;

United Nations Strategic Review

17. Welcomes the review by the Secretary-General of the United Nations' presence and engagement in Somalia;

18. Agrees with the Secretary-General that UNPOS has fulfilled its mandate and should now be dissolved, and further agrees that UNPOS should be replaced by a new expanded Special Political Mission as soon as possible;

19. Agrees with the Secretary-General that the conditions in Somalia are not yet appropriate for the deployment of a United Nations Peacekeeping Operation, and requests that he keeps this under review, including through the setting of benchmarks for when it might be appropriate to deploy a United Nations peacekeeping operation and looks forward to receiving this information as part of his regular reporting to the Security Council;

20. Decides that UNSOA shall be integrated within the framework of the new United Nations Mission, with the head of UNSOA continuing to report to the Department of Field Support on the delivery of the AMISOM logistical support package, and reporting to the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on logistical support to the new United Nations Mission and on policy or political questions arising from the functions of UNSOA relevant to the mandate of the new United Nations Mission;

21. Requests that by 1st January 2014 the post of Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General/Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator (DSRSG/RC/HC) will have been established and structurally integrated into the new United Nations Mission, which will operate alongside AMISOM, requests in the meantime that the Secretary-General ensure that, with immediate effect, all appropriate activities of the United Nations Country Team are fully coordinated with the new United Nations Mission, including through joint teams and joint strategies, while ensuring the humanity, impartiality, neutrality, and independence of humanitarian assistance, and further requests the Secretary-General to keep the Security Council regularly informed about the steps he is taking to integrate the work of the United Nations Country Team and the new United Nations Mission, through the provision of written reports every 90 days;

22. Requests the Secretary-General to conduct a Technical Assessment Mission on the implementation of the new United Nations mission, in full cooperation with the Federal Government of Somalia, AU, regional bodies and Member States, on the basis of the guiding principles as set out below:

(a) Empowering Somali ownership of the statebuilding and peacebuilding agenda;

(b) Providing the traditional United Nations good offices function and support to the government, including on reconciliation, elections and the effective implementation of a federal system;

(c) 在安全、實現穩定、建設和平和國家建設問題上提供戰略和政策諮詢，包括讓特派團擁有得到大力加強的安全和法治能力；

(d) 監測和報告人權情況，包括性暴力、基於性別的暴力和與衝突有關的暴力和侵害兒童行為，並幫助建立這一領域的能力，協助執行索馬里聯邦政府簽署的關於兒童與武裝衝突的兩個行動計劃；

(e) 協助索馬里聯邦政府努力管理和具體協調國際援助，特別是對安全部門改革的援助；

(f) 與聯合國國家工作隊合作，根據第21段做出的安排，為索馬里聯邦政府提供綜合政策諮詢和支持；

23. **着重指出**，新特派團應將總部設在摩加迪沙，並應在安全條件允許時，進一步部署到索馬里全境，**請**秘書長就如何保護特派團提出意見；

24. **請**秘書長至遲於2013年4月19日向安理會報告技術評估的結果，包括聯合國同非盟的分工，安理會之後將正式授權建立政治特派團，**着重指出**新的聯合國特派團應於2013年6月3日進行部署；

人權和保護平民

25. **回顧**以往第1265（1999）、第1296（2000）、第1674（2006）、第1738（2006）和第1894（2009）號決議以及安理會關於婦女與和平與安全、兒童與武裝衝突和維持和平的決議和所有相關的主席聲明；

26. **譴責**索馬里境內所有襲擊平民的行為，**要求**立即停止所有違反國際人道主義法和人權法，針對包括婦女和兒童在內的平民以及人道主義人員的暴力或侵害行為，包括性暴力和基於性別的暴力行為，並**強調**，索馬里所有各方均有責任履行其保護平民免受敵對行動影響的義務，特別是避免濫殺濫傷的襲擊或過度使用武力行為，**強調**需要消除有罪不罰現象，維護人權和追究犯罪者的責任；

27. **歡迎**索馬里總統承諾在有人指控索馬里國家安全部隊有性暴力行為時追究該部隊的責任，**敦促**索馬里聯邦政府與聯合國合作，着手建立性暴力工作隊，制訂和執行防止和處理性暴力的全面戰略，**強調**索馬里聯邦政府要採取一切適當措施，將有性暴力行為的人繩之以法；

28. **對**境內流離失所者營地和定居點的安全情況**表示關注**，**譴責**所有各方、包括武裝團體和民兵的所有侵犯和踐踏境內流

(c) Providing strategic and policy advice on security, stabilisation, peacebuilding and state-building, including through the mission having a substantially strengthened security and rule of law capacity;

(d) Monitoring, reporting and helping build capacity on human rights, including on sexual, gender-based and conflict-related violence and on violations against children — supporting the implementation of the two action plans on children and armed conflict signed by the Federal Government of Somalia;

(e) Supporting the Federal Government of Somalia's efforts to manage and specifically coordinate international assistance, particularly on security sector reform;

(f) Providing integrated policy advice and support to the Federal Government of Somalia, in cooperation with the United Nations Country Team, and in accordance with the arrangements set out in paragraph 21;

23. *Underlines* that the new mission should be headquartered in Mogadishu and should deploy further across Somalia as security conditions allow, and *requests* advice from the Secretary-General on how the Mission will be protected;

24. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the Council no later than 19 April 2013 on the results of his Technical Assessment Mission, including on the United Nations division of labour with the AU, after which the Council will formally mandate a new Special Political Mission, and *underlines* that the new United Nations Mission should deploy by 3 June 2013;

Human Rights and Protection of Civilians

25. *Recalls* its previous resolutions 1265 (1999), 1296 (2000), 1674 (2006), 1738 (2006), and 1894 (2009), as well as all its resolutions on Women, Peace and Security, Children and Armed Conflict and peacekeeping, and all relevant statements of its President;

26. *Condemns* all attacks against civilians in Somalia, *calls for* the immediate cessation of all acts of violence, including sexual and gender based violence, or abuses committed against civilians, including women and children, and humanitarian personnel in violation of international humanitarian law and human rights law, *stresses* the responsibility of all parties in Somalia to comply with their obligations to protect the civilian population from the effects of hostilities, in particular by avoiding any indiscriminate attacks or excessive use of force, and *underscores* the need to end impunity, uphold human rights and hold those who commit crimes accountable;

27. *Welcomes* the commitment made by the President of Somalia to hold the Somali National Security Forces accountable for allegations of sexual violence, *urges* the Federal Government of Somalia, in cooperation with the United Nations, to initiate its Task Force on Sexual Violence, and to develop and implement a comprehensive strategy to prevent and respond to sexual violence, and *stresses* the need for the Federal Government of Somalia to take all appropriate measures to bring to justice any perpetrator of such acts;

28. *Expresses* concern at the security situation in camps for internally displaced persons (IDPs) and settlements, *condemns* all human rights violations and abuses, including sexual vio-

離失所者人權的行為，包括性暴力，**要求**加強對境內流離失所者營地的保護；

29. **回顧**不得在武裝衝突中強迫平民流離失所的有關禁令，**強調**必須在這方面充分遵守國際人道主義法和其他有關國際法；

30. **回顧**索馬里聯邦政府有義務保護記者、防止他們受暴力侵害和不讓實施暴力者逍遙法外；

31. **重申**婦女在預防和解決衝突以及在建設和平方面的重要作用，**強調**必須讓她們參加所有維護和促進和平與安全的努力，**敦促**索馬里聯邦政府繼續促使更多婦女參加索馬里機構的各個決策層；

32. **強烈譴責**接報的嚴重侵害兒童行為，**敦促**索馬里政府優先執行2012年8月6日簽署的根除殺害和致殘兒童行為的行動計劃和2012年7月3日停止招募和使用兒童兵的行動計劃，**強調**索馬里聯邦政府要採取適當措施，將任何有此類行為的人繩之以法；

武器禁運

33. **決定**，在本決議通過後的12個月內，第733（1992）號決議第5段規定的、經第1425（2002）號決議第1和第2段進一步闡明的措施，不適用於僅為組建索馬里聯邦政府安全部隊和保障索馬里人民安全而交付的武器或軍事裝備或提供的諮詢、援助或訓練，但本決議附件所列物項的交付不在此列；

34. **決定**，僅為組建索馬里聯邦政府安全部隊出售或提供的武器或軍事裝備不得轉售、移交或提供給在索馬里聯邦政府安全部隊服役的任何個人或實體；

35. **呼籲**各國對直接或間接向索馬里供應、出售或轉移不受第733（1992）號決議第5段規定的、經第1425（2002）號決議第1和第2段進一步闡明的措施限制的物項保持警惕；

36. **決定**，第733（1992）號決議第5段規定的、經第1425（2002）號決議第1和第2段進一步闡明的措施，不適用於專供支助完全按2012年1月5日非洲聯盟戰略概念並與非索特派團合作和協調採取行動的非索特派團戰略伙伴或供其使用而交付的武器或軍事裝備或提供的援助；

lence, committed against IDPs by all parties, including armed groups and militias, and *calls for* the strengthening of protection of IDP camps;

29. *Recalls* the relevant prohibition of the forced displacement of civilians in armed conflict, and *stresses* the importance of fully complying with international humanitarian law and other applicable international law in this context;

30. *Recalls* the obligation of the Federal Government of Somalia with respect to the protection of journalists, the prevention of violence against them, and the fight against impunity for perpetrators of such acts;

31. *Reaffirms* the important role of women in the prevention and resolution of conflicts and in peacebuilding, *stresses* the importance of their participation in all efforts for the maintenance and promotion of peace and security, and *urges* the Federal Government of Somalia to continue to promote increased representation of women at all decision-making levels in Somali institutions;

32. *Strongly condemns* reports of grave violations against children, *urges* the Government of Somalia, as a matter of priority, to implement the action plan signed on 6 August 2012 to eliminate the killing and maiming of children, and the 3 July 2012 action plan to end the recruitment and use of child soldiers, and *stresses* the need for the Federal Government of Somalia to take appropriate measures to bring to justice any perpetrator of such acts;

Arms Embargo

33. *Decides* that for a period of twelve months from the date of this resolution the measures imposed in paragraph 5 of resolution 733 (1992), and further elaborated by paragraphs 1 and 2 of resolution 1425 (2002), shall not apply to deliveries of weapons or military equipment or the provision of advice, assistance or training, intended solely for the development of the Security Forces of the Federal Government of Somalia, and to provide security for the Somali people, except in relation to deliveries of the items set out in the annex to this resolution;

34. *Decides* that weapons or military equipment sold or supplied solely for the development of the Security Forces of the Federal Government of Somalia may not be resold to, transferred to, or made available for use by, any individual or entity not in the service of the Security Forces of the Federal Government of Somalia;

35. *Calls upon* States to exercise vigilance over the direct or indirect supply, sale or transfer to Somalia of items not subject to the measures imposed in paragraph 5 of resolution 733 (1992) and further elaborated by paragraphs 1 and 2 of resolution 1425 (2002);

36. *Decides* that the measures imposed by paragraph 5 of resolution 733 (1992) and further elaborated by paragraphs 1 and 2 of resolution 1425 (2002) shall not apply to deliveries of weapons or military equipment or the provision of assistance intended solely for the support of, or use by, AMISOM's strategic partners, operating solely under the African Union Strategic Concept of 5 January 2012, and in cooperation and coordination with AMISOM;

37. **決定**，第 733 (1992) 號決議第 5 段規定、並經第 1425 (2002) 號決議第 1 和第 2 段進一步闡明的措施，不適用於專供支助聯合國人員、包括聯合國索馬里政治事務處或接替它的特派團或供其使用的武器或軍事設備，或提供的援助；

38. **決定**，索馬里聯邦政府至少應提前五天將交付本決議第 33 段允許的僅供索馬里聯邦政府安全部隊使用的武器或軍事裝備或為其提供援助一事，通知第 751 (1992) 和第 1907 (2009) 號決議所設委員會，供委員會參考，並提供這些交付或援助的細節和在索馬里的具體交付地點，**還決定**，提供援助的會員國亦可在通知索馬里聯邦政府它打算通知委員會後，通知委員會，**強調**這一通知必須有所有相關信息，包括酌情列入要交付的武器、彈藥、軍事裝備和材料的類別和數量以及預定交付日；

39. **請**索馬里聯邦政府最遲在本決議通過後一個月並在其後每隔六個月向安全理事會提交報告，說明：

(a) 索馬里聯邦政府安全部隊的結構；

(b) 現有的用於確保索馬里聯邦政府安全部隊安全儲存、保留和分發軍事裝備的基礎設施；

(c) 現有的索馬里聯邦政府安全部隊關於武器的分發、使用和儲存的程序和行為守則；

40. **呼籲**有能力的國家和區域組織充分與索馬里聯邦政府合作，為其提供援助以便在本決議第 39 (b) 和 (c) 段所述領域中取得改進；

41. **請**監察組在提交給委員會的報告中評估第 39 (b) 和 (c) 段所述領域中的進展，並評估挪用或出售給包括民兵在內的其他團體的情況，以便協助安理會審查本決議第 33 段做出的規定是否得當，因為這些規定旨在建立索馬里聯邦政府安全部隊的能力和保障索馬里人民的安全，**還請**監察組報告它自己監測向索馬里交付武器和提供援助情況的能力；

42. **決定**在本決議通過之日後 12 個月內審查本決議第 33 至 41 段的效力；

37. *Decides* that the measures imposed by paragraph 5 of resolution 733 (1992) and further elaborated upon by paragraphs 1 and 2 of resolution 1425 (2002) shall not apply to supplies of weapons or military equipment or the provision of assistance, intended solely for the support of or use by United Nations personnel, including the United Nations Political Office for Somalia or its successor mission;

38. *Decides* that the Federal Government of Somalia shall notify the Committee established pursuant to resolutions 751 (1992) and 1907 (2009), for its information, at least five days in advance, of any deliveries of weapons or military equipment or the provision of assistance intended solely for the Security Forces of the Federal Government of Somalia, as permitted in paragraph 33 of this resolution, providing details of such deliveries or assistance and the specific place of delivery in Somalia, *further decides* that the Member State delivering assistance may, in the alternative, make this notification after informing the Federal Government of Somalia that it intends to do so, and *stresses* the importance that such notifications contain all relevant information, including, where applicable, the type and quantity of weapons, ammunitions, military equipment and materiel to be delivered, and the proposed date of delivery;

39. *Requests* the Federal Government of Somalia to report to the Security Council no later than one month after the adoption of this resolution, and every six months thereafter, on:

(a) The structure of the Security Forces of the Federal Government of Somalia;

(b) The infrastructure in place to ensure the safe storage, registration, maintenance and distribution of military equipment by the Security Forces of the Federal Government of Somalia;

(c) The procedures and codes of conduct in place for the registration, distribution, use and storage of weapons by the Security Forces of the Federal Government of Somalia, and on training needs in this regard;

40. *Calls upon* States and regional organizations that have the capacity to do so, to provide assistance to the Federal Government of Somalia to achieve improvements in the areas set out in (b) and (c) of paragraph 39 of this resolution, in full coordination with the Federal Government of Somalia;

41. *Requests* the SEMG to include, in its reporting to the Committee, both an assessment of the progress made in the areas set out in (b) and (c) of paragraph 39, and an assessment of any misappropriation or sale to other groups including militias, in order to assist the Council in any review of the appropriateness of the provisions outlined in paragraph 33 of this resolution, which are for the purpose of building the capacity of the Security Forces of the Federal Government of Somalia, and providing security for the people of Somalia, and *further requests* the Monitoring Group to report on its own ability to monitor delivery of weapons, military equipment and assistance to Somalia;

42. *Decides* to review the effects of paragraphs 33 to 41 of this resolution within twelve months of the date of this resolution;

43. **決定**，第1844（2008）號決議第1、3和7段中的措施適用於委員會指認的有以下行為的個人，該決議第3和7段的規定適用於委員會指認的有以下行為的實體：

(a) 從事或支持威脅索馬里和平、安全或穩定的行為，包括威脅索馬里和平與和解進程，或以武力威脅索馬里聯邦政府或非索特派團；

(b) 有違反第733（1992）號決議第5段規定、經第1425（2002）號決議第1和第2段進一步闡明並經本決議第33至38段修訂的武器禁運的行為，或有違反本決議第34段規定的轉售和轉讓武器限制的行為；

(c) 阻礙向索馬里運送人道主義援助物資，或阻礙在索馬里境內獲取和分發人道主義援助；

(d) 是違反適用國際法，在索馬里武裝衝突中招募或使用兒童的政治或軍事領導人；

(e) 應對在索馬里違反適用國際法，在武裝衝突中襲擊包括兒童或婦女在內的平民，包括殺害和致殘、性暴力和基於性別的暴力、襲擊學校和醫院以及劫持和強迫流離失所行為負責的人；

44. **着重指出**，安理會支持負責提出索馬里木炭問題解決辦法的索馬里總統工作隊，**要求**所有有關行為體充分與工作隊合作，**期待**收到索馬里聯邦政府就此提出的建議和方案；

45. **決定**繼續積極處理此案。

附件

1. 地對空導彈，包括便攜式防空系統（肩射導彈）；
2. 口徑大於12.7毫米的火炮、榴彈炮和大炮和彈藥及專門為其設計的部件。（不包括火箭榴彈或輕型反坦克武器、槍榴彈或榴彈發射器）；
3. 口徑大於82毫米的迫擊炮；
4. 反坦克制導武器，包括反坦克導彈和彈藥及專門為其設計的部件；
5. 內有含能材料的、用於軍事用途的裝填物和裝置；地雷和相關材料；
6. 有夜視能力的武器瞄準鏡。

43. *Decides* that the measures in paragraphs 1, 3, and 7 of resolution 1844 (2008) shall apply to individuals, and that the provisions of paragraphs 3 and 7 of that resolution shall apply to entities, designated by the Committee:

(a) As engaging in, or providing support for, acts that threaten the peace, security or stability of Somalia, including acts that threaten the peace and reconciliation process in Somalia, or threaten the Federal Government of Somalia or AMISOM by force;

(b) As having acted in violation of the arms embargo imposed by paragraph 5 of resolution 733 (1992), further elaborated upon by paragraphs 1 and 2 of resolution 1425 (2002), and as amended by paragraphs 33 to 38 of this resolution or as having acted in violation of the arms resale and transfer restrictions set out in paragraph 34 of this resolution;

(c) As obstructing the delivery of humanitarian assistance to Somalia, or access to, or distribution of, humanitarian assistance in Somalia;

(d) As being political or military leaders recruiting or using children in armed conflicts in Somalia in violation of applicable international law;

(e) As being responsible for violations of applicable international law in Somalia involving the targeting of civilians including children and women in situations of armed conflict, including killing and maiming, sexual and gender-based violence, attacks on schools and hospitals and abduction and forced displacement;

44. *Underlines* its support for the President of Somalia's task force charged with providing solutions on the issue of charcoal in Somalia, *demands* that all appropriate actors cooperate in full with the task force, and *looks forward* to receiving recommendations and options from the Federal Government of Somalia in this regard;

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

Annex

1. Surface to air missiles, including Man-Portable Air-Defence Systems (MANPADS);
2. Guns, howitzers, and cannons with a calibre greater than 12.7 mm, and ammunition and components specially designed for these. (This does not include shoulder fired anti-tank rocket launchers such as RPGs or LAWs, rifle grenades, or grenade launchers.);
3. Mortars with a calibre greater than 82 mm;
4. Anti-tank guided weapons, including Anti-tank Guided Missiles (ATGMs) and ammunition and components specially designed for these items;
5. Charges and devices intended for military use containing energetic materials; mines and related materiel;
6. Weapon sights with a night vision capability.

