

Liechtensteinisches Landesgesetzblatt

Jahrgang 2016

Nr. 10

ausgegeben am 19. Januar 2016

Verordnung vom 19. Januar 2016 über Massnahmen gegenüber der Islamischen Republik Iran

Aufgrund von Art. 2 und 14a des Gesetzes vom 10. Dezember 2008 über die Durchsetzung internationaler Sanktionen (ISG), LGBL 2009 Nr. 41, in der Fassung des Gesetzes vom 9. Juni 2017, LGBL 2017 Nr. 203, 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) und 20. Juli 2023 (GASP) 2023/1532 sowie in Ausführung der Resolutionen 2231 (2015) vom 20. Juli 2015 und 2664 (2022) vom 9. Dezember 2022 des Sicherheitsrates der Vereinten Nationen¹ verordnet die Regierung:²

I. Zwangsmassnahmen

Art. 1

Begriffe

In dieser Verordnung bedeuten:

- a) Gelder: finanzielle Vermögenswerte, einschliesslich Bargeld, Schecks, Geldforderungen, Wechsel, Geldanweisungen oder anderer Zahlungsmittel, Guthaben, Schulden und Schuldverpflichtungen, Wertpapieren und Schuldtiteln, Wertpapierzertifikaten, Obligationen, Schuldscheinen, Optionsscheinen, Pfandbriefen, Derivaten; Zinserträge, Dividenden oder andere Einkünfte oder Wertzuwächse aus Vermögenswerten; Kre-

- dite, 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 von Geldern ermöglicht, mit Ausnahme von normalen Verwaltungshandlungen von Banken und Wertpapierfirmen;
- c) iranische Person oder Organisation:
1. der iranische Staat sowie jede Behörde dieses Staates,
 2. jede natürliche Person mit Aufenthaltsort oder Wohnsitz im Iran, ausgenommen diplomatisches Personal der Schweiz und von Drittstaaten, das in offizieller Funktion im Iran tätig ist,
 3. jede juristische Person oder Organisation mit Sitz im Iran,
 4. jede juristische Person oder Organisation innerhalb oder ausserhalb des Iran, die sich im Eigentum oder unter der direkten oder indirekten Kontrolle einer oder mehrerer der vorgenannten Personen oder Organisationen befindet;
- d) 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;
- e) 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. 2

Vorbehaltenes Recht

Die Bestimmungen der in Liechtenstein anwendbaren schweizerischen Güterkontroll-, Kriegsmaterial- und Embargogesetzgebung bleiben vorbehalten.

II. Beschränkungen des Handels

Art. 3

Verbote betreffend Güter, Technologie und Software für Trägersysteme

1) Der Verkauf, die Lieferung, die Ausfuhr und die Durchfuhr von Gütern, Technologie und Software für Trägersysteme an iranische Personen oder Organisationen oder zur Verwendung im Iran sind verboten. Die betreffenden Güter sowie die betreffende Technologie und Software sind in Anhang 1 aufgeführt.

2) Dienstleistungen jeder Art, einschliesslich Finanzdienstleistungen, Vermittlungsdiensten und technischer Beratung, der Gewährung von Finanzmitteln sowie Investitionen, Beteiligungen und Joint Ventures, im Zusammenhang mit dem Verkauf, der Lieferung, der Ausfuhr, der Durchfuhr, der Bereitstellung, der Instandhaltung, der Herstellung oder der Verwendung von Gütern, Technologie und Software nach Anhang 1 sind verboten.

3) Die Verbote nach den Abs. 1 und 2 gelten auch für andere Güter, die ganz oder teilweise für die Entwicklung von Trägersystemen für Kernwaffen im Iran bestimmt sein könnten.

4) Die Beschaffung, die Einfuhr, die Durchfuhr, die Beförderung und die Vermittlung von Gütern, Technologie und Software nach Anhang 1 aus dem Iran sind verboten.

Art. 3a³

Verbote betreffend Güter und Technologie für unbemannte Luftfahrzeuge

1) Der Verkauf, die Lieferung, die Ausfuhr und die Durchfuhr von Gütern und Technologie für unbemannte Luftfahrzeuge nach Anhang 1a an iranische Personen oder Organisationen oder zur Verwendung im Iran sind verboten.

2) Dienstleistungen jeder Art, einschliesslich Finanzdienstleistungen, Vermittlungsdiensten und technischer Beratung, der Gewährung von Finanzmitteln sowie Investitionen, Beteiligungen und Joint Ventures, im Zusammenhang mit dem Verkauf, der Lieferung, der Ausfuhr, der Durchfuhr, der Bereitstellung, der Instandhaltung, der Herstellung oder der Verwendung von Gütern und Technologie nach Anhang 1a sind verboten.

3) Die Beschaffung, die Einfuhr, die Durchfuhr, die Beförderung und die Vermittlung von Gütern und Technologie nach Anhang 1a aus dem Iran sind verboten.

4) Die Regierung oder im Rahmen seiner Zuständigkeit das Staatssekretariat für Wirtschaft (SECO) kann den Verkauf, die Lieferung, die Weitergabe, die Durchfuhr oder die Ausfuhr von Gütern und Technologien nach Anhang 1a oder die damit verbundene Bereitstellung von technischer und finanzieller Hilfe für nichtmilitärische Zwecke und für nichtmilitärische Endnutzer bewilligen, wenn die Güter oder Technologien oder die damit verbundene technische oder finanzielle Hilfe erforderlich sind für:

- a) medizinische oder pharmazeutische Zwecke;
- b) humanitäre Zwecke, gesundheitliche Notlagen, die dringende Abwendung oder Eindämmung eines Ereignisses, das voraussichtlich schwerwiegende und weitreichende Auswirkungen auf die Gesundheit und Sicherheit von Menschen oder auf die Umwelt haben wird, oder die Bewältigung von Naturkatastrophen.

5) Gesuche um Ausnahmbewilligungen sind vorbehaltlich der Zuständigkeit des SECO bei der Stabsstelle FIU einzureichen.

Art. 4

Bewilligungspflicht betreffend Nukleargüter und doppelt verwendbare Güter

1) Bewilligungspflichtig sind:

- a) der Verkauf, die Lieferung, die Ausfuhr und die Durchfuhr von Nukleargütern, doppelt verwendbaren Gütern, Technologie und Software nach Anhang 2 an iranische Personen oder Organisationen oder zur Verwendung im Iran;
- b) Dienstleistungen jeder Art, einschliesslich Finanzdienstleistungen, Vermittlungsdiensten und technischer Beratung, der Gewährung von Finanzmitteln sowie Investitionen, Beteiligungen und Joint Ventures, im Zusammenhang mit dem Verkauf, der Lieferung, der Ausfuhr, der Durchfuhr, der Bereitstellung, der Instandhaltung, der Herstellung oder der Verwendung von Gütern, Technologie und Software nach Anhang 2;
- c) die Beschaffung, die Einfuhr, die Durchfuhr, die Beförderung und die Vermittlung von Nukleargütern, doppelt verwendbaren Gütern, Technologie und Software nach Anhang 2 aus dem Iran.

2) Abs. 1 gilt auch für andere Güter, die ganz oder teilweise für die Aktivitäten des Iran im Bereich der Anreicherung von Uran, der Wiederaufarbeitung von Kernbrennstoffen und des Schweren Wassers bestimmt sein könnten, die nicht mit dem Gemeinsamen umfassenden Aktionsplan vom 14. Juli 2015⁴ zur iranischen Atomfrage und zur Aufhebung der internationalen Sanktionen gegenüber dem Iran (Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action, JCPOA) vereinbar sind.

3) Die Regierung oder im Rahmen seiner Zuständigkeit das SECO erteilt die Bewilligung für Güter nach Abs. 2 sowie nach Anhang 2 Teil A und damit zusammenhängende Dienstleistungen gegebenenfalls im Verfahren nach Art. 16 der schweizerischen Güterkontrollverordnung vom 25. Juni 1997 (GKV), wenn:⁵⁶

- a) die Anforderungen der Richtlinien vom 13. November 2013 beziehungsweise vom Juni 2013 der Gruppe der Nuklearlieferländer (NSG)⁷ erfüllt sind;
- b) der Iran die Rechte zur Prüfung der Endverwendung und des Ortes der Endverwendung jedes gelieferten Gutes erteilt hat und die Rechte wirksam wahrgenommen werden können;
- c) die Tätigkeiten mit dem JCPOA vereinbar sind.

4) Die Regierung oder im Rahmen seiner Zuständigkeit das SECO erteilt die Bewilligung für Güter nach Anhang 2 Teil B und damit zusammenhängende Dienstleistungen, wenn kein Grund zur Annahme besteht, dass die Tätigkeit ganz oder teilweise für die Aktivitäten des Iran im Bereich der Anreicherung von Uran, der Wiederaufbereitung von Kernbrennstoffen und des Schweren Wassers oder anderen Aktivitäten im Nuklearbereich beitragen könnte, die nicht mit dem JCPOA vereinbar sind.⁸

5) Von der Bewilligungspflicht nach Abs. 1 Bst. b ausgenommen sind Dienstleistungen für Güter, für welche die Regierung oder im Rahmen seiner Zuständigkeit das SECO eine Bewilligung nach Abs. 4 erteilt hat.⁹

6) Sofern dies aufgrund der Resolution 2231 (2015) des Sicherheitsrates der Vereinten Nationen erforderlich ist, holt die Regierung oder im Rahmen seiner Zuständigkeit das SECO die Stellungnahme des Sicherheitsrates oder der Gemeinsamen Kommission nach dem JCPOA ein.¹⁰

7) Die Ausübung einer Tätigkeit nach Abs. 1 ist der Regierung oder im Rahmen seiner Zuständigkeit dem SECO innerhalb von fünf Arbeitstagen zu melden. Die Regierung oder im Rahmen seiner Zuständigkeit das SECO meldet die Ausübung dem Sicherheitsrat der Vereinten Nationen und der

Internationalen Atomenergiebehörde nach Massgabe der Resolution 2231 (2015) des Sicherheitsrates der Vereinten Nationen.¹¹

8) Bewilligungsgesuche sind vorbehaltlich der Zuständigkeit des SECO bei der Stabsstelle FIU einzureichen.¹²

Art. 5

Verbote betreffend Rüstungsgüter und Güter zur internen Repression

1) Der Verkauf, die Lieferung, die Ausfuhr und die Durchfuhr von Rüstungsgütern jeder Art, einschliesslich Waffen und Munition, Militärfahrzeugen und -ausrüstung, paramilitärischer Ausrüstung, sowie von Zubehör und Ersatzteilen dafür an iranische Personen oder Organisationen oder zur Verwendung im Iran sind verboten.

2) Der Verkauf, die Lieferung, die Ausfuhr und die Durchfuhr von Gütern, die zur internen Repression verwendet werden können und die zur Verwendung im Iran bestimmt sind, sind verboten. Die betreffenden Güter sind in Anhang 3 aufgeführt.

3) Dienstleistungen jeder Art, einschliesslich Finanzdienstleistungen, Vermittlungsdiensten und technischer Beratung, der Gewährung von Finanzmitteln sowie Investitionen und Joint Ventures, im Zusammenhang mit dem Verkauf, der Lieferung, der Ausfuhr, der Durchfuhr, der Entwicklung, der Herstellung und der Verwendung von Rüstungsgütern und Gütern nach Anhang 3 sind verboten.

4) Die Beschaffung, die Einfuhr, die Durchfuhr, die Beförderung und die Vermittlung von Rüstungsgütern und Gütern nach Anhang 3 aus dem Iran sind verboten.

5) Von den Verboten nach den Abs. 1 bis 4 ausgenommen sind gepanzerte Fahrzeuge zum Schutz des diplomatischen und konsularischen Personals der Schweiz im Iran sowie die vorübergehende Ausfuhr von Schutzkleidung, einschliesslich kugelsicherer Westen und Helme, zur persönlichen Verwendung durch das Personal der Vereinten Nationen, der Europäischen Union oder der Schweiz, durch Medienvertreter und humanitäres Personal.

6) Die Regierung oder im Rahmen seiner Zuständigkeit das SECO kann Ausnahmen von den Verboten nach den Abs. 1 bis 4 bewilligen für:¹³

a) nichtletales militärisches Gerät, das ausschliesslich für humanitäre Zwecke oder Schutzzwecke, für Programme der Vereinten Nationen, der Europäischen Union oder der Schweiz zum Aufbau von Institutionen oder zur Krisenbewältigung bestimmt ist;

b) Jagd- und Sportwaffen sowie Munition, Zubehör und Ersatzteile dafür.

7) Gesuche um Ausnahmegewilligungen sind vorbehaltlich der Zustimmung des SECO bei der Stabsstelle FIU einzureichen.¹⁴

Art. 6

Verbote betreffend Ausrüstung, Technologie und Software zu Überwachungszwecken

1) Der Verkauf, die Lieferung, die Ausfuhr und die Durchführung von Ausrüstung, Technologie und Software nach Anhang 4, die für das Überwachen und Abhören des Internets und des Telefonverkehrs benützt werden können, an iranische Personen oder Organisationen oder zur Verwendung im Iran sind verboten.

2) Die Erbringung von technischer Hilfe oder von Vermittlungsdiensten sowie die Gewährung von Finanzmitteln im Zusammenhang mit dem Verkauf, der Lieferung, der Ausfuhr, der Durchführung, der Bereitstellung, der Herstellung, der Wartung und der Verwendung von Gütern nach Abs. 1 sind verboten.

3) Es ist verboten, für die iranische Regierung, für öffentliche Einrichtungen, Unternehmen und Agenturen des Iran sowie für Personen oder Organisationen, die in deren Namen oder auf deren Anweisung handeln, Dienstleistungen zum Überwachen und Abhören des Internets und des Telefonverkehrs zu erbringen.

4) Die Regierung oder im Rahmen seiner Zuständigkeit das SECO bewilligt Ausnahmen von den Verboten nach den Abs. 1 und 2, sofern sichergestellt ist, dass die betroffenen Güter und Dienstleistungen nicht zum Überwachen und Abhören des Internets und des Telefonverkehrs benützt werden. Entsprechende Gesuche sind vorbehaltlich der Zustimmung des SECO bei der Stabsstelle FIU einzureichen.¹⁵

III. Finanzierungs- und Beteiligungsbeschränkungen

Art. 7

Bewilligungspflicht für Beteiligungen

1) Unternehmen, die mit iranischen Personen oder Organisationen Vereinbarungen über den Erwerb von Beteiligungen oder die Gründung von

Joint Ventures abschliessen möchten, benötigen dafür eine Bewilligung, falls sie:

- a) im Uranabbau tätig sind; oder
- b) folgende Güter, Technologien oder Software entwickeln oder herstellen:
 1. Kernmaterialien nach Art. 1 der schweizerischen Kernenergieverordnung vom 10. Dezember 2004 (KEV),
 2. Güter, Technologie oder Software nach Anhang 2 Teil 1 der schweizerischen Güterkontrollverordnung vom 25. Juni 1995 (GKV),
 3. Güter, Technologie oder Software nach Anhang 2 Ziff. 2.
- 2) Unternehmen nach Abs. 1 müssen für die Entgegennahme von Darlehen oder Krediten von iranischen Personen oder Organisationen eine Bewilligung einholen.
- 3) Die Regierung erteilt die Bewilligung, sofern die Tätigkeit mit dem JCPOA vereinbar ist.
- 4) Sofern dies aufgrund der Resolution 2231 (2015) des Sicherheitsrates der Vereinten Nationen erforderlich ist, holt die Regierung die Stellungnahme des Sicherheitsrates oder der Gemeinsamen Kommission nach dem JCPOA ein.
- 5) Bewilligungsgesuche sind bei der Stabsstelle FIU einzureichen.

IV. Finanzielle Beschränkungen¹⁶

Art. 8

Sperrung von Geldern und wirtschaftlichen Ressourcen

- 1) Gelder und wirtschaftliche Ressourcen, die sich im Eigentum oder unter der direkten oder indirekten Kontrolle von natürlichen Personen, Unternehmen und Organisationen nach den Anhängen 5 bis 7 befinden, sind gesperrt.
- 2) Es ist verboten:
 - a) den natürlichen Personen, Unternehmen und Organisationen nach Abs. 1 Gelder zu überweisen oder Gelder und wirtschaftliche Ressourcen sonst wie direkt oder indirekt zur Verfügung zu stellen;

- b) für natürliche Personen, Unternehmen und Organisationen nach Abs. 1 spezielle Zahlungsverkehrsdienste zu erbringen, die für den Austausch von Finanzdaten verwendet werden.

2a) Das Verbot nach Abs. 2 Bst. a gilt nicht für die Erbringung humanitärer Hilfe und für die Unterstützung anderer Tätigkeiten zur Deckung menschlicher Grundbedürfnisse durch:¹⁷

- a) die Vereinten Nationen, einschliesslich ihrer Programme, Fonds und sonstiger Einrichtungen und Stellen, sowie ihre Sonderorganisationen und verwandte Organisationen;
- b) internationale Organisationen;
- c) humanitäre Organisationen mit Beobachterstatus in der Generalversammlung der Vereinten Nationen und Mitglieder dieser Organisationen;
- d) bilateral oder multilateral finanzierte nichtstaatliche Organisationen, die sich an den Plänen der Vereinten Nationen für humanitäre Hilfe, an den Plänen für Flüchtlingshilfemassnahmen, an anderen Appellen der Vereinten Nationen oder an vom Amt der Vereinten Nationen für die Koordinierung humanitärer Angelegenheiten (OCHA) koordinierten humanitären Strukturen beteiligen;
- e) die Beschäftigten, Beitragsempfänger, Tochtergesellschaften oder Durchführungspartner der in Bst. a bis d genannten Organisationen, soweit sie in dieser Eigenschaft handeln;
- f) alle weiteren vom zuständigen Ausschuss des Sicherheitsrates der Vereinten Nationen bestimmten Akteure.

2b) Das Verbot nach Abs. 2 Bst. a gilt zudem nicht, wenn die Überweisung von Geldern oder das Zurverfügungstellen von Geldern oder wirtschaftlichen Ressourcen an die in Anhang 6a genannten natürlichen Personen, Unternehmen und Organisationen erforderlich ist für die Durchführung humanitärer Aktivitäten in Iran durch öffentliche Stellen oder durch Unternehmen und Organisationen, die für die Durchführung solcher Aktivitäten Beiträge des Landes erhalten.¹⁸

3) Die Regierung kann Zahlungen aus gesperrten Konten, Übertragungen gesperrter Vermögenswerte sowie die Freigabe gesperrter wirtschaftlicher Ressourcen ausnahmsweise bewilligen zur:

- a) Vermeidung von Härtefällen;
- b) Erfüllung bestehender Verträge;

- c) Erfüllung von Forderungen, die Gegenstand einer bestehenden Entscheidung eines Gerichts, einer Verwaltungsstelle oder eines Schiedsgerichts sind;
- d) Erfüllung der amtlichen Tätigkeit iranischer diplomatischer oder konsularischer Vertretungen;
- e) Bezahlung angemessener Honorare und Erstattung von Kosten im Zusammenhang mit der Erbringung juristischer Dienstleistungen;¹⁹
- f) Bezahlung von Gebühren oder Dienstleistungskosten für die routinemässige Verwahrung oder Verwaltung gesperrter Gelder oder wirtschaftlicher Ressourcen;²⁰
- g) Umsetzung des JCPOA; oder²¹
- h) Wahrung liechtensteinischer Interessen.²²

3a) Die Regierung kann Ausnahmen von den Verboten nach Abs. 1 und 2 im Zusammenhang mit den natürlichen Personen, Unternehmen und Organisationen nach Anhang 6a bewilligen, um die Durchführung humanitärer Aktivitäten oder die Unterstützung der Zivilbevölkerung in Iran zu ermöglichen.²³

4) Die Regierung bewilligt Ausnahmen nach Abs. 3 gemäss den massgeblichen Resolutionen des Sicherheitsrates der Vereinten Nationen, falls diese anwendbar sind.

5) Gesuche um Ausnahmegewilligungen sind bei der Stabsstelle FIU einzureichen.

Art. 9

Meldepflicht für gesperrte Vermögenswerte

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. 8 Abs. 1 fallen, müssen dies der Stabsstelle FIU unverzüglich melden.

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

V. Weitere Beschränkungen

Art. 10

Verbote betreffend iranische Frachtflugzeuge

1) Es ist verboten, technische Dienste oder Wartungsdienste für Frachtflugzeuge zu erbringen, die im Eigentum oder unter der direkten oder indirekten Kontrolle von iranischen Personen oder Organisationen stehen, falls der Leistungserbringer weiss oder vermutet, dass das Frachtflugzeug Waren befördert, deren Lieferung, Verkauf, Aus- oder Durchfuhr nach dieser Verordnung verboten ist.

2) Das Verbot nach Abs. 1 gilt, bis die Ladung überprüft und, falls erforderlich, beschlagnahmt oder entsorgt ist.

3) Das Verbot nach Abs. 1 gilt nicht, falls die Erbringung der Dienste für humanitäre Zwecke oder aus Sicherheitsgründen erforderlich ist.

4) Die durch die Beschlagnahme und Entsorgung entstehenden Kosten können dem Importeur auferlegt oder bei jeder anderen Person oder Organisation, die für die versuchte illegale Lieferung, den versuchten illegalen Verkauf oder die versuchte illegale Aus- oder Durchfuhr verantwortlich ist, eingefordert werden.

Art. 11

Ein- und Durchreiseverbot

1) Die Einreise nach Liechtenstein oder die Durchreise durch Liechtenstein ist den in den Anhängen 5 bis 7 aufgeführten natürlichen Personen verboten.

2) Die Regierung kann in Übereinstimmung mit den Beschlüssen des zuständigen Ausschusses des Sicherheitsrates der Vereinten Nationen Ausnahmen für natürliche Personen nach Anhang 5 gewähren.

3) Sie kann für natürliche Personen nach den Anhängen 6 bis 7 Ausnahmen gewähren:²⁴

- a) aus erwiesenen humanitären Gründen;
- b) zwecks Teilnahme an Tagungen internationaler Gremien oder an einem politischen Dialog betreffend den Iran; oder
- c) zur Wahrung liechtensteinischer Interessen.

4) Gesuche um Ausnahmegewilligungen sind beim Ausländer- und Passamt einzureichen.

Art. 12

Verbot der Erfüllung bestimmter Forderungen

Es ist verboten, Forderungen der folgenden natürlichen Personen, Unternehmen und Organisationen zu erfüllen, wenn sie auf einen Vertrag oder ein Geschäft zurückzuführen sind, dessen Durchführung direkt oder indirekt durch Massnahmen nach dieser Verordnung, nach der Verordnung vom 1. Februar 2011 über Massnahmen gegenüber der Islamischen Republik Iran oder nach der Verordnung vom 13. Februar 2007 über Massnahmen gegenüber der Islamischen Republik Iran verhindert oder beeinträchtigt wurden:

- a) iranische Personen oder Organisationen;
- b) natürliche Personen, Unternehmen und Organisationen nach den Anhängen 5 bis 7;
- c) natürliche Personen, Unternehmen und Organisationen, die im Auftrag oder zugunsten von Personen oder Organisationen nach Bst. a oder b handeln.

VI. Vollzug und Strafbestimmungen

Art. 13

Kontrolle und Vollzug

1) Die Stabsstelle FIU vollzieht vorbehaltlich der Zuständigkeit der Regierung die Art. 3 bis 10 und 12. Sie prüft insbesondere Bewilligungsgesuche und Gesuche um Ausnahmegewilligungen und leitet sie - erforderlichenfalls nach Konsultation weiterer betroffener Stellen - mit ihrer Empfehlung an die Regierung weiter.

2) Das Ausländer- und Passamt vollzieht Art. 11. Es prüft insbesondere die Gesuche um Ausnahmegewilligungen und leitet sie - erforderlichenfalls nach Konsultation weiterer betroffener Stellen - mit seiner Empfehlung an die Regierung weiter.

3) Die zuständigen liechtensteinischen Behörden ergreifen die für die Sperrung wirtschaftlicher Ressourcen notwendigen Massnahmen wie die

Anmerkung einer Verfügungssperre im Grundbuch oder die Pfändung oder Versiegelung von Luxusgütern.

- 4) Die Zuständigkeit der schweizerischen Behörden bleibt vorbehalten.

Art. 14

Strafbestimmungen

1) Wer gegen Art. 3 bis 8 oder 10 bis 12 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. 9 verstösst, wird nach Art. 11 ISG bestraft.

VII. Schlussbestimmungen

Art. 14a²⁵

Automatische Übernahme von Listen der natürlichen Personen, Unternehmen und Organisationen, die Gegenstand von Massnahmen sind

Die Listen, die der Sicherheitsrat der Vereinten Nationen betreffend natürliche Personen, Unternehmen und Organisationen erlassen oder aktualisiert hat (Anhang 5), werden automatisch übernommen.

Art. 14b²⁶

Anträge auf Aufnahme oder Streichung in die bzw. aus der UNO-Liste

1) Die Regierung kann nach Konsultation weiterer betroffener Stellen dem Sicherheitsrat der Vereinten Nationen Anträge auf Aufnahme oder Streichung von Personen, Unternehmen und Organisationen mit Bezug zu dem Nuklearprogramm der Islamischen Republik Iran oder zu anderen nach dieser Verordnung verbotenen Aktivitäten in die bzw. aus der UNO-Liste (Anhang 5) vorlegen.

2) Die Kriterien für die Aufnahme und Streichung sowie die Verfahren nach Abs. 1 richten sich nach den massgeblichen Resolutionen des Sicherheitsrates der Vereinten Nationen, insbesondere der Resolution 2231 (2015).

3) Die Regierung regelt das Nähere, insbesondere die Zuständigkeiten, die Kriterien und das Verfahren, in einer Weisung. Die Stabsstelle FIU veröffentlicht die Weisung auf ihrer Internetseite²⁷.

Art. 15

Aufhebung bisherigen Rechts

Die Verordnung vom 1. Februar 2011 über Massnahmen gegenüber der Islamischen Republik Iran, LGBI. 2011 Nr. 55, in der geltenden Fassung, wird aufgehoben.

Art. 15a²⁸

Übergangsbestimmung zur Änderung vom 3. Oktober 2023

Für Güter und Technologien nach Anhang 1a gelten die Verbote nach Art. 3a Abs. 1 bis 3 bis zum 27. Oktober 2023 nicht für Verpflichtungen aus vor dem 3. Oktober 2023 geschlossenen Verträgen.

Art. 16

Inkrafttreten

Diese Verordnung tritt am 19. Januar 2016 um 18.00 Uhr in Kraft.

Fürstliche Regierung:
gez. *Adrian Hasler*
Fürstlicher Regierungschef

Anhang 1²⁹

(Art. 3 Abs. 1, 2 und 4)

**Güter, Technologie und Software für Trägersysteme, die unter die
Verbote nach Art. 3 fallen****Güter, Technologie und Software**

1. Vollständige Raketen- und unbemannte Luftfahrzeugsysteme, einschliesslich vollständiger Subsysteme hierfür.
2. Güter nach Anhang 2 Teil 2 GKV mit den Kontrollregime-Codes 101 bis 199.
3. Alle übrigen Güter, die im Zusammenhang mit Raketen- und unbemannten Luftfahrzeugsystemen verwendet werden können und die von Anhang 2 Teil 2 GKV, Anhang 3 GKV oder Anhang 1 der schweizerischen Kriegsmaterialverordnung vom 25. Februar 1998 (KMV) erfasst werden.

Anhang 1a³⁰

(Art. 3a Abs. 1 bis 4 und Art. 15a)

Güter und Technologie, die unter die Verbote nach Art. 3a fallen**A. Begriffe**

In diesem Anhang bedeuten:

- a) Luftfahrzeug: Fluggerät mit feststehenden, schwenkbaren oder rotierenden Tragflächen, mit Kipprotoren oder Kippflügeln;
- b) monolithisch integrierte Mikrowellenschaltung (MMIC): monolithisch integrierte Schaltung, die bei Frequenzen im Mikrowellen- oder Millimeterbereich arbeitet;
- c) Primärzelle: Zelle, die nicht durch irgendeine andere Quelle aufgeladen werden kann;
- d) Satellitennavigationssystem: System zur Berechnung der Standorte von Empfangsgeräten auf der Grundlage der von den Satelliten empfangenen Signale, einschliesslich globale Satellitennavigationssysteme (GNSS) und regionale Satellitennavigationssysteme (RNSS);
- e) unbemanntes Luftfahrzeug (UAV): Luftfahrzeug, das in der Lage ist, ohne Anwesenheit einer Person an Bord einen Flug zu beginnen, einen kontrollierten Flug beizubehalten und die Navigation durchzuführen.

B. Kategorie 1 - Besondere Werkstoffe und Materialien und zugehörige Ausrüstung

HS-Code	Beschreibung
	Energetische Materialien wie folgt und Mischungen daraus:
ex 2812 90	Difluorammin (CAS-Nr. 10405-27-3)
ex 2850 00 ex 2908 99 ex 3602 00	Bleiazid (CAS-Nr. 13424-46-9), normales Bleistypnat (CASNr. 15245440) und basisches Bleistypnat (CASNr. 12403826) und sonstige Anzündler, die Azide oder komplexe Azide enthalten
ex 2904 20	Trinitronaphthalin (CUS-Nr. 90003)
ex 2904 20	Tetranitronaphthalin
ex 2904 20	Trinitroxylol
ex 2904 20	2,4,6-Trinitrotoluol (TNT) (CAS-Nr. 118-96-7)
ex 2905 59	2,2-Dinitropropanol (CAS-Nr. 918-52-5)
ex 2908 99	Ammoniumpikrat (CAS-Nr. 131-74-8)

ex 2909 30	Trinitroanisol (CAS-Nr. 606-35-9)
ex 2916 12	Ethylhexylacrylat (CAS-Nr. 103-11-7)
ex 2917 19	Diocylmaleat (CAS-Nr. 142-16-5)
ex 2920 90	Nitroglycerin (oder Glycerinnitrat) (NG) (CASNr. 55630)
ex 2920 90	Ethylendiamindinitrat (EDDN) (CAS-Nr. 20829-66-7)
ex 2920 90	Pentaerythritetranitrat (PETN) (CAS-Nr. 78-11-5)
ex 2921 44	4-Nitrodiphenylamin (4-NDPA) (CAS-Nr. 836-30-6)
ex 2921 44	Hexanitrodiphenylamin (CAS-Nr. 131-73-7)
ex 2924 21	Diethyldiphenylharnstoff (CAS-Nr. 85-98-3), Dimethyldiphenylharnstoff (CASNr. 611927), Methylethyldiphenylharnstoff
ex 2924 21	N,N-Diphenylharnstoff (unsymmetrischer Diphenylharnstoff) (CASNr. 603543)
ex 2924 21	Methyl-N,N-Diphenylharnstoff (unsymmetrischer Methyldiphenylharnstoff) (CASNr. 13114722)
ex 2924 21	Ethyl-N,N-Diphenylharnstoff (unsymmetrischer Ethyldiphenylharnstoff) (CASNr. 64544714)
ex 2931 90	Triethylaluminium (TEA) (CAS-Nr. 97-93-8), Trimethylaluminium (TMA) (CASNr. 75241) und sonstige pyrophore Metallalkyle der Elemente Lithium, Natrium, Magnesium, Zink und Bor sowie Metallaryle derselben Elemente
ex 2933 79	N-Methyl-2-pyrrolidon, 1-Methyl-2-pyrrolidinon (CASNr. 872504)
ex 3505 10	Nitrostärke
ex 3601 00	Schwarzpulver
3912 20	Nitrozellulose (CAS-Nr. 9004-70-0)
ex 5402 11 ex	Faser- und fadenförmige Materialien, nicht von Anhang 2 Teil 2 Ziff. 1C010
5501 11 ex	oder 1C210 GKV erfasst, zur Verwendung in Verbundwerkstoff-Strukturen
5503 11 ex	und mit einem spezifischen Modul von grösser/gleich $3,18 \times 106$ m und
6815 11 ex	einer spezifischen Zugfestigkeit von grösser/gleich $7,62 \times 104$ m
6815 12 ex	
6815 19 ex	
7019 19	
ex 2805 30 ex	Nanomaterialien wie folgt:
2846 10 ex	a) Halbleiter-Nanomaterialien;
2846 90 ex	b) Nanoverbundmaterialien; oder
5402 11 ex	c) die folgenden Kohlenstoff-Nanomaterialien:
5501 11 ex	1. Kohlenstoff-Nanoröhren,
5503 11 ex	2. Kohlenstoff-Nanofasern,
6815 11 ex	3. Fullerene,
6815 12 ex	4. Graphene, oder
6815 13 ex	5. Kohlenstoffzwiebeln.
6815 19 ex	<i>Anmerkungen</i>

7019 12 ex	<i>Für den vorliegenden Zweck sind Nanomaterialien Materialien, die mindestens eines der folgenden Kriterien erfüllen:</i>
7019 19	<i>1.Sie bestehen aus Partikeln mit einem oder mehreren Aussenmassen im Bereich von 1-100 nm bei mehr als 1 % in der Anzahlgrößenverteilung.</i>
	<i>2.Sie haben in einer oder mehreren Dimensionen interne Oberflächenstrukturen im Bereich von 1-100 nm.</i>
	<i>3.Sie weisen ein spezifisches Oberflächen-Volumen-Verhältnis von grösser als 60 m²/cm³ auf, mit Ausnahme von Materialien, die aus Partikeln mit einer Grösse von weniger als 1 nm bestehen.</i>
ex 2849 90 ex	Wolfram, Wolframcarbid und Legierungen, nicht erfasst von Anhang 2 Teil
8101 10 ex	2 Ziff. 1C117 und 1C226 GKV und von Anhang 2 Teil B Ziff. II.A1.013
8101 94 ex	oder II.A1.017 der vorliegenden Verordnung mit mehr als 90 Gew.%
8101 97 ex	Wolfram.
8101 99	<i>Anmerkung 1</i>
	<i>Für den vorliegenden Zweck ist Draht ausgenommen.</i>
	<i>Anmerkung 2</i>
	<i>Für den vorliegenden Zweck sind chirurgische und medizinische Instrumente ausgenommen.</i>
ex 3901 20 ex	Ultra-hochmolekulares Polyethylen (UHMWPE), nicht von Anhang 2 Teil
5402 39 ex	2 Ziff. 1C010 oder 1C210 GKV erfasst, in einer der folgenden Formen:
5402 49 ex	a) Primärformen;
5402 59 ex	b) Filamentgarne oder Einzelfäden;
5402 69 ex	c) Kabel aus Filamenten;
5404 90 ex	d) Filamentstränge (Rovings);
5407 20 ex	e) Stapelfasern oder geschnittene Fasern;
5501 90 ex	f) Gewebe (Stoffe);
5503 90 ex	g) Pulpe oder Flock.
5506 90 ex	
5601 30	

C. Kategorie 2 - Werkstoffbearbeitung

HS-Code	Beschreibung
ex 8482 10 ex	Lager und Lagersysteme, die nicht von Anhang 2 Teil 2 Ziff. 2A001 und
8482 20 ex	2A101 GKV erfasst werden:
8482 30 ex	a) Kugellager oder Festlager mit vom Hersteller spezifizierten Toleranzen
8482 40 ex	gemäss ABEC 7, ABEC 7P oder ABEC 7T oder besser (oder gleichwertiger)
8482 50 ex	ISO-Norm Klasse 4 oder besser und mit einer der folgenden Eigenschaften:
8482 80 ex	
8482 91	1. hergestellt zur Verwendung bei Betriebstemperaturen über 573 K (300 °C), entweder unter Verwendung besonderer Werkstoffe oder durch besondere Wärmebehandlung, oder
	2. mit Schmierelementen oder Änderungen an Bestandteilen, die gemäss den Spezifikationen des Herstellers besonders konstruiert sind, um den Betrieb der Lager bei Geschwindigkeiten von mehr als 2,3 Mio. DN zu ermöglichen;
	b) feste Kegelrollenlager mit vom Hersteller spezifizierten Toleranzen gemäss ANSI/ABMA Klasse 00 (Zoll) oder Klasse A (metrischer Wert) oder besser (oder gemäss gleichwertigen Normen) und mit einer der folgenden Eigenschaften:

1. mit Schmierelementen oder Änderungen an Bestandteilen, die gemäss den Spezifikationen des Herstellers besonders konstruiert sind, um den Betrieb der Lager bei Geschwindigkeiten von mehr als 2,3 Mio. DN zu ermöglichen, oder
2. hergestellt zur Verwendung bei Betriebstemperaturen unter 219 K (-54 °C) oder über 423 K (150 °C),
- c) Folienluftlager, hergestellt zur Verwendung bei Betriebstemperaturen von 561 K (288 °C) oder höher und einer spezifischen Belastbarkeit von über 1 MPa;
- d) aktive Magnetlagersysteme;
- e) selbsteinstellende Lager mit Gewebeeinlage oder Gleitlager mit Gewebeeinlage, hergestellt zur Verwendung bei Betriebstemperaturen unter 219 K (-54 °C) oder über 423 K (150 °C).
- Technische Anmerkungen*
1. DN ist das Produkt aus dem Durchmesser der Lagerbohrung in mm und der Drehgeschwindigkeit der Lager in U/min.
2. Betriebstemperaturen umfassen die Temperaturen, die bei Abschaltung eines Gasturbinenmotors nach dem Betrieb erreicht werden.
- ex 8482 10 ex Ausrüstung zur Detektion verborgener Gegenstände, die im Frequenzbereich von 30 GHz bis 3 000 GHz betrieben werden und eine räumliche Auflösung von 0,1 mrad (Milliradian) bis einschliesslich 1 mrad (Milliradian) bei einem Sicherheitsabstand von 100 m aufweisen, und andere als von der GKV erfasste Bestandteile hierfür.
- 8526 10 ex
- 8526 92
- Anmerkung: Ausrüstung zur Detektion verborgener Gegenstände umfasst Ausrüstung u. a. zur Kontrolle von Personen, Dokumenten, Gepäck, anderen persönlichen Gegenständen, Fracht oder Post.*
- Technische Anmerkung:*
- Der Frequenzbereich erstreckt sich über die Bereiche, die generell als Millimeterwellen, Submillimeterwellen und Terahertzstrahlung eingestuft werden.*
- ex 8456 30 ex Andere als von der GKV erfasste numerische Steuerungen für Werkzeugmaschinen und numerisch gesteuerte Werkzeugmaschinen:
- 8457 10 ex
- 8457 20 ex a) numerische Steuerungen für Werkzeugmaschinen:
- 8457 30 ex 1. mit vier interpolierenden Achsen zur simultanen Bahnsteuerung,
- 8458 11 ex 2. mit zwei oder mehr Achsen zur simultanen Bahnsteuerung und mit einer kleinsten programmierbaren Eingabefeinheit, die besser (kleiner) als 0,001 mm ist, oder
- 8458 91 ex
- 8459 10 ex 3. numerische Steuerungen für Werkzeugmaschinen mit zwei, drei oder vier interpolierenden Achsen zur simultanen Bahnsteuerung und einer Rechnerchnittstelle (online) zum direkten Empfang von CAD-Daten (CAD=Computer Aided Design) und zur internen Verarbeitung dieser Daten zur Erzeugung von Maschinenbefehlen;
- 8459 31 ex
- 8459 51 ex b) Baugruppen zur Bahnsteuerung, besonders konstruiert für Werkzeugmaschinen und mit einer der folgenden Eigenschaften:
- 8459 61 ex
- 8460 12 ex 1. Interpolation für mehr als vier Achsen,
- 8460 22 ex 2. Echtzeitverarbeitung von Daten, um während der Bearbeitung die Werkzeugbahn, den Vorschub oder die Hauptspindelwerte zu verändern durch:
- 8460 23 ex - automatische Erzeugung und Veränderung von Teileprogrammen für die Bearbeitung in zwei oder mehr Achsen mithilfe von Messzyklen und Zugriff zu Teileprogramm-Quelldaten oder
- 8460 24 ex - adaptive Steuerung mit mehr als einer gemessenen physikalischen und mithilfe eines Kennfeldes (Strategie) verarbeiteten Variablen zur Optimierung
- 8537 10

des Bearbeitungsprozesses durch Veränderung eines Maschinenbefehls oder mehrerer Maschinenbefehle, oder

3. Rechnerschnittstelle (online) zum direkten Empfang von CAD-Daten und zur internen Verarbeitung dieser Daten zur Erzeugung von Maschinenbefehlen;

c) numerisch gesteuerte Werkzeugmaschinen, die gemäss den technischen Spezifikationen des Herstellers mit elektronischen Geräten zur simultanen Bahnsteuerung in zwei oder mehr Achsen ausgerüstet werden können und die beiden folgenden Merkmale aufweisen:

1. zwei oder mehr Achsen zur simultanen Bahnsteuerung,
2. eine Positioniergenauigkeit nach ISO 230/2 (2006) mit allen verfügbaren Kompensationen:

- besser als 15 µm entlang einer Linearachse (Gesamtpositionierung) bei Schleifmaschinen

- besser als 15 µm entlang einer Linearachse (Gesamtpositionierung) bei Fräsmaschinen

- besser als 15 µm entlang einer Linearachse (Gesamtpositionierung) bei Drehmaschinen; oder

d) Werkzeugmaschinen, wie folgt, für das Abtragen oder Schneiden von Metallen, Keramiken oder Verbundwerkstoffen, die gemäss den technischen Spezifikationen des Herstellers mit elektronischen Geräten zur simultanen Bahnsteuerung in zwei oder mehr Achsen ausgerüstet werden können:

1. Werkzeugmaschinen, wie folgt, für das Abtragen oder Schneiden von Metallen, Keramiken oder Verbundwerkstoffen, die gemäss den technischen Spezifikationen des Herstellers mit elektronischen Geräten zur simultanen Bahnsteuerung in zwei oder mehr Achsen ausgerüstet werden können:

- eine oder mehrere bahnsteuerungsfähige Schwenkspindeln

Anmerkung: Dies gilt nur für Schleif- oder Fräsmaschinen.

