

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 69/2016 號行政長官公告

Aviso do Chefe do Executivo n.º 69/2016

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，命令公佈葡萄牙共和國政府和澳門特別行政區政府就二零一四年五月十七日在澳門簽訂的《中華人民共和國澳門特別行政區與葡萄牙共和國合作綱要協定修訂協議書》的生效，以換文方式，分別由中華人民共和國澳門特別行政區行政長官辦公室及葡萄牙駐澳門及香港總領事館於二零一五年七月十四日和二零一五年十月七日收到相互通知，完成使修訂協議書生效所要求的內部程序。

O Chefe do Executivo manda tornar público, nos termos do n.º 1 do artigo 6.º da Lei n.º 3/1999 (Publicação e formulário dos diplomas), que o Governo da República Portuguesa e o Governo da Região Administrativa Especial de Macau, por troca de notas, recebidas respectivamente em 14 de Julho de 2015 pelo Gabinete do Chefe do Executivo da Região Administrativa Especial de Macau da República Popular da China e em 7 de Outubro de 2015 pelo Consulado-Geral de Portugal em Macau e Hong Kong, efectuaram a comunicação recíproca de que se encontram cumpridas as formalidades internas exigidas para a entrada em vigor do Protocolo de Revisão do Acordo Quadro de Cooperação entre a Região Administrativa Especial de Macau da República Popular da China e a República Portuguesa, assinado em Macau, em 17 de Maio de 2014.

上指修訂協議書公佈於二零一四年六月三日第二十二期《澳門特別行政區公報》第一組。根據《中華人民共和國澳門特別行政區與葡萄牙共和國合作綱要協定》第十四條的規定，修訂協議書於二零一五年十一月六日對雙方生效。

O citado Protocolo de Revisão encontra-se publicado no *Boletim Oficial* da Região Administrativa Especial de Macau n.º 22, I Série, de 3 de Junho de 2014 e, nos termos do disposto no artigo 14.º do Acordo Quadro de Cooperação entre a Região Administrativa Especial de Macau da República Popular da China e a República Portuguesa, entrou em vigor para ambas as Partes em 6 de Novembro de 2015.

二零一六年十月五日發佈。

Promulgado em 5 de Outubro de 2016.

行政長官 崔世安

O Chefe do Executivo, *Chui Sai On*.

第 70/2016 號行政長官公告

Aviso do Chefe do Executivo n.º 70/2016

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二零一六年五月三十一日通過的有關秘書長關於蘇丹和南蘇丹的報告的第2290 (2016) 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 (Publicação e formulário dos diplomas), por ordem do Governo Popular Central, a Resolução n.º 2290 (2016), adoptada pelo Conselho de Segurança das Nações Unidas em 31 de Maio de 2016, relativa aos relatórios do Secretário-Geral sobre o Sudão e o Sudão do Sul, nos seus textos autênticos em línguas chinesa e inglesa.

二零一六年十月六日發佈。

Promulgado em 6 de Outubro de 2016.

行政長官 崔世安

O Chefe do Executivo, *Chui Sai On*.

第2290 (2016) 號決議

Resolution 2290 (2016)

安全理事會2016年5月31日第7702次會議通過

Adopted by the Security Council at its 7702nd meeting,
on 31 May 2016

安全理事會，

The Security Council,

回顧以往關於南蘇丹的各項決議和聲明，尤其是第2057 (2012)、第2109 (2013)、第2132 (2013)、第2155 (2014)、

Recalling its previous resolutions and statements on South Sudan, in particular resolutions 2057 (2012), 2109 (2013), 2132

第2187 (2014)、第2206 (2015)、第2241 (2015)、第2252 (2015)、第2271 (2016) 和第2280 (2016) 號決議，

表示嚴重憂慮和關切南蘇丹共和國政府和反對派之間因該國政治和軍事領導人之間的內部政治爭端產生衝突，致使人民遭受重大苦難，包括重大生命損失，200多萬人流離失所，財產損失，使南蘇丹人民處於更加貧困和不利的境地，

歡迎簽署S/2016/654號文件中的“關於解決南蘇丹共和國衝突的協議”（“協議”），並**歡迎**2016年4月29日組建了民族團結過渡政府（過渡政府），在全面執行《協議》方面邁出了重要一步，**還歡迎**總統薩爾瓦·基爾和第一副總統里克·馬查爾都談到需要實現和解和展現合作精神，

