

## 澳門特別行政區

### 行政長官辦公室

#### 第 54/2018 號行政長官公告

按照中央人民政府的命令，行政長官根據第3/1999號法律《法規的公佈與格式》第六條第一款的規定，命令公佈聯合國安全理事會於二零一八年七月十三日通過的有關秘書長關於蘇丹和南蘇丹的報告的第2428 (2018) 號決議的中文及英文正式文本。

二零一八年八月三十日發佈。

行政長官 崔世安

#### 第2428 (2018) 號決議

2018年7月13日安全理事會第8310次會議通過

#### 安全理事會，

回顧其以往關於南蘇丹的各項決議和主席聲明，特別是第2057 (2012)、2109 (2013)、2132 (2013)、2155 (2014)、2187 (2014)、2206 (2015)、2241 (2015)、2252 (2015)、2271 (2016)、2280 (2016)、2290 (2016)、2302 (2016)、2304 (2016)、2327 (2016)、2353 (2017)、2392 (2017)、2406 (2018) 和2418 (2018) 號決議，

表示嚴重憂慮和關切民族團結過渡政府（過渡政府）與反對派之間的衝突，衝突源自於該國政治和軍事領導人之間的內部政治爭端，給人們造成極大苦難，包括重大生命損失、衝突引發的糧食不安全和饑荒威脅、400多萬人流離失所、財產損失，並使南蘇丹人民更加貧窮，處境更加不利，

讚揚政府間發展組織（伊加特）領導的重振協議高級別論壇繼續努力促進南蘇丹和平進程，表示注意到《喀土穆宣言》和各方打算繼續進行談判，敦促所有各方進行互動，就未決問題達成協議，

強烈譴責過去發生和正在發生的侵犯踐踏人權及違反國際人道主義法的行為，還譴責騷擾和攻擊民間社會、人道主義人員和記者的行為，強調必須追究應對違反國際人道主義法和侵犯踐踏人權行為負責者的責任，過渡政府負有主要責任來保護其人民免遭滅絕種族、戰爭罪、族裔清洗和危害人類罪的禍害，為

## REGIÃO ADMINISTRATIVA ESPECIAL DE MACAU

### GABINETE DO CHEFE DO EXECUTIVO

#### Aviso do Chefe do Executivo n.º 54/2018

O Chefe do Executivo manda publicar, nos termos do n.º 1 do artigo 6.º da Lei n.º 3/1999 (Publicação e formulário dos diplomas), por ordem do Governo Popular Central, a Resolução n.º 2428 (2018), adoptada pelo Conselho de Segurança das Nações Unidas em 13 de Julho de 2018, relativa aos relatórios do Secretário-Geral sobre o Sudão e o Sudão do Sul, nos seus textos autênticos em línguas chinesa e inglesa.

Promulgado em 30 de Agosto de 2018.

O Chefe do Executivo, *Chui Sai On*.

#### Resolution 2428 (2018)

Adopted by the Security Council at its 8310th meeting, on 13 July 2018

*The Security Council,*

Recalling its previous resolutions and statements on South Sudan, in particular resolutions 2057 (2012), 2109 (2013), 2132 (2013), 2155 (2014), 2187 (2014), 2206 (2015), 2241 (2015), 2252 (2015), 2271 (2016), 2280 (2016), 2290 (2016), 2302 (2016), 2304 (2016), 2327 (2016), 2353 (2017), 2392 (2017), 2406 (2018), and 2418 (2018),

Expressing grave alarm and concern regarding the conflict between the Transitional Government of National Unity (TGNU) and opposition forces which emanated from internal political disputes among the country's political and military leaders that has resulted in great human suffering, including significant loss of life, conflict-induced food insecurity and threat of famine, displacement of more than four million people, and the loss of property, further impoverishing and disadvantaging the people of South Sudan,

Commending the continued efforts of the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD)-led High Level Revitalization Forum to facilitate the peace process in South Sudan, takes note of the Khartoum Declaration and the intention of the parties to continue negotiations, and urges all parties to engage to reach agreement on outstanding issues,

Strongly condemning past and ongoing human rights violations and abuses and violations of international humanitarian law, further condemning harassment and targeting of civil society, humanitarian personnel and journalists, emphasizing that those responsible for violations of international humanitarian law and violations and abuses of human rights must be held accountable, and that the TGNU bears the primary responsibility to protect its population from genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing, and crimes against humanity, and in this

此敦促南蘇丹政府儘快與非洲聯盟簽署關於設立南蘇丹混合法庭的諒解備忘錄，

表示深為關切關於挪用公款的報道，這些活動可能對社會和個人造成破壞影響，削弱民主體制，破壞法治，使暴力衝突持續下去，便利非法活動，使人道主義援助被挪用或複雜化，並破壞經濟市場，

根據《聯合國憲章》第七章採取行動，

1. 表示深為關切南蘇丹領導人未能使敵對行動停止，譴責繼續公然違反2015年8月17日《關於解決南蘇丹共和國衝突的協議》（《解決南蘇丹衝突協議》）、2017年12月21日《停止敵對行動、保護平民和人道主義援助准入協定》（《停止敵對行動協定》）和2018年6月27日《喀土穆宣言》的行為；

2. 要求南蘇丹領導人立即全面遵守《解決南蘇丹衝突協議》、《停止敵對行動協定》和2018年6月27日《喀土穆宣言》，根據國際法相關規定和聯合國人道主義援助指導原則，讓人道主義人員和物資全面、安全和不受阻礙地通行，幫助確保把人道主義援助及時運達所有需要援助者；

3. 重申衝突無法通過軍事手段來解決；

#### 武器禁運

4. 決定，從現在至2019年5月31日，所有會員國應立即採取必要措施，防止從本國境內或經由本國領土或由本國國民或使用懸掛本國國旗的船隻或飛機，直接或間接向南蘇丹境內供應、出售或轉讓任何類別武器或相關軍用物資，包括武器和彈藥、軍用車輛和裝備、準軍事裝備及上述物項的備件，以及與軍事活動有關或與提供、維修或使用任何武器和相關軍用物資有關的技術援助、培訓、財政及其他援助，包括提供武裝僱傭軍人員（無論是否來自本國境內）；