- Planlaufabweichung bei einer Umdrehung der Spindel kleiner (besser) 0,0006 mm Gesamtmessuhrausschlag (TIR)

Anmerkung: Dies gilt nur für Drehmaschinen.

- Rundlaufabweichung bei einer Umdrehung der Spindel kleiner (besser) 0,0006 mm Gesamtmessuhrausschlag (TIR) oder

- Rundlaufabweichung bei einer Umdrehung der Spindel kleiner (besser) 0,0006 mm Gesamtmessuhrausschlag (TIR), oder

2. Funkenerosionsmaschinen (EDM) - Drahterodiermaschinen - mit fünf oder mehr Achsen, die für eine Bahnsteuerung simultan koordiniert werden können.

- | | |
|---------------|--|
| ex 8207 19 ex | Baugruppen, Schaltungen oder Einsätze, besonders konstruiert für Werkzeugmaschinen, die in von diesem Anhang erfasst werden: |
| 8207 20 ex | |
| 8207 50 ex | a) Spindel-Baugruppen, die mindestens aus Spindeln und Lagern bestehen, mit einer Rundlaufabweichung oder Planlaufabweichung bei einer Spindelumdrehung kleiner (besser) 0,0006 mm Gesamtmessuhrausschlag (TIR); |
| 8207 60 ex | |
| 8207 90 ex | b) einschneidige Diamantwerkzeugeinsätze mit folgenden Merkmalen: |
| 8466 10 ex | 1. Schneidkante riss- und riefenfrei in allen Richtungen bei 400facher Vergrößerung, |
| 8466 20 ex | |
| 8466 30 ex | 2. Schneidenradius zwischen 0,1 mm und 5 mm, und |
| 8466 93 ex | |
| 8537 10 ex | 3. Unrundheit des Schneidenradius kleiner (besser) 0,002 mm Gesamtmessuhrausschlag (TIR); |
| 8538 90 | c) besonders konstruierte gedruckte Schaltungen mit montierten Bestandteilen, die gemäss den Spezifikationen des Herstellers numerische Steuerung |

rungen, Werkzeugmaschinen oder Positions-Rückmeldeeinrichtungen auf oder über das in diesem Anhang angegebene Niveau verbessern können.

Technische Anmerkung

Dieser Eintrag erfasst keine Laser-Interferometermesssysteme ohne Rückmeldetechniken zur Messung der Verfahrwegungsfehler von Werkzeugmaschinen, Messmaschinen oder ähnlicher Ausrüstung.

Software, besonders entwickelt für die Entwicklung, Herstellung oder Verwendung der von diesem Anhang erfassten Werkzeugmaschinen

ex 8456	Digital kontrollierte Werkzeugmaschinen mit einer oder mehreren Line-
ex 8457	arachsen mit einem Verfahrweg grösser als 8 000 mm.
ex 8458	
ex 8459	
ex 8460	

D. Kategorie 3 - Allgemeine Elektronik

HS-Code	Beschreibung
ex 2827 39 ex	Chemikalien und Materialien der bei der Herstellung von gedruckten Schaltungen verwendeten Art wie folgt:
2833 40 ex	
3824 99 ex	a) Druckschaltungs-Verbund-Substrate aus Glasfaser oder Baumwolle (z. B. FR4, FR2, FR6, CEM1, G10);
3919 10 ex	b) mehrschichtige Druckschaltungs-Substrate, die mindestens eine Schicht aus einem der folgenden Materialien enthalten:
3919 90 ex	
3921 90 ex	1. Aluminium,
7410 11 ex	2. Polytetrafluorethylen (PTFE), oder
7410 21 ex	3. keramische Werkstoffe (z. B. Aluminiumoxid);
8534 00	c) Ätzchemikalien:
	1. Eisenchlorid (CAS-Nr. 7705-08-0),
	2. Kupferchlorid (CAS-Nr. 7447-39-4),
	3. Ammoniumpersulfat (CAS-Nr. 7727-54-0),
	4. Natriumpersulfat (CAS-Nr. 7775-27-1), oder
	5. chemische Zubereitungen, besonders konzipiert zum Ätzen und eine der von den Nummern 1-4 erfassten Chemikalien enthaltend;
	<i>Anmerkung</i>
	<i>Nicht erfasst sind für den vorliegenden Zweck Mischungen von Chemikalien, die eine oder mehrere der in dieser Unternummer erfassten Chemikalien enthalten und in denen keine der einzeln erfassten Chemikalien zu mehr als 10 Gew.% in der Mischung enthalten ist.</i>
	d) Kupferfolie mit einer Mindestreinheit von 95 % und einer Dicke von weniger als 100 µm;
	e) polymere Stoffe und Folien daraus mit einer Dicke von weniger als 0,5 mm, wie folgt:
	1. aromatische Polyimide,
	2. Parylene,
	3. Benzocyclobuten (BCB), oder
	4. Polybenzoxazole.
	Software, besonders entwickelt für die Prüfung, Entwicklung oder Herstellung von gedruckten Schaltungen.

- ex 8517 62 ex Funkfrequenzsysteme und -ausrüstungen, die nicht von der GKV erfasst
 8517 71 ex werden, Bestandteile und Zubehör, besonders konstruiert oder geändert für
 8517 79 ex eine der folgenden Funktionen:
 8525 50 ex a) Steuerung unbemannter Luftfahrzeuge (UAV);
 8526 92 ex b) vorsätzliche und selektive Überlagerung, Zurückweisung, Blockierung,
 8529 10 ex Beeinträchtigung oder Irreführung von Funkfrequenzsignalen für die Steue-
 8543 70 rung unbemannter Luftfahrzeuge (UAV);
 c) Verwendung der spezifischen Merkmale des von Drohnen verwendeten
 Funkfrequenzprotokolls, um deren Betrieb zu stören.
- ex 8420 10 ex Ausrüstung für die Fertigung von gedruckten Schaltungen (PCB) sowie
 8424 89 ex besonders konstruierte Bestandteile und besonders konstruiertes Zubehör
 8479 89 ex hierfür, wie folgt:
 8479 90 ex a) Filmherstellungsausrüstung;
 8486 40 ex b) Lötmasken-Beschichtungsanlagen;
 8543 30 c) Fotoplotter-Ausrüstung;
 d) Beschichtungs- oder Galvanisierungsanlagen;
 e) Vakuumkammern und -pressen;
 f) Rollenlaminatoren;
 g) Justierausrüstung; oder
 h) Ätzausrüstung.
- 8532 21 Tantalkondensatoren
- 8532 22 Aluminium-Elektrolytkondensatoren
- 8532 24 Mehrschichtige Keramikcondensatoren
- ex 8536 69 ex Elektrische Stecker, Verbindungselemente, Buchsen, Jumper, Anschlüsse,
 8536 90 Sockel oder Adapter mit einer der folgenden Eigenschaften:
 a) ausgelegt für eine Betriebstemperatur über 398 K (125 °C);
 b) ausgelegt für eine Betriebstemperatur unter 218 K (-55 °C); oder
 c) ausgelegt für einen Betriebstemperaturbereich von 218 K (-55 °C) bis 398
 K (125 °C).
- ex 8541 10 ex Halbleiterbauelemente, die den Militärstandard MIL-STD-750D oder einen
 8541 21 ex anderen gleichwertigen Standard erfüllen.
 8541 29 ex *Technische Anmerkung*
 8541 30 ex *Für den vorliegenden Zweck sind Halbleiterbauelemente elektronische Bauteile, die*
 8541 49 ex *auf die elektronischen Eigenschaften eines Halbleitermaterials angewiesen sind, wie*
 8541 51 ex *Dioden, Transducer, lichtempfindliche Halbleiterbauelemente, Thyristoren, Diacs,*
 8541 59 *Triacs oder Transistoren, einschliesslich Feldeffekttransistoren in MOS-Technik*
(MOSFET), FETs, FinFETs, IGBT.
- 8541 60 Gefasste oder montierte piezoelektrische Kristalle
- ex 8542 31 ex Integrierte Schaltungen wie folgt: anwenderprogrammierbares Logikgatter
 8542 39 (Field Programmable Gate Array, FPGA), Mikrocontroller, Mikroprozessoren,
 Signalprozessoren, Signalanalytoren, Analog-Digital-Wandler (ADC), Spannungsregler,
 Video-Encoder und Gleichstrom-Gleichstrom-Wandler
- ex 8542 32 Speicherschaltungen wie folgt:
 a) elektrisch programmierbare und löschbare Festwertspeicher (EEPROM)
 mit Speicherkapazität von:

	1. mehr als 16 Mbit pro Paket für Flash-Speicher-Typen, oder
	2. mehr als einem der folgenden Grenzwerte für alle anderen EEPROM-Typen:
	- mehr als 1 Mbit pro Paket, oder
	- mehr als 256 kbit pro Paket und maximale Zugriffszeit kleiner als 80 ns;
	b) statische Schreib-Lese-Speicher (SRAM) mit einer Speicherkapazität von:
	1. mehr als 1 Mbit pro Paket, oder
	2. mehr als 256 kbit pro Paket und maximale Zugriffszeit kleiner als 25 ns.
ex 8542 33 ex 8543 70	MMIC-Verstärker und -Geräte
ex 8548 00	HF- oder EMI-Abschirmung gegen elektromagnetische Interferenzen, geeignet für Luftfahrzeuge
ex 9030 31 ex 9030 32 ex 9030 33 ex 9030 39 ex 9030 84 ex 9030 89 ex 9031 49 ex 9031 80	Automatische optische Prüfausrüstung zum Testen von gedruckten Schaltungen (PCB) auf der Grundlage optischer oder elektrischer Sensoren, die Qualitätsmängel hinsichtlich einer der folgenden Punkte erkennen können: a) Abstände, Fläche, Volumen oder Höhe; b) Billboarding; c) Bauteile (vorhanden, nicht vorhanden, gedreht, versetzt, Polarität, schief); d) Lot (Lötbrückenbildung, mangelhafte Lötungen); e) Verbindungen (unzureichende Paste, Abheben); f) Tombstoning; oder g) elektrischer Test (Kurzschlüsse, geöffnete Kontakte, Widerstand, Kapazität, Leistung, Netzleistung).

E. Kategorie 4 - Rechner

HS-Code	Beschreibung
ex 8471	Elektronische Rechner und verwandte Geräte sowie elektronische Baugruppen und besonders konstruierte Bestandteile hierfür, ausgelegt für den Betrieb bei Umgebungstemperaturen oberhalb 343 K (70 °C)
ex 8471	Digitalrechner, einschliesslich Geräten zur Signaldatenverarbeitung oder Bildverarbeitung, mit einer angepassten Spitzenleistung (APP) grösser/gleich 0,0128 gewichtete TeraFLOPS (WT)
ex 8471	Hybridrechner und elektronische Baugruppen sowie besonders konstruierte Bestandteile hierfür, die Analog-Digital-Wandler enthalten und folgende Eigenschaften aufweisen: a) 32 oder mehr Kanäle; und b) Auflösung grösser/gleich 14 bit (ohne Vorzeichen) bei Wandlungsraten grösser/gleich 200 000 Hz.

F. Kategorie 5 - Telekommunikation und Informationssicherheit

HS-Code	Beschreibung
ex 8517 62 ex 8517 69	Telekommunikationsapparate, -geräte oder -anlagen für Luftfahrzeuge

G. Kategorie 6 - Sensoren und Laser

HS-Code	Beschreibung
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- ex 8506 Primärzellen oder Batterien mit einer Energiedichte, die grösser oder gleich 150 Wh/kg bei 293 K (20 °C) ist
- 8525 83 Nachtsichtkameras
- ex 8525 89 ex 9006 30 Kameras, die die Kriterien von Anhang 2 Teil 2 Ziff. 6A003 Bst. b Ziff. 4 GKV erfüllen
- ex 8529 90 ex 8542 39 ex 9006 91 ex 9013 80 ex 9025 80 ex 9025 90 ex 9026 80 ex 9026 90 ex 9027 50 ex 9032 10 Optische Sensoren wie folgt:
 a) Bildverstärkerröhren und besonders konstruierte Bestandteile hierfür wie folgt:
 1. Bildverstärkerröhren mit folgenden Eigenschaften:
 - Spitzenempfindlichkeit innerhalb des Wellenlängenbereichs grösser als 400 nm und kleiner/gleich 1 050 nm
 - Mikrokanalplatte zur elektronischen Bildverstärkung mit einem Lochabstand (Lochmitte zu Lochmitte) kleiner als 25 µm; und
 - mit einer der folgenden Eigenschaften:
 1. eine S-20-, S-25- oder multialkalische Fotokathode
 2. eine GaAs- oder GaInAs-Fotokathode,
 2. besonders konstruierte Mikrokanalplatten mit folgenden Eigenschaften:
 - 15 000 oder mehr Röhrrchen je Platte und
 - Lochabstand (Lochmitte zu Lochmitte) kleiner als 25 µm;
 b) Ausrüstung zur direkten Bildgebung für das sichtbare oder Infrarot-Spektrum mit Bildverstärkerröhren mit den Eigenschaften der Bildverstärkerröhren, die in dieser Erfassung enthalten sind.
- ex 9006 30 Luftbild-Überwachungskameras
- ex 9013 20 ex 9013 80 ex 9013 90 ex 9015 10 ex 9015 80 ex 9015 90 ex 9031 80 ex 9031 90 ex 9033 Luftgestützte Laser-Entfernungsmesser
- ex 8506 Primärzellen oder Batterien und Komponenten mit einer Energiedichte grösser/gleich 150 Wh/kg bei 293 K (20 °C)
Technische Anmerkungen
 1. Für den vorliegenden Zweck wird die Energiedichte (Wh/kg) berechnet aus der Nominalspannung multipliziert mit der nominellen Kapazität (in Amperestunden [Ah]) geteilt durch die Masse (in Kilogramm). Falls die nominelle Kapazität nicht angegeben ist, wird die Energiedichte berechnet aus der quadrierten Nominalspannung multipliziert mit der Entladedauer (in Stunden), dividiert durch die Entladelast (in Ohm) und die Masse (in Kilogramm).
 2. Für den vorliegenden Zweck wird Zelle definiert als ein elektrochemisches Bauelement, das über positive und negative Elektroden sowie über einen Elektrolyten verfügt und eine Quelle für elektrische Energie ist. Sie ist die Grundeinheit einer Batterie.
 3. Für den vorliegenden Zweck wird Primärzelle definiert als eine Zelle, die nicht durch irgendeine andere Quelle aufgeladen werden kann.

- ex 8526 10 ex Andere als von der GKV erfasste Radarsysteme, -geräte und wichtige
8529 90 ex Bestandteile sowie besonders konstruierte Bestandteile hierfür, wie folgt:
9015 10 ex a) andere als von der GKV erfasste Luftfahrzeug- Bordradarsysteme und
90 besonders konstruierte Bestandteile hierfür;
b) weltraumgeeignetes Laser- oder Lidar (LIDAR, Light Detection And Ranging), besonders konstruiert für die Landvermessung oder für meteorologische Beobachtung;
c) Millimeterwellen-Enhanced-Vision-Bildgebungssysteme für Radar, besonders konstruiert für Luftfahrzeuge mit rotierenden Tragflächen und mit folgenden Eigenschaften:
1. Betriebsfrequenz 94 GHz,
2. mittlere Ausgangsleistung kleiner als 20 mW,
3. Radarbündelbreite 1 Grad, und
4. Betriebsbereich grösser/gleich 1 500 m.
- ex 9015 80 ex Magnetometer, supraleitende elektromagnetische Sensoren und besonders
9031 80 konstruierte Bestandteile hierfür, wie folgt:
a) andere als von der GKV erfasste Magnetometer mit einer Empfindlichkeit kleiner (besser) als 1,0 nT (rms)/√Hz;
Technische Anmerkung: Für den vorliegenden Zweck bezeichnet Empfindlichkeit (Rauschpegel) den quadratischen Mittelwert des geräteseitig begrenzten Grundrauschens, bei dem es sich um das kleinste messbare Signal handelt.
b) supraleitende elektromagnetische Sensoren, Bestandteile aus supraleitenden Werkstoffen oder Materialien:
1. konstruiert zum Betrieb mindestens eines ihrer supraleitenden Bestandteile bei Temperaturen unterhalb der kritischen Temperatur (einschliesslich Josephson-Elementen und SQUIDS [superconductive quantum interference devices]),
2. konstruiert zum Erkennen von Änderungen des elektromagnetischen Felds bei Frequenzen kleiner/gleich 1 kHz, sowie
3. mit einer der folgenden Eigenschaften:
- mit Dünnsfilm-SQUIDS, deren kleinste Strukturabmessung kleiner ist als 2 µm, und mit zugehörigen Ein- und Ausgangskopplungsschaltungen
- konstruiert zum Betrieb mit einer Magnetfeldänderungsgeschwindigkeit von mehr als 1×10^6 magnetischen Flussquanten pro Sekunde
- konstruiert zum Betrieb ohne magnetische Abschirmung innerhalb des Erdmagnetfelds oder
- mit einem Temperaturkoeffizienten kleiner (weniger) als 0,1 magnetische Flussquanten/K.
- ex 9015 80 Andere als von der GKV erfasste Schwerkraftmesser (Gravimeter) konstruiert oder geändert für die Verwendung an Land, wie folgt:
a) mit einer statischen Genauigkeit kleiner (besser) als 100 µGal; oder
b) solche mit Quarzelement (Worden-Prinzip).
- Andere als von der GKV erfasste Software, besonders entwickelt für die Entwicklung, Herstellung oder Verwendung von Gütern, die von Anhang 2 Teil 2 Ziff. 6A002 und 6A003 GKV erfasst werden, sowie Radare, Magnetometer und Schwerkraftmesser, die in die Kategorie 6 der vorliegenden Verordnung fallen.

H. Kategorie 7 - Luftfahrtelektronik und Navigation

HS-Code	Beschreibung
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ex 8517 61 ex	Fernsteuerungsgeräte für unbemannte Luftfahrzeuge (UAV)
8526 92 ex	
8537 10 ex	
8543 70 90	
ex 8807 30	
ex 8517 62 ex	Telekommunikationsapparate, -geräte oder -anlagen für Luftfahrzeuge
8517 69	
ex 8517 71 ex	Antennen und Antennenreflektoren für Luftfahrzeuge
8529 10	
ex 8517 71 ex	Ausrüstung für Satellitennavigationssysteme, einschliesslich für den Empfang von GNSS-Signalen geeigneter Antennen
8526 10 ex	
8526 91 ex	
8526 92 ex	
8529 10 ex	
8529 90	
ex 8526 10 ex	Radargeräte für unbemannte Luftfahrzeuge (UAV) und speziell konzipierte Komponenten hierfür, namentlich folgende Radargeräte: Lichtradar (LIDAR), Funkmessvisier (Airborne Intercept, AI), Zielverfolgungsradar (Target Tracking, TT), Flugabwehrartillerie (Anti-aircraft Artillery, AAA), Zielerfassungsradar (Target Acquisition, TA), luftgestützte Frühwarnung (Airborne Early Warning, AEW)
8529 90	
ex 8526 91 ex	Funknavigationsgeräte für Luftfahrzeuge und speziell konzipierte Komponenten hierfür
8529 90	
ex 8537 10 ex	Flugsteuerorgane (FCU) für unbemannte Luftfahrzeuge (UAV)
8807 30	
ex 8543 70	Digitale Flugdatenschreiber <i>Anmerkung: Umfasst nicht Flugdatenschreiber mit folgenden Eigenschaften:</i> <i>a) zugelassen von den zivilen Luftfahrtbehörden eines oder mehrerer EU-Mitgliedstaaten oder Teilnehmerstaaten des Wassenaar-Arrangements; und</i> <i>b) bestimmt für ein nichtmilitärisches Luftfahrzeug, für das eines der folgenden Dokumente von einem oder mehreren EUMitgliedstaaten oder Teilnehmerstaaten des Wassenaar-Arrangements für ein Luftfahrzeug mit diesem speziellen Triebwerkstyp ausgestellt wurde:</i> <i>1. eine zivile Musterzulassung, oder</i> <i>2. ein gleichwertiges, von der Internationalen Zivilluftfahrt-Organisation (ICAO) anerkanntes Dokument.</i>
ex 9014 20 ex	Trägheitsnavigationssysteme, Trägheitsplattformen (IMU), Beschleunigungsmesser oder Kreisel
9014 80 ex	
9014 90	

I. Kategorie 9 - Luftfahrt, Raumfahrt und Antriebe

HS-Code	Beschreibung
8407 10	Hubkolben- oder Kreiskolbenmotoren mit Funkenzündung (Verbrennungsmotoren) für Luftfahrzeuge

- ex 8408 90 Kolbenmotoren mit Kompressionszündung (Diesel- oder Halbdieselmotoren) für Luftfahrzeuge
- 8409 10 Teile, erkennbar ausschliesslich oder hauptsächlich für Motoren für Luftfahrzeuge bestimmt
- ex 8411 11 ex Turbostrahltriebwerke und Turbopropellertriebwerke für Luftfahrzeuge
8411 12 ex sowie Teile dafür
8411 21 ex
8411 22 ex
8411 91
- ex 8526 92 ex Systeme für die Flugbeendigung und speziell konstruierte Komponenten.
8529 90 *Anmerkung: Für den vorliegenden Zweck werden digitale und analoge Kommunikationsstandards für Flugbeendigungssysteme, einschliesslich verschlüsselter Betriebsarten, erfasst.*
Technische Anmerkungen
1. Für den vorliegenden Zweck kann die Flugbeendigung einen kontrollierten Sinkflug, eine Selbsterstörung oder eine Detonation der Gefechtsköpfe zur Minimierung des Risikos von Kollateralschäden umfassen.
2. Für den vorliegenden Zweck sind Komponenten Boden- und Bordausrüstung, Befehlsauslöser, Codierer, Verstärker-Kontroller, Empfänger zur Befehlsüberprüfung, Verstärker, Sender, Decoder und Empfänger.
- ex 8805 10 Bodendienstgeräte für unbemannte Luftfahrzeuge (UAV)
- ex 8501 Servomotoren für unbemannte Luftfahrzeuge (UAV)
ex 8807 30
- ex 8805 10 ex Startapparate und -vorrichtungen für unbemannte Luftfahrzeuge (UAV)
8807 30
- 8806 21 8806 Unbemannte Luftfahrzeuge (UAV) und Teile davon, ausgenommen solche
22 8806 23 für die Beförderung von Fluggästen
8806 24 8806
29 8806 91
8806 92 8806
93 8806 94
8806 99
ex 8807 30
- ex 8807 30 Bodendienstgeräte für unbemannte Luftfahrzeuge (UAV)
- ex 9031 20 ex Andere als von der GKV erfasste Prüfausrüstung für Luftfahrt, Raumfahrt
9031 80 und Antriebe und besonders konstruierte Bestandteile hierfür.
Anmerkung: Für den vorliegenden Zweck werden die folgenden Güter und die zugehörige Software erfasst:
-Prüfstand für den Lastenabwurf und andere Einrichtungen zur Simulation einer sicheren Trennung vom Luftfahrzeug oder Startsystem;
-Salznebelkammern für Temperatur- und Feuchtigkeitsbereiche zur Durchführung von Oxidationstests;
-Kammern zur Durchführung von Fungustests;
-Einrichtungen für Beschleunigungs-, Stoss- und Transportstossprüfungen;
-Vibrationskammern mit Höhen-, Temperatur- und Feuchtigkeitsbereichen;
-Kammern zur Prüfung bei explosiver Dekompression;

- Kammern für Temperatur-, Feuchtigkeits- und Sonnenstrahlungsprüfungen;
- Geräte zur Schätzung der erfassten Sonneneinstrahlung für Sonneneinstrahlungsprüfungen;
- Schwingungserreger für Sinus-, Rausch- und Schockprüfungen, kombinierbar mit Höhen-, Temperatur- und Feuchtigkeitsprüfungen;
- Rütteltisch für Längs- und Querprüfungen in Kombination mit Temperaturkammern;
- Überdruckkammern.

J. Kategorie 10 - Technologie

Technologie, die für die Erprobung, Entwicklung oder Herstellung der vorstehend aufgeführten Ausrüstung konzipiert oder speziell angepasst wurde.

Anhang 2

(Art. 4 Abs. 1)

Güter, Technologie und Software, die unter die Bewilligungspflicht nach Art. 4 fallen

A. Güter, Technologie und Software

1. Kernmaterialien nach Art. 1 KEV.
2. Güter, Technologie und Software nach Anhang 2 Teil 1 GKV.
3. Güter, Technologie und Software nach Anhang 2 GKV mit den Kontrollregime-Codes 201 bis 299.

B. Sonstige Güter

Nummer der EU	Beschreibung	Referenz- nummer in Anhang 2 GKV
<i>A0. Kerntechnische Materialien, Anlagen und Ausrüstung</i>		
II.A.0.001	Hohlkathodenlampen wie folgt: a) Jod-Hohlkathodenlampen mit Fenstern aus einem Silizium oder Quarz; b) Uran-Hohlkathodenlampen.	
II.A.0.002	Faraday-Isolatoren im Wellenlängenbereich 500-650 nm.	
II.A.0.003	Optische Gitter im Wellenlängenbereich 500-650 nm.	
II.A.0.004	Optische Fasern im Wellenlängenbereich 500-650 nm, mit Antireflexschichten im Wellen- längenbereich 500-650 nm überzogen und mit einem Kerndurchmesser grösser als 0,4 mm und kleiner/gleich 2 mm.	
II.A.0.005	Bestandteile eines Kernreaktors und Prüfgeräte, soweit nicht in Nummer 0A001 erfasst, wie folgt: 1. Plomben; 2. innenliegende Bestandteile; 3. Ausrüstung für das Verschliessen sowie für das Prüfen und Messen der Verschlüsse.	0A001
II.A.0.006	Nukleare Nachweissysteme zum Nachweis, zur Identifizierung und zur Quantifizierung radio-	0A001j 1A004c

	aktiver Stoffe oder von Kernstrahlung und besonders konstruierte Bestandteile hierfür, soweit nicht in den Unternummern 0A001j und 1A004c erfasst.	
II.A0.007	Faltenbalgventile aus Aluminiumlegierungen oder rostfreiem Stahl vom Typ 304, 304L oder 316L. <i>Anmerkung:</i> Diese Nummer erfasst nicht Faltenbalgventile, erfasst in Unternummer 0B001c6 und Nummer 2A226.	0B001c6 2A226
II.A0.008	Laserspiegel, soweit nicht in Unternummer 6A005e erfasst, aus Substraten mit einem thermischen Ausdehnungskoeffizienten von kleiner/gleich $10^{-6}K^{-1}$ bei 20 °C (z.B. Quarzglas oder Saphir). <i>Anmerkung:</i> Diese Nummer erfasst nicht optische Systeme, die speziell für astronomische Anwendungen entwickelt wurden, sofern die Spiegel kein geschmolzenes Quarz enthalten.	0B001g5 6A005e
II.A0.009	Laserlinsen, soweit nicht in Unternummer 6A005e2 erfasst, aus Substraten mit einem thermischen Ausdehnungskoeffizienten von kleiner/gleich $10^{-6}K^{-1}$ bei 20 °C (z.B. Quarzglas).	0B001g 6A005e2
II.A0.010	Rohre, Verrohrungen, Flansche und Anschlussstücke (Fittings), bestehend aus oder beschichtet mit Nickel oder Nickellegierungen mit mehr als 40 Gew.-% Nickel, soweit nicht in Unternummer 2B350h1 erfasst.	2B350
II.A0.011	Vakuumpumpen, soweit nicht in Unternummer 0B002f2 oder Nummer 2B231 erfasst, wie folgt: Turbomolekularpumpen mit einer Förderleistung grösser/gleich 400 l/s, Wälzkolben(Roots-)vakuumpumpen mit einer volumetrischen Ansaugleistung grösser als 200 m ³ /h. Faltenbalggedichtete Schraubenkompressoren und faltenbalggedichtete Schraubenvakuumpumpen.	0B002f2 2B231
II.A0.012	Abgeschirmte Gehäuse für den Umgang mit, die Aufbewahrung oder die Handhabung von radioaktiven Stoffen (Heisse Zellen).	0B006
II.A0.013	"Natürliches Uran", "abgereichertes Uran" oder Thorium als Metall, Legierung, chemische Verbindung oder Konzentrat sowie jedes andere Material, das einen oder mehrere der vorstehend genannten Stoffe enthält, soweit nicht in Nummer 0C001 erfasst.	0C001

II.A0.014	Detonationskammern mit einer Absorptions-Kapazität von über 2,5 kg TNT-Äquivalent.	
II.A0.015	"Handschuhfächer", besonders konstruiert für radioaktive Isotope, Strahlenquellen oder Radionuklide. Technische <i>Anmerkung</i> : "Handschuhfach" bezeichnet ein Gerät, das der Person, die das Gerät von aussen bedient, Schutz vor gefährlichen Dämpfen, Partikeln oder Strahlen bietet, die von den Materialien erzeugt werden, die die Person mittels in das Gerät integrierter Griffe oder Handschuhe innerhalb des Geräts behandelt oder bearbeitet.	0B006
II.A0.016	Systeme zur Überwachung toxischer Gase, ausgelegt für den Dauerbetrieb und zur Feststellung von Schwefelwasserstoff, und besonders konstruierte Detektoren hierfür.	0A001 0B001c
II.A0.017	Heliumleckdetektoren.	0A001 0B001c
<i>A1. Werkstoffe, Chemikalien, "Mikroorganismen" und "Toxine"</i>		
II.A1.001	Lösungsmittel Bis(2-ethylhexyl) phosphorsäure (HDEHP oder D2HPA) (Nummer im Register des Chemical Abstract Service (CAS) 298-07-7), in beliebiger Menge, mit einer Reinheit grösser als 90 Gew.-%.	
II.A1.002	Fluorgas - CAS-Nr. 7782-41-4 - mit einer Reinheit grösser als 95 Gew.-%.	
II.A1.003	Ringförmige Dichtungen und Verschlüsse mit einem Innendurchmesser von kleiner/gleich 400 mm, bestehend aus einem der folgenden Materialien: a) Copolymere des Vinylidenfluorids, die unge- reckt zu mindestens 75 % eine beta-kristalline Struktur aufweisen; b) fluorierte Polyimide, die mindestens 10 Gew.- % gebundenes Fluor enthalten; c) fluorierte Phosphazen-Elastomere, die min- destens 30 Gew.-% gebundenes Fluor enthalten; d) Polychlortrifluorethylen (PCTFE, z.B. Kel-F ®); e) Fluorelastomere (z.B. Viton ®, Tecnoflon ®); f) Polytetrafluorethylen (PTFE).	
II.A1.004	Persönliche Ausrüstung für den Nachweis von Kernstrahlung, einschliesslich Personen-Dosimeter.	1A004c

	<i>Anmerkung:</i> Diese Nummer erfasst nicht Kernstrahlungsnachweissysteme, erfasst in Unternummer 1A004c.	
II.A1.005	Elektrolytische Zellen für die Erzeugung von Fluor mit einer Fertigungskapazität von mehr als 100 g Fluor je Stunde. <i>Anmerkung:</i> Diese Nummer erfasst nicht elektrolytische Zellen, erfasst in Nummer 1B225.	1B225
II.A1.006	Katalysatoren, soweit nicht nach Nummer 1A225 verboten, die Platin, Palladium oder Rhodium enthalten, verwendbar zur Förderung der Wasserstoffaustauschreaktion zwischen Wasserstoff und Wasser zur Tritiumrückgewinnung aus Schwerem Wasser oder zur Schwerwasserproduktion.	1B231 1A225
II.A1.007	Aluminium und Aluminiumlegierungen, soweit nicht in Unternummer 1C002b4 oder 1C202a erfasst, in Roh- oder Halbzeugform mit einer der folgenden Eigenschaften: a) erreichbare Zugfestigkeit grösser/gleich 460 MPa bei 293 K (20 °C); oder b) mit einer Zugfestigkeit grösser/gleich 415 MPa bei 298 K (25 °C).	1C002b4 1C202a
II.A1.008	Magnetische Metalle aller Typen und in jeder Form mit einer Anfangsrelativpermeabilität (initial relative permeability) grösser/gleich 120 000 und einer Dicke grösser/gleich 0,05 mm und kleiner/gleich 0,1 mm.	1C003a
II.A1.009	"Faser- oder fadenförmige Materialien" oder Prepregs wie folgt: <i>ANMERKUNG:</i> SIEHE AUCH ZIFFER II.A1.1019.a. a) "faser- oder fadenförmige Materialien" aus Kohlenstoff oder Aramid mit einer der folgenden Eigenschaften: 1. "spezifischer Modul" grösser als 10×10^6 m; oder 2. "spezifische Zugfestigkeit" grösser als 17×10^4 m; b) "faser- oder fadenförmige Materialien" aus Glas mit einer der folgenden Eigenschaften: 1. "spezifischer Modul" grösser als $3,18 \times 10^6$ m, oder 2. "spezifische Zugfestigkeit" grösser als $76,2 \times 10^3$ m; c) mit warmhärtendem Harz imprägnierte endlose "Garne", "Faserbündel" (rovings), "Seile" oder "Bänder" mit einer Breite kleiner/	1C010a 1C010b 1C210a 1C210b

gleich 15 mm (wenn Prepregs) aus "faser- oder fadenförmigen Materialien" aus Kohlenstoff oder Glas, soweit nicht in Unternummer II.A1.010.a oder b erfasst.

Anmerkung: Diese Nummer erfasst nicht "faser- oder fadenförmige Materialien", erfasst in den Unternummern 1C010a, 1C010b, 1C210a und 1C210b.

