

Liechtensteinisches Landesgesetzblatt

Jahrgang 2017

Nr. 109

ausgegeben am 28. April 2017

Verordnung

vom 25. April 2017

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), 11. April 2016 (2016/565/GASP), 18. April 2016 (2016/609/GASP), 16. Januar 2017 (2017/83/GASP) und 11. April 2017 (2017/689/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.iutiu

Anhang 7 Bst. A Ziff. 20, 22, 23, 25, 33, 35, 36, 38 bis 41, 45, 48, 50, 52, 55, 70, 71, 73, 76, 79 und 83

	Name	Vorname	Identifizierungsinformation
20.	MOGHISSEH	Mohammad (a.k.a. NASSERIAN)	Judge, Head of Tehran Revolutionary Court, branch 28. Also considered responsible for condemnations of members of the Baha'i community. He has dealt with post-election cases. He issued long prison sentences during unfair trials for social, political activists and journalists and several death sentences for protesters and social and political activists.
22.	MORTAZAVI	Said	POB: Meybod, Yazd (Iran) DOB: 1967 Former Prosecutor General of Tehran until August 2009. As Tehran Prosecutor General, he issued a blanket order used for the detention of hundreds of activists, journalists and students. In January 2010 a parliamentary investigation held him directly responsible for the detention of three prisoners who subsequently died in custody. He was suspended from office in August 2010 after an investigation by the Iranian judiciary into his role in the deaths of the three men detained on his orders following the election. In November 2014, his role in the deaths of detainees was officially recognised by the Iranian authorities. He was acquitted by an Iranian Court on 19 August 2015, on charges connected to the torture and deaths of three young men at the Kahrizak detention centre in 2009.

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23.	PIR-ABASSI	Abbas	Magistrate of a Criminal chamber. Former Judge, Tehran Revolutionary Court, branch 26. He was in charge of post-election cases, he issued long prison sentences during unfair trials against human rights activists and issued several death sentences for protesters.
25.	SALAVATI	Abdolghassem	Judge, Head of Tehran Revolutionary Court, branch 15. Committing Judge in the Tehran Tribunal. In charge of the post-election cases, he was the Judge presiding the "show trials" in summer 2009, he condemned to death two monarchists that appeared in the show trials. He has sentenced more than a hundred political prisoners, human rights activists and demonstrators to lengthy prison sentences.
33.	ABBASZADEH- MESHKINI	Mahmoud	Secretary of the Human Right Council. Former governor of Ilam Province. Former Interior Ministry's political director. As Head of the Article 10 Committee of the Law on Activities of Political Parties and Groups he was in charge of authorising demonstrations and other public events and registering political parties. In 2010, he suspended the activities of two reformist political parties linked to Mousavi - the Islamic Iran Participation Front and the Islamic Revolution Mujahedeen Organisation. From 2009 onwards he has consistently and continuously prohibited all non-governmental gatherings, therefore denying a constitutional right to protest and

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			leading to many arrests of peaceful demonstrators in contravention of the right to freedom of assembly.
			He also denied in 2009 the opposition a permit for a ceremony to mourn people killed in protests over the Presidential elections.
35.	AKHARIAN	Hassan	Former keeper of Ward 1 of Radjaishahr prison, Karadj. Several former detainees have denounced the use of torture by him, as well as orders he gave to prevent inmates receiving medical assistance. According to a transcript of one reported detainee in the Radjaishahr prison, wardens all beat him severely, with Akharian's full knowledge. There is also at least one reported case of the death of a detainee, Mohsen Beikvand, under Akharian's wardenship.
36.	AVAE	Seyyed Ali-Reza (Aka: AVAE Seyyed Alireza)	Director of the special investigations office. Until July 2016 deputy Minister of Interior and head of the Public register. Advisor to the Disciplinary Court for Judges since April 2014. Former President of the Tehran Judiciary. As President of the Tehran Judiciary he has been responsible for human rights violations, arbitrary arrests, denials of prisoners' rights and an increase in executions.

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38.	FIRUZABADI	Maj-Gen Dr Seyyed Hasan (Aka: FIRUZABADI Maj-Gen Dr Seyyed Hassan; FIROUZABADI Maj-Gen Dr Seyyed Hasan; FIROUZABADI Maj-Gen Dr Seyyed Hassan)	<p>POB: Mashad. DOB: 3.2.1951</p> <p>As former Chief of Staff of Iran's Armed Forces, he was the highest military commander responsible for directing all military divisions and policies, including the Islamic Revolutionary Guards Corps (IRGC) and police. Forces under his formal chain of command brutally suppressed peaceful protestors and perpetrated mass detentions.</p> <p>Also member of the Supreme National Security Council (SNSC) and the Expediency Council.</p>
39.	GANJI	Mostafa Barzegar	<p>Former Prosecutor-General of Qom. Likely to be currently in a process of reassignment to another function. He is responsible for the arbitrary detention and maltreatment of dozens of offenders in Qom. He is 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 the year.</p>
40.	HABIBI	Mohammad Reza	<p>Head of the Ministry of Justice office in Yazd. 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</p>

