

# Liechtensteinisches Landesgesetzblatt

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## Verordnung

vom 23. April 2013

### betreffend die Abänderung der Verordnung über Massnahmen gegenüber der Demokratischen Republik Kongo

Aufgrund von Art. 2 des Gesetzes vom 10. Dezember 2008 über die Durchsetzung internationaler Sanktionen (ISG), LGBI. 2009 Nr. 41, unter Einbezug der aufgrund des Zollvertrages anwendbaren schweizerischen Rechtsvorschriften und in Ausführung der Resolutionen 1493 (2003) vom 28. Juli 2003, 1596 (2005) vom 18. April 2005, 1807 (2008) vom 31. März 2008 und 1857 (2008) vom 22. Dezember 2008 des Sicherheitsrates der Vereinten Nationen verordnet die Regierung:

#### I.

##### Abänderung bisherigen Rechts

Die Verordnung vom 21. Juni 2005 über Massnahmen gegenüber der Demokratischen Republik Kongo, LGBI. 2005 Nr. 116, in der geltenden Fassung, wird wie folgt abgeändert:

## Anhang Ziff. 5, 14a, 15, 16, 22a, 23 und 24

5. LUBANGA Thomas; POB: Ituri; Staatsangehörigkeit: Congolese; Arrested in Kinshasa in March 2005 for UPC/L involvement in human rights abuses violations. Transferred to the ICC by the DRC authorities on 17 March 2006. His trial began in January 2009 and is due to close in 2011. Convicted by the ICC in March 2012 and sentenced to 14 years in prison. Has appealed the court's ruling. President of the UPC/L, one of the armed groups and militias referred to in paragraph 20 of Res. 1493 (2003), involved in the trafficking of arms, in violation of the arms embargo. According to the Office of the SRSG on Children and Armed Conflict, he was responsible for recruitment and use of children in Ituri from 2002 to 2003.
- 14a. NGARUYE WA MYAMURO, Baudoin (alias: Colonel Baudoin NGARUYE); DOB: April 1, 1978, Bibwe, DRC. POB: Lusamambo, Lubero territory, Democratic Republic of the Congo. Identifying information: Title: military leader of the Mouvement du 23 Mars (M23), FARDC ID: 1-78-09-44621-80. Current address: Rubavu / Mudende, Rwanda; Rank: Bde Gen; Entered the Republic of Rwanda on 16/03/2013 at Gasizi / Rubavu. In April 2012, Ngaruye commanded the ex-CNDP mutiny, known as the Mouvement du 23 Mars (M23), under the orders of General Ntaganda. He is currently the third highest ranking military commander within the M23. The Group of experts on the DRC previously recommended him for designation in 2008 and 2009. He is responsible for and has committed severe violations of human rights and international law. He recruited and trained hundreds of children between 2008 and 2009 and then towards the end of 2010 for the M23. He has committed killing, maiming and abductions, often targeting women. He is responsible for executions and torture of deserters within the M23. In 2009 within the FARDC, he gave the orders to kill all men in Shalio village of Walikale. He also provided weapons, munitions and salaries in Masisi and Walikale under the direct orders from Ntaganda. In 2010 he orchestrated the forced displacement and expropriation of populations in the area of Lukopfu. He has also been extensively involved in criminal networks within the FARDC deriving profits from the mineral trade which led to tensions and violence with Colonel Innocent Zimurinda in 2011.

15. NGUDJOLO Mathieu, Chui (alias Cui Ngudjolo); Arrested by MONUC in Bunia in October 2003. Surrendered by the Government of the DRC to the International Criminal Court on 7 February 2008. Acquitted of all charges by the ICC in December 2012. After being released from custody, was detained by Dutch authorities, and has filed a claim for asylum in the Netherlands. FNI Chief of Staff and former Chief of Staff of the FRPI, exercising influence over policies and maintaining command and control the activities of FRPI forces, one of the armed groups and militias referred to in paragraph 20 of Res. 1493 (2003), responsible for trafficking of arms, in violation of the arms embargo. According to the Office of the SRSG on Children and Armed Conflict, he was responsible for recruitment and use of children under 15 years old in Ituri in 2006.
16. NJABU Floribert Ngabu (alias 1. Floribert Njabu, 2. Floribert Ndjabu, 3. Floribert Ngabu Ndjabu); Under house arrest in Kinshasa since March 2005 for FNI involvement in human rights abuses. Transferred to The Hague on 27 March 2011 to testify in the ICC Germain Katanga and Mathieu Ngudjolo trials. Applied for asylum in the Netherlands in May 2011. In October 2012, a Dutch court denied his asylum claim; the case is currently on appeal. President of FNI, one of the armed groups and militias referred to in paragraph 20 of Res. 1493 (2003), involved in the trafficking of arms, in violation of the arms embargo.
- 22a. RUNIGA, Jean-Marie Lugerero (alias Jean-Marie Rugerero); DOB/POB: September 9, 1966, Bukavu, DRC; Identifying information: Current address: Rubavu / Mudende, Rwanda; M23 President; Entered the Republic of Rwanda on 16 March 2013, at Gasizi / Rubavu. Designation/Justification: A July 9, 2012 document signed by M23 leader Sultani Makenga named Runiga as the coordinator of the political wing of M23. According to the document, Runiga's appointment was prompted by the need to ensure the visibility of the M23 cause. Runiga is named as the 'President' of the M23 in postings on the group's website. His leadership role is corroborated by the November 2012 Group of Experts report, which refers to Runiga as the 'leader of the M23'. According to a December 13, 2012 Associated Press article, Runiga showed the Associated Press a list of demands that he said will be presented to the Congolese government. Included in the demands are the resig-