II.A1.010	<p>Harzimprägnierte oder pechimidprägnierte Fasern (Prepregs), metall- oder kohlenstoffbeschichtete Fasern (Preforms) oder "Kohlenstofffaser-Preforms" wie folgt:</p> <p>a) hergestellt aus in Nummer II.A1.009 erfassten "faser- oder fadenförmigen Materialien";</p> <p>b) kohlenstoffbeschichtete "faser- oder fadenförmige Materialien" in Epoxidharz-"Matrix" (prepregs), erfasst in den Unternummern 1C010a, 1C010b und 1C010c, für die Reparatur von Luftfahrzeug-Strukturen oder Laminaten, bei denen die Grösse der Einzelmatten nicht grösser ist als 50 cm x 90 cm;</p> <p>c) Prepregs, erfasst in Unternummer 1C010a, 1C010b oder 1C010c, die mit Phenol- oder Epoxydharzen imprägniert sind, mit einer Glasübergangstemperatur (T_g) kleiner als 433 K (160 °C) und deren Aushärtungstemperatur kleiner als die Glasübergangstemperatur ist.</p> <p><i>Anmerkung:</i> Diese Nummer erfasst nicht "faser- oder fadenförmige Materialien", erfasst in Unternummer 1C010e.</p>	1C010e 1C210
II.A1.011	<p>Verstärkte Siliziumkarbid-Keramik-Verbundwerkstoffe, geeignet für Bugspitzen, Wiedereintrittskörper, Strahlruder, verwendbar für "Flugkörper", soweit nicht in Nummer 1C107 erfasst.</p>	1C107
II.A1.012	<p>Martensitaushärtender Stahl (maraging Steel), soweit nicht in den Nummern 1C116 oder 1C216 erfasst, geeignet für eine Zugfestigkeit grösser/gleich 2050 MPa bei 293 K (20 °C).</p> <p><i>Technische Anmerkung:</i> Martensitaushärtender Stahl geeignet für umfasst martensitaushärtenden Stahl vor und nach einer Wärmebehandlung.</p>	1C216
II.A1.013	<p>Wolfram, Tantal, Wolframkarbid, Tantalkarbid und Legierungen mit beiden folgenden Eigenschaften;</p> <p>a) in Formen mit hohlzylindrischer oder sphärischer Symmetrie (einschliesslich Zylindersegmente) mit einem Innendurchmesser grösser/gleich 50 mm und kleiner/gleich 300 mm; und</p> <p>b) einer Masse über 5 kg.</p>	1C226

- Anmerkung:* Diese Nummer erfasst nicht Wolfram, Wolframkarbid und Legierungen, erfasst in Nummer 1C226.
- II.A1.014 Elementpulver aus Kobalt, Neodym oder Samarium oder Legierungen oder Mischungen daraus, die mindestens 20 Gew.-% Kobalt, Neodym oder Samarium enthalten, mit einer Partikelgrösse von kleiner 200 µm.
- II.A1.015 Reines Tributylphosphat (TBP) (CAS-Nr. 126-73-8) oder Mischungen mit einem Gehalt an TBP von über 5 Gew.-%.
- II.A1.016 Martensitahärtender Stahl (maraging Steel), soweit nicht nach den Nummern 1C116, 1C216 oder II.A1.012 verboten.
TechnischeAnmerkung: Martensitahärtende Stähle sind Eisenlegierungen, die im Allgemeinen gekennzeichnet sind durch einen hohen Nickel- und sehr geringen Kohlenstoffgehalt sowie die Verwendung von Substitutions- oder Ausscheidungselementen zur Festigkeitssteigerung und Ausscheidungshärtung der Legierung.
- II.A1.017 Metall, Metallpulver und -material wie folgt:
a) Wolfram und Wolframlegierungen, soweit nicht nach Nummer 1C117 verboten, in Form einheitlich kugelförmiger oder staubförmiger Partikel mit einer Partikelgrösse kleiner/gleich 500 µm und einem Gehalt an Wolfram von grösser/gleich 97 Gew.-%;
b) Molybdän und Molybdänlegierungen, soweit nicht nach Nummer 1C117 verboten, in Form einheitlich kugelförmiger oder staubförmiger Partikel mit einer Partikelgrösse kleiner/gleich 500 µm und einem Gehalt an Molybdän von grösser/gleich 97 Gew.-%;
c) Wolframmaterialien in fester Form, soweit nicht nach den Nummern 1C226 oder II.A1.013 verboten, mit einer Materialzusammensetzung wie folgt:
1. Wolfram und Legierungen mit einem Gehalt an Wolfram von grösser/gleich 97 Gew.-%;
2. mit Kupfer infiltriertes Wolfram mit einem Gehalt an Wolfram von grösser/gleich 80 Gew.-%; oder
3. mit Silber infiltriertes Wolfram mit einem Gehalt an Wolfram von grösser/gleich 80 Gew.-%.
- 11.A1.018 Weichmagnetische Legierungen mit einer chemischen Zusammensetzung wie folgt:

	a) Gehalt an Eisen zwischen 30 % und 60 %; und b) Gehalt an Kobalt zwischen 40 % und 60 %.	
II.A1.019	"Faser- oder fadenförmige Materialien" oder Prepregs, die nicht nach Anhang 2 (Nummer II.A1.009 oder II.A1.010) der vorliegenden Verordnung verboten oder nicht in Anhang 2 GKV aufgeführt sind, wie folgt: a) "faser- oder fadenförmige Materialien" aus Kohlenstoff; Anmerkung: Unternummer II.A1.019.a erfasst keine Webwaren. b) mit warmushärtendem Harz imprägnierte endlose "Garne", "Faserbündel" (rovings), "Seile" oder "Bänder" aus "faser- oder fadenförmigen Materialien" aus Kohlenstoff; c) endlose "Garne", "Faserbündel" (rovings), "Seile" oder "Bänder" aus Polyacrylnitril (PAN).	
II.A1.020	Stahllegierungen als Stahlblech oder Stahlplatten mit einer der folgenden Eigenschaften: a) Stahllegierungen geeignet für eine Zugfestigkeit grösser/gleich 1 200 MPa bei 293K (20 °C); oder b) Stickstoffstabilisierter Duplexstahl. <i>Anmerkung:</i> Der Ausdruck Legierungen geeignet für erfasst Legierungen vor und nach einer Wärmebehandlung. <i>TechnischeAnmerkung:</i> "Stickstoffstabilisierter Duplexstahl" besitzt eine Zweiphasen-Mikrostruktur bestehend aus Körnern ferritischen und austenitischen Stahls unter Zusatz von Stickstoff zur Stabilisierung der Mikrostruktur	1C116 1C216
II.A1.021	Kohlenstoff/Kohlenstoff-Verbundwerkstoffe.	1A002b1
II.A1.022	Nickellegierungen in Roh- oder Halbzeugform, mit mindestens 60 Gew.-% Nickel.	1C002c1a
II.A1.023	Titanlegierungen in Form von Titanblech oder Titanplatte geeignet für eine Zugfestigkeit grösser/gleich 900 MPa bei 293 K (20 °C). <i>Anmerkung:</i> Der Ausdruck Legierungen geeignet für erfasst Legierungen vor und nach einer Wärmebehandlung.	1C002b3
II.A1.024	Treibstoffe und chemische Bestandteile für Treibstoffe, wie folgt: a) Toluoldiisocyanat (TDI) b) Methyldiphenyldiisocyanat (MDI) c) Isophorondiisocyanat (IPDI) d) Natriumperchlorat e) Xylidin	1C111

f) hydroxyterminierter Polyether (HTPE)
 g) hydroxyterminiertes Caprolactonether (HTCE)
Technische Anmerkung: Diese Nummer bezieht sich auf den Reinstoff und jede Mischung, die zu mindestens 50 % aus den oben genannten Chemikalien besteht.

II.A1.025	"Schmiermittel", die als Hauptbestandteil eine der folgenden Verbindungen oder einen der folgenden Stoffe enthalten: a) Perfluoroalkylether, (CAS 60164-51-4); b) Perfluoropolyalkylether, PFPE, (CAS 6991-67-9). "Schmiermittel" bedeutet Öle und Flüssigkeiten.	1C006
II.A1.026	Beryllium-Kupfer- oder Kupfer-Beryllium-Legierungen in Form von Platten, Blechen, Streifen oder gewalzten Stangen, bestehend grösstenteils aus Kupfer und aus anderen Elementen mit weniger als 2 Gew.-% Beryllium.	1C002b

A2. Werkstoffbearbeitung

II.A2.001	Vibrationsprüfsysteme, Ausrüstung und Bestandteile hierfür, soweit nicht in Nummer 2B116 erfasst: a) Vibrationsprüfsysteme mit Rückkopplungs- oder Closed-Loop-Technik mit integrierter digitaler Steuerung, geeignet für Vibrationsbeanspruchungen des Prüflings mit einer Beschleunigung grösser/gleich 0,1 g rms zwischen 0,1 Hz und 2 kHz und bei Übertragungskräften grösser/gleich 50 kN, gemessen am "Prüf-tisch"; b) digitale Steuerungen in Verbindung mit besonders für Vibrationsprüfung entwickelter "Software", mit einer Echtzeit-Bandbreite grösser/gleich 5 kHz und konstruiert zum Einsatz in den in Unternummer a erfassten Systemen; c) Schwingerreger (Shaker units) mit oder ohne zugehörige Verstärker, geeignet für Übertragungskräfte von grösser/gleich 50 kN, gemessen am "Prüftisch", und geeignet für die in Unternummer a erfassten Systeme; d) Prüflingshaltevorrichtungen und Elektronik-einheiten, konstruiert, um mehrere Schwingerreger zu einem Schwingerregersystem, das Übertragungskräfte grösser/gleich 50 kN, gemessen am "Prüftisch", erzeugen kann, zusammenzufassen, und geeignet für die in Unternummer a erfassten Systeme.	2B116
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	<i>TechnischeAnmerkung:</i> Ein "Prüftisch" ist ein flacher Tisch oder eine flache Oberfläche ohne Aufnahmen oder Halterungen.	
II.A2.002	<p>Werkzeugmaschinen und Bestandteile und Steuerungen für Werkzeugmaschinen wie folgt:</p> <p>a) Werkzeugmaschinen für Schleifbearbeitung mit einer Positioniergenauigkeit mit "allen verfügbaren Kompensationen" von kleiner (besser)/gleich 15 µm nach ISO 230/2 (1988) (1) oder entsprechenden nationalen Normen entlang einer Linearachse;</p> <p><i>Anmerkung:</i> Diese Nummer erfasst nicht Werkzeugmaschinen für Schleifbearbeitung, erfasst in den Unternummern 2B201b und 2B001c.</p> <p>b) Bestandteile und Steuerungen, besonders konstruiert für Werkzeugmaschinen, erfasst in Nummer 2B001 oder 2B201 oder in Unter- nummer a.</p>	2B201b 2B001c
II.A2.003	<p>Auswuchtmaschinen und zugehörige Ausrüstung wie folgt:</p> <p>a) Auswuchtmaschinen, konstruiert oder geändert für zahnmedizinische oder andere medizinische Ausrüstung, mit allen folgenden Eigenschaften:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. nicht geeignet zum Auswuchten von Rotoren/Baugruppen mit einer Masse grösser als 3 kg, 2. geeignet zum Auswuchten von Rotoren/Baugruppen bei Drehzahlen grösser als 12 500 U/min, 3. geeignet zur Korrektur von Unwuchten in zwei oder mehr Ebenen; und 4. geeignet zum Auswuchten bis zu einer spezifischen Restunwucht von 0,2 g mm/kg der Rotormasse; <p>b) Messgeräte (indicator heads), konstruiert oder geändert für den Einsatz in Maschinen, erfasst in Unter- nummer a.</p> <p><i>TechnischeAnmerkung:</i> Indicator heads werden auch als balancing instrumentation bezeichnet.</p>	2B119
II.A2.004	<p>Fernlenk-Manipulatoren, die für ferngesteuerte Tätigkeiten bei radiochemischen Trennprozessen oder in Heissen Zellen eingesetzt werden können, soweit nicht in Nummer 2B225 erfasst, mit einer der folgenden Eigenschaften:</p> <p>a) Eignung zur Durchdringung der Wand einer Heissen Zelle mit einer Dicke grösser/gleich 0,3 m (Durch-die-Wand-Modifikation); oder</p> <p>b) Eignung zur Überbrückung der Wand einer Heissen Zelle mit einer Dicke grösser/gleich 0,3 m (Über-die-Wand-Modifikation).</p>	2B225

II.A2.006	<p>Öfen, geeignet für Betriebstemperaturen grösser als 400 °C, wie folgt:</p> <p>a) Oxydationsöfen;</p> <p>b) Mit kontrollierter Atmosphäre betriebene Wärmebehandlungsöfen.</p> <p><i>Anmerkung:</i> Diese Nummer erfasst nicht Tunnelöfen mit Rollenbahn oder Wagen, Tunnelöfen mit Förderband, Durchschuböfen oder Herdwagenöfen, die für die Herstellung von Glas, Tischgeschirr aus Keramik oder Strukturkeramik konstruiert wurden.</p>	2B226 2B227
II.A2.007	<p>"Druckmessgeräte", soweit nicht in Nummer 2B230 erfasst, geeignet zum Messen von Absolutdrücken im Bereich von 0 bis 200 kPa, mit beiden folgenden Eigenschaften:</p> <p>a) Drucksensoren, hergestellt aus oder geschützt durch "gegen Korrosion durch Uranhexafluorid (UF 6)-resistente Werkstoffe"; und</p> <p>b) mit einer der folgenden Eigenschaften:</p> <p>1. Messbereich kleiner als 200 kPa und "Messgenauigkeit" kleiner (besser) als $\pm 1\%$ vom Skalenendwert; oder</p> <p>2. Messbereich grösser/gleich 200 kPa und "Messgenauigkeit" kleiner (besser) als 2 kPa.</p>	2B230
II.A2.008	<p>Flüssig-flüssig Kontakt-Ausrüstung (Mischer-Abscheider, Pulsationskolonnen und Zentrifugalextraktoren) und Flüssigkeitsverteiler, Dampfverteiler oder Flüssigkeitssammler, konstruiert für solche Ausrüstung, bei denen die medienberührenden Flächen ganz aus einem der folgenden Werkstoffe bestehen:</p> <p><i>ANMERKUNG:</i> SIEHE AUCH ZIFFER II.A2.014.</p> <p>1. rostfreier Stahl.</p> <p><i>Anmerkung:</i> Für rostfreien Stahl mit mehr als 25 Gew.-% Nickel und 20 Gew.-% Chrom siehe Nummer II.A2.014.a</p>	2B350e
II.A2.009	<p>Industrielle Geräte und Bestandteile, soweit nicht in Unternummer 2B350d erfasst, wie folgt:</p> <p><i>ANMERKUNG:</i> SIEHE AUCH ZIFFER II.A2.015</p> <p>Wärmetauscher oder Kondensatoren mit einer Wärmeaustauschfläche grösser als 0,05 m² und kleiner als 30 m² sowie für solche Wärmetauscher oder Kondensatoren konstruierte Rohre, Platten, Coils oder Blöcke, bei denen die medienberührenden Flächen ganz aus einem der folgenden Werkstoffe bestehen:</p> <p>1. rostfreier Stahl.</p>	2B350d

	<p><i>Anmerkung 1:</i> Für rostfreien Stahl mit mehr als 25 Gew.-% Nickel und 20 Gew.-% Chrom siehe Nummer II.A2.015.a</p> <p><i>Anmerkung 2:</i> Diese Nummer erfasst nicht Fahrzeugkühler.</p> <p><i>Technische Anmerkung:</i> Die für Dichtungen und Verschlüsse und weitere Verschlussfunktionen verwendeten Materialien bestimmen nicht den Kontrollstatus des Wärmetauschers.</p>	
II.A2.010	<p>Pumpen mit Mehrfachdichtung und dichtungslöse Pumpen, soweit nicht in Unternummer 2B350i erfasst, geeignet für korrodierende Flüssigkeiten, mit einer vom Hersteller angegebenen maximalen Förderleistung grösser als 0,6 m³/h oder Vakuumpumpen mit einer vom Hersteller angegebenen maximalen Förderleistung grösser als 5 m³/h (jeweils unter Standard-Bedingungen von 273 K (0 °C) und 101,3 kPa) sowie für solche Pumpen konstruierte Pumpengehäuse, vorgeformte Gehäuseauskleidungen, Laufräder, Rotoren oder Strahlpumpendüsen, bei denen die medienberührenden Flächen ganz aus den folgenden Materialien bestehen: ANMERKUNG: SIEHE AUCH ZIFFER II.A2.016.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. rostfreier Stahl. <p><i>Anmerkung:</i> Für rostfreien Stahl mit mehr als 25 Gew.-% Nickel und 20 Gew.-% Chrom siehe Nummer II.A2.016.a</p> <p><i>Technische Anmerkung:</i> Die für Dichtungen und Verschlüsse und weitere Verschlussfunktionen verwendeten Materialien bestimmen nicht den Kontrollstatus der Pumpe.</p>	2B350i
II.A2.011	<p>Zentrifugalseparatoren, geeignet zur kontinuierlichen Trennung ohne Aerosolfreisetzung und hergestellt aus einem der folgenden Werkstoffe:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Legierungen mit mehr als 25 Gew.-% Nickel und 20 Gew.-% Chrom;2. Fluorpolymeren;3. Glas oder Email;4. Nickel oder Nickel-Legierungen mit mehr als 40 Gew. % Nickel;5. Tantal oder Tantallegierungen;6. Titan oder Titanlegierungen; oder7. Zirkonium oder Zirkoniumlegierungen. <p><i>Anmerkung:</i> Diese Nummer erfasst nicht Zentrifugalseparatoren, erfasst in Unternummer 2B352c.</p>	2B352c

II.A2.012	<p>Filter aus gesintertem Metall, aus Nickel oder Nickellegierungen mit 40 Gew.-% Nickel oder mehr.</p> <p><i>Anmerkung:</i> Diese Nummer erfasst nicht Filter, erfasst in Unternummer 2B352d.</p>	2B352d
II.A2.013	<p>Drück- und Fließdruckmaschinen, soweit nicht in Nummer 2B009, 2B109 oder 2B209 erfasst, mit einer Supportkraft grösser als 60 kN und besonders konstruierte Bestandteile hierfür.</p> <p><i>Technische Anmerkung:</i> Im Sinne von Nummer II.A2.013 werden Maschinen mit kombinierter Drück- und Fließdruckfunktion als Fließdruckmaschinen betrachtet.</p>	
II.A2.014	<p>Flüssig-flüssig-Kontakt-Ausrüstung (Mischer-Abscheider, Pulsationskolonnen und Zentrifugalextraktoren) und Flüssigkeitsverteiler, Dampfverteiler oder Flüssigkeitssammler, konstruiert für solche Ausrüstung, bei denen die medienberührenden Flächen ganz aus einem der folgenden Werkstoffe bestehen:</p> <p>ANMERKUNG: SIEHE AUCH ZIFFER II.A2.008.</p> <p>a) hergestellt aus einem der folgenden Materialien:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Legierungen mit mehr als 25 Gew.-% Nickel und 20 Gew.-% Chrom; 2. Fluorpolymeren; 3. Glas oder Email; 4. Grafit oder "Carbon-Grafit"; 5. Nickel oder Nickel-Legierungen mit mehr als 40 Gew.-% Nickel; 6. Tantal oder Tantallegierungen; 7. Titan oder Titanlegierungen; oder 8. Zirkonium oder Zirkoniumlegierungen; oder <p>b) aus Edelstahl und einem oder mehreren in II.A2.014.a erfassten Materialien.</p> <p><i>Technische Anmerkung:</i> "Carbon-Grafit" besteht aus amorphem Kohlenstoff und Grafit, wobei der Grafitgehalt 8 Gew.-% oder mehr beträgt.</p>	2B350e
II.A2.015	<p>Industrielle Geräte und Bestandteile, soweit nicht in Unternummer 2B350d erfasst, wie folgt:</p> <p>ANMERKUNG: SIEHE AUCH ZIFFER II.A2.009.</p> <p>Wärmetauscher oder Kondensatoren mit einer Wärmeaustauschfläche grösser als 0,05 m² und kleiner als 30 m² sowie für solche Wärmetauscher oder Kondensatoren konstruierte Rohre, Platten, Coils oder Blöcke, bei denen die medienberührenden Flächen ganz aus einem der folgenden Werkstoffe bestehen:</p>	2B350d

a) hergestellt aus einem der folgenden Materialien:

1. Legierungen mit mehr als 25 Gew.-% Nickel und 20 Gew.-% Chrom;
2. Fluorpolymeren;
3. Glas oder Email;
4. Grafit oder "Carbon-Grafit";
5. Nickel oder Nickel-Legierungen mit mehr als 40 Gew.-% Nickel;
6. Tantal oder Tantallegierungen;
7. Titan oder Titanlegierungen;
8. Zirkonium oder Zirkoniumlegierungen;
9. Siliziumkarbid; oder
10. Titankarbid; oder

b) aus Edelstahl und einem oder mehreren in II.A2.015.a erfassten Materialien.

Anmerkung: Diese Nummer erfasst nicht Fahrzeugkühler.

Technische Anmerkung: Die für Dichtungen und Verschlüsse und weitere Verschlussfunktionen verwendeten Materialien bestimmen nicht den Kontrollstatus des Wärmetauschers.

II.A2.016

Pumpen mit Mehrfachdichtung und dichtungslöse Pumpen, soweit nicht in Unternummer 2B350i erfasst, geeignet für korrodierende Flüssigkeiten, mit einer vom Hersteller angegebenen maximalen Förderleistung grösser als 0,6 m³/h oder Vakuumpumpen mit einer vom Hersteller angegebenen maximalen Förderleistung grösser als 5 m³/h (jeweils unter Standard-Bedingungen von 273 K (0 °C) und 101,3 kPa); sowie für solche Pumpen konstruierte Pumpengehäuse, vorgeformte Gehäuseauskleidungen, Laufräder, Rotoren oder Strahlpumpendüsen, bei denen die medienberührenden Flächen ganz aus einem der folgenden Materialien bestehen:

ANMERKUNG: SIEHE AUCH ZIFFER

II.A2.010.

a) hergestellt aus einem der folgenden Materialien:

1. Legierungen mit mehr als 25 Gew.-% Nickel und 20 Gew.-% Chrom;
2. Keramik;
3. Ferrosiliziumguss;
4. Fluorpolymeren;
5. Glas oder Email;
6. Grafit oder "Carbon-Grafit";
7. Nickel oder Nickel-Legierungen mit mehr als 40 Gew.-% Nickel;
8. Tantal oder Tantallegierungen;
9. Titan oder Titanlegierungen;

2B350i

	10. Zirkonium oder Zirkoniumlegierungen; 11. Niob (Columbium) oder Niob-"Legierungen"; oder 12. Aluminiumlegierungen; oder b) aus Edelstahl und einem oder mehreren in II.A2.016.a. erfassten Materialien. <i>Technische Anmerkung:</i> Die für Dichtungen und Verschlüsse und weitere Verschlussfunktionen verwendeten Materialien bestimmen nicht den Kontrollstatus der Pumpe.	
II.A2.017	Funkenerodiermaschinen (EDM) zum Entfernen oder Schneiden von Metallen, Keramiken oder "Verbundwerkstoffen", wie folgt, und besondere konstruierte Ramm-, Senk- oder Drahtelektroden hierfür: a) Funkenerodiermaschinen mit Ramm- oder Senkelektroden; b) Funkenerodiermaschinen mit Drahtelektroden. <i>Anmerkung:</i> Funkenerodiermaschinen werden auch als Drahterodiermaschinen bezeichnet.	2B001d
II.A2.018	Rechnergesteuerte oder "numerisch gesteuerte" Koordinatenmessmaschinen (CMM) mit einer dreidimensionalen (volumetrischen) Längenmessabweichung (MPPE) an einem Punkt innerhalb des Arbeitsbereiches der Maschine (d.h. innerhalb der Achslängen) kleiner (besser)/gleich $(3 + L/1000) \mu\text{m}$ (L ist die Messlänge in mm), geprüft nach ISO 10360-2 (2001), und hierfür konstruierte Messsonden.	2B006a 2B206a
II.A2.019	Rechnergesteuerte oder "rechnergestützte" Elektronenstrahlschweissmaschinen, und besonders konstruierte Bauteile hierfür.	2B001e1b
II.A2.020	Rechnergesteuerte oder "rechnergestützte" Laserschweiss- und Laserschneidmaschinen, und besonders konstruierte Bauteile hierfür.	2B001e1c
II.A2.021	Rechnergesteuerte oder "rechnergestützte" Plasmaschneidmaschinen und besonders konstruierte Bauteile hierfür.	2B001e1
II.A2.022	Vibrationsprüfgeräte besonders konstruiert für Rotoren oder rotierende Ausrüstungen und Maschinen, geeignet zum Messen von Frequenzen zwischen 600 und 2000 Hz.	2B116
II.A2.023	Flüssigringvakuumpumpen, und besonders konstruierte Bauteile hierfür.	2B231 2B350i
II.A2.024	Drehschiebervakuumpumpen, und besonders konstruierte Bauteile hierfür.	2B231 2B235i

	<p><i>Anmerkung 1:</i> Nummer II.A2.024 erfasst nicht Drehschiebervakuumpumpen, die für andere spezifische Ausrüstungen besonders konstruiert sind.</p> <p><i>Anmerkung 2:</i> Die Erfassung von Drehschiebervakuumpumpen, besonders entwickelt für andere Geräte, richtet sich nach der Erfassung der anderen Geräte.</p>	0B002f
II.A2.025	<p>Luftfilter, wie folgt, mit einem Durchmesser von mehr als 1000 mm:</p> <p>a) HEPA-Filter (High Efficiency Particulate Air filters);</p> <p>b) ULPA-Filter (Ultra Low Penetration Air filters).</p> <p><i>Anmerkung:</i> Die Nummer II.A2.025 erfasst nicht für medizinische Ausrüstung besonders konstruierte Luftfilter</p>	2B352d
<i>A3. Allgemeine Elektronik</i>		
II.A3.001	<p>Hochspannungs-Gleichstromversorgungsgeräte mit beiden folgenden Eigenschaften:</p> <p>a) Erzeugung von 10 kV oder mehr im Dauerbetrieb über einen Zeitraum von acht Stunden mit einer Ausgangsleistung grösser/gleich 5 kW, auch mit sweeping; und</p> <p>b) Strom- oder Spannungsregelung besser als 0,1 % über einen Zeitraum von vier Stunden</p> <p><i>Anmerkung:</i> Diese Nummer erfasst nicht Stromversorgungsgeräte, erfasst in Unternummer 0B001j5 und Nummer 3A227.</p>	3A227
II.A3.002	<p>Massenspektrometer, soweit nicht in Nummer 3A233 oder Unternummer 0B002g erfasst, für die Messung von Ionen einer Atommasse grösser/gleich 200 amu (atomic mass units) mit einer Auflösung besser als 2 amu bei 200 amu oder grösser, und Ionenquellen hierfür wie folgt:</p> <p>a) induktiv gekoppelte Plasma-Massenspektrometer (ICP/MS);</p> <p>b) Glühentladungs-Massenspektrometer (GDMS);</p> <p>c) Thermoionisations-Massenspektrometer (TIMS);</p> <p>d) Elektronenstoss-Massenspektrometer mit einer Quellenkammer, hergestellt aus "Uranhexafluorid (UF6)-resistenten Werkstoffen", damit ausgekleidet oder plattiert;</p> <p>e) Molekularstrahl-Massenspektrometer mit einer der folgenden Eigenschaften:</p> <p>1. mit einer Quellenkammer, hergestellt aus rostfreiem Stahl oder Molybdän, damit ausgekleidet</p>	3A233

	oder plattiert, und mit einer Kühlfalle, die auf 193 K (-80 °C) oder weniger kühlen kann; oder 2. mit einer Quellenkammer, hergestellt aus "Uranhexafluorid (UF ₆)-resistenten Werkstoffen", damit ausgekleidet oder plattiert; f) Massenspektrometer, ausgestattet mit einer Mikrofluorierungs-Ionenquelle, konstruiert für Aktinide oder Aktinidenfluoride.	
II.A3.003	Spektrometer oder Diffraktometer, konstruiert für den indikativen Test oder die quantitative Analyse der Elementzusammensetzung von Metallen oder Legierungen ohne chemisches Aufschliessen des Materials	
II.A3.004	Frequenzumwandler oder Generatoren, die nicht nach Nummer 0B001 oder 3A225 verboten sind, mit allen folgenden Eigenschaften sowie besonders konstruierte Bestandteile und entworfene Software hierfür: a) Mehrphasenausgang mit einer Leistung grösser/gleich 10 W; b) Betriebsfrequenz von 600 Hz oder mehr; und c) Frequenzstabilisierung besser (kleiner) als 0,2 %. <i>Technische Anmerkung:</i> Frequenzumwandler werden auch als Konverter oder Inverter bezeichnet. <i>Anmerkungen:</i> 1. Nummer II.A3.004 erfasst nicht Frequenzumwandler, die mit Kommunikationsprotokollen oder Schnittstellen für spezifische Industriemaschinen (wie Werkzeugmaschinen, Spinnmaschinen, Leiterplattenmaschinen) ausgestattet sind, so dass die Frequenzumwandler bei Erfüllung der oben genannten Leistungsmerkmale nicht zu anderen Zwecken verwendet werden können. 2. Nummer II.A3.004 erfasst nicht für Fahrzeuge besonders konstruierte Frequenzumwandler mit einer zwischen Frequenzumwandler und Fahrzeugkontrollleinheit gegenseitig kommunizierten Kontrollsequenz.	3A225 0B001b13
<i>A6. Sensoren und Laser</i>		
II.A6.001	Stäbe aus Yttrium-Aluminium-Granat (YAG).	
II.A6.002	Optische Ausrüstung und Bestandteile, soweit nicht in Nummer 6A002 oder Unternummer 6A004b erfasst, wie folgt: Infraroptiken im Wellenlängenbereich grösser/gleich 9000 nm und kleiner/gleich 17000 nm und	6A002 6A004b

	Bestandteile hierfür, einschliesslich Bestandteilen aus Cadmiumtellurid (CdTe).	
II.A6.003	Wellenfrontkorrektursysteme für die Verwendung mit einem Laserstrahl mit einem Durchmesser grösser als 4 mm und besonders konstruierte Bestandteile hierfür, einschliesslich Steuersysteme und Phasenfront-Erkennungssysteme und "verformbare Spiegel" einschliesslich bimorphen Spiegeln. <i>Anmerkung:</i> Diese Nummer erfasst nicht Spiegel, erfasst in den Unternummern 6A004a, 6A005e und 6A005f.	6A003
II.A6.004	Argonionen-"Laser" mit einer mittleren Ausgangsleistung grösser/gleich 5 W. <i>Anmerkung:</i> Diese Nummer erfasst nicht Argonionen-"Laser", erfasst in Unter Nummer 0B001g5, Nummer 6A005 und Unter Nummer 6A205a.	6A005a6 6A205a
II.A6.005	Halbleiter-"Laser" und Bestandteile hierfür wie folgt: a) einzelne Halbleiter-"Laser" mit einer jeweiligen Ausgangsleistung grösser als 200 mW, in Mengen grösser als 100; b) Halbleiter-"Laser"-Arrays mit einer Ausgangsleistung grösser als 20 W. <i>Anmerkungen:</i> 1. Halbleiter-"Laser" werden gewöhnlich als "Laser"-Dioden bezeichnet. 2. Diese Nummer erfasst nicht "Laser", erfasst in den Unternummern 0B001g5, 0B001h6 und 6A005. 3. Diese Nummer erfasst nicht "Laser"-Dioden mit einer Wellenlänge im Bereich 1200 nm-2000 nm.	6A005b
II.A6.006	Abstimmbare Halbleiter-"Laser" und abstimmbare Halbleiter-"Laser"-Arrays mit einer Wellenlänge grösser/ gleich 9 µm und kleiner/gleich 17 µm sowie Stacks aus Halbleiter-"Lasern", die wenigstens ein abstimmbares Halbleiter-"Laser"-Array mit einer solchen Wellenlänge enthalten. <i>Anmerkungen:</i> 1. Halbleiter-"Laser" werden gewöhnlich als "Laser"-Dioden bezeichnet. 2. Diese Nummer erfasst nicht Halbleiter-"Laser", erfasst in den Unternummern 0B001h6 und 6A005b.	6A005b
II.A6.007	"Abstimmbare" Festkörper-"Laser" und besonders konstruierte Bestandteile hierfür wie folgt:	6A005c1

	<p>a) Titan-Saphir-Laser; b) Alexandrit-Laser. <i>Anmerkung:</i> Diese Nummer erfasst nicht Titan-Saphir- und Alexandrit-Laser, erfasst in den Unternummern 0B001g5, 0B001h6 und 6A005c1.</p>	
II.A6.008	<p>Neodym-dotierte (andere als Glas-) "Laser" mit einer Ausgangswellenlänge grösser als 1000 nm und kleiner/gleich 1100 nm und einer Ausgangsenergie je Puls grösser als 10 J. <i>Anmerkung:</i> Diese Nummer erfasst nicht Neodym-dotierte (andere als Glas-) "Laser", erfasst in Unternummer 6A005c2b.</p>	6A005c2
II.A6.009	<p>Akustooptische Bestandteile wie folgt: a) Aufnahmeröhren und Halbleiter-Bildsensoren, die eine Bildwiederholungsfrequenz grösser/gleich 1 kHz erlauben; b) die Bildwiederholungsfrequenz bestimmendes Zubehör; c) Pockels-Zellen.</p>	6A203b4c
II.A6.010	<p>Strahlungsfeste Kameras oder Linsen hierfür, soweit nicht in Unternummer 6A203c erfasst, besonders konstruiert oder ausgelegt als unempfindlich gegen Strahlungsbelastungen grösser als 50×10^3 Gy (Silizium) (5×10^6 Rad (Silizium)) ohne betriebsbedingten Qualitätsverlust. <i>Technische Anmerkung:</i> Der Ausdruck Gy (Silizium) bezieht sich auf die in Joule pro Kilogramm ausgedrückte Energie, die von einer ionisierender Strahlung ausgesetzten Probe von nicht abgeschirmtem Silizium absorbiert wird.</p>	6A203c
II.A6.011	<p>Abstimmbare, gepulste Farbstoff-(Dye-) Laserverstärker und -Oszillatoren mit allen folgenden Eigenschaften: 1. einer Betriebswellenlänge grösser/gleich 300 nm und kleiner/gleich 800 nm; 2. einer mittleren Ausgangsleistung grösser als 10 W und kleiner/gleich 30 W; 3. Pulsfrequenz grösser als 1 kHz; und 4. einer Pulsdauer kleiner als 100 ns. <i>Anmerkungen:</i> 1. Diese Nummer erfasst nicht Single-Mode-Oszillatoren 2. Diese Nummer erfasst nicht abstimmbare, gepulste Farbstoff-(Dye-) Laserverstärker und -Oszillatoren, erfasst in den Unternummern 6A205c und 0B001g5 sowie in Nummer 6A005.</p>	6A205c

II.A6.012	<p>Gepulste CO₂ - "Laser" mit allen folgenden Eigenschaften:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. einer Betriebswellenlänge grösser/gleich 9000 nm und kleiner/gleich 11 000 nm;2. einer Pulsfrequenz grösser als 250 Hz;3. einer mittleren Ausgangsleistung grösser als 100 W und kleiner/gleich 500 W; und4. einer Pulsdauer kleiner als 200 ns. <p><i>Anmerkung:</i> Diese Nummer erfasst nicht gepulste CO₂ - Laserverstärker und -Oszillatoren, erfasst in den Unternummern 6A205d, 0B001h5 und 6A005d.</p>	6A205d
II.A6.013	<p>Kupferdampf- "Laser" mit allen folgenden Eigenschaften</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Ausgangswellenlänge grösser/gleich 500 nm und kleiner/gleich 600 nm; und2. einer mittleren Ausgangsleistung grösser/gleich 15 W.	6A005b
II.A6.014	<p>Gepulste CO- "Laser" mit allen folgenden Eigenschaften</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Ausgangswellenlänge grösser/gleich 5000 nm und kleiner/gleich 6000 nm;2. Pulsfrequenz grösser als 250 Hz;3. mittlere Ausgangsleistung grösser als 100 W; und4. Pulsdauer kleiner als 200 ns. <p><i>Anmerkung:</i> Diese Nummer erfasst nicht industrielle Hochleistungs-CO-Laser (typischerweise 1-5 kW) für Anwendungen wie Schneiden und Schweißen, da es sich bei solchen Lasern um Dauerstrich-Laser oder um Laser handelt, deren Pulsdauer grösser ist als 200 ns.</p>	
II.A6.015	<p>"Vakuum-Druckmesser" mit elektrischem Antrieb und eine Messgenauigkeit von 5 % oder weniger (besser). "Vakuum-Druckmesser" umfasst Pirani-Sensoren, Penning-Sensoren und Kapazitätsmanometer</p>	0B001b
II.A6.016	<p>Mikroskope und zugehörige Ausrüstungen und Detektoren, wie folgt:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">a) Rasterelektronenmikroskope;b) Raster-Augur-Mikroskope;c) Durchstrahlungs-Elektronenmikroskope;d) Atomkraftmikroskope;e) Rasterkraftmikroskope;f) Ausrüstung und Detektoren, besonders konstruiert zur Verwendung mit den in II.A6.013 a bis e erfassten Mikroskopen, für den Einsatz in	6B

der Werkstoffanalyse unter Verwendung folgender Techniken:

1. Röntgenphotoelektronenspektroskopie (XPS);
2. energiedispersive Röntgenspektroskopie (EDX,EDS); oder
3. Elektronenspektroskopie für die chemische Analyse (ESCA).

A7. Navigation und Luftfahrtelektronik

- | | | |
|-----------|--|----------------|
| II.A7.001 | <p>Trägheitsnavigationssysteme und besonders konstruierte Bestandteile hierfür wie folgt:</p> <p>I. Trägheitsnavigationssysteme, die für den Einsatz in "zivilen Luftfahrzeugen" von einer Zivilluftfahrtbehörde in einem Mitgliedstaat des Wassenaar-Arrangements zugelassen sind, und besonders konstruierte Bestandteile wie folgt:</p> <p>a) Trägheitsnavigationssysteme (INS) (kardanisch oder strapdown) und Trägheitsgeräte, konstruiert für Lageregelung, Lenkung oder Steuerung von "Luftfahrzeugen", (Über- oder Unterwasser-) Schiffen, Land- oder "Raumfahrzeugen", mit einer der folgenden Eigenschaften und besonders konstruierte Bestandteile hierfür:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Navigationsfehler (trägheitsfrei) kleiner (besser)/gleich 0,8 nautische Meilen/h "Circular Error Probable" (CEP) nach normaler Ausrichtung; oder 2. spezifiziert zum Betrieb bei linearen Beschleunigungswerten grösser als 10 g; <p>b) Hybride Trägheitsnavigationssysteme mit einem integrierten weltweiten Satelliten-Navigationssystem (GNSS) oder "Datenbankgestützten Navigationssystem" ("DBRN") zur Lageregelung, Lenkung oder Steuerung, nach normaler Ausrichtung, mit einer Positionsgenauigkeit des INS, nach Ausfall des GNSS oder des "DBRN" von bis zu vier Minuten Dauer, von kleiner (besser) als 10 m "Circular Error Probable" (CEP);</p> <p>c) Trägheitsgeräte für Azimut, Kurs oder Nordweisung mit einer der folgenden Eigenschaften und besonders konstruierte Bestandteile hierfür:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. konstruiert für eine Azimut-, Kurs- oder Nordweisungsgenauigkeit kleiner (besser)/gleich 6 Bogenminuten (rms) bei 45 Grad geografischer Breite; oder 2. konstruiert für Nicht-Betriebs-Schockwerte (non- operating shock level) von grösser/gleich 900 g über eine Zeitdauer von grösser/gleich 1 ms. <p><i>Anmerkung:</i> Die in den Unternummern I.a und I.b genannten Parameter müssen unter einer der</p> | 7A003
7A103 |
|-----------|--|----------------|

folgenden Umgebungsbedingungen eingehalten werden:

1. Zufallsverteilte Vibration (input random Vibration) mit einer Gesamtstärke von 7,7 g rms in der ersten halben Stunde und einer Gesamttestzeit von 1,5 Stunden in allen drei Achsen mit folgenden Schwingungseigenschaften:

a) spektrale Leistungsdichte (power spectral density, PSD) von 0,04 g²/Hz im Frequenzbereich 15 Hz bis 1000 Hz; und

b) spektrale Leistungsdichte von 0,04 g²/Hz bei 1000 Hz auf 0,01 g²/Hz bei 2000 Hz abfallend;

2. Roll- und Gierrate grösser/gleich +2,62 rad/s (150°/s); oder

3. Nationale Prüfbedingungen äquivalent den in den Unternummern 1 und 2 beschriebenen Bedingungen.

Technische Anmerkungen.