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41.	HEJAZI	Mohammad	<p>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.</p> <p>POB: Ispahan</p> <p>DOB: 1956</p> <p>General in Pasdaran, he has played a key role in intimidating and threatening Iran's "enemies", and the bombing of Iraqi Kurdish villages. Former Head of the IRGC's Sarollah Corps in Tehran, and former Head of the Basij Forces, he played a central role in the post-election crackdown of protesters.</p>
45.	KAMALIAN	Behrouz	<p>(Aka: Hackers Brain)</p> <p>POB: Tehran</p> <p>DOB: 1983</p> <p>Head of the IRGC- linked "Ash-iyaneh" cyber group. The "Ash-iyaneh" Digital Security, founded by Behrouz Kamalian, is responsible for an intensive cyber-crackdown both on domestic opponents and reformists and foreign institutions. On 21 June 2009, the internet site of the Revolutionary Guard's Cyber Defence Command 32 posted still images of the faces of 26 people, allegedly taken during post-election demonstrations. Attached was an appeal to Iranians to "identify the rioters".</p>

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48.	MALEKI	Mojtaba	Deputy head of the Ministry of Justice in the Khorasan Razavi province. Former prosecutor of Kermanshah. Has played a role in the dramatic increase in death sentences being passed in Iran, including prosecuting the cases of seven prisoners convicted of drug trafficking who were hanged on the same day on 3 January 2010 in Kermanshah's central prison.
50.	SALARKIA	Mahmoud	<p>Former director of Tehran Football Club "Persepolis"</p> <p>Head of the Petrol and Transport commission of the City of Tehran. Deputy to the Prosecutor-General of Tehran for Prison Affairs during the crackdown of 2009.</p> <p>As Deputy to the Prosecutor-General of Tehran for Prison Affairs he was directly responsible for many of the arrest warrants against innocent, peaceful protesters and activists. Many reports from human rights defenders show that virtually all those arrested are, on his instruction, held incommunicado without access to their lawyer or families, and without charge, for varying lengths of time, often in conditions amounting to enforced disappearance. Their families are often not notified of the arrest.</p>
52.	TALA	Hossein (Aka: TALA Hosseyn)	Former Iranian MP. Former Governor-General ("Farmandar") of Tehran Province until September 2010, he was responsible for the intervention of police forces and therefore for the repression of demonstrations. He received a prize in December 2010 for his role in the post-election repression.

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55.	BAHRAMI	Mohammad-Kazem	Head of the administrative justice court. He was complicit in the repression of peaceful demonstrators as head of the judiciary branch of the armed forces.
70.	FAHRADI	Ali	Deputy head of Inspectorate of Legal Affairs and Public Inspection of the Ministry of Justice of Tehran. 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.
71.	REZVANMA-NESH	Ali	Deputy prosecutor province of Karaj, region of Alborz. Responsible for grave violation of human rights, including involvement in the execution of a juvenile.
73.	SADEGHI	Mohamed	Colonel and Deputy of IRGC technical and cyber intelligence and in charge of the centre of analysis and fight against organised crime within the Pasdaran. Responsible for the arrests and torture of bloggers/journalists.
76.	RASHIDI AGHDAM	Ali Ashraf	Former head of Evin Prison, appointed in mid-2012. Since his appointment, conditions in the prison deteriorated and reports referenced intensified ill-treatment of prisoners. In October 2012, nine female prisoners went on hunger strike in protest of the violation of their rights and violent treatment by prison guards.

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79.	SARAFRAZ	Mohammad (Dr.) (aka: Haj- agha Sarafranz)	<p>POB: Tehran</p> <p>DOB: appr. 1963</p> <p>Place of Residence: Tehran</p> <p>Member of the Supreme Cyber-space Council. Former president of the Islamic Republic of Iran Broadcasting (IRIB). Former Head of IRIB World Service and Press TV, responsible for all programming decisions. Closely associated with the state security apparatus. Under his direction Press TV, along with IRIB, has worked with the Iranian security services and prosecutors to broadcast forced confessions of detainees, including that of Iranian-Canadian journalist and filmmaker Maziar Bahari, in the weekly programme "Iran Today". Independent broadcast regulator OFCOM fined Press TV in the UK GBP 100 000 for broadcasting Bahari's confession in 2011, which was filmed in prison whilst Bahari was under duress. Sarafranz therefore is associated with violating the right to due process and fair trial.</p>
83.	MUSAVI-TABAR	Seyyed Reza	<p>Former head of the Revolutionary Prosecution of Shiraz. Responsible for illegal arrests and ill treatment of political activists, journalists, human rights defenders, Baha'is and prisoners of conscience, who were harassed, tortured, interrogated and denied access to lawyers and due process. Musavi-Tabar signed judicial orders in the notorious No 100 Detention Centre (a male prison), including an order to detain female Baha'i prisoner Raha Sabet</p>

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		for three years in solitary confinement.

II.

Inkrafttreten

Diese Verordnung tritt am Tag nach der Kundmachung in Kraft.

Fürstliche Regierung:

gez. *Adrian Hasler*

Fürstlicher Regierungschef