5. 決定本決議第4段規定的措施不適用於供應、出售或轉讓：

(a) 專門用於支持聯合國人員，包括聯合國南蘇丹共和國特派團（南蘇丹特派團）和聯合國阿卜耶伊臨時安全部隊（聯阿安全部隊），或供其使用的武器和相關物資以及培訓和援助；

(b) 事先報備委員會的專供人道主義或防護用途的非致命軍事裝備以及相關的技術援助或培訓；

(c) 聯合國人員、新聞媒體代表以及人道主義工作者和發展工作者及有關人員臨時運至南蘇丹、僅供個人使用的防護服，包括防彈背心和軍用頭盔；

regard, urging the Government of South Sudan to expeditiously sign the Memorandum of Understanding with the African Union for the creation of the Hybrid Court for South Sudan,

Expressing deep concern at reports of misappropriation of funds that undermine the stability and security of South Sudan, and that these activities can have a devastating impact on society and individuals, weaken democratic institutions, undermine the rule of law, perpetuate violent conflicts, facilitate illegal activities, divert humanitarian assistance or complicate its delivery, and undermine economic markets,

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

1. Expresses deep concern at the failures of South Sudan's leaders to bring an end to the hostilities and condemns the continued and flagrant violations of the 17 August 2015 Agreement on the Resolution of the Conflict in the Republic of South Sudan (ARCSS), the 21 December 2017 Agreement on Cessation of Hostilities, Protection of Civilians and Humanitarian Access (ACOH), and the 27 June 2018 Khartoum Declaration;

2. Demands that South Sudan's leaders fully and immediately adhere to the ARCSS, ACOH, and 27 June 2018 Khartoum Declaration and allow, in accordance with relevant provisions of international law and the UN guiding principles of humanitarian assistance, full, safe and unhindered humanitarian access to help ensure timely delivery of humanitarian assistance to all those in need;

3. Reiterates that there is no military solution to the conflict;

#### Arms Embargo

4. Decides that, until 31 May 2019, all Member States shall immediately take the necessary measures to prevent the direct or indirect supply, sale or transfer to the territory of South Sudan from or through their territories or by their nationals, or using their flag vessels or aircraft, of arms and related materiel of all types, including weapons and ammunition, military vehicles and equipment, paramilitary equipment, and spare parts for the aforementioned; and technical assistance, training, financial or other assistance, related to military activities or the provision, maintenance or use of any arms and related materiel, including the provision of armed mercenary personnel whether or not originating in their territories;

5. Decides that the measure imposed in paragraph 4 of this resolution shall not apply to the supply, sale or transfer of:

(a) Arms and related materiel, as well as training and assistance, intended solely for support of or use by UN personnel, including the United Nations Mission in the Republic of South Sudan (UNMISS) and the United Nations Interim Security Force for Abyei (UNISFA);

(b) Non-lethal military equipment intended solely for humanitarian or protective use, and related technical assistance or training, as notified in advance to the Committee;

(c) Protective clothing, including flak jackets and military helmets, temporarily exported to South Sudan by UN personnel, representatives of the media and humanitarian and development workers and associated personnel, for their personal use only;

(d) 一國事先向委員會報備、臨時運至南蘇丹供正在根據國際法採取行動的該國部隊使用的武器和相關物資，僅用於直接協助保護或撤離南蘇丹境內的該國國民和該國有責任給予領事保護的人員；

(e) 事先向委員會報備、提供給非洲聯盟區域工作隊或用於支持工作隊的武器和相關物資以及技術培訓和援助，僅用於採取區域行動以打擊上帝抵抗軍；

(f) 事先經委員會批准、僅用於支持執行和平協議的武器和相關物資以及技術培訓和援助；

(g) 經委員會事先批准而出售或供應的武器和相關軍用物資或提供的援助或人員；

6. **強調指出**，根據上文第5段提交的通知或豁免申請必須列有所有相關信息，包括待運裝備的用途、最終用戶、技術規格和數量，並酌情說明供應商、擬議交貨日期、運輸方式和貨運路線；

## 視察

7. **特別指出**，違反本決議運送武器有可能助長衝突和導致進一步的不穩定，**強烈敦促**所有會員國採取緊急行動，在本國境內查找和防止此類運送；

8. **促請**所有會員國，特別是南蘇丹鄰國，根據各自國內的授權和立法並遵循國際法，特別是海洋法和相關的國際民用航空協議，在有情報提供合理理由認為在本國境內，包括在港口和機場的運往南蘇丹的貨物中有本決議第4段禁止供應、出售或轉移的物項時，檢查所有這些貨物，以確保這些規定得到嚴格執行；

9. **決定**授權所有會員國、且所有會員國應在發現本決議第4段禁止供應、出售或轉移的物項時，予以沒收和處置（例如予以銷毀或使其無法使用、存放或移交給原產國或目的地國以外的其他國家處置），**還決定**所有會員國都應為此而開展合作；

10. **要求**任何會員國在按照本決議第8段進行檢查時，立即向委員會提交初步書面報告，特別是說明檢查的理由和結果以及是否獲得合作；如果發現禁止供應、出售或轉移的物項，**還要求**這些會員國在30天內向委員會提交後續書面報告，提供檢查、

(d) Arms and related materiel temporarily exported to South Sudan by the forces of a State which is taking action, in accordance with international law, solely and directly to facilitate the protection or evacuation of its nationals and those for whom it has consular responsibility in South Sudan, as notified to the Committee;

(e) Arms and related materiel, as well as technical training and assistance, to or in support of the African Union Regional Task Force intended solely for regional operations to counter the Lord's Resistance Army, as notified in advance to the Committee;

(f) Arms and related materiel, as well as technical training and assistance, solely in support of the implementation of the terms of the peace agreement, as approved in advance by the Committee;