敦促過渡政府全面無條件執行《協議》的所有部分，維持永久停火，處理經濟危機和消除人道主義困境，

歡迎設立聯合軍事停火委員會，歡迎委員會開展工作以執行停火和過渡期安全安排，以及啟動防務和安全問題戰略審查，**注意到**軍事和警察代表在2016年5月12-14日召開的會議上進行了積極的會談和對話，

歡迎聯合監測和評價委員會和非洲聯盟通過它的南蘇丹問題高級代表前總統阿爾法·奧馬爾·科納雷，協助組建過渡政府，**促請**過渡政府為聯合監測和評價委員會主席前總統費斯圖斯·莫哈埃提供全面合作與支持，以執行《協議》，

強烈譴責過去發生和正在發生的侵犯和踐踏人權及違反國際人道主義法行為，包括所有各方（包括武裝團體和國家安全部隊）的有針對性殺害平民、針對族裔的暴力、法外處決、強姦和其他形式性暴力和性別暴力、在武裝衝突中招募和使用兒童、綁架、強迫失蹤、任意逮捕和羈押、在平民中造成恐慌的暴力行為和襲擊學校、宗教場所和醫院及聯合國人員和聯合國有關維和人員和物體的行為，以及煽動這些侵權違法行動的行為，**還譴責**騷擾民間社會、人道主義人員和記者和針對他們採取行動的行為，**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，並**強調**南蘇丹過渡政府負有保護民眾不受滅絕種族罪、戰爭罪、族裔清洗和危害人類罪危害的首要責任，

表示深為關切有大量流離失所者和人道主義危機不斷惡化，**注意到**第2206 (2015) 號決議第18段設立的南蘇丹專家小組

(2013), 2155 (2014), 2187 (2014), 2206 (2015), 2241 (2015), 2252 (2015), 2271 (2016) and 2280 (2016),

Expressing grave alarm and concern regarding the conflict between the Government of the Republic of South Sudan 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, displacement of more than two million people, and the loss of property, further impoverishing and disadvantaging the people of South Sudan,

Welcoming the signing of the “Agreement on the Resolution of the Conflict in the Republic of South Sudan” (“the Agreement”) as contained in S/2016/654 and *further welcoming* the formation of the Transitional Government of National Unity (TGNU) on 29 April 2016 as a vital step towards the full implementation of the Agreement and *also welcoming* the remarks of both President Salva Kiir and First Vice President Riek Machar on the need to ensure reconciliation and a spirit of cooperation,

Urging the TGNU to fully and unconditionally implement all parts of the Agreement, uphold the permanent ceasefire and address the economic crisis and dire humanitarian situation,

Welcoming the establishment of the Joint Military Ceasefire Commission and its work towards implementing ceasefire and transitional security arrangements, and the commencement of the Strategic Defence and Security Review, and *noting* the positive meeting and dialogue of military and police representatives in Juba at the conference held on 12-14 May 2016,

Welcoming the support of the Joint Monitoring and Evaluation Commission (JMEC) and the African Union through its High Representative for South Sudan, former President Alpha Oumar Konaré, for the formation of the TGNU and *calling upon* the TGNU to extend its full cooperation and support to the JMEC Chair, former President Festus Mogae, for implementation of the Agreement,

Strongly condemning past and ongoing human rights violations and abuses and violations of international humanitarian law, including those involving targeted killings of civilians, ethnically-targeted violence, extrajudicial killings, rape, and other forms of sexual and gender-based violence, recruitment and use of children in armed conflict, abductions, enforced disappearances, arbitrary arrests and detention, violence aimed at spreading terror among the civilian population, and attacks on schools, places of worship and hospitals, as well as United Nations and associated peacekeeping personnel and objects, by all parties, including armed groups and national security forces, as well as the incitement to commit such abuses and violations, *further condemning* harassment and targeting of civil society, humanitarian personnel and journalists, and *emphasizing* that those responsible for violations of international humanitarian law and violations and abuses of human rights must be held accountable, and that South Sudan's TGNU bears the primary responsibility to protect its population from genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing, and crimes against humanity,

Expressing deep concern over the large-scale displacement of persons and deepening humanitarian crisis, *noting* the finding in the final report of the South Sudan Panel of Experts