第 20/2013 號行政長官公告

Aviso do Chefe do Executivo n.º 20/2013

中央人民政府命令在澳門特別行政區執行聯合國安全理事會關於剛果民主共和國局勢的第1596（2005）號決議；

聯合國安全理事會關於剛果民主共和國的第1533（2004）號決議所設委員會於二零一二年十二月三十一日更新受聯合國安全理事會第1596（2005）號決議第13段及第15段規定的措施約束的個人及實體名單，而有關措施的期限經第2078（2012）號決議第3段的規定延長；

二零一二年十二月三十一日更新的名單取代同一名單過往的文本，尤其是取代於二零零九年三月三日更新並於同年九月十一日第三十六期《澳門特別行政區公報》第二組公佈的文本，且包含自二零一零年八月三十一日至二零一二年十二月三十一日期間所作的更新；

基於此，行政長官根據澳門特別行政區第3/1999號法律第六條第一款的規定，命令公佈於二零一二年十二月三十一日更新的、受聯合國安全理事會第1596（2005）號決議第13段及第15段所規定、後經第2078（2012）號決議第3段延長期限的措施制約的個人及實體名單的英文正式文本及葡文譯本。

二零一三年五月十日發佈。

行政長官 崔世安

Considerando que o Governo Popular Central ordenou a aplicação na Região Administrativa Especial de Macau da Resolução do Conselho de Segurança das Nações Unidas n.º 1596 (2005), relativa à situação na República Democrática do Congo;

Considerando ainda que, em 31 de Dezembro de 2012, o Comité estabelecido pela Resolução n.º 1533 (2004) do Conselho de Segurança das Nações Unidas, relativa à República Democrática do Congo, procedeu a actualizações da lista das pessoas singulares e entidades afectadas pelas medidas impostas nos números 13 e 15 da Resolução n.º 1596 (2005), tal como renovadas no n.º 3 da Resolução n.º 2078 (2012) do Conselho de Segurança das Nações Unidas;

Mais considerando que a presente lista actualizada à data de 31 de Dezembro de 2012 substitui as anteriores versões desta mesma lista, nomeadamente a versão de 3 de Março de 2009, publicada no *Boletim Oficial* da Região Administrativa Especial de Macau, II Série, n.º 36, de 11 de Setembro do mesmo ano, e integra as actualizações de 31 de Agosto de 2010 a 31 de Dezembro de 2012;

O Chefe do Executivo manda publicar, nos termos do n.º 1 do artigo 6.º da Lei n.º 3/1999 da Região Administrativa Especial de Macau, a lista das pessoas singulares e entidades afectadas pelas medidas impostas nos números 13 e 15 da Resolução n.º 1596 (2005), tal como renovadas no n.º 3 da Resolução n.º 2078 (2012) do Conselho de Segurança das Nações Unidas, actualizada à data de 31 de Dezembro de 2012, na sua versão original em língua inglesa, acompanhada da tradução para a língua portuguesa.

Promulgado em 10 de Maio de 2013.

O Chefe do Executivo, *Chui Sai On*.

**LIST OF INDIVIDUALS AND ENTITIES SUBJECT TO THE MEASURES
IMPOSED BY PARAGRAPHS 13 AND 15 OF SECURITY COUNCIL
RESOLUTION 1596 (2005), AS RENEWED BY PARAGRAPH 3 OF RESOLUTION 2078 (2012)**

(last updated on 31 December 2012)

Last Name	First Name	Alias	Date Of Birth/ Place Of Birth	Passport / Identifying Information	Designation/Justification
BADEGE	Eric		1971		According to the November 15, 2012, final report by the Group of Experts on the Democratic Republic of the Congo, "...Lt. Col. Eric Bagege had become the focal point of M23 in Masisi and commanded joint operations..." with another military leader.

Last Name	First Name	Alias	Date Of Birth/ Place Of Birth	Passport / Identifying Information	Designation/Justification
					<p>Additionally, “a series of coordinated attacks carried out in August [2012] by Lt. Col. Badege...enabled M23 to destabilize a considerable part of Masisi territory.”</p> <p>“According to former combatants, Lt Col. Badege...acted under the orders of Col. Makenga when he orchestrated the attacks.</p> <p>As a military commander of M23, Badege is responsible for serious violations involving the targeting of children or women in situations of armed conflict. According to the November 2012 Group of Experts report, there have been several major incidents of indiscriminate killings of civilians, including women and children. Since May 2012 Raia Mutomboki, under the command of M23, have killed hundreds of civilians in a series of coordinated attacks. In August, Badege carried out joint attacks which involved the indiscriminate killing of civilians. The November Group of Experts report states that these attacks were jointly orchestrated by Badege and Colonel Makoma Semivumbi Jacques. According to the Group of Experts Report, local leaders from Masisi stated that Badege commanded these Raia Mutomboki attacks on the ground.</p> <p>According to a July 28, 2012, Radio Okapi article, “the</p>

Last Name	First Name	Alias	Date Of Birth/ Place Of Birth	Passport / Identifying Information	Designation/Justification
					<p>administrator of Masisi announced this Saturday, July 28th, the defection of the commander of the 2nd Battalion of the 410th Regiment FARDC base Nyabiondo, about thirty kilometers northwest of Goma in North Kivu. According to him, Colonel Eric Badege and more than a hundred soldiers headed Friday to Rubaya, 80 kilometers north of Nabiondo. This information has been confirmed by several sources.”</p> <p>According to a November 23, 2012 BBC article, M23 was formed when former members of the CNDP who had been integrated into the FARDC began to protest against bad conditions and pay, and lack of full implementation of the March 23, 2009 peace deal between the CNDP and the DRC that led to the CNDP’s integration into the FARDC.</p> <p>M23 has been engaged in active military operations in order to take control of territory in eastern DRC, according to the November 2012 IPIS report. M23 and FARDC fought over control of several towns and villages in eastern DRC on July 24 and July 25, 2012; M23 attacked the FARDC in Rumangabo on July 26, 2012; M23 drove FARDC from Kibumba on</p>

Last Name	First Name	Alias	Date Of Birth/ Place Of Birth	Passport / Identifying Information	Designation/Justification
					<p>November 17, 2012; and M23 took control of Goma on November 20, 2012.</p> <p>According to the November 2012 Group of Experts report, several ex-M23 combatants claim that M23 leaders summarily executed dozens of children who attempted to escape after being recruited as M23 child soldiers.</p> <p>According to a September 11, 2012 report by Human Rights Watch (HRW), a Rwandan man, 18, who escaped after being forcibly recruited in Rwanda told HRW that he witnessed the execution of a 16-year old boy from his M23 unit who had tried to flee in June. The boy was captured and beaten to death by M23 fighters in front of the other recruits. An M23 commander who ordered his killing then allegedly told the other recruits “[h]e wanted to abandon us,” as an explanation for why the boy had been killed. The report also states that witnesses claimed that at least 33 new recruits and other M23 fighters were summarily executed when they attempted to flee. Some were tied up and shot in front of other recruits as an example of the punishment they could receive. One young recruit told HRW, “[w]hen we were with M23, they said [we had a choice] and could</p>

Last Name	First Name	Alias	Date Of Birth/ Place Of Birth	Passport / Identifying Information	Designation/Justification
					stay with them or we could die. Lots of people tried to escape. Some were found and then that was immediately their death.”
BWAMBALE	Frank Kakolele	Frank Kakorere Frank Kakorere Bwambale		Congolese FARDC General, without posting as of June 2011. Left the CNDP in January 2008. As of June 2011, resides in Kinshasa. Since 2010, Kakolele has been involved in activities apparently on behalf of the DRC government’s <i>Programme de Stabilisation et Reconstruction des Zones Sortant des Conflits Armés</i> (STAREC), including participation in a STAREC mission to Goma and Beni in March 2011.	Former RCD-ML leader, exercising influence over policies and maintaining command and control over the activities of RCD-ML forces, one of the armed groups and militias referred to in paragraph 20 of Res. 1493 (2003), responsible for trafficking of arms, in violation of the arms embargo.
IYAMUREMYE	Gaston	Rumuli Byiringiro Victor Rumuli Victor Rumuri Michel Byiringiro	1948 Musanze District (Northern Province), Rwanda Ruhengeri, Rwanda	Rwandan FDLR President and 2 nd Vice-President of FDLR-FOCA As of June 2011, based at Kalonge, North Kivu Province. Brigadier General	According to multiple sources, including the UNSC DRC Sanctions Committee’s Group of Experts, Gaston Iyamuremye is the second vice president of the FDLR and is considered a core member of the FDLR military and political leadership. Gaston Iyamuremye also ran the office of Ignace Murwanashyaka (President of the FDLR) in Kibua, DRC until December 2009.
KAINA	Innocent	Colonel Innocent KAINA	Bunagana, Rutshuru territory, DRC		Innocent Kaina is currently a Sector commander in the Mouvement du 23

Last Name	First Name	Alias	Date Of Birth/ Place Of Birth	Passport / Identifying Information	Designation/Justification
		“India Queen”			Mars (M23). He is responsible for and has committed serious violations of international law and human rights. In July 2007 the Garrison Military Tribunal of Kinshasa found Kaina responsible for crime against humanity committed in the District of Ituri, between May 2003 and December 2005. He was released in 2009 as part of the peace agreement between the Congolese government and the CNDP. Within the FARDC in 2009, he has been guilty of executions, abductions and maiming in Masisi territory. As Commander under the orders of General Ntaganda, he initiated the ex-CNDP mutiny in Rutshuru territory in April 2012. He ensured the security of the mutineers out of Masisi. Between May and August 2012, he oversaw the recruitment and training of over 150 children for the M23 rebellion, shooting the boys who had tried to escape. In July 2012 he travelled to Berunda and Degho for mobilization and recruitment activities for the M23.
KAKWAVU BUKANDE	Jérôme	Jérôme Kakwavu Commandant Jérôme	Goma	Congolese Given the rank of General in the FARDC in December 2004. As of June 2011, detained in Makala Prison in Kinshasa. On 25 March 2011, the High Military	Former President of UCD/FAPC. FAPC’s control of illegal border posts between Uganda and the DRC - a key transit route for arms flows. As President of the FAPC, he exercised influence over policies and command and control

Last Name	First Name	Alias	Date Of Birth/ Place Of Birth	Passport / Identifying Information	Designation/Justification
				<p>Court in Kinshasa opened a trial against Kakwavu for war crimes.</p>	<p>over the activities of FAPC forces, which were involved in arms trafficking and, consequently, in violations of the arms embargo.</p> <p>According to the Office of the SRSG on Children and Armed Conflict, he was responsible for recruitment and use of children in Ituri in 2002.</p> <p>One of five senior FARDC officers who had been accused of serious crimes involving sexual violence and whose cases the Security Council had brought to the Government's attention during its visit in 2009.</p>
KATANGA	Germain			<p>Congolese</p> <p>Appointed General in the FARDC in December 2004.</p> <p>Handed over by the Government of the DRC to the International Criminal Court on 18 October 2007. His trial began in November 2009.</p>	<p>FRPI chief. Involved in weapons transfers, in violation of the arms embargo.</p> <p>According to the Office of the SRSG on Children and Armed Conflict, he was responsible for recruitment and use of children in Ituri from 2002 to 2003.</p>
LUBANGA	Thomas		Ituri	<p>Congolese</p> <p>Arrested in Kinshasa in March 2005 for UPC/L involvement in human rights abuses violations.</p> <p>Transferred to the ICC by the DRC authorities on 17 March 2006.</p> <p>His trial began in January 2009 and is</p>	<p>President of the UPC/L, one of the armed groups and militias referred to in paragraph 20 of Res. 1493 (2003), involved in the trafficking of arms, in violation of the arms embargo.</p> <p>According to the Office of the SRSG on Children and Armed Conflict, he was responsible for recruitment and use of</p>

Last Name	First Name	Alias	Date Of Birth/ Place Of Birth	Passport / Identifying Information	Designation/Justification
				due to close in 2011.	children in Ituri from 2002 to 2003.
MAKENGA	Sultani	<p>MAKENGA, Colonel SULTANI.</p> <p>MAKENGA, EMMANUEL SULTANI.</p>	25 December 1973/Rutshuru, DRC	<p>Congolese</p> <p>A military leader of the Mouvement du 23 Mars (M23) group operating in the Democratic Republic of the Congo.</p>	<p>Sultani Makenga is a military leader of the Mouvement du 23 Mars (M23) group operating in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC). As a leader of M23 (also known as the Congolese Revolutionary Army), Sultani Makenga has committed and is responsible for serious violations of international law involving the targeting of women and children in situations of armed conflict, including killing and maiming, sexual violence, abduction, and forced displacement. He has also been responsible for violations of international law related to M23's actions in recruiting or using children in armed conflict in the DRC. Under the command of Sultani Makenga, M23 has carried out extensive atrocities against the civilian population of the DRC. According to testimonies and reports, the militants operating under the command of Sultani Makenga have conducted rapes throughout Rutshuru territory against women and children, some of whom have been as young as 8 years old, as part of a policy to consolidate control in Rutshuru territory. Under Makenga's command, M23 has conducted extensive forced</p>

Last Name	First Name	Alias	Date Of Birth/ Place Of Birth	Passport / Identifying Information	Designation/Justification
					<p>recruitment campaigns of children in the DRC and in the region, as well as killing, maiming, and injuring scores of children. Many of the forced child recruits have been under the age of 15. Makenga has also been reported to be the recipient of arms and related materiel in violation of measures taken by the DRC to implement the arms embargo, including domestic ordinances on the importing and possession of arms and related materiel. Makenga's actions as the leader of M23 have included serious violations of international law and atrocities against the civilian population of the DRC, and have aggravated the conditions of insecurity, displacement, and conflict in the region.</p>
MANDRO	Khawa Panga	<p>Kawa Panga</p> <p>Kawa Panga Mandro</p> <p>Kawa Mandro</p> <p>Yves Andoul Karim</p> <p>Mandro Panga Kahwa</p> <p>Yves Khawa Panga Mandro</p> <p>“Chief</p>	20 August 1973, Bunia	<p>Congolese</p> <p>Placed in prison in Bunia in April 2005 for sabotage of the Ituri peace process.</p> <p>Arrested by Congolese authorities in October 2005, acquitted by the Court of Appeal in Kisangani, subsequently transferred to the judicial authorities in Kinshasa on new charges of crimes against humanity, war crimes, murder, aggravated assault and battery.</p>	<p>Ex-President of PUSIC, one of the armed groups and militia referred to in paragraph 20 of Res. 1493 (2003) involved in arms trafficking, in violation of the arms embargo.</p> <p>According to the Office of the SRSG on Children and Armed Conflict, he was responsible for recruitment and use of children from 2001 to 2002.</p>

Last Name	First Name	Alias	Date Of Birth/ Place Of Birth	Passport / Identifying Information	Designation/Justification
		Kahwa” “Kawa”		As of June 2011 detained at Makala Central Prison, Kinshasa.	
MBARUSHIMANA	Callixte		24 July 1963, Ndusu/Ruhe ngeri Northern Province, Rwanda	Rwandan Arrested in Paris on 3 October 2010 under ICC warrant for war crimes and crimes against humanity committed by FDLR troops in the Kivus in 2009 and transferred to The Hague on 25 January 2011.	Executive Secretary of the FDLR and Vice- President of the FDLR military high command until his arrest. Political/Military leader of a foreign armed group operating in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, impeding the disarmament and the voluntary repatriation and resettlement of combatants, per Security Council resolution 1857 (2008) OP 4 (b).
MPAMO	Iruta Douglas	Mpano Douglas Iruta Mpamo	28 December 1965, Bashali, Masisi 29 December 1965, Goma, DRC (formerly Zaire) Uvira	Congolese As of June 2011, resides in Gisenyi, Rwanda. No known occupation since two of the planes managed by Great Lakes Business Company (GLBC) crashed.	Owner/Manager of the Compagnie Aérienne des Grands Lacs and of Great Lakes Business Company, whose aircraft were used to provide assistance to armed groups and militias referred to in paragraph 20 of Res. 1493 (2003). Also responsible for disguising information on flights and cargo apparently to allow for the violation of the arms embargo.
MUDACUMURA	Sylvestre	Known as: “Radja” “Mupenzi Bernard” “General Major Mupenzi” “General Mudacum ura”		Rwandan Military commander of FDLR-FOCA, also political 1 st Vice-President and head of FOCA High Command, thus combining overall military and political command functions since the arrests of FDLR leaders in Europe.	FDLR commander, exercising influence over policies, and maintaining command and control over the activities of FDLR forces, one of the armed groups and militias referred to in paragraph 20 of Res. 1493 (2003), involved in trafficking of arms, in violation of the arms embargo.

Last Name	First Name	Alias	Date Of Birth/ Place Of Birth	Passport / Identifying Information	Designation/Justification
				<p>As of June 2011, based at Kikoma forest, near Bogoyi, Walikale, North Kivu.</p>	<p>Mudacumura (or staff) was in telephone communication with FDLR leader Murwanashyaka in Germany, including at the time of the Busurungi Massacre May 2009, and military commander Major Guillaume during Umoja Wetu and Kimia II operations in 2009.</p> <p>According to the Office of the SRSG on Children and Armed Conflict, he was responsible for 27 cases of recruitment and use of children by troops under his command in North Kivu from 2002 to 2007.</p>
MUGARAGU	Leodomir	Manzi Leon Leo Manzi	1954 1953 Kigali, Rwanda Rushashi (Northern Province), Rwanda	Rwandan FDLR-FOCA Chief of Staff, in charge of administration. As of June 2011, based at the FDLR HQ at Kikoma forest, Bogoyi, Walikale, North Kivu.	According to open-source and official reporting, Leodomir Mugaragu is the Chief of Staff of the Forces Combattantes Abucunguzi/Combatant Force for the Liberation of Rwanda (FOCA), the FDLR's armed wing. According to official reporting Mugaragu is a senior planner for FDLR's military operations in the eastern DRC.
MUKULU	Jamil	Professor Musharaf; Steven Alirabaki; David Kyagulanyi; Musezi Talengelanimiro; Mzee Tutu;	1965 Alt. DOB: January 1, 1964 Ntoke Village, Ntenjeru Sub County, Kayunga District, Uganda	Title: Head of the Allied Democratic Forces (ADF) Alt. Title: Commander, Allied Democratic Forces Nationality: Ugandan	According to open-source and official reporting, including the UNSC DRC Sanctions Committee's Group of Experts' reports, Mr. Jamil Mukulu is the military leader of the Allied Democratic Forces (ADF), a foreign armed group operating in the DRC

Last Name	First Name	Alias	Date Of Birth/ Place Of Birth	Passport / Identifying Information	Designation/Justification
		<p>Abdullah Junjuaka;</p> <p>Alilabaki Kyagulanyi;</p> <p>Hussein Muhammad;</p> <p>Nicolas Luumu;</p> <p>Talengelanimiro;</p>			<p>that impedes the disarmament and voluntary repatriation or resettlement of ADF combatants, as described in paragraph 4 (b) of resolution 1857 (2008).</p> <p>The UNSC DRC Sanction Committee's Group of Experts has reported that Mukulu has provided leadership and material support to the ADF, an armed group operating in the territory of the DRC.</p> <p>According to multiple sources including the UNSC DRC Sanctions Committee's Group of Experts' reports, Jamil Mukulu has also continued to exercise influence over the policies, provided financing, and maintained direct command and control over the activities of, ADF forces in the field, including overseeing links with international terrorist networks.</p>
MUJYAMBERE	Leopold	<p>Musenyeri</p> <p>Achille</p> <p>Frere Petrus Ibrahim</p>	<p>17 March 1962, Kigali, Rwanda</p> <p>Est. 1966</p>	<p>Rwandan</p> <p>As of June 2011, Commander of the South Kivu operational sector now called 'Amazon' of FDLR-FOCA.</p> <p>Based at Nyakaleke (south-east of Mwenga, South Kivu).</p>	<p>Commander of the Second Division of FOCA / the Reserve Brigades (an FDLR armed branch). Military leader of a foreign armed group operating in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, impeding the disarmament and the voluntary repatriation and resettlement of combatants, in violation of Security Council resolution 1857 (2008) OP 4 (b). In evidence collated by the UNSC DRC</p>

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					Sanctions Committee Group of Experts, detailed in its report of 13 February 2008, girls recovered from FDLR-FOCA had previously been abducted and sexually abused. Since mid-2007, FDLR-FOCA, which previously recruited boys in their mid to late teens, has been forcefully recruiting youth from the age of 10 years. The youngest are then used as escorts, and older children are deployed as soldiers on the frontline, in violation of Security Council resolution 1857 (2008) OP4 (d) and (e).
MURWANASHY-AKA	Dr. Ignace	Ignace	14 May 1963, Butera (Rwanda) Ngoma, Butare (Rwanda)	Rwandan Arrested by German authorities on 17 November 2009. Replaced by Gaston Iamuremye, alias 'Rumuli' as President of FDLR-FOCA. Murwanashyaka's trial for war crimes and crimes against humanity committed by FDLR troops in DRC in 2008 and 2009 began on 4 May 2011 in a German court.	President of the FDLR, and supreme commander of the FDLR armed forces exercising influence over policies, and maintaining command and control over the activities of FDLR forces, one of the armed groups and militias referred to in paragraph 20 of Res. 1493 (2003), involved in trafficking of arms, in violation of the arms embargo. In telephone communication with FDLR military field commanders (including during the Busurungi May 2009 massacre); gave military orders to the high command; involved in coordinating the transfer of arms and ammunition to FDLR units and relaying specific instructions for use; managing

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					<p>large sums of money raised through illicit sale of natural resources in areas of FDLR control.</p> <p>According to the Office of the SRSG on Children and Armed Conflict, he held command responsibility as President and military commander of FDLR for recruitment and use of children by the FDLR in Eastern Congo.</p>
MUSONI	Straton	IO Musoni	6 April 1961 (possibly 4 June 1961) Mugambazi, Kigali, Rwanda	<p>Rwandan</p> <p>Arrested by German authorities on 17 November 2009.</p> <p>Musoni's trial for war crimes and crimes against humanity committed by FDLR troops in DRC in 2008 and 2009 began on 4 May 2011 in a German court.</p> <p>Replaced as 1st Vice-President of the FDLR by Sylvestre Mudacumura.</p>	Through his leadership of the FDLR, a foreign armed group operating in the DRC, Musoni was impeding the disarmament and voluntary repatriation or resettlement of combatants belonging to those groups, in breach of resolution 1649 (2005).
MUTEBUTSI	Jules	Jules Mutebusi Jules Mutebuzi Colonel Mutebutsi	1964, Minembwe South Kivu	<p>Congolese</p> <p>Former FARDC Deputy Military Regional Commander of 10th Military Region in April 2004, dismissed for indiscipline.</p> <p>In December 2007, he was arrested by Rwandan authorities when he tried to cross the border into the DRC. He has</p>	Joined forces with other renegade elements of former RCD-G to take town of Bukavu in May 2004 by force. Implicated in the receipt of weapons outside of FARDC structures and provision of supplies to armed groups and militia mentioned in paragraph 20 of Res. 1493 (2003), in violation of the arms embargo.

