

## Liechtensteinisches Landesgesetzblatt

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ausgegeben am 24. Juni 2005

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**Verordnung**  
vom 21. Juni 2005  
**über Massnahmen gegenüber der Demokratischen  
Republik Kongo**

Aufgrund von Art. 2 des Gesetzes vom 10. Dezember 2008 über die Durchsetzung internationaler Sanktionen (ISG), LGBL 2009 Nr. 41<sup>1</sup>, unter Einbezug der aufgrund des Zollvertrages und der Fremdenpolizeilichen Vereinbarungen 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:<sup>2</sup>

**I. Zwangsmassnahmen<sup>3</sup>**

Art. 1

*Verbot der Lieferung von Rüstungsgütern und verwandtem Material*

1) Die Lieferung, der Verkauf, die Durchfuhr und die Vermittlung von Rüstungsgütern jeder Art, einschliesslich Waffen und Munition, Militärfahrzeuge und -ausrüstung, paramilitärische Ausrüstung sowie Zubehör und Ersatzteile dafür, nach der Demokratischen Republik Kongo sind verboten.

2) Die Gewährung, der Verkauf und die Vermittlung von Beratung, Ausbildung oder Unterstützung, einschliesslich Finanzierung und finanzieller Unterstützung, im Zusammenhang mit der Lieferung, der Herstel-

lung, dem Unterhalt oder der Verwendung von Rüstungsgütern nach Abs. 1 sowie mit militärischen Aktivitäten in der Demokratischen Republik Kongo sind verboten.

3) Von den Verboten der Abs. 1 und 2 sind ausgenommen:

- a) die Lieferung von Gütern und die Erbringung von Dienstleistungen für die Mission der Organisation der Vereinten Nationen in der Demokratischen Republik Kongo (MONUC);
- b) die Lieferung nichtletalen militärischen Geräts, das ausschliesslich für humanitäre und Schutzzwecke bestimmt ist, und damit zusammenhängende technische Unterstützung und Ausbildung;
- c) die Lieferung von Gütern und die Erbringung von Dienstleistungen für staatliche Organe der Demokratischen Republik Kongo;
- d) die vorübergehende Ausfuhr von Schutzkleidung, einschliesslich kugelsicherer Westen und Helme, zur persönlichen Verwendung durch Personal der Vereinten Nationen, Medienvertreter und humanitäres Personal.<sup>4</sup>

3a) Die Lieferung von Gütern und die Erbringung von Dienstleistungen nach Abs. 3 Bst. b und c müssen der Stabsstelle FIU mindestens 30 Tage im Voraus gemeldet werden.<sup>5</sup>

4) Vorbehalten bleiben die Bestimmungen der in Liechtenstein anwendbaren schweizerischen Kriegsmaterial-, Güterkontroll- und Embargogesetzgebung.

## Art. 2

### *Sperrung von Geldern und wirtschaftlichen Ressourcen*

1) Gelder und wirtschaftliche Ressourcen, die sich im Eigentum oder unter der Kontrolle der natürlichen Personen, Unternehmen und Organisationen nach dem Anhang befinden, sind gesperrt.

2) Es ist verboten, den von der Sperrung betroffenen natürlichen Personen, Unternehmen und Organisationen Gelder zu überweisen oder Gelder und wirtschaftliche Ressourcen sonstwie direkt oder indirekt zur Verfügung zu stellen.

3) Die Regierung kann nach Meldung an den zuständigen Ausschuss des Sicherheitsrates der Vereinten Nationen, in Übereinstimmung mit den Beschlüssen dieses Ausschusses oder zur Wahrung liechtensteinischer Interessen Zahlungen aus gesperrten Konten, Übertragungen gesperrter Vermögenswerte sowie die Freigabe gesperrter wirtschaftlicher Ressourcen

ausnahmsweise bewilligen. Entsprechende Gesuche sind bei der Stabsstelle FIU einzureichen.<sup>6</sup>

### Art. 3

#### *Begriffsbestimmungen*

In dieser Verordnung bedeuten:

- a) Gelder: finanzielle Vermögenswerte, einschliesslich Bargeld, Schecks, Geldforderungen, Wechsel, Geldanweisungen oder andere Zahlungsmittel, Guthaben, Schulden und Schuldenverpflichtungen, Wertpapiere und Schuldtitel, Wertpapierzertifikate, Obligationen, Schuldscheine, Optionsscheine, Pfandbriefe, Derivate; Zinserträge, Dividenden oder andere Einkünfte oder Wertzuwächse aus Vermögenswerten; Kredite, Rechte auf Verrechnung, Bürgschaften, Vertragserfüllungsgarantien oder andere finanzielle Zusagen; Akkreditive, Konnossemente, Sicherungsübereignungen, Dokumente zur Verbriefung von Anteilen an Fondsvermögen oder anderen Finanzressourcen und jedes andere Finanzierungsinstrument für Exporte;
- b) Sperrung von Geldern: die Verhinderung jeder Handlung, welche die Verwaltung oder die Nutzung der Gelder ermöglicht, mit Ausnahme von normalen Verwaltungshandlungen von Banken und Wertpapierfirmen;<sup>7</sup>
- c) wirtschaftliche Ressourcen: Vermögenswerte jeder Art, unabhängig davon, ob sie materiell oder immateriell, beweglich oder unbeweglich sind, insbesondere Immobilien und Luxusgüter, mit Ausnahme von Geldern nach Bst. a;
- d) Sperrung wirtschaftlicher Ressourcen: die Verhinderung ihrer Verwendung zum Erwerb von Geldern, Waren oder Dienstleistungen, einschliesslich des Verkaufs, des Vermietens oder des Verpfändens solcher Ressourcen.

### Art. 4

#### *Ein- und Durchreiseverbot*

1) Die Einreise in Liechtenstein oder die Durchreise durch Liechtenstein ist den im Anhang aufgeführten natürlichen Personen verboten.

2) Die Regierung kann in Übereinstimmung mit den Beschlüssen des zuständigen Ausschusses des Sicherheitsrates der Vereinten Nationen Aus-

nahmen gewähren. Entsprechende Gesuche sind beim Ausländer- und Passamt einzureichen.<sup>8</sup>

## II. Vollzug und Strafbestimmungen

### Art. 5

#### *Kontrolle und Vollzug*

1) Die Stabsstelle FIU überwacht den Vollzug der Zwangsmassnahmen nach den Art. 1 und 2. Sie prüft insbesondere die Gesuche um Ausnahmebewilligungen und leitet sie - erforderlichenfalls nach Konsultation weiterer betroffener Stellen - mit ihrer Empfehlung an die Regierung weiter. Entsprechend der Resolution 1807 (2008) meldet die Regierung dem zuständigen Ausschuss des Sicherheitsrates der Vereinten Nationen vorgängig die Lieferung von Gütern und die Erbringung von Dienstleistungen nach Art. 1 Abs. 3 Bst. b und c.<sup>9</sup>

2) Das Ausländer- und Passamt überwacht den Vollzug des Ein- und Durchreiseverbots nach Art. 4. Es prüft insbesondere die Gesuche um Ausnahmebewilligungen und leitet sie - erforderlichenfalls nach Konsultation weiterer betroffener Stellen - mit seiner Empfehlung an die Regierung weiter.<sup>10</sup>

3) Die zuständigen liechtensteinischen Behörden ergreifen die für die Sperrung wirtschaftlicher Ressourcen notwendigen Massnahmen, insbesondere die Anmerkung einer Verfügungssperre im Grundbuch oder die Pfändung oder Versiegelung von Luxusgütern.<sup>11</sup>

4) Die Zuständigkeit der schweizerischen Behörden bleibt vorbehalten.

### Art. 6

#### *Meldepflichten*

1) Personen und Institutionen, die Gelder halten oder verwalten oder von wirtschaftlichen Ressourcen wissen, von denen anzunehmen ist, dass sie unter die Sperrung nach Art. 2 Abs. 1 fallen, müssen dies der Stabsstelle FIU unverzüglich melden.<sup>12</sup>

2) Die Meldungen müssen die Namen der Begünstigten sowie Gegenstand und Wert der gesperrten Gelder und wirtschaftlichen Ressourcen enthalten.