的最後報告 (S/2016/70) 認為人道主義人員和物資通行受阻的情況普遍存在，人道主義救濟完全無法進入南蘇丹許多州的部分地區，**強調**衝突所有各方都要對南蘇丹人民遭受的苦難負責，為此**確認**根據《協議》，過渡政府應審查《非政府組織法》，並對該項立法進行公開協商，確保它與國際最佳做法和政府關於為運送人道主義援助和提供人道主義保護創造有利的政治、行政和立法環境的承諾保持一致，

讚揚聯合國人道主義機構和夥伴努力迅速協調一致地為民眾提供支助，**促請**衝突所有各方根據國際法有關條款和聯合國人道主義援助指導原則，允許和便利救濟人員、設備和用品全面、安全、不受阻礙地前往所有需要援助的人所在地，及時運送人道主義援助，特別是運送給境內流離失所者和難民，**譴責**所有對人道主義人員和設施的襲擊，**回顧**襲擊人道主義人員和剝奪民眾賴以生存的物品可能是違反國際人道主義法行為，

注意到聯合國專家小組2015年12月的報告 (S/2016/70) 除其他外，注意到有關各方違反《協議》規定的永久停火，包括在《協議》簽署後違反停火，人道主義災難繼續惡化，侵犯踐踏人權行為普遍存在，以及政府違反聯合國南蘇丹特派團（南蘇丹特派團）的部隊地位協定，**注意到**專家小組的最後報告認為，雖然它們未違反第2206（2015）號決議規定的制裁措施，但雙方在簽署《協議》後繼續購置武器和軍事裝備，**指出**這種購置助長違反永久停火行為，破壞《協議》的執行，

歡迎政府間發展管理局（伊加特）部長理事會在2016年1月31日公報中表明的決心，**敦促**過渡政府遵守伊加特2016年1月30-31日就新設28個州的總統令一事發佈的並在其後獲有關各方和聯合監測和評價委員會認可的公報，不採取任何違背這一公報的行動，促請聯合國安全理事會在南蘇丹各方未能或拒絕執行和平協議時協助處理有關後果，**還歡迎**它要求衝突各方立即採取行動，無條件讓人道主義人員和物資在全國通行，

還歡迎非盟和平與安全理事會2016年1月29日發表公報，促請南蘇丹所有各方嚴格遵守《協議》的條款，誠意執行其規定，促請非洲聯盟所有成員國和夥伴全面支持《協議》執行工作，並**敦促**國際社會協調一致，提供支持，以執行《協議》，

(S/2016/70), established pursuant to paragraph 18 of resolution 2206 (2015), that obstruction of humanitarian access is widespread and that parts of numerous states of South Sudan are entirely blocked from humanitarian relief, *stressing* the responsibility borne by all parties to the conflict for the suffering of the people of South Sudan, and in this regard, *recognizes* that in accordance with the Agreement, the TGNU shall review the Non-Governmental Organizations Bill, and submit the legislation to a process of public consultation to ensure that such legislation is consistent with international best practice and with its commitment to create an enabling political, administrative, operational and legal environment for the delivery of humanitarian assistance and protection,

Commending United Nations humanitarian agencies and partners for their efforts to provide urgent and coordinated support to the population, *calling upon* all parties to the conflict to allow and facilitate, in accordance with relevant provisions of international law and United Nations guiding principles of humanitarian assistance, the full, safe, and unhindered access of relief personnel, equipment and supplies to all those in need and the timely delivery of humanitarian assistance, in particular to internally displaced persons and refugees, *condemning* all attacks against humanitarian personnel and facilities and *recalling* that attacks against humanitarian personnel and depriving civilians of objects indispensable to their survival may amount to violations of international humanitarian law,

Taking note of the December 2015 UN Panel of Experts' Report (S/2016/70), which, inter alia, notes violations of the Agreement's permanent ceasefire by the parties, including after the signing of the Agreement, the ever-worsening humanitarian catastrophe, widespread human rights violations and abuses, and government violations of the United Nations Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS) status-of-forces agreement, and *noting* the finding in the Panel of Experts Final Report that, while it is not a violation of the sanctions measures established pursuant to resolution 2206 (2015), both sides have continued to acquire arms and military equipment after the signing of the Agreement and *noting* that such acquisitions undermine the implementation of the Agreement by facilitating violations of the permanent ceasefire,

Welcoming the resolve indicated in the IGAD Council of Ministers Communiqué of 31 January 2016, *urging* the TGNU to abide by and take no action inconsistent with the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) 30-31 January 2016 communiqué, which was subsequently endorsed by the parties and JMEC, on the issue of the Presidential Decree on the creation of 28 new states and calling on the United Nations Security Council to support consequences in the event the South Sudanese parties fail or refuse to implement the Peace Agreement, and *further welcoming* its demand that the parties to the conflict take immediate action to ensure unconditional humanitarian access across the country,