1. Unternummer I.b bezieht sich auf Systeme, in denen ein INS und andere unabhängige Hilfsnavigationseinrichtungen in eine Einheit integriert sind, um eine Leistungssteigerung zu erreichen.

2. "Circular Error Probable" (CEP) bezeichnet innerhalb einer kreisförmigen Normalverteilung den Radius des Kreises, der 50 % der einzelnen durchgeführten Messungen enthält, oder den Radius des Kreises, in dem eine 50 %-Wahrscheinlichkeit des Vorhandenseins besteht.

II. Theodolitensysteme mit eingebauten Trägheitsgeräten, die besonders konstruiert sind für zivile Überwachungszwecke und konstruiert für eine Azimut-, Kurs- oder Nordweisungsgenauigkeit kleiner (besser)/gleich 6 Bogenminuten (rms) bei 45 Grad geografischer Breite, und besonders konstruierte Bestandteile hierfür.

III. Trägheitsgeräte oder sonstige Geräte, die in Nummer 7A001 oder 7A101 erfasste Beschleunigungsmesser enthalten, sofern diese Beschleunigungsmesser für Arbeiten an Bohrlöchern bestimmt und als MWD-(Measurement While Drilling-) Sensoren zur Messung während des Bohrvorgangs besonders konstruiert sind.

II.A7.002	Beschleunigungsmesser mit piezoelektrischem Keramikmesswandler, mit einer Empfindlichkeit von 1000 mV/g oder besser (höher)	7A001
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A9. Luftfahrt, Raumfahrt und Antriebe

II.A9.001	Sprengbolzen
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II.A9.002	"Kraftmessdosen", geeignet zum Messen der Schubkraft von Raketenmotoren, mit einer Messkapazität von mehr als 30 kN. <i>Technische Anmerkung:</i> "Kraftmessdosen" bezeichnet Geräte und Wandler zum Messen von Spann- und Kompressionskraft. <i>Anmerkung:</i> Die Nummer II.A9.002 erfasst nicht Ausrüstung, Geräte oder Wandler, besonders konstruiert zum Wiegen von Fahrzeugen, z. B. Brückenwaagen.	9B117
II.A9.003	Gasturbinen zur Stromerzeugung, Bauteile und zugehörige Ausrüstung wie folgt: a) Gasturbinen besonders konstruiert zur Stromerzeugung mit einer Leistung von mehr als 200 MW; b) Schaufeln, Statoren, Brennkammern und Einspritzdüsen, besonders konstruiert für von Nummer II.A9.003.a erfasste Gasturbinen zur Stromerzeugung; c) Ausrüstung besonders konstruiert für die "Entwicklung" und "Herstellung" von von Nummer II.A9.003.a erfassten Gasturbinen zur Stromerzeugung.	9A001 9A002 9A003 9B001 9B003 9B004

C. Sonstige Technologie und Software

Nummer der EU	Beschreibung	Referenznummer in Anhang 2 GKV
II.B.001	Technologie und Software, die für die Entwicklung, Herstellung oder Verwendung der in diesem Anhang aufgeführten Güter erforderlich sind.	

Anhang 3

(Art. 5 Abs. 2 bis 4)

Güter, die zur internen Repression verwendet werden können

- 1 Bomben und Granaten, die nicht von Anhang 1 KMV und nicht von Anhang 3 GKV erfasst werden.
- 2 Fahrzeuge, ausgenommen für die Brandbekämpfung besonders konstruierte Fahrzeuge, wie folgt:
 - 2.1 mit einem Wasserwerfer ausgerüstete Fahrzeuge, besonders konstruiert oder geändert für die Bekämpfung von Ausschreitungen und Unruhen;
 - 2.2 Fahrzeuge, besonders konstruiert oder geändert für die Abgabe von Stromstößen zur Abwehr von Angreifern;
 - 2.3 Fahrzeuge, besonders konstruiert oder geändert für die Beseitigung von Barrikaden;
 - 2.4 Fahrzeuge, besonders konstruiert für den Transport oder die Überstellung von Strafgefangenen und/oder inhaftierten Personen;
 - 2.5 Fahrzeuge und Anhänger, besonders konstruiert für die Errichtung mobiler Absperrungen;
 - 2.6 Bestandteile der in den Ziff. 2.1 bis 2.5 aufgeführten Fahrzeuge, besonders konstruiert für die Bekämpfung von Ausschreitungen und Unruhen.
- 3 Explosivstoffe und dazugehörige Ausrüstung, die nicht von Anhang 1 KMV und nicht von Anhang 3 GKV erfasst werden, wie folgt:
 - 3.1 Geräte und Ausrüstung, besonders konstruiert zum Auslösen von Explosionen durch elektrische oder nichtelektrische Mittel, einschliesslich Zündvorrichtungen, Sprengkapseln, Zündern, Zündverstärkern, Sprengschnüren, sowie besonders konstruierte Bestandteile hierfür.

Ausgenommen sind Geräte und Ausrüstung, die in industriellen Produkten zur Anwendung kommen, zum Beispiel Anzünder für Airbags.
 - 3.2 Andere Explosivstoffe und dazugehörige Stoffe wie folgt:
 - a) Amatol;
 - b) Nitrocellulose (mit mehr als 12,5 % Stickstoff);

- c) Nitroglykol;
 - d) Pentaerythrittetranitrat (PETN);
 - e) Pikrylchlorid;
 - f) 2,4,6-Trinitrotoluol (TNT).
- 4 Schutzausrüstung, die weder von Nummer ML 13 Anhang 3 GKV erfasst noch besonders konstruiert ist für den Sport oder als Arbeitsschutz, wie folgt:
- 4.1 Körperpanzer mit ballistischem Schutz und/oder Stichschutz;
 - 4.2 Helme mit ballistischem Schutz und/oder Splitterschutz, Schutzhelme, Schutzschilde und ballistische Schutzschilde.
- 5 Andere Simulatoren als die von Nummer ML 14 Anhang 3 GKV erfassten, für das Training im Gebrauch von Feuerwaffen, und besonders entwickelte Software hierfür.
- 6 Andere Nachtsicht- und Wärmebildausrüstung sowie Bildverstärkerröhren als die von den Anhängen 3 und 5 GKV erfassten.
- 7 Bandstacheldraht.
- 8 Militärmesser, Kampfmesser und Bajonette mit einer Klingenslänge von mehr als 10 cm, die nicht von Ziff. 1 des Anhangs 5 GKV erfasst werden.
- 9 Güter, die für die Hinrichtung von Menschen konstruiert sind, wie folgt:
- 9.1 Galgen und Fallbeile;
 - 9.2 elektrische Stühle;
 - 9.3 hermetisch verschliessbare Kammern, zum Beispiel hergestellt aus Stahl oder Glas, konstruiert zur Hinrichtung von Menschen durch Verabreichung von tödlichen Gasen oder Substanzen;
 - 9.4 automatische Injektionssysteme, konstruiert zur Hinrichtung von Menschen durch Verabreichung einer letalen chemischen Substanz.
- 10 Elektroschock-Gürtel, konstruiert, um durch Abgabe von Elektroschocks mit einer Leerlaufspannung von mehr als 10 000 Volt auf Menschen Zwang auszuüben.
- 11 Güter, konstruiert zur Fesselung von Menschen, wie folgt:
- 11.1 Zwangsstühle und Fesselungsbretter. Nicht erfasst sind Stühle, die für behinderte Personen konstruiert sind.
 - 11.2 Fusseisen, Mehrpersonen-Fesseln, Fesseln und Einzelschellen oder Fesselarmbänder. Nicht erfasst sind Handschellen, deren Gesamtlänge einschliesslich Kette, gemessen im geschlossenen Zustand vom Aussenrand einer Schelle zum Aussenrand der anderen Schelle, zwischen

150 und 280 mm beträgt und die nicht verändert wurden, um körperliche Schmerzen oder Leiden zu verursachen.

11.3 Daumenschellen und Daumenschrauben, einschliesslich gezackter Daumenschellen.

12 Tragbare Elektroschockgeräte, einschliesslich Elektroschock-Schlagstöcken, Elektroschock-Schilden, Elektroschockern (Paralyser) und Elektroschock- Pfeilwaffen, die eine Leerlaufspannung von mehr als 10 000 Volt haben und die nicht von Ziff. 1 des Anhangs 5 GKV erfasst werden.

Nicht erfasst sind einzelne Elektroschockgeräte, wenn diese zum persönlichen Schutz mitgeführt werden.

13 Substanzen zur Bekämpfung von Ausschreitungen und Unruhen oder zum Selbstschutz sowie dazugehörige tragbare Ausbringungs-ausrüstung, wie folgt:

13.1 Tragbare Geräte zur Bekämpfung von Ausschreitungen und Unruhen oder zum Selbstschutz durch Verabreichung oder Verbreitung einer handlungsunfähig machenden chemischen Substanz, die nicht von Ziff. 1 des Anhangs 5 GKV erfasst werden.

Nicht erfasst sind einzelne tragbare Geräte mit oder ohne chemische Substanz, wenn diese zum persönlichen Schutz mitgeführt werden;

13.2 Pelargonsäurevanillylamid (Nonivamid, PAVA) (CAS-Nr. 2444-46-4);

13.3 Oleoresin Capsicum (OC) (CAS-Nr. 8023-77-6).

14 Ausrüstung, besonders konstruiert für die Herstellung der in dieser Liste aufgeführten Güter.

15 Spezifische Technologie zur Entwicklung, Herstellung oder Verwendung der in dieser Liste aufgeführten Güter.

Anhang 4

(Art. 6 Abs. 1)

Ausrüstung, Technologie oder Software zu Überwachungszwecken

1. Ausrüstungen

- Ausrüstung für tiefe Paketinspektion
- Netzüberwachungsausrüstung einschliesslich Abhörmanagementausrüstung (IMS) und Intelligence-Ausrüstung für Datenverbindungs-vorrats-speicherung
- Funkfrequenz-Überwachungsausrüstung
- Ausrüstung zum Stören von Funknetzen und der Satellitenkommunikation
- Ausrüstung für die Ferneinbringung von Computerviren
- Sprechererkennungs- und Sprecherverarbeitungsausrüstung
- Ausrüstung zum Überwachen und Abhören von:

IMSI (International Mobile Subscriber Identity): Eindeutiger Identifizierungscode für jedes Mobilfunkgerät, der fest in der SIM-Karte integriert ist und die Identifizierung der SIM-Karte über GSM- und UMTS-Netze ermöglicht.

MSISDN (Mobile Subscriber Integrated Services Digital Network Number): Nummer zur eindeutigen Identifizierung eines GSM- oder UMTS-Netzteilnehmers. Dies ist die Telefonnummer, die der SIM-Karte eines Mobiltelefons zugeordnet ist und daher - genauso wie eine IMSI - die Identifizierung eines Mobilfunkeilnehmers ermöglicht, aber auch der Anrufvermittlung an den Teilnehmer dient.

IMEI (International Mobile Equipment Identity): In der Regel eindeutige Nummer zur Identifizierung von GSM-, WCDMA- und IDEN-Mobiltelefonen sowie einiger Satellitentelefone. Die Nummer ist zumeist im Batteriefach des Telefons aufgedruckt. Die Überwachung (Abhören) kann mit Hilfe der IMEI-Nummer sowie der IMSI und MSISDN erfolgen.

TMSI (Temporary Mobile Subscriber Identity): Kennung, die in der Regel zwischen dem Mobilfunkgerät und dem Netz übertragen wird.

- Taktische Ausrüstung zum Überwachen und Abhören von SMS (Short Message System), GSM (Global System for Mobile Communications),

GPS (Global Positioning System), GPRS (General Package Radio Service), UMTS (Universal Mobile Telecommunication System), CDMA (Code Division Multiple Access), PSTN (Public Switch Telephone Networks)

- Ausrüstung zum Überwachen und Abhören von DHCP (Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol), SMTP (Simple Mail Transfer Protocol) und GTP (GPRS Tunneling Protocol)
 - Ausrüstung für die Mustererkennung und die Erstellung von Musterprofilen
 - Ferngesteuerte Forensikausrüstung
 - Ausrüstung für die semantische Verarbeitung
 - Entschlüsselungsausrüstung für WEP- und WPA-Schlüssel
 - Abhörausrüstung für geschützte und standardisierte Protokolle für die Sprachübermittlung über das Internet (VoIP)
2. Software für die Entwicklung, Herstellung oder Verwendung der Ausrüstung nach Ziff. 1
3. Technologie für die Entwicklung, Herstellung oder Verwendung der Ausrüstung nach Ziff. 1

Ausrüstung, Technologie und Software, die unter diese Kategorien fällt, ist nur insoweit Gegenstand des vorliegenden Anhangs, als sie von der allgemeinen Beschreibung für "Systeme für das Abhören und die Überwachung des Internets, des Telefonverkehrs und der Satellitenkommunikation" erfasst wird.

Für die Zwecke dieses Anhangs bezeichnet "Überwachung" die Erfassung, Extrahierung, Entschlüsselung, Aufzeichnung, Verarbeitung, Analyse und Archivierung von Gesprächsinhalten oder Netzdaten.

4. Ausnahmen

Ausgenommen von den Ziff. 1 bis 3 ist:

- a) Software, die dazu entwickelt ist, um vom Benutzer ohne umfangreiche Unterstützung durch den Lieferanten installiert zu werden, und die frei erhältlich ist und im Einzelhandel ohne Einschränkungen mittels einer der folgenden Geschäftspraktiken verkauft wird:
1. Barverkauf,
 2. Versandverkauf,
 3. Verkauf über elektronische Medien, oder
 4. Telefonverkauf; oder
- b) Software, die allgemein zugänglich ist.

Anhang 5³¹

Art. 8 Abs. 1, 11 Abs. 1 und 2, 12 Bst. b sowie 14a)

Natürliche Personen, gegen die sich die Finanzsanktionen und das Ein- und Durchreiseverbot richten, sowie Unternehmen und Organisationen, gegen die sich die Finanzsanktionen richten (UNO-Liste)

Anmerkung

Dieser Anhang entspricht der Liste der vom Sicherheitsrat der Vereinten Nationen bezeichneten natürlichen Personen, Unternehmen und Organisationen.³²

Anhang 6³³

(Art. 8 Abs. 1, 11 Abs. 1 und 3 sowie 12 Bst. b)

Natürliche Personen, gegen die sich die Finanzsanktionen und das Ein- und Durchreiseverbot richten, sowie Unternehmen und Organisationen, gegen die sich die Finanzsanktionen richten (Beschluss 2010/413/GASP)**A. Natürliche Personen**

1. **Name:** Al Yasin Javad
Justification: Head of the Research Centre for Explosion and Impact, also known as METFAZ. **Relation:** Head of Research Centre for Explosion and Impact
2. **Name:** Davoud BABAEI
Justification: The current head of security for the Ministry Of Defence Armed Forces Logistics' research institute the Organisation of Defensive Innovation and Research (SPND), which was run by UN-designated Mohsen Fakhrizadeh-Mahabadi. The IAEA have identified SPND with their concerns over possible military dimensions to Iran's nuclear programme over which Iran refuses to cooperate. As head of security, Babaei is responsible for preventing the disclosure of information, including to the IAEA.
3. Aufgehoben
4. **Sayed Shamsuddin BORBORUDI**
(a.k.a. Seyed Shamseddin BORBOROUDI) DOB: 21/9/1969 **Justification:** Former Deputy Head of UN designated Atomic Energy Organisation of Iran, where he was subordinate to UN designated Feridun Abbasi Davani. Has been involved in the Iranian nuclear programme since at least 2002, including as the former head of procurement and logistics at AMAD, where he was responsible for using front companies such as Kimia Madan to procure equipment and material for Iran's nuclear weapons programme.
5. **Name:** Kamran DANESHJOO
(a.k.a. DANESHJOU)
Justification: Former Minister of Science, Research and Technology. As project manager of the 111th section of the AMAD Plan, he has provided support for Iran's proliferation-sensitive nuclear activities.
6. **Name:** IRGC Brigadier-General Javad DARVISH-VAND
Justification: Former Deputy Minister of Defence and Inspector General of MODAFL.
7. **Name:** Rear Admiral Ali FADAVI
Justification: Deputy Commander-General of the Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps (IRGC). Former Commander of IRGC Navy.

8. **Name:** IRGC Brigadier-General Seyyed Mahdi FARAHI
Justification: Deputy Minister of Defence and Armed Forces Support since 2021. Previously Deputy Minister of Defence and Industrial Affairs of the Ministry of Defence, head of the Defence Industries and Aerospace Organizations of the Ministry of Defence, as well as commander of the Armed Forces Personnel Training Camp. Former head of Iran's Aerospace Industries Organisation (AIO) and former managing director of the EU-designated Defence Industries Organisation (DIO). Member of the IRGC.
9. **Name:** Parviz FATAH
DOB: Born in 1961
Justification: Former member of the IRGC. Former Minister of Energy. Since July 2019, head of the "Mostazafan Foundation", former member of the Board of Trustees of the Imam Khomeini Foundation.
10. **Name:** Haeri Mojtaba
Justification: Engineer; MODAFL Deputy for Industry. Supervisory role over AIO and DIO. **Relation:** Deputy at Ministry of Defense and Support for Armed Forces Logistics
11. **Name:** Hoseynitash Ali
Justification: IRGC Brigadier-General; Member of the IRGC. Member of the Supreme National Security Council and involved in formulating policy on nuclear issues.
12. **Name:** Milad JAFARI (Milad JAFERI)
DOB: 20.9.1974
Justification: Iranian national supplying goods, mostly metals, to EU-designated SHIG front companies. Delivered goods to SHIG between January and November 2010. Payments for some of the goods were made at the central branch of EU-designated Export Development Bank of Iran (EDBI) in Tehran after November 2010.
13. **Name:** Mohammad Ali JAFARI
Justification: Former Commander of the IRGC. Currently head of the Hazrat Baqiatollah al-Azam Cultural and Social Headquarters.
14. **Name:** Ali KARIMIAN
Justification: Iranian national supplying goods, mostly carbon fibre to EU-designated SHIG and SBIG.
15. **Name:** Majid KHANSARI
Justification: Managing Director of EU-designated Kalaye Electric Company (KEC).
16. **Name:** Ebrahim MAHMUDZADEH
Justification: Head of the Management Board of Iran Telecommunications; former Managing Director of Iran Electronic Industries (see Part B, No 20). Director general of the Armed Forces Social Security Organization until September 2020. Iranian Deputy Defense Minister until December 2020.
17. **Name:** Mohammadi Mohammad
Justification: Managing Director of MATSA. **Relation:** Managing director of MATSA (Mohandesi Toseh Sokht Atomi Company)
18. **Name:** Mohammadlu Beik

Justification: Brigadier-General; MODAFL Deputy for Supplies and Logistics.
Relation: Deputy for Supplies and Logistics of Ministry of Defense and Support for Armed Forces Logistics

19. **Name:** Mohammad Reza MOVASAGHNI
Justification: Deputy Minister for Industry and Chairman of IMIDRO, the Iranian Mines and Mining Industries Development and Renovation Organization, since August 2023. Former head of EU-designated Naval Defense Missile Industry Group, also known as Samen Al A'Emmeh Industries Group (SAIG), and Cruise Missile Industry Group.
20. Aufgehoben
21. Aufgehoben
22. **Name:** IRGC Brigadier-General Mostafa Mohammad NAJJAR
Justification: Former Minister for the Interior and former Minister of MODAFL, responsible for all military programmes, including ballistic missiles programmes. Since September 2013, Senior Advisor to the Chief of General Staff of the Armed Forces on Knowledge and Technology Industry. Member of the IRGC.
23. **Name:** Mohammad Reza NAQDI
(a.k.a. Mohammad-Reza NAQDI; Mohammad Reza NAGDI; Gholamreza NAQDI)
Identifying information: POB: Tehran, Iran
Function: Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps (IRGC) Deputy Commander
Rank: Brig. General
Nationality: Iranian
Gender: male
Justification: Mohammad Reza Naqdi is a Deputy Commander and Brigadier General within the IRGC and is therefore a member of the Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps (IRGC).
24. **Name:** Naseri Mohammad Sadegh
Justification: Head of the Physics Research Institute (formerly known as the Institute of Applied Physics). **Relation:** Head of Institute of Applied Physics (IAP)
25. Aufgehoben
26. Aufgehoben
27. **Name:** Hossein SALAMI
(a.k.a. Hosein SALIMI; Hussain SALIMI; Hosain SALIMI; Husain SALIMI; Hossein SALIMI; Hossein SALEEMI; Hussain SALEEMI; Husain SALEEMI; Hosein SALEEMI)
Identifying information: DOB: 1960 or 1961
POB: Isfahan, Iran
Function: Commander-in-Chief of the Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps (IRGC)
Rank: Maj. General
Nationality: Iranian
Gender: male
Passport No.: D08531177
Justification: Commander-in-Chief of the Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps (IRGC).

28. **Name:** Rear Admiral Mohammad SHAFI'I RUDSARI (a.k.a. ROODSARI, Mohammad, Hossein, Shafiei; ROODSARI, Mohammad, Shafi'I; ROODSARI, Mohammad, Shafiei; RUDSARI, Mohammad, Hossein, Shafiei; RUDSARI, Mohammad, Shafi'I; RUDSARI, Mohammad, Shafiei)
Justification: Former MODAFL Deputy for Coordination (see Part B, n°29).
29. **Name:** Shams Abolghassem Mozaffari
Justification: Former head of Khatam al-Anbiya Construction Headquarters.
30. **Name:** IRGC Brigadier-General Ali SHAMSHIRI
Justification: Member of the IRGC. Advisor to the director of the Defence Science and Education Research Institute. Has held senior roles in MODAFL.
31. **Name:** Abdollah SOLAT SANA (a.k.a. Solatsana Solat Sanna; Sowlat Senna; Sovlat Thana)
Justification: Managing Director of the Uranium Conversion Facility (UCF) in Esfahan. This is the facility that produces the feed material (UF6) for the enrichment facilities at Natanz. On 27 August 2006, Solat Sana received a special award from President Ahmadinejad for his role.
32. **Name:** Soltani Hamid
Justification: Managing Director of the EU-designated Management Company for Nuclear Power Plant Construction (MASNA).
33. **Name:** IRGC Brigadier-General Ahmad VAHIDI
Justification: Since 25 August 2021, Minister of Interior. Former President of the Supreme National Defence University and former Minister of MODAFL.
34. **Name:** Ali Ashraf NOURI
Justification: Head of the Basij Islamic Revolution Art Educational and Research Complex. Formerly IRGC Deputy Commander, IRGC Political Bureau Chief.
35. **Name:** Hojatoleslam Ali SAIDI (a.k.a. Hojjat- al-Eslam Ali Saidi or Saeedi)
Justification: Since March 2017, head of the ideological and political bureau of the Supreme Leader in his role as Commander-in-chief. Previously representative of the Supreme Leader to the IRGC.
36. **Name:** Zadeh Amir Ali Haji
Good quality a.k.a.: Hajizadeh Amir Ali **Justification:** IRGC Air Force Commander, Brigadier General. **Relation:** Commander of IRGC Air Force
37. **Name:** Mohammad ESLAMI
Identifying information: DOB: 23.9.1956
POB: Isfahan, Iran
Function: Head of the Atomic Energy Organization of Iran; Vice President of Iran
Rank: Brig. General
Nationality: Iranian
Gender: male
Passport no.: D10008684 (Diplomatic Passport)
Justification: As Head of the Atomic Energy Organization of Iran and Vice President of Iran, IRGC Brig. General Mohammad Eslami is directly associated with, or providing support for, Iran's proliferation-sensitive nuclear activities.
38. **Name:** Reza-Gholi ESMAELI

(a.k.a. Rezaqoli ESMALI)

Identifying information: DOB: 03.4.1961

POB: Tehran, Iran

Function: Head of Department in Aerospace Industries Organization (AIO)

Nationality: Iranian

Gender: male

Passport no.: A0002302 issued in Iran

Justification: Reza-Gholi Esmaeli is associated with IRGC General Seyyed Hojjatollah Qoraishi and various institutions of the Iranian military and government, notably as a Head of Department at the Aerospace Industries Organization. He is also associated with the Ministry of Defense logistics and research office. He therefore provides support to the Government of Iran and is associated with persons and entities providing support to the Government of Iran.

39. **Name:** Mohsen HOJATI
Identifying information: DOB: 28.9.1955
 POB: Najafabad, Iran
 Function: Head of Fajr Industrial Group
 Nationality: Iranian
 Gender: male
 Passport no.: G4506013 issued in Iran
Justification: Mohsen Hojati is the head of Fajr Industrial Group, a subsidiary of Aerospace Industries Organization (AIO), a sub-entity of the Ministry of Defence engaged in Iran's ballistic missile programme. Mohsen Hojati is thus directly involved in and providing support for, the development of nuclear weapon delivery systems.
40. **Name:** Naser MALEKI
 (a.k.a. Nasser MALEKI; Naser MAALEKI)
Identifying information: DOB: 1960
 POB: Iran
 Function: Head of Shahid Hemmat Industrial Group (SHIG)
 Nationality: Iranian
 Gender: male
 Passport no.: A0003039 issued in Iran
 National ID.: 0035011785
Justification: Naser Maleki is Head of Shahid Hemmat Industrial Group (SHIG), which is responsible for Iran's liquid-fuelled ballistic missile programme. He is also a Ministry of Defense and Armed Forces Logistics (MODAFL) Official overseeing work on the Shahab-3 ballistic missile programme. He is therefore engaged in and providing support for Iran's proliferation-sensitive nuclear activities.
41. **Name:** Mohammad Baqer ZOLQADR
 (a.k.a. Mohammad Baqer ZULQADER; Mohammad Bagher ZOLGHADR)
Identifying information: DOB: 1954
 POB: Faisa, Iran
 Function: Secretary of the Expediency Discernment Council
 Nationality: Iranian
 Gender: male
Justification: Mohammad Baqer Zolqadr is a former IRGC officer who is currently Secretary of the Expediency Discernment Council. The supreme leader, who appoints members of this Council, has delegated the supervision of the

government to it. In practice, the Expediency Discernment Council supports the Government of Iran by being an intricate part of the regime. In his role, Zolqadr therefore provides support to the Government of Iran.

42. **Name:** Ali Akbar AHMADIAN
Identifying information: DOB: 1961
POB: Kerman, Iran
Function: Secretary of the Supreme National Security Council (SNSC)
Nationality: Iranian
Gender: male
Justification: Ali Akbar Ahmadian is the former chief of the IRGC Joint Staff and former head of the IRGC's Strategic Planning Division. He is the current Secretary of the Supreme National Security Council (SNSC), responsible for overseeing the implementation of the Council's decisions. The SNSC is coordinating all activities that affect Iran's defence and has steered Iran's nuclear negotiations. Ahmadian built his career within the IRGC and led the IRGC Strategic Centre from 2007 onwards, where he has reportedly been an influential figure in shaping security and military policies, as well as in developing Iran's missile programme. He is thus engaged in Iran's proliferation-sensitive nuclear activities.
43. **Name:** Mehrdad AKHLAGHI-KETABACHI
Identifying information: DOB: 10.9.1958
Function: Director of the Defense Industries Organization (DIO) and of the Aerospace Industries Organization
Nationality: Iranian
Gender: male
Passport no.: A0030940 issued in Iran
Justification: Mehrdad Akhlaghi-Ketabachi is the Director of the Defense Industries Organization (DIO), a conglomerate of companies run by the Islamic Republic of Iran whose function is to provide the Armed Forces with the necessary manufacturing capacity and technical abilities. In recent years, the DIO has attempted to become export-oriented, allowing Iran to become an exporter of weapons. He is also the director of the Aerospace Industries Organization that has recently designed the medium-range precision-guided projectile Kheibar aimed at strengthening the Iranian Armed Forces in the missile, drone, radar and other areas. In his capacity, Mehrdad Akhlaghi-Ketabachi is involved in the procurement of prohibited items, goods, equipment, materials and technology in support for Iran's proliferation-sensitive nuclear activities and for the development of nuclear weapon delivery systems. Therefore, Mehrdad Akhlaghi-Ketabachi is responsible for providing support to Iran's proliferation-sensitive nuclear activities and the development of nuclear weapon delivery systems.
44. **Name:** Fereidoun ABASSI-DAVANI
(a.k.a. Fereydoon ABASSI-DAVANI; Fereidun ABASSI-DAVANI; Fereydoon ABASSI-DAVANI; Fereidoun ABBASI-DAVANI)
Identifying information: DOB: 11.7.1958
POB: Abadan, Iran
Function: member of parliament in Iran
Nationality: Iranian
Gender: male

Justification: Fereidoun Abassi-Davani is a former Senior Ministry of Defense and Armed Forces Logistics (MODAFL) Scientist and former Head of the Atomic Energy Organization of Iran. He currently serves as member of parliament in Iran, specifically in its energy commission. He is a senior nuclear scientist, affiliated with the IRGC. Considering his membership of the Iranian parliament and his scientific activities, Fereydoon Abassi-Davani is providing support to the Government of Iran and was directly engaged in Iran's proliferation-sensitive nuclear activities.

45. **Name:** Ahmad DERAKHSHANDEH
Identifying information: DOB: 11.8.1956
POB: Iran
Function: CEO of Shahr Bank
Nationality: Iranian
Gender: male
Justification: Ahmad Derakhshandeh is the CEO of Shahr Bank. Shahr Bank is part of the financial sector of Iran's economy and funds the Iranian government. In his role, Ahmad Derakhshandeh therefore provides support to the Government of Iran.
46. **Name:** Morteza REZAIE
(a.k.a. Morteza REZAEI; Morteza REZAI)
Identifying information: DOB: 1956
POB: Iran
Function: Member of the Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps (IRGC); senior military adviser to Ali Khamenei and his son Mojtaba Khamenei in the Office of the Supreme Leader.
Rank: Brig. General
Nationality: Iranian
Gender: male
Justification: Morteza Rezaie is a senior military officer (Brigadier General) within the IRGC and has had various positions within the IRGC for decades. He is therefore a member of the IRGC. Furthermore, he is a senior military adviser to Ali Khamenei and his son Mojtaba Khamenei in the Office of the Supreme Leader. Morteza Rezaie is therefore also a person providing support to the Government of Iran and persons associated with it.
47. **Name:** Ahmad Vahid DASTJERDI
Identifying information: DOB: 15.01.1954
POB: Iran
Function: Member of the Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps (IRGC); adviser to the Minister of Petroleum
Rank: Brig. General
Nationality: Iranian
Gender: male
Passport No.: A0002987 issued in Iran
Justification: Ahmad Vahid Dastjerdi is a Brigadier General of the IRGC, adviser to the Minister of Petroleum, former head of Iran's Aerospace Industries Organization (AIO) and deputy defence minister. He served as general manager of the Sepah Cooperative Foundation, a large investment fund linked to the IRGC, until the end of 2017. He is therefore engaged in, directly associated with, or providing support for Iran's proliferation-sensitive nuclear activities.

48. **Name:** Ali Akbar TABATABAEI
(a.k.a. Sayed Akbar TAHMAESEBI)
Identifying information: DOB: 1967
POB: Iran
Function: Member of the Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps Qods-Force (IRGC-QF)
Nationality: Iranian
Gender: male
Justification: Ali Akbar Tabatabaei is the former Commander of the IRGC-QF Africa Corps. As the commander of all IRGC-QF operations in Africa, Tabatabaei's duties entail overseeing IRGC-QF weapons transfers to Africa. As such he is a member of the IRGC.
49. **Name:** Azim AGHAJANI
(a.k.a. Azim ADHAJANI; Hosein AGHAJANI)
Identifying information: DOB: 1967
POB: Iran
Function: Member of the Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps (IRGC)
Nationality: Iranian
Gender: male
Justification: Azim Aghajani is a member of the Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps (IRGC).
50. **Name:** Morteza BAHMANYAR
Identifying information: DOB: 31.12.1952
POB: Tehran, Iran
Function: Chief Financial Officer of the Bonyad Taavon Sepah;
Head of Kauthar/Kausar/Kothar/Kosar Insurance.
Nationality: Iranian
Gender: male
Justification: Morteza Bahmanyar is Chief Financial Officer of the Bonyad Taavon Sepah, also known as the the IRGC Cooperative Foundation. Bonyad Taavon Sepah was formed by the Commanders of the IRGC to structure the IRGC's investments. It is controlled by the IRGC and Kauthar Insurance, also known as Kausar, Kothar or Kosar Insurance. Kauthar Insurance is a subsidiary controlled by the IRGC. Bahmanyar is currently the head of Kauthar Insurance. Therefore, Bahmanyar is directly associated with and provides insurance to the IRGC.
51. **Name:** Mohammad Mehdi Nejad NOURI
(a.k.a. Mohammad Mehdi Nezhad NOURI; Mohammad Mehdi Nejad NURI; Mohammad Mehdi Nezhad NURI)
Identifying information: DOB: 1960
POB: Amol, Iran
Function: Vice President of Science, Research and Technology of the General Staff of the Armed Forces
Rank: Brig. General
Nationality: Iranian
Gender: male
Justification: Mohammad Mehdi Nejad Nouri is Brigadier General in the Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps (IRGC) and Vice President of Science, Research and Technology of the General Staff of the Armed Forces. Therefore, he is a member of the IRGC.

52. **Name:** Yahya Rahim SAFAVI
(a.k.a. Rahim SAFAVI; Sayed Yahya SAFAVI; Yahia Rahim SAFAWI; Seyyed Yahya RAHIM-SAFAVI; Yahya Rahim AL-SIFAWI; Yahya RAHIM-SAFAVI)
Identifying information: DOB: 1952 or 1953
POB: Isfahan, Iran
Function: Member of the Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps (IRGC) and Senior Adviser to the Supreme Leader for Military Affairs
Rank: Maj. General
Nationality: Iranian
Gender: male
Justification: Yahya Rahim Safavi is a Major General of the Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps (IRGC) and Senior Adviser to the Supreme Leader for Military Affairs.
53. **Name:** Mohammad Reza ZAHEDI
(a.k.a. Mohammad Raza ZAHEDI; Mohammad Reza ZAHIDI; Hassan MAH-DAVI)
Identifying information: DOB: 1944
POB: Isfahan, Iran
Function: Commander in the Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps (IRGC)
Nationality: Iranian
Gender: male
Justification: Mohammad Reza Zahedi is a high-ranking official and Ground Forces Commander of the Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps (IRGC). Mohammad Reza Zahedi is therefore a member of the IRGC.
- B. Unternehmen und Organisationen**
1. **Name:** Aerospace Industries Organisation, AIO
Identifying information: AIO, 28 Shian 5, Lavizan, Tehran, Iran
Langare Street, Nobonyad Square, Tehran, Iran
Justification: AIO oversees Iran's production of missiles, including EU-designated Shahid Hemmat Industrial Group, Shahid Bagheri Industrial Group and Fajr Industrial Group.
2. **Name:** Aran Modern Devices (AMD)
Justification: Affiliate of Modern Technologies FZC (MTFZC) network. **Relation:** Affiliated to Modern Technologies FZC (MTFZC)
3. **Name:** Aras Farayande
Address: Unit 12, No 35 Kooshesh Street, Tehran **Justification:** Involved in procurement of materials for Iran Centrifuge Technology Company.
4. **Name:** Aria Nikan
Good quality a.k.a.: Pergas Aria Movalled Ltd **Address:** Suite 1, 59 Azadi Ali North Sohrevardi Avenue, Tehran, 1576935561 **Justification:** Known to procure for designated Iran Centrifuge Technology Company (TESA) Commercial Department. They have made efforts to procure designated materials, including goods from the EU, which have applications in the Iranian nuclear programme.
5. **Name:** Armed Forces Geographical Organisation
Justification: A subsidiary of MODAFL assessed to provide geospatial data for the Ballistic Missile programme.