(g) Other sales or supply of arms and related materiel, or provision of assistance or personnel, as approved in advance by the Committee;

6. *Stresses* the importance that notifications or requests for exemptions pursuant to paragraph 5 above contain all relevant information, including the purpose of the use, the end user, the technical specifications and quantity of the equipment to be shipped and, when applicable, the supplier, the proposed date of delivery, mode of transportation and itinerary of shipments;

## Inspections

7. *Underscores* that arms shipments in violation of this resolution risk fuelling conflict and contributing to further instability, and *strongly urges* all Member States to take urgent action to identify and prevent such shipments within their territory;

8. *Calls upon* all Member States, in particular States neighbouring South Sudan, to inspect, in accordance with their national authorities and legislation and consistent with international law, in particular the law of the sea and relevant international civil aviation agreements, all cargo to South Sudan, in their territory, including seaports and airports, if the State concerned has information that provides reasonable grounds to believe the cargo contains items the supply, sale, or transfer of which is prohibited by paragraph 4 of this resolution for the purpose of ensuring strict implementation of these provisions;

9. *Decides* to authorize all Member States to, and that all Member States shall, upon discovery of items the supply, sale, or transfer of which is prohibited by paragraph 4 of this resolution, seize and dispose (such as through destruction, rendering inoperable, storage or transferring to a State other than the originating or destination States for disposal) of such items, and *decides* further that all Member States shall cooperate in such efforts;

10. *Requires* any Member State when it undertakes an inspection pursuant to paragraph 8 of this resolution, to submit promptly an initial written report to the Committee containing, in particular, explanation of the grounds for the inspections, the results of such inspections, and whether or not cooperation was provided, and, if prohibited items for supply, sale, or transfer are found, further *requires* such Member States to submit to the Committee within 30 days a subsequent written report containing relevant details on the inspection, seizure,

沒收和處置的相關細節和轉移的相關細節，包括對物項、其來源和預定目的地的描述（如果初次報告中沒有這些信息）；

### 定向制裁

11. **特別指出**安理會願意實施定向制裁，以支持謀求在南蘇丹實現包容和可持續的和平；

12. **決定**將第2206（2015）號決議第9和12段規定的旅行和金融措施延至2019年5月31日，並**重申**第2206（2015）號決議第10、11、13、14和15段的規定；

13. **重申**第2206（2015）號決議第9段的規定適用於個人，第2206（2015）號決議第12段的規定適用於個人和實體，如果第2206（2015）號決議第16段所設委員會（委員會）指認他們受這些措施的限制，因為他們直接或間接地對威脅南蘇丹和平、安全或穩定的行動或政策負責，或是直接或間接地參與或實施了這些行動或政策；

14. **特別指出**上文第13段所述行動或政策可包括但不限於：

(a) 旨在或實際上擴大或延續南蘇丹衝突或阻礙和解與和平談判或進程，包括違反《關於解決南蘇丹共和國衝突的協定》（《協定》）的行動或政策；

(b) 危及過渡期各項協議或有損南蘇丹政治進程，包括有損《協議》第4章的行動或政策；

(c) 在南蘇丹籌劃、指揮或實施違反適用國際人權法或國際人道主義法的行為或踐踏人權的行為；

(d) 通過策劃、指揮或實施暴力行為（包括殺害、殘害或實施酷刑）、綁架、強迫失蹤、強迫流離失所或襲擊學校、醫院、宗教場所或平民躲藏的地方，或其他嚴重踐踏侵犯人權或違反國際人道主義法的行為，來攻擊平民，包括攻擊婦女和兒童；

(e) 在南蘇丹策劃、指揮或實施涉及性暴力和性別暴力的行為；

(f) 武裝團體或武裝部隊在南蘇丹武裝衝突中使用或招募兒童；

(g) 阻礙國際維和、外交或人道主義特派團在南蘇丹境內的活動，包括阻礙停火和過渡期安全安排監測機制的活動，或阻礙人道主義援助的交付、分發或通行；

(h) 攻擊聯合國特派團、國際安全隊伍或其他維和行動，或人道主義人員；

and disposal, and relevant details of the transfer, including a description of the items, their origin and intended destination, if this information is not in the initial report;

### Targeted Sanctions

11. *Underscores* its willingness to impose targeted sanctions in order to support the search for an inclusive and sustainable peace in South Sudan;

12. *Decides* to renew until 31 May 2019 the travel and financial measures imposed by paragraphs 9 and 12 of resolution 2206 (2015), and *reaffirms* the provisions of paragraphs 10, 11, 13, 14 and 15 of resolution 2206 (2015);

13. *Reaffirms* that the provisions of paragraph 9 of resolution 2206 (2015) apply to individuals, and that the provisions of paragraph 12 of resolution 2206 (2015) apply to individuals and entities, as designated for such measures by the Committee established pursuant to paragraph 16 of resolution 2206 (2015) (“the Committee”), as responsible for or complicit in, or having engaged in, directly or indirectly, actions or policies that threaten the peace, security or stability of South Sudan;

14. *Underscores* that such actions or policies as described in paragraph 13 above may include, but are not limited to:

(a) Actions or policies that have the purpose or effect of expanding or extending the conflict in South Sudan or obstructing reconciliation or peace talks or processes, including breaches of the Agreement on the Resolution of the Conflict in the Republic of South Sudan (“the Agreement”);

(b) Actions or policies that threaten transitional agreements or undermine the political process in South Sudan, including Chapter 4 of the Agreement;

(c) Planning, directing, or committing acts that violate applicable international human rights law or international humanitarian law, or acts that constitute human rights abuses, in South Sudan;

(d) The targeting of civilians, including women and children, through the planning, directing, or commission of acts of violence (including killing, maiming, or torture), abduction, enforced disappearance, forced displacement, or attacks on schools, hospitals, religious sites, or locations where civilians are seeking refuge, or through conduct that would constitute a serious abuse or violation of human rights or a violation of international humanitarian law;

(e) Planning, directing, or committing acts involving sexual and gender-based violence in South Sudan;