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				lived since in semi-liberty in Kigali (not authorized to leave the country).	
NGARUYE WA MYAMURO	Baudoin	Colonel Baudoin NGARUYE	1978, Lusamambo, Lubero territory, DRC	Congolese <u>Title</u> : military leader of the Mouvement du 23 Mars (M23) <u>FARDC ID</u> : 1-78- 09-44621-80	In April 2012, Ngaruye commanded the ex-CNDP mutiny, known as the Mouvement du 23 Mars (M23), under the orders of General Ntaganda. He is currently the third highest ranking military commander within the M23. The Group of experts on the DRC previously recommended him for designation in 2008 and 2009. He is responsible for and has committed severe violations of human rights and international law. He recruited and trained hundreds of children between 2008 and 2009 and then towards the end of 2010 for the M23. He has committed killing, maiming and abductions, often targeting women. He is responsible for executions and torture of deserters within the M23. In 2009 within the FARDC, he gave the orders to kill all men in Shalio village of Walikale. He also provided weapons, munitions and salaries in Masisi and Walikale under the direct orders from Ntaganda. In 2010 he orchestrated the forced displacement and expropriation of populations in the area of Lukopfu. He has also been extensively involved in criminal networks within the FARDC deriving profits from the

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					<p>mineral trade which led to tensions and violence with Colonel Innocent Zimurinda in 2011.</p>
NGUDJOLO	Mathieu, Chui	Cui Ngudjolo		<p>Arrested by MONUC in Bunia in October 2003.</p> <p>Surrendered by the Government of the DRC to the International Criminal Court on 7 February 2008.</p>	<p>FNI Chief of Staff and former Chief of Staff of the FRPI, exercising influence over policies and maintaining command and control the activities of FRPI forces, one of the armed groups and militias referred to in paragraph 20 of Res. 1493 (2003), responsible for trafficking of arms, in violation of the arms embargo.</p> <p>According to the Office of the SRSG on Children and Armed Conflict, he was responsible for recruitment and use of children under 15 years old in Ituri in 2006.</p>
NJABU	Floribert Ngabu	<p>Floribert Njabu</p> <p>Floribert Ndjabu</p> <p>Floribert Ngabu Ndjabu</p>		<p>Under house arrest in Kinshasa since March 2005 for FNI involvement in human rights abuses.</p> <p>Transferred to The Hague on 27 March 2011 to testify in the ICC Germain Katanga and Mathieu Ngudjolo trials.</p>	<p>President of FNI, one of the armed groups and militias referred to in paragraph 20 of Res. 1493 (2003), involved in the trafficking of arms, in violation of the arms embargo.</p>
NKUNDA	Laurent	<p>Nkunda Mihigo Laurent</p> <p>Laurent Nkunda Bwatare</p> <p>Laurent Nkundabatware</p> <p>Laurent Nkunda Mahoro</p>	<p>6 February 1967 North Kivu/Rutshuru</p> <p>2 February 1967</p>	<p>Congolese</p> <p>Former RCD-G General.</p> <p>Founder, National Congress for the People's Defense, 2006; Senior Officer, Rally for Congolese Democracy-Goma (RCD-G), 1998-2006; Officer Rwandan Patriotic</p>	<p>Joined forces with other renegade elements of former RCD-G to take Bukavu in May 04 by force. In receipt of weapons outside of FARDC in violation of the arms embargo.</p> <p>According to the Office of the SRSG on Children and Armed Conflict, he was</p>

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		Batware Laurent Nkunda Batware “Chairman” “General Nkunda” “Papa Six”		<p>Front (RPF), 1992-1998.</p> <p>Laurent Nkunda was arrested by Rwandan authorities in Rwanda in January 2009 and replaced as the commander of the CNDP. Since then, he has been under house arrest in Kigali, Rwanda.</p> <p>DRC Government’s request to extradite Nkunda for crimes committed in eastern DRC has been refused by Rwanda.</p> <p>In 2010, Nkunda’s appeal for illegal detention was rejected by Rwandan court in Gisenyi, ruling that the matter should be examined by a military court. Nkunda’s lawyers initiated a procedure with the Rwandan Military Court.</p> <p>Retains some influence over certain elements of the CNDP.</p>	<p>responsible for 264 cases of recruitment and use of children by troops under his command in North Kivu from 2002 to 2009.</p>
NSANZUBUKIRE	Felicien	Fred Irakeza	1967 Murama, Kinyinya, Rubungo, Kigali, Rwanda	<p>Rwandan</p> <p>1st battalion leader of the FDLR-FOCA, based in the Uvira-Sange area of South Kivu</p> <p>A member of the FDLR since at least 1994 and operating in eastern DRC since October 1998.</p> <p>As of June 2011, based in Magunda, Mwenga territory, South Kivu.</p>	<p>Felicien Nsanzubukire supervised and coordinated the trafficking of ammunition and weapons between at least November 2008 and April 2009 from the United Republic of Tanzania, via Lake Tanganyika, to FDLR units based in the Uvira and Fizi areas of South Kivu.</p>

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NTAWUNGUKA	Pacifique	Colonel Omega Nzeri Israel Pacifique Ntawungula	1 January 1964, Gaseke, Gisenyi Province, Rwanda Est. 1964	Rwandan Commander, Operational Sector North Kivu 'SONOKI' of FDLR-FOCA. As of June 2011, based at Matembe, North Kivu. Received military training in Egypt	Commander of the First Division of FOCA (FDLR armed wing). Military leader of a foreign armed group operating in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, impeding the disarmament and the voluntary repatriation and resettlement of combatants, in violation of Security Council resolution 1857 (2008) OP 4 (b). In evidence collated by the UNSC DRC Sanctions Committee Group of Experts, detailed in its report of 13 February 2008, girls recovered from FDLR- FOCA had previously been abducted and sexually abused. Since mid-2007, FDLR-FOCA, which previously recruited boys in their mid to late teens, has been forcefully recruiting youth from the age of 10 years. The youngest are then used as escorts, and older children are deployed as soldiers on the frontline, in violation of Security Council resolution 1857 (2008) OP4 (d) and (e).
NYAKUNI	James			Ugandan	Trade partnership with Jérôme Kakwavu, particularly smuggling across the DRC/Uganda border, including suspected smuggling of weapons and military material in unchecked trucks. Violation of the arms embargo and provision of assistance to armed groups and militia referred to in

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					paragraph 20 of Res. 1493 (2003), including financial support that allows them to operate militarily.
NZEYIMANA	Stanislas	Deogratias Bigaruka Izabayo Bigaruka Bigurura Izabayo Deo Jules Mateso Mlamba	1 January 1966, Mugusa (Butare), Rwanda Est. 1967 Alt. 28 August 1966	Rwandan Deputy commander of the FDLR-FOCA As of June 2011, based at Mukoberwa, North Kivu	Deputy Commander of the FOCA (an FDLR armed branch). Military leader of a foreign armed group operating in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, impeding the disarmament and the voluntary repatriation and resettlement of combatants, in violation of Security Council resolution 1857 (2008) OP 4 (b). In evidence collated by the UNSC DRC Sanctions Committee Group of Experts, detailed in its report of 13 February 2008, girls recovered from FDLR-FOCA had previously been abducted and sexually abused. Since mid-2007, FDLR-FOCA, which previously recruited boys in their mid to late teens, has been forcefully recruiting youth from the age of 10 years. The youngest are then used as escorts, and older children are deployed as soldiers on the frontline, in violation of Security Council resolution 1857 (2008) OP4 (d) and (e).
OZIA MAZIO	Dieudonné	Ozia Mazio 'Omari' 'Mr Omari'	6 June 1949, Ariwara	Congolese While president of the <i>Fédération des entreprises congolaises</i> (FEC) in Aru territory, Dieudonné Ozia Mazio is believed to	Financial schemes with Jerome Kakwavu and FAPC and smuggling across the DRC/Uganda border, allowing supplies and cash to be made available to Kakwavu and his troops.

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				<p>have died in Ariwara on 23 September 2008</p>	<p>Violation of the arms embargo, including by providing assistance to armed groups and militia referred to in paragraph 20 of Res. 1493 (2003).</p>
<p>RUNIGA</p>	<p>Jean-Marie Lugerero</p>		<p>Approximately 1960</p>		<p>A July 9, 2012 document signed by M23 leader Sultani Makenga named Runiga as the coordinator of the political wing of M23. According to the document, Runiga’s appointment was prompted by the need to ensure the visibility of the M23 cause.</p> <p>Runiga is named as the ‘President’ of the M23 in postings on the group’s website. His leadership role is corroborated by the November 2012 Group of Experts report, which refers to Runiga as the ‘leader of the M23’.</p> <p>According to a December 13, 2012 Associated Press article, Runiga showed the Associated Press a list of demands that he said will be presented to the Congolese government. Included in the demands are the resignation of Kabila and the dissolution of the national assembly. Runiga indicated that if given the opportunity, M23 could retake Goma. “And at this time we will not retreat,” Runiga told the Associated Press. He also indicated that M23’s political branch should resume its control of Goma as a</p>

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					<p>precondition to negotiations. “I think our members who are in Kampala represent us. In due time I will be there, too. I am waiting for things to be organized and when Kabila will be there, I will go, too,” Runiga said.</p> <p>According to a November 26, 2012 Le Figaro article, Runiga met with DRC President Kabila on November 24, 2012 to begin discussions. Separately, in an interview with Le Figaro, Runiga stated, “M23 is composed primarily of former FARDC military members who defected to protest the non-respect of the March 23, 2009 accords.” He added, “M23’s soldiers are deserters from the army who left with their arms in hand. Recently, we recovered a lot of equipment from a military base in Bunagana. For the moment, this allows us to regain territory each day and to repel all the attacks from the FARDC...Our revolution is Congolese, led by the Congolese, for the Congolese people.”</p> <p>According to a November 22, 2012 Reuters article, Runiga stated that M23 had the capacity to hang on to Goma after M23’s forces were bolstered by mutinying Congolese soldiers from the FARDC: “Firstly we have a</p>

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					<p>disciplined army, and also we have the FARDC soldiers who've joined us. They're our brothers, they'll be retrained and recycled then we'll work with them."</p> <p>According to a November 27, 2012 article published in The Guardian, Runiga indicated that M23 would refuse to obey a call by regional leaders of the International Conference of the Great Lakes to leave Goma in order to pave the way for peace talks. Instead, Runiga stated that M23's withdrawal from Goma would be the result, not a precondition, of negotiation.</p> <p>According to the 15 November 2012 Final Report of the Group of Experts, Runiga led a delegation that travelled to Kampala, Uganda on July 29, 2012 and finalized the M23 movement's 21-point agenda ahead of anticipated negotiations at the International Conference on the Great Lakes Region.</p> <p>According to a November 23, 2012 BBC article, M23 was formed when former members of the CNDP who had been integrated into the FARDC began to protest against bad conditions and pay, and lack of full implementation of the March 23, 2009 peace deal between the</p>

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					<p>CNDP and the DRC that led to the CNDP's integration into the FARDC.</p> <p>M23 has been engaged in active military operations in order to take control of territory in eastern DRC, according to the November 2012 IPIS report. M23 and FARDC fought over control of several towns and villages in eastern DRC on July 24 and July 25, 2012; M23 attacked the FARDC in Rumangabo on July 26, 2012; M23 drove FARDC from Kibumba on November 17, 2012; and M23 took control of Goma on November 20, 2012.</p> <p>According to the November 2012 Group of Experts report, several ex-M23 combatants claim that M23 leaders summarily executed dozens of children who attempted to escape after being recruited as M23 child soldiers.</p> <p>According to a September 11, 2012 report by Human Rights Watch (HRW), a Rwandan man, 18, who escaped after being forcibly recruited in Rwanda told HRW that he witnessed the execution of a 16-year old boy from his M23 unit who had tried to flee in June. The boy was captured and beaten to death by M23 fighters in front</p>

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					<p>of the other recruits. An M23 commander who ordered his killing then allegedly told the other recruits “[h]e wanted to abandon us,” as an explanation for why the boy had been killed. The report also states that witnesses claimed that at least 33 new recruits and other M23 fighters were summarily executed when they attempted to flee. Some were tied up and shot in front of other recruits as an example of the punishment they could receive. One young recruits told HRW, “[w]hen we were with M23, they said [we had a choice] and could stay with them or we could die. Lots of people tried to escape. Some were found and then that was immediately their death.</p>
SHEKA	Ntabo Ntaberi		<p>4 April 1976</p> <p>Walikale Territory, DRC</p>	<p>Congolese</p> <p>Commander-in-Chief, Nduma Defence of Congo, Mayi Mayi Sheka group</p>	<p>Ntabo Ntaberi Sheka, Commander-in-Chief of the political branch of the Mayi Mayi Sheka, is the political leader of a Congolese armed group that impedes the disarmament, demobilization, or reintegration of combatants. The Mayi Mayi Sheka is a Congo-based militia group that operates from bases in Walikale territory in eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo.</p> <p>The Mayi Mayi Sheka group has carried out attacks on mines in eastern Democratic</p>

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					<p>Republic of the Congo, including taking over the Bisiye mines and extorting from locals. Ntabo Ntaberi Sheka has also committed serious violations of international law involving the targeting of children. Ntabo Ntaberi Sheka planned and ordered a series of attacks in Walikale territory from 30 July to 2 August, 2010, to punish local populations accused of collaborating with Congolese Government forces. In the course of the attacks, children were raped and were abducted, subjected to forced labour and subjected to cruel, inhumane or degrading treatment. The Mayi Mayi Sheka militia group also forcibly recruits boys and holds children in their ranks from recruitment drives.</p>
TAGANDA	Bosco	<p>Bosco Ntaganda</p> <p>Bosco Ntagenda</p> <p>General Taganda</p> <p>‘Lydia’ when he was part of APR.</p> <p>‘Terminator’</p> <p>Call sign ‘Tango Romeo’ or ‘Tango’</p> <p>“Major”</p>	<p>1973-74 Bigogwe, Rwanda</p>	<p>Congolese</p> <p>Born in Rwanda, he moved to Nyamitaba, Masisi territory, North Kivu, when he was a child.</p> <p>As of June 2011, he resides in Goma and owns large farms in Ngungu area, Masisi territory, North Kivu.</p> <p>Nominated FARDC Brigadier-General by Presidential Decree on 11 December 2004, following Ituri</p>	<p>UPC/L military commander, exercising influence over policies and maintaining command and control over the activities of UPC/L, one of the armed groups and militias referred to in paragraph 20 of Res. 1493 (2003), involved in the trafficking of arms, in violation of the arms embargo. He was appointed General in the FARDC in December 2004 but refused to accept the promotion, therefore remaining outside of the FARDC. According to the Office of the SRSG on Children and Armed Conflict, he was</p>

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				<p>peace agreements.</p> <p>Formerly Chief of Staff in CNDP and became CNDP military commander since the arrest of Laurent Nkunda in January 2009.</p> <p>Since January 2009, <i>de facto</i> Deputy Commander of consecutive anti-FDLR operations ‘Umoja Wetu’, ‘Kimia II’, and ‘Amani Leo’ in North and South Kivu.</p>	<p>responsible for recruitment and use of children in Ituri in 2002 and 2003, and 155 cases of direct and/or command responsibility for recruitment and use of children in North Kivu from 2002 to 2009.</p> <p>As CNDP Chief of Staff, had direct and command responsibility for the massacre at Kiwanja (November 2008)</p>
ZIMURINDA	Innocent	Zimulinda	<p>September 1, 1972</p> <p>Or 1975</p> <p>Ngungu, Masisi Territory, North Kivu Province, DRC</p>	<p>Congolese</p> <p>Colonel in the FARDC.</p> <p>Integrated in the FARDC in 2009 as a Lieutenant Colonel, brigade commander in FARDC Kimia II Ops, based in Ngungu area.</p> <p>In July 2009, Zimurinda was promoted to full Colonel and became FARDC Sector commander in Ngungu and subsequently in Kitchanga in FARDC Kimia II and Amani Leo Operations.</p> <p>Whereas Zimurinda did not appear in the 31 December 2010 DRC Presidential ordinance nominating high FARDC officers, Zimurinda <i>de facto</i> maintained his</p>	<p>According to multiple sources, Lt Col Innocent Zimurinda, in his capacity as one of the commanders of the FARDC 231st Brigade, gave orders that resulted in the massacre of over 100 Rwandan refugees, mostly women and children, during an April 2009 military operation in the Shalio area.</p> <p>The UNSC DRC Sanctions Committee’s Group of Experts reported that Lt Col Innocent Zimurinda was witnessed first hand refusing to release three children from his command in Kalehe, on August 29, 2009.</p> <p>According to multiple sources, Lt Col Innocent Zimurinda, prior to the CNDP’s integration into FARDC, participated in a November 2008 CNDP operation that resulted in the massacre of 89 civilians, including</p>

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				<p>command position of FARDC 22nd sector in Kitchanga and wears the newly issued FARDC rank and uniform.</p> <p>He remains loyal to Bosco Ntaganda.</p> <p>In December 2010, recruitment activities carried out by elements under the command of Zimurinda were denounced in open source reports.</p>	<p>women and children, in the region of Kiwanja.</p> <p>In March 2010, 51 human rights groups working in eastern DRC alleged that Zimurinda was responsible for multiple human rights abuses involving the murder of numerous civilians, including women and children, between February 2007 and August 2007. Lt Col Innocent Zimurinda was accused in the same complaint of responsibility for the rape of a large number of women and girls.</p> <p>According to a May 21, 2010, statement by the Special Representative of the Secretary General for Children and Armed Conflict, Innocent Zimurinda has been involved in the arbitrary execution of child soldiers, including during operation Kimia II. According to the same statement, he denied access by the UN Mission in the DRC (MONUC) to screen troops for minors. According to the UNSC DRC Sanctions Committee's Group of Experts, Lt Col Zimurinda holds direct and command responsibility for child recruitment and for maintaining children within troops under his command.</p>
BUTEMBO AIRLINES (BAL)			Butembo, DRC	Privately-owned airline, operates out of Butembo	Kisoni Kambale (deceased on 5 July 2007 and subsequently

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				Since December 2008, BAL no longer holds an aircraft operating license in the DRC.	de-listed on 24 April 2008) used his airline to transport FNI gold, rations and weapons between Mongbwalu and Butembo. This constitutes ‘provision of assistance’ to illegal armed groups in breach of the arms embargo of resolutions 1493 (2003) and 1596 (2005).
Congomet Trading House			Butembo, North Kivu	No longer exists as a gold trading house in Butembo, North Kivu.	Congomet Trading House (formerly listed as Congocom) was owned by Kisoni Kambale (deceased on 5 July 2007 and subsequently de-listed on 24 April 2008). Kambale acquired almost all the gold production in the Mongbwalu district, which was controlled by the FNI. The FNI derived substantial income from taxes imposed on this production. This constitutes ‘provision of assistance’ to illegal armed groups in breach of the arms embargo of resolutions 1493 (2003) and 1596 (2005).
COMPAGNIE AERIENNE DES GRANDS LACS (CAGL) GREAT LAKES BUSINESS COMPANY (GLBC)			CAGL Avenue Président Mobutu Goma, DRC (CAGL also has an office in Gisenyi, Rwanda) GLBC, PO Box 315, Goma, DRC (GLBC also has an office in Gisenyi, Rwanda)	As of December 2008, GLBC no longer had any operational aircraft, although several aircraft continued flying in 2008 despite UN sanctions.	CAGL and GLBC are companies owned by Douglas MPAMO, an individual already subject to sanctions under resolution 1596 (2005). CAGL and GLBC were used to transport arms and ammunition in violation of the arms embargo of resolutions 1493 (2003) and 1596 (2005).

