

## LAMPIRAN

### Lampiran 1.

#### United Nations Mission in Sudan (UNMIS) Mandate

Having determined that the situation in Sudan continued to constitute a threat to international peace and security, the Security Council, by its [resolution 1590 \(2005\)](#) of 24 March 2005, decided to establish the United Nations Mission in the Sudan (UNMIS). It also decided that the mandate of UNMIS would be the following:

1. To support implementation of the *Comprehensive Peace Agreement* by performing the following tasks:
  - a) To monitor and verify the implementation of the Ceasefire Agreement and to investigate violations;
  - b) To liaise with bilateral donors on the formation of Joint Integrated Units;
  - c) To observe and monitor movement of armed groups and redeployment of forces in the areas of UNMIS deployment in accordance with the Ceasefire Agreement;
  - d) To assist in the establishment of the disarmament, demobilization, and reintegration program as called for in the *Comprehensive Peace Agreement*, with particular attention to the special needs of women and child combatants, and its implementation through voluntary disarmament and weapons collection and destruction;
  - e) To assist the parties to the *Comprehensive Peace Agreement* in promoting understanding of the peace process and the role of UNMIS by means of an effective public information campaign, targeted at all sectors of society, in coordination with the African Union;
  - f) To assist the parties to the *Comprehensive Peace Agreement* in addressing the need for a national inclusive approach, including the role of women, towards reconciliation and peace-building;
  - g) To assist the parties to the *Comprehensive Peace Agreement*, in coordination with bilateral and multilateral assistance programs, in restructuring the police service in Sudan, consistent with democratic policing, to develop a police training and evaluation program, and to otherwise assist in the training of police;
  - h) To assist the parties to the *Comprehensive Peace Agreement* in promoting the rule of law, including an independent judiciary, and the protection of human rights of all people of Sudan through a comprehensive and coordinated strategy with the aim of combating

- impunity and contributing to long-term peace and stability and to assist the parties to the *Comprehensive Peace Agreement* to develop and consolidate the national legal framework;
- i) To ensure an adequate human rights presence, capacity, and expertise within UNMIS to carry out human rights promotion, protection, and monitoring activities;
  - j) To provide guidance and technical assistance to the parties to the *Comprehensive Peace Agreement*, in cooperation with other international actors, to support the preparations for and conduct of elections and referenda provided for by the *Comprehensive Peace Agreement*;
2. To facilitate and coordinate, within its capabilities and in its areas of deployment, the voluntary return of refugees and internally displaced persons, and humanitarian assistance, inter alia, by helping to establish the necessary security conditions;
  3. To assist the parties to the *Comprehensive Peace Agreement*, in cooperation with other international partners in the mine action sector, by providing humanitarian demining assistance, technical advice, and coordination;
  4. To contribute towards international efforts to protect and promote human rights in Sudan, as well as to co-ordinate international efforts towards the protection of civilians, with particular attention to vulnerable groups including internally displaced persons, returning refugees, and women and children, within UNMIS's capabilities and in close cooperation with other United Nations agencies, related organizations, and non-governmental organizations.

Acting under [Chapter VII of the UN Charter](#), the Security Council also:

- i. Decided that UNMIS is authorized to take the necessary action, in the areas of deployment of its forces and as it deems within its capabilities, to protect UN personnel, facilities, installations, and equipment, ensure the security and freedom of movement of United Nations personnel, humanitarian workers, joint assessment mechanism and assessment and evaluation commission personnel, and, without prejudice to the responsibility of the Government of the Sudan, to protect civilians under imminent threat of physical violence; and
- ii. Requested that the Secretary-General and the Government of the Sudan, following appropriate consultation with the Sudan People's Liberation Movement, conclude a status-of-forces agreement within 30 days of adoption of the resolution, taking into consideration General Assembly resolution 58/82 on the scope of legal protection under the Convention on the Safety of United Nations and Associated Personnel, and notes that pending the conclusion of such an agreement, the [Model status-of-forces agreement dated 9 October 1990 \[A/45/594\]](#), shall apply provisionally.

**Lampiran 2.****CHARTER OF UNITED NATIONS****CHAPTER VII: ACTION WITH RESPECT TO THREATS TO THE PEACE,  
BREACHES OF THE PEACE, AND ACTS OF AGGRESSION****Article 39**

The Security Council shall determine the existence of any threat to the peace, breach of the peace, or act of aggression and shall make recommendations, or decide what measures shall be taken in accordance with Articles 41 and 42, to maintain or restore international peace and security.

**Article 40**

In order to prevent an aggravation of the situation, the Security Council may, before making the recommendations or deciding upon the measures provided for in Article 39, call upon the parties concerned to comply with such provisional measures as it deems necessary or desirable. Such provisional measures shall be without prejudice to the rights, claims, or position of the parties concerned. The Security Council shall duly take account of failure to comply with such provisional measures.

**Article 41**

The Security Council may decide what measures not involving the use of armed force are to be employed to give effect to its decisions, and it may call upon the Members of the United Nations to apply such measures. These may include complete or partial interruption of economic relations and of rail, sea, air, postal, telegraphic, radio, and other means of communication, and the severance of diplomatic relations.

**Article 42**

Should the Security Council consider that measures provided for in Article 41 would be inadequate or have proved to be inadequate, it may take such action by air, sea, or land forces as may be necessary to maintain or restore international peace and security. Such action may include demonstrations, blockade, and other operations by air, sea, or land forces of Members of the United Nations.