6. **Name:** Ashtian Tablo
Address: Ashtian Tablo, No 67, Ghods Mirheydari St, Yoosefabad, Tehran **Justification:** A manufacturer of electrical equipment (switchgear) involved in the construction of the Fordow (Qom) facility, built without being declared to the IAEA.
7. **Name:** Bals Alman
Justification: A manufacturer of electrical equipment (switchgear) involved in the ongoing construction of the Fordow (Qom) facility built without being declared to the IAEA.
8. Aufgehoben
9. Aufgehoben
10. **Name:** Bargh Azaraksh
Good quality a.k.a.: Barghe Azerakhsh Sakht **Address:** No 599, Stage 3, Ata Al Malek Blvd, Emam Khomeini Street, Esfahan **Justification:** Company that has been contracted to work at the uranium enrichment sites at Natanz and Qom/Fordow on the electricity and piping works. It was in charge of designing, procuring and installing electrical control equipment at Natanz in 2010.
11. **Name:** Electronic Components Industries (ECI)
Address: Hossain Abad Avenue, Shiraz, Iran **Justification:** Subsidiary of Iran Electronics Industries. **Relation:** Subsidiary of Iran Electronics Industries (including all branches and subsidiaries)
12. **Name:** ESNICO (Equipment Supplier for Nuclear Industries Corporation)
Identifying information: No. 1, 37th Avenue, Asadabadi Street, Tehran, Iran **Justification:** Procures industrial goods, specifically for the nuclear programme activities carried out by AEOI, Novin Energy and EU-designated Kalaye Electric Company. ESNICO's Director is Haleh Bakhtiar.
13. **Name:** Etemad Amin Invest Co Mobin
(a.k.a.: Etemad Amin Investment Company Mobin; Etemad-e Mobin; Etemad Amin Invest Company Mobin; Etemad Mobin Co.; Etemad Mobin Trust Co.; Etemade Mobin Company; Mobin Trust Consortium; Etemad-e Mobin Consortium)
Address: Pasadaran Av. Tehran, Iran
Justification: A company owned or controlled by IRGC that contributes to financing the strategic interests of the regime.
14. **Name:** Eyvaz Technic
Identifying information: No 3, Building 3, Shahid Hamid Sadigh Alley, Shariati Street, Tehran, Iran.
Justification: Producer of vacuum equipment that has supplied the uranium enrichment sites at Natanz and Qom/Fordow. In 2011, it supplied pressure transducers to EU-designated Kalaye Electric Company (KEC).
15. **Name:** Fajr Aviation Composite Industries
Address: Mehrabad Airport, PO Box 13445-885, Tehran, Iran **Justification:** A subsidiary of the IAIO within MODAFL both designated by the EU which primarily produces composite materials for the aircraft industry. Fajr Aviation Composite Industries also produces drones, which are allegedly being used for regional destabilisation.

16. **Name:** Ghani Sazi Uranium Company (a.k.a. Iran Uranium Enrichment Company)
Identifying information: 3, Qarqavol Close, 20th Street, Tehran, Iran
Justification: It has production contracts with EU-designated Kalaye Electric Company (KEC) and EU-designated TESA.
17. **Name:** Hirbod Co
Identifying information: Hirbod Co - Flat 2, 3 Second Street, Asad Abadi Avenue, Tehran 14316
Justification: A company that has procured goods and equipment destined for Iran's Nuclear and Ballistic Missile programmes for the EU-designated Kalaye Electric Company (KEC).
18. **Name:** Institute of Applied Physics (IAP)
Justification: Conducts research into military applications of Iranian nuclear programme.
19. **Name:** Iran Aircraft Industries (IACI)
Justification: A subsidiary of the IAIO within MODAFL. Manufactures, repairs, and conducts overhauls of airplanes and aircraft engines and procures aviation related parts often of USorigin typically via foreign intermediaries. IACI and its subsidiaries have also been detected using a worldwide network of brokers seeking to procure aviation-related goods. **Relation:** Subsidiary of Iranian Aviation Industries Organization (IAIO)
20. **Name:** Iran Aircraft Manufacturing Company
Good quality a.k.a.a) HESA b) HESA Trade Center c) HTC d) IAMCO e) IAMI f) Iran Aircraft Manufacturing Company g) Iran Aircraft Manufacturing Industries h) Karkhanejate Sanaye Havapaymaie Iran i) Hava Peyma Sazi-e Iran j) Havapeyma Sazhran k) Havapeyma Sazi Iran, l) Hevapeimasazi Address:a) 28 km Esfahan - Tehran Freeway, Shahin Shahr, P.O.Box 83145-311, Esfahan, Iran b) No. 27 Ahahamat Ave., Vallie Asr Square, P.O.Box 14155-5568, Tehran, 15946, Iran c) P.O.Box 81465-935, Esfahan, Iran d) Shahih Shar Industrial Zone, Isfahan e) No. 107 Sepahbod Gharany Ave., P.O.Box 8140, Tehran, Iran **Justification: Owned or controlled by, or acts on behalf of; MODAFL. **Relation:** Owned or controlled by Ministry of Defense and Support for Armed Forces Logistics**
21. **Name:** Iran Centrifuge Technology Company (a.k.a. TSA; TESA; Farayand Technique; Technology of Centrifuge of Iran Company)
Identifying information: Address 1: 156 Golestan Street, Saradr-e Jangal, Tehran
Address 2: Khalij-e Fars Boulevard, Kilometre 10 of Atomic Energy Road, Rowshan Shahr, Third Moshtaq Street, Esfahan, Iran
Address 3: Yousef Abad District, No. 1, 37th Street, Tehran, Iran
Justification: Iran Centrifuge Technology Company manufactures uranium enrichment centrifuge parts, and is directly supporting Iran's proliferation-sensitive nuclear activities.
22. **Name:** Iran Communications Industries (ICI)
(a.k.a. Sanaye Mokhaberat Iran; Iran Communication Industries; Iran Communications Industries Group; Iran Communications Industries Co.)
Address: PO Box 19295-4731, Pasdaran Avenue, Tehran, Iran; Alternative address: PO Box 19575-131, 34 Apadana Avenue, Tehran, Iran; Alternative address: Shahid Langary Street, Nobonyad Square Ave, Pasdaran, Tehran

Justification: Iran Communications Industries, a subsidiary of Iran Electronics Industries (listed by the EU), produces various items including communication systems, avionics, optics and electro-optics devices, micro-electronics, information technology, test and measurement, telecommunication security, electronic warfare, radar tube manufacture and refurbishment, and missile launchers. ICI procured sensitive material through Hoda Trading, its Hong Kong based subsidiary.

23. **Name:** Iran Electronics Industries and the following subsidiaries:
Identifying information: P.O. Box 18575-365, Tehran, Iran
Justification: Wholly-owned subsidiary of MODAFL (and therefore a sister-organisation to AIO, AvIO and DIO). Its role is to manufacture electronic components for Iranian weapons systems. It is therefore an entity engaged in Iran's proliferation-sensitive nuclear activities.
24. **Name:** Isfahan Optics
Identifying information: P.O. Box 81465-313 Kaveh Ave., Isfahan, Iran
P.O. Box 81465-117, Isfahan, Iran
Justification: Owned, controlled by, or acts on behalf of Iran Electronics Industries, an entity engaged in Iran's proliferation-sensitive nuclear activities. Isfahan Optics is also engaged in Iran's proliferation-sensitive nuclear activities.
25. **Name:** Iranian Aviation Industries Organization (IAIO)
Address: a) Ave. Sepahbod Gharani, P.O.Box 15815/1775, Tehran, Iran b) Ave. Sepahbod Gharani, P.O.Box 15815/3446, Tehran, Iran c) 107 Sepahbod Gharani Avenue, Tehran, Iran
Justification: A MODAFL organisation responsible for planning and managing Iran's military aviation industry. **Relation:** Organisation of Ministry of Defense and Support for Armed Forces Logistics
26. **Name:** Iran Marine Industrial Company (SADRA)
Identifying information: Sadra Building No 3, Shafagh St., Poonak Khavari Blvd., Shahrak Ghods, P.O. Box 14669-56491, Tehran, Iran
Justification: Effectively controlled by EU-designated Khatam al-Anbiya Construction Headquarters (KAA), which is designated for being an IRGC company. Provides support to the Government of Iran through its involvement in the Iranian energy sector including in the South Pars Gas field.
27. **Name:** Iran Pooya (a.k.a. Iran Pouya)
Justification: A government owned company that operated the biggest extruder of aluminium in Iran and supplied material for use in the production of casings for the IR-1 and IR-2 centrifuges. A major manufacturer of aluminium cylinders for centrifuges whose customers include the AEOI and EU-designated TESA.
28. **Name:** Javedan Mehr Toos
Justification: Engineering firm that procures for the Atomic Energy Organisation of Iran which was designated under UNSCR 1737.
29. **Name:** Karanir
Good quality a.k.a.: Karanir Sanat, Moaser; Tajhiz Sanat
Address: 1139/1 Unit 104 Gol Building, Gol Alley, North Side of Sae, Vali Asr Avenue. PO Box 19395-6439, Tehran
Justification: Involved in purchasing equipment and materials, which have direct applications in the Iranian nuclear programme.
30. Khala Afarin Pars

- (a.k.a. PISHRO KHALA AFARIN COMPANY)
Address: Last address known: Unit 5, 2nd Floor, No 75, Mehran Afrand St, Sattarkhan St, Tehran. **Justification:** Involved in purchasing equipment and materials which have direct applications in the Iranian nuclear programme.
31. **Name:** MAAA Synergy
Address: Malaysia **Justification:** Involved in procurement of components for Iranian fighter planes.
32. **Name:** MACPAR Makina San Ve Tic
Identifying information: Istasyon MH, Sehitlet cad, Guldeniz Sit, Number 79/2, Tuzla 34930, Istanbul, Turkey
Justification: Company run by Milad Jafari who has supplied goods, mostly metals, to EU-designated Shahid Hemmat Industries Group (SHIG) through front companies.
33. **Name:** Marine Industries
Address: Pasdaran Av., P.O.Box 19585/ 777, Tehran
Justification: A subsidiary of the DIO. **Relation:** Subsidiary of Defence Industries Organisation (DIO) (E.37.A.6.)
34. Aufgehoben
35. **Name:** MATSA (Mohandesi Toseh Sokht Atomi Company)
Identifying information: 90, Fathi Shaghghi Street, Tehran, Iran.
Justification: Iranian company contracted to EU-designated Kalaye Electric Company (KEC) to provide design and engineering services across the nuclear fuel cycle. Most recently has been procuring equipment for the Natanz uranium enrichment site.
36. **Name:** Mechanic Industries Group
Good quality a.k.a.: Mechanic Industries Organisation; Mechanical Industries Complex; Mechanical Industries Group; Sanaye Mechanic
Justification: Took part in the production of components for the ballistics programme.
37. **Name:** Ministry of Defense And Support For Armed Forces Logistics (a.k.a. Ministry Of Defense For Armed Forces Logistics; a.k.a. MODAFL; a.k.a. MODSAF)
Identifying information: Address no. 1: Ferdowsi Avenue, Sarhang Sakhaei Street, Tehran, Iran
Address no. 2: PO Box 11365-8439, Iran
Address no. 3: Sarhang Sakhaei Street, Ferdowsi Avenue, Tehran, Iran
Address no. 4: PO Box 11365-8439, Iran
Address no. 5: Pasdaran Ave., Tehran, Iran
Address no. 6: PO Box 16315-189, Tehran, Iran
Address no. 7: located on the west side of Dabestan Street, Abbas Abad District, Tehran, Iran
Address no. 8: PO Box 19315-189, Pasdaran Street, South Noubonyand Square, Tehran, Iran
Justification: The Ministry Of Defense And Support For Armed Forces Logistics, which includes the MODLEX Export Center (also referred to as the Ministry of Defense Logistics Export (MODLEX)), is responsible for Iran's defence research, development, manufacturing and export programmes, including support to missile and nuclear programmes.

38. **Name:** Mobin Sanjesh
Address: Entry 3, No 11, 12th Street, Miremad Alley, Abbas Abad, Tehran
Justification: Involved in purchasing equipment and materials which have direct applications in the Iranian nuclear programme.
39. **Name:** Modern Technologies FZC (MTFZC)
Address: P.O.Box 8032, Sharjah, United Arab Emirates
Justification: Involved in procurement of components for Iranian nuclear programme.
40. **Name:** Multimat Iç ve Dis Ticaret Pazarlama Limited Sirketi
Justification: Company run by Milad Jafari who has supplied goods, mostly metals, to EU-designated Shahid Hemmat Industries Group (SHIG) through front companies.
41. Aufgehoben
42. Aufgehoben
43. **Name:** Noavaran Pooyamoj
Address: No 15, Eighth Street, Pakistan Avenue, Shahid Beheshti Avenue, Tehran
Justification: Involved in procurement of materials that are controlled and have direct application in the manufacture of centrifuges for Iran's uranium enrichment programme.
44. **Name:** Parchin Chemical Industries (PCI)
(a.k.a. Parchin Chemical Factories Chemical Industries Group; PCF Chemical Industries Group; Parchin Chemical Factories; Parchin Chemical Industry Group; PCI Group; Parchin Chemical Ind (PCF); Parchin Chemical Factories; Para Chemical Industries; PCF; PCI; Parchin Military Base)
Identifying information: Address no. 1: Khavaran Road Km 30-35, Parchin Special Road, Varamin, Parchin
Address no. 2: Nobonyad Square, Tehran 15765-358
Address no. 3: Parchin Forked Rd., 35th km. Khavaran Rd., Pakdasht, Tehran, Iran (Factory)
Address no. 4: 2nd Floor, Sanam Bldg., Nobonyad Sq., Tehran, Iran (Head Office)
Address no. 5: Pasdaran Square, P.O. Box 16765/358, Tehran, Iran
Address no. 6: 2nd Floor, Sanam Bldg., 3rd Floor, Sanam Bldg., P.O. Box 16765/358, Nobonyad Square, Tehran, Iran
Telephone no.: + 98 21 2258929; + 98 21 35243153; + 98 21 3130626
Website: <http://icig.ir/>
Registration no.: Cooperative Company Registration No 892
Associated entities: Ministry of Defense and Armed Forces Logistics (MODAFL); Defense Industries Organization (DIO); Aerospace Industries Organization (AIO); Iran Electronics Industries (IEI)
Justification: Parchin Chemical Industries (PCI) produces ammunition, explosives and solid propellants for rockets and missiles. Parchin facilities were used for the production and testing of nuclear weapons. Parchin Chemical Industries is therefore responsible for providing support for Iran's proliferation-sensitive nuclear activities.
Parchin Chemical Industries is part of the Chemical Industries and Development of Material Group (CIDMG), which is a branch of Iran's Defense Industries Organization (DIO), which falls under Ministry of Defense and Armed Forces Logistics (MODAFL) and is therefore owned by the Iranian Government. Par-

chin Chemical Industries is therefore an entity that provides support to the Government of Iran, and is controlled by and associated with entities providing support to the Government of Iran.

45. **Name:** Parto Sanat Co.
Address: No. 1281 Valiasr Ave., Next to 14th St., Tehran, Iran **Justification:** Manufacturer of frequency changers and it is capable of developing/modifying imported foreign frequency changers in a way that makes them usable in gas centrifuge enrichment. It is deemed to be involved in nuclear proliferation activities.
46. **Name:** Passive Defense Organization
Justification: Responsible for the selection and construction of strategic facilities, including - according to Iranian statements - the uranium enrichment site at Fordow (Qom) built without being declared to the IAEA contrary to Iran's obligations (affirmed in a resolution by the IAEA Board of Governors). Brigadier General Gholam-Reza Jalali, former IRGC is PDO's chairman.
47. **Name:** Paya Parto (a.k.a. Paya Partov; National Centre for Laser Science and Technology)
Justification: Paya Parto (a.k.a. Paya Partov or Iranian National Centre for Laser Science and Technology) is an entity that researches stable isotope separation, a key parameter for centrifuges component production, as part of Iran's nuclear program.
 In 2021, against the backdrop of Iran's National Nuclear Day, Paya Parto, under its alias National Centre for Laser Science and Technology, unveiled a number of "unspecified nuclear projects".
 Paya Part is therefore responsible for providing support for Iran's proliferation-sensitive nuclear activities.
48. **Name:** Raad Iran
 (a.k.a. Raad Automation Company; Middle East Raad Automation; RAAD Automation Co.; Raad Iran Automation Co.; RAADIRAN; Middle East RAAD Automation Co.; Automasion RAAD Khavar Mianeh; Automation Raad Khavar Mianeh Nabbet Co)
Address: Unit 1, No 35, Bouali Sina Sharghi, Chehel Sotoun Street, Fatemi Square, Tehran
Justification: A company involved in procurement of inverters for Iran's proscribed enrichment programme. Raad Iran was established to produce and design controlling systems and provides the sale and installation of inverters and programmable Logic Controllers.
49. **Name:** Raka
Justification: A department of EU-designated Kalaye Electric Company. Established in late 2006, it was responsible for the construction of the Uranium enrichment plant at Fordow (Qom).
50. **Name:** Research Centre for Explosion and Impact
Good quality a.k.a.: METFAZ **Address:** 44, 180th Street West, Tehran, 16539-75751
Justification: Subordinate to the designated Malek Ashtar University, it oversees activity linked to the Possible Military Dimensions of Iran's nuclear programme upon which Iran is not cooperating with the IAEA. **Relation:** Subordinate to Malek Ashtar University (E.29.I.9.)
51. **Name:** Saman Nasb Zayendeh Rood

Good quality a.k.a.: Saman Nasbzainde Rood **Address:** Unit 7, 3rd Floor Mehdi Building, Kahorz Blvd, Esfahan, Iran **Justification:** Construction contractor that has installed piping and associated support equipment at the uranium enrichment site at Natanz. It has dealt specifically with centrifuge piping.

52. **Name:** Saman Tose'e Asia (SATA)
Justification: Engineering firm involved in supporting a range of large scale industrial projects including Iran's uranium enrichment programme, including undeclared work at the uranium enrichment site at Qom/Fordow.
53. Aufgehoben
54. **Name:** Schiller Novin
Good quality a.k.a.: Schiler Novin Co.; Schiller Novin Co.; Shiller Novin
Address: Gheyriyeh Avenue - no 153 - 3rd Floor - PO BOX 17665/153 6 19389 Tehran
Justification: Acting on behalf of Defense Industries Organisation (DIO).
55. **Name:** Sepanir Oil and Gas Energy Engineering Company
(a.k.a. Sepah Nir; SEPANIR; SepanirCompany; Sepanir Oil & Gas Energy Eng. Co.; Sepanir Oil and Gas Energy Eng. Co SSK)
Identifying information: Address No 1: No 216 (Former 319) Bahonar Avenue (Niavaran), Tehran, Iran
Address No 2: P.O. Box 19575/657, Tehran, Iran
Telephone no.: +98 21 22833960; +98 22 833960 (10 lines)
Telefax no.: +98 2122 833970
Website: www.sepanir.com
Type of entity: public company
Place of registration: Iran
Date of registration: 2006
Principal place of business: Iran
Associated entities: Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps (IRGC); Khatam al-Anbiya Construction Headquarters (KAA)
Justification: Sepanir Oil and Gas Energy Engineering Company is an oil and gas company and a subsidiary of Khatam al-Anbiya Construction Headquarters (KAA) and is therefore controlled by the IRGC.
56. **Name:** Shahid Ahmad Kazemi Industrial Group (SAKIG)
Justification: Entity subordinate to Iran's Aerospace Industries Organisation (AIO). SAKIG develops and produces surface-to-air missiles systems for Iran's military. It maintains military, missile, and air defense projects and procures goods from Russia, Belarus, and North Korea.
57. **Name:** Shahid Beheshti University
Address: Daneshju Blvd., Yaman St., Chamran Blvd., P.O.Box 19839-63113, Tehran, Iran **Justification:** Shahid Beheshti University is a public entity which is under the supervision of the Ministry of Science, Research and Technology. Carries out scientific research relevant to the development of nuclear weapons. **Relation:** Owned or controlled by Ministry of Defense and Support for Armed Forces Logistics
58. **Name:** Shakhese Behbud Sanat
Justification: Involved in the production of equipment and parts for the nuclear fuel cycle.

59. **Name:** Shiraz Electronics Industries
Address: Mirzaie Shirazi, P.O.Box 71365-1589, Shiraz, Iran **Justification:** Subsidiary of Iran Electronics Industries. **Relation:** Subsidiary of Iran Electronics Industries (including all branches and subsidiaries)
60. **Name:** State Purchasing Organisation (SPO, a.k.a. State Purchasing Office; State Purchasing Organization)
Justification: The SPO appears to facilitate the import of whole weapons. It appears to be a subsidiary of MODAFL.
61. **Name:** STEP Standart Teknik Parca San ve TIC A.S.
Identifying information: 79/2 Tuzla, 34940, Istanbul, Turkey
Justification: Company run by Milad Jafari, who has supplied goods, mostly metals, to EU-designated Shahid Hemmat Industrial Group (SHIG) through front companies.
62. **Name:** Sun Middle East FZ Company
Justification: A company that procures sensitive goods for the Nuclear Reactors Fuel Company (SUREH). Sun Middle East uses intermediaries based outside of Iran to source goods SUREH requires. Sun Middle East provides these intermediaries with false end user details for when the goods are sent to Iran, thereby seeking to circumvent the relevant country's customs regime.
63. Aufgehoben
64. **Name:** TABA (Iran Cutting Tools Manufacturing company - Taba Towlid Abzar Boreshi Iran; a.k.a. Iran Centrifuge Technology Co.; Iran's Centrifuge Technology Company; Sherkate Technology Centrifuge Iran, TESA, TSA)
Address: 12 Ferdowsi, Avenue Sakhaee, avenue 30 Tir (sud), nr 66 - Tehran
Justification: Owned or controlled by EU-sanctioned TESA, Involved in manufacturing equipment and materials, which have direct applications in the Iranian nuclear programme.
65. **Name:** Taghtiran
Justification: Engineering firm that procures equipment for Iran's IR-40 heavy water research reactor.
66. **Name:** Tajhiz Sanat Shayan (TSS)
Address: Unit 7, No. 40, Yazdanpanah, Afriqa Blvd, Tehran, Iran **Justification:** Involved in procurement of components for Iranian nuclear programme.
67. **Name:** Technology Cooperation Office (TCO) of the Iranian President's Office
Good quality a.k.a.: Center for Innovation and Technology (CITC) **Address:** Tehran, Iran **Justification:** Responsible for Iran's technological advancement through relevant foreign procurement and training links. Supports the nuclear and missile programmes.
68. **Name:** Test Tafsir
Address: No 11, Tawhid 6 Street, Moj Street, Darya Blvd, Shahrak Gharb, Tehran, Iran **Justification:** Company produces and has supplied UF6 specific containers to the uranium enrichment sites at Natanz and Qom/ Fordow.
69. **Name:** Tosse Silooha
Good quality a.k.a.: Tosseh Jahad E Silo **Justification:** Involved in the Iranian nuclear programme at the Natanz, Qom and Arak facilities.

70. Aufgehoben
71. **Name:** Yarsanat (a.k.a. Yar Sanat, a.k.a. Yarestan Vacuumi)
Identifying information: No. 101, West Zardosht Street, 3rd Floor, 14157 Tehran; No. 139 Hoveyzeh Street, 15337, Tehran, Iran
Justification: Procurement company for EU-designated Kalaye Electric Company (KEC). Involved in purchasing equipment and materials, which have direct applications in the Iranian nuclear programme. It has attempted the procurement of vacuum products and pressure transducers.
72. **Name:** Yasa Part and the following subsidiaries:
Justification: Company dealing with procurement activities related to the purchase of materials and technologies necessary to nuclear and ballistic programmes.
73. **Name:** Arfa Paint Company (a.k.a. ARFA; Arfa Company)
Identifying information: Address 1: Unit 5, 9th floor, Sarve Tower, Saadat Abad, Tehran, Iran
Address 2: 16th km Karaj Special Road, Tehran, Iran
Justification: Acting on behalf of Yasa Part.
74. **Name:** Arfeh Company
Identifying information: Address: West Lavasani, Tehran, Iran
Justification: Acting on behalf of Yasa Part.
75. **Name:** Farasepehr Engineering Company
Justification: Acting on behalf of Yasa Part. **Relation:** Acting on behalf of Yasa Part (including all branches) and subsidiaries
76. **Name:** Hosseini Nejad Trading Co. (a.k.a. Hosseini Nejad Trading Company)
Acting on behalf of Yasa Part.
77. **Name:** Iran Saffron Company (a.k.a. Iransaffron Co.; Iran Safron; Iran Saffron; Iran Saffron Co.)
Justification: Acting on behalf of Yasa Part.
78. **Name:** Shetab G.
Justification: Acting on behalf of Yasa Part. **Relation:** Acting on behalf of Yasa Part (including all branches) and subsidiaries
79. **Name:** Shetab Gaman
Justification: Acting on behalf of Yasa Part. **Relation:** Acting on behalf of Yasa Part (including all branches) and subsidiaries
80. **Name:** Shetab Trading
Justification: Acting on behalf of Yasa Part. **Relation:** Acting on behalf of Yasa Part (including all branches) and subsidiaries
81. **Name:** Y.A.S. Co. Ltd
Justification: Acting on behalf of Yasa Part. **Relation:** Acting on behalf of Yasa Part (including all branches) and subsidiaries
82. **Name:** Tidewater
Good quality a.k.a.:a) Tidewater Middle East Co. **b)** Faraz Royal Qeshm Company LLC **Address:** No. 80, Tidewater Building, Vozara Street, Next to Saie Park, Tehran, Iran **Justification:** Owned or controlled by IRGC **Relation:** Owned or controlled by Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps (IRGC)

83. **Name:** Turbine Engineering Manufacturing (TEM)
Good quality a.k.a.: T.E.M. Co. **Address:** Shishesh Mina Street, Karaj Special Road, Tehran, Iran **Justification:** Used as a front company by designated Iran Aircraft Industries (IACI) for covert procurement activities.
84. **Name:** Rosmachin
Address: Haftom Tir Square, South Mofte Avenue, Tour Line No; 3/1, P.O.Box 1584864813, Tehran, Iran **Justification:** Front company of Sad Export Import Company. Involved in illicit arms transfer aboard M/V Monchgorsk. **Relation:** Front company of Sad Export Import Company (I.A.C.50.20.12.12.(2))
85. **Name:** Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps (IRGC)
Address: Tehran, Iran **Justification:** Responsible for Iran's nuclear programme. Has operational control for Iran's ballistic missile programme. Has undertaken procurement attempts to support Iran's ballistic missiles and nuclear programmes.
86. **Name:** Ansar Bank
Good quality a.k.a.:a) Ansar Finance and Credit Fund b) Ansar Financial and Credit Institute c) Ansa Institute d) Ansar al-Mojahedin No-Interest Loan Institute e) Ansar Saving and Interest Free-Loans Fund **Address:** No. 539, North Paseran Avenue, Tehran; Ansar Building, North Khaje Nasir Street, Tehran, Iran **Justification:** Bonyad Taavon Sepah created Ansar Bank to provide financial and credit services to IRGC personnel. Initially, Ansar Bank operated as a credit union and transitioned into a fully fledged bank in mid 2009, upon receiving a licence from Iran's Central bank. Ansar Bank, formerly known as Ansar al Mojahedin, has been linked to the IRGC for over 20 years. IRGC members received their salaries through Ansar bank. In addition, Ansar bank provided special benefits to IRGC personnel, including reduced rates for home furnishings and free, or reduced-cost, health care.
87. **Name:** Bonyad Taavon Sepah
Good quality a.k.a.:a) IRGC Cooperative Foundation b) Bonyad-e Ta'avon-Sepah c) Sepah Cooperative Foundation **Address:** Niayes Highway, Seoul Street, Tehran, Iran **Justification:** Bonyad Taavon Sepah, also known as the IRGC Cooperative Foundation, was formed by the Commanders of the IRGC to structure the IRGC's investments. It is controlled by the IRGC. Bonyad Taavon Sepah's Board of Trustees is composed of nine members, of whom eight are IRGC members. These officers include the IRGC's Commander in Chief, who is the Chairman of the Board of Trustees, the Supreme Leader's representative to the IRGC, the Basij commander, the IRGC Ground Forces commander, the IRGC Air Force commander, the IRGC Navy commander, the head of the IRGC Information Security Organization, a senior IRGC officer from the Armed Forces General Staff, and a senior IRGC officer from MODAFL. **Relation:** Controlled by Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps (IRGC)
88. **Name:** IRGC Air Force
Operates Iran's inventory of short and medium range ballistic missiles.
89. **Name:** IRGC-Air Force Al-Ghadir Missile Command
Justification: The IRGC-Air Force Al-Ghadir Missile Command is a specific element within the IRGC Air Force that has been working with EU-designated SBIG, with the FATEH 110, short range ballistic missile as well as the Ashura medium range ballistic missile. This command appears to be the entity that actually has the operational control of the missiles.

90. **Name:** IRGC Qods Force
Identifying information: Tehran, Iran
Justification: Iran's Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps (IRGC) Qods Force is responsible for operations outside Iran and is Tehran's principal foreign policy tool for special operations and support to terrorists and Islamic militants abroad. Hizballah used Qods Force-supplied rockets, anti-ship cruise missiles (ASCMs), man-portable air defense systems (MANPADS), and unmanned aerial vehicles (UAVs) in the 2006 conflict with Israel and benefited from Qods Force training on these systems, according to press reporting. According to a variety of reports, the Qods Force continues to re-supply and train Hizballah on advanced weaponry, anti-aircraft missiles, and long-range rockets. The Qods Force continues to provide limited lethal support, training, and funding to Taliban fighters in southern and western Afghanistan including small arms, ammunition, mortars, and short-range battlefield rockets.
91. **Name:** Mehr Bank
(a.k.a. Mehr Finance and Credit Institute; Mehr Interest-Free Bank)
Address: No 182, Shahid Tohidi St, 4th Golsetan, Pasdaran Ave, Tehran 1666943, Iran
Justification: Mehr Bank is controlled by Bonyad Taavon Sepah and the IRGC. Mehr Bank provides financial services to the IRGC. According to an open source interview with the then head of Bonyad Taavon Sepah, Parviz Fatah, Bonyad Taavon Sepah created Mehr Bank to serve the Basij (paramilitary arm of the IRGC).
92. **Name:** Naserin Vahid
Justification: Naserin Vahid produces weapons parts on behalf of the IRGC. An IRGC front company. **Relation:** Front company of Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps (IRGC)
93. **Name:** Behnam Sahriyari Trading Company
Postal address: Ziba Building, 10th Floor, Northern Sohrevardi Street, Tehran, Iran
Justification: Involved in the shipment of arms on behalf of the IRGC.
94. Aufgehoben
95. Aufgehoben
96. Aufgehoben
97. Aufgehoben
98. **Name:** Iran Composites Institute (a.k.a. Composites Research Laboratory (CRL))
Identifying information: Iran Composites Institute, Iranian University of Science and Technology, 16845-188, Tehran, Iran,
Telephone: 98 217 3912858
Fax: 98 217 7491206
Email: <mailto:ici@iust.ac.ir>
Website: <http://www.irancomposites.org>
Justification: Iranian Composites Institute (ICI, a.k.a. Composite Institute of Iran; Composites Research Laboratory (CRL)) has been assisting designated entities in violating the provisions of UN and EU sanctions on Iran and is directly supporting Iran's proliferation sensitive nuclear activities. As of 2011, ICI had been contracted to provide EU-designated Iran Centrifuge Technology Company (TESA) with IR-2M centrifuge rotors.

99. **Name:** Jelvesazan Company
Identifying information: 22 Bahman St., Bozorgmehr Ave, 84155666, Esfahan, Iran
Tel: 98 0311 2658311 15
Fax: 98 0311 2679097
Justification: Jelvesazan Company has been assisting designated entities to violate the provisions of UN and EU sanctions on Iran and is directly supporting Iran's proliferation sensitive nuclear activities. As of early 2012, Jelvesazan intended to supply controlled vacuum pumps to EU-designated Iran Centrifuge Technology Company (TESA).
100. **Name:** Iran Aluminium Company
Address: Arak Road Km 5, Tehran Road, 38189-8116, Arak, Iran Tel: 98 861 4130430 Fax: 98 861 413023 Website: www.iralco.net
Justification: The Iran Aluminium Company (aka IRALCO, Iranian Aluminium Company) is assisting designated entities to violate the provisions of UN and EU sanctions on Iran and is directly supporting Iran's proliferation sensitive nuclear activities. As of mid-2012 IRALCO had a contract to supply aluminium to EU-designated Iran Centrifuge Technology Company (TESA).
101. **Name:** Simatec Development Company
Justification: Simatec Development Company has been assisting designated entities to violate the provisions of UN and EU sanctions on Iran and is directly supporting Iran's proliferation sensitive nuclear activities. As of early 2010 Simatec was contracted by EU-designated Kalaye Electric Company (KEC) to procure Vacon inverters to power uranium enrichment centrifuges. As of mid-2012 Simatec was attempting to procure EU-controlled inverters.
102. **Name:** Aluminat
Identifying information: 1. Parcham St, 13th Km of Qom Rd 38135 Arak (Factory)
2. Unit 38, 5th Fl, Bldg No 60, Golfam St, Jordan, 19395-5716, Tehran
Tel: 98 212 2049216 / 22049928 / 22045237
Fax: 98 21 22057127
Website: www.aluminat.com
Justification: Aluminat has been assisting designated entities to violate the provisions of EU sanctions on Iran and is directly supporting Iran's proliferation sensitive nuclear activities. In early 2012, Aluminat had a contract to supply 6061-T6 aluminium to EU-designated Iran Centrifuge Technology Company (TESA).
103. **Name:** Organisation of Defensive Innovation and Research (SPND)
Justification: The Organisation of Defensive Innovation and Research (SPND) directly supports Iran's proliferation sensitive nuclear activities. The IAEA has identified SPND with their concerns over possible military dimensions (PMD) to Iran's nuclear programme. SPND was run by UN-designated Mohsen Fakhrizadeh-Mahabadi and is part of the Ministry of Defence For Armed Forces Logistics (MODAFL) designated by the EU.
104. Aufgehoben
105. **Name:** Sharif University of Technology
Identifying information: Last address known: Azadi Ave/Street, PO Box 11365-11155, Tehran, Iran, Tel. + 98 21 66 161 Email: info@sharif.ir
Justification: Sharif University of Technology (SUT) has a number of cooperation agreements with Iranian Government organisations designated by the EU, which operate in military or military-related fields, particularly in the field of ballistic

missile production and procurement. This includes: an agreement with the EU-designated Aerospace Industries Organisation for, inter alia, the production of satellites; cooperating with the Iranian Ministry of Defence and the Iranian Revolutionary Guards Corps (IRGC) on smart boat competitions; a broader agreement with the EU-designated IRGC Air Force, which covers developing and strengthening the University's relations, organisational and strategic cooperation. Taken together, these show a significant record of engagement with the Government of Iran in military or military-related fields that constitutes support to the Government of Iran.

106. **Name:** Naval Defense Missile Industry Group
(a.k.a. Cruise Missile Industry Group; Samen al-Aemeh Industries Group)
Identifying information: Address no. 1: 28 Shian 5, Lavizan, Tehran, Iran
Address no. 2: P.O. Box 13185/3198, Tehran, Iran
Type of entity: subsidiary of Aerospace Industries Organization (AIO)
Justification: Naval Defense Missile Industry Group (a.k.a. Cruise Missile Industry Group) is involved in the development of missile systems as a subsidiary of the Aerospace Industries Organization (AIO), an entity directly controlled by the Iranian Ministry of Defense and Armed Forces Logistics (MODAFL). The Naval Defense Missile Industry Group is therefore associated with an entity providing support to the government of Iran.
107. **Name:** Defense Technology and Science Research Centre (DTSRC)
(a.k.a. Institute for Defense Education and Research; Moassese Amozesh Va Tah-ghighati)
Identifying information: Address: Pasdaran Av., P.O. Box 19585/777, Tehran, Iran
Type of entity: government entity
Place of registration: Tehran, Iran
Principal place of business: Tehran, Iran
Associated entities: Ministry of Defense and Armed Forces Logistics (MODAFL); Defense Industries Organization (DIO)
Justification: The Defense Technology and Science Research Centre (DTSRC) is an Iran-based government entity that conducts defence-related research and development as well as procurement. It is majority-owned by and subordinate to the Ministry of Defense and Armed Forces Logistics (MODAFL) and falls under its Defense Industries Organization (DIO). MODAFL provides logistic support to the Islamic Revolutionary Guards Corps (IRGC). Therefore, DTSRC provides support to the Government of Iran.
108. **Name:** Electro Sanam Company
(a.k.a. E.S. Co.; E.X. Co.; Electro Sanam Co.; Electro Sanam; Sanam Industrial Group; Electro Sanam Industries; Sanam Electronics)
Identifying information: Address no. 1: No 24, 3rd Floor, Sink St., after Beheshiti St., Northern Sohrevardi Ave. 15779 Tehran, Iran
Address no. 2: Tehran P.O. Box 19395/5339, Araj Forkway, Pasdaran Ave., Tehran, Iran
Telephone no.: + 98 21 8757587; + 98 21 7863352; + 98 21 88757587
Fax no.: + 98 21 8757588; + 98 21 7867810; + 98 21 88757588; + 98 21 22549738
Email: fadjr@isiran-net.com; info@sanamel.com
Place of registration: Iran
Date of registration: 1992
Registration no.: 339747
National ID no.: 10103864724

Principal place of business: Tehran, Iran
Associated entities: Aerospace Industries Organization (AIO)
Justification: Electro Sanam Company is a front company for the Aerospace Industries Organization (AIO) that is involved in Iran's ballistic missile programme. Electro Sanam Company is therefore engaged in, directly associated with, or providing support for Iran's proliferation-sensitive nuclear activities.

109. **Name:** Etehad Technical Group
Identifying information: Address no. 1: 28 Shian 5, Lavizan, Tehran, Iran
Address no. 2: P.O. Box 13185/3198, Tehran, Iran
Address no. 3: P.O. Box 19395/6874, Tehran, Iran
Address no. 4: Langare Street, Nobonyad Square, Tehran, Iran
Website: <https://www.ettehad-group.com/>
Justification: Leading industrial and military subsidiary of Iran's Ministry of Defense and Armed Forces Logistics (MODAFL), oversees Iran's missile production. Etehad Technical Group is an AIO front company involved in the ballistic missile programme and is therefore directly associated with and providing support for, Iran's proliferation-sensitive nuclear activities or for the development of nuclear weapon delivery systems, including through the involvement in procurement of the prohibited items, goods, equipment, materials and technology.
110. **Name:** Fajr Industrial Group
(a.k.a. Industrial Factories of Precision Machinery (IFP); Fadjr Industries Group (FIG); Nasr Industries Group; Instrumentation Factories Plan (IFP); Instrumentation Factories of Precision-Machinery; Precision Component Project Group; Sasadja Precision Industrial Complex; Mojtame Santy Ajzae Daghigh; Mojtama-e Sanaty-e Ajza-ye Daqiq; Department 140/16; Instrumentation Factories Plant; Instrumentation Factory Plant; Fajr Industries Group; Fadjr Industrial Group; IFP; Instrumentation Factories Plant (IFP))
Identifying information: Address no. 1: Javadian Far Ave. 212, Tehran, Iran
Address no. 2: Khavaran Road Km 40, Parchin, Iran
Address no. 3: P.O. Box 1985/777, Tehran, Iran
Telephone no.: +98 21 88978036
Fax no.: +98 21 88960239
Place of registration: Iran
Principal place of business: Iran
Associated entities: Iran's Aerospace Industries Organization (AIO); Ministry of Defense and Armed Forces Logistics (MODAFL)
Justification: Fajr Industrial Group is a subsidiary of Iran's Aerospace Industries Organization (AIO), and is therefore controlled by an entity providing support to the government of Iran. It is involved in the development of nuclear weapon delivery systems.
111. Aufgehoben
112. **Name:** 7th of Tir
(a.k.a. 7th of Tir Complex; 7th of Tir Industrial Complex; 7th of Tir Industries; 7th of Tir Industries of Isfahan/Esfahan; Haftom-e Tir)
Identifying information: Address no. 1: Mobarakeh Road Km 45, Isfahan, Iran
Address no. 2: P.O. Box 81465/478, Isfahan, Iran
Date of registration: 1997
Principal place of business: Iran
Associated entities: Defense Industries Organization (DIO);

Ammunition and Metallurgy Industries Group (AMIG);
Khorasan Metallurgical Industries;
Yazd Metallurgical Industries

Justification: 7th of Tir (Haftom-e Tir) is a subsidiary of the Ammunition and Metallurgy Industries Group (AMIG) and of the Defense Industries Organization (DIO) that produces mortar bombs and fuses. DIO is a conglomerate of companies run by the Islamic Republic of Iran whose function is to provide the Armed Forces with the necessary manufacturing capacity and technical abilities. 7th of Tir is therefore controlled by an entity engaged in Iran's proliferation-sensitive nuclear activities and development of nuclear weapons delivery systems.