Art. 7<sup>13</sup>

Aufgehoben

Art. 8<sup>14</sup>

Aufgehoben

Art. 9<sup>15</sup>

### *Strafbestimmungen*

1) Wer gegen Art. 1, 2 oder 4 verstösst, wird nach Art. 10 ISG bestraft, soweit nicht Strafbestimmungen der in Liechtenstein anwendbaren schweizerischen Kriegsmaterial-, Güterkontroll- und Embargogesetzgebung zur Anwendung gelangen.

2) Wer gegen Art. 6 verstösst, wird nach Art. 11 ISG bestraft.

## III. Schlussbestimmungen

Art. 10

### *Aufhebung bisherigen Rechts*

1) Die Verordnung vom 24. August 2004 über Massnahmen gegenüber der Demokratischen Republik Kongo, LGBL 2004 Nr. 196, wird aufgehoben.

2) Die Strafbarkeit von Widerhandlungen, die während der Geltungsdauer der in Abs. 1 genannten Verordnung begangen wurden, bleibt vorbehalten.

Art. 11

### *Inkrafttreten*

Diese Verordnung tritt am Tage der Kundmachung in Kraft.

Fürstliche Regierung:  
gez. *Otmar Hasler*  
Fürstlicher Regierungschef

## Anhang<sup>16</sup>

(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. BWAMBALE Frank Kakolele (alias 1. Frank Kakorere, 2. Frank Kakorere Bwambale); Left the CNDP in January 2008. As of December 2008 resides in Kinshasa. Former RCD-ML leader, exercising influence over policies and maintaining command and control over the activities of RCD-ML 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.
- 1a. IYAMUREMYE, Gaston; (alias: 1. Rumuli; 2. Byiringiro Victor Rumuli; 3. Victor Rumuri; 4. Michel Byiringiro); Geburtsdatum: 1948; Geburtsort: Musanze District (Northern Province), Rwanda; Alt. POB: Ruhengeri, Rwanda; Passport/Identifying information: Title: Second Vice President of FDLR; Rank: Brigadier General; Current location: Kibua, North Kivu, Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC); Alt. Current location: Aru, DRC. Designation Justification: According to multiple sources, including the UNSC DRC Sanctions Committee's Group of Experts, Gaston Iyamuremye is the second vice president of the FDLR and is considered a core member of the FDLR military and political leadership. Gaston Iyamuremye also ran Ignace Murwanashyaka's (President of the FDLR) office in Kibua, DRC until December 2009.
2. KAKWAVU BUKANDE Jérôme (alias Jérôme Kakwavu); Staatsangehörigkeit: Kongo; bekannt als: "Commandant Jérôme"; As of June 2010, has been arrested and is now being held in Kinshasa central prison. Judicial proceedings have been initiated against him and two other of the five senior FARDC officers. Former President of UCD/FAPC. FAPC's control of illegal border posts between Uganda and the DRC - a key transit route for arms flows. As President of the FAPC, he exercises influence over policies and maintains command and control over the activities of FAPC forces, which have been involved in arms trafficking and, consequently, in violations of the arms embargo. Given the rank of General in the FARDC in December 2004. 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. One of five senior FARDC officers who had been accused of serious crimes involving sexual violence and whose cases the Security Council had brought to the Government's attention during its visit in 2009.
3. KATANGA Germain; Staatsangehörigkeit: Kongo; Under house arrest in Kinshasa from March 2005 for FRPI involvement in human rights abuses. FRPI chief. Appointed General in the FARDC in December 2004. Involved in weapons transfers, 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.