Welcoming also the 29 January 2016 AU PSC communiqué which, inter alia, called on all South Sudanese parties to abide scrupulously by the terms of the Agreement and implement faithfully its provisions, called on all African Union (AU) Member States and partners to fully support the implementation of the Agreement, and urged the international community to lend support towards the implementation of the Agreement in a coordinated manner,

歡迎非盟和平與安全理事會2015年9月26日發表公報，表示非盟決心通過南蘇丹問題高級代表和非盟南蘇丹問題高級別特設委員會，與伊加特、聯合國和其他有關國際利益攸關方一起，在執行過程中全面發揮作用，

還歡迎非盟和平與安全理事會2015年5月22日發表新聞講話，着重指出第2206（2015）號決議尤為重要，以協助在南蘇丹尋求包容各方的可持續和平，

回顧非盟和平與安全理事會2014年6月12日、2014年12月5日和2015年1月29日發表公報，強調將對繼續阻礙有關政治進程和破壞2014年1月23日《停止敵對行動協議》的所有各方進行制裁，**還回顧**非盟和平與安全理事會2015年9月26日發表公報，表示決心對所有阻礙執行《協議》的人採取措施，並回顧非盟和平與安全理事會2016年1月29日的公報回顧了非盟和平與安全理事會以往關於南蘇丹的各項公報和新聞講話，

還回顧伊加特國家元首和政府首腦會議第二十八屆特別會議的公報特別請伊加特各國酌情集體採取行動，凍結資產和禁止旅行，不提供可被用於作戰的武器彈藥和其他任何物資，促請非盟和平與安全理事會、聯合國安全理事會和國際社會為採取這些行動提供一切可能的援助，

歡迎2015年1月12日在喀土穆為支持伊加特主導的南蘇丹和平進程進行的特別磋商期間在中國倡議下達成了“五點共識”，**大力敦促**過渡政府立即落實五點共識，

深切感謝南蘇丹特派團維和人員及其部隊派遣國採取行動保護遭受人身暴力威脅的平民，包括外國國民，穩定有關安全局勢，

認識到必須獨立和公開地監測、調查和報告人權狀況，這有利於為在南蘇丹所有社區實現公正、問責、和解及愈合創傷奠定基礎，

感興趣地注意到南蘇丹特派團、秘書長和人權事務高級專員辦事處（人權高專辦）關於南蘇丹人權狀況的報告，

感到嚴重關切的是，根據2016年3月11日“人權事務高級專員辦事處在南蘇丹增進人權、問責、和解和能力評估團的報告”和南蘇丹特派團/人權高專辦2015年12月4日“南蘇丹曠日持久衝突中的人權狀況”的報告，侵犯踐踏人權行為的規模、頻率和嚴重程度因繼續發生敵對行動而有所增加，仍有合理理由認為，發生

Welcoming the 26 September 2015 AU PSC communiqué, which, inter alia, expressed the AU's commitment, both through the High Representative for South Sudan and the AU High Level ad hoc Committee on South Sudan, to fully play its role in the implementation process, together with IGAD, the United Nations and other concerned international stakeholders,

Also welcoming the 22 May 2015 AU PSC press statement, which, inter alia, underlined the particular relevance of resolution 2206 (2015), in order to support the search for an inclusive and sustainable peace in South Sudan,

Recalling the AU PSC Communiqués dated 12 June 2014, 5 December 2014 and 29 January 2015 which, inter alia, stressed that sanctions will be imposed against all parties that continue to obstruct the political process and undermine the Cessation of Hostilities Agreement of 23 January 2014, and further recalling the AU PSC Communiqué dated 26 September 2015 expressing determination to impose measures against all those who would impede the implementation of the Agreement and the AU PSC Communiqué dated 29 January 2016 which recalls previous AU PSC Communiqués and press statements on South Sudan,

Further recalling the communiqué of the 28th Extraordinary Session of the IGAD Assembly of Heads of State and Government, which inter alia, invited collective action as appropriate by the States of IGAD to enact asset freezes and travel bans, and deny the supply of arms and ammunition and any other material that could be used in war and called on the AU PSC and United Nations Security Council, and the international community to render all possible assistance in the implementation of such action,