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FORCES DEMOCRATIQUES DE LIBERATION DU RWANDA (FDLR)		FDLR. Force Combattante Abacunguzi. FOCA. Combatant Force for the Liberation of Rwanda.		Address: Fdlr@fmx.de ; fldrrse@yahoo.fr ; fdlr@gmx.net ; Location: North and South Kivu, DRC	<p>The FDLR is one of the largest foreign armed groups operating in the territory of the DRC. The group was formed in 2000, and has committed serious violations of international law involving the targeting of women and children in armed conflict, including killing and maiming, sexual violence, and forced displacement.</p> <p>According to a 2010 report from Amnesty International, the FDLR were responsible for the killings of ninety-six civilians in Busurungi, Walikale territory. Some of the victims were burned alive in their homes.</p> <p>According to the same source, in June 2010, an NGO medical centre reported around sixty cases a month of girls and women who had been raped in the southern Lubero territory, North-Kivu by armed groups including the FDLR.</p> <p>According to a December 20, 2010 report from Human Rights Watch (HRW), there has been documented evidence of the FDLR actively conducting child recruitment. HRW identified at least 83 Congolese children under the age of 18, some as young as 14, who had been forcibly recruited by the FDLR.</p> <p>In January 2012, HRW reported that FLDR combatants attacked numerous villages in</p>

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					<p>the Masisi territory, killing six civilians, raping two women, and abducting at least 48 people. According to a June 2012 report from HRW, in May 2012 FDLR fighters attacked civilians in Kamananga and Lumenje, in South Kivu province, as well as in Chambucha, Walikale territory, and villages in the Ufumandu area of Masisi territory, North Kivu province. In these attacks, FDLR fighters with machetes and knives hacked to death dozens of civilians, including numerous children.</p> <p>According to the June 2012 Group of Experts Report, the FDLR attacked several villages in South Kivu from December 31, 2011 to January 4, 2012. A United Nations investigation confirmed that at least 33 persons, including 9 children and 6 women, had been killed, either burned alive, decapitated or shot during the attack. In addition, one woman and one girl had been raped. The June 2012 Group of Experts Report also states that a United Nations investigation confirmed that the FDLR massacred at least 14 civilians, including 5 women and 5 children in South Kivu in May 2012. According to the November 2012 Group of Experts report, the UN documented at least 106 incidents of sexual violence committed by the FDLR between December 2011 and</p>

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					<p>September 2012. The November 2012 Group of Experts report notes that, according to a UN investigation, the FDLR raped seven women in the night of 10 March 2012, including a minor, in Kalinganya, Kabare territory. The FDLR attacked the village again on 10 April 2012 and raped three of the women for the second time. The November 2012 Group of Experts report also reports 11 killings by the FDLR in Bushibwambombo, Kalehe on 6 April 2012, and FDLR involvement in 19 further killings in Masisi territory, including five minors and six women, in May.</p>
M23					<p>The Mouvement Du 23 Mars (M23) is an armed group operating in the DRC that has been the recipient of arms and related materiel, including advice, training, and assistance related to military activities. Several eyewitness testimonies state that M23 receives general military supplies from the Rwandan Defense Forces (RDF) in the form of weapons and ammunition in addition to materiel support for combat operations.</p> <p>M23 has been complicit in and responsible for committing serious violations of international law involving the targeting of women and children in situations of armed conflict in the DRC including killing and</p>

Last Name	First Name	Alias	Date Of Birth/ Place Of Birth	Passport / Identifying Information	Designation/Justification
					<p>maiming, sexual violence, abduction, and forced displacement. According to numerous reports, investigations, and testimonies from eyewitnesses, M23 has been responsible for carrying out mass killings of civilians, as well as raping women and children throughout various regions of the DRC. Several reports indicate that M23 fighters have carried out 46 rapes against women and girls, the youngest of which was 8 years old. In addition to reports of sexual violence, M23 has also carried out extensive forced recruitment campaigns of children into the ranks of the group. It is estimated that M23 has carried out the forced recruitment of 146 young men and boys in the Rutshuru territory alone in eastern DRC since July 2012. Some of the victims have been as young as 15 years old.</p> <p>The atrocities committed by M23 against the civilian population of the DRC, as well as M23's forced recruitment campaign, and being the recipient of arms and military assistance has dramatically contributed to instability and conflict within the region and in some instances, violated international law.</p>

Last Name	First Name	Alias	Date Of Birth/ Place Of Birth	Passport / Identifying Information	Designation/Justification
MACHANGA LTD			Kampala, Uganda	<p>Gold export company (Directors: Mr. Rajendra Kumar Vaya and Mr. Hirendra M. Vaya).</p> <p>In 2010, assets belonging to Machanga, held in the account of Emirates Gold, were frozen by Bank of Nova Scotia Mocatta (UK).</p> <p>The previous owner of Machanga, Rajendra Kumar, and his brother Vipul Kumar, have remained involved in purchasing gold from eastern DRC.</p>	MACHANGA bought gold through a regular commercial relationship with traders in the DRC tightly linked to militias. This constitutes 'provision of assistance' to illegal armed groups in breach of the arms embargo of resolutions 1493 (2003) and 1596 (2005).
TOUS POUR LA PAIX ET LE DEVELOPPEMEN T (NGO)		TPD	Goma, North Kivu	<p>Goma, with provincial committees in South Kivu, Kasai Occidental, Kasai Oriental and Maniema</p> <p>Officially suspended all activities since 2008.</p> <p>In practice, as of June 2011 TPD offices are open and involved in cases related to returns of IDPs, community reconciliation initiatives, land conflict settlements, etc.</p> <p>The TPD President is Eugene Serufuli and Vice-President is Saverina Karomba. Important members include North Kivu provincial deputies Robert Seninga and Bertin Kirivita.</p>	Implicated in violation of the arms embargo by providing assistance to RCD-G, particularly in supplying trucks to transport arms and troops, and also by transporting weapons for distribution to parts of the population in Masisi and Rutshuru, North Kivu, in early 2005.

Last Name	First Name	Alias	Date Of Birth/ Place Of Birth	Passport / Identifying Information	Designation/Justification
UGANDA COMMERCIAL IMPEX (UCI) LTD			Kajoka Street Kisemente Kampala, Uganda Tel.: +256 41 533 578/9; Alternative address: PO Box 22709 Kampala, Uganda	Gold export company. (Former directors Mr. J.V. LODHIA – known as “Chuni”- and his son Mr. Kunal LODHIA). In January 2011, Ugandan authorities notified the Committee that following an exemption on its financial holdings, Emirates Gold repaid UCI’s debt to Crane Bank in Kampala, leading to final closure of its accounts. The previous owner of UCI, J.V. Lodhia and his son Kumal Lodhia have remained involved in purchasing gold from eastern DRC.	UCI bought gold through a regular commercial relationship with traders in the DRC tightly linked to militias. This constitutes ‘provision of assistance’ to illegal armed groups in breach of the arms embargo of resolutions 1493 (2003) and 1596 (2005).

**Lista das Pessoas Singulares e Entidades Sujeitas às Medidas Impostas nos Números 13 e 15 da
Resolução do conselho de segurança n.º 1596 (2005), tal como Renovadas
no n.º 3 da Resolução n.º 2078 (2012)**

(actualizada em 31 de Dezembro de 2012)

Apelido	Nome próprio	Também conhecido por	Data de nasc. / Local de nasc.	Passaporte / Informação identificadora	Designação / Justificação
BADEGE	Eric		1971		De acordo com o relatório final apresentado pelo Grupo de Peritos sobre a República Democrática do Congo, em 15/11/2012, “(...) o Tenente- -coronel Eric Badege tornou- -se o ponto focal do M23 em Masisi e comandou operações conjuntas (...)” com outro líder militar. Além disso, “foram levados a cabo, em Agosto [2012], uma série de ataques coordenados pelo Tenente- -coronel Badege

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					<p>(...) permitiram ao M23 destabilizar uma parte considerável do território de Masisi.” “Segundo antigos combatentes, o Tenente-coronel Badege (...) actuou sob as ordens do Coronel Makenga quando orquestrou os ataques.</p> <p>Enquanto Comandante militar do M23, Badege é responsável por graves violações envolvendo actos contra crianças ou mulheres em situações de conflito armado. De acordo com o relatório do Grupo de Peritos de Novembro de 2012, houve vários casos graves de assassinios indiscriminados de civis, incluindo mulheres e crianças. Desde Maio de 2012, a Raia Mutomboki, sob o comando do M23, assassinou centenas de civis numa série de ataques coordenados. Em Agosto, Badege levou a cabo ataques conjuntos que envolveram o assassinio indiscriminado de civis. O relatório do Grupo de Peritos de Novembro refere que estes ataques foram orquestrados em conjunto por Badege e pelo Coronel Makoma Semivumbi Jacques. De acordo com o relatório do Grupo de Peritos, líderes locais de Masisi afirmaram que Badege comandou no terreno estes ataques da Raia Mutomboki.</p> <p>Segundo um artigo da <i>Radio Okapi</i>, de 28/7/2012, “o administrador de Masisi anunciou neste sábado, 28/7, a deserção do Comandante do 2.º Batalhão do 410.º Regimento das FARDC com base em Nabiondo, a cerca de 30 km a noroeste de Goma no Kivu Norte. Segundo ele, o Coronel Eric Badege e mais de uma centena de soldados dirigiram-se na sexta-feira para Rubaya, a 80 km a norte de Nabiondo. Esta informação foi confirmada por várias fontes.”</p>

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					<p>Segundo um artigo da BBC, de 23/11/2012, o M23 foi formado quando antigos membros do CNDP que tinham sido integrados nas FARDC iniciaram protestos contra as más condições e remunerações, e contra a não aplicação plena do acordo de paz entre o CNDP e a RDC, de 23/3/2009, que conduziu à integração do CNDP nas FARDC.</p> <p>O M23 esteve activamente implicado em operações militares com o objectivo de assumir o controlo do território leste da RDC, de acordo com o relatório do IPIS de Novembro de 2012. O M23 e as FARDC lutaram pelo controlo de várias cidades e aldeias no leste da RDC nos dias 24 e 25/7/2012; o M23 atacou as FARDC em Rumangabo, a 26/7/2012; o M23 dirigiu as FARDC de Kibumba, em 17/11/2012; e o M23 assumiu o controlo de Goma em 20/11/2012.</p> <p>De acordo com o relatório do Grupo de Peritos de Novembro de 2012, vários antigos combatentes do M23 afirmam que os líderes do M23 executaram sumariamente dezenas de crianças que tentaram fugir depois de terem sido recrutadas como crianças-soldados do M23.</p> <p>De acordo com um relatório do <i>Human Rights Watch (HRW)</i>, de 11/9/2012, um rapaz ruandês de 18 anos que conseguiu fugir depois de ter sido recrutado à força no Ruanda, disse ao HRW ter testemunhado a execução de um rapaz de 16 anos, da sua unidade do M23, que tinha tentado fugir em Junho. O rapaz foi capturado e espancado até à morte por combatentes do M23 em frente aos outros recrutas. Um comandante do M23 que ordenou o seu assassinato disse então, alegadamente, aos seus recrutas “[Ele] queria abandonar-nos”, para justificar</p>

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					a razão da morte do rapaz. O relatório afirma igualmente que testemunhas declararam que, pelo menos, 33 novos recrutas e outros combatentes do M23 foram sumariamente executados quando tentavam fugir. Alguns foram amarrados e abatidos a tiro em frente a outros recrutas como um exemplo da punição que estes poderiam receber. Um jovem recruta declarou ao HRW, “[quando] estávamos com o M23, eles diziam [podíamos escolher] que podíamos ficar com eles ou podíamos morrer. Muitas pessoas tentaram escapar. Algumas foram encontradas o que conduziu à sua morte imediata.”
BWAMBALE	Frank Kakolele	Frank Kakorere Frank Kakorere Bwambale		Congolês General das FARDC sem notícias desde Junho de 2011 Deixou o CNDP em Janeiro de 2008. Reside em Kinshasa desde Junho de 2011. Desde 2010, Kakolele tem estado envolvido em actividades aparentemente em nome do <i>Programme de Stabilisation et Reconstruction des Zones Sortant des Conflits Armés</i> (STAREC), do Governo da RDC, tendo nomeadamente participado numa missão do STAREC a Goma e Beni em Março de 2011.	Antigo líder do RCD-ML, a exercer influência nas políticas e mantendo o comando e o controlo das actividades das forças do RCD-ML, um dos grupos armados e milícias referidos no n.º 20 da Resolução n.º 1493 (2003), responsável por tráfico de armas, em violação do embargo de armas.
IYAMUREMYE	Gaston	Rumuli Byiringiro Victor Rumuli Victor Rumuri	1948 Distrito de Musanze (província norte), Ruanda	Ruandês Presidente das FDLR e 2.º vice-presidente das FDLR-FOCA	Segundo várias fontes, incluindo o Grupo de Peritos do Comité de Sanções para a RDC do Conselho de Segurança, Gaston Iyamuremye é o segundo vice-presidente

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		Michel Byiringiro	Ruhengeri, Ruanda	Em Junho de 2011, tinha base em Kalonge, província do Kivu Norte Brigadeiro-general	das FDLR e é considerado um membro da liderança militar e política do núcleo duro das FDLR. Gaston Iyamuremye também dirigiu o gabinete de Ignace Murwanashyaka (presidente das FDLR) em Kibua, RDC, até Dezembro de 2009.
KAINA	Innocent	Coronel Innocent KAINA “India Queen”	Bunagana, território de Rutshuru, RDC		Innocent Kaina é actualmente Comandante de Sector no <i>Mouvement du 23 Mars</i> (M23). Cometeu e é responsável por graves violações do direito internacional e dos direitos humanos. Em Julho de 2007, o Tribunal Militar Garrison de Kinshasa condenou Kaina por crimes contra a humanidade cometidos no distrito de Ituri, entre Maio de 2003 e Dezembro de 2005. Foi libertado em 2009 no quadro do acordo de paz celebrado entre o governo congolês e o CNDP. No seio das FARDC, em 2009, foi culpado de execuções, raptos e mutilações no território de Masisi. Enquanto Comandante, agindo sob as ordens do General Ntaganda, deu início à rebelião dos antigos membros do CNDP no território de Rutshuru em Abril de 2012. Garantiu a segurança dos rebeldes em Masisi. Entre Maio e Agosto de 2012, supervisionou o recrutamento e o treino de mais de 150 crianças para a rebelião do M23, disparando sobre os rapazes que tentaram fugir. Em Julho de 2012, viajou para Berunda e Degho para mobilização e actividades de recrutamento para o M23
KAKWAVU BUKANDE	Jérôme	Jérôme Kakwavu Commandant Jérôme	Goma	Congolês Promovido a General nas FARDC, em Dezembro de 2004. Em Junho de 2011, detido na prisão de Makala em Kinshasa. Em 25/3/2011, o	Antigo Presidente do UCD/ /FAPC. Controlo pelas FAPC dos postos fronteiriços ilegais entre o Uganda e a RDC – uma rota chave para os fluxos de armas. Como Presidente das FAPC, exerce influência sobre as políticas e mantém comando e controlo sobre as actividades das forças das FAPC, que

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				Supremo Tribunal Militar, em Kinshasa abriu um processo contra Kakwavu por crimes de guerra.	<p>estiveram envolvidas no tráfico de armas e, conseqüentemente, em violações do embargo de armas.</p> <p>De acordo com o Gabinete do Representante Especial das Nações Unidas para as Crianças e os Conflitos Armados, foi responsável pelo recrutamento e utilização de crianças no Ituri em 2002.</p> <p>É um dos cinco altos oficiais das FARDC que foram acusados de crimes graves envolvendo violência sexual e cujos casos foram levados à atenção do Governo pelo Conselho de Segurança, durante a sua visita em 2009.</p>
KATANGA	Germain			<p>Congolês</p> <p>Promovido a General nas FARDC, em Dezembro de 2004.</p> <p>Entregue pelo Governo da RDC ao Tribunal Penal Internacional em 18/10/2007.</p> <p>O seu julgamento teve início em Novembro de 2009.</p>	<p>Chefe da FRPI. Envolvido em transferências de armas, em violação do embargo de armas.</p> <p>De acordo com o Gabinete do Representante Especial das Nações Unidas para as Crianças e Conflitos Armados, foi responsável pelo recrutamento e utilização de crianças no Ituri, de 2002 a 2003.</p>
LUBANGA	Thomas		Ituri	<p>Congolês</p> <p>Preso em Kinshasa, em Março de 2005 pelo envolvimento da UPC/L na violação dos Direitos Humanos.</p> <p>Transferido para a guarda do TPI pelas autoridades congolêsas em 17/03/2006.</p> <p>O seu julgamento teve início em Janeiro de 2009 e tem conclusão prevista para 2011.</p>	<p>Presidente da UPC/L, um dos grupos armados e milícias referidos no n.º 20 da Resolução n.º 1493 (2003), envolvido no tráfico de armas, em violação do embargo de armas.</p> <p>De acordo com o Gabinete do Representante Especial das Nações Unidas para as Crianças e os Conflitos Armados, foi responsável pelo recrutamento e utilização de crianças no Ituri, de 2002 a 2003.</p>

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MAKENGA	Sultani	MAKENGA, Coronel SULTANI. MAKENGA, EMMANUEL SULTANI.	25/12/1973 Rutshuru, RDC	Congolês Líder militar do grupo Mouvement du 23 Mars (M23) a operar na República Democrática do Congo.	Sultani Makenga é um líder militar do grupo <i>Mouvement du 23 Mars</i> (M23) a operar na República Democrática do Congo (RDC). Enquanto líder do M23 (também conhecido por Exército Revolucionário Congolês), Sultani Makenga cometeu e é responsável por graves violações do direito internacional que envolvem actos contra mulheres e crianças em situações de conflito armado, incluindo assassinios e mutilações, violência sexual, raptos, e deslocações forçadas. É também responsável por violações do direito internacional relacionadas com acções do M23 de recrutamento ou utilização de crianças em conflitos armados na RDC. Sob o comando de Sultani Makenga, o M23 cometeu atrocidades tremendas contra a população civil da RDC. Segundo depoimentos e relatórios, os militantes que operam sob o comando de Sultani Makenga cometeram violações sexuais contra mulheres e crianças, algumas das quais com apenas 8 anos de idade, em todo o território de Rutshuru, no âmbito de uma política destinada a consolidar o controlo desse território. Sob o comando de Makenga, o M23 realizou vastas campanhas de recrutamento forçado de crianças na RDC e na região, tendo cometido assassinios, mutilações, e ferindo um grande número de crianças. Muitos das crianças recrutadas à força tinham idades inferiores a 15 anos. Makenga é também referido como sendo o receptor de armas e material conexo, em violação das medidas adoptadas pela RDC para executar o embargo de armas, incluindo legislação interna sobre a importação e posse de armas e material conexo. As acções de Makenga enquanto líder do M23 incluem

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					graves violações do direito internacional e atrocidades contra a população civil da República Democrática do Congo, e vieram agravar as condições de insegurança, as deslocações, e os conflitos na região.
MANDRO	Khawa Panga	Kawa Panga Kawa Panga Mandro Kawa Mandro Yves Andoul Karim Mandro Panga Kahwa Yves Khawa Panga Mandro “Chefe Kahwa” “Kawa”	20/08/1973 Bunia	Congolês Colocado em regime de prisão em Bunia, em Abril de 2005, por sabotagem ao processo de paz no Ituri Preso pelas autoridades congoleesas em Outubro de 2005, absolvido pelo Tribunal de Recurso em Kisangani, transferido subsequentemente para a guarda das autoridades judiciais em Kinshasa com novas acusações de crimes contra a humanidade, crimes de guerra, assassinio, e agressões e ofensas corporais graves. Em Junho de 2011, detido na Prisão Central de Makala, Kinshasa.	Antigo Presidente do PUSIC, um dos grupos armados e milícias referidos no n.º 20 da Resolução n.º 1493 (2003), envolvido no tráfico de armas, em violação do embargo de armas. De acordo com o Gabinete do Representante Especial das Nações Unidas para as Crianças e os Conflitos Armados, foi responsável pelo recrutamento e utilização de crianças de 2001 a 2002.
MBARUSHIMANA	Callixte		24/07/1963, Ndsu/ /Província Norte de Ruhengeri, Ruanda	Ruandês Preso em Paris em 3/10/2010 ao abrigo de um mandato expedido pelo TPI, acusado de crimes de guerra e de crimes contra a humanidade cometidos pelas tropas das FDLR nos Kivus, em 2009, e transferido para Haia, em 25/1/2011.	Secretário executivo das FDLR e vice-presidente do Alto Comando militar das FDLR até à sua prisão. Líder político/militar de um grupo armado estrangeiro a operar na República Democrática do Congo, que impediu o desarmamento e o repatriamento e recolocação voluntários de combatentes, conforme previsto na alínea b) do n.º 4 da Resolução n.º 1857 (2008) do Conselho de Segurança.