113. **Name:** Amin Industrial Complex
Identifying information: Address no. 1: Amin Industrial Estate, Khalage Rd., Seyedi District P.O. Box 91735/549, Mashad, Iran
Address no. 2: P.O. Box 91735/549, Mashad, Iran
Address no. 3: Amin Industrial Estate, Khalage Rd., Seyedi District, Mashad, Iran
Address no. 4: Kaveh Complex, Khalaj Rd., Seyedi St., Mashad, Iran
Address no. 5: No 160, Besat Blvd., Ahmad-Abad 2nd 30-Meter St., Mashad, Iran
Address no. 6: Km. 8th of Asiaei Rd., Mashad, Iran (Factory)
Address no. 7: Khalaj St., End of Seyyedi Alley, 91638 Mashad
Website: www.amincomplex.ir
Type of entity: military weapon provider
Place of registration: Mashad, Iran
Principal place of business: Iran
Associated entities: Defense Industries Organization (DIO);
Kaveh Cutting Tools Company
Justification: Amin Industrial Complex is a military weapon provider that has been involved in the proliferation of illicit missile and nuclear technology to Iran through a Chinese intermediary. It is thus engaged in Iran's proliferation-sensitive nuclear activities or the development of nuclear weapon delivery systems by Iran.
114. **Name:** Ammunition and Metallurgy Industries Group (AMIG)
Identifying information: Address no. 1: P.O. Box 16765/1835 Pasdaran Street
Address no. 2: Department 145-42 P.O. Box 16765/128 Moghan Avenue, Pasdaran Street
Place of registration: Tehran, Iran
Principal place of business: Iran
Associated entities: Shahid Sattari Industries; Parchin Ammunition Industries; 7th of Tir Industries Complex; Yazd Metallurgy Industries; Khorasan Metallurgy Industries; Shahid Sayyade Shirazi Industries; Defense Industries Organization (DIO)
Justification: Ammunition and Metallurgy Industries Group (AMIG) is the largest industrial group of the Defense Industries Organization (DIO). Its products include ammunition, mortar bombs, pyrotechnics, anti-tank and sea mines, hand grenades, detonators, brass materials, cutting tools, industrial valves, perforating charges for the oil industry and other industrial parts. It is comprised of ten subsidiaries, including Shahid Sattari Industries, Parchin Ammunition Industries, 7th of Tir Industries Complex, Yazd Metallurgy Industries, Khorasan Metallurgy Industries, Isfahan Ammunition Industries, Shahid Shiroudi Industries and Shahid Sayyad Shirazi Industries. It has played a key role in manufacturing and developing weaponry and is linked to several companies involved in proliferation-sensitive nuclear activities. It is thus engaged in Iran's proliferation-

sensitive nuclear activities or the development of nuclear weapon delivery systems by Iran.

115. **Name:** Armament Industries Group (AIG)
Identifying information: Place of registration: Tehran, Iran
Principal place of business: Iran
Associated entities: Defense Industries Organization (DIO)
Justification: Armament Industries Group is a large manufacturer of weapons and a subsidiary of Iran's Defense Industries Organization (DIO). DIO is a conglomerate of companies run by the Islamic Republic of Iran whose function is to provide the Armed Forces with the necessary manufacturing capacity and technical abilities. AIG is therefore controlled by an entity engaged in Iran's proliferation-sensitive nuclear activities and development of nuclear weapons delivery systems.
116. **Name:** Defense Industries Organization (DIO)
Identifying information: Address: Amin Industrial Estate, Khalage Rd., Seyedi District P.O. Box 91735/549, Mashad, Iran
Principal place of business: Iran
Associated entities: Kaveh cutting tool company; 7th of Tir Industries; Khorasan Metallurgy Industries; Iran Aviation Industries Organization (IAIO); Aerospace Industries Organization (AIO); Iran Electronics Industries (IEI); Ministry of Defense and Armed Forces Logistics (MODAFL)
Justification: The Defense Industries Organization (DIO) is a conglomerate of over 300 companies and a subsidiary of Iran's Ministry of Defense Armed Forces Logistics (MODAFL) whose function is to provide the Armed Forces with the necessary manufacturing capacity and technical abilities. It has played a central role in Iran's ballistic missile development programme and in the implementation of Iran's centrifuge programme. DIO oversees numerous state-owned defence contractors and front companies directly or through its primary subsidiary, the Aerospace Industries Organization.
It plays a significant role in producing diverse military hardware for Iran, including missiles. In recent years, the DIO has attempted to become export-oriented, allowing Iran to become an exporter of weapons: in 2022, DIO has grown by 200 % compared to 2021, has developed 75 new weapons and has multiplied its exports by 2,5 , thus contributing to the growth of Iran's defence industry. DIO is thus providing support for Iran's proliferation-sensitive nuclear activities and the development of nuclear weapon delivery systems.
117. **Name:** Kaveh Cutting Tools Company
(a.k.a. Abzar Boresh Kaveh Co.; Abzar Boresh Kaveh Co. Persian; Mojtaame-e Abzar Boreshi Kaveh)
Identifying information: Address no. 1: Km 4 Khalaj Road, end of Seyyedi Street, Mashad 91638, Iran
Address no. 2: P.O. Box 91735/549, Mashad, Iran
Address no. 3: 3rd Km of Khalaj Road, Seyyedi Street, Mashad, Iran
Address no. 4: Moqan St., Tehran, Iran
Website: www.kavehtools.ir
Place of registration: Mashad, Iran
Date of registration: 1993
Principal place of business: Mashad, Iran
Associated entities: Defense Industries Organization (DIO); Ammunition and Metallurgy Industries Group (AMIG)

Justification: Kaveh Cutting Tools Company is an Iranian manufacturing company that has been involved in the production of components for Iran's IR-1 centrifuges, and in the procurement for Iran's centrifuge programme. It is controlled by the Ammunition and Metallurgy Industries Group (AMIG) and subordinate to the Defense Industries Organization (DIO). It is thus engaged in Iran's proliferation-sensitive nuclear activities or the development of nuclear weapon delivery systems by Iran.

118. **Name:** Khorasan Metallurgy Industries
(a.k.a. Khorasan Metallurgy; Khorasan Ammunition and Metallurgy Industries; Khorasan Metallurgy Industries; The Metallurgy Industries of Khorasan; Metallurgy Industry of Khorasan; Samen Industries; Previously known as: Amin Industrial Complex)
Identifying information: Address: 2nd km of Khalaj Road End of Seyyedi St., P.O.Box 91735-549, 91735 Mashad, Iran.
Website: www.khwarizmi.ir
Telephone no.: + 98 511 3853008; + 98 511 3870225
Type of entity: public company
Place of registration: Iran
Principal place of business: Iran
Associated entities: Ammunition and Metallurgy Industries Group (AMIG); Ministry of Defense and Armed Forces Logistics (MODAFL); Defense Industries Organization (DIO)
Justification: Khorasan Metallurgy Industries is part of Iran's Defense Industries Organization (DIO) and a subsidiary of the Ammunition and Metallurgy Industries Group (AMIG). It is responsible for the production of ammunition and centrifuge components as well as cutting tools and products such as drills, milling cutters, taps, reamers and compound tools. It is providing support for Iran's proliferation-sensitive nuclear activities.
119. **Name:** Shahid Sayyade Shirazi Industries
(a.k.a. Shahid Sayyade Shirazi Industries; Sayyad Shirazi Industries; Sayad Shirazi; Sayad Shirazi industries; Sayad Shirazi industry; Shaheed Sayad Shirazee ammunition industries; Shahid Sayyadi Shirazi Industries; Shahid Sayyed Shirazi Ind.)
Identifying information: Address no. 1: Next To Nirou Battery Mfg. Co, Shahid Babaii Expressway, Nobonyad Square, Tehran, Iran
Address no. 2: Pasdaran St., P.O. Box 16765, Tehran 1835, Iran
Address no. 3: Babaei Highway - Next to Niru M.F.G, Tehran, Iran
Place of registration: Tehran, Iran
Principal place of business: Iran
Associated entities: Ammunition and Metallurgy Industries Group (AMIG); Defense Industries Organization (DIO)
Justification: Shahid Sayyade Shirazi Industries is a missile producer owned by Shahid Sayyad Shirazi, former deputy chief of staff of Iran's Armed Forces that is linked to the Iranian military industry. Shahid Sayyad Shirazi Industries has been trying to acquire metals from China used in high-tech weaponry, including long-range nuclear missiles. It is part of the Ammunition and Metallurgy Industries Group (AMIG), which has played a key role in manufacturing and developing weaponry and is linked to several companies involved in proliferation-sensitive nuclear activities, and a subsidiary of the Defense Industries Organization (DIO) that is directly involved in missile development. It is therefore controlled by an

entity engaged in Iran's proliferation-sensitive nuclear activities and development of nuclear weapons delivery systems.

120. **Name:** Joza Industrial Co.
Identifying information: Address: P.O. Box 16595/159, Tehran, Iran
Place of registration: Tehran, Iran
Date of registration: 03.3.2008
Principal place of business: Iran
Associated entities: AIO (Aerospace Industries Organization); SHIG (Shahid Hemmat Industrial Group)
Justification: Joza Industrial Co. is controlled by Iran's Aerospace Industries Organization (AIO), which is involved in the development of nuclear weapon delivery systems. It has recently designed the medium-range precision-guided projectile Kheibar aimed at strengthening the Iranian Armed Forces in the missile, drone and radar areas. Joza Industrial Co. is therefore controlled by an entity engaged in Iran's proliferation-sensitive nuclear activities and development of nuclear weapons delivery systems.
121. **Name:** Kalaye Electric Company (KEC)
(a.k.a. Kola Electric Co.; Kala Electric; Kola Electric Company; Kalia; Kalaye Electric Co.; Kala Electric Company; Kalay Electric Company; KEC)
Identifying information: Address: 33 Fifteenth Street, Seyed Jamaledin Assadabadi Avenue, Tehran, Iran
Place of registration: Tehran, Iran
Principal place of business: Iran
Justification: Kalaye Electric Company is a manufacturer of advanced centrifuges for Iran's nuclear programme, namely the IR-8 model, as well as a research and development site working on centrifuges for the Atomic Energy Organization of Iran. It is therefore engaged in and providing support for Iran's proliferation-sensitive nuclear activities.
122. **Name:** M Babaie Industries
(a.k.a. Shahid Babaie Industries Complex; SBIC; Shahid Babaie Industrial Complex; Shaheed Babaie Industries; Shahid Babaii Industries; sh. Babaie industries)
Identifying information: Address: Kalery Bldg., Damovand Road, Tehran 1916, Iran
Place of registration: Tehran, Iran
Associated entities: Aerospace Industries Organization (AIO)
Justification: M Babaie Industries is a subordinate to Iran's Aerospace Industries Organization (AIO), which is involved in the development of nuclear weapon delivery systems. M. Babaie Industries develops missile technologies for the benefit of the Air Force of the Islamic Republic of Iran, such as an improved version of the MIM-23B air defence missile. It is thus controlled by an entity engaged in Iran's proliferation-sensitive nuclear activities (AIO).
123. **Name:** Malek Ashtar University
Identifying information: Address no. 1: Shahin Shahr Township, End of Ferdowsi Avenue, PO Box 83154/115, Isfahan, Iran
Address no. 2: Corner of Imam Ali Highway and Babaei Highway, Tehran, Iran
Principal place of business: Iran
Associated entities: Ministry of Defense and Armed Forces Logistics (MODAFL); Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps (IRGC); Defense Technology and Science Research Center (DTSRC)

Justification: Malek Ashtar University is an Iranian university subordinate to the Defense Technology and Science Research Center (DTSRC) that supports the education and research and development needs of the Iranian Ministry of Defense and Armed Forces Logistics (MODAFL). Its faculty members have conducted research relevant to missiles and nuclear power. They have also been involved in illicit procurement of MTCR-listed goods in violation of UN Security Council Resolutions. Therefore, it is directly associated with Iran's proliferation-sensitive nuclear activities.

124. **Name:** Mizan Machinery Manufacturing
(a.k.a. 3MG; Mizan; Mizan Machine; 3M Mizan Machinery Manufacturing)
Identifying information: Address: P.O. Box 16595/365, Tehran, Iran
Place of registration: Iran
Principal place of business: Tehran, Iran
Associated entities: Aerospace Industries Organization (AIO)
Justification: Mizan Machinery Manufacturing is acting on behalf of, and is controlled by, Iran's Aerospace Industries Organization (AIO), which is involved in the development of nuclear weapon delivery systems. It has been involved in commercial transactions around sensitive ballistic missile-related material. It is thus providing support for nuclear weapon delivery systems.
125. **Name:** Niru Battery Manufacturing Company
(a.k.a. Niru Battery Manufacturing Company; Niru Batteries MFG. Co. Ltd.; Nour Battery Manufacturing Company; Sherkate Battrijazi Niru; Niru Battery Co; Niru Battery Mfg. Co.; Nirou Battery Manufacturing; Saba Battery Company; Niru Co. Ltd.; Sherkat Battery Sazi Niru Sahami Khass; The Niru Battery Company; Niru Battery Manufacturing (Batrisazi-ye Niru); Niru Battery Mfg.CO (Saba Battery); Sherkate Batri-e Niru; Power Energy Source Development Company (ESDO))
Identifying information: Address no. 1: Nobonyad Blvd., Pasdaran Avenue, P.O. Box 19575/361, Tehran, Iran
Address no. 2: Next to Babeer Exp. Way, Nobonyad Sq., Tehran, Iran
Address no. 3: Next to Shahid Babaei Exp. way, Nobonyad Sq., 16689, Tehran, Iran
Address no. 4: End of Pasdaran Avenue, Nobonyad Square, Tehran, Iran
Telephone no.: + 98 21 251 0523 / 254 7093; + 98 21 22547094; + 98 21 22567608-9; + 98 21 2545084
Website: www.nirubattery.com; www.niruco.com
Email: info@nirubattery.com; export@niruco.com; niru@isiran.com
Place of registration: Tehran, Iran
Principal place of business: Iran
Associated entities: Defense Industries Organization (DIO); Ministry of Defense and Armed Forces Logistics (MODAFL)
Justification: Niru Battery Manufacturing Company is an entity registered in Iran that manufactures power units for the Iranian military, including for missile systems. It is controlled by the Ministry of Defense and Armed Forces Logistics (MODAFL), responsible for Iran's defence research, development and manufacturing programmes, including support to missile and nuclear programmes. Niru Battery Manufacturing Company is a subsidiary of the Defense Industries Organization (DIO), a conglomerate of companies run by the Islamic Republic of Iran whose function is to provide the Armed Forces with the necessary manufacturing capacity and technical abilities. Niru Battery Manufacturing Company is there-

fore controlled by an entity engaged in Iran's proliferation-sensitive nuclear activities and development of nuclear weapon delivery systems.

126. **Name:** Safety Equipment Procurement Company
(a.k.a. Safety Equipment Procurement; SEP; SEP Co.; SEPCO; Safety Equipment Procurement Inc.)
Identifying information: Address: P.O. Box 16785/195, Tehran, Iran
Associated entities: Aerospace Industries Organization (AIO)
Justification: Safety Equipment Procurement Company is a front company for Iran's Aerospace Industries Organization (AIO), which is responsible for Iran's liquid-fuelled ballistic missile programme. AIO is the leading industrial and military subsidiary of Iran's Ministry of Defense and Armed Forces Logistics (MODAFL) and oversees Iran's missile production. AIO has used the Safety Equipment Procurement Company for procurement since at least 2003. It is involved in Iran's ballistic missile activities and is therefore engaged in, directly associated with or providing support for Iran's proliferation-sensitive nuclear activities.
127. **Name:** Sanam Industrial Group
(a.k.a. Sanam Industries Group; Sanam Industrial Production Group; Department 140; Sanam Projects Management (SPM); Sanam Industrial Company; Sanam Industries Co.; Sanam Industrial and Trading Company; Sanam Group)
Identifying information: Address no. 1: Pasdaran Road 15, Tehran, Iran
Address no. 2: 3rd Fl., Sanam Bldg., Nobonyad Sq., Pasdaran Ave., Tehran (19579), Iran
Address no. 3: P.O. Box 19575/596, Tehran, Iran
Address no. 4: Km. 25th of Khavaran Rd., Tehran, Iran (Factory Address)
Address no. 5: Farzam Alley, No 3, Fatemi Square, Palestine St
Telephone no.: + 98 21 2546008; + 98 21 2556772; + 98 21 88969501
Fax: + 98 21 2556830; + 98 21 88969501
Place of registration: Tehran
Registration no.: 176855
Economic code: 411139673763
National ID: 10102191894
Date of registration: 1987 and 2001
Justification: Sanam Industrial Group is controlled by Iran's Aerospace Industries Organization (AIO) and has purchased equipment for the Iranian missile programme. Sanam Industrial Group is therefore providing support for Iran's development of nuclear weapon delivery systems and is an entity that provides support to the Government of Iran and entities owned or controlled by it or persons and entities associated with it.
128. **Name:** Special Industries Group (SIG)
(a.k.a.:Ministry of Defense Special Industries Group; Special Industries Organization (SIO); Special Industrial Groups of the Ministry of Defense; Organization of Special Industries; Special Group; SIG; Ministry of Defense Special Industries Organization; Ministry of Defense Special Industrial Groups; Department 154; Special Industries Section; Special Industries Division; Special Industry Group; Special Industries; Organization of Special Industry; Special Chemical, Biological and Nuclear Industries; MIDSPGIC Co)
Identifying information: Address no. 1: North Felestine Ave., Tehran, Iran
Address no. 2: Pasdaran Ave., Tehran, Iran
Address no. 3: P.O. Box 19585/777, Tehran, Iran

Address no. 4: Zartosht Street, Tehran

Type of entity: Subsidiary of Iran's Defense Industries Organization (DIO), which is a subsidiary of the Ministry of Defense and Armed Forces Logistics (MODAFL)

Place of registration: Tehran, Iran

Associated entities: Iran's Defense Industries Organization (DIO); Iran's Ministry of Defense and Armed Forces Logistics (MODAFL)

Justification: Special Industries Group (SIG) is a subsidiary of the Defense Industries Organization (DIO), which is controlled by, and provides support to, the Ministry of Defense and Armed Forces Logistics (MODAFL). It is therefore controlled by an entity that provides support to the Government of Iran.

129. **Name:** Yazd Metallurgy Industries (YMI)
(a.k.a. YMI; Yazd Metallurgy Industry; Yazd Ammunition Industries; Yazd Metallurgical Ind's Co.; Yazd Metallurgical Industries; Yazd Metal Smelting Industrial Group; Yazd Ammunition Manufacturing and Metallurgy Industries; Directorate of Yazd Ammunition and Metallurgy Industries)
Identifying information: Address no. 1: Pasdaran Ave., Next to Telecommunication Industry, Tehran 16588, Iran
Address no. 2: P.O. Box 89195/878, Yazd, Iran
Address no. 3: P.O. Box 89195/678, Yazd, Iran
Address no. 4: Km 5 of Taft Road, Yazd, Iran
Telephone no.: + 98 35 15220322
Fax no.: + 98 35 1523096
Place of registration: Iran
Date of registration: 1961
Registration number: 860
Economic code: 411315443678
Associated entities: Defense Industries Organization (DIO); Ammunition and Metallurgy Industries Group (AMIG); Shahid Sayyad Shirazi Industries
Justification: Yazd Metallurgy Industries (YMI) is affiliated with Defense Industries Organization (DIO) and is a subsidiary of Ammunition Industries Group in Iran. YMI is involved in IR-1 centrifuge components manufacturing at DIO workshops in Iran's missile programme. Furthermore, it is involved in the production of goods that can be used for either the production of nuclear weapons or vehicles for the delivery of such weapons.
Therefore, it has been providing support for the development of nuclear weapon delivery systems by Iran, through the involvement in procurement of the prohibited items, goods, equipment, materials and technology.
130. **Name:** Qods Aeronautics Industries
(a.k.a. Qods Aviation Industries (QAI); Quds Air Industries; Company for Designing and Manufacturing Light Aircraft; Light Aircraft Design and Manufacturing Industries)
Identifying information: Address no.1: Unit 207, Tarajit Maydane Taymori (or Teimori) Square, Basiri Building, Tarasht, Tehran, Iran
Address no.2: 4 Km Karaj Road, Tehran, Iran
Type of entity: Aviation manufacturing company
Associated entities: IRGC;
Iran's Ministry of Defense and Armed Forces Logistics (MODAFL);
Iran Aviation Industries Organization (IAIO);
Aerospace Industries Organization (AIO)

Justification: Qods Aeronautics Industries is an Iranian company that designs and manufactures Unmanned Aerial Vehicles (UAVs) used by the Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps (IRGC). It is a subsidiary of the Iran Aviation Industries Organization (IAIO), a state-owned enterprise subordinate to the Iranian Ministry of Defense and Armed Forces Logistics (MODAFL). Therefore, Qods Aeronautics is controlled by an entity supporting the government of Iran and providing essential services to the IRGC.

131. **Name:** Shahid Baheri Industrial Group (SBIG)
(a.k.a. Shahid Baheri Organisation; SBIG; Shahid Baheri Industries Group; Shahid Bakeri Industrial Group; Department 140/14; Shahid Bagheri Industries Group; Mahtab Technical Engineering Company; Composite Propellant Missile Industry; Sanaye Sokhte Morakab; SSM)
Identifying information: Address: Pasdaran Ave., Tehran, Iran
Associated entities: Iran's Aerospace Industries Organization (AIO)
Justification: Shahid Baheri Industrial Group (SBIG) is a subsidiary to Aerospace Industries Organization (AIO). Shahid Baheri Industrial Group (SBIG) develops and produces Iran's solid-propellant ballistic missiles. The development of such missiles is key to the building of nuclear weapon delivery capacities. Therefore, SBIG is engaged in, directly associated with, or providing support for, Iran's proliferation-sensitive nuclear activities or for the development of nuclear weapon delivery systems.
132. **Name:** Shahid Hemmat Industries Group (SHIG)
(a.k.a. Sabalan CIE; Sabalan Company; Sabalan Petrochemical Company (SPC); Sabalan Petrochemical Industries Company (SPICO); Sahand Aluminum Parts Industrial Company (SAPICO); Shahid Hemmat Industrial Group (SHIG); Chahid Hemmat Industrial Group; Hemmat Missile Industries Factory; Shahid Hemmat Industrial Complex; SHIC; Shahid Hemmat Industrial Factories; SHIF; Shahid Hemmat Industries Group; Shahid Hemmat Complex; Shahid Hemmat Industries; Shahid Hemmat Industrial Complex; Shahid Hemat; Industrial Complex; Shahid Hemmat)
Identifying information: Address: Damavand Tehran Highway, P.O. Box 16595/159, No 5, Eslami St., Golestane Sevom St., Pasdaran St., Tehran, Iran
Associated entities: Aerospace Industries Organization (AIO)
Justification: Shahid Hemmat Industries Group (SHIG) is subordinate to Aerospace Industries Organization (AIO). SHIG is responsible for Iran's liquid-fuelled ballistic missile programme, including the production of missiles. The development of such missiles is key to the building of nuclear weapon delivery capacities. Therefore, SHIG is engaged in, directly associated with, or providing support for, Iran's proliferation-sensitive nuclear activities or for the development of nuclear weapon delivery systems.
133. **Name:** Shahid Kharrazi Industries
(a.k.a. Kharrazi Industry; Shahid Kharrazy Industries Group)
Identifying information: Address: After Atashneshani Square, Khojir region, southeastern Tehran, Iran
Associated entities: Shahid Baheri Industrial Group (SBIG); Aerospace Industries Organization (AIO)
Justification: Shahid Kharrazi Industries is a defence firm subordinate to Shahid Baheri Industrial Group (SBIG) - itself subordinate to Aerospace Industries Organization (AIO) - which is responsible for Iran's solid-fuelled ballistic missile programme. Develops and produces guidance and control systems for solid-pro-

pellant ballistic missiles. Therefore, Shahid Kharrazi Industries is engaged in, directly associated with, or providing support for, Iran's proliferation-sensitive nuclear activities or for the development of nuclear weapon delivery systems.

134. **Name:** Shahid Sattari Industries Group (SSIG)
(a.k.a. Sanaye Shahid Satari; Mohemat Sazie Shahid Satary)
Identifying information: Address: Southeast Tehran, Iran
Associated entities: Shahid Baheri Industrial Group (SBIG); Aerospace Industries Organization (AIO)
Shahid Sattari Industries Group (SSIG) is involved in the manufacturing and maintenance of ground support equipment for Shahid Baheri Industrial Group (SBIG), which is responsible for Iran's solid-fuelled ballistic missile programme and a subsidiary of Aerospace Industries Organization (AIO). SSIG produces ammunition components, including fuses, detonators, and primers, is involved in the manufacture of improvised explosive devices (IEDs) and manufactures pressure regulators and equipment for mines and oil wells.
135. **Name:** Ya Mahdi Industries Group
(a.k.a. Ya Mahdi Industrial Complex; Ya Mahdi Industries Group; Ya Mahdi Group; Ya-Mahdi Aircraft Manufacturing; O Mahdi Aircraft Manufacturing; YMA Research & Industrial Complex; Ya Mahdi AG Industrial Research Complex; YMA College)
Identifying information: Address no. 1: Khorasan Road, Lavizan, Parchin, PO Box 19395-4731, Tehran, Iran
Address no. 2: P. O. Box 19585-774, Tehran, Iran
Address No 3: Noboniad Sq., Tehran, Iran
Associated entities: Aerospace Industries Organization (AIO)
Justification: Ya Mahdi Industries Group has been involved in international purchases of missile-related technology and goods on behalf of the Aerospace Industries Organization (AIO). Ya Mahdi Industries Group offers anti-tank guided missiles and produces anti-tank missile systems and air-defence systems. The development of such missiles is key to the building of nuclear weapon delivery capacities. Therefore Ya Mahdi Industries Group is engaged in, directly associated with, or providing support for, Iran's proliferation-sensitive nuclear activities or for the development of nuclear weapon delivery systems.
136. **Name:** Fater Institute
(a.k.a. Faater Institute; Fater Engineering Company; Gharargah Ghaem Faater Institute; Fater Engineering)
Identifying information: Address no. 1: No 25, Valiasr Jonoobi, Azizi Street, Azadi Sq. NE, Tehran, Iran
Address no. 2: No 221, Phase 4, North Falamak-Zarafshan Intersection, Shahrak E-Ghods, Tehran 14678, Iran
Type of entity: public company
Place of registration: Iran
Principal place of business: Iran
Associated entities: Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps (IRGC); Khatam al-Anbiya Construction Headquarters (KAA)
Justification: Fater Institute is a construction company and subsidiary of the IRGC entity Khatam al-Anbiya Construction Headquarters (KAA) and is therefore controlled by the IRGC.
137. **Name:** Gharagahe Sazandegi Ghaem

(a.k.a. Gharargah Ghaem; Gharargah Sazandegi Ghaem/Khatam Ghaem; GHAEM Construction Organization; Ghaem Construction Co.; Garagahe Sazandegi Ghaem; Gharargahe Sazandegi Khatam Alanbia Company)

Identifying information: Address: No 25, Valiasr St., Azadi Sq., Tehran, Iran

Type of entity: public company

Place of registration: Iran

Principal place of business: Iran

Associated entities: Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps (IRGC);

Khatam al-Anbiya Construction Headquarters (KAA)

Justification: Gharargahe Sazandegi Ghaem is a construction company and subsidiary of Khatam al-Anbiya Construction Headquarters (KAA), a company controlled by the IRGC. It is therefore controlled by IRGC.

138. **Name:** Ghorb Karbala

Identifying information: Address: No 2 Firouzeh Alley, Shahid Hadjipour St., Resalat Highway, Tehran, Iran

Associated entities: Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps (IRGC);

Khatam al-Anbiya Construction Headquarters (KAA)

Justification: Ghorb Karbala is a subsidiary of Khatam al-Anbiya Construction Headquarters (KAA) and therefore controlled by the IRGC.

139. **Name:** Khatam al-Anbiya Construction Headquarters

Identifying information: Address: No 221, Phase 4, North Falamak-Zarafshan Intersection, Shahrak-E-Ghods, Tehran 14678, Iran

Type of entity: public company

Place of registration: Iran

Principal place of business: Iran

Associated entities: Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps (IRGC);

Fater Institute

Justification: Khatam al-Anbiya Construction Headquarters is a construction company controlled by the Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps (IRGC).

140. **Name:** Makin Institute

(a.k.a. Makin company)

Identifying information: Address: No 2 Iravan St. - Tishfoon St. - Khaje Abdol ah Ansari St. - Shariati St., Tehran, Iran

Type of entity: subsidiary of Khatam al-Anbiya Construction Headquarters, which is an Iranian engineering firm controlled by the IRGC.

Place of registration: Tehran, Iran

Principal place of business: Tehran, Iran

Associated entities:

Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps (IRGC);

Khatam al-Anbiya Construction Headquarters (KAA)

Justification: The Makin Institute is an engineering company operating under the Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps (IRGC). The Makin Institute is therefore controlled by the IRGC.

141. **Name:** Rah Sahel

(a.k.a. Rah Sahel Institute; Rah Sahel Co; Rah e Sahel Org.; Rah Sahel est.)

Identifying information: Address: Tehran, Iran

Associated entities: Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps (IRGC);

Khatam al-Anbiya Construction Headquarters (KAA)

Justification: Rah Sahel is a construction company and a subsidiary of Khatam al-Anbiya Construction Headquarters (KAA), which is controlled by the IRGC. As a subsidiary of KAA, the engineering arm of the IRGC, Rah Sahel serves to help the IRGC generate income and fund its operation. Rah Sahel is therefore controlled by the IRGC and acting on its behalf.

142. **Name:** Rahab Engineering Institute
(a.k.a. Rahab Institute; Previously known as: Rahsaz Institute)
Identifying information: Address no. 1: Eastern 14th St., Beihaghi Blvd., Arjantin Sq., Tehran, Iran
Address no. 2: Ghorb-e Ghaem Building, Valiasr St., Azizi Blvd., Azadi Sq., Tehran, Iran
Principal place of business: Iran
Associated entities: Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps (IRGC); Khatam al-Anbiya Construction Headquarters (KAA)
Justification: Rahab Engineering Institute, formerly known as Rahsaz Institute, is a company and subsidiary of Khatam al-Anbiya Construction Headquarters (KAA). It directly supports mining and engineering projects. It is affiliated with the Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps (IRGC) and is controlled by it.
143. **Name:** Sepasad Engineering Company
(a.k.a. Sepasad Co.)
Identifying information: Address: No 4 corner of Shad St., Mollasadra Ave., Vanak Sq., Tehran, Iran
Telephone no.: +98 21 88643750
Website: www.sepasad.com
Date of registration: 1992
Associated entities: Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps (IRGC); Khatam al-Anbiya Construction Headquarters (KAA)
Justification: Sepasad Engineering Company is a subsidiary of the IRGC entity Khatam al-Anbiya Construction Headquarters (KAA) and is therefore controlled by the IRGC.
144. **Name:** Sho'a' Aviation
(a.k.a. Sho'a' Aviation; Shuaa Airlines)
Identifying information: Address no. 1: Opposite to Golestan Np. 7, Bldg. No 110, Suite No 5, Pasdaran Street, Tehran
Address no. 2: Pasdaran Street, Across from Golestan Haftom, Building 3110, Apartment 5, Tehran, Iran
Type of entity: Aviation company
Place of registration: Iran
Associated individuals: Morteza Rezaie;
Ali Akbar Ahmadian;
Mohammad Reza Zahedi;
Morteza Safari;
Mohammad Bagher Zolghadr
Associated entities: Islamic Revolutionary Guards Corps (IRGC); Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps (IRGC) Aerospace Force
Justification: Sho'a' Aviation is an aviation company in Iran. The company has procured military goods for the IRGC that were used by the IRGC in its asymmetric warfare doctrine. Sho'a' Aviation has therefore acted on behalf of the IRGC and provided essential services to the IRGC.

145. **Name:** Behineh Trading Co.
Identifying information: Address: Tavakoli Building, Opposite of 15th Alley, Emam-Jomeh Street, Tehran, Iran.
Associated individuals: Ali Akbar Tabatabaei (IRGC); Azim Aghajani (IRGC)
Associated entities: Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps (IRGC)
Justification: Behineh Trading Co., which is owned and/or controlled by the Behineh Trading Company, is a front company for the Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps (IRGC). Behineh Trading Company is also related to Iran's proliferation-sensitive nuclear activities or Iran's development of nuclear weapon delivery systems. It has also been involved in the illegal transport to deliver IRGC equipment. Behineh Trading Co. has been managed and/or overseen by Esmail Ghani, the Head of Iran's IRGC Quds Force. Therefore, Behineh Trading Co. is owned and/or controlled by the IRGC.
146. **Name:** Ghorb Nooh
Identifying information: Address: P.O. Box 16765/3476, Tehran, Iran
Associated entities: Khatam al-Anbiya Construction Headquarters (KAA); Hara Company; Omran Sahel; Sahel Consultant Engineers; National Iranian Oil company (NIOC); Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps (IRGC)
Justification: Ghorb Nooh is a subsidiary of Khatam al-Anbiya Construction Headquarters (KAA) and therefore controlled by the IRGC.
147. **Name:** Hara Company (a.k.a. Hara Institute)
Identifying information: Address: Takhti Three-way Intersection, Tehran, Iran
Associated entities: Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps (IRGC); Ghorb Nooh; Khatam al-Anbiya Construction Headquarters (KAA)
Justification: Hara Company is a subsidiary of Khatam al-Anbiya, a company which is owned and controlled by the Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps (IRGC). Khatam al-Anbiya's top management positions are controlled by senior members of the IRGC. Therefore Hara Company is controlled by the IRGC.
148. **Name:** Omran Sahel
Identifying information: Website: www.sahelomran.ir
Associated entities: Khatam al-Anbiya Construction Headquarters (KAA); Ghorb Nooh
Justification: Omran Sahel is owned and/or controlled by Ghorb Nooh, a subsidiary of Khatam al-Anbiya, a company which is owned and controlled by the Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps (IRGC). Khatam al-Anbiya's top management positions are controlled by senior members of the IRGC. Therefore, Omran Sahel is an entity or body owned or controlled by the IRGC.
149. **Name:** Oriental Oil Kish (a.k.a. Oriental Kish Company; Oriental Oil)
Identifying information: Address: No 98 East Atefi St. Africa Blvd., Tehran
Associated entities: Khatam al-Anbiya Construction Headquarters (KAA);
Justification: Oriental Oil Kish is a subsidiary of Khatam al-Anbiya Construction Headquarters, which is owned and controlled by the Islamic Revolutionary

Guard Corps (IRGC). Therefore, Oriental Oil Kish is owned or controlled by the IRGC.

150. **Name:** Pars Aviation Services Company
(a.k.a. Pars Aviation Service Company; Pars Aviation Service Co.; PASC)
Identifying information: Address: P.O. Box 1656/13455, Karaj special road - after Ekbatan overpass - beside the commercial customs, Mehrabad International Airport, Tehran, Iran
Place of registration: Tehran, Iran
Associated entities: Yas Air;
Pouya Air
Justification: Pars Aviation Services Company is an Iranian aircraft supply and repair company operating for the IRGC Aerospace Force (IRGC-AF). Therefore, Pars Aviation Services Company is controlled by the IRGC.
151. **Name:** Sahel Consultant Engineers
(a.k.a. Sahel Consultant Engineering Co.; Sahel Company; Sahel Consulting Engineers; Sahel; Sahel Engineering Consulting Co.; Sahel Consultant Engineering)
Identifying information: Address no. 1: P.O Box 16765-34, Tehran, Iran
Address no. 2: No 57, Eftekhari St., Larestan St., Motahhari Ave, Tehran, Iran
Address no. 3: NO. 57, Oftani St., Larestan St., Motahhari Ave., Tehran, Iran
Associated entities: Ghorb Nooh;
Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps (IRGC);
Khatam al-Anbiya Construction Headquarters (KAA)
Justification: Sahel Consultant Engineers is owned and/or controlled by Ghorb Nooh, a subsidiary of Khatam al-Anbiya, a company which is owned and controlled by the Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps (IRGC). Therefore, Sahel Consultants Engineers is an entity owned or controlled by the IRGC.
152. **Name:** Imensazan Consultant Engineers Institute
(a.k.a. ICEI; Imensazan Consultant Engineers; Imensazan Consultant Engineers Institute; Imen Sazan Consultant Engineers; Imen Sazan Consultant Engineers Institute; Imen Sazan Consulting Engineers; Imen Sazan Consulting Ins.; Imensazan Co. Eng.; Imensazan Consulting Eng.)
Identifying information: Address no. 1: 121 First Golestan Street, Pasdaran Tehran, Tehran Province 65916, Iran
Address no. 2: No 5/1, Niroom Alley, Padegan-e-Valiasr Street, Sepah Square, Tehran, Iran
Address no. 3: Tehran - Ashrafi Esfahani to the north - above Hakim Bridge - before Chirag Bagh Faiz - East Ayatollah
Address no. 4: Sadouq Street - No 5 - Postal code 1461934358 (Mr Engineer Azad - Iran Concrete Association)
Telephone no.: 44234261
Place of registration: Iran
Date of registration: 1989 and 1990
Associated entities: Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps (IRGC);
Khatam al-Anbiya Construction Headquarters (KAA)
Justification: Imensazan Consultant Engineers Institute is a tunnel construction and passive defence company and a subsidiary of the IRGC entity Khatam al-Anbiya Construction Headquarters (KAA). Imensazan Consultant Engineers Institute is therefore controlled by the IRGC.