Welcoming the China-mediated “Five-Point Plan” that was agreed upon during the Special Consultation in Support of IGAD-led South Sudan Peace Process convened on 12 January 2015 in Khartoum, and strongly urging the TGNU to immediately implement the Five-Point Plan,

Expressing its deep appreciation for the actions taken by UNMISS peacekeepers and troop-and police-contributing countries to protect civilians, including foreign nationals, under threat of physical violence and to stabilize the security situation,

Recognizing the importance of independent and public human rights monitoring, investigation and reporting for its useful role in laying the groundwork for justice, accountability, reconciliation and healing among all South Sudanese communities,

Taking note with interest of the reports on the human rights situation in South Sudan issued by UNMISS, the Secretary-General, and the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR),

Expressing grave concern that, according to the 11 March 2016 “Report of Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights Assessment Mission to Improve Human Rights, Accountability, Reconciliations and Capacity in South Sudan” and the UNMISS/OHCHR 4 December 2015 report “The State of Human Rights in the Protracted Conflict in South Sudan”, the scale, intensity and severity of human rights violations and abuses have increased with the continuation of hostilities, that there continue to be reasonable grounds to believe that violations and abuses of human rights, including those involving ex-

侵犯踐踏人權行為，包括法外處決、強姦和其他性暴力行為、強迫失蹤和任意羈押以及違反國際人道主義法行為，這些行為可構成戰爭罪和/或危害人類罪，**強調**亟需在南蘇丹消除有罪不罰現象，將犯有這些罪行的人繩之以法，

歡迎公佈非盟調查委員會關於南蘇丹的報告和單獨意見，**確認**非盟調查委員會開展工作，調查和記錄南蘇丹境內違反和踐踏國際人權法和違反國際人道主義法的行為，**表示嚴重關切**非盟調查委員會認為，它有合理理由認為發生了謀殺、侵犯人身尊嚴（強姦和其他性暴力）、不人道或有辱人格的待遇、攻擊民用物體和受保護財產等戰爭罪，衝突雙方都有此類侵害行為，

強調安理會希望處理過渡期公正、問責、和解和愈合創傷問題的機制，包括混合法庭和真相、愈合創傷與和解委員會，按《協議》第五章的要求，審議這一報告和其他報告，**強調**必須把南蘇丹所有社區的問責、和解和愈合創傷問題列為過渡期議程的重要事項，同時**還注意到**國際調查發揮重要作用，且提起起訴可在適當情況下發揮重要作用，追究應對戰爭罪和危害人類罪負責者的責任，

強烈譴責利用電台傳播仇恨言論和挑動對某一族裔實施性暴力，因為此舉可能產生重大影響，促成大規模暴力和加劇衝突，**促請**過渡政府採取適當措施處理這些活動，**還敦促**所有各方不採取這些行動，而是幫助促進和平與社區間和解，

認識到南蘇丹的民間社會組織、宗教領袖、婦女和青年起重要作用，**特別指出**他們與前蘇人解被關押者和其他政黨一起參與尋找國家危機解決辦法的重要性，對過渡政府一些官員通過進一步限制表達自由來限制這種參與感到關注，

重申所有關於婦女、和平與安全、兒童與武裝衝突和武裝衝突中保護平民的相關決議以及關於保護人道主義人員和聯合國人員的第1502（2003）號決議、關於防止和打擊滅絕種族行為的第2150（2014）號決議、關於安全部門改革的第2151（2014）號決議和關於保護人道主義和醫護人員和設施的第2286（2016）號決議，

回顧第1209（1998）、第2117（2013）和第2220（2015）號決議，**深切關注**小武器和輕武器的非法轉讓、不利於穩定的累積和不當使用對南蘇丹的和平與安全構成威脅，**強調**必須加強努力，打擊這些武器的非法流通，

trajudicial killings, rape and other acts of sexual and gender-based violence, enforced disappearances, and arbitrary detention, as well as violations of international humanitarian law have been committed, which may amount to war crimes and/or crimes against humanity, and *stressing* the urgent and imperative need to end impunity in South Sudan and to bring to justice perpetrators of such crimes,

Welcoming the release of the AU Commission of Inquiry (AU COI) report on South Sudan and the Separate Opinion, and *recognizing* the AU COI's work in investigating and documenting violations and abuses of international human rights law and violations of international humanitarian law in South Sudan and *expressing grave concern* at the AU COI's finding that it has reasonable grounds to believe that war crimes such as murder, outrages upon personal dignity such as rape and other acts of sexual violence, and cruel and degrading treatment, targeting of civilian objects and protected property have occurred and that violations were carried out by both sides to the conflict,