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MPAMO	Iruta Douglas	Mpano Douglas Iruta Mpamo	28/12/1965 Bashali, Masisi 29/12/1965 Goma, RDC (antigo Zaire) Uvira	Congolês Em Junho de 2011, residia em Gisenyi, Ruanda. Ocupação desconhecida desde a queda de dois aviões administrados pela <i>Great Lakes Business Company</i> (GLBC).	Proprietário / Administrador da <i>Compagnie Aérienne des Grands Lacs</i> e da <i>Great Lakes Business Company</i> , cujas aeronaves foram utilizadas para prestar assistência aos grupos armados e milícias referidos no n.º 20 da Resolução n.º 1493 (2003). Também responsável por dissimular informação sobre voos e carga, aparentemente, para permitir a violação do embargo de armas.
MUDACUMURA	Sylvestre	Conhecido por: “Radja” “Mupenzi Bernard” “Major -General Mupenzi” “General Mudacumura”		Ruandês Comandante militar das FDLR-FOCA e também o 1.º vice-presidente político e chefe do alto comando das FOCA, combinando portanto funções gerais de comando militar e político desde as prisões de líderes das FDLR na Europa. Em Junho de 2011, com base na floresta de Kikoma, perto Bogoyi, Walikale, Kivu Norte.	Comandante das FDLR, com influência nas políticas, e mantendo o comando e o controlo das actividades das FDLR, um dos grupos armados e milícias referidos no n.º 20 da Resolução n.º 1493 (2003), envolvido no tráfico de armas, em violação do embargo de armas. Mudacumura (ou membros do seu pessoal) manteve comunicação telefónica com Murwanashyaka, o líder das FDLR na Alemanha, nomeadamente no momento do massacre Busurungi, em Maio de 2009, e com o comandante militar Major Guillaume durante as operações Umoja Wetu Kimia II, em 2009. De acordo com o Representante Especial das Nações Unidas para as Crianças e os Conflitos Armados, foi responsável por 27 casos de recrutamento e utilização de crianças por tropas sob seu comando, no Kivu Norte, de 2002 a 2007.
MUGARAGU	Leodomir	Manzi Leon Leo Manzi	1954 1953 Kigali, Ruanda Rushashi (província Norte), Ruanda	Ruandês Chefe do estado-maior das FDLR-FOCA responsável pela administração. Em Junho de 2011, com base no quartel-general das FDLR na floresta de Kikoma, Bogoyi, Walikale, Kivu Norte.	Segundo fontes abertas e relatórios oficiais, Leodomir Mugaragu é o chefe do estado-maior das <i>Forças Combattantes Abucunguzi</i> / Forças Combatentes para a Libertação do Ruanda (FOCA), o braço armado das FDLR. De acordo com relatórios oficiais Mugaragu é um responsável superior pelo planeamento das operações militares das FDLR no leste da RDC.

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MUKULU	Jamil	Professor Musharaf; Steven Alirabaki; David Kyagulanyi; Musei Talengelani miro; Mzee Tutu; Abdullah Junjuaka; Alilabaki Kyagulanyi; Hussein Muhammad; Nicolas Luumu; Talengelani miro;	1965 Data de nascimento alt.: 1/1/1964 Aldeia de Ntoke, subdistrito de Ntenjeru Distrito de Kayunga Uganda	Título: Chefe das Forças Democráticas Aliadas (ADF) Título alt.: Comandante, Forças Democráticas Aliadas Nacionalidade: Ugandesa	Segundo fontes e relatórios oficiais, nomeadamente relatórios do Grupo de Peritos do Comité de Sanções para a RDC do CSNU, o Sr. Jamil Mukulu é o líder militar das Forças Democráticas Aliadas (ADF), um grupo armado estrangeiro na RDC, que impede o desarmamento e o repatriamento ou recolocação voluntários de combatentes das ADF, conforme o previsto na alínea b) do n.º 4 da Resolução n.º 1857 (2008). O Grupo de Peritos do Comité de Sanções para a RDC do CSNU refere que Mukulu liderou e prestou apoio material às ADF, um grupo armado que opera no território da RDC. De acordo com várias fontes, incluindo relatórios do Grupo de Peritos do Comité de Sanções para a RDC do CSNU, Jamil Mukulu continuou a exercer influência nas políticas, a fornecer financiamento e a manter o comando directo e controlo das actividades das forças da FDA no terreno, incluindo a supervisão das ligações com redes terroristas internacionais.
MUJYAMBERE	Leopold	Musenyeri Achille Frere Petrus Ibrahim	17/03/1962 Kigali, Ruanda Est. 1966	Ruandês Em Junho de 2011, o comandante do sector operacional do Kivu Sul, designado actualmente por “Amazon” das FDLR-FOCA. Com base em Nyakaleke (sudeste de Mwenga, Kivu Sul).	Comandante da Segunda Divisão da FOCA / as Brigadas de Reserva (um dos braços armados das FDLR). Líder militar de um grupo armado estrangeiro a operar na República Democrática do Congo, que impede o desarmamento e o repatriamento e a recolocação voluntários dos combatentes, em violação do disposto na alínea b) do n.º 4 da Resolução n.º 1857 (2008) do Conselho de Segurança. Através de provas recolhidas pelo Grupo de Peritos do Comité de Sanções contra a RDC do Conselho de Segurança das Nações Unidas, detalhadas no seu relatório de 13/02/2008, raparigas resgatadas das FDLR-FOCA

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					foram anteriormente raptadas e vítimas de abuso sexual. Desde meados de 2007, as FDLR-FOCA, que anteriormente recrutavam rapazes com idades compreendidas entre o meio e o final da adolescência, têm vindo a recrutar à força jovens a partir dos 10 anos. Os mais novos são então utilizados como acompanhantes, e as crianças mais velhas são destacadas como soldados na linha da frente, em violação do disposto nas alíneas d) e e) do n.º 4 da Resolução n.º 1857 (2008) do Conselho de Segurança.
MURWANASHY- AKA	Dr. Ignace	Ignace	14/05/1963, Butera (Ruanda) Ngoma, Butare (Ruanda)	Ruandês Preso pelas autoridades alemãs em 17/11/2009. Substituído por Gaston Iamuremye, também conhecido por “Rumuli”, como Presidente das FDLR-FOCA. O julgamento de Murwanashyaka, acusado de crimes de guerra e de crimes contra a humanidade cometidos pelas tropas das FDLR na RDC em 2008 e 2009, teve início em 4/5/2011 num tribunal alemão	Presidente das FDLR, e comandante supremo das forças armadas FDLR, com influência nas políticas e mantendo o controlo e o comando das actividades das forças FDLR, um dos grupos armados e milícias referidos no n.º 20 da Resolução n.º 1493 (2003), envolvido no tráfico de armas, em violação do embargo de armas. Em comunicação telefónica com os comandantes forças militares das FDLR no terreno (nomeadamente durante o massacre de Busurungi, em Maio de 2009); deu ordens militares para o alto comando; implicado na coordenação da transferência de armas e munições para as unidades das FDLR com instruções de afinação e de utilização específicas; geriu grandes somas de dinheiro geradas através da venda ilícita de recursos naturais em zonas controladas pelas FDLR. De acordo com o Gabinete do Representante Especial das Nações Unidas para as Crianças e os Conflitos Armados, foi responsável enquanto presidente e comandante militar das FDLR pelo recrutamento e utilização de crianças pelas FDLR no leste do Congo.

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MUSONI	Straton	IO Musoni	06/04/1961 (poss. 04/06/1961) Mugambazi, Kigali, Ruanda	Ruandês Preso pelas autoridades alemãs em 17/11/2009. O julgamento de Musoni, acusado de crimes de guerra e de crimes contra a humanidade cometidos pelas tropas das FDLR na RDC em 2008 e 2009, teve início em 4/5/2011 num tribunal alemão. Foi substituído como 1.º vice-presidente das FDLR por Sylvestre Mudacumura	Através da sua liderança das FDLR, um grupo armado estrangeiro que opera na RDC, Musoni impediu o desarmamento e o repatriamento ou a recolocação voluntários de combatentes que pertencem àqueles grupos, em violação do disposto na Resolução n.º 1649 (2005).
MUTEBUTSI	Jules	Jules Mutebusi Jules Mutebuzi Coronel Mutebutsi	1964, Minembwe, Kivu Sul	Congolês Antigo vice-comandante militar regional da 10.º Região Militar das FARDC, em Abril de 2004, demitido por indisciplina. Preso pelas autoridades do Ruanda em Dezembro de 2007 quando tentava atravessar a fronteira para a RDC. Encontra-se, desde então, num regime de semi-liberdade em Kigali (sem autorização para sair do país).	Associou-se a outros elementos renegados do ex-RCD-G para invadir pela força a cidade de Bukavu, em Maio de 2004. Implicado na receptação de armas fora das estruturas das FARDC e no fornecimento de provisões para grupos armados e milícias referidos no n.º 20 da Resolução n.º 1493 (2003), em violação do embargo de armas.
NGARUYE WA MYAMURO	Baudoin	Coronel Baudoin NGARUYE	1978, Lusamambo, território de Lubero, RDC	Congolês <u>Título:</u> líder militar do <i>Mouvement du 23 Mars</i> (M23) <u>Identificação das FARDC:</u> 1-78-09-44621-80	Em Abril de 2012, Ngaruye comandou a rebelião do ex-CDNP, conhecida por <i>Mouvement du 23 Mars</i> (M23), sob as ordens do General Ntaganda. É actualmente o terceiro comandante militar com a patente mais elevada no M23. O Grupo de Peritos para a RDC já tinha recomendado anteriormente, em 2008 e 2009, a sua designação. Cometeu e é responsável por graves

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					<p>violações dos direitos humanos e do direito internacional. recrutou e treinou centenas de crianças entre 2008 e 2009 e, posteriormente, em finais de 2010, para o M23. Cometeu assassinios, mutilações e raptos, muitas vezes contra mulheres. É responsável por execuções e pela tortura de desertores no seio do M23. Em 2009, nas FARDC, deu ordens para que todos os homens da aldeia Shalio de Walikale fossem mortos. Forneceu também armas, munições e salários em Masisi e Walikale sob as ordens directas de Ntaganda. Em 2010, orquestrou a deslocação forçada e a expropriação de populações na região de Lukopfu. Participou amplamente em redes criminosas dentro das FARDC obtendo lucros do comércio de minérios, o que conduziu a tensões e violência com o Coronel Innocent Zimurinda, em 2011.</p>
NGUDJOLO	Matthieu, Chui	Cui Ngudjolo		<p>Preso pela MONUC em Bunia, em Outubro de 2003.</p> <p>Entregue pelo Governo da RDC ao Tribunal Penal Internacional em 07/02/2008.</p>	<p>Chefe do Estado-Maior do FNI e ex-Chefe do Estado-Maior da FRPI, exercendo influência sobre as políticas e mantendo comando e controlo das actividades das forças da FRPI, um dos grupos armados e milícias referidos no n.º 20 da Resolução n.º 1493 (2003), responsável pelo tráfico de armas, em violação do embargo de armas.</p> <p>De acordo com o Gabinete do Representante Especial das Nações Unidas para as Crianças e os Conflitos Armados, foi responsável pelo recrutamento e utilização de crianças com idades inferiores a 15 anos, no Ituri, em 2006.</p>
NJABU	Floribert Ngabu	<p>Floribert Njabu</p> <p>Floribert Ndjabu</p> <p>Floribert Ngabu Ndjabu</p>		<p>Em prisão domiciliária em Kinshasa, desde Março de 2005, pelo envolvimento do FNI em violações dos direitos humanos.</p>	<p>Presidente do FNI, um dos grupos armados e milícias referidas no n.º 20 da Resolução n.º 1493 (2003), envolvido no tráfico de armas, em violação do embargo de armas.</p>

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				Transferido para Haia em 27/3/2011 para depor nos julgamentos alemães de Katanga e de Mathieu Ngudjolo no TPI.	
NKUNDA	Laurent	Nkunda Mihigo Laurent Laurent Nkunda Bwatare Laurent Nkundabatware Laurent Nkunda Mahoro Batware Laurent Nkunda Batware “Presidente” “General Nkunda” “Papa six”	06/02/1967 Kivu Norte / Rutshuru 02/02/1967	Congolês Antigo General da RCD-G. Fundador, Congresso Nacional para a Defesa do Povo, em 2006; Oficial superior, <i>Rally for Congolese Democracy</i> [Coligação para a Democracia Congolesa] – Goma (RCD-GO), 1998-2006; Oficial da <i>Rwandan Patriotic Front</i> (RPF) [Frente Patriótica do Ruanda], 1992-1998. Laurent Nkunda foi preso pelas autoridades, no Ruanda, em Janeiro de 2009 e substituído como comandante do CNDP. Desde então, encontra-se em prisão domiciliária em Kigali, no Ruanda. O pedido de extradição de Nkunda por crimes cometidos no leste da RDC, formulado pelo Governo da RDC, foi recusado pelo Ruanda. Em 2010, o recurso apresentado por Nkunda por detenção ilegal foi indeferido pelo Tribunal do Ruanda em Gisenyi, que determinou que a matéria é da competência de um tribunal militar.	Aliou-se a outros elementos renegados do antigo RCD-G para tomar Bukavu à força, em 4 de Maio. Receptador de armas fora das FARDC, em violação do embargo de armas. De acordo com o Gabinete do Representante Especial das Nações Unidas para as Crianças e os Conflitos Armados, foi responsável por 264 casos de recrutamento e utilização de crianças pelas tropas sob o seu comando no Kivu Norte, de 2002 a 2009.

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				<p>Os advogados de Nkunda deram início aos procedimentos no Tribunal Militar do Ruanda.</p> <p>Mantém alguma influência em alguns elementos do CNDP.</p>	
NSANZUBUKIRE	Felicien	Fred Irakeza	<p>1967</p> <p>Murama, Kinyinya, Rubungo, Kigali, Ruanda</p>	<p>Ruandês</p> <p>Líder do 1.º batalhão das FDLR-FOCA, com base na zona de Uvira-Sange no Kivu Sul.</p> <p>Membro das FDLR desde, pelo menos, 1994, e a operar no leste da RDC desde Outubro de 1998.</p> <p>Em Junho de 2011, estava baseado no território de Magunda, Mwenga, Kivu Sul.</p>	<p>Felicien Nsanzubukire supervisionou e coordenou o tráfico de munições e de armas entre, pelo menos, Novembro de 2008 e Abril de 2009, a partir da República Unida da Tanzânia, via Lake Tanganyika, para as unidades das FDLR com base nas zonas de Uvira e de Fizi no Kivu Sul.</p>
NTAWUNGUKA	Pacifique	<p>Coronel Omega Nzeri</p> <p>Israel</p> <p>Pacifique Ntawungula</p>	<p>01/01/1964, Gaseke, Província de Gisenyi, Ruanda</p> <p>Est. 1964</p>	<p>Ruandês</p> <p>Comandante, sector operacional no Kivu Norte ‘SONOKI’ das FDLR-FOCA.</p> <p>Em Junho 2011, com base em Matembe, Kivu Norte.</p> <p>Recebeu treino militar no Egipto.</p>	<p>Comandante da Primeira Divisão da FOCA (braço armado das FDLR). Líder militar de um grupo armado estrangeiro a operar na República Democrática do Congo, impedindo o desarmamento e o repatriamento e recolocação voluntários de combatentes, em violação do disposto na alínea b) do n.º 4 da Resolução n.º 1857 (2008) do Conselho de Segurança. Através de provas recolhidas pelo Grupo de Peritos do Comité de Sanções contra a RDC do Conselho de Segurança das Nações Unidas, detalhadas no seu relatório de 13/02/2008, raparigas resgatadas das FDLR-FOCA foram anteriormente raptadas e vítimas de abuso sexual. Desde meados de 2007, as FDLR-FOCA, que anteriormente recrutavam rapazes de idades compreendidas entre o meio e o final da adolescência, têm vindo a recrutar à força jovens</p>

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					a partir dos 10 anos. Os mais novos são então utilizados como acompanhantes e as crianças mais velhas são destacadas como soldados na linha da frente, em violação do disposto nas alíneas d) e e) do n.º 4 da Resolução n.º 1857 (2008) do Conselho de Segurança.
NYAKUNI	James			Ugandês	Associação comercial com Jérôme Kakwavu, nomeadamente contrabando ao longo da fronteira RDC/ /Uganda, incluindo suspeitas de contrabando de armas e material militar em camiões não inspeccionados. Violação do embargo de armas e prestação de assistência a grupos armados e milícias referidos no n.º 20 da Resolução n.º 1493 (2003), incluindo apoio financeiro que lhes permite operar militarmente.
NZEYIMANA	Stanislas	Deogratias Bigaruka Izabayo Bigaruka Bigurura Izabayo Deo	01/01/1966, Mugusa (Butare), Ruanda Est. 1967 Alt. 28/08/1966	Ruandês Comandante-adjunto das FDLR-FOCA. Em Junho de 2011, com base em Mukoberwa, Kivu Norte.	Comandante-adjunto da FOCA (um dos braços armados das FDLR). Líder militar de um grupo armado estrangeiro a operar na República Democrática do Congo, impedindo o desarmamento e o repatriamento e a recolocação voluntários de combatentes, em violação do disposto na alínea b) do n.º 4. da Resolução n.º 1857 (2008) do Conselho de Segurança. Através de provas recolhidas pelo Grupo de Peritos do Comité de Sanções contra a RDC do Conselho de Segurança das Nações Unidas, detalhadas no seu relatório de 13/02/2008, raparigas resgatadas das FDLR-FOCA foram anteriormente raptadas e vítimas de abuso sexual. Desde meados de 2007, as FDLR-FOCA, que anteriormente recrutavam rapazes de idades compreendidas entre o meio e o final da adolescência, têm vindo a recrutar pela força jovens a partir dos 10 anos. Os mais novos são então depois utilizados como acompanhantes e as crianças

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					mais velhas são destacadas como soldados na linha da frente, em violação do disposto nas alíneas d) e e) do n.º 4. da Resolução n.º 1857 (2008) do Conselho de Segurança.
OZIA MAZIO	Dieudonné	Ozia Mazio “Omari” “Mr. Omari”	06/06/1949, Ariwara	Congolês Enquanto presidente da <i>Fédération des Entreprises congolaises</i> (FEC) no território de Aru, acredita-se que Dieudonné Ozia Mazio tenha morrido em Ariwara em 23/09/2008.	Esquemas financeiros com Jérôme Kakwavu e com as FAPC e contrabando entre a fronteira RDC/Uganda, permitindo disponibilizar mercadorias e numerário a Kakwavu e suas tropas. Violação do embargo de armas, incluindo a prestação de assistência a grupos armados e milícias referidos no n.º 20 da Resolução n.º 1493 (2003).
RUNIGA	Jean-Marie Lugerero		Aprox. 1960		Um documento assinado pelo líder do M23, Sultani Makenga, em 9/7/2012, designou Runiga como o coordenador da ala política do M23. De acordo com o documento, a designação de Runiga foi motivada pela necessidade de assegurar a visibilidade da causa do M23. Runiga é apontado como o “Presidente” do M23 em mensagens colocadas na página electrónica do grupo. O seu papel de liderança é corroborado pelo relatório do Grupo de Peritos de Novembro de 2012, que refere Runiga como o “líder do M23”. Segundo um artigo de 13/12/2012 da <i>Associated Press</i> , Runiga apresentou à <i>Associated Press</i> uma lista de exigências que afirmou ir apresentar ao Governo congolês. Das exigências faziam parte a resignação de Kabila e a dissolução da assembleia nacional. Runiga indicou que se fosse dada a oportunidade, o M23 poderia retomar Goma. “E desta vez não recuaremos” afirmou Runiga à <i>Associated Press</i> . Também afirmou que a ala política do M23 deverá retomar o seu controlo de Goma como condição prévia para as negociações.