- 3a. Aufgehoben
4. LUBANGA Thomas; Geburtsort: Ituri; Staatsangehörigkeit: Kongo; Arrested in Kinshasa in March 2005 for UPC/L involvement in human rights abuses violations. Transferred to the ICC by the Congolese authorities on 17 March 2006. As of December 2008 is being tried for war crimes. 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.
5. MANDRO Khawa Panga (alias 1. Kawa Panga, 2. Kawa Panga Mandro, 3. Kawa Mandro, 4. Yves Andoul Karim, 5. Mandro Panga Kahwa, 6. Yves Khawa Panga Mandro); Geburtsdatum: 20. August 1973; Geburtsort: Bunia; Staatsangehörigkeit: Kongo; bekannt als: "Chief Kahwa", "Kawa"; Arrested by Congolese authorities in October 2005, acquitted by the Court of Appeal in Kisangani, subsequently transferred to the judicial authorities in Kinshasa on new charges of crimes against humanity, war crimes, murder, aggravated assault and battery. Ex-President of PUSIC, one of the armed groups and militia referred to in paragraph 20 of Res. 1493 (2003) involved in arms trafficking, in violation of the arms embargo. In prison in Bunia since 04/05 for sabotage of the Ituri peace process. According to the Office of the SRSG on Children and Armed Conflict, he was responsible for recruitment and use of children in Ituri from 2001 to 2002.
- 5a. MBARUSHIMANA, Callixte; Geburtsdatum: 24. Juli 1963; Geburtsort: Ndusu/Ruhengeri Northern Province, Ruanda; Staatsangehörigkeit: Ruanda; derzeitiger Aufenthaltsort: Paris or Thais, Frankreich; Executive Secretary of the FDLR and Vice-President of the FDLR military high command. Political/Military leader of a foreign armed group operating in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, impeding the disarmament and the voluntary repatriation and resettlement of combatants, per Security Council resolution 1857 (2008) OP 4 (b).
6. MPAMO Iruta Douglas (alias 1. Mpano, 2. Douglas Iruta Mpamo); Geburtsdatum und -ort: a) 28. Dezember 1965, Bashali, Masisi, b) 29. Dezember 1965, Goma, DRC (früher Zaire); Staatsangehörigkeit: Kongo; Based in Goma and Gisenyi, Rwanda. Frequently travels across international border between Rwanda and Congo. Address: Bld Kanyamuhanga 52, Goma; Owner/Manager of the Compagnie Aérienne des Grands Lacs and of Great Lakes Business Company, whose aircraft were used to provide assistance to armed groups and militias referred to in paragraph 20 of Res. 1493 (2003). Also responsible for disguising information on flights and cargo apparently to allow for the violation of the arms embargo.
7. MUDACUMURA Sylvestre; Staatsangehörigkeit: Ruanda; bekannt als: "Radja", "Mupenzi Bernard", "General Major Mupenzi"; "General Mudacumura". As of November 2009, continues to serve as FDLR-FOCA military commander. Based in Kibua, Masisi territory, DRC. FDLR Commander, exercising influence over policies, and maintaining command and control over the activities of FDLR forces, one of the armed groups and militias referred to in paragraph 20 of Res. 1493 (2003),

involved in trafficking of arms, in violation of the arms embargo. Mudacumura (or staff) was in telephone communication with FDLR leader Murwanashyaka in Germany, including at the time of the Buserungi Massacre May 2009, and military commander Major Guillaume during Umoja Wetu and Kimia II operations in 2009. According to the Office of the SRSG on Children and Armed Conflict, he was responsible for 27 cases of recruitment and use of children by troops under his command in North Kivu from 2002 to 2007.