(f) The use or recruitment of children by armed groups or armed forces in the context of the armed conflict in South Sudan;

(g) The obstruction of the activities of international peace keeping, diplomatic, or humanitarian missions in South Sudan, including the Ceasefire and Transitional Security Arrangements Monitoring Mechanism or of the delivery or distribution of, or access to, humanitarian assistance;

(h) Attacks against United Nations missions, international security presences, or other peacekeeping operations, or humanitarian personnel;

(i) 直接或間接為委員會指認的個人或實體行事或代表他們行事；

(j) 武裝團體或犯罪網絡通過非法開採或買賣自然資源從事破壞南蘇丹穩定的活動；

15. 表示關切關於挪用和轉移公共資源的報道，這類行為對南蘇丹的和平、安全和穩定構成風險，表示嚴重關切涉及民族團結過渡政府的經濟不當行為報道，這類行為對南蘇丹的和平、穩定和安全構成風險，為此特別指出，參與旨在或實際上擴大或延續南蘇丹衝突的行動或政策的個人可被列名受旅行和金融措施制約；

16. 重申第2206（2015）號決議第9和12段的規定適用於委員會指認的受這些措施限制的下述人員：從事過或其成員從事過上文第13和14段所述活動的任何實體，包括任何南蘇丹政府、反對派、民兵或其他團體的領導人；

17. 決定第2206（2015）號決議第9和12段具體規定的措施應適用於本決議附件1所列的個人；

#### 制裁委員會/專家小組

18. 強調必須視需要定期與有關會員國、國際、區域和次區域組織以及南蘇丹特派團磋商，特別是與鄰國和區域國家磋商，確保本決議規定的措施得到全面執行，為此鼓勵委員會考慮在適當的時候由主席和（或）委員會成員訪問選定國家；

19. 決定將第2206（2015）號決議第18段和本段規定的專家小組的任務期限延長至2019年7月1日，表示打算審查這一授權任務，不遲於2019年5月31日就是否進一步延長任務期限採取適當行動，並決定專家小組應執行以下任務：

(a) 協助委員會執行本決議規定的任務，包括為委員會提供相關信息，用於指認可能參與上文第13、14和15段所述活動的個人和實體；

(b) 收集、審查和分析有關本決議所定措施執行情況的資料，尤其是不遵守決議的事件，特別注重下文第26段中概述的基準；

(c) 收集、審查和分析關於向那些破壞《協議》執行工作或參與違反適用國際人權法或國際人道主義法行為的個人和實體提供、出售或轉讓武器和相關物資和相關軍事或其他援助的信息，包括通過非法販運網絡從事這些活動和採購這些物項的籌資方式；

(i) Acting for or on behalf of, directly or indirectly, an individual or entity designated by the Committee; or

(j) Engagement by armed groups or criminal networks in activities that destabilize South Sudan through the illicit exploitation or trade of natural resources;

15. Expresses concerns at reports of misappropriation and diversion of public resources which pose a risk to the peace, security, and stability of South Sudan, expresses serious concern at the reports of financial impropriety involving the TGNU, which pose a risk to the peace, stability, and security of South Sudan, and in this context, underscores that individuals engaged in actions or policies that have the purpose or effect of expanding or extending the conflict in South Sudan may be listed for travel and financial measures;

16. Reaffirms that the provisions of paragraphs 9 and 12 of resolution 2206 (2015) apply to individuals, as designated for such measures by the Committee, who are leaders of any entity, including any South Sudanese government, opposition, militia, or other group, that has, or whose members have, engaged in any of the activities described in paragraphs 13 and 14 above;

17. Decides that the measures specified in paragraphs 9 and 12 of resolution 2206 (2015) shall apply to the individuals identified in Annex 1 to this resolution;

#### Sanctions Committee/Panel of Experts

18. Emphasizes the importance of holding regular consultations with concerned Member States, international and regional and subregional organizations, as well as UNMISS, as may be necessary, in particular neighbouring and regional States, in order to ensure the full implementation of the measures in this resolution, and in that regard encourages the Committee to consider, where and when appropriate, visits to selected countries by the Chair and/or Committee members;

19. Decides to extend until 1 July 2019 the mandate of the Panel of Experts as set out in paragraph 18 of resolution 2206 (2015) and this paragraph, expresses its intention to review the mandate and take appropriate action regarding the further extension no later than 31 May 2019, and decides that the Panel should carry out the following tasks:

(a) Assist the Committee in carrying out its mandate as specified in this resolution, including through providing the Committee with information relevant to the potential designation of individuals and entities who may be engaging in the activities described in paragraphs 13, 14 and 15 above;

(b) Gather, examine and analyse information regarding the implementation of the measures decided in this resolution, in particular incidents of non-compliance, with particular focus on the benchmarks outlined in paragraph 26 below;

(c) Gather, examine and analyse information regarding the supply, sale or transfer of arms and related materiel and related military or other assistance, including the financing modalities of such activities as well as procurement of these items through illicit trafficking networks, to individuals and entities undermining implementation of the Agreement or participating in acts that violate international human rights law or international humanitarian law, as applicable;

(d) 收集、審查和分析關於在南蘇丹非法開採或買賣自然資源的武器團體或犯罪網絡的信息；

(e) 同委員會討論後，不遲於2018年12月1日向安理會提交一份中期報告，不遲於2019年5月1日提交一份最後報告，並在不提交報告的月份通報最新情況；

(f) 協助委員會完善和更新受本決議規定措施限制的個人和實體的名單所列信息，包括提供身份識別信息和公開公佈的列名理由簡述的補充信息；

20. 請專家小組依照第2242 (2015) 號決議第6段的要求納入必要的性別平等專業能力；

21. 促請各方和所有會員國，特別是南蘇丹鄰國，以及國際、區域和次區域組織確保與專家小組合作，包括提供任何關於從南蘇丹向金融、財產和商業網絡非法轉移財富的信息，還敦促所有有關會員國確保專家小組成員的安全和不受阻礙的通行便利，尤其是接觸人員、獲取文件和進入場地，以便專家小組執行任務；