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					<p>“Penso que os nossos membros que se encontram em Kampala nos representam. Em devido tempo, também lá estarei. Estou à espera que as coisas fiquem organizadas e quando Kabila lá estiver, eu irei também,” afirmou Runiga.</p> <p>Segundo um artigo do <i>Le Figaro</i>, de 26/11/2012, Runiga encontrou-se com o Presidente Kabila da RDC, em 24/11/2012 para darem início às conversações. Separadamente, numa entrevista ao <i>Le Figaro</i>, Runiga afirmou, “o M23 é composto principalmente por antigos membros militares das FARDC que desertaram em protesto pelo não cumprimento dos acordos de 23/3/2009.” Acrescentou que, “os soldados do M23 são desertores do exército que saíram com as suas armas na mão. Recentemente, recuperámos muito equipamento de uma base militar em Bunagana. No momento, isso permitiu-nos recuperar território a cada dia e repelir os ataques das FARDC (...) A nossa revolução é congoleza, liderada pelos congolezes, para o povo congolês.”</p> <p>Segundo um artigo da <i>Reuters</i>, de 22/11/2012, Runiga afirmou que o M23 teve capacidade para se manter em Goma depois de as forças do M23 terem sido reforçadas pela rebelião dos soldados das FARDC: “Em primeiro lugar, temos um exército disciplinado, e temos também os soldados das FARDC que se juntaram a nós. Eles são nossos irmãos e irão ser treinados novamente e reconvertidos e depois trabalharemos com eles.”</p> <p>Segundo um artigo publicado no <i>The Guardian</i>, em 27/11/2012, Runiga declarou que o M23 se recusará a obedecer a uma chamada dos líderes regionais da Conferência Internacional dos</p>

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					<p>Grandes Lagos para deixar Goma, a fim de abrir caminho para negociações de paz. Em vez disso, Runiga declarou que a saída do M23 de Goma será o resultado, e não uma condição prévia, de negociação.</p> <p>De acordo com o Relatório Final do Grupo de Peritos, de 15/11/2012, Runiga liderou uma delegação que viajou para Kampala, no Uganda, em 29/7/2012, e finalizou o ponto 21 da agenda do movimento M23 antes das negociações antecipadas da Conferência Internacional da Região dos Grandes Lagos.</p> <p>Segundo um artigo da BBC, de 23/11/2012, o M23 foi formado quando antigos membros do CNDP que foram integrados nas FARDC iniciaram protestos contra as más condições e remuneração, e pela falta da aplicação plena do acordo de paz de 23/3/2009 entre o CNDP e a RDC que levou à integração do CNDP nas FARDC.</p> <p>O M23 esteve activamente empenhado em operações militares para assumir o controlo de território no leste da RDC, Segundo um relatório do IPIS de Novembro de 2012. O M23 e as FARDC lutaram pelo controlo de várias cidades e aldeias no leste da RDC nos dias 24 e 25/7/2012; o M23 atacou as FARDC em Rumangabo, em 26/7/2012; o M23 dirigiu as FARDC de Kibumba em 17/11/2012; e o M23 assumiu o controlo de Goma em 20/11/2012.</p> <p>De acordo com o relatório do Grupo de Peritos de Novembro de 2012, vários antigos combatentes do M23 afirmam que os líderes do M23 executaram sumariamente dezenas de crianças que tentaram escapar depois de terem sido recrutadas como crianças-soldados do M23.</p>

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					<p>De acordo com um relatório do <i>Human Rights Watch</i> (HRW), de 11/9/2012, um homem ruandês, de 18 anos, que conseguiu fugir depois de ter sido recrutado à força no Ruanda, disse ao HRW ter testemunhado a execução de um rapaz de 16 anos, da sua unidade do M23, que tinha tentado fugir em Junho. O rapaz foi capturado e espancado até à morte por combatentes do M23 em frente aos outros recrutas. O comandante do M23 que ordenou o seu assassinato disse então, alegadamente, aos seus recrutas “[Ele] queria abandonar-nos”, para justificar a razão da morte do rapaz.</p> <p>O relatório refere igualmente que testemunhas declararam que pelo menos 33 novos recrutas e outros combatentes do M23 foram sumariamente executados quando tentavam fugir. Alguns foram amarrados e abatidos a tiro em frente a outros recrutas a título de exemplo da punição que estes poderiam receber. Um jovem recruta declarou ao HRW, “[quando] estávamos com o M23, eles diziam [podíamos escolher] que podíamos ficar com eles ou podíamos morrer. Muitas pessoas tentaram escapar. Algumas foram encontradas, e conduzidas à morte imediata.</p>
SHEKA	Ntabo Ntaberi		4/4/1976 Território de Walikale, RDC	Congolês Comandante supremo, Nduma Defesa do Congo, grupo Mayi Mayi Sheka	<p>Ntabo Ntaberi Sheka, Comandante supremo da ala política do Mayi Mayi Sheka, é o líder político de um grupo armado congolês que está a impedir o desarmamento, a desmobilização, ou a reintegração de combatentes. O Mayi Mayi Sheka é uma milícia com base no Congo, e que opera a partir de bases situadas no território de Walikale no leste da República Democrática do Congo.</p> <p>O grupo Mayi Mayi Sheka tem levado a cabo ataques a minas</p>

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					<p>no leste da República Democrática do Congo, tendo, designadamente, tomado posse e controlo das minas de Bisiye, extorquindo-as da população local. Ntabo Ntaberi Sheka cometeu graves violações do direito internacional que envolveram actos contra crianças. Ntabo Ntaberi Sheka planeou e ordenou uma série de ataques no território de Walikale, de 30/7 a 2/8/2010, com o objectivo de punir as populações locais acusadas de colaborar com as forças governamentais congoleesas. No decurso dos ataques, foram violadas e raptadas crianças, e sujeitas a trabalhos forçados e submetidas a tratamentos cruéis, desumanos ou degradantes. A milícia Mayi Mayi Sheka também recruta rapazes à força e mantém crianças nas suas fileiras a partir de campanhas de recrutamento.</p>
TAGANDA	Bosco	<p>Bosco Ntaganda</p> <p>Bosco Ntagenda</p> <p>General Taganda</p> <p>“Lydia” quando fazia parte do APR.</p> <p>“Terminator”</p> <p>Sinal de chamada “Tango Romeo” ou “Tango”</p> <p>“Major”</p>	<p>1973-74</p> <p>Bigogwe, Rwanda</p>	<p>Congolês</p> <p>Nasceu no Ruanda, tendo-se mudado ainda em criança para o território de Nyamitaba, Masisi, no Kivu Norte.</p> <p>Em Junho de 2011, residia em Goma e era um grande proprietário na zona de Ngungu, no território de Masisi, no Kivu Norte.</p> <p>Foi nomeado Brigadeiro-general das FARDC por decreto presidencial em 11/12/2004, no seguimento dos acordos de paz do Ituri.</p> <p>Antigo Chefe do Estado-Maior no CNDP que se tornou Comandante militar do CNDP desde a prisão de Laurent Nkunda em Janeiro de 2009.</p>	<p>Comandante militar, do UPC/ /ML, exercendo influência nas políticas e mantendo o comando e o controlo das actividades do UPC/ /L, um dos grupos armados e milícias referidos no n.º 20 da Resolução n.º 1493 (2003), envolvido no tráfico de armas, em violação do embargo de armas. Foi nomeado General nas FARDC, em Dezembro de 2004, mas recusou-se a aceitar a promoção, permanecendo, por isso, fora das FARDC.</p> <p>De acordo com o Gabinete do Representante Especial das Nações Unidas para as Crianças e os Conflitos Armados, foi responsável pelo recrutamento e utilização de crianças no Ituri, em 2002 e 2003, e por 155 casos de comando directo e/ou de responsabilidade pelo recrutamento e utilização de crianças no Kivu Norte, de 2002 a 2009.</p>

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				Desde Janeiro de 2009, Comandante adjunto <i>de facto</i> das operações anti-FDLR “Umoja Wetu”, “Kimia II”, e “Amani Leo” no Kivu Norte e Sul.	Enquanto Chefe do Estado-Maior do CNDP, comandou e é directamente responsável pelo massacre em Kiwanja (Novembro de 2008)
ZIMURINDA	Innocent	Zimulinda	1/9/1972 Ou 1975 Ngungu, Território de Masisi, Província de Kivu Norte, RDC	Congolês Coronel nas FARDC. Integrado nas FARDC em 2009 como Tenente-coronel, Comandante da Brigada Kimia II Ops das FARDC, com base na zona de Ngungu. Em Julho de 2009, Zimurinda foi promovido a Coronel e tornou-se o Comandante de Sector das FARDC em Ngungu e posteriormente em Kitchanga nas operações Kimia II e Amani Leo das FARDC. Embora Zimurinda não conste da portaria presidencial da RDC, de 31/12/2010, que nomeia os altos oficiais das FARDC, Zimurinda manteve a sua posição de comando <i>de facto</i> do 22.º sector das FARDC em Kitchanga e usa a recentemente atribuída patente	De acordo com várias fontes, o Tenente-coronel Innocent Zimurinda, enquanto um dos comandantes da 231.ª Brigada das FARDC, deu ordens que resultaram no massacre de mais de 100 refugiados ruandeses, na sua maioria mulheres e crianças, durante uma operação militar na zona de Shalio, em Abril de 2009. O Grupo de Peritos do Comité de Sanções para a RDC do Conselho de Segurança refere que foi testemunhado em primeira-mão que o Tenente-coronel Innocent Zimurinda se recusou a libertar três crianças que se encontravam sob o seu comando em Kalehe, em 29/8/2009. De acordo com várias fontes, o Tenente-coronel Innocent Zimurinda, antes da integração do CNDP nas FARDC, participou numa operação do CNDP em Novembro de 2008, que resultou no massacre de 89 civis, incluindo mulheres e crianças, na região de Kiwanja. Em Março de 2010, 51 grupos de direitos humanos a trabalhar no leste da RDC denunciaram que Zimurinda foi responsável por várias violações dos direitos humanos envolvendo o assassinio de inúmeros civis, incluindo mulheres e crianças, entre Fevereiro e Agosto de 2007. O Tenente-coronel Innocent

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				<p>das FARDC e veste o seu uniforme. Mantém-se leal a Ntaganda Bosco.</p> <p>Em Dezembro de 2010, as actividades de recrutamento levadas a cabo por elementos sob o comando de Zimurinda foram denunciadas em relatórios de fonte aberta.</p>	<p>Zimurinda foi acusado na mesma denúncia de responsabilidade pela violação de um grande número de mulheres e meninas.</p> <p>De acordo com um comunicado do Gabinete do Representante Especial das Nações Unidas para as Crianças e os Conflitos Armados, de 21/5/2010, Innocent Zimurinda esteve envolvido na execução arbitrária de crianças-soldados, nomeadamente durante a operação Kimia II. De acordo com o mesmo comunicado, Zimurinda negou o acesso às tropas da Missão da ONU na RDC (MONUC) com o objectivo de verificar a presença de menores. De acordo com o Grupo de Peritos do Comité de Sanções para a RDC do Conselho de Segurança, o Tenente-coronel Zimurinda é directamente responsável pelo comando do recrutamento de crianças e por manter crianças no seio das tropas por si comandadas.</p>
BUTEMBO AIRLINES (BAL)			Butembo, RDC	<p>Companhia aérea privada a operar a partir de Butembo</p> <p>A BAL já não tem licença para operar aeronaves na RDC, desde Dezembro de 2008.</p>	<p>Kisoni Kambale (falecido em 5/07/07 e subsequentemente retirado da lista em 24/04/08) utilizou a sua companhia aérea para transportar ouro, rações e armas da FNI entre Mongbwalu e Butembo. Tal constitui a “prestação de assistência” a grupos armados ilegais em violação do embargo de armas das Resoluções n.º 1493 (2003) e n.º 1596 (2005).</p>
Congomet Trading House			Butembo, Kivu Norte	<p>Já não existe como casa de comércio de ouro em Butembo, Kivu Norte.</p>	<p>A <i>Congomet Trading House</i> (inserida anteriormente na lista como Congocom) era propriedade de Kisoni Kambale (falecido em 5/07/07 e subsequentemente retirado da lista em 24/04/08). Kambale adquiriu quase toda a produção de ouro no distrito de Mongbwalu, que era controlado pela FNI. Grande parte do rendimento da FNI provinha de impostos sobre esta produção. Tal constitui</p>

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					uma “prestação de assistência” a grupos armados ilegais em violação do embargo de armas das Resoluções n.º 1493 (2003) e n.º 1596 (2005).
COMPAGNIE AERIENNE DES GRANDS LACS (CAGL) GREAT LAKES BUSINESS COMPANY (GLBC)			CAGL Avenue Président Mobutu Goma, RDC (a CAGL também tem escritório em Gisenyi, Ruanda) GLBC, PO Box 315, Goma, DRC (A GLBC também tem escritório em Gisenyi, Ruanda)	Em Dezembro de 2008, a GLBC já não dispunha de aeronaves operacionais, embora várias aeronaves tenham continuado a voar em 2008 apesar das sanções da ONU.	A CAGL e a GLBC são companhias propriedade de Douglas MPAMO, uma pessoa singular já sujeita a sanções nos termos da Resolução n.º 1596 (2005). A CAGL e a GLBC foram utilizadas para transportar armas e munições em violação do embargo de armas das Resoluções n.º 1493 (2003) e n.º 1596 (2005).
FORCES DEMOCRATIQUES DE LIBERATION DU RWANDA (FDLR)		FDLR Force Combattante Abacunguzi. FOCA Combatant Force for the Liberation of Rwanda.		Endereço: Fdlr@fmx.de; fldrrse@yahoo.fr; fdlr@gmx.net; Localização: Kivu Norte e Sul, RDC	<i>As Forces Democratiques De Liberation Du Rwanda</i> (FDLR) são um dos maiores grupos armados estrangeiros que operam no território da República Democrática do Congo (RDC). O grupo foi formado em 2000, e cometeu graves violações do direito internacional que envolveram ataques contra mulheres e crianças em conflitos armados, incluindo assassinios e mutilações, violência sexual, raptos e deslocações forçadas. De acordo com um relatório de 2010 da Amnistia Internacional sobre os direitos humanos na RDC, as FDLR foram responsáveis pelos assassinios de 96 civis em Busurguni, no território de Walikali. Algumas das vítimas foram queimadas vivas nas suas casas. De acordo a mesma fonte, um centro médico de uma ONG denunciou, em Junho de 2010, cerca de 60 casos mensais de raparigas e mulheres que foram violadas no sul do território de Lubero, no Kivu Norte, por grupos armados incluindo as FDLR.

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					<p>De acordo com um relatório de 20/12/2010 do <i>Human Rights Watch</i> (HRW), foram documentadas provas de que as FDLR realizam activamente recrutamento de crianças. O HRW identificou, pelo menos, 83 crianças congolezas com idades inferiores a 18 anos, algumas apenas com 14 anos de idade, que foram recrutadas à força pelas FDLR.</p> <p>Em Janeiro de 2012, o HRW relatou que combatentes das FLDR atacaram inúmeras aldeias no território de Masisi, assassinando seis civis, violando duas mulheres e raptando pelo menos 48 pessoas cujo paradeiro permanece desconhecido. De acordo com um relatório de Junho de 2012 do HRW, em Maio de 2012 os combatentes das FDLR atacaram civis em Kamananga e em Lumenje, na província do Kivu Sul, assim como em Chambucha, no território de Walikale, e em aldeias na zona de Ufumandu do território de Masisi, na província do Kivu Norte. Nestes ataques, os combatentes das FDLR, munidos de machados e de facas, golpearam até à morte dezenas de civis, incluindo inúmeras crianças.</p> <p>De acordo com o relatório do Grupo de Peritos de Junho de 2012, as FDLR atacaram várias aldeias no Kivu Sul entre 31/12/2011 e 4/1/2012. Uma investigação da Organização das Nações Unidas confirmou que, pelo menos, 33 pessoas, incluindo 9 crianças e 6 mulheres, foram mortas, tendo sido queimadas vivas, decapitadas ou alvejadas durante o ataque. Além disso, foram violadas uma mulher e uma menina. O relatório do Grupo de Peritos de Junho de 2012 refere ainda que uma investigação da Organização das Nações Unidas confirmou que as FDLR massacraram,</p>

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					<p>pelo menos, 14 civis, incluindo 5 mulheres e 5 crianças no Kivu Sul, em Maio de 2012. De acordo com o relatório do Grupo de Peritos de Novembro, a ONU documentou, pelo menos, 106 casos de violência sexual cometidos pelas FDLR entre Dezembro de 2011 e Setembro de 2012. O relatório do Grupo de Peritos de Novembro de 2012 refere que, segundo uma investigação da ONU, as FDLR violaram sete mulheres na noite de 10/3/2012, incluindo uma menor, em Kalinganya, no território de Kabare. As FDLR atacaram novamente a aldeia em 10/4/2012 tendo violado três das mulheres pela segunda vez. O relatório do Grupo de Peritos de Novembro de 2012 refere também 11 assassinios perpetrados pelas FDLR em Bushibwambombo, Kalehe, em 6/4/2012, e o envolvimento das FDLR em mais 19 assassinios no território de Masisi, incluindo cinco menores e seis mulheres, em Maio.</p>
M23					<p><i>O Mouvement Du 23 Mars (M23)</i> é um grupo armado que opera na República Democrática do Congo (RDC) que tem sido, no território da RDC, o receptor de armas e material conexo, incluindo a prestação de aconselhamento, formação e assistência ligadas a actividades militares.</p> <p>Vários relatos de testemunhas oculares referem que o M23 recebe material militar de natureza geral das Forças de Defesa do Ruanda (RDF) na forma de armas e munições para além de material de apoio para operações de combate.</p> <p>O M23 foi cúmplice e responsável pela prática de graves violações do direito internacional envolvendo actos contra mulheres e crianças em situações de conflito armado na RDC, incluindo assassinios e mutilações, violência sexual, raptos e deslocações forçadas.</p>

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					<p>Segundo inúmeros relatórios, investigações, e relatos de testemunhas oculares, o M23 foi responsável por assassínios em massa de civis, bem como de violações de mulheres e crianças em várias regiões da RDC. Vários relatórios indicam que os combatentes do M23 perpetraram 46 violações de mulheres e raparigas, sendo a mais nova uma menina com 8 anos de idade. Para além dos relatos de violência sexual, o M23 também levou a cabo campanhas extensivas de recrutamento forçado de crianças para as fileiras do grupo. Estima-se que o M23 tenha efectuado o recrutamento forçado de 146 rapazes e meninos só no território de Rutshuru, no leste da RDC, desde Julho de 2012. Algumas das vítimas com apenas 15 anos de idade.</p> <p>As atrocidades cometidas pelo M23 contra a população civil da RDC, bem como a campanha de recrutamento forçado do M23, e o facto de ser receptor de armas e de apoio militar contribuíram drasticamente para a instabilidade e para o conflito na região tendo, nalguns casos, violado o direito internacional.</p>
MACHANGA LTD			Kampala, Uganda	<p>Empresa exportadora de ouro, em Kampala. (Directores: Sr. Rajendra Kumar Vaya e Sr. Hirendra M. Vaya).</p> <p>Em 2010, os bens pertencentes a Machanga, depositados na conta da <i>Emirates Gold</i>, foram congelados pelo <i>Bank of Nova Scotia Mocatt</i> (Reino Unido). O proprietário anterior da Machanga,</p>	<p>A MACHANGA comprou ouro através de relações comerciais normais com comerciantes na RDC com estreitas ligações às milícias. Tal constitui “uma prestação de assistência” a grupos armados ilegais em violação do embargo de armas das Resoluções n.º 1493 (2003) e n.º 1596 (2005).</p>

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				Rajendra Kumar, e o seu irmão Vipul Kumar, continuaram implicados na compra de ouro proveniente do leste da RDC.	
TOUS POUR LA PAIX ET LE DEVELOPPEMENT (ONG)		TPD	Goma, Kivu Norte	<p>Goma, com comités provinciais em Kivu Sul, Kasai Ocidental, Kasai Oriental e Maniema. Todas as actividades oficialmente suspensas desde 2008.</p> <p>Na prática, a partir de Junho 2011 os escritórios do TPD estão abertos e implicados em casos relacionados com o regresso de pessoas internamente deslocadas, com iniciativas de reconciliação comunitária, com resolução de conflitos de terras, etc.</p> <p>O presidente TPD é Eugene Serufuli e o vice-presidente é Saverina Karomba.</p> <p>Entre os seus membros mais importantes encontram-se os deputados provinciais do Kivu Norte, Robert Seninga e Bertin Kirivita.</p>	Implicada na violação do embargo de armas através da prestação de apoio ao RCD-G, nomeadamente no fornecimento de camiões para o transporte de armas e de tropas e, também, através do transporte de armas para serem distribuídas a partes da população em Masisi e Rutshuru, Kivu Norte, no início de 2005.
UGANDA COMMERCIAL IMPEX (UCI) LTD			<p>Kakoja Street, Kisemente, Kampala, Uganda</p> <p>Tel.: + 256 41 533 578/9;</p> <p>Endereço alternativo: PO Box 22709</p>	Empresa exportadora de ouro. (Antigos directores, o Sr. J.V. LODHIA – conhecido como “Chuni” – e o seu filho, o Sr. Kunal LODHIA).	A UCI comprou ouro através de uma relação comercial regular com comerciantes na RDC com ligações muito próximas às milícias. Tal constitui uma “prestação de assistência” a grupos armados ilegais em violação do embargo de armas das Resoluções n.º 1493 (2003) e n.º 1596 (2005).

