

Liechtensteinisches Landesgesetzblatt

Jahrgang 2016

Nr. 141

ausgegeben am 22. April 2016

Verordnung

vom 19. April 2016

betreffend die Abänderung der Verordnung über Massnahmen gegenüber der Islamischen Republik Iran

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 der Beschlüsse des Rates der Europäischen Union vom 26. Juli 2010 (2010/413/GASP), 12. April 2011 (2011/235/GASP), 18. Oktober 2015 (2015/1863/GASP) und 11. April 2016 (2016/565/GASP) sowie in Ausführung der Resolution 2231 (2015) vom 20. Juli 2015 des Sicherheitsrates der Vereinten Nationen¹ verordnet die Regierung:

I.

Abänderung bisherigen Rechts

Die Verordnung vom 19. Januar 2016 über Massnahmen gegenüber der Islamischen Republik Iran, LGBL 2016 Nr. 10, in der geltenden Fassung, wird wie folgt abgeändert:

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

Anhang 7 Bst. A Ziff. 1, 2, 4, 5, 8, 10, 14, 16, 17, 23, 24, 26, 34, 40, 42, 49, 58, 60 bis 63 und 68 bis 70

	Name	Vorname	Identifizierungsinformation
1.	AHMADI-MOQADDAM	Esmail	POB: Tehran (Iran) - DOB: 1961 Senior Advisor for Security Affairs to the Chief of the Armed Forces General Staff. Former Chief of Iran's National Police until early 2015. Forces under his command led brutal attacks on peaceful protests, and a violent night time attack on the dormitories of Tehran University on June 15, 2009.
2.	ALLAHKARAM	Hossein	POB: Najafabad (Iran) - DOB: 1945 Ansar-e Hezbollah Chief and Colonel in the IRGC. He co-founded Ansar-e Hezbollah. Under his leadership, this paramilitary force was responsible for extreme violence during crackdown against students and universities in 1999, 2002 and 2009.
4.	FAZLI	Ali	Deputy Commander of the Basij, former Head of the IRGC's Seyyed al-Shohada Corps, Tehran Province (until February 2010). The Seyyed al-Shohada Corps is in charge of security in Tehran province and played a key role under his responsibility in brutal repression of protesters in 2009.
5.	Aufgehoben		
8.	MOTLAGH	Bahram Hosseini	Head of the Army Command and General Staff College (DAFOOS). Former Head of the IRGC's Seyyed al-Shohada Corps, Tehran Province. Under his responsibility, the Seyyed al-Shohada Corps played a key role in organising the repression of protests.

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10.	RADAN	Ahmad-Reza	<p>POB: Isfahan (Iran) - DOB:1963</p> <p>He is in charge of the Centre for Strategic Studies of the Iranian Law Enforcement Force, a body linked to the National Police. Former Head of the Police Strategic Studies Centre, former Deputy Chief of Iran's National Police until June 2014. As Deputy Chief of National Police from 2008, Radan was responsible for beatings, murder, and arbitrary arrests and detentions against protestors that were committed by the police forces.</p>
14.	SHARIATI	Seyeed Hassan	<p>Advisor and Member of the 28th Section of the Supreme Court. Former Head of Mashhad Judiciary until September 2014. Trials under his supervision have been conducted summarily and inside closed sessions, without adherence to basic rights of the accused, and with reliance on confessions extracted under pressure and torture. As execution rulings were issued en masse, death sentences were issued without proper observance of fair hearing procedures.</p>
16.	HADDAD	Hassan (Aka: Hassan ZAREH DEHNAVI)	<p>Deputy Safety Officer of Teheran Revolutionary Court. Former Judge, Tehran Revolutionary Court, branch 26. He was in charge of the detainee cases related to the post election crises and regularly threatened families of detainees in order to silence them. He has been instrumental in issuing detention orders to the Kahrizak Detention Centre. In November 2014, his role in the deaths of detainees was officially recognised by the Iranian authorities.</p>

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17.	SOLTANI	Hodjatoleslam Seyed Mohammad	Head of the Organisation for Islamic Propaganda in the province of Khorasan-Razavi. Former Judge, Mashhad Revolutionary Court. Trials under his jurisdiction have been conducted summarily and inside closed session, without adherence to basic rights of the accused. As execution rulings were issued en masse, death sentences were issued without proper observance of fair hearing procedures.
23.	PIR-ABASSI	Abbas	Former Judge, Tehran Revolutionary Court, branch 26. Likely to be currently in a process of reassignment to another function. He was in charge of post-election cases, he issued long prison sentences during unfair trials against human rights activists and has issued several death sentences for protesters.
24.	MORTAZAVI	Amir	Deputy head of the Unit for Social Affairs and Crime Prevention at the judiciary in the province of Khorasan-Razavi. Former Deputy Prosecutor of Mashhad. Trials under his prosecution have been conducted summarily and inside closed session, without adherence to basic rights of the accused. As execution rulings were issued en masse, death sentences were issued without proper observance of fair hearing procedures.
26.	SHARIFI	Malek Adjar	Judge at the Supreme Court. Former Head of East Azerbaidjan Judiciary. He was responsible for Sakineh Mohammadi-Ashtiani's trial.