22. 請負責兒童與武裝衝突問題秘書長特別代表和負責衝突中性暴力問題特別代表根據第1960 (2010) 號決議第7段和第1998 (2011) 號決議第9段的規定，與委員會分享相關信息，並邀請人權事務高級專員酌情與委員會分享相關信息；

#### 南蘇丹特派團的作用

23. 回顧第2406 (2018) 號決議概述的聯合國南蘇丹共和國特派團(南蘇丹特派團)的任務，特別是關於監測、調查、核實並報告侵犯踐踏人權和違反國際人道主義法行為的第7(c)段；

24. 鼓勵南蘇丹特派團與專家小組及時交流信息，並請南蘇丹特派團在其任務和能力範圍內協助委員會和專家小組；

#### 審查

25. 表示打算自本決議通過後每90天監測和審查有關局勢，或視需要更經常地這樣做，請聯合監測和評價委員會酌情與安理會分享該委員會對各方執行《協議》、遵守《解決南蘇丹衝突協議》、《停止敵對行動協定》和2018年6月27日《喀土穆宣言》以及促進人道主義援助順暢、安全通行的情況進行評估的相關

(d) Gather, examine and analyse information on armed groups or criminal networks engaging in the illicit exploitation or trade of natural resources in South Sudan;

(e) Provide to the Council, after discussion with the Committee, an interim report by 1 December 2018, a final report by 1 May 2019, and except in the months when these reports are due, updates each month;

(f) Assist the Committee in refining and updating information on the list of individuals and entities subject to the measures imposed by this resolution, including through the provision of identifying information and additional information for the publicly available narrative summary of reasons for listing;

20. Requests the Panel of experts to include the necessary gender expertise, in line with paragraph 6 of resolution 2242 (2015), and encourages the Panel to integrate gender as a cross-cutting issue across its investigations and reporting;

21. Calls upon all parties and all Member States, especially those neighboring South Sudan, as well as international, regional and subregional organizations to ensure cooperation with the Panel of Experts, including by providing any information on illicit transfers of wealth from South Sudan into financial, property and business networks and further urges all Member States involved to ensure the safety of the members of the Panel of Experts and unhindered access, in particular to persons, documents and sites in order for the Panel of Experts to execute its mandate;

22. Requests the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict and the Special Representative for Sexual Violence in Conflict to share relevant information with the Committee in accordance with paragraph 7 of resolution 1960 (2010) and paragraph 9 of resolution 1998 (2011), and invites the High Commissioner for Human Rights to share relevant information with the Committee, as appropriate;

#### Role of UNMISS

23. Recalls the mandate of the United Nations Mission in the Republic of South Sudan (UNMISS) as outlined in resolution 2406 (2018), in particular paragraph 7 (c) regarding monitoring, investigating, verifying and reporting on abuses and violations of human rights and violations of international humanitarian law;

24. Encourages timely information exchange between UNMISS and the Panel of Experts, and requests UNMISS to assist the Committee and the Panel of Experts, within its mandate and capabilities;

#### Review

25. Expresses its intent to monitor and review the situation at 90-day intervals from the adoption of this resolution or more frequently, as needed, and invites the Joint Monitoring and Evaluation Commission (JMEC) to share relevant information with the Council, as appropriate, on its assessment of the parties' implementation of the Agreement, adherence to the ARCSS, ACOH and 27 June 2018 Khartoum Declaration, and the facilitation of unhindered and secure humanitarian access, also expresses its intent to continue to impose any sanctions

信息，還表示打算根據局勢繼續實施相應的制裁，包括指認應對威脅南蘇丹和平、安全或穩定的行動或政策負責的高層人員；

26. 又申明安理會準備根據和平、問責與和解進程取得的進展，並根據各方履行承諾的情況，包括停火以及遵守本決議和其他適用決議的情況，隨時視需要調整本決議所載措施，包括通過補充措施予以加強，以及修改、暫停或解除這些措施；

27. 決定繼續處理此案。

#### 附件1

##### 旅行禁令/資產凍結（個人）

1. 姓名：1：馬利克 2：魯本 3：里亞克 4：倫古

稱謂：中將

頭銜：(a) 主管後勤的副總參謀長 (b) 副國防參謀長兼軍隊監察主任

出生日期：1960年1月1日

出生地：南蘇丹耶伊

確切別名：Malek Ruben

不確切別名：不詳

國籍：南蘇丹

護照號：不詳

國內身份號：不詳

地址：不詳

其他信息：作為蘇人解主管後勤的副總參謀長，里亞克曾是南蘇丹政府高級官員之一，於2015年策劃和主導了在團結州的一場攻勢，導致大範圍破壞和大量人口流離失所。

##### 列名理由：

根據第2418（2018）號決議中重申的第2206（2015）號決議第6、7（a）和8段以及本決議第14（e）段，馬利克·魯本·里亞克因“威脅到南蘇丹和平、安全或穩定的行動或政策”、“旨在或實際上擴大或延續南蘇丹衝突……的行動或政策”、擔任“參與或其成員參與第6和第7段所述之任何活動的任何實體、包括任何南蘇丹政府、反對派、民兵或其他團體”的領導人以及“在南蘇丹策劃、指揮或實施涉及性暴力和性別暴力的行為”而正被列入名單。

##### 補充信息：

根據南蘇丹問題專家小組2016年1月的報告（S/2016/70），里亞克是一批高級安全官員之一，他們自2015年1月開始計劃在團結州對蘇人解反對派發起攻勢，並從2015年4月下旬起監督執行該計劃。南蘇丹政府於2015年初開始武裝布爾·努埃爾族青

that may be appropriate to respond to the situation, which may include the designation of senior individuals responsible for actions or policies that threaten the peace, security or stability of South Sudan;

26. *Affirms* also that it shall be prepared to adjust the measures contained in this resolution, including by strengthening through additional measures, as well as modification, suspension or lifting of the measures, as may be needed at any time in light of the progress achieved in the peace, accountability, and reconciliation process, and in light of the implementation of the parties' commitments, including the ceasefire, and compliance with this and other applicable resolutions;