nation of Kabila and the dissolution of the national assembly. Runiga indicated that if given the opportunity, M23 could retake Goma. "And at this time we will not retreat," Runiga told the Associated Press. He also indicated that M23's political branch should resume its control of Goma as a precondition to negotiations. "I think our members who are in Kampala represent us. In due time I will be there, too. I am waiting for things to be organized and when Kabila will be there, I will go, too," Runiga said. According to a November 26, 2012 *Le Figaro* article, Runiga met with DRC President Kabila on November 24, 2012 to begin discussions. Separately, in an interview with *Le Figaro*, Runiga stated, "M23 is composed primarily of former FARDC military members who defected to protest the non-respect of the March 23, 2009 accords." He added, "M23's soldiers are deserters from the army who left with their arms in hand. Recently, we recovered a lot of equipment from a military base in Bunagana. For the moment, this allows us to regain territory each day and to repel all the attacks from the FARDC...Our revolution is Congolese, led by the Congolese, for the Congolese people." According to a November 22, 2012 Reuters article, Runiga stated that M23 had the capacity to hang on to Goma after M23's forces were bolstered by mutinying Congolese soldiers from the FARDC: "Firstly we have a disciplined army, and also we have the FARDC soldiers who've joined us. They're our brothers, they'll be retrained and recycled then we'll work with them." According to a November 27, 2012 article published in *The Guardian*, Runiga indicated that M23 would refuse to obey a call by regional leaders of the International Conference of the Great Lakes to leave Goma in order to pave the way for peace talks. Instead, Runiga stated that M23's withdrawal from Goma would be the result, not a precondition, of negotiation. According to the 15 November 2012 Final Report of the Group of Experts, Runiga led a delegation that travelled to Kampala, Uganda on July 29, 2012 and finalized the M23 movement's 21-point agenda ahead of anticipated negotiations at the International Conference on the Great Lakes Region. According to a November 23, 2012 BBC article, M23 was formed when former members of the CNDP who had been integrated into the FARDC began to protest against bad conditions and pay, and lack of full implementation of the March 23, 2009 peace deal between the CNDP and the DRC that led to the CNDP's integration into

the FARDC. M23 has been engaged in active military operations in order to take control of territory in eastern DRC, according to the November 2012 IPIS report. M23 and FARDC fought over control of several towns and villages in eastern DRC on July 24 and July 25, 2012; M23 attacked the FARDC in Rumangabo on July 26, 2012; M23 drove FARDC from Kibumba on November 17, 2012; and M23 took control of Goma on November 20, 2012. According to the November 2012 Group of Experts report, several ex-M23 combatants claim that M23 leaders summarily executed dozens of children who attempted to escape after being recruited as M23 child soldiers. According to a September 11, 2012 report by Human Rights Watch (HRW), a Rwandan man, 18, who escaped after being forcibly recruited in Rwanda told HRW that he witnessed the execution of a 16-year old boy from his M23 unit who had tried to flee in June. The boy was captured and beaten to death by M23 fighters in front of the other recruits. An M23 commander who ordered his killing then allegedly told the other recruits "[h]e wanted to abandon us," as an explanation for why the boy had been killed. The report also states that witnesses claimed that at least 33 new recruits and other M23 fighters were summarily executed when they attempted to flee. Some were tied up and shot in front of other recruits as an example of the punishment they could receive. One young recruit told HRW, "[w]hen we were with M23, they said [we had a choice] and could stay with them or we could die. Lots of people tried to escape. Some were found and then that was immediately their death."