**Article 43**

1. All Members of the United Nations, in order to contribute to the maintenance of international peace and security, undertake to make available to the Security Council, on its call and in accordance with a special agreement or agreements, armed forces, assistance, and facilities, including rights of passage, necessary for the purpose of maintaining international peace and security.
2. Such agreement or agreements shall govern the numbers and types of forces, their degree of readiness and general location, and the nature of the facilities and assistance to be provided.

3. The agreement or agreements shall be negotiated as soon as possible on the initiative of the Security Council. They shall be concluded between the Security Council and Members or between the Security Council and groups of Members and shall be subject to ratification by the signatory states in accordance with their respective constitutional processes.

#### **Article 44**

When the Security Council has decided to use force it shall, before calling upon a Member not represented on it to provide armed forces in fulfilment of the obligations assumed under Article 43, invite that Member, if the Member so desires, to participate in the decisions of the Security Council concerning the employment of contingents of that Member's armed forces.

#### **Article 45**

In order to enable the United Nations to take urgent military measures, Members shall hold immediately available national air-force contingents for combined international enforcement action. The strength and degree of readiness of these contingents and plans for their combined action shall be determined within the limits laid down in the special agreement or agreements referred to in Article 43, by the Security Council with the assistance of the Military Staff Committee.

#### **Article 46**

Plans for the application of armed force shall be made by the Security Council with the assistance of the Military Staff Committee.

#### **Article 47**

1. There shall be established a Military Staff Committee to advise and assist the Security Council on all questions relating to the Security Council's military requirements for the maintenance of international peace and security, the employment and command of forces placed at its disposal, the regulation of armaments, and possible disarmament.
2. The Military Staff Committee shall consist of the Chiefs of Staff of the permanent members of the Security Council or their representatives. Any Member of the United Nations not permanently represented on the Committee shall be invited by the Committee to be associated with it when the efficient discharge of the Committee's responsibilities requires the participation of that Member in its work.
3. The Military Staff Committee shall be responsible under the Security Council for the strategic direction of any armed forces placed at the disposal of the Security Council. Questions relating to the command of such forces shall be worked out subsequently.
4. The Military Staff Committee, with the authorization of the Security Council and after consultation with appropriate regional agencies, may establish regional sub-committees.

#### **Article 48**

1. The action required to carry out the decisions of the Security Council for the maintenance of international peace and security shall be taken by all

the Members of the United Nations or by some of them, as the Security Council may determine.

2. Such decisions shall be carried out by the Members of the United Nations directly and through their action in the appropriate international agencies of which they are members.

**Article 49**

The Members of the United Nations shall join in affording mutual assistance in carrying out the measures decided upon by the Security Council.

**Article 50**

If preventive or enforcement measures against any state are taken by the Security Council, any other state, whether a Member of the United Nations or not, which finds itself confronted with special economic problems arising from the carrying out of those measures shall have the right to consult the Security Council with regard to a solution of those problems.

**Article 51**

Nothing in the present Charter shall impair the inherent right of individual or collective self-defence if an armed attack occurs against a Member of the United Nations, until the Security Council has taken measures necessary to maintain international peace and security. Measures taken by Members in the exercise of this right of self-defence shall be immediately reported to the Security Council and shall not in any way affect the authority and responsibility of the Security Council under the present Charter to take at any time such action as it deems necessary in order to maintain or restore international peace and security.

**Lampiran 3.****Tiongkok's Meetings with Sudan Regarding Darfur****Date Meeting**

08/16/2004	Special envoy Lu Guozeng visited Khartoum, with aid of 5 million RMB
04/23/2005	President Hu Jintao met with Sudanese President Omar Hassan al-Bashir in Jakarta
09/07/2006	Vice-President Zeng Qinghong met with Sudanese Assistant President Nafie Ali Nafie
11/02/2006	President Hu Jintao met with President al-Bashir in the Beijing Summit of the Forum on Tiongkok-Africa Cooperation, exerting pressure on the latter over Darfur
01/16/2007	Special envoy Zhai Jun visited Sudan
02/02/2007	President Hu Jintao visited Sudan
03/02/2007	Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress Wu Bangguo and State Councilor Tang Jiaxuan met with Sudanese Assistant President Nafie Ali Nafie
04/08/2007	Special envoy Zhai Jun visited Khartoum and Darfur
05/22/2007	Liu Guijin, special envoy to Darfur, visited Khartoum and Darfur
06/23/2007	Liu Guijin visited Khartoum
07/19/2007	Hu Jintao met with Sudanese First Vice President Salva Kiir Mayardit in Beijing
10/24/2007	Liu Guijin visited Khartoum
11/24/2007	Vanguards of Chinese engineering units arrived in Darfur as part of the UN peacekeeping operations
02/06/2008	Liu Guijin visited Khartoum and Darfur
06/11/2008	President Hu Jintao and Vice President Xi Jinping met with Sudanese Vice President Ali Osman Mohammed Taha in Beijing
07/11/2008	State Councilor Dai Bingguo met with Sudanese Presidential advisor Mustafa Osman Ismail
07/29/2008	Vice President Xi Jinping met with Awad Ahmed al-Jaz, special envoy of the Sudanese President
08/29/2008	Liu Guijin visited Khartoum
03/27/2009	Vice President Xi Jinping met with Awad Ahmed al-Jaz, special envoy of the Sudanese President