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			Kampala, Uganda	Em Janeiro de 2011, as autoridades do Uganda notificaram o Comité de que, após uma isenção nas suas participações financeiras, a <i>Emirates Gold</i> pagou a dívida da UCI ao <i>Crane Bank</i> em Kampala, conduzindo ao encerramento definitivo das suas contas. O anterior proprietário do UCI, JV Lodhia e seu filho Kumal Lodhia continuaram envolvidos na compra de ouro proveniente do leste da RDC.	

第 21/2013 號行政長官公告

Aviso do Chefe do Executivo n.º 21/2013

按照中央人民政府的命令，行政長官根據澳門特別行政區第3/1999號法律第六條第一款的規定，命令公佈聯合國安全理事會於二零一三年三月七日通過的關於防擴散/朝鮮民主主義人民共和國的第2094 (2013) 號決議的中文及英文正式文本。

O Chefe do Executivo manda publicar, nos termos do n.º 1 do artigo 6.º da Lei n.º 3/1999 da Região Administrativa Especial de Macau, por ordem do Governo Popular Central, a Resolução n.º 2094 (2013), adoptada pelo Conselho de Segurança das Nações Unidas, em 7 de Março de 2013, relativa à Não Proliferação/República Popular Democrática da Coreia, nos seus textos autênticos em línguas chinesa e inglesa.

二零一三年五月十三日發佈。

Promulgado em 13 de Maio de 2013.

行政長官 崔世安

O Chefe do Executivo, *Chui Sai On*.

第 2094 (2013)號決議

Resolution 2094 (2013)

安全理事會 2013 年 3 月 7 日第 6932 次會議通過

Adopted by the Security Council at its 6932nd meeting, on 7 March 2013

安全理事會

The Security Council,

回顧其以往相關決議，包括第825 (1993)、第1540 (2004)、第1695 (2006)、第1718 (2006)、第1874 (2009)、第1887 (2009) 和第2087 (2013) 號決議，以及2006年10月6日 (S/PRST/2006/41)、2009年4月13日 (S/PRST/2009/7) 和2012年4月16日 (S/PRST/2012/13) 的主席聲明，

Recalling its previous relevant resolutions, including resolution 825 (1993), resolution 1540 (2004), resolution 1695 (2006), resolution 1718 (2006), resolution 1874 (2009), resolution 1887 (2009) and resolution 2087 (2013), as well as the statements of its President of 6 October 2006 (S/PRST/2006/41), 13 April 2009 (S/PRST/2009/7) and 16 April 2012 (S/PRST/2012/13),

重申核、生物和化武器及其運載工具的擴散對國際和平與安全構成威脅，

再次強調朝鮮回應國際社會其他安全和人道主義關切的重要性，

表示極為關切朝鮮民主主義人民共和國（朝鮮）於2013年2月12日（當地時間）違反第1718（2006）、第1874（2009）和第2087（2013）號決議進行的核試驗、這一試驗對《不擴散核武器條約》和旨在加強防止核武器擴散全球機制的國際努力構成的挑戰以及它對區域內外和平與穩定帶來的危險，

關切朝鮮正在濫用《維也納外交和領事關係公約》賦予的特權和豁免權，

歡迎金融行動特別工作組關於與擴散相關的定向金融制裁的新建議7，敦促會員國採用特別工作組建議7的解釋性說明和有關指導文件，以有效實行與擴散相關的定向金融制裁，

表示極為關切朝鮮正在進行的核相關和彈道導彈相關活動進一步加劇該區域內外的緊張局勢，**認定**繼續存在着對國際和平與安全的明顯威脅，

根據《聯合國憲章》第七章**採取行動**，並根據《憲章》第四十一條**採取措施**，

1. **最嚴厲譴責**朝鮮違反並公然無視安理會的相關決議於2013年2月12日（當地時間）進行的核試驗；

2. **決定**朝鮮不應使用彈道導彈技術進行進一步發射，不應進行核試驗或進一步挑釁；

3. **要求**朝鮮立即收回其退出《不擴散核武器條約》的宣告；

4. **還要求**朝鮮早日重返《不擴散核武器條約》和國際原子能機構的保障監督，銘記《不擴散核武器條約》締約國享有的權利和義務，強調《不擴散核武器條約》所有締約國均需繼續履行其條約義務；

5. **譴責**朝鮮正在進行的所有核活動，包括鈾濃縮活動，指出所有這些活動都違反第1718（2006）、第1874（2009）和第2087（2013）號決議，**重申**安理會的決定，即朝鮮應以完全、可核查和不可逆的方式放棄所有核武器和現有核計劃並立即停止所有相關活動，嚴格履行《不擴散核武器條約》訂立的於締約方義務以及國際原子能機構《保障監督協定》（IAEA INFCIRC/403）的條款和條件；

Reaffirming that proliferation of nuclear, chemical and biological weapons, as well as their means of delivery, constitutes a threat to international peace and security,

Underlining once again the importance that the DPRK respond to other security and humanitarian concerns of the international community,

Expressing the gravest concern at the nuclear test conducted by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea ("the DPRK") on 12 February 2013 (local time) in violation of resolutions 1718 (2006), 1874 (2009) and resolution 2087 (2013), and at the challenge such a test constitutes to the Treaty on Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons ("the NPT") and to international efforts aimed at strengthening the global regime of non-proliferation of nuclear weapons, and the danger it poses to peace and stability in the region and beyond,

Concerned that the DPRK is abusing the privileges and immunities accorded under the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic and Consular Relations,

Welcoming the Financial Action Task Force's (FATF) new Recommendation 7 on targeted financial sanctions related to proliferation, and *urging* Member States to apply FATF's Interpretative Note to Recommendation 7 and related guidance papers for effective implementation of targeted financial sanctions related to proliferation,

Expressing its gravest concern that the DPRK's ongoing nuclear and ballistic missile-related activities have further generated increased tension in the region and beyond, and *determining* that there continues to exist a clear threat to international peace and security,

Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, and taking measures under its Article 41,

1. *Condemns* in the strongest terms the nuclear test conducted by the DPRK on 12 February 2013 (local time) in violation and flagrant disregard of the Council's relevant resolutions;

2. *Decides* that the DPRK shall not conduct any further launches that use ballistic missile technology, nuclear tests or any other provocation;

3. *Demands* that the DPRK immediately retract its announcement of withdrawal from the NPT;

4. *Demands further* that the DPRK return at an early date to the NPT and International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) safeguards, bearing in mind the rights and obligations of States parties to the NPT, and *underlines* the need for all States parties to the NPT to continue to comply with their Treaty obligations;

5. *Condemns* all the DPRK's ongoing nuclear activities, including its uranium enrichment, *notes* that all such activities are in violation of resolutions 1718 (2006), 1874 (2009) and 2087 (2013), *reaffirms* its decision that the DPRK shall abandon all nuclear weapons and existing nuclear programmes, in a complete, verifiable and irreversible manner and immediately cease all related activities and shall act strictly in accordance with the obligations applicable to parties under the NPT and the terms and conditions of the IAEA Safeguards Agreement (IAEA INFCIRC/403);

6. **重申**安理會關於朝鮮應以完全、可核查和不可逆的方式放棄其他所有大規模殺傷性武器和彈道導彈計劃的決定；

7. **重申**，第1718 (2006) 號決議第8 (c) 段規定的措施適用於第1718 (2006) 號決議第8 (a) (一) 和8 (a) (二) 段和第1874 (2009) 號決議第9和10段禁止的物項，決定第1718 (2006) 號決議第8 (c) 段規定的措施也適用於本決議第20和22段，**注意到**這些措施也適用於中介或其他中介服務，包括在其他國家安排提供、維修或使用違禁物項，或向其他國家供應、銷售或移交或從其他國家出口違禁物項；

8. **還決定**第1718 (2006) 號決議第8 (d) 段規定的措施也應適用於本決議附件一和二所列個人和實體、代表他們或按其指示行事的個人或實體、由他們擁有或控制、包括以非法方式擁有或控制的實體，**還決定**，第1718 (2006) 號決議第8 (d) 段開列的措施適用於代表已經被指認的個人和實體或按其指示行事的個人或實體、由他們擁有或控制、包括以非法方式擁有或控制的實體；

9. **決定**第1718 (2006) 號決議第8 (e) 段規定的措施也適用於本決議附件一所列個人和代表他們或按其指示行事的個人；

10. **決定**第1718 (2006) 號決議第8 (e) 段規定的措施和第1718 (2006) 號決議第10段規定的豁免也適用於各國認定代表被指認個人或實體或按其指示行事的個人，或協助規避制裁或違反第1718 (2006)、第1874 (2009)、第2087 (2013) 和本決議的規定的個人，**還決定**，如果此人是朝鮮國民，則各國應根據適用的本國法律和國際法，將其驅逐出境以便遣返回朝鮮，除非為履行司法程序需要留在境內或留在境內完全是為了醫療、安全或其他人道主義目的，但本段的規定不應妨礙朝鮮政府代表前往聯合國總部履行聯合國公務的過境；

11. **決定**會員國除了履行根據第1718 (2006) 號決議第8 (d) 和 (e) 段承擔的義務外，應防止提供可能有助於朝鮮的核或彈道導彈計劃、或有助於第1718 (2006)、第1874 (2009)、第2087 (2013) 號決議或本決議禁止的其他活動、或有助於規避第1718 (2006)、第1874 (2009)、第2087 (2013) 號決議或本決議規定的措施的金融服務，防止向、通過或從本國領土，或向或由本國國民或依據本國法律組建的實體（包括海外分支機構），或在本

6. *Reaffirms* its decision that the DPRK shall abandon all other existing weapons of mass destruction and ballistic missile programmes in a complete, verifiable and irreversible manner;

7. *Reaffirms* that the measures imposed in paragraph 8 (c) of resolution 1718 (2006) apply to items prohibited by paragraphs 8 (a) (i), 8 (a) (ii) of resolution 1718 (2006) and paragraphs 9 and 10 of resolution 1874 (2009), *decides* that the measures imposed in paragraph 8 (c) of resolution 1718 (2006) also apply to paragraphs 20 and 22 of this resolution, and *notes* that these measures apply also to brokering or other intermediary services, including when arranging for the provision, maintenance or use of prohibited items in other States or the supply, sale or transfer to or exports from other States;

8. *Decides further* that measures specified in paragraph 8 (d) of resolution 1718 (2006) shall apply also to the individuals and entities listed in annexes I and II of this resolution and to any individuals or entities acting on their behalf or at their direction, and to entities owned or controlled by them, including through illicit means, and *decides further* that the measures specified in paragraph 8 (d) of resolution 1718 (2006) shall apply to any individuals or entities acting on the behalf or at the direction of the individuals and entities that have already been designated, to entities owned or controlled by them, including through illicit means;

9. *Decides* that the measures specified in paragraph 8 (e) of resolution 1718 (2006) shall also apply to the individuals listed in annex I of this resolution and to individuals acting on their behalf or at their direction;

10. *Decides* that the measures specified in paragraph 8 (e) of resolution 1718 (2006) and the exemptions set forth in paragraph 10 of resolution 1718 (2006) shall also apply to any individual whom a State determines is working on behalf or at the direction of a designated individual or entity or individuals assisting the evasion of sanctions or violating the provisions of resolutions 1718 (2006), 1874 (2009), 2087 (2013), and this resolution, and further *decides* that, if such an individual is a DPRK national, then States shall expel the individual from their territories for the purpose of repatriation to the DPRK consistent with applicable national and international law, unless the presence of an individual is required for fulfilment of a judicial process or exclusively for medical, safety or other humanitarian purposes, provided that nothing in this paragraph shall impede the transit of representatives of the Government of the DPRK to the United Nations Headquarters to conduct United Nations business;

11. *Decides* that Member States shall, in addition to implementing their obligations pursuant to paragraphs 8 (d) and (e) of resolution 1718 (2006), prevent the provision of financial services or the transfer to, through, or from their territory, or to or by their nationals or entities organized under their laws (including branches abroad), or persons or financial institutions in their territory, of any financial or other assets or resources, including bulk cash, that could contribute to the DPRK's nuclear or ballistic missile programmes, or other activities prohibited by resolutions 1718

國領土上的人員或金融機構，轉移任何可能有助於這些計劃或活動的金融或其他資產或資源（包括大筆現金），包括凍結本國領土上現有或今後進入本國領土的，或受其管轄的或今後受其管轄的與這些計劃或活動有關的任何金融或其他資產或資源，並根據本國權力和立法加強監測，以防止一切此類交易；

12. 呼籲各國採取適當措施，禁止朝鮮銀行在本國領土開設新的分行、附屬機構或代表處，還呼籲各國禁止朝鮮銀行同其管轄範圍內的銀行進行新的合營、獲取這些銀行的股權或同其建立或保持代理關係，以防止提供金融服務，如果其有情報提供合理理由令人相信這些活動有助於朝鮮的核計劃或彈道導彈計劃，或有助於第1718（2006）、第1874（2009）、第2087（2013）號決議和本決議禁止的其他活動，或有助於規避第1718（2006）、第1874（2009）、第2087（2013）號決議或本決議規定的措施；

13. 呼籲各國採取適當措施，禁止本國領土內或受其管轄的金融機構在朝鮮開設代表處或附屬機構或銀行賬戶，如果其有情報提供合理理由令人相信這些金融服務有助於朝鮮的核計劃或彈道導彈計劃和第1718（2006）、第1874（2009）、第2087（2013）號決議和本決議禁止的其他活動；

14. 關切向朝鮮移交的大筆現金可被用來規避第1718（2006）、第1874（2009）、第2087（2013）號決議和本決議規定的措施，闡明所有國家都應對移交現金、包括隨身攜帶現金過境、進出朝鮮採用本決議第11段規定的措施，以確保這些大筆現金的移交不會有助於朝鮮的核計劃或彈道導彈計劃或第1718（2006）、第1874（2009）、第2087（2013）號決議或本決議禁止的其他活動，也不會有助於規避第1718（2006）、第1874（2009）、第2087（2013）號決議或本決議規定的措施；

15. 決定所有會員國都不向對朝鮮貿易提供金融支持（包括為參與此類貿易的本國國民或實體提供出口信貸、擔保或保險），如果這種金融支持有助於朝鮮的核計劃或彈道導彈計劃或第1718（2006）、第1874（2009）、第2087（2013）號決議或本決議禁止的其他活動，或有助於規避第1718（2006）、第1874（2009）、第2087（2013）號決議或本決議規定的措施；

16. 決定所有國家在有情報提供合理理由令人相信貨物中有第1718（2006）、第1874（2009）、第2087（2013）號決議或本決議禁止供應、銷售、轉移或出口的物項時，都應檢查在其境內或

(2006), 1874 (2009), 2087 (2013), or this resolution, or to the evasion of measures imposed by resolutions 1718 (2006), 1874 (2009), 2087 (2013), or this resolution, including by freezing any financial or other assets or resources on their territories or that hereafter come within their territories, or that are subject to their jurisdiction or that hereafter become subject to their jurisdiction, that are associated with such programmes or activities and applying enhanced monitoring to prevent all such transactions in accordance with their national authorities and legislation;

12. *Calls upon* States to take appropriate measures to prohibit in their territories the opening of new branches, subsidiaries, or representative offices of DPRK banks, and also *calls upon* States to prohibit DPRK banks from establishing new joint ventures and from taking an ownership interest in or establishing or maintaining correspondent relationships with banks in their jurisdiction to prevent the provision of financial services if they have information that provides reasonable grounds to believe that these activities could contribute to the DPRK's nuclear or ballistic missile programmes, or other activities prohibited by resolutions 1718 (2006), 1874 (2009), 2087 (2013), and this resolution, or to the evasion of measures imposed by resolutions 1718 (2006), 1874 (2009), 2087 (2013), or this resolution;

13. *Calls upon* States to take appropriate measures to prohibit financial institutions within their territories or under their jurisdiction from opening representative offices or subsidiaries or banking accounts in the DPRK if they have information that provides reasonable grounds to believe that such financial services could contribute to the DPRK's nuclear or ballistic missile programmes, and other activities prohibited by resolutions 1718 (2006), 1874 (2009), 2087 (2013), and this resolution;

14. *Expresses* concern that transfers to the DPRK of bulk cash may be used to evade the measures imposed in resolutions 1718 (2006), 1874 (2009), 2087 (2013), and this resolution, and *clarifies* that all States shall apply the measures set forth in paragraph 11 of this resolution to the transfers of cash, including through cash couriers, transiting to and from the DPRK so as to ensure such transfers of bulk cash do not contribute to the DPRK's nuclear or ballistic missile programmes, or other activities prohibited by resolutions 1718 (2006), 1874 (2009), 2087 (2013), or this resolution, or to the evasion of measures imposed by resolutions 1718 (2006), 1874 (2009), 2087 (2013), or this resolution;

15. *Decides* that all Member States shall not provide public financial support for trade with the DPRK (including the granting of export credits, guarantees or insurance to their nationals or entities involved in such trade) where such financial support could contribute to the DPRK's nuclear or ballistic missile programmes, or other activities prohibited by resolutions 1718 (2006), 1874 (2009), 2087 (2013), or this resolution, or to the evasion of measures imposed by resolutions 1718 (2006), 1874 (2009), 2087 (2013), or this resolution;

16. *Decides* that all States shall inspect all cargo within or transiting through their territory that has originated in the DPRK, or that is destined for the DPRK, or has been

在其境內過境的源於朝鮮或運往朝鮮、或由朝鮮或其國民或代表它們行事的個人擔任中介或給予協助的所有貨物，以確保這些規定得到嚴格執行；

17. **決定**如果船隻在船旗國批准進行檢查後拒絕接受檢查，或懸掛朝鮮國旗的船隻拒絕根據第1874 (2009) 號決議第12段接受檢查，所有國家都應拒絕讓其進入本國港口，除非為接受檢查、發生緊急情況或返回出發港口需要進港，**還決定**，船隻拒絕讓其進行檢查的國家應立即向委員會報告此事；

18. **呼籲**各國在有情報提供合理理由令人相信飛機上載有第1718 (2006)、第1874 (2009)、第2087 (2013) 號決議或本決議禁止供應、銷售、轉移或出口的物項時，不讓飛機從其領土起飛、在其領土降落或飛越其領土，但緊急降落不在此列；

19. **請**所有國家向委員會提交為規避制裁或違反第1718 (2006)、第1874 (2009)、第2087 (2013) 號決議或本決議規定，把朝鮮飛機或船隻轉讓給其他公司的信息，包括飛機、船隻或輪船重新命名或登記的信息，**請**委員會廣泛分發這一信息；

20. **決定**第1718 (2006) 號決議第8 (a) 和8 (b) 段規定的措施也適用於本決議附件三開列的物項、材料、設備、貨物和技術；

21. **指示**委員會最遲在本決議通過後12個月內並在其後每年審查和更新第2087 (2013) 號決議第5 (b) 段所述清單中的物項，並**決定**，如果委員會屆時還沒有採取行動更新這一信息，安全理事會將採取行動，在其後30天內進行更新；

22. **呼籲**並允許所有國家防止通過本國領土或由本國國民，或使用懸掛其船旗的船隻或飛機，向朝鮮直接或間接供應、出售或轉讓任何物項，無論該物項是否源於其領土，如果它們認定這些物項有助於朝鮮的核計劃或彈道導彈計劃、第1718 (2006)、第1874 (2009)、第2087 (2013) 號決議或本決議禁止的活動，或有助於規避第1718 (2006)、第1874 (2009)、第2087 (2013) 號決議或本決議規定的措施，**指示**委員會就如何適當執行本項規定發出《協助執行說明》；

brokered or facilitated by the DPRK or its nationals, or by individuals or entities acting on their behalf, if the State concerned has credible information that provides reasonable grounds to believe the cargo contains items the supply, sale, transfer, or export of which is prohibited by resolutions 1718 (2006), 1874 (2009), 2087 (2013), or this resolution, for the purpose of ensuring strict implementation of those provisions;