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34.	AKBARSHAHI	Ali-Reza	Director-General of Iran's Drug Control Headquarters (a.k.a. Anti-Narcotics Headquarters). Former Commander of Tehran Police. Under his leadership, the police force was responsible for the use of extrajudicial force on suspects during arrest and pre-trial detention. The Tehran police were also implicated in raids on Tehran university dorms in June 2009, when according to an Iranian Majlis commission, more than 100 students were injured by the police and Basij.
40.	HABIBI	Mohammad Reza	Former Deputy Prosecutor of Isfahan. Likely to be currently in a process of reassignment to another function. Complicit in proceedings denying defendants a fair trial - such as Abdollah Fathi executed in May 2011 after his right to be heard and mental health issues were ignored by Habibi during his trial in March 2010. He is, therefore, complicit in a grave violation of the right to due process, contributing to the excessive and increasing use of the death penalty and a sharp increase in executions since the beginning of 2011.
42.	JAVANI	Yadollah	POB: Isfahan - DOB: 1956 Advisor to the Supreme Leader's representative to the IRGC. He regularly speaks out on media as a representative of the hard-line side of the regime. He was one of the first high-ranking officials to demand Moussavi, Karroubi and Khatami's arrest. He has repeatedly supported the use of violence and harsh interrogation

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			tactics against post-election protesters (justifying TV-recorded confessions), including ordering the extrajudicial maltreatment of dissidents through publications circulated to the IRGC and Basij.
49.	OMIDI	Mehrdad	Head of the Intelligence Services within the Iranian Police. Former Head of the Computer Crimes Unit of the Iranian Police. He is responsible for thousands of investigations and indictments of reformists and political opponents using the internet. He is thus responsible for grave human rights violations in the repression of persons who speak out in defence of their legitimate rights, including freedom of expression.
58.	BAKHTIARI	Seyyed Morteza	POB: Mashad (Iran) - DOB: 1952 Official of the Special Clerical Tribunal. Former Minister of Justice from 2009 to 2013. During his time as Minister of Justice, prison conditions within Iran fell well below accepted international standards, and there was widespread mistreatment of prisoners. In addition, he played a key role in threatening and harassing the Iranian diaspora by announcing the establishment of a special court to deal specifically with Iranians who live outside the country. He also oversaw a sharp increase in the number of executions in Iran, including secret executions not announced by the government, and executions for drug-related offenses.

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60.	MOSLEHI	Heydar (Aka: MOSLEHI Heidar; MOSLEHI Haidar)	<p>POB: Isfahan (Iran) - DOB: 1956</p> <p>Advisor of Supreme Jurisprudence in the IRGC. Head of the organization for publications on the role of the clergy at war. Former Minister of Intelligence (2009-2013).</p> <p>Under his leadership, the Ministry of Intelligence continued the practices of widespread arbitrary detention and persecution of protesters and dissidents. The Ministry of Intelligence runs Ward 209 of Evin Prison, where many activists have been held on account of their peaceful activities in opposition to the government in power. Interrogators from the Ministry of Intelligence have subjected prisoners in Ward 209 to beatings and mental and sexual abuse.</p>
61.	ZARGHAMI	Ezzatollah	<p>POB: Dezful (Iran) - DOB: 22 July 1959</p> <p>Member of the Supreme Cyberspace Council and Cultural Revolution Council. Former Head of Islamic Republic of Iran Broadcasting (IRIB) until November 2014. Under his tenure at IRIB, He was responsible for all programming decisions. IRIB has broadcast forced confessions of detainees and a series of 'show trials' in August 2009 and December 2011. These constitute a clear violation of international provisions on fair trial and the right to due process.</p>

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62.	TAGHIPOUR	Reza	<p>POB: Maragheh (Iran) - DOB: 1957</p> <p>Member of the Supreme Cyberspace Council. Member of the City Council of Teheran. Former Minister for Information and Communications (2009-2012).</p> <p>As Minister for Information, he was one of the top officials in charge of censorship and control of internet activities and also all types of communications (in particular mobile phones). During interrogations of political detainees, the interrogators make use of the detainees' personal data, mail and communications. On several occasions following the 2009 presidential election and during street demonstrations, mobile lines and text messaging were blocked, satellite TV channels were jammed and the internet locally suspended or at least slowed down.</p>
63.	KAZEMI	Toraj	<p>Chief of the EU-designated Center to Investigate Organized Crime (a.k.a.: Cyber Crime Office or Cyber Police). In this capacity, he announced a campaign for the recruitment of government hackers in order to achieve better control of information on the internet and attack 'dangerous' sites.</p>
68.	MORTAZAVI	Seyyed Solat	<p>POB: Farsan, Tchar Mahal-o-Bakhtiari (South) - (Iran) - DOB: 1967</p> <p>Mayor of the second largest city of Iran, Mashad, where public executions regularly happen. Former Deputy Interior Minister</p>

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			for Political Affairs. He was responsible for directing repression of persons who spoke up in defence of their legitimate rights, including freedom of expression. Later appointed as Head of the Iranian Election Committee for the parliamentary elections in 2012 and for the presidential elections in 2013.
69.	Aufgehoben		
70.	FAHRADI	Ali	Prosecutor of Karaj. Responsible for grave violations of human rights, including prosecuting trials in which the death penalty is passed. There have been a high number of executions in Karaj region during his time as prosecutor for which he bears responsibility.

II.

Inkrafttreten

Diese Verordnung tritt am Tag nach der Kundmachung in Kraft.

Fürstliche Regierung:

gez. *Adrian Hasler*

Fürstlicher Regierungschef