- 7a. MUGARAGU, Leodomir; (alias: 1. Manzi Leon; 2. Leo Manzi); Geburtsdatum: 1954; Alt. DOB: 1953; Geburtsort: Kigali, Rwanda; Alt. POB: Rushashi (Northern Province), Rwanda; Passport/Identifying Information: Title: FDLR/FOCA Chief of Staff; Rank: Brigadier General; Designation Justification: According to open-source and official reporting, Leodomir Mugaragu is the Chief of Staff of the Forces Combattantes Abucunguzi/Combatant Force for the Liberation of Rwanda (FOCA), the FDLR's armed wing. According to official reporting Mugaragu is a senior planner for FDLR's military operations in the eastern DRC.
- 7b. MUJYAMBERE, Leopold (alias: 1. Musenyeri, 2. Achille, 3. Frere Petrus Ibrahim); Geburtsdatum: a) 17. März 1962; b) 1966; Geburtsort: Kigali, Ruanda; Staatsangehörigkeit: Ruanda; Titel: Colonel; Derzeitiger Aufenthaltsort: Mwenga, South Kivu, DRC; Commander of the Second Division of FOCA / the Reserve Brigades (an FDLR armed branch). Military leader of a foreign armed group operating in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, impeding the disarmament and the voluntary repatriation and resettlement of combatants, in violation of Security Council resolution 1857 (2008) OP 4 (b). In evidence collated by the UNSC DRC Sanctions Committee Group of Experts, detailed in its report of 13 February 2008, girls recovered from FDLR-FOCA had previously been abducted and sexually abused. Since mid-2007, FDLR-FOCA, which previously recruited boys in their mid to late teens, has been forcefully recruiting youth from the age of 10 years. The youngest are then used as escorts, and older children are deployed as soldiers on the frontline, per Security Council resolution 1857 (2008) OP4 (d) and (e).
8. MURWANASHYAKA Dr. Ignace (alias Ignace); Geburtsdatum und -ort: a) 14. Mai 1963, Butera (Ruanda), b) Ngoma, Butare (Ruanda); Staatsangehörigkeit: Ruanda, wohnhaft in Deutschland; As of November 2009, still recognized as the President of the FDLR-FOCA political branch and supreme commander of the FDLR armed forces. Arrested by German Federal Police on 17 November 2009 on suspicion of committing crimes against humanity and war crimes in the DRC, as well as on the basis of other charges related to the forming and membership of a foreign terrorist organization. President of the FDLR, and supreme commander of the FDLR armed forces exercising influence over policies, and maintaining command and control over the activities of FDLR forces, one of the armed groups and militias referred to in paragraph 20 of Res. 1493 (2003), involved in trafficking of arms, in violation of the arms embargo. In telephone communication with FDLR military field commanders (including during the Buserungi May 2009 massacre); gave military orders to the high command; involved in coordinating the transfer of arms and ammunition to FDLR units and relaying specific instructions for use; managing large sums of money raised through illicit sale of natural resources in areas of FDLR control (pg.24-25, 83). Traveled to Uganda in 2006 in violation of travel ban. According to the Office of the SRSG on Children and Armed Conflict, he held com-

mand responsibility as President and military commander of FDLR for recruitment and use of children by the FDLR in Eastern Congo. President of FDLR, exercising influence over policies, and maintaining command and control over the activities of FDLR forces, one of the armed groups and militias referred to in paragraph 20 of Res. 1493 (2003), involved in trafficking of arms, in violation of the arms embargo.

- 8a. MUSONI Straton (alias: IO Musoni); Geburtsdatum: 6. April 1961 (möglicherweise: 4. Juni 1961); Geburtsort: Mugambazi, Kigali, Ruanda; ruandischer Pass: abgelaufen am 10. September 2004, wohnhaft in Neuffen, Deutschland; As of November 2009, still recognized as the 1st Vice President of the FDLR-FOCA political branch and President of the FDLR military high command. Arrested by German Federal Police on 17 November 2009 on suspicion of committing crimes against humanity and war crimes in the DRC, as well as on the basis of other charges related to the forming and membership of a foreign terrorist organization. Through his leadership of the FDLR, a foreign armed group operating in the DRC, Musoni is impeding the disarmament and voluntary repatriation or resettlement of combatants belonging to those groups, in breach of resolution 1649 (2005).
9. MUTEBUTSI Jules (alias 1. Jules Mutebusi, 2. Jules Mutebuzi, 3. Colonel Mutebutsi); Geburtsort: South Kivu; Staatsangehörigkeit: Kongo (South Kivu); Arrested by the Rwandan authorities in December 2007 when he tried to cross the border into the DRC. Reportedly he is currently "restrained". Former FARDC Deputy Military Regional Commander of 10th MR in April 2004, dismissed for indiscipline and joined forces with other renegade elements of former RCD-G to take town of Bukavu in May 2004 by force. Implicated in the receipt of weapons outside of FARDC structures and provision of supplies to armed groups and militia mentioned in paragraph 20 of Res. 1493 (2003), in violation of the arms embargo.
10. NGUDJOLO Matthieu, Chui (alias Cui Ngudjolo); "Colonel" or "General"; 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. Arrested by MONUC in Bunia in October 2003. According to the Office of the SRSO on Children and Armed Conflict, he was responsible for recruitment and use of children under 15 years old in Ituri in 2006.
11. NJABU Floribert Ngabu (alias 1. Floribert Njabu, 2. Floribert Ndjabu, 3. Floribert Ngabu Ndjabu); Arrested and placed under house arrest in Kinshasa from March 2005 for FNI involvement in human rights abuses. 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.
12. NKUNDA Laurent (alias 1. Nkunda Mihigo Laurent, 2. Laurent Nkunda Bwatare, 3. Laurent Nkundabwatare, 4. Laurent Nkunda Mahoro Bwatare, 5. Laurent Nkunda Bwatare); Geburtsdatum und -ort: a) 6. Februar 1967, North Kivu/Rutshuru, b) 2. Februar 1967; Staatsangehörigkeit: Kongo; bekannt als: "Chairman", "General Nkunda", "Papa Six". Arrested on Rwandan soil in January 2009 and subsequently replaced as commander of the CNDP in North Kivu. Former RCD-G General. Joined forces with other renegade elements of former RCD-G to take Bukavu in May 2004 by force. In receipt of weapons outside of