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

#### Annex 1

##### Travel Ban/Asset Freeze (Individuals)

1. **Name:** 1: MALEK 2: REUBEN 3: RIAK 4: RENGU

**Title:** Lieutenant General **Designation:** **a)** Deputy Chief of General Staff for Logistics **b)** Deputy Chief of Defence Staff and Inspector General of the Army **DOB:** 1 Jan. 1960 **POB:** Yei, South Sudan **Good quality a.k.a.:** Malek Ruben **Low quality a.k.a.:** na **Nationality:** South Sudan **Passport no.:** na **National identification no.:** na **Address:** na **Other information:** As SPLA Deputy Chief of Staff for Logistics, Riak was one of the senior officials of the Government of South Sudan who planned and oversaw an offensive in Unity state in 2015 that resulted in widespread destruction and large population displacement.

##### *Reason for listing:*

Malek Ruben Riak is being listed pursuant to paragraphs 6, 7 (a), and 8 of resolution 2206 (2015), as reaffirmed in resolution 2418 (2018), for “actions or policies that threaten the peace, security or stability of South Sudan”; “Actions or policies that have the purpose or effect of expanding or extending the conflict in South Sudan ...,” and as a leader “of any entity, including any South Sudanese government, opposition, militia, or other group, that has, or whose members have, engaged in any of the activities described in paragraphs 6 and 7,” and pursuant to paragraph 14 (e) of this resolution for “planning, directing, or committing acts involving sexual and gender-based violence in South Sudan”.

##### *Additional information:*

According to the report by the Panel of Experts on South Sudan in January 2016 (S/2016/70), Riak was one of a group of senior security officials who planned a Unity state offensive against the SPLM-IO beginning in January 2015, and subsequently oversaw its execution from late April 2015 onwards. The Government of South Sudan began arming Bul Nuer youth in early 2015 to facilitate their participation in the offensive. Most Bul Nuer youth already had access to AK-pattern automatic rifles, but ammunition was critical to sustaining their operations. The Panel of Experts reported evidence, including testimony from military sources, that ammunition was

年，以便他們參與進攻行動。大多數布爾-努埃爾族青年已有渠道獲得AK型自動步槍，但彈藥對於維持他們的行動至關重要。專家小組報告了證據，包括軍方情報來源的證詞，表明蘇人解總部專門為這次進攻向青年團體提供了彈藥。里亞克時任蘇人解副參謀長，主管後勤。這一攻勢導致村莊和基礎設施蓄意被毀，地方民眾被迫流離失所，平民遭到濫殺和被施以酷刑，包括針對老人和兒童的性暴力手段被廣泛施行，兒童被綁架和招募入伍，大量人口流離失所。繼團結州南部和中部許多地區遭到破壞後，多家媒體和人道主義組織以及聯合國南蘇丹特派團（南蘇丹特派團）就侵害行為的規模發表了多份報告。

2. 姓名：1: 保羅 2: 馬隆 3: 阿萬 4: 不詳

稱謂：將軍

頭銜：(a) 前蘇丹人民解放軍（蘇人解）參謀長 (b) 前北加扎勒河州州長

出生日期：(a) 1962年 (b) 1960年12月4日 (c) 1960年4月12日

出生地點：南蘇丹Malualkon

確切別名：(a) Paul Malong Awan Anei (b) Paul Malong (c) Bol Malong

不確切別名：不詳

國籍：(a) 南蘇丹 (b) 烏干達

護照號：(a) 南蘇丹護照號S00004370 (b) 南蘇丹護照號D00001369 (c) 蘇丹護照號003606 (d) 蘇丹護照號00606 (e) 蘇丹護照號B002606

國內身份號：不詳

地址：不詳

其他資料：作為蘇人解總參謀長，馬隆違反了《停止敵對行動協定》，並違反了2015年《關於解決南蘇丹共和國衝突的協議》，導致南蘇丹境內衝突擴大或延續。據報，他指揮殺害反對派領導人里克·馬查爾。他命令蘇人解部隊阻止運輸人道主義物資。在馬隆的領導下，蘇人解襲擊平民、學校和醫院，迫使平民流離失所，實施強迫失蹤，任意拘留平民，實施酷刑和強姦。他調集了Mathiang Anyoor丁卡人部落民兵，後者使用兒童兵。在他的領導下，蘇人解限制南蘇丹特派團、聯合監測和評價委員會以及停火和過渡期安全安排監測機制進入現場調查和記錄暴行。

列名理由：

依照經第2418 (2018) 號決議重申的第2206 (2015) 號決議第6、7 (a)、7 (b)、7 (c)、7 (d)、7 (f) 和8段，保羅·馬隆·阿萬因以下行動或政策而正被列入名單：“旨在或實際上擴大或延續南蘇丹衝突或阻礙和解與和平談判或進程，包括違反《停止敵對行

supplied to youth groups by SPLA headquarters specifically for the offensive. Riak was the SPLA Deputy Chief of Staff for Logistics at the time. The offensive resulted in systematic destruction of villages and infrastructure, the forced displacement of the local population, the indiscriminate killing and torturing of civilians, the widespread use of sexual violence, including against the elderly and children, the abduction and recruitment of children as soldiers, and large population displacement. Following the destruction of much of the southern and central parts of the state, numerous media and humanitarian organizations, as well as the United Nations Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS) published reports about the scale of the abuses that were perpetrated.”