23. TAGANDA Bosco (alias: 1. Bosco Ntaganda, 2. Bosco Ntagenda, 3. General Taganda, 4. "Lydia" when he was part of APR., 5. "Terminator", 6. Call sign "Tango Romeo" or "Tango" "Major"); DOB: 1973-74, Bigogwe, Rwanda; Staatsangehörigkeit: Congolese; Born in Rwanda, he moved to Nyamitaba, Masisi territory, North Kivu, when he was a child. As of June 2011, he resides in Goma and owns large farms in Ngungu area, Masisi territory, North Kivu. Nominated FARDC Brigadier-General by Presidential Decree on 11 December 2004, following Ituri peace agreements. Formerly Chief of Staff in CNDP and became CNDP military commander since the arrest of Laurent Nkunda in January 2009. Since January 2009, de facto Deputy Commander of consecutive anti-FDLR operations "Umoja Wetu", "Kimia II", and "Amani Leo" in North and South Kivu. Entered Rwanda in March 2013 and voluntarily

surrendered to ICC officials in Kigali on March 22. Transferred to the ICC in The Hague, where he was read the charges against him in an initial appearance hearing on March 26. UPC/L military commander, exercising influence over policies and maintaining command and control over the activities of UPC/L, one of the armed groups and militias referred to in paragraph 20 of Res. 1493 (2003), involved in the trafficking of arms, in violation of the arms embargo. He was appointed General in the FARDC in December 2004 but refused to accept the promotion, therefore remaining outside of the FARDC. According to the Office of the SRSG on Children and Armed Conflict, he was responsible for recruitment and use of children in Ituri in 2002 and 2003, and 155 cases of direct and/or command responsibility for recruitment and use of children in North Kivu from 2002 to 2009. As CNDP Chief of Staff, had direct and command responsibility for the massacre at Kiwanja (November 2008).

24. ZIMURINDA Innocent (alias: Zimulinda); DOB/POB: March 16, 1972, Masisi, DRC; Ngungu, Masisi Territory, North Kivu Province, DRC; Staatsangehörigkeit: Congolese; Colonel in the FARDC. Integrated in the FARDC in 2009 as a Lieutenant Colonel, brigade commander in FARDC Kimia II Ops, based in Ngungu area. In July 2009, Zimurinda was promoted to full Colonel and became FARDC Sector commander in Ngungu and subsequently in Kitanga in FARDC Kimia II and Amani Leo Operations. Whereas Zimurinda did not appear in the 31 December 2010 DRC Presidential ordinance nominating high FARDC officers, Zimurinda de facto maintained his command position of FARDC 22nd sector in Kitanga and wears the newly issued FARDC rank and uniform. He remains loyal to Bosco Ntaganda. In December 2010, recruitment activities carried out by elements under the command of Zimurinda were denounced in open source reports. Current address: Rubavu / Mudende, Rwanda; M23 Bde Comd; Rank: Colonel; Entered the Republic of Rwanda on 16 March 2013, at Gasizi / Rubavu. According to multiple sources, Lt Col Innocent Zimurinda, in his capacity as one of the commanders of the FARDC 231st Brigade, gave orders that resulted in the massacre of over 100 Rwandan refugees, mostly women and children, during an April 2009 military operation in the Shalio area. The UNSC DRC Sanctions Committee's Group of Experts reported that Lt Col Innocent Zimurinda was witnessed first hand refusing to release three children from his

command in Kalehe, on August 29, 2009. According to multiple sources, Lt Col Innocent Zimurinda, prior to the CNDP's integration into FARDC, participated in a November 2008 CNDP operation that resulted in the massacre of 89 civilians, including women and children, in the region of Kiwanja. In March 2010, 51 human rights groups working in eastern DRC alleged that Zimurinda was responsible for multiple human rights abuses involving the murder of numerous civilians, including women and children, between February 2007 and August 2007. Lt Col Innocent Zimurinda was accused in the same complaint of responsibility for the rape of a large number of women and girls. According to a May 21, 2010, statement by the Special Representative of the Secretary General for Children and Armed Conflict, Innocent Zimurinda has been involved in the arbitrary execution of child soldiers, including during operation Kimia II. According to the same statement, he denied access by the UN Mission in the DRC (MONUC) to screen troops for minors. According to the UNSC DRC Sanctions Committee's Group of Experts, Lt Col Zimurinda holds direct and command responsibility for child recruitment and for maintaining children within troops under his command.

## II.

### Inkrafttreten

Diese Verordnung tritt am Tag nach der Kundmachung in Kraft.

Fürstliche Regierung:  
gez. *Adrian Hasler*  
Fürstlicher Regierungschef