FARDC in violation of the arms embargo. Founder, National Congress for the People's Defense, 2006; Senior Officer, Rally for Congolese Democracy-Goma (RCD-G), 1998-2006; Officer Rwandan Patriotic Front (RPF), 1992-1998. According to the Office of the SRSG on Children and Armed Conflict, he was responsible for 264 cases of recruitment and use of children by troops under his command in North Kivu from 2002 to 2009. As of November 2009, despite arrest in Rwanda in January 2009 and removal as President of CNDP, retains some control over CNDP and its international network.

- 12a. NSANZUBUKIRE, Félicien; (alias: Fred Irakeza); Geburtsdatum: 1967; Geburtsort: Murama, Kinyinya, Rubungo, Kigali, Rwanda; Current location: Uvira-Sange area, Uvira Territory, South Kivu Province, DRC. Designation Justification: According to multiple sources, Félicien Nsanzubukire is the 1st battalion leader of the FDLR. Félicien Nsanzubukire has been a member of the FDLR since at least 1994 and operating in eastern DRC since October 1998. The UNSC DRC Sanction Committee's Group of Experts reports that Félicien Nsanzubukire supervised and coordinated the trafficking of ammunition and weapons between at least November 2008 and April 2009 from the United Republic of Tanzania, via Lake Tanganyika, to FDLR units based in the Uvira and Fizi areas of South Kivu.
- 12b. NTAWUNGUKA, Pacifique (alias: 1. Colonel Omega, 2. Nzeri, 3. Israel, 4. Pacifique Ntawungula); Geburtsdatum: a) 1. Januar 1964; b) 1964; Geburtsort: Gaseke, Gisenyi Province, Ruanda; Staatsangehörigkeit: Ruanda; Titel: Colonel; Derzeitiger Aufenthaltsort: Peti, Walikale - Masisis border, DRC; Received military training in Egypt; Commander of the First Division of FOCA (an FDLR armed branch). Military leader of a foreign armed group operating in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, impeding the disarmament and the voluntary repatriation and resettlement of combatants, in violation of Security Council resolution 1857 (2008) OP 4 (b). In evidence collated by the UNSC DRC Sanctions Committee Group of Experts, detailed in its report of 13 February 2008, girls recovered from FDLR-FOCA had previously been abducted and sexually abused. Since mid-2007, FDLR-FOCA, which previously recruited boys in their mid to late teens, has been forcefully recruiting youth from the age of 10 years. The youngest are then used as escorts, and older children are deployed as soldiers on the frontline, per Security Council resolution 1857 (2008) OP4 (d) and (e).
13. NYAKUNI James; Staatsangehörigkeit: Uganda; Trade partnership with Commandant Jerome, particularly smuggling across the DRC/Uganda border, including suspected smuggling of weapons and military material in unchecked trucks. Violation of the arms embargo and provision of assistance to armed groups and militia referred to in paragraph 20 of Res. 1493 (2003), including financial support that allows them to operate militarily.
- 13a. NZEYIMANA, Stanislas (alias: 1. Deogratias Bigaruka Izabayo, 2. Bigaruka; Bigurura, 3. Izabayo Deo); Geburtsdatum: a) 1. Januar 1966; b) 1967; c) 28. August 1966; Geburtsort: Mugusa (Butare), Ruanda; Staatsangehörigkeit: Ruanda; As of November 2009, recognized as Major General Stanislas Nzeyimana, FDLR Deputy Commander; current location: Kalonge, Masisi, North Kivu, DRC or Kibua, DRC. Frequent travel to Kigoma. Deputy Commander of the FOCA (an FDLR armed branch). Military leader of a foreign armed group operating in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, impeding the disarmament and the voluntary repatriation