2. Name: 1: PAUL 2: MALONG 3: AWAN 4: na

**Title:** General **Designation:** a) Former Chief of Staff of the Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA) b) Former Governor, Northern Bahr el-Ghazal State **DOB:** a) 1962 b) 4 Dec. 1960 c) 12 Apr. 1960 **POB:** Malualkon, South Sudan **Good quality a.k.a.:** a) Paul Malong Awan Anei b) Paul Malong c) Bol Malong **Low quality a.k.a.:** na **Nationality:** a) South Sudan b) Uganda **Passport no:** a) South Sudan number S00004370 b) South Sudan number D00001369 c) Sudan number 003606 d) Sudan number 00606 e) Sudan number B002606 **National identification no:** na **Address:** na **Other information:** As Chief of General Staff of the SPLA, Malong expanded or extended the conflict in South Sudan through breaches of the Cessation of Hostilities Agreement and breaches of the 2015 Agreement on the Resolution of the Conflict in South Sudan (ARCSS). He reportedly directed efforts to kill opposition leader Riek Machar. He ordered SPLA units to prevent the transport of humanitarian supplies. Under Malong's leadership, the SPLA attacked civilians, schools and hospitals; forced the displacement of civilians; carried out enforced disappearances; arbitrarily detained civilians; and conducted acts of torture, and rape. He mobilized the Mathiang Anyoor Dinka tribal militia, which uses child soldiers. Under his leadership, the SPLA restricted UNMISS, the Joint Monitoring and Evaluation Commission (JMEC), and CTSAMM access to sites to investigate and document abuses.

*Reason for listing:*

Paul Malong Awan is being listed pursuant to paragraphs 6, 7 (a), 7 (b), 7 (c), 7 (d), 7 (f), and 8 of resolution 2206 (2015), as reaffirmed in resolution 2418 (2018), for “actions or policies that have the purpose or effect of expanding or extending the conflict in South Sudan or obstructing reconciliation or peace talks or processes, including breaches of the Cessation of Hostilities Agreement”; “actions or policies that threaten transitional agreements or undermine the political process in South Sudan”; “the targeting of civilians, including women and children, through the commission of acts of violence (including killing, maiming, torture, or rape or other sexual violence), abduction, enforced disappearance, forced displacement, or attacks on schools, hospitals, religious sites, or locations where civilians are seeking refuge, or through conduct that would constitute a serious abuse or violation of human rights or a violation of international humanitarian law”; “planning, directing,



動協定》的行動或政策”；“威脅到過渡協議或破壞南蘇丹政治進程的行動或政策”；“以平民包括婦女和兒童為目標，實施暴力行為（包括殺害、殘害、實施酷刑、強姦或其他性暴力行為）、綁架、強迫失蹤、強迫流離失所，或是襲擊學校、醫院、宗教場所或是平民尋求避難的地點，或實施嚴重踐踏或侵犯人權或違反國際人道主義法的行為”；“在南蘇丹籌劃、指揮或實施違反有關的國際人權法或國際人道主義法的行為或踐踏人權的行為”；“武裝團體或武裝部隊在南蘇丹武裝衝突中使用或招募兒童”；“阻撓國際維持和平、外交或人道主義特派團在南蘇丹開展活動，包括伊加特監測和核查機制，或阻撓人道主義援助的交付、分發或通行”；擔任“參與或其成員參與決議第6和7段所述之任何活動的任何實體、包括任何南蘇丹政府、反對派、民兵或其他團體”的領導人。

#### 補充信息：

馬隆於2014年4月23日至2017年5月擔任蘇人解總參謀長。擔任總參謀長一職期間，他違反了《停止敵對行動協定》，並違反了2015年《關於解決南蘇丹共和國衝突的協議》，導致南蘇丹境內衝突擴大或延續。據報，2016年8月初，馬隆指揮殺害南蘇丹反對派領導人里克·馬查爾。馬隆蓄意違反薩爾瓦·基爾總統的命令，下令用坦克、武裝直升機和步兵於2016年7月10日攻擊馬查爾的住所和蘇丹人民解放運動反對派的“Jebel”基地。馬隆親自在蘇人解總部主持攔截馬查爾的行動。2016年8月初，馬隆要蘇人解立即攻擊馬查爾可能的藏身之地並告訴蘇人解指揮官打死馬查爾。此外，2016年初有消息表明馬隆命令蘇人解部隊阻止人道主義物資運輸通過尼羅河，聲稱糧食援助將由供給平民改為供給民兵，而當時尼羅河正有數以萬計的平民在挨餓。馬隆的命令導致糧食供給受阻，至少兩周無法通過尼羅河。

擔任蘇人解總參謀長期間，馬龍對蘇人解及其結盟部隊實施的襲擊平民、強迫流離失所、強迫失蹤、任意拘留、酷刑和強姦等惡劣暴行負有責任。在馬隆的領導下，蘇人解發動針對平民的襲擊，蓄意殺害手無寸鐵和逃亡的平民。僅在耶伊地區，聯合國就記錄了2016年7月至2017年1月間114起蘇人解及其結盟部隊殺害平民事件。蘇人解蓄意襲擊學校和醫院。2017年4月，據稱馬隆下令將包括平民在內的所有人從瓦烏附近地區清離。據報，馬隆沒有阻止蘇人解部隊殺害平民，涉嫌藏匿反叛分子的人被視為合法攻擊目標。

根據2014年10月15日非洲聯盟南蘇丹調查委員會的報告，馬隆主持調集了Mathiang Anyoor丁卡人部落民兵，根據停火和過渡期安全安排監測機制的記錄，該民兵部隊使用了兒童兵。

or committing acts that violate applicable international human rights law or international humanitarian law, or acts that constitute human rights abuses, in South Sudan”; “The use or recruitment of children by armed groups or armed forces in the context of the armed conflict in South Sudan; “the obstruction of the activities of international peacekeeping, diplomatic, or humanitarian missions in South Sudan, including IGAD’s Monitoring and Verification Mechanism or of the delivery or distribution of, or access to, humanitarian assistance; and as a leader “of any entity, including any South Sudanese government, opposition, militia, or other group, that has, or whose members have, engaged in any of the activities described in paragraphs 6 and 7”.

