

Liechtensteinisches Landesgesetzblatt

Jahrgang 2013

Nr. 310

ausgegeben am 20. September 2013

Verordnung

vom 17. September 2013

betreffend die Abänderung der Verordnung über Massnahmen gegenüber Sudan

Aufgrund von Art. 2 des Gesetzes vom 10. Dezember 2008 über die Durchsetzung internationaler Sanktionen (ISG), LGBL 2009 Nr. 41, unter Einbezug der aufgrund des Zollvertrages anwendbaren schweizerischen Rechtsvorschriften und in Ausführung der Resolutionen 1556 (2004) vom 30. Juli 2004, 1591 (2005) vom 29. März 2005 und 1672 (2006) vom 25. April 2006 des Sicherheitsrates der Vereinten Nationen verordnet die Regierung:

I.

Abänderung bisherigen Rechts

Die Verordnung vom 24. Mai 2005 über Massnahmen gegenüber Sudan, LGBL 2005 Nr. 101, in der geltenden Fassung, wird wie folgt abgeändert:

Ingress

Aufgrund von Art. 2 des Gesetzes vom 10. Dezember 2008 über die Durchsetzung internationaler Sanktionen (ISG), LGBL 2009 Nr. 41, unter Einbezug der aufgrund des Zollvertrages anwendbaren schweizerischen Rechtsvorschriften und in Ausführung der Resolutionen 1556 (2004) vom 30. Juli 2004, 1591 (2005) vom 29. März 2005 und 1672 (2006)

vom 25. April 2006 des Sicherheitsrates der Vereinten Nationen¹ verordnet die Regierung:

Anhang

Der bisherige Anhang wird durch nachfolgenden Anhang ersetzt:

Anhang

(Art. 2 Abs. 1 und Art. 4 Abs. 1)

Natürliche Personen, Unternehmen und Organisationen, gegen die sich die Massnahmen nach Art. 2 und 4 richten

1. ELHASSAN Gaffar Mohammed (alias Gaffar Mohmed Elhassan); Date of Birth: 24. Juni 1952; Residence: Resides in El Waha, Omdurman, Sudan. Retired from the Sudanese Army. Ex-serviceman's identification card no: 4302. Major-General and Commander of the Western Military Region for the Sudanese Armed Forces (SAF). The Panel of Experts report that Major-General Gaffar Mohammed Elhassan stated to them that he had direct operational command (primarily tactical command) of all elements of the SAF in Darfur while he was in command of the Western Military Region. Elhassan held this position as Western Military Area Commander from November 2004 (approx.) - early 2006. The Panel's information is that Elhassan was responsible for violations of paragraph 7 of SCR 1591 as by virtue of this position he requested (from Khartoum) and authorized (since 29 March 2005) the transfer of military equipment into Darfur without the prior approval of the 1591 Committee. Elhassan himself admitted to the Panel of Experts that aircraft, aircraft engines and other military equipment had been brought into

¹ Der Text dieser Resolutionen ist unter www.un.org/en/sc/documents/resolutions in englischer Sprache abrufbar.

Darfur from other parts of Sudan between 29 March 2005 and December 2005. For example he informed the Panel that 2 Mi-24 attack helicopters were brought unauthorized into Darfur between 18 and 21 September 2005. There are also reasonable grounds to believe that Elhassan was directly responsible, as Western Military Area Commander, for authorizing offensive military flights in the area around Abu Hamra, 23-24 July 2005 and in the Jebel Moon area of Western Darfur, on 19 November 2005. Mi-24 attack helicopters were involved in both operations and reportedly opened fire on both occasions. The Panel of Experts report that Elhassan indicated to the Panel that he himself approved requests for air support and other air operations in his capacity as Western Military Area Commander. (See Panel of Experts report, S/2006/65, paragraphs 266-269.) Through such actions Major-General Gaffar Mohammed Elhassan has breached relevant provisions of SCR 1591 and therefore meets the criteria to be designated by the Committee to be subjected to sanctions.

2. HILAL (Sheikh) Musa; Member of the National Assembly of Sudan. In 2008, appointed by the President of Sudan as special adviser to the Ministry of Federal Affairs. Paramount Chief of the Jalul Tribe in North Darfur. Report from Human Rights Watch states they have a memo dated 13 February 2004 from a local government office in North Darfur ordering "security units in the locality" to "allow the activities of the mujahideen and the volunteers under the command of the Sheikh Musa Hilal to proceed in the areas of [North Darfur] and to secure their vital needs". On 28 September 2005, 400 Arab militia attacked the villages of Aro Sharrow (including its IDP camp), Acho, and Gozmena in West Darfur. We also believe that Musa Hilal was present during the attack on Aro Sharrow IDP camp: his son had been killed during the SLA attack on Shareia, so he was now involved in a personal blood feud. There are reasonable grounds to believe that as the Paramount Chief he had direct responsibility for these actions and is responsible for violations of international humanitarian and human rights law and other atrocities.
3. SHARIF Adam Yacub (alias Adam Yacub Shant, Adam Yacoub); Date of Birth: ca. 1976; Reportedly deceased on 7 June 2012. Sudanese Liberation Army (SLA) Commander. SLA soldiers under the command of Adam Yacub Shant violated the ceasefire agreement by attacking a Government of Sudan military contingent that was escorting a convoy of trucks near Abu Hamra, Northern Darfur on July 23, 2005, killing three soldiers. After the attack Government military weapons and ammunition were looted.

The Panel of Experts has information establishing that the attack by SLA soldiers took place and was clearly organized; consequently it was well planned. It is therefore reasonable to assume, as the Panel concluded, that Shant, as the confirmed SLA Commander in the area, must have had knowledge of and approved / or ordered the attack. He therefore bears direct responsibility for the attack and meets the criteria for being listed.

4. BAREY Gabril Abdul Kareem (alias General Gibril Abdul Kareem Barey, "Tek"); Residence: Resides in Tine, on the Sudanese side of the border with Chad. National Movement for Reform and Development (NMRD) Field Commander. Barey is responsible for the kidnapping of African Union Mission in Sudan (AMIS) personnel in Darfur during October 2005. Barey openly attempts to thwart the AMIS mission through intimidation; for example he threatened to shoot down African Union (AU) helicopters in the Jebel Moon area in November 2005. Through such actions Barey has clearly violated SCR 1591 in constituting a threat to stability in Darfur and meets the criteria to be designated by the Committee to be subjected to sanctions.

II.

Inkrafttreten

Diese Verordnung tritt am Tag nach der Kundmachung in Kraft.

Fürstliche Regierung:

gez. *Adrian Hasler*

Fürstlicher Regierungschef