and resettlement of combatants, in violation of Security Council resolution 1857 (2008) OP 4 (b). In evidence collated by the UNSC DRC Sanctions Committee Group of Experts, detailed in its report of 13 February 2008, girls recovered from FDLR-FOCA had previously been abducted and sexually abused. Since mid-2007, FDLR-FOCA, which previously recruited boys in their mid to late teens, has been forcefully recruiting youth from the age of 10 years. The youngest are then used as escorts, and older children are deployed as soldiers on the frontline, per Security Council resolution 1857 (2008) OP4 (d) and (e).

14. OZIA MAZIO Dieudonné (alias Ozia Mazio); Geburtsdatum und -ort: 6. Juni 1949, Ariwara, Kongo; Staatsangehörigkeit: Kongo; bekannt als: "Omari", "Mr Omari"; Deceased in Ariwara on 23 September 2008. President of FEC in Aru territory. Financial schemes with Commandant Jerome and FAPC and smuggling across the DRC/Uganda border, allowing supplies and cash to be made available to Commandant Jerome and his troops. Violation of the arms embargo, including by providing assistance to armed groups and militia referred to in paragraph 20 of Res. 1493 (2003).
15. TAGANDA Bosco (alias 1. Bosco Ntaganda, 2. Bosco Ntagenda, 3. General Taganda); Staatsangehörigkeit: Kongo; bekannt als: "Terminator", "Major"; As of November 2009, de facto military head of CNDP following arrest of General Laurent Nkunda in January 2009. Former chief of staff of the CNDP. Based in Bunagana and Rutshuru. Since appointment as the de facto military head of CNDP in January 2009, has been instructed to manage integration into FARDC and given the post of deputy operational commander for Kimia II although this is officially denied by FARDC. 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).
- 15a. ZIMURINDA, Innocent; Geburtsdatum: 1. September 1972; Alt. DOB: 1975; Geburtsort: Ngungu, Masisi Territory, North Kivu Province, DRC; Derzeitiger Aufenthaltsort: Masisi Territory, North Kivu Province, DRC; Passport/Identifying information: Rank: Lieutenant Colonel. According to open-source and official reporting, Lt Col Innocent Zimurinda was an officer in the Congrès National pour la Défense du Peuple (CNDP) which was integrated into the Forces Armées de la République Démocratique du Congo (FARDC) in early 2009. Designation Justification: 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 posted a complaint online alleging that Lt Col Innocent 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 has also been accused in the same complaint to be responsible 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.

16. BUTEMBO AIRLINES (BAL); Sitz: Butembo, DRC; Privately-owned airline, operates out of Butembo; As of December 2008, BAL no longer holds an aircraft operating license in the DRC. Kisoni Kambale (deceased on 5 July 2007 and subsequently de-listed on 24 April 2008) used his airline to transport FNI gold, rations and weapons between Mongbwalu and Butembo. This constitutes "provision of assistance" to illegal armed groups in breach of the arms embargo of resolutions 1493 (2003) and 1596 (2005).
17. CONGOCOM TRADING HOUSE; Sitz: Butembo, DRC; Tel.: +253 (0) 99 983 784; Gold trading in Butembo; Congocom is owned by Kambale Kisoni. Kisoni acquires almost all the gold production in the Mongbwalu district, which is controlled by the FNI. The FNI derive substantial income from taxes imposed on this production. This constitutes "provision of assistance" to illegal armed groups in breach of the arms embargo of resolutions 1493 (2003) and 1596 (2005).
18. COMPAGNIE AERIENNE DES GRANDS LACS (CAGL), GREAT LAKES BUSINESS COMPANY (GLBC); Sitz: CAGL, Avenue President Mobutu, Goma, DRC (CAGL also has an office in Gisenyi, Rwanda); GLBC, PO Box 315, Goma, DRC (GLBC also has an office in Gisenyi, Rwanda); As of December 2008, GLBC no longer had any operational aircraft, although several aircraft continued flying in 2008 despite UN sanctions. CAGL and GLBC are companies owned by Douglas MPAMO, an individual already subject to sanctions under resolution 1596 (2005). CAGL and GLBC were used to transport arms and ammunition in violation of the arms embargo of resolutions 1493 (2003) and 1596 (2005).
19. MACHANGA LTD; Sitz: Kampala, Uganda; Gold export company in Kampala (Directors: Mr. Rajendra Kumar Vaya and Mr. Hirendra M. Vaya). Machanga bought gold through a regular commercial relationship with traders in the DRC tightly linked to militias. This constitutes "provision of assistance" to illegal armed groups in breach of the arms embargo of resolutions 1493 (2003) and 1596 (2005).
20. TOUS POUR LA PAIX ET LE DEVELOPPMENT (NGO) (alias TPD); Sitz: Goma, North Kivu; As of December 2008, TPD still existed and had offices in several towns in Masisi and Rutshuru territories, but its activities had almost ceased.