#### Additional information:

Malong served as Chief of General Staff of the SPLA from April 23, 2014, to May 2017. In his former position as the Chief of General Staff, he expanded or extended the conflict in South Sudan through breaches of the Cessation of Hostilities Agreement and breaches of the 2015 Agreement on the Resolution of the Conflict in South Sudan (ARCSS). As of early August 2016, Malong reportedly directed efforts to kill South Sudanese opposition leader Riek Machar. Malong, knowingly countermanding President Salva Kiir’s orders, ordered the 10 July 2016 tank, helicopter gunship, and infantry assaults on Machar’s residence and the Sudan Peoples’ Liberation Movement in Opposition (SPLM-IO)’s “Jebel” base. Malong personally oversaw efforts from SPLA headquarters to intercept Machar. As of early August 2016, Malong wanted the SPLA to attack Machar’s suspected position immediately and informed SPLA commanders that Machar was not to be taken alive. In addition, in early 2016 information indicates that Malong ordered SPLA units to prevent the transport of humanitarian supplies across the Nile River, where tens of thousands of civilians were facing hunger, claiming that food aid would be diverted from civilians to militia groups. As a result of Malong’s orders, food supplies were blocked from crossing the Nile for at least two weeks.

Throughout his tenure as Chief of General Staff of the SPLA, Malong has been responsible for the SPLA and its allied forces’ perpetration of serious abuses including attacks on civilians, forced displacement, enforced disappearances, arbitrary detentions, torture, and rape. Under Malong’s leadership, the SPLA launched attacks directed against the civilian population and intentionally killed unarmed and fleeing civilians. In the Yei area alone, the UN documented 114 killings of civilians by the SPLA and its allied forces between July 2016 and January 2017. The SPLA intentionally attacked schools and hospitals. In April 2017, Malong allegedly ordered the SPLA to clear all people, including civilians from the area around Wau. Malong reportedly did not discourage the killing of civilians by the SPLA troops, and persons suspected of hiding rebels were considered legitimate targets.

According to a 15 October 2014 African Union Commission of Inquiry on South Sudan report, Malong was responsible for the mass mobilization of Mathiang Anyoor Dinka tribal militia, which Ceasefire and Transitional Security Arrangements Monitoring Mechanism (CTSAMM) documented use child soldiers.

在馬隆領導蘇人解期間，每當聯合國南蘇丹特派團（南蘇丹特派團）、聯合監測和評價委員會以及停火和過渡期安全安排監測機制試圖調查和記錄暴行時，政府部隊就會不時限制其進入現場。例如，2017年4月5日，聯合國與停火和過渡期安全安排監測機制聯合巡邏隊試圖進入帕約克，但遭蘇人解士兵驅返。

Under Malong's leadership of the SPLA, the government forces regularly restricted United Nations Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS), Joint Monitoring and Evaluation Commission (JMEC), and CTSAMM's access when they tried to investigate and document abuses. For example, on April 5, 2017, a joint UN and CTSAMM patrol tried to access Pajok but was turned back by SPLA soldiers

### 批示摘錄

透過簽署人二零一八年八月二十日的批示：

阮綺惠——根據現行《澳門公共行政工作人員通則》第四十五條的規定，其以不具期限的行政任用合同制度在行政長官辦公室擔任第三職階特級技術員的職務，於二零一八年九月一日在政策研究和區域發展局開始擔任職務之日自動終止。

### Extracto de despacho

Por despacho da signatária, de 20 de Agosto de 2018:

Un I Wai — cessa, automaticamente, as suas funções de técnico especialista, 3.º escalão, em regime de contrato administrativo de provimento sem termo, no Gabinete do Chefe do Executivo, nos termos do artigo 45.º do ETAPM, em vigor, a 1 de Setembro de 2018, data em que inicia funções na Direcção dos Serviços de Estudo de Políticas e Desenvolvimento Regional.

### 聲明

林媛——根據現行《澳門公共行政工作人員通則》第四十五條的規定，其在行政長官辦公室擔任顧問的定期委任，於二零一八年九月一日在政策研究和區域發展局開始擔任職務之日自動終止。

### Declarações

Lin Yuan — cessa, automaticamente, a sua comissão de serviço para o exercício do cargo de assessor, no Gabinete do Chefe do Executivo, nos termos do artigo 45.º do ETAPM, em vigor, a 1 de Setembro de 2018, data em que inicia funções na Direcção dos Serviços de Estudo de Políticas e Desenvolvimento Regional.

韓靜——根據現行《澳門公共行政工作人員通則》第四十五條的規定，其以不具期限的行政任用合同制度在行政長官辦公室擔任第二職階顧問高級技術員的職務，於二零一八年九月一日在政策研究和區域發展局開始擔任職務之日自動終止。

Han Jing — cessa, automaticamente, as suas funções de técnico superior assessor, 2.º escalão, em regime de contrato administrativo de provimento sem termo, no Gabinete do Chefe do Executivo, nos termos do artigo 45.º do ETAPM, em vigor, a 1 de Setembro de 2018, data em que inicia funções na Direcção dos Serviços de Estudo de Políticas e Desenvolvimento Regional.

二零一八年八月三十一日於行政長官辦公室

辦公室主任 柯嵐

Gabinete do Chefe do Executivo, aos 31 de Agosto de 2018.  
— A Chefe do Gabinete, *O Lam*.

## 政府總部輔助部門

### 批示摘錄

透過簽署人二零一八年八月二十日的批示：

下列人員——根據現行《澳門公共行政工作人員通則》第四十五條的規定，其在政府總部輔助部門的職務，於二零一八年九月一日在政策研究和區域發展局開始擔任職務之日自動終止：

不具期限的行政任用合同

黃丹妮，第二職階顧問高級技術員；

## SERVIÇOS DE APOIO DA SEDE DO GOVERNO

### Extracto de despacho

Por despachos da signatária, de 20 de Agosto de 2018:

O pessoal abaixo identificado — cessam, automaticamente, as suas funções nos SASG, nos termos do artigo 45.º do ETAPM, em vigor, a 1 de Setembro de 2018, data em que iniciam funções na Direcção dos Serviços de Estudo de Políticas e Desenvolvimento Regional:

Contrato administrativo de provimento sem termo

Wong Tan Nei, como técnica superior assessora, 2.º escalão;