Emphasizing its hope that this and other reporting will be considered, as appropriate, by the mechanisms on transitional justice, accountability, reconciliation and healing as called for in Chapter V of the Agreement, including the hybrid court and the Commission for Truth, Healing, and Reconciliation, *stressing* the importance of accountability, reconciliation, and healing among all South Sudanese communities as prominent elements of a transitional agenda, while also *taking note* of the important role international investigations, and where appropriate, prosecutions can play with respect to holding those responsible for war crimes and crimes against humanity,

Strongly condemning the use of media to broadcast hate speech and transmit messages instigating sexual violence against a particular ethnic group, which has the potential to play a significant role in promoting mass violence and exacerbating conflict, and *calling on* the TGNU to take appropriate measures to address such activity, and further *urging* all parties to desist from these actions and instead contribute to promoting peace and reconciliation among the communities,

Recognizing the important role played by civil society organizations, faith leaders, women, and youth in South Sudan, *underscoring* the importance of their participation — along with the former SPLM detainees and other political parties — to finding a sustainable solution to the crisis in the country, and concerned by efforts of some TGNU officials to limit such participation including by increased restrictions of freedom of expression,

Reaffirming all its relevant resolutions on women, peace, and security, on children and armed conflict, and the protection of civilians in armed conflict, as well as resolutions 1502 (2003) on the protection of humanitarian and United Nations personnel, resolution 2150 (2014) on the Prevention and Fight against Genocide, resolution 2151 (2014) on security sector reform, and resolution 2286 (2016) on protection of humanitarian and health-care personnel and facilities,

Recalling resolutions 1209 (1998) and 2117 (2013), and 2220 (2015) and *expressing grave concern* at the threat to peace and security in South Sudan arising from the illicit transfer, destabilizing accumulation and misuse of small arms and light weapons and *emphasizing* the importance of strengthening efforts to combat the illicit circulation of such weapons,

回顧制裁一般性問題非正式工作組關於最佳做法和方法的報告(S/2006/997)，包括論及可採取哪些步驟闡明監察機制的的方法標準的第21、22、23、24和25段，

注意到《協議》呼籲南蘇丹政治領導人切實起領導作用，自己承諾打擊腐敗，

再次關切南蘇丹特派團通行和行動持續受到限制，強烈譴責政府和反對派及其他團體攻擊聯合國和伊加特的人員和設施、拘留和劫持聯合國人員和聯合國有關人員，促請南蘇丹政府迅速徹底完成對這些攻擊事件的調查並追究責任，

認定南蘇丹局勢繼續對該區域國際和平與安全構成威脅，

根據《聯合國憲章》第七章第四十一條採取行動，

1. 認可“關於解決南蘇丹共和國衝突的協議”(“協議”)；
2. 歡迎2016年4月29日組建過渡政府，在全面執行《協議》方面邁出重要一步，
3. 深為關切南蘇丹領導人未能按《協議》履行其承諾，停止敵對行動，此外，還譴責停火和過渡期安全安排機制記錄在案的繼續公然違反《協議》停火規定的行為；
4. 要求南蘇丹領導人根據《協議》為他們規定的義務立即全面遵守永久停火，並根據國際法的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送給所有需要援助的人；
5. 重申衝突無法通過軍事手段來解決，

定向制裁

6. 特別指出安理會願意進行定向制裁，以支持在南蘇丹尋求包容各方的可持續和平，包括及時全面執行《協議》；
7. 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2017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；
8. 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

Recalling the Informal Working Group on General Issues of Sanctions report (S/2006/997) on best practices and methods, including paragraphs 21, 22, 23, 24 and 25 that discuss possible steps for clarifying methodological standards for monitoring mechanisms,

Noting the Agreement's call for South Sudan's political leaders to establish effective leadership and to commit themselves to the fight against corruption,

Reiterating its concern at persistent restrictions placed upon the movement and operations of UNMISS, strongly condemning the attacks by government and opposition forces and other groups on United Nations and IGAD personnel and facilities, and the detentions and kidnappings of United Nations and associated personnel and calling upon the Government of South Sudan to complete its investigations of these attacks in a swift and thorough manner and to hold those responsible to account,