Implicated in violation of the arms embargo, by providing assistance to RCD-G, particularly in supplying trucks to transport arms and troops, and also by transporting weapons to be distributed to parts of the population in Masisi and Rutshuru, North Kivu, in early 2005.

21. UGANDA COMMERCIAL IMPEX (UCI) LTD; Sitz: Kajoka Street, Kisemente, Kampala, Uganda; Tel.: +256 41 533 578/9; andere Adresse: PO Box 22709, Kampala, Uganda; Gold export company in Kampala (Directors Mr. J.V. LODHIA - known as "Chuni" - and his son Mr. Kunal LODHIA). UCI bought gold through a regular commercial relationship with traders in the DRC tightly linked to militias. This constitutes "provision of assistance" to illegal armed groups in breach of the arms embargo of resolutions 1493 (2003) and 1596 (2005).

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- 1 LR 946.21
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- 2 Ingress abgeändert durch [LGBL. 2009 Nr. 81.](#)
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- 3 Überschrift vor Art. 1 abgeändert durch [LGBL. 2009 Nr. 81.](#)
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- 4 Art. 1 Abs. 3 abgeändert durch [LGBL. 2008 Nr. 178.](#)
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- 5 Art. 1 Abs. 3a abgeändert durch [LGBL. 2009 Nr. 81.](#)
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- 6 Art. 2 Abs. 3 abgeändert durch [LGBL. 2009 Nr. 81.](#)
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- 7 Art. 3 Bst. b abgeändert durch [LGBL. 2009 Nr. 81.](#)
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- 8 Art. 4 Abs. 2 abgeändert durch [LGBL. 2009 Nr. 81.](#)
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- 9 Art. 5 Abs. 1 abgeändert durch [LGBL. 2009 Nr. 81.](#)
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- 10 Art. 5 Abs. 2 abgeändert durch [LGBL. 2009 Nr. 81.](#)
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- 11 Art. 5 Abs. 3 abgeändert durch [LGBL. 2009 Nr. 81.](#)
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- 12 Art. 6 Abs. 1 abgeändert durch [LGBL. 2009 Nr. 81.](#)
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- 13 Art. 7 aufgehoben durch [LGBL. 2009 Nr. 81.](#)
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- 14 Art. 8 aufgehoben durch [LGBL. 2009 Nr. 81.](#)
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- 15 Art. 9 abgeändert durch [LGBL. 2009 Nr. 81.](#)
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- 16 Anhang eingefügt durch [LGBL. 2005 Nr. 202](#) und abgeändert durch [LGBL. 2006 Nr. 4](#), [LGBL. 2006 Nr. 124](#), [LGBL. 2006 Nr. 190](#), [LGBL. 2007 Nr. 28](#), [LGBL. 2007 Nr. 65](#), [LGBL. 2007 Nr. 201](#), [LGBL. 2007 Nr. 252](#), [LGBL. 2008 Nr. 113](#), [LGBL. 2009 Nr. 11](#), [LGBL. 2009 Nr. 117](#), [LGBL. 2010 Nr. 261](#) und [LGBL. 2010 Nr. 401.](#)