153. **Name:** Yas Air
(a.k.a. Pouya Air; Pouya Airlines; Yas Air Kish; YasAir Cargo Airline; Pars Air; Pars Aviation Service Company (PASC); Qeshm Air)
Identifying information: Address: Mehrabad International Airport, Next to Terminal No 6, Tehran, Iran
Website: pouyaair.com; yasair.com
Type of entity: Cargo airline
Place of registration: Iran
Date of registration: 2000 (as Qeshm Air) and 2008 renamed Yas Air
Associated entities: Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps (IRGC)
Justification: Yas Air, also known as Pouya Air, is an Iranian cargo airline created and managed as a direct subsidiary of the IRGC. It is therefore controlled by the IRGC.

Anhang 6a³⁴

(Art. 8 Abs. 1, Art. 11 Abs. 1 und 3, Art. 12 Bst. b)

Natürliche Personen, gegen die sich die Finanzsanktionen und das Ein- und Durchreiseverbot richten, sowie Unternehmen und Organisationen, gegen die sich die Finanzsanktionen richten (Beschluss (GASP) 2023/1532)

A. Natürliche Personen

	Name	Angaben zur Identität	Gründe
1.	Hadi ZAHOURIAN	Position(s): Chief Executive Officer (CEO) of Shakad Sanat Asmari POB: Tehran, Iran Nationality: Iranian Gender: Male Passport number: 0055312047 (National ID) Associated entities: Shakad Sanat Asmari	Hadi Zahourian is Chief Executive Officer (CEO) of Shakad Sanat Asmari. Shakad Sanat Asmari is an Iranian company that develops and manufactures components for the Shahed unmanned aerial vehicles (UAVs). As the CEO of Shakad Sanat Asmari, Hadi Zahourian is therefore supporting and involved in Iran's UAV programme.
2.	Mohammad Shahab KHANIAN	Position(s): Deputy Chief Executive Officer (CEO) of Shakad Sanat Asmari POB: Mashhad, Iran Nationality: Iranian Gender: Male Passport number: 0930588411 (National ID) Associated entities: Shakad Sanat Asmari	Mohammad Shahab Khanian is Deputy Chief Executive Officer (CEO) of Shakad Sanat Asmari. Shakad Sanat Asmari is an Iranian company that develops and manufactures components for the Shahed unmanned aerial vehicles (UAVs). As the Deputy CEO of Shakad Sanat Asmari, Mohammad Shahab Khanian is therefore supporting and involved in Iran's UAV programme.
3.	Ehsan Rahat VARNOS-FADRANI	Position(s): Chief scientist of Shakad Sanat Asmari	Ehsan Rahat Varnosfadrani is the Chief scientist and former Chief Executive Officer of Shakad Sanat Asmari.

		<p>DOB: 1983 POB: Bahman, Iran Nationality: Iranian Gender: Male Associated entities: Shakad Sanat Asmari</p>	<p>cutive Officer (CEO) of Shakad Sanat Asmari. Shakad Sanat Asmari is an Iranian company that develops and manufactures components for the Shahed unmanned aerial vehicles (UAVs). As the Chief scientist and former CEO of Shakad Sanat Asmari, Ehsan Rahat Varnosfadrani is therefore supporting and involved in Iran's UAV programme.</p>
4.	Rahmatollah HEIDARI a.k.a. Rehmattollah HEIDARI	<p>Position(s): Managing Director and member of the board of directors of Iran-based Baharestan Kish Company DOB: 22.9.1985 Nationality: Iranian Gender: Male Associated entities: Baharestan Kish Company; Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps (IRGC)</p>	<p>Rahmatollah Heidari is the Managing Director and a member of the board of directors of Baharestan Kish Company. Baharestan Kish Company manufactures unmanned aerial vehicle (UAV) components for the Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps (IRGC). As the Managing Director and a member of the board of directors of Baharestan Kish Company, Rahmatollah Heidari is therefore supporting and involved in Iran's UAV programme.</p>
5.	Nader Khoon SIAVASH	<p>Position(s): Director of Aerospace Industries Organization (AIO) DOB: 30.4.1963 Nationality: Iranian Gender: Male Passport number: 0028892753 (National ID) Associated entities: Aerospace Industries Organization (AIO); Defence Industries Organization (DIO); Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps (IRGC)</p>	<p>Nader Khoon Siavash is the Director of Aerospace Industries Organization (AIO). AIO is an organisation which reports to the Iranian Ministry of Defence and Armed Forces Logistics (MODAFL), and is active in Iran's unmanned aerial vehicle (UAV) programme. As Director of AIO, Nader Khoon Siavash is therefore supporting and involved in Iran's UAV programme.</p>

6.	Ehsan IMANINEJAD a.k.a. Ehsan IMANIJAD	Position(s): Chief Executive Officer (CEO) of Saad Sazeh Faraz Sharif DOB: 1982 POB: Shahrivar, Iran Nationality: Iranian Gender: Male Associated entities: Saad Sazeh Faraz Sharif	Ehsan Imaninejad is Chief Executive Officer (CEO) of Saad Sazeh Faraz Sharif. Saad Sazeh Faraz Sharif (a.k.a. Daria Fanavar Borhan Sharif) is an Iranian company that offers aerospace engineering services and manufactures parts of the Shahed unmanned aerial vehicles (UAVs). As CEO of Saad Sazeh Faraz Sharif, Ehsan Imaninejad is therefore supporting and involved in Iran's UAV programme.
7.	Mohammad-Reza Gharaei ASHTIANI	Position(s): Minister of Defence of the Islamic Republic of Iran DOB: 1960 POB: Tehran, Iran Nationality: Iranian Gender: male Associated entities: Ministry of Defence and Armed Forces Logistics (MODAFL)	Mohammad-Reza Gharaei Ashtiani has been the Minister of Defence of the Islamic Republic of Iran since August 2021 and is therefore responsible for the EU-listed Ministry of Defence and Armed Forces Logistics (MODAFL). MODAFL is responsible for the planning, logistics and funding of Iran's Armed Forces. It is also a key player in Iran's defence industry with multiple conglomerates and subordinates active in research and development, maintenance and manufacturing of military equipment, including the manufacturing of unmanned aerial vehicles (UAVs). MODAFL is also involved in the set-up of a joint plant for the production of UAVs and the sale of UAVs to Russia with the intended use in Russia's war of aggression against Ukraine. As Defence Minister, Ashtiani is directly involved in

			Iran's UAV programme and is involved in transferring Iran's UAVs to Russia in support of its war of aggression against Ukraine.
8.	Gholam Ali RASHID a.k.a. Gholamali RASHID	Position(s): IRGC commander of the Khatam al-Anbia Central Headquarters (KCHG) DOB: 1953 POB: Dezful, Iran Nationality: Iranian Gender: male Associated entities: Khatam al-Anbiya Central Headquarters (KCHG)	Gholam Ali Rashid has been the commander of the EU-listed Khatam al-Anbiya Central Headquarters (KCHG) since June 2016. The KCHG is the central entity in the command chain of Iran's armed forces making operational military decisions, as well as coordinating between Iran's conventional army (Artesh) and the Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps (IRGC), which both procure and deploy unmanned aerial vehicles (UAVs). The KCHG's mission is to oversee offensive and defensive operations, including through its regional and thematic headquarters such as the ones in the Persian Gulf or Gulf of Oman, which report to the main headquarters. It is also responsible for planning and coordinating joint military operations, including drills. Gholam Ali Rashid has overseen UAV deployments and supervised UAV battlefield readiness in drills and exercises. Preceding IRGC and Artesh in the command chain, thereby overseeing all of Iran's armed forces, intelligence and EU-listed Khatam al-Anbiya Construction Headquarters,

			<p>Khatam al-Anbiya Central Headquarters is at the core of Iran's military forces and therefore involved in transferring UAVs to Russia and armed groups in the Middle East and Red Sea region.</p> <p>Gholam Ali Rashid is therefore involved in Iran's UAV programme and in transferring UAVs to Russia in support of its war of aggression against Ukraine and to armed groups and entities undermining peace and security in the Middle East and the Red Sea region.</p>
9.	<p>Hossein Hatefi ARDAKANI a.k.a. Hasan HASHEM; Hossein Hatafi ARDAKANI; Hossein Hatfi ARDAKANI</p>	<p>Position(s): chairperson of the board of directors of Kavan Electronics Behrad LLC; procurement agent for the IRGC DOB: 21.09.1985 POB: Ardakan, Iran Nationality: Iranian Gender: male Passport number: U34290111 (Iran); 4449916581 (Iran) Associated entities: Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps Research and Self-Sufficiency Jihad Organisation (IRGC SSJO); Kavan Electronics Behrad LLC Associated individuals: Mehdi Dehghani MOHAMMADABADI</p>	<p>Hossein Hatefi Ardakani serves as chairperson of the board of directors and is a shareholder of Iran-based and EU-listed Kavan Electronics Behrad LLC.</p> <p>Using a complex network of shell and foreign companies, including EU-listed Kavan Electronics Behrad LLC, Ardakani supports the IRGC SSJO's efforts in obtaining crucial goods for the UAV production.</p> <p>As chairperson of the board of Kavan Electronics Behrad LLC, he is responsible for leading the company's board, defining its strategic objectives and overseeing its business, hence he is involved in transferring Iran's UAVs to Russia.</p> <p>Hossein Hatefi Ardakani is therefore supporting Iran's UAV programme. He is also involved in transferring Iran's UAVs to Russia in support of its</p>

			war of aggression against Ukraine.
10.	Mehdi Dehghani MOHAMMADABADI	Position(s): CEO of Kavan Electronics Behrad LLC DOB: 23.09.1982 Nationality: Iranian Gender: male Passport number: 4433172081 (Iran) Associated entities: Revolutionary Guard Corps Research and Self-Sufficiency Jihad Organisation (IRGC SSJO); Kavan Electronics Behrad LLC Associated individuals: Hossein Hatefi ARDAKANI	Mehdi Dehghani Mohamadabadi serves as CEO, member of the board of directors, as well as a shareholder of the Iran-based and EU-listed Kavan Electronics Behrad LLC. Kavan Electronics Behrad LLC is a company involved in the supply of unmanned aerial vehicle (UAV) items to the EU-listed Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps Research and Self-Sufficiency Jihad Organisation (IRGC SSJO). As CEO, he is responsible for managing and steering the company. As a member of the board, he is involved in all significant decisions the company takes. Hence he is involved in transferring Iran's UAVs to Russia. Mehdi Dehghani Mohamadabadi is therefore involved in Iran's UAV programme. He is also involved in transferring Iran's UAVs to Russia in support of its war of aggression against Ukraine.
11.	Ismail QAANI a.k.a. Esmā'il QANI; Esmaeil GHA'ANI; Esmaeil GHAANI; Esmail QA'ANI; Ismail Akbar QAANI	Position(s): Commander of the IRGC Qods Force DOB: 08.08.1957 POB: Mashad, Iran Nationality: Iranian Gender: male Rank: Brigadier-General Passport number: D9003033; D9008347 Associated entities:	Ismail Qaani is the Commander of the EU-listed Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps Qods Force (IRGC-QF). The IRGC-QF is responsible for orchestrating a network of regional militias that have aggressively expanded Iran's military influence across the Arab world in recent decades.

		Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps (IRGC); IRGC-Qods Force	<p>Under Qaani's command, the IRGC-QF facilitates and supports unmanned aerial vehicle (UAV) and missile attacks by transferring Iranian weapons to militias in the Middle East and Red Sea region.</p> <p>Under Qaani's orders, the IRGC-QF enables and supports the drone and missile attacks by Houthis. Therefore, in his capacity as leader of the IRGC-QF, Ismail Qaani is involved in transferring Iran's missiles and UAVs to armed groups and entities undermining peace and security in the Middle East and Red Sea region.</p>
12.	Afshin Khaji FARD	<p>Position(s): Head of Iranian Aviations Industries Organisation (IAIO) POB: Abadan, Iran Nationality: Iranian Gender: male National ID no.: 1819457850 Associated entities: Iranian Aviations Industries Organisation (IAIO); Ministry of Defence and Armed Forces Logistics (MODAFL)</p>	<p>Afshin Khaji Fard is the head of the EU-listed Iranian Aviations Industries Organisation (IAIO), a state-owned company under the authority of the EU-listed Ministry of Defence and Armed Forces Logistics (MODAFL).</p> <p>The IAIO is responsible for planning and managing Iran's military aviation industry, including developing unmanned aerial vehicles (UAVs).</p> <p>In his capacity as head of the IAIO, Fard has publicly promoted Iran's UAV industry and frequently stated that the IAIO is actively involved in innovating Iran's UAVs.</p> <p>Therefore, Afshin Khaji Fard is supporting and involved in Iran's UAV programme.</p>

13.	Behnam SHAHRIYARI	<p>Position(s): official in the Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps (IRGC) Quds Force Unit 190 DOB: 1968 Nationality: Iranian Gender: male Passport number: D10007350; K47248790</p>	<p>Behnam Shahriyari is a prominent official of the Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps (IRGC) Quds Force Unit 190, involved in the logistical aspects of transferring weapons, including rockets and missiles, to Iranian-aligned armed groups in Syria, Lebanon, Iraq and the Occupied Palestinian Territories. Behnam Shahriyari is therefore involved in the transfer of missiles to armed groups and entities undermining peace and security in the Middle East and the Red Sea region.</p>
14.	Ali SHADMANI	<p>Position(s): deputy coordinator of Khatam al-Anbiya Central Headquarters (KCHG) POB: Hamedan, Iran Nationality: Iranian Gender: male Associated entities: Khatam al-Anbiya Central Headquarters (KCHG)</p>	<p>Ali Shadmani is the deputy coordinator of the EU-listed Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps (IRGC) Khatam al-Anbiya Central Headquarters (KCHG) and thus associated with an EU-listed entity. The KCHG is the central entity in the command chain of Iran's armed forces, making operational military decisions and coordinating between Iran's conventional army (Artesh) and the IRGC, which both procure and deploy unmanned aerial vehicles (UAVs). The KCHG's mission is to oversee offensive and defensive operations, including through its regional and thematic headquarters, such as those in the Persian Gulf and the Gulf of Oman, which report to the main headquarters. It is also responsible for planning and coordinating joint military</p>

			<p>operations, including drills. Preceding IRGC and Artesh in the command chain, thereby overseeing all of Iran's armed forces, intelligence and EU-listed Khatam al-Anbiya Construction Headquarters, the KCHG is at the core of Iran's military forces and is involved in the development of Iran's UAV programme. As deputy coordinator of the KCHG, Shadmani has been actively promoting Iran's defence capabilities, including drones and missiles, on multiple occasions, including in Russia, in recent years. Therefore, Ali Shadmani is associated with an EU-listed entity involved in Iran's UAV and missile programme and is involved in transferring UAVs to Russia in support of its war of aggression against Ukraine.</p>
15.	Ali JAFARABADI	<p>Position(s): commander of the Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps (IRGC) Aerospace Force Space Division DOB: 1975 POB: Iran Nationality: Iranian Gender: male</p>	<p>Ali Jafarabadi is the commander of the Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps (IRGC) Aerospace Force Space Division. The IRGC Aerospace Force Space Division has operational control over several Iranian missile systems and is involved in the development and future launch of satellite carriers, which are essential for the development of long-range ballistic missile systems, which Iran continues to develop. Therefore, Ali Jafarabadi is involved in the development of the Iranian missile programme.</p>

16.	Mehdi GOGERDCHIAN	<p>Position(s): managing director of Iran Aircraft Manufacturing Industries (HESA) DOB: 14.8.1975 POB: Iran Nationality: Iranian Gender: male Passport number: 1286966558 (Iran)</p>	<p>Mehdi Gogerdchian is the managing director of EU-listed Iran Aircraft Manufacturing Industries (HESA). The company is controlled by the EU-listed Iran Aviation Industries Organization (IAIO), a subsidiary of the EU-listed Iranian Ministry of Defence and Armed Forces Logistics (MODAFL), which is responsible for planning and managing Iran's military aviation industry. HESA specialises in the development and manufacturing of unmanned aerial vehicles (UAVs), especially Shahed drones, which are being used by Russia in its war against Ukraine. Mehdi Gogerdchian is therefore involved in Iran's UAV programme.</p>
17.	Seyed Hamzeh GHALANDARI	<p>Position(s): deputy defence minister of Iran DOB: 16.7.1984 Nationality: Iranian Gender: male Passport number: D10009455 (Iran)</p>	<p>Seyed Hamzeh Ghalandari is the deputy defence minister of Iran, with a focus on international affairs within the ministry. The EU-listed Iranian Ministry of Defence and Armed Forces Logistics (MODAFL) is responsible for the Iranian arms industry, including unmanned aerial vehicles (UAVs) and ballistic missiles. In light of his high-level role as deputy defence minister, Seyed Hamzeh Ghalandari is involved in the development of Iran's UAV and missile programmes.</p>
18.	Reza Khosravi MOGH-ADDAM	<p>Position(s): Iranian military attaché in Russia</p>	<p>Reza Khosravi Moghaddam is the military</p>

		<p>Nationality: Iranian Gender: male</p>	<p>attaché of the Iranian embassy in Russia, representing and promoting his country's defence industry. He is responsible for bilateral relations in this field.</p> <p>In his function, Moghaddam is a forward element of the Iranian EU-listed Ministry of Defence and Armed Forces Logistics (MODAFL). MODAFL is responsible for the Iranian arms industry, including the development and production of military weapons, such as unmanned aerial vehicles (UAVs) and ballistic missiles.</p> <p>In his role, Moghaddam actively promotes the defence industry of Iran, and in particular the arms trade between Iran and Russia, thereby promoting Iran's UAV and missile programmes.</p> <p>Iran has been supplying Russia with UAVs and ballistic missiles that are being deployed by Russia against Ukraine.</p> <p>Therefore, Reza Khosravi Moghaddam is involved in Iran's UAV and missile programme.</p>
19.	Seid Mir Ahmad NOOSHIN	<p>Position(s): director of the Aerospace Industries Organisation (AIO) DOB: 11.1.1966 Nationality: Iranian Gender: male Passport number: G9311208</p>	<p>Seid Mir Ahmad Nooshin is the director of EU-listed Aerospace Industries Organisation (AIO). The AIO is an organisation which reports to the EU-listed Iranian Ministry of Defence and Armed Forces Logistics (MODAFL) and plays a key role in Iran's unmanned aerial vehicle (UAV) and ballistic missile</p>

			programmes. The AIO oversees Iran's production of missiles, including by EU-listed entities Shahid Hemmat Industries Group (SHIG) and Shahid Baheri Industrial Group (SBIG). Seid Mir Ahmad Nooshin is therefore involved in Iran's missile programme.
20.	Mohammad Reza KHIA-BANI	Position(s): Director of IRISL Nationality: Iranian Gender: male Associated entities: Islamic Republic of Iran Shipping Lines (IRISL)	Mohammad Reza Khiabani is the director of the EU-listed Islamic Republic of Iran Shipping Lines (IRISL), Iran's national maritime carrier. For years, IRISL ships have been involved in shipping military related cargo. The EU-listed Iran's Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps Navy (IRGCN) converts container ships owned by IRISL Group into drone carriers. The IRGCN is part of the IRGC, and includes an unmanned aerial vehicle (UAV) division and a missiles division. The IRGCN is involved in Iran's UAV and missile programmes, as well as in transferring Iran's missiles to armed groups and entities undermining peace and security in the Middle East and the Red Sea region. Therefore, in his position as director of IRISL, Mohammad Reza Khiabani is associated with the IRGCN.'

B. Unternehmen und Organisationen

	Name	Angaben zur Identität	Gründe
1.	Shakad Sanat Asmari	Address: Haft-e Tir Sq, 378 Mofteh Shomali St,	Shakad Sanat Asmari is an Iranian company that develops and manufactures components for

		<p>third floor, Tehran, Iran, postal code 1588944546 Type of entity: Limited Liability Company Place of registration: Tehran, Iran Date of registration: 24.10.2016 Principal place of business: Iran National ID: 14006189580 Registration number: 498744 Associated individuals: Hadi Zahourian (Chief Executive Officer); Mohammad Shahab Khanian (Deputy Chief Executive Officer); Ehsan Rahat Varnosfadrani (Chief scientist and former Chief Executive Officer)</p>	<p>the Shahed unmanned aerial vehicles (UAVs). It is therefore supporting and involved in Iran's UAV programme.</p>
2.	Baharestan Kish Company	<p>Address no. 1: Unit 17, Fifth Floor, Yas Building, Number 116, Sheikh Fazlollah Highway, Teimuri Blvd, before Sharif University Metro Station, Tehran, Iran; Address no. 2: Unit 18, Fifth Floor, Yas Building, Number 116, Sheikh Fazlollah Highway, Teimuri Blvd, before Sharif University Metro Station, Tehran, Iran; Address no. 3: Unit 19, Fifth Floor, Yas Building, Number 116, Sheikh Fazlollah Highway, Teimuri Blvd, before Sharif University Metro Station, Tehran 1459994450, Iran; Address no. 4: No 47, East 18th Street, Farhang Boulevard, Sa'adat Abad, Tehran 1997857976, Iran; Address no. 5: Unit 2, First Floor, EX35, Number 2,</p>	<p>Baharestan Kish Company manufactures unmanned aerial vehicle (UAV) components for the Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps (IRGC). The company has also worked on Shahed UAV components, which were exported to Russia. Baharestan Kish Company has overseen various defense-related projects, which included the manufacturing of UAVs. It is therefore supporting and involved in Iran's UAV programme.</p>

		<p>Exhibition Industrial Town, Kish Island 7941659854, Iran; Place of registration: Iran Date of registration: 2002 Associated individuals: Rahmatollah Heidari (Managing Director and a member of the board of directors)</p>	
3.	<p>Saad Sazeh Faraz Sharif a.k.a. Daria Fanavar Borhan Sharif; Sadid Sazeh Parvaz Sharif</p>	<p>Address: Tehran Province - Tehran City - Central Sector - Tehran City - Shahrak Ansar Neigh- borhood - Tehran Karaj Highway - Chogan Street 9 - Plate 0 - Ground Floor Type of entity: Limited Liability Company Place of registration: Tehran, Iran Date of registration: 2017 Registration number: 534295 Principal place of business: Iran Associated individuals: Ehsan Imaninejad (Chief Executive Officer)</p>	<p>Saad Sazeh Faraz Sharif is an Iranian company that offers aerospace engineering services and manufactures parts of the Shahed unmanned aerial vehicles (UAVs). It is therefore supporting and involved in Iran's UAV pro- gramme.</p>
4.	<p>Sarmad Electronic Sepahan Company a.k.a. Sarmad Electronics; Sarmad Electronic Sepahan; Sarmad Electronics Co.</p>	<p>Address: Second Floor, No 309, Alley 28, South Abou Na'im Street, Jaber Ansari Street, Isfahan, Iran Place of registration: Iran Date of registration: 2014 Principal place of business: Iran</p>	<p>Sarmad Electronic Sepahan Company is an Iranian com- pany that produces the specific components used in Iranian unmanned aerial vehicles (UAVs). Those UAVs are deployed by Russia in its war of aggression against Ukraine. Servomotors and flowmotors in detached Ira- nian UAVs found on the Ukrai- nian battlefield have been traced back directly to Sarmad Elec- tronic Sepahan Company. The company itself advertises its activities in Iran by claiming to be active in large sensitive indus- tries in the country, including that of UAVs.</p>

			It is therefore supporting and involved in Iran's UAV programme.
5.	<p>Kimia Part Sivan Company (KIPAS) a.k.a. Kimiar Parts Sibon</p>	<p>Address: 1st Street, 6th Side Street, No 81, Jey Industrial Park, Isfahan 8376100000, Iran; Place of registration: Iran Registration number: 10320661315 or 414950 or 47779.</p>	<p>Kimia Part Sivan Company (KIPAS) is an Iran-based company that has worked with Iran's Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps Quds Force (IRGC-QF) to improve the force's unmanned aerial vehicle (UAV) programme. KIPAS officials have conducted UAV flight tests for the IRGC-QF and have provided technical assistance for IRGC-QF UAVs transferred to Iraq for use in IRGC-QF operations. KIPAS has also procured valuable UAV components for onward use by the IRGC. It is therefore supporting and involved in Iran's UAV programme.</p>
6.	<p>Khatam al-Anbiya Central Headquarters (KCHG) a.k.a. Khatam al-Anbiye Central Headquarters; KACHQ</p>	<p>Type of entity: government entity Associated entities: Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps (IRGC) Associated individuals: Gholam Ali RASHID (commander of KCHG)</p>	<p>The Khatam al-Anbiya Central Headquarters (KCHG) is the central entity in the command chain of Iran's armed forces making operational military decisions, as well as coordinating between Iran's conventional army (Artesh) and the Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps (IRGC), which both procure and deploy unmanned aerial vehicles (UAVs). The KCHG's mission is to oversee offensive and defensive operations, including through its regional and thematic headquarters such as the ones in the Persian Gulf or Gulf of Oman, which report to the main headquarters. It is also responsible for planning and coordinating joint military operations, including drills. The KCHG is headed by the EU-listed IRGC commander Gholam Ali Rashid, who has overseen UAV deployments and</p>

			<p>supervised UAV battlefield readiness in drills and exercises. Preceding IRGC and Artesh in the command chain, thereby overseeing all of Iran's armed forces, intelligence and EU-listed Khatam al-Anbiya Construction Headquarters, Khatam al-Anbiya Central Headquarters is at the core of Iran's military forces and therefore involved in transferring UAVs to Russia in support of its war of aggression against Ukraine and to armed groups and entities undermining peace and security in the Middle East and the Red Sea region. Furthermore, the KCHG is involved in Iran's UAV programme.</p>
7.	<p>Kavan Electronics Behrad LLC a.k.a. Kavan Electronics; Kavan Electronic co. LTD; Kavan Electronic Company; Kavan Electronic Sadr Aria Engineering Limited Liability Company</p>	<p>Address: No 63, Unit 4, Shahrara, Patrice Lumumba St., Abshori Sharghi St., Tehran 144593491, Iran Type of entity: limited liability company (LLC) Place of registration: Iran Date of registration: 13.07.2016 Registration number: 495080 (Iran) National ID number: 14005997725 (Iran) Principal place of business: Iran Associated entities: Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps Research and Self-Sufficiency Jihad Organisation (IRGC SSJO) Associated individuals: Hossein Hatefi ARDAKANI (Chairman of the Board of Directors); Mehdi Dehghani MOHAMMADABADI (CEO)</p>	<p>Kavan Electronics Behrad LLC is an Iran-based company procuring and selling servomotors and other components relevant for the manufacturing of unmanned aerial vehicles (UAVs) to the EU-listed Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps Research and Self-Sufficiency Jihad Organisation (IRGC SSJO) The company's Chairman of the Board of Directors is the EU-listed Hossein Hatefi Ardakani, who oversees a transnational procurement network that spans the Middle East and East Asia, which caters for the production of UAVs overseen by the IRGC SSJO. Kavan Electronics Behrad LLC is therefore involved in Iran's UAV programme. It is also involved in transferring Iran's UAVs to Russia in support of its war of aggression against Ukraine.</p>

8.	Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps Navy (IRGCN) a.k.a. Nirooy-e Daryaei-e Sepah; NEDSA	Type of entity: government entity Place of registration: Bandar Abbas, Iran Date of registration: 1981 Principal place of business: Iran Associated entities: Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps (IRGC)	The Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps Navy (IRGCN) is part of the IRGC, and includes an unmanned aerial vehicles (UAVs) division and a missiles division. The IRGC Navy is equipped with Iranian UAVs and missiles and engages in asymmetrical warfare methods. The IRGC Navy has a Naval Academy in which it provides training on firing anti-ship missiles and operating UAVs. Iranian-backed militias and proxies are trained at the Naval Academy. The IRGC Navy is involved in facilitating the transport of Iranian arms, including Iranian UAVs and missiles. Those missiles and UAVs are deployed by armed groups like the Houthis and Hezbollah to undermine peace and security in the Middle East and Red Sea region. Therefore, the IRGC Navy is involved in Iran's UAV and missile programmes and involved in transferring Iran's missiles to armed groups and entities undermining peace and security in the Middle East and the Red Sea region.
9.	Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps Research and Self-Sufficiency Jihad Organisation (IRGC SSJO)	Type of entity: government entity Place of registration: Iran Principal place of business: Iran Associated entities: Kavan Electronics Behrad LLC	The Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps Research and Self-Sufficiency Jihad Organisation (IRGC SSJO) is a research and development unit that develops and manufactures ground penetrating radar, communication systems, weaponry, combat vehicles and electronic cyber-warfare equipment. As part of the Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps (IRGC), the IRGC SSJO has been involved in research, development and procurement activities linked to the development of Iranian UAVs and missiles.

			The IRGC SSJO is therefore involved in Iran's UAV and missile programmes and in transferring Iranian UAVs to Russia in support of its war of aggression against Ukraine.
10.	Saha Airlines	Address: Ayat Saeedi St., 65 meters from Fatah, Tehran, Iran Type of entity: government entity Place of registration: Tehran, Iran	Saha Airlines is an Iranian state airline, wholly owned by the Islamic Republic of Iran Air Force. It has been used repeatedly to transfer Iranian-made unmanned aerial vehicles (UAVs) and related technologies to Russia, which have been used in Russia's war of aggression against Ukraine. Saha Airlines is therefore involved in transferring Iranian-made UAVs and related technologies to Russia in support of its war of aggression against Ukraine.
11.	Mahan Air	Address: No 21 Mahan Air Tower - Azadegan Street, Karaj Highway, Tehran, Iran Post box 1481655761 Place of registration: Tehran, Iran	Mahan Air is a private Iranian airline based in Tehran. It has been used repeatedly to transfer Iranian-made unmanned aerial vehicles (UAVs) and related technologies to Russia, which have been used in Russia's war of aggression against Ukraine. Mahan Air is therefore involved in transferring Iranian-made UAVs and related technologies to Russia in support of its war of aggression against Ukraine.
12.	Iran Air (a.k.a. the Airline of the Islamic Republic of Iran; Homa; Iran Air Cargo; Iran Air Ground Services; Iran Air Catering)	Address: Central Offices, Airport Boulevard, Tehran, Iran Type of entity: government entity Place of registration: Tehran, Iran	Iran Air is an Iranian state airline controlled by Iran's Ministry of Infrastructure, and therefore subordinate to the country's military-political leadership. It has been used repeatedly to transfer Iranian-made unmanned aerial vehicles (UAVs) and related technologies to Russia, which have been used in Russia's war of aggression against Ukraine.

			Iran Air is therefore involved in transferring Iranian-made UAVs and related technologies to Russia in support of its war of aggression against Ukraine.
13.	Basamad Electronic Pouya Engineering Co. (a.k.a. Dynamic Electronic Frequency Engineering Limited Liability Company)	Address: No. 63 Unit 4, Shahrara, Patrice Lumumba St. Abshori St., Tehran, 144593491, Iran Type of entity: limited liability company Registration number: 466887 National ID number: 14004684489 Associated individuals: Hossein Hatefi Ardakani (CEO) Associated entities: Kavan Electronics Behrad LLC	Basamad Electronic Pouya Engineering Co. is an Iranian procurement firm. It is part of a procurement network overseen by EU-listed Hossein Hatefi Ardakani, Basamad Electronic Pouya Engineering Co.'s CEO and largest shareholder. Hossein Hatefi Ardakani is an Iranian businessman who is involved, through the procurement network he oversees, in the supply of unmanned aerial vehicle (UAV) items to the EU-listed Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps Research and Self-Sufficiency Jihad Organization (IRGC SSJO), which are then supplied to Russia to support Russia's war of aggression against Ukraine. Basamad Electronic Pouya Engineering Co. is therefore associated with a natural person involved in Iran's UAV programme and in transferring Iranian-made UAVs to Russia in support of its war of aggression against Ukraine.
14.	Iran Alumina Company (IAC) (a.k.a. I.A.C.; Iran Alumina Co.)	Address 1: 100, Somayyeh St., Tehran, Iran (head office) Address 2: Kilometer 7 turnpike Sankhast, Jajarm, North Khorasan, Iran (factory) Principal place of business: Khorasan province, Iran	Iran Alumina Company (IAC) is Iran's sole producer of aluminium oxide (Al ₂ O ₃) or alumina powder, which is used in the fabrication of solid fuel propellant used to launch rockets and missiles. The facility operates on behalf of the Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps (IRGC) in producing missile fuel from metal powder. IAC is a subsidiary of the state-owned mines and metal holding company Iranian Mines and Mining Industries Development and Renovation Organisation (IMIDRO),

			<p>which is controlled by the Iranian Ministry of Industries and Mines.</p> <p>Therefore, Iran Alumina Company (IAC) is involved in Iran's missile programme.</p>
15.	<p>Shahid Haj Ali Movahed Research Center (a.k.a. Shahid Movahed Industry; Shahid Mohaved Industries; SHIG Department 7500)</p>	<p>Address: c/o SHIG, Damavand Tehran Highway, PO Box 16595-159, Tehran, Iran Principal place of business: Tehran Province, Iran</p>	<p>Shahid Haj Ali Movahed Research Center is a subsidiary of the EU-listed Shahid Hemmat Industries Group (SHIG), an industrial group subordinate to the state-controlled EU-listed Aerospace Industries Organisation (AIO), which supports Iran's liquid-propellant ballistic missile programme.</p> <p>The Center has been involved in the research, testing and manufacture of Iranian missiles. The Center is directly involved in missile development, including in the context of cooperation between Iran and the DPRK, from which it received specialist support for the development of long-range missiles.</p> <p>Therefore, Shahid Haj Ali Movahed Research Center is involved in Iran's missile programme.</p>
16.	<p>Teyf Tadbir Engineering Company (a.k.a. Teyf Tadbir Arya Engineering Company; Teif Tadbir Arya; Teyf Tadbir Aria)</p>	<p>Address: Unit 10, No. 1, End of Bahar, Kardan Street, Patrice Street, Tehran 144596443, Iran Registration number: 427320 (Iran) Associated individuals: Hossein Hatefi Ardakani (CEO) Associated entities: Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps Research and Self-Sufficiency Jihad Organization (IRGC SSJO)</p>	<p>Teyf Tadbir Engineering Company is an Iranian procurement firm. Its CEO is EU-listed Hossein Hatefi Ardakani, an Iranian businessman who oversees a transnational procurement network for unmanned aerial vehicle (UAV) components. He operates through his Tehran-based firms, including Teyf Tadbir Engineering Company and the EU-listed Kavan Electronics LLC.</p> <p>Through his procurement network, Hossein Hatefi Ardakani is involved in the supply of UAV items to the EU-listed Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps Research and Self-Sufficiency Jihad Organization (IRGC</p>

			<p>SSJO). These items are used in Iran's Shahed-series UAVs, which Iran supplies to Russia to support Russia's war of aggression against Ukraine.</p> <p>Teyf Tadbir Engineering Company is therefore associated with natural and legal persons and entities involved in Iranian-made UAV programme and also involved in transferring Iran's UAVs to Russia in support of its war of aggression against Ukraine.</p>
17.	MG Flot LLC	<p>Address: Apartment 1, ul Lenina, Akhty, 18D, 368730, Russia</p> <p>Type of entity: shipping company</p> <p>Registration number: IMO 6016988</p>	<p>MG Flot LLC is a Russian shipping company whose vessels are involved in shipping Iranian military-related commodities, including unmanned aerial vehicles (UAV) components, to Russia.</p> <p>MG Flot LLC's vessels, including the cargo ship Rasul Gamzatov (IMO: 8861058; MMSI: 273157300), have been transporting Iranian-made weapons and ammunition, including UAV components, across the Caspian Sea to resupply Russian troops fighting in Ukraine. Therefore, MG Flot LLC is involved in transferring Iran's UAVs or missiles or related technologies or components thereof to Russia in support of its war of aggression against Ukraine.</p>
18.	VTS Broker LLC	<p>Address: Office 19, ul Dzerzhinskogo, 72B, Astrakhan, 414015, Russia</p> <p>Type of entity: shipping company</p> <p>Registration number: IMO 5122966</p>	<p>VTS Broker LLC is a Russian shipping company whose vessels are involved in shipping Iranian military-related commodities, including unmanned aerial vehicles (UAV) components, to Russia.</p> <p>VTS Broker LLC's vessels, including the cargo ship Musa Jalil (IMO: 8846814; MMSI: 273353660), have been transporting Iranian-made weapons and ammunition, including</p>

			<p>UAV components, across the Caspian Sea to resupply Russian troops fighting in Ukraine. Therefore, VTS Broker LLC is involved in transferring Iran's UAVs or missiles or related technologies or components thereof to Russia in support of its war of aggression against Ukraine.</p>
19.	Arapax LLC	<p>Address: Apartment 6, ul Savushkina, 2, Astrakhan, 414056, Russia Type of entity: shipping company Registration number: IMO 6189893</p>	<p>Arapax LLC is a Russian shipping company whose vessels are involved in shipping Iranian military-related commodities, including unmanned aerial vehicles (UAV) components, to Russia. Arapax LLC's vessels, including the cargo ship Begey (IMO: 8943210; MMSI: 273421560), have been transporting Iranian-made weapons and ammunition, including UAV components, across the Caspian Sea to resupply Russian troops fighting in Ukraine. Therefore, Arapax LLC is involved in transferring Iran's UAVs or missiles or related technologies or components thereof to Russia in support of its war of aggression against Ukraine.</p>
20.	Islamic Republic of Iran Shipping Lines (IRISL)	<p>Place of registration: Iran Associated individuals: Mohammad Reza Khia-bani (director) Associated entities: Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps Navy (IRGCN)</p>	<p>Islamic Republic of Iran Shipping Lines (IRISL) is Iran's national maritime carrier. For years, its ships have been involved in shipping military related cargo. The EU-listed Iran's Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps Navy (IRGCN) converts container ships owned by IRISL into drone carriers. The IRGCN is part of the IRGC, and includes an unmanned aerial vehicle (UAV) division and a missiles division. The IRGCN is involved in Iran's UAV and missile programmes as well as in transfer-</p>

			ring Iran's missiles to armed groups and entities undermining peace and security in the Middle East and the Red Sea region. Therefore, IRISL is associated with the EU-listed IRGCN.
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Anhang 7³⁵

(Art. 8 Abs. 1, 11 Abs. 1 und 3 sowie 12 Bst. b)

Natürliche Personen, gegen die sich die Finanzsanktionen und das Ein- und Durchreiseverbot richten, sowie Unternehmen und Organisationen, gegen die sich die Finanzsanktionen richten (Beschluss 2011/235/GASP)

A. Natürliche Personen

	Name	Identifizierungsinformationen	Gründe
1.	AHMADI-MOQADDAM Esmail	POB: Tehran (Iran) DOB: 1961 Gender: male	Director of the University and the Higher National Defence Research Institute since 20 September 2021. Former Senior Advisor for Security Affairs to the Chief of the Armed Forces General Staff. Chief of Iran's National Police from 2005 until early 2015. Also Head of the Iranian Cyber Police (EU-listed) from January 2011 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 15 June 2009. Former head of Iran's Headquarters in support of the Yemeni People.
2.	ALLAHKARAM Hossein	POB: Najafabad (Iran) DOB: 1945 Gender: male	Head of Ansar-e Hezbollah Coordination Council and former general in the IRGC.