Determining that the situation in South Sudan continues to constitute a threat to international peace and security in the region,

Acting under Article 41 of Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. Endorses the “Agreement on the Resolution of the Conflict in the Republic of South Sudan” (the “Agreement”);
2. Welcomes the formation of the TGNU on 29 April 2016 as a vital step in towards the full implementation of the Agreement;
3. Expresses deep concern at the failures of South Sudan's leaders to fully implement their commitments pursuant to the Agreement, and to bring an end to the hostilities and, further, condemns the continued and flagrant violations of the ceasefire provisions of the Agreement, including violations as documented by the Ceasefire and Transitional Security Arrangements Mechanism;
4. Demands that South Sudan's leaders fully and immediately adhere to the permanent ceasefire in accordance with their obligations under the Agreement, 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;
5. Reiterates that there is no military solution to the conflict;

Targeted Sanctions

6. Underscores its willingness to impose targeted sanctions in order to support the search for an inclusive and sustainable peace in South Sudan, including through the timely and full implementation of the Agreement;
7. Decides to renew until 31 May 2017 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);
8. 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

2206 (2015) 號決議第16段設立的委員會指認他們受這些措施的限制，因為他們應對威脅南蘇丹和平、安全或穩定的行動或政策負責或直接或間接參與或採取了這些行動或政策；

9. **特別指出**上文第8段所述的行動或政策可包括、但不限於：

(a) 旨在擴大或延長南蘇丹衝突或阻礙和解或和平談判或進程、或起到這些作用的行動或政策，包括違反《協議》；

(b) 危及過渡期各項協議或破壞南蘇丹的政治進程的行動或政策；

(c) 籌劃、指揮或實施南蘇丹境內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；

(d) 通過實施暴力(包括殺人、致殘、實施酷刑、強姦或其他性暴力和性別暴力)、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，或通過實施嚴重踐踏或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) 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；

(f) 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運送、分發或獲取；

(g) 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；或

(h) 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；

10. **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個人：從事過或其成員從事過上文第8和9段所述活動的任何實體(包括南蘇丹政府)、反對派、民兵或其他團體的領導人；

制裁委員會/專家小組

11. **強調**必須視需要定期同有關會員國、國際、區域和次區域組織以及南蘇丹特派團磋商，特別是同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；

12. **決定**將第2206 (2015) 號決議第18段和本段規定的專家小組的任期延長至2017年7月1日，**表示打算**審查其任務，並不遲

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;

9. *Underscores* that such actions or policies as described in paragraph 8 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;

(b) Actions or policies that threaten transitional agreements or undermine the political process in South Sudan;

(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 commission of acts of violence (including killing, maiming, torture, or rape or other sexual and gender-based 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;

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

(f) The obstruction of the activities of international peacekeeping, 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;

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

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

10. *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 8 and 9 above;

Sanctions Committee/Panel of Experts

11. *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;

12. *Decides* to extend until 1 July 2017 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

於2017年5月31日就進一步延長其任期採取適當行動，並**決定**專家小組應執行以下任務：

(a) 協助委員會完成本決議規定的任務，包括為委員會提供相關信息，用於指認從事上文第8和9段所述活動的個人和實體；

(b) 收集、審查和分析本決議決定措施執行情況的信息，特別是不遵守情事的信息，尤其重點關注下文第15和16段提出的基準；

(c) 視情收集、審查和分析向那些破壞《協議》執行工作或參與違反國際人權法或國際人道主義法行為的個人和實體提供、銷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這樣做的信息；

(d) 同委員會討論後，於2016年12月1日向安理會提交一份中期報告，並於2017年5月1日提交一份最後報告，並不提交報告的月份通報最新情況；

(e) 並在120天內向安理會提交一份報告，分析過渡政府現時的安全威脅和政府在南蘇丹維持公共秩序方面的需求，並進一步分析在過渡政府組建後將武器和相關物資運送到南蘇丹對《協議》的執行產生的影響和南蘇丹特派團和其他聯合國和國際人道主義人員面臨的威脅；

(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名單的信息，包括提供生物鑑別信息和公開公佈的列名理由簡述的增列信息；

13. **促請**所有各方和所有會員國以及國際、區域和次區域組織同專家小組合作，**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，尤其是確保他們為執行專家小組的任務不受阻礙地接觸有關的人、文件和地點；

14. **請**秘書長負責兒童與武裝衝突問題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，同委員會分享相關信息；