17. *Decides* that, if any vessel has refused to allow an inspection after such an inspection has been authorized by the vessel's flag State, or if any DPRK-flagged vessel has refused to be inspected pursuant to paragraph 12 of resolution 1874 (2009), all States shall deny such a vessel entry to their ports, unless entry is required for the purpose of an inspection, in the case of emergency or in the case of return to its port of origination, and *decides* further that any State that has been refused by a vessel to allow an inspection shall promptly report the incident to the Committee;

18. *Calls upon* States to deny permission to any aircraft to take off from, land in or overfly their territory, if they have information that provides reasonable grounds to believe that the aircraft contains items the supply, sale, transfer or export of which is prohibited by resolutions 1718 (2006), 1874 (2009), 2087 (2013), or this resolution, except in the case of an emergency landing;

19. *Requests* all States to communicate to the Committee any information available on transfers of DPRK aircraft or vessels to other companies that may have been undertaken in order to evade the sanctions or in violating the provisions of resolution 1718 (2006), 1874 (2009), 2087 (2013), or this resolution, including renaming or re-registering of aircraft, vessels or ships, and *requests* the Committee to make that information widely available;

20. *Decides* that the measures imposed in paragraphs 8 (a) and 8 (b) of resolution 1718 (2006) shall also apply to the items, materials, equipment, goods and technology listed in annex III of this resolution;

21. *Directs* the Committee to review and update the items contained in the lists specified in paragraph 5 (b) of resolution 2087 (2013) no later than twelve months from the adoption of this resolution and on an annual basis thereafter, and *decides* that, if the Committee has not acted to update this information by then, the Security Council will complete action to update within an additional thirty days;

22. *Calls upon* and allows all States to prevent the direct or indirect supply, sale or transfer to or from the DPRK or its nationals, through their territories or by their nationals, or using their flag vessels or aircraft, and whether or not originating in their territories of any item if the State determines that such item could contribute to the DPRK's nuclear or ballistic missile programmes, activities prohibited by resolutions 1718 (2006), 1874 (2009), 2087 (2013), or this resolution, or to the evasion of measures imposed by resolutions 1718 (2006), 1874 (2009), 2087 (2013), or this resolution, and *directs* the Committee to issue an Implementation Assistance Notice regarding the proper implementation of this provision;

23. **重申**第1718 (2006) 號決議第8 (a) (三) 段為奢侈品規定的措施，闡明“奢侈品”包括但不限於本決議附件四開列的物項；

24. **呼籲**各國加強對朝鮮外交人員的警惕，以防止他們協助朝鮮的核計劃或彈道導彈計劃或第1718 (2006)、第1874 (2009)、第2087 (2013) 號決議和本決議禁止的其他活動，或協助規避第1718 (2006)、第1874 (2009)、第2087 (2013) 號決議或本決議規定的措施；

25. **呼籲**所有國家在本決議通過後90天內並在其後接獲委員會要求時，向安全理事會報告它們為有效執行本決議的規定採取的具體措施，請第1874 (2009) 號決議設立的專家組同其他聯合國制裁監測組合作，繼續努力協助各國及時編寫和提交這些報告；

26. **呼籲**所有國家提供它們掌握的不遵守第1718 (2006)、第1874 (2009)、第2087 (2013) 號決議或本決議規定措施的情事的信息；

27. **指示**委員會有效處理違反第1718 (2006)、第1874 (2009)、第2087 (2013) 號決議和本決議決定的措施的情事，指示委員會另外指認應受第1718 (2006)、第1874 (2009)、第2087 (2013) 號決議和本決議規定措施限制的個人和實體，**決定**，委員會可按第1718 (2006) 號決議第8 (d) 和8 (e) 段規定的措施指認個人和按第1718 (2006) 號決議第8 (d) 段規定的措施指認實體，如這些個人和實體協助朝鮮的核計劃或彈道導彈計劃或第1718 (2006)、第1874 (2009)、第2087 (2013) 號決議或本決議禁止的其他活動，或協助規避第1718 (2006)、第1874 (2009)、第2087 (2013) 號決議或本決議規定的措施；

28. **決定**第1718 (2006) 號決議第12段規定的委員會的授權適用於第1874 (2009) 號決議和本決議規定的措施；

29. **回顧**按第1874 (2009) 號決議第26段設立了一個接受委員會領導的專家組，以開展該段規定的工作，決定將經第2050 (2012) 號決議延長的專家組的任期延長到2014年4月7日，**還決定**，這一任期應適用於本決議規定的措施，**表示**安理會打算在本決議通過後12個月內審查該任期並就其進一步延長採取適當行動，**請**秘書長設立一個最多有8名專家的小組，並為此採取必要的行政措施，**請**委員會同專家組協商，調整專家組提交報告的預定時間；

23. *Reaffirms* the measures imposed in paragraph 8 (a) (iii) of resolution 1718 (2006) regarding luxury goods, and *clarifies* that the term “luxury goods” includes, but is not limited to, the items specified in annex IV of this resolution;

24. *Calls upon* States to exercise enhanced vigilance over DPRK diplomatic personnel so as to prevent such individuals from contributing to the DPRK’s nuclear or ballistic missile programmes, or other activities prohibited by resolutions 1718 (2006), 1874 (2009), 2087 (2013), and this resolution, or to the evasion of measures imposed by resolutions 1718 (2006), 1874 (2009), 2087 (2013), or this resolution;

25. *Calls upon* all States to report to the Security Council within ninety days of the adoption of this resolution, and thereafter upon request by the Committee, on concrete measures they have taken in order to implement effectively the provisions of this resolution, and *requests* the Panel of Experts established pursuant to resolution 1874 (2009), in cooperation with other UN sanctions monitoring groups, to continue its efforts to assist States in preparing and submitting such reports in a timely manner;

26. *Calls upon* all States to supply information at their disposal regarding non-compliance with the measures imposed in resolutions 1718 (2006), 1874 (2009), 2087 (2013), or this resolution;

27. *Directs* the Committee to respond effectively to violations of the measures decided in resolutions 1718 (2006), 1874 (2009), 2087 (2013), and this resolution, *directs* the Committee to designate additional individuals and entities to be subject to the measures imposed in resolutions 1718 (2006), 1874 (2009), 2087 (2013), and this resolution, and *decides* that the Committee may designate any individuals for measures under paragraphs 8 (d) and 8 (e) of resolution 1718 (2006) and entities for measures under paragraph 8 (d) of resolution 1718 (2006) that have contributed to the DPRK’s nuclear or ballistic missile programmes, or other activities prohibited by resolutions 1718 (2006), 1874 (2009), 2087 (2013), or this resolution, or to the evasion of measures imposed by resolutions 1718 (2006), 1874 (2009), 2087 (2013), or this resolution;

28. *Decides* that the mandate of the Committee, as set out in paragraph 12 of resolution 1718 (2006), shall apply with respect to the measures imposed in resolution 1874 (2009) and this resolution;

29. *Recalls* the creation, pursuant to paragraph 26 of resolution 1874 (2009), of a Panel of Experts, under the direction of the Committee, to carry out the tasks provided for by that paragraph, *decides* to extend until 7 April 2014 the Panel’s mandate, as renewed by resolution 2050 (2012), *decides further* that this mandate shall apply with respect to the measures imposed in this resolution, *expresses its intent* to review the mandate and take appropriate action regarding further extension no later than twelve months from the adoption of this resolution, *requests* the Secretary-General to create a group of up to eight experts and to take the necessary administrative measures to this effect, and *requests* the Committee, in consultation with the Panel, to adjust the Panel’s schedule of reporting;

30. **強調**包括朝鮮在內的所有國家採取必要措施的重要性，以確保不得應朝鮮、或朝鮮境內的任何人或實體、或按第1718 (2006)、第1874 (2009)、第2087 (2013) 號決議或本決議規定的措施指認的人或實體、或任何通過或者為這些人或實體索賠的人的請求，對因本決議或以往各項決議規定的措施而無法執行的合同或其他交易，提出索賠；

31. **着重指出**，第1718 (2006)、第1874 (2009)、第2087 (2013) 號決議和本決議規定的措施無意對朝鮮平民造成不利的人道主義後果；

32. **強調**所有會員國執行第1718 (2006) 號決議第8 (a) (三) 和8 (d) 段時，根據《維也納外交關係公約》，不應影響駐朝鮮外交使團活動；

33. **表示**承諾以和平、外交和政治方式解決當前局勢，歡迎安理會成員及其他國家努力通過對話方式推動和平、全面的解決方案，避免採取任何可能使緊張局勢升級的行動；

34. **重申**支持六方會談，呼籲恢復六方會談，敦促參加會談的所有各方加緊努力，以全面、迅速落實中國、朝鮮、日本、大韓民國、俄羅斯聯邦和美利堅合眾國於2005年9月19日發表的共同聲明，以和平方式實現可核查的朝鮮半島無核化，維護朝鮮半島及東北亞的和平與穩定；

35. **重申**維護朝鮮半島和整個東北亞的和平與穩定至關重要；

36. **申明**安理會將繼續審議朝鮮的行動，並願意根據朝鮮的遵守情況，視需要加強、修改、暫停或解除這些措施，並就此表示決心在朝鮮再次進行發射或核試驗時，採取進一步重要行動；

37. **決定**繼續處理此案。

附件一

旅行禁令/資產凍結

1. YO'N CHO'NG NAM

(a) **說明**：朝鮮礦業發展貿易公司 (Korea Mining Development Trading Corporation (KOMID)) 首席代表。委員會2009年4月對KOMID進行了指認，該公司是朝鮮的主要軍火商和彈道導彈和常規武器相關物品和裝備的主要出口商。

30. *Emphasizes* the importance of all States, including the DPRK, taking the necessary measures to ensure that no claim shall lie at the instance of the DPRK, or of any person or entity in the DPRK, or of persons or entities designated for measures set forth in resolutions 1718 (2006), 1874 (2009), 2087 (2013), or this resolution, or any person claiming through or for the benefit of any such person or entity, in connection with any contract or other transaction where its performance was prevented by reason of the measures imposed by this resolution or previous resolutions;

31. *Underlines* that measures imposed by resolutions 1718 (2006), 1874 (2009), 2087 (2013) and this resolution are not intended to have adverse humanitarian consequences for the civilian population of the DPRK;

32. *Emphasizes* that all Member States should comply with the provisions of paragraphs 8 (a) (iii) and 8 (d) of resolution 1718 (2006) without prejudice to the activities of diplomatic missions in the DPRK pursuant to the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations;

33. *Expresses* its commitment to a peaceful, diplomatic and political solution to the situation and welcomes efforts by Council members as well as other States to facilitate a peaceful and comprehensive solution through dialogue and to refrain from any actions that might aggravate tensions;

34. *Reaffirms* its support to the Six-Party Talks, *calls for* their resumption, *urges* all the participants to intensify their efforts on the full and expeditious implementation of the 19 September 2005 Joint Statement issued by China, the DPRK, Japan, the Republic of Korea, the Russian Federation and the United States, with a view to achieving the verifiable denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula in a peaceful manner and to maintaining peace and stability on the Korean Peninsula and in north-east Asia;

35. *Reiterates* the importance of maintaining peace and stability on the Korean Peninsula and in north-east Asia at large;

36. *Affirms* that it shall keep the DPRK's actions under continuous review and is prepared to strengthen, modify, suspend or lift the measures as may be needed in light of the DPRK's compliance, and, in this regard, *expresses its determination* to take further significant measures in the event of a further DPRK launch or nuclear test;

37. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.

Annex I

Travel ban/asset freeze

1. YO'N CHO'NG NAM

(a) **Description**: Chief Representative for the Korea Mining Development Trading Corporation (KOMID). The KOMID was designated by the Committee in April 2009 and is the DPRK's primary arms dealer and main exporter of goods and equipment related to ballistic missiles and conventional weapons.

2. KO CH'O'L-CHAE

(a) **說明**：朝鮮礦業發展貿易公司 (Korea Mining Development Trading Corporation (KOMID)) 副首席代表。委員會2009年4月對KOMID進行了指認，該公司是朝鮮的主要軍火商和彈道導彈和常規武器相關物品和裝備的主要出口商。

3. MUN CHO'NG-CH'O'L

(a) **說明**：MUN CHO'NG-CH'O'L是端川商業銀行的官員。他以此身份協助該銀行進行交易。委員會2009年4月指認端川銀行是朝鮮負責銷售常規武器、彈道導彈和用於組裝和生產這些武器的相關物品的主要金融實體。

附件二

資產凍結

1. 第二自然科學院

(a) **說明**：第二自然科學院是一個國家組織，負責研究和開發朝鮮的先進武器系統，包括導彈，並可能包括核武器。第二自然科學院利用包括檀君貿易公司在內的一些下屬組織從國外獲取技術、設備和信息，以供朝鮮導彈計劃並可能供核武器計劃使用。委員會2009年7月對檀君貿易公司進行了指認，該公司主要負責採購商品和技術以支持朝鮮的防務研究和開發計劃，包括但不限於大規模殺傷性武器和運載系統計劃，包括採購受有關多邊管制制度管制或禁售的材料。

(b) **別名**：自然科學二院；CHE 2 CHAYON KWAHAKWON；自然科學院；CHAYON KWAHAKWON；國家防務學院；KUKPANG KWAHAK-WON；第二自然科學研究院；SANSRI

(c) **地點**：朝鮮平壤

2. 朝鮮複合設備進口公司

(a) **說明**：朝鮮永邦總公司是朝鮮複合設備進口公司的母公司。委員會2009年4月對永邦總公司進行了指認，該公司是一個國防集團公司，專門為朝鮮國防工業進行採購，並協助朝鮮進行軍火方面的銷售。

(b) **地點**：Rakwon-dong, Pothonggang District, 朝鮮平壤

2. KO CH'O'L-CHAE

(a) **Description**: Deputy Chief Representative for the Korea Mining Development Trading Corporation (KOMID). The KOMID was designated by the Committee in April 2009 and is the DPRK's primary arms dealer and main exporter of goods and equipment related to ballistic missiles and conventional weapons.

3. MUN CHO'NG-CH'O'L

(a) **Description**: Mun Cho'ng-Ch'o'l is a TCB official. In this capacity he has facilitated transactions for TCB. Tanchon was designated by the Committee in April 2009 and is the main DPRK financial entity for sales of conventional arms, ballistic missiles, and goods related to the assembly and manufacture of such weapons.

Annex II

Asset freeze

1. SECOND ACADEMY OF NATURAL SCIENCES

(a) **Description**: The Second Academy of Natural Sciences is a national-level organization responsible for research and development of the DPRK's advanced weapons systems, including missiles and probably nuclear weapons. The Second Academy of Natural Sciences uses a number of subordinate organizations to obtain technology, equipment, and information from overseas, including Tangun Trading Corporation, for use in the DPRK's missile and probably nuclear weapons programmes. Tangun Trading Corporation was designated by the Committee in July 2009 and is primarily responsible for the procurement of commodities and technologies to support DPRK's defence research and development programmes, including, but not limited to, weapons of mass destruction and delivery system programmes and procurement, including materials that are controlled or prohibited under relevant multilateral control regimes.

(b) **AKA**: 2ND ACADEMY OF NATURAL SCIENCES; CHE 2 CHAYON KWAHAKWON; ACADEMY OF NATURAL SCIENCES; CHAYON KWAHAK-WON; NATIONAL DEFENSE ACADEMY; KUKPANG KWAHAK-WON; SECOND ACADEMY OF NATURAL SCIENCES RESEARCH INSTITUTE; SANSRI

(c) **Location**: Pyongyang, DPRK

2. KOREA COMPLEX EQUIPMENT IMPORT CORPORATION

(a) **Description**: Korea Ryonbong General Corporation is the parent company of Korea Complex Equipment Import Corporation. Korea Ryonbong General Corporation was designated by the Committee in April 2009 and is a defence conglomerate specializing in acquisition for DPRK defence industries and support to that country's military-related sales.

(b) **Location**: Rakwon-dong, Pothonggang District, Pyongyang, DPRK

附件三**Annex III****物項、材料、設備、貨物和技術****Items, materials, equipment, goods and technology****核物項****Nuclear items****1. 全氟潤滑劑****1. Perfluorinated Lubricants**

• 可用於真空泵和壓縮機軸承的潤滑。蒸汽壓很低，耐氣體離心過程中使用的氣體鈾化合物六氟化鈾 (UF₆)，用於抽取氟。

• They can be used for lubricating vacuum pump and compressor bearings. They have a low vapour pressure, are resistant to uranium hexafluoride (UF₆), the gaseous uranium compound used in the gas centrifuge process, and are used for pumping fluorine.

2. 耐六氟化鈾腐蝕的波紋管密封閥門**2. UF₆ Corrosion Resistant Bellow-sealed Valves**

• 用於鈾濃縮設施（例如氣體離心機和氣體擴散廠）、生產氣體離心過程中使用的氣體鈾化合物六氟化鈾 (UF₆) 的設施、燃料生產設施和氙處理設施。

• They can be used in uranium enrichment facilities (such as gas centrifuge and gaseous diffusion plants), in facilities that produce uranium hexafluoride (UF₆), the gaseous uranium compound used in the gas centrifuge process, in fuel fabrication facilities and in facilities handling tritium.

導彈物項**Missile items**

1. 耐腐蝕特種鋼——限於耐抑制紅煙硝酸 (IRFNA) 或硝酸的鋼，例如氮穩定雙相不鏽鋼 (N-DSS)。

1. Special corrosion resistant steels — limited to steels resistant to Inhibited Red Fuming Nitric Acid (IRFNA) or nitric acid, such as nitrogen stabilized duplex stainless steel (N-DSS).

2. 以下形狀的任何固態（塊、圓柱、管或錠）超高溫陶瓷複合材料：

2. Ultra high-temperature ceramic composite materials in solid form (i.e. blocks, cylinders, tubes or ingots) in any of the following form factors:

(a) 直徑120毫米或更大的長度50毫米或更大的圓柱；

(a) Cylinders having a diameter of 120 mm or greater and a length of 50 mm or greater;

(b) 內徑65毫米或更大、壁厚25毫米或更大和長度50毫米或更大的管；或

(b) Tubes having an inner diameter of 65 mm or greater and a wall thickness of 25 mm or greater and a length of 50 mm or greater; or

(c) 體積120毫米×120毫米×50毫米或更大的塊。

(c) Blocks having a size of 120 mm x 120 mm x 50 mm or greater.

3. 火工控閥**3. Pyrotechnically Actuated Valves.**

4. 可用於風洞的測量和控制設備（平衡、熱流測量、流控制）

4. Measurement and control equipment usable for wind tunnels (balance, thermal stream measurement, flow control).

5. 高氯酸鈉。**5. Sodium Perchlorate.****化學武器清單****Chemical weapons list**

1. 製造商標明（在標準溫度和壓力下）最大流量超過每小時1立方的真空泵，為這類真空泵設計的套管（泵身）、預製套管內襯、葉輪、轉子和射流泵噴嘴，這種真空泵的所有直接接觸接受處理的化學物的平面是用受管制材料製作的。

1. Vacuum pumps with a manufacturer's specified maximum flow-rate greater than 1 m³/h (under standard temperature and pressure conditions), casings (pump bodies), pre-formed casing-liners, impellers, rotors, and jet pump nozzles designed for such pumps, in which all surfaces that come into direct contact with the chemicals being processed are made from controlled materials.

附件四**Annex IV****奢侈品****Luxury goods****1. 首飾：****1. Jewelry:**

(a) 鑲有珍珠的首飾；

(a) Jewelry with pearls;

- (b) 珠寶；
- (c) 寶石和半寶石（包括鑽石、藍寶石、紅寶石和綠寶石）；
- (d) 用貴金屬製作的或用貴金屬包的首飾。

2. 以下交通工具物項：

- (a) 遊艇；
- (b) 奢侈汽車（和機動車）：（公共交通工具以外的）運送人的汽車和其他機動車，包括箱型車；
- (c) 賽車。

二零一三年五月十四日於行政長官辦公室

辦公室主任 譚俊榮

- (b) Gems;
- (c) Precious and semi-precious stones (including diamonds, sapphires, rubies, and emeralds);
- (d) Jewelry of precious metal or of metal clad with precious metal.

2. Transportation items, as follows:

- (a) Yachts;
- (b) Luxury automobiles (and motor vehicles): automobiles and other motor vehicles to transport people (other than public transport), including station wagons;
- (c) Racing cars.

Gabinete do Chefe do Executivo, aos 14 de Maio de 2013. —
O Chefe do Gabinete, *Alexis, Tam Chon Weng.*



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