審查

15. **表示**打算在本決議通過後每90天審視和審查有關局勢，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交流它對有關各方執行《協議》、遵守永久停火和協助人道

mandate and take appropriate action regarding the further extension no later than 31 May 2017, 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 8 and 9 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 paragraphs 15 and 16 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 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) Provide to the Council, after discussion with the Committee, an interim report by 1 December 2016, a final report by 1 May 2017, and except in the months when these reports are due, updates each month;

(e) Also to provide to the Council a report within 120 days providing analysis of the current security threats facing the TGNU, and its needs to maintain law and order in South Sudan, as well as further analysis on the role of transfers of arms and related materiel coming into South Sudan since the formation of the TGNU with respect to implementation of the Agreement and threats to UNMISS and other UN and international humanitarian personnel;

(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;

13. *Calls upon* all parties and all Member States, as well as international, regional and subregional organizations to ensure cooperation with the Panel of Experts 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;

14. *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);

Review

15. *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 JMEC to share relevant information with the Council, as appropriate, on its assessment of the parties' implementation of the Agreement, adherence to

主義人員和物資通行進行評估的相關信息，還表示打算根據局勢進行相應的制裁，包括實行武器禁運和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，包括阻礙《協議》的執行，或未能全面採取有效步驟讓其直接或間接控制的部隊停止軍事行動、暴力行為以及侵犯人權或違反國際人道主義法行為、未能讓人道主義援助全面通行的高層人員；

16. 還申明安理會應準備調整本決議中的各項措施，包括根據和平、問責與和解進程的進展，和根據《協議》執行情況和有關各方的承諾，包括停火情況和遵守本決議和其他有關決議的情況，隨時視需要通過另外採取措施的方式予以加強，並對其進行修改、暫停或解除；

17. 決定繼續處理此案。

第 71/2016 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二零一六年六月二十三日通過的有關剛果民主共和國局勢的第2293 (2016) 號決議的中文及英文正式文本。

二零一六年十月六日發佈。

行政長官 崔世安

第2293 (2016) 號決議

安全理事會2016年6月23日第7724次會議通過

安全理事會，

回顧以往有關剛果民主共和國的各项決議和主席聲明，

重申對剛果民主共和國以及該區域所有國家的主權、獨立、統一和領土完整的堅定承諾，強調必須充分遵守互不干涉、睦鄰友好和區域合作原則，

強調剛果民主共和國政府對確保境內安全、保護人民以及遵守法治、人權和國際人道主義法負有首要責任，

注意到依照第1533 (2004) 號決議設立、並經第1807 (2008)、第1857 (2008)、第1896 (2009)、第1952 (2010)、第2021 (2011)、第2078 (2012)、第2136 (2014) 和第2198 (2015)

the permanent ceasefire, and facilitation of humanitarian access, also expresses its intent to impose any sanctions that may be appropriate to respond to the situation, which may include an arms embargo and the designation of senior individuals responsible for actions or policies that threaten the peace, security or stability of South Sudan, including by impeding the implementation of the Agreement, or by failing to take effective and comprehensive steps to cause forces under direct or indirect control to cease military operations, acts of violence, as well as human rights violations or abuses or violations of international humanitarian law, and to enable full access for humanitarian assistance;

16. 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 Agreement and the parties' commitments, including the ceasefire, and compliance with this and other applicable resolutions;

17. Decides to remain seized of the matter.

Aviso do Chefe do Executivo n.º 71/2016

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 2293 (2016), adoptada pelo Conselho de Segurança das Nações Unidas em 23 de Junho de 2016, relativa à situação na República Democrática do Congo, nos seus textos autênticos em línguas chinesa e inglesa.

Promulgado em 6 de Outubro de 2016.

O Chefe do Executivo, *Chui Sai On*.

Resolution 2293 (2016)

Adopted by the Security Council at its 7724th meeting,
on 23 June 2016

The Security Council,

Recalling its previous resolutions and the statements of its President concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC),

Reaffirming its strong commitment to the sovereignty, independence, unity and territorial integrity of the DRC as well as all States in the region and emphasizing the need to respect fully the principles of non-interference, good neighbourliness and regional cooperation,

Stressing the primary responsibility of the Government of the DRC for ensuring security in its territory and protecting its populations with respect for the rule of law, human rights and international humanitarian law,

Taking note of the interim report (S/2015/797) and the final report (S/2016/466) of the Group of Experts on the DRC ("the Group of Experts") established pursuant to resolution 1533