			<p>He co-founded Ansare Hezbollah. This paramilitary force was responsible for extreme violence during crackdown against students and universities in 1999, 2002 and 2009. He maintains his senior role in an organisation which is ready to commit human rights violations against the public, including promoting aggression against women for their choice of clothing.</p>
3.	ARAGHI (ERAGHI) Abdollah	<p>Gender: male Title: Brigadier-General</p>	<p>Brigadier-General in the IRGC. Head of the Security Department of the General Staff of the Armed Forces. Former Deputy Head of IRGC's Ground Forces. He had a direct and personal responsibility in the crackdown of protests all through the summer of 2009.</p>
4.	FAZLI Ali	<p>Gender: male Nationality: Iranian Rank: Brigadier-General Position: Commander of Imam Hossein University (a.k.a. Imam Hussein University)</p>	<p>Since May 2017, Commander of Imam Hossein University by order of the Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps (IRGC) Chief Commander. Former Chief of the Imam Hossein Cadet College (2018-June 2020). Former Deputy Commander of the Basij (2009-2018). 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</p>

			Tehran province and played a key role in the brutal repression of protesters in 2009.
5.	JAFARI Mohammad-Ali (a.k.a. "Aziz Jafari")	POB: Yazd (Iran) DOB: 1.9.1957 Gender: male	Director of the Hazrat-e Baqiatollah Social and Cultural Base. Former Commander of the IRGC (September 2007 - April 2019). IRGC and the Sarollah Base commanded by General Mohammad-Ali (Aziz) Jafari have played a key role in illegally interfering with the 2009 Presidential Elections, arresting and detaining political activists, as well as clashing with protesters in the streets.
6.	KHALILI Ali	Gender: male	IRGC General, in a senior role within the Sarollah Base. He signed a letter sent to the Ministry of Health June 26, 2009 forbidding the submission of documents or medical records to anyone injured or hospitalized during post-elections events.
7.	MOTLAGH Bahram Hosseini	Gender: male Nationality: Iranian Rank: Brigadier-General Position: Member of the teaching staff of Imam Hossein University (Guardians of the Revolution) (a.k.a. Imam Hossein University) and Head of the planning and operations depart-	Member of the teaching staff of Imam Hossein University (Guardians of the Revolution) and Head of the planning and operations department of the General Staff of the Armed Forces. Former Head of the Army Command and General Staff College (DAFOOS). Former Head of the Seyyed al-Shohada Corps of the Islamic Revolutionary

		ment of the General Staff of the Armed Forces	Guard Corps, Tehran province. The Seyyed al-Shohada Corps played a key role in organising the repression of protests in 2009.
8.	NAQDI Mohammad-Reza	POB: Najaf (Iraq) DOB: Circa 1952 Gender: male Title: Brigadier-General	Deputy Coordinator of the Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps (IRGC). Former Deputy Chief of the IRGC for cultural and social affairs. Former Commander of the Basij (2009-2016). As commander of the IRGC's Basij Forces, Naqdi was responsible for or complicit in Basij abuses occurring in late 2009, including the violent response to the December 2009 Ashura Day protests, which resulted in up to 15 deaths and the arrests of hundreds of protesters. Prior to his appointment as commander of the Basij in October 2009, Naqdi was the head of the intelligence unit of the Basij responsible for interrogating those arrested during the post-election crackdown.
9.	RADAN Ahmad-Reza	POB: Isfahan (Iran) DOB: 1963 Gender: male Nationality: Iranian Position: Head of Iran's Law Enforcement Forces (LEF)	Since January 2023, Head of Iran's Law Enforcement Forces (LEF), also referred to as the Iranian national police. Former Head of the Centre for Strategic Studies of the Iranian LEF, a body linked to the LEF. Deputy Chief of the LEF from 2008

			until June 2014. In that position, Radan was responsible for beatings, murder, and arbitrary arrests and detentions of protesters that were committed by the police forces. As a former Commander of the Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps, he was in charge of training Iraqi "anti-terrorist" forces.
10.	RAJABZADEH Azizollah	Gender: male	Commander of the Urban Order Headquarters since 2014. Former Head of Tehran Disaster Mitigation Organisation (2010-2013). As Head of Tehran Police until January 2010, he was responsible for violent police attacks on protesters and students. As Commander of the Law Enforcement Forces in the Greater Tehran, he was the highest ranking accused in the case of abuses in Kahrizak Detention Centre in December 2009.
11.	SAJEDI-NIA Hossein	Gender: male	Police Operations Deputy Commander. Former head of Tehran Police, former Deputy Chief of Iran's National Police responsible for Police Operations. He is in charge of coordinating, for the Ministry of Interior, repression operations in the Iranian capital.

12.	TAEB Hossein	<p>POB: Tehran (Iran) DOB: 1963 Gender: male Nationality: Iranian Position: advisor to the Commander-in-Chief of the Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps (IRGC)</p>	<p>Since 2022, advisor to the Commander-in-Chief of the Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps (IRGC), Hossein Salami. Former Head of the IRGC intelligence organisation (October 2009 to June 2022). His responsibilities were expanded in May 2019 with the merging of the Office of the Deputy of Strategic Intelligence of the IRGC and the IRGC's Intelligence Organisation. Commander of the Basij until October 2009. Forces under his command participated in mass beatings, murders, detentions and tortures of peaceful protesters.</p>
13.	SHARIATI Seyeed Hassan	<p>Gender: male</p>	<p>Advisor and Member of the 28th Section of the Supreme Court. 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>
14.	DORRI-NADJAFABADI Ghorban-Ali	<p>POB: Najafabad (Iran) DOB: 3.12.1950</p>	<p>Member of the Assembly of Experts and representative of</p>

		Gender: male	<p>the Supreme Leader in Markazi ('Central') Province and Head of the Supreme Administrative Court. Prosecutor General of Iran until September 2009, as well as former Intelligence Minister under Khatami presidency. As Prosecutor General of Iran, he ordered and supervised the show trials following the first post-election protests, where the accused were denied their rights and access to an attorney.</p>
15.	Aufgehoben		
16.	SOLTANI Hodjatoleslam Seyed Mohammad	Gender: male	<p>Since 2018, Hodjatoleslam Seyed Mohammad Soltani serves as deputy prosecutor in the Revolutionary Prosecution Office, Mashhad. Head of the Organisation for Islamic Propaganda in the province of Khorasan-Razavi. Former Judge, Mashhad Revolutionary Court (2013-2019). 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. He is responsible for issuing heavy prison sentences to citizens of the Baha'is minority, due</p>

			to their religious beliefs, through unfair trials with lack of due process, and the use of extrajudicial procedures.
17.	HEYDARIFAR Ali-Akbar	Gender: male	Former judge, Tehran Revolutionary Court. He participated in protesters trials. He was questioned by the judiciary about Kahrizak abuses. He was instrumental in issuing detention orders to consign detainees to Kahrizak Detention Centre in 2009. In November 2014, his role in the deaths of detainees was officially recognised by the Iranian authorities.
18.	JAFARI-DOLATABADI Abbas	POB: Yazd (Iran) DOB: 1953 Gender: male	Former advisor to the Supreme Disciplinary Court of judges (29 April 2019-at least 2020). Former Prosecutor General of Tehran (August 2009-April 2019). Abbas Jafari-Dolatabadi's office indicted a large number of protesters, including individuals who took part in the December 2009 Ashura Day protests. He ordered the closure of Karroubi's office in September 2009 and the arrest of several reformist politicians, and he banned two reformist political parties in June 2010. His office charged protesters with "Muha-rebeh", or "enmity against God", which

			carries the death penalty, and denied due process to those facing the death penalty. His office also targeted and arrested reformists, human rights activists and members of the media, as part of a broad crackdown on the political opposition. In October 2018, he announced to the media that four detained Iranian environmental activists were to be charged with "sowing corruption on earth", a charge which carries the death penalty.
19.	MOGHISSEH Mohammad (a.k.a. NASSERIAN)	Gender: male	Judge at the Supreme Court since November 2020. Former 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 of social and political activists and journalists, and several death sentences for protesters and social and political activists.
20.	MOHSENI-EJEI Gholam-Hossein	POB: Ejiyeh (Iran) DOB: circa 1956 Gender: male	Chief of Justice since July 2021. Member of the Expediency Council. Prosecutor General of Iran from September 2009 until 2014. Former Deputy Head of the Judiciary (2014 until July 2021)

			<p>and spokesperson of the Judiciary (2010-2019). Intelligence Minister from 2005 until 2009. While he was Intelligence Minister during the 2009 elections, intelligence agents under his command were responsible for the detention and torture of, and the extraction of false confessions under pressure from, hundreds of activists, journalists, dissidents and reformist politicians. In addition, political figures were coerced into making false confessions under unbearable interrogation, which included torture, abuse, blackmail and the threatening of family members. During the 2022/2023 protests, Gholam-Hossein Mohseni-Ejei stated that there would be no leniency with protesters.</p>
21.	MORTAZAVI Said (a.k.a. MORTAZAVI Saeed)	<p>POB: Meybod, Yazd (Iran) DOB: 1967 Gender: male</p>	<p>Head of the Welfare System from 2011 to 2013. Prosecutor General of Tehran until August 2009. As Prosecutor General of Tehran, 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 cus-</p>

			<p>today. 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.</p> <p>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. Sentenced to prison in 2017 and released in September 2019. In August 2021, Iran's Supreme Court issued a ruling in full support of Said Mortazavi, overturning his earlier two-year jail sentence.</p>
22.	PIR-ABASSI Abbas	Gender: male	<p>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.</p>
23.	MORTAZAVI Amir	Gender: male	<p>Deputy head of the Unit for Social Affairs and Crime Prevention at the judiciary in the province of Khorasan-Razavi. Deputy Prose-</p>

			<p>cutor of Mashhad until at least 2015. 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.</p>
24.	SALAVATI Abdolghassem	Gender: male	<p>Judge of the Special Court for Financial Crimes, branch 4 since 2019. Former 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 over 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. In 2018, reports showed that he continued to hand down similar sentences without proper observance of fair hearing procedures. During the 2022 protests, Abdolghassem Salavati sentenced many protestors to death including Mohammad Beroghani and Saman Seydi.</p>

25.	SHARIFI Malek Adjar (aka: SHARIFI Malek Ajdar)	Gender: male	Judge at the Supreme Court, head of the 43rd section. Former Head of East Azerbaidjan Judiciary. He was responsible for Sakineh Mohammadi-Ash-tiani's trial.
26.	Aufgehoben		
27.	YASAGHI Ali-Akbar	Gender: male	Judge at the Supreme Court, head of the 13th section. Deputy Chief Executive Officer of Setad-e Dieh Foundation. Chief Judge, Mashhad Revolutionary Court (2001-2011). Trials under his jurisdiction have been conducted summarily and in closed sessions, without adherence to basic rights of the accused. As execution rulings were issued en masse (up to 550 between summer 2009 and summer 2011), death sentences were issued without proper observance of fair hearing procedures.
28.	BOZORGNIA Mostafa	Gender: male	Head of ward 350 of Evin Prison. He unleashed on a number of occasions disproportionate violence upon prisoners.
29.	ESMAILI Gholam-Hossein (a.k.a. ESMAILI Gholam Hossein)	Gender: male	Chief of Staff of Iranian President Raisi since August 2021. Judiciary spokesman from April 2019 until July 2021. Former head of the Tehran Judiciary. Former Head of Iran's Prisons Organisation. In this capacity,

			he was complicit in the massive detention of political protesters and covering up of abuses performed in the jailing system.
30.	SEDAQAT (a.k.a. Sedaghat) Farajollah	Gender: male	Assistant Secretary of the General Prison Administration in Tehran. Head of Evin's prison, Tehran until October 2010 during which time torture took place. He was warden, and threatened and exerted pressure on prisoners numerous times.
31.	ZANJIREI Mohammad-Ali	Gender: male	As Senior advisor to Head, and Deputy Head of Iran's Prisons Organisation, responsible for serious human rights violations against prisoners. Administered a system in which prisoners suffered abuse, torture and inhuman/degrading treatment and were accommodated in very poor living conditions.
32.	ABBASZADEH-MESHKINI Mahmoud	Gender: male	Member of Parliament (since February 2020) and Speaker of the Parliament's Committee for National Security and Foreign Affairs. Former Advisor to Iran's High Council for Human Rights (until 2019). Former secretary of the High Council for Human Rights. Former Governor of Ilam Province. Former Political Director of the Interior Ministry. As Head of

			<p>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.</p> <p>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 leading to many arrests of peaceful demonstrators in contravention of the right to freedom of assembly.</p> <p>In 2009, he also denied the opposition a permit for a ceremony to mourn people killed in protests over the Presidential elections.</p>
33.	AKBARSHAHI Ali-Reza	Gender: male	<p>Former 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</p>

			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 Basiji. Until 2018, head of the railway police.
34.	AKHARIAN Hassan	Gender: male	Head of Ward 5 and in charge of solitary confinement in EU-listed Rajae Shahr Prison since 2015; formerly Keeper of Ward 1 of Rajae Shahr Prison, Karadj until July 2010. Several former detainees have denounced his use of torture, as well as orders he gave to prevent inmates receiving medical assistance. According to a transcript of one reported detainee in the Rajae Shahr Prison, wardens all beat him severely, with Akharian's full knowledge. There is also at least one reported case of ill treatment and the death of a detainee, Mohsen Beikvand, under Akharian's wardenship. Beikvand died in September 2010. Other prisoners claim credibly that he was killed on the instructions of Hassan Akharian.
35.	AVAAE Seyyed Ali-Reza (a.k.a. AVAAE Seyyed Alireza, AVAIE Alireza)	POB: Dezful (Iran) DOB: 20.5.1956 Gender: male	Minister of Justice until 25 August 2021. Former Director of the special investigations office. Deputy Minister

			of the Interior and Head of the Public Register until July 2016. Advisor to the Disciplinary Court for Judges in 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 a high number of executions.
36.	BANESHI Jaber	Gender: male	Head of Branch 22 of the Appeals Court of Shiraz from November 2011. Prosecutor of Shiraz until October 2011. Prosecutor during the Shiraz bombing case in 2008, which was used by the regime to sentence to death other unconnected persons. He has pursued capital charges and other severe penalties against minorities, such as to constitute, inter alia, a violation of their human rights to fair trial and freedom from arbitrary detention.
37.	Aufgehoben		
38.	GANJI Mostafa Barzegar	Gender: male	General Director of Inspection Supervision and Performance Evaluation of Courts since June 2020. Former Prosecutor General of Qom (2008-2017) and former Head of the Directorate-General for prisons. He was responsible for the arbitrary detention and

			maltreatment of dozens of offenders in Qom. He was 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 in 2009/2010.
39.	HABIBI Mohammad Reza	Gender: male	Chief Justice of Isfahan. Former Attorney General of Isfahan. Former Head of the Ministry of Justice office in Yazd. Former Deputy Prosecutor of Isfahan. 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 was, therefore, complicit in a grave violation of the right to due process, contributing to a sharp increase in executions in 2011.
40.	Aufgehoben		
41.	JAVANI Yadollah	Gender: male Nationality: Iranian Rank: Brigadier-General	IRGC deputy commander for political affairs. Has made numerous attempts to suppress free speech and free discourse through his public statements supporting the arrest and punishment of protesters and dissenters. One of the first high-ranking officials to demand in 2009

			<p>the arrest of Moussavi, Karroubi and Khatami. Has supported the use of techniques that breach rights to a fair trial, including public confessions, and he has released the contents of interrogations before trial. Evidence also indicates that he has condoned the use of violence against protesters and as an integral member of the IRGC he is highly likely to have been aware of the use of harsh interrogation techniques to force confessions.</p>
42.	JAZAYERI Massoud	<p>Gender: male Title: Brigadier-General</p>	<p>Cultural advisor to the Joint Chief of Staff of Iran's Armed Forces since April 2018. Within the joint military staff of Iran's Armed Forces, Brigadier-General Massoud Jazayeri was the Deputy Chief of Staff for cultural and media affairs (a.k.a. State Defence Publicity HQ). He actively collaborated in the repression of 2009 protests as Deputy Chief of Staff. He warned in a Kayhan interview that many protesters inside and outside Iran had been identified and would be dealt with at the right time. He has openly called for the suppression of foreign mass media outlets and the Iranian opposition. In 2010, he asked the government to pass tougher laws</p>

			against Iranians who cooperate with foreign media sources.
43.	JOKAR Mohammad Saleh	<p>POB: Yazd (Iran) DOB: 1957 Gender: male Nationality: Iranian Position: Member of Parliament for the province of Yazd and Chairman of the Internal Affairs Commission and Parliamentary Councils</p>	<p>Member of Parliament for the province of Yazd and Chairman of the Internal Affairs Commission and Parliamentary Councils. General of the Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps (IRGC) and former Deputy for Parliamentary Affairs of the IRGC. From 2011 to 2016, Member of Parliament for the province of Yazd and Member of the Parliamentary Committee for National Security and Foreign Policy. Former Commander of Student Basij Forces. In that role, he was actively involved in suppressing protests and indoctrinating children and young people with a view to continuing suppression of free speech and dissent. As a Member of the Parliamentary Committee for National Security and Foreign Policy, he publicly supported the suppression of opposition to the government and its repressive policies. After the death of Mahsa Amini in 2022, he played a central role in proposing amendments to the parliamentary election law designed to empower hardliners in parliamentary elections and</p>

			shut down the demands of protestors.
44.	KAMALIAN Behrouz (a.k.a. Hackers Brain, Behrooz_Ice)	POB: Tehran (Iran) DOB: 1983 Gender: male	Head of the 'Ashiyaneh' cyber group linked with the Iranian regime. The 'Ashiyaneh' Digital Security, founded by Behrouz Kamalian, is responsible for intensive cyber attacks both on domestic opponents and reformists and foreign institutions. Kamalian's 'Ashiyaneh' organisation's work has assisted the regime's crack-down against the opposition, which has involved numerous serious human rights violations in 2009. Both Kamalian and the 'Ashiyaneh' cyber group have continued their activities until at least December 2021.
45.	KHALILOLLAHI Moussa (a.k.a. KHALILOLLAHI Mousa, ELAHI Mousa Khalil)	POB: Tabriz (Iran) DOB: 1963 Gender: male	Chief of Justice of East Azerbaijan province. Former prosecutor of Tabriz from 2010 to 2019. He was involved in Sakineh Mohammadi-Ash-tiani's case and is complicit in grave violations of the right to due process.
46.	MAHSOULI Sadeq (a.k.a. MAHSULI Sadeq)	POB: Oroumieh (Iran) DOB: 1959/1960 Gender: male	Deputy Secretary-General of the Paydari Front (Front of Islamic Stability). Former Advisor to Former President Mahmoud Ahmadinejad, former member of the Expediency Council and former Deputy Chief of the Perseverance

			<p>Front. Minister of Welfare and Social Security between 2009 and 2011. Minister of the Interior until August 2009. As Minister of the Interior, Mahsouli had authority over all police forces, interior ministry security agents, and plain-clothes agents. The forces under his direction were responsible for attacks on the dormitories of Tehran University on 14 June 2009 and the torture of students in the basement of the Ministry (the notorious basement level 4). Other protestors were severely abused at the Kahrizak Detention Centre, which was operated by police under Mahsouli's control.</p>
47.	MALEKI Mojtaba	Gender: male	<p>Deputy head of the Ministry of Justice in the Khorasan Razavi province. Former prosecutor of Kermanshah. Has played a role in the high number of 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.</p>
48.	OMIDI Mehrdad (aka: Reza; OMIDI Reza)	Gender: male	<p>Head of section VI of the police, investigation department.</p>

			Former Head of the Intelligence Services within the Iranian Police. Former Head of the Computer Crimes Unit of the Iranian Police. He was responsible for thousands of investigations and indictments of reformists and political opponents using the Internet. He was 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 during and after the 2009 Green Movement.
49.	SALARKIA Mahmoud	Gender: male Nationality: Iranian	Mahmoud Salarkia is currently working as a lawyer and continues to suppress individual rights of the Iranian citizens in defence of the regime's repressive policies. He figures on the list of lawyers competent under Article 48 of the Iranian criminal procedure code, on the basis of which the defendants of some political and security crimes are denied the choice of a lawyer during the interrogation and investigation stages by the prosecutor's office. Former Head of the Petrol and Transport Commission of the City of Tehran. Deputy to the Prosecutor-General of Tehran for Prison

			<p>Affairs during the crackdown of 2009. In that position, 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 were, on Salarkia's 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. Often the families of those arrested were not notified of the arrest.</p>
50.	KHODAEI SOURI Hojatollah	<p>POB: Selseleh (Iran) DOB: 1964 Gender: male</p>	<p>Member of the National Security and Foreign policy Committee. Parliamentary deputy for Lorestan Province. Member of the Parliamentary Commission for Foreign and Security Policy. Head of Evin prison until 2012. Torture was a common practice in Evin prison while Soury was its head. In Ward 209, many activists were held for their peaceful activities in opposition to the ruling government.</p>
51.	TALA Hossein (a.k.a. TALA Hosseyn)	<p>POB: Tehran (Iran) DOB: 1969 Gender: male</p>	<p>Mayor of Eslamshahr until 2020. Former Iranian MP. Former Governor-General ('Farmandar') of</p>

			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.
52.	TAMADDON Morteza (a.k.a. TAMADON Morteza)	POB: Shahr Kord-Isfahan (Iran) DOB: 1959 Gender: male	Former Head of Tehran provincial Public Security Council. Former IRGC Governor-General of Tehran Province. In his capacity as Governor and Head of Tehran provincial Public Security Council, he bore overall responsibility for all repressive activities undertaken by the IRGC in Tehran Province, including cracking down on political protests since June 2009. Currently board member at Khajeh Nasireddin Tusi University of Technology.
53.	ZEBHI Hossein	Gender: male	First Deputy Advisor to the Judiciary and Judge of the Supreme Court (head of Branch 41 of the Supreme Court, dealing in particular with security offences and drugs). Deputy to the Prosecutor-General of Iran (2007-2015). In this role, he was responsible for judicial cases brought after the post-election protests in 2009, which were conducted in contra-

			vention of human rights. Also in this role, he has condoned excessive punishments for drug offences.
54.	BAHRAMI Mohammad-Kazem	Gender: male	Head of the administrative justice court until April 2021. He was complicit in the repression of peaceful demonstrators in 2009 as head of the judiciary branch of the armed forces.
55.	HAJMOHAM-MADI Aziz (a.k.a. Aziz Hajmohammadi, Noorollah Azizmohammadi)	POB: Tehran (Iran) DOB: 1948 Gender: male	Judge at branch 71 of the Tehran Provincial Criminal Court. Working for the judiciary since 1971, he has been involved in several trials of demonstrators, inter alia, that of Abdol-Reza Ghanbari, a teacher arrested in January 2010 and sentenced to death for his political activities.
56.	BAGHERI Mohammad-Bagher	Gender: male	In 2019, Mohammad-Bagher Bagheri was appointed Deputy Head of the Judiciary for International Affairs and Secretary of the Human Rights Staff replacing Mohammad Javad Larijani in this position by a decree of Ebrahim Raisi. He was judge at the Supreme court between December 2015 and 2019. Former vice-chairman of the judiciary administration of South Khorasan province, in charge of crime prevention. In addition to his acknowledging, in June

			<p>2011, 140 executions for capital offences between March 2010 and March 2011, about 100 other executions are reported to have taken place in the same period and in the same province of South Khorasan without either the families or the lawyers being notified. He was, therefore, complicit in a grave violation of the right to due process, contributing to a high number of death sentences.</p>
57.	BAKHTIARI Seyyed Morteza	<p>POB: Mashhad (Iran) DOB: 1952 Gender: male</p>	<p>President of the Imam Khomeini Relief Foundation (since July 2019). Former deputy custodian of Imam Reza shrine. Former 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</p>

			by the government, and executions for drug-related offences.
58.	HOSSEINI Dr Seyyed Mohammad (a.k.a. HOSSEYNI Dr Seyyed Mohammad; Seyed, Sayyed and Sayyid)	POB: Rafsanjan, Kerman (Iran) DOB: 23.7.1961 Gender: male	Vice-president for parliamentary affairs under President Raisi since August 2021. Former advisor to President Mahmoud Ahmadinejad and spokesperson for YEKTA, a hard-line political faction. Minister of Culture and Islamic Guidance (2009-2013). Former Deputy Director of Islamic Republic of Iran Broadcasting (IRIB). Former advisor to the Director of Islamic Culture and Relations Organisation (ICRO). Ex-IRGC, he was complicit in the repression of journalists.
59.	MOSLEHI Heydar (Aka: MOSLEHI Heidar; MOSLEHI Haidar)	POB: Isfahan (Iran) DOB: 1956 Gender: male	Representative of the Ideological-Political Bureau of the Commander in Chief of Iran's Armed Forces (since 2018). Former advisor of Supreme Jurisprudence in the IRGC. Head of the organisation for publications on the role of the clergy at war. Former Minister of Intelligence (2009-2013). 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.
60.	ZARGHAMI Ezzatollah	POB: Dezful (Iran) DOB: 22.7.1959 Gender: male	Minister of Culture, Crafts and Tourism since 25 August 2021. Member of the Supreme Cyberspace Council and Cultural Revolution Council since 2014. 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.
61.	TAGHIPOUR Reza	POB: Maragheh (Iran) DOB: 1957 Gender: male	Member of the 11th Iranian parliament (Teheran constituency). Member of the Supreme Cyberspace Council. Former Member of the City Council of Teheran. Former Minister for Information and Com-

			<p>munications (2009-2012). 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>
62.	KAZEMI Toraj	Gender: male	<p>Chief of the Greater Tehran division of the EU-designated Cyber Police until June 2020. 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>
63.	LARIJANI Sadeq	POB: Najaf (Iraq) DOB: 1960 or August 1961 Gender: male	<p>Head of the Expediency Council since 29 December 2018. Former member of the Guardian Council (until September 2021). Former Head of the Judiciary (2009-2019).</p>

			<p>The Head of the Judiciary is required to consent to and sign off every qisas (retribution), hodoud (crimes against God) and ta'zirat (crimes against the state) punishment. This includes sentences carrying the death penalty, floggings and amputations. In this regard, he has personally signed off numerous death penalty sentences, contravening international standards, including stoning, executions by suspension strangulation, execution of juveniles, and public executions such as those where prisoners have been hanged from bridges in front of crowds of thousands. Therefore, he has contributed to a high number of executions. He has also permitted corporal punishment sentences such as amputations and the dripping of acid into the eyes of the convicted. Since Sadeq Larijani took office, arbitrary arrests of political prisoners, human rights defenders and minorities have increased markedly. Sadeq Larijani also bears responsibility for systemic failures in the Iranian judicial process with respect to the right to a fair trial.</p>
64.	MIRHEJAZI Ali Ashgar	DOB: 8 September 1946	Intelligence advisor to the Supreme Leader.

		<p>POB: Isfahan Nationality: Iranian Gender: male</p>	<p>Part of the Supreme Leader's inner circle, one of those responsible for planning the suppression of protests, which has been implemented since 2009, and associated with those responsible for suppressing the protests.</p> <p>He was also responsible for planning the suppression of public unrest in December 2017/2018 and November 2019.</p>
65.	SAEEDI Ali	<p>Gender: male</p>	<p>Head of the Supreme Leader's political ideology bureau. Former representative of the Supreme Leader for the Pasdaran (1995-2020) after spending his whole career within the institution of the military, and specifically in the Pasdaran intelligence service. This official role made him the key figure in the transmission of orders emanating from the Office of the Supreme Leader to the Pasdaran's repression apparatus.</p>
66.	RAMIN Mohammad-Ali	<p>POB: Dezful (Iran) DOB: 1954 Gender: male</p>	<p>Secretary-general of the World Holocaust Foundation, established at the International Conference to Review the Global Vision of the Holocaust in 2006, which Ramin was responsible for organising on behalf of the Iranian Government. Main figure responsible for</p>

			censorship as Vice-Minister in charge of the Press up to December 2013, being directly responsible for the closure of many reforming newspapers (Etemad, Etemad-e Melli, Shargh, etc.), closure of the Independent Press Syndicate and the intimidation or arrest of journalists.
67.	MORTAZAVI Seyyed Solat	POB: Farsan, Tchar Mahal-o-Bakhtiari (South) - (Iran) DOB: 1967 Gender: male	Since 19 October 2022 (acting) Minister of Cooperatives, Labour and Social Welfare. From September 2021 until October 2022, Vice-President for Executive Affairs of Iran and Head of the Presidential Office. Head of the real estate branch of the Mostazafan Foundation, which was directly run by Supreme Leader Khamenei from 16 September 2019 until September 2021. Until November 2019, Director of the Tehran branch of the Foundation Astan Qods Razavi. Former mayor of the second largest city of Iran, Mashhad, where public executions are regularly carried out. Former Deputy Interior Minister for Political Affairs, appointed in 2009. In that capacity, he was responsible for directing the repression of persons who spoke up in defence of their legitimate rights, inclu-

			ding 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.
68.	FARHADI Ali	Gender: male	Deputy Head of Inspectorate of Legal Affairs and Public Inspection of the Ministry of Justice of Tehran. Former prosecutor of Karaj. Responsible for grave violations of human rights, including prosecuting trials in which the death penalty was handed down. There were a high number of executions in Karaj region during his time as prosecutor.
69.	REZVANMA-NESH Ali	Gender: male	Deputy prosecutor in the province of Karaj, region of Alborz in the period 2010-2016. Responsible for grave violations of human rights, including involvement in the execution of a juvenile.
70.	RAMEZANI Gholamhossein	Gender: male	Since 2011 Chief of the Intelligence of the Ministry of Defence; from November 2009 to March 2011: Commander of Intelligence of the Pasdaran; from March 2008 to November 2009: Deputy Commander of Intelligence of the Pasdaran; from April 2006 to March 2008: Head of Protection and Intelligence of the Pas-

			<p>daran. Involved in the suppression of freedom of expression, including by being associated with those responsible for the arrests of bloggers/journalists in 2004, and reported to have had a role in the suppression of the post-election protests in 2009.</p>
71.	SADEGHI Mohamed	Gender: male	<p>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.</p>
72.	JAFARI Reza	DOB: 1967 Gender: male	<p>Former advisor to the Disciplinary Court for Judges (2012-2022). Member of the "Committee for Determining Criminal Web Content", a body responsible for the censorship of websites and social media. Former Head of special prosecution of cybercrime between 2007 and 2012. Was responsible for the repression of freedom of expression, including through the arrest, detention and prosecution of bloggers and journalists. Persons arrested on suspicion of cybercrime were mistreated and subjected to an unfair judicial process.</p>
73.	RESHTE-AHMADI Bahram	Gender: male	<p>Judge of an ordinary court of northern Tehran. Former Super-</p>

			<p>visor of Public Prosecution Office in Tehran. Deputy Head of the Office of Prison Affairs of Tehran Province. Former Deputy Prosecutor in Tehran until 2013. He ran Evin prosecution centre. Was responsible for the denial of rights, including visits and other prisoner's rights, to human rights defenders and political prisoners.</p>
74.	RASHIDI AGHDAM Ali Ashraf	Gender: male	<p>Deputy Director of Health, Correction and Education of Tehran Prisons. Former head of Evin Prison (2012-2015). During his tenure, 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.</p>
75.	KIASATI Morteza	Gender: male	<p>Judge of branch 54 of the Revolutionary Court of Tehran and of the Ahwaz Revolutionary Court, Branch 4; imposed death sentences on four Arab political prisoners, Taha Heidarian, Abbas Heidarian, Abd al-Rahman Heidarian (three brothers) and Ali Sharifi. They were arrested, tortured and hanged without due process. These cases and the lack of due</p>

			process were referenced in a report dated 13 September 2012 by the UN Special Rapporteur on human rights in Iran, the UN Secretary General's report on Iran of 22 August 2012.
76.	MOUSSAVI Seyed Mohammad Bagher (a.k.a. MOUSSAVI Seyed Mohammed Baqir)	Gender: male	Ahwaz Revolutionary Court judge, Branch 2 (2011-2015), imposed death sentences on a number of people, including five Ahwazi Arabs, Mohammad Ali Amouri, Hashem Sha'bani Amouri, Hadi Rashedi, Sayed Jaber Alboshoka, Sayed Mokhtar Alboshoka, on 17 March 2012 for "activities against national security" and "enmity against God". The sentences were upheld by Iran's Supreme Court on 9 January 2013. The five were arrested without charge for over a year, tortured and sentenced without due process. Hadi Rashedi and Hashem Sha'bani Amouri were executed in 2014.
77.	Aufgehoben		
78.	JAFARI Asadollah	Gender: male Nationality: Iranian Position: Head of the Judicial Administration in Isfahan and Head of the Resistance Economy Headquarters	Head of the Judicial Administration in Isfahan and Head of the Resistance Economy Headquarters. Former Attorney General in Isfahan. In that position, he ordered violent reactions against protesters who took to the streets in November 2021 to

			<p>protest against water shortages. According to some reports, Asadollah Jafari has announced the formation of a special office to investigate the arrested protesters and he ordered the condemnation of some protesters involved in the 2022 protests. From 2017 to 2021, he held the position of Attorney General in North Khorasan province.</p> <p>As former Prosecutor of Mazandaran province (2006-2017), Jafari recommended the imposition of the death penalty in cases he prosecuted, which has resulted in many executions including public executions, and in circumstances where the imposition of the death penalty is contrary to international human rights, including by being disproportionate and excessive punishment. Jafari has also been responsible for illegal arrests and violations of the rights of Baha'i detainees from initial arrest to keeping them in solitary confinement in the Intelligence Detention Centre.</p>
79.	EMADI Hamid Reza (a.k.a. Hamid-reza Emadi)	<p>POB: Hamedan (Iran) DOB: circa 1973 Place of residence: Tehran</p>	<p>Former Press TV Newsroom Director. Former Press TV Senior Producer. Responsible for producing and broadcasting the forced confessions</p>

		Place of work: Press TV HQ, Tehran Gender: male	of detainees, including journalists, political activists and persons belonging to Kurdish and Arab minorities, violating internationally recognised rights to a fair trial and due process. Independent broadcast regulator OFCOM fined Press TV in the UK GBP 100 000 for broadcasting the forced confession of Iranian-Canadian journalist and filmmaker Maziar Bahari in 2011, which was filmed in prison whilst Bahari was under duress. NGOs have reported further instances of forced televised confessions by Press TV. Emadi is therefore associated with violating the right to due process and fair trial. In 2016, he underwent disciplinary proceedings for sexual harassment against his colleague Sheena Shirani, which led to his suspension from the service.
80.	HAMLEBAR Rahim	Gender: male	Judge of Branch 1 of Tabriz Revolutionary Court. Responsible for heavy sentences against Azeri ethnic minority and workers' rights activists, accusing them of spying, acts against national security, propaganda against the Iranian regime and insulting the leader of Iran. A high profile case involved 20 volunteer earthquake relief

			workers (following an earthquake in Iran in August 2012) to whom he gave prison sentences for their attempts to assist earthquake victims. The court found the workers guilty of "collaboration in assembly and collusion to commit crimes against national security."
81.	MUSAVI-TABAR Seyyed Reza	POB: Jahrom (Iran) DOB: 1964 Gender: male Nationality: Iranian Position: Representative of the Disciplinary Prosecutor for Judges in Shiraz	Since 2014, Seyyed Reza Musavi-Tabar has been the representative of the Disciplinary Prosecutor for Judges in Shiraz. 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 for three years in solitary confinement.
82.	KHORAMABADI Abdolsamad	Gender: male	Deputy Director for Judicial Oversight (since 13 October 2018). Former head of the 'Commission to Determine the Instances of Criminal Content', a govern-

			<p>mental organisation in charge of online censorship and cyber crime. Under his leadership, the Commission defined 'cyber crime' by a number of vague categories that criminalise creation and publication of content deemed inappropriate by the regime. He was responsible for repression and the blocking of numerous opposition sites, electronic newspapers, blogs, sites of human rights NGOs and of Google and Gmail since September 2012. He and the Commission actively contributed to the death in detention of the blogger Sattar Beheshti in November 2012. Thus the Commission he was heading is directly responsible for systemic violations of human rights, in particular by banning and filtering websites to the general public, and occasionally disabling internet access altogether.</p>
83.	SOLEIMANI Gholamreza	<p>POB: Farsan (Iran) DOB: 1343 (Iranian Hijri calendar), 1964 or 1965 (Gregorian calendar) Nationality: Iranian Gender: male Position: Head of the Basij</p>	<p>Gholamreza Soleimani is the Head of the Basij Organisation. The Basij Organisation used lethal force to suppress the November 2019 protests in Iran, causing the deaths of and injuries to unarmed protesters and other civilians in many cities across the country. As Head</p>

		Organisation of the Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps (IRGC)	of the Basij Organisation, Gholamreza Soleimani bears responsibility for the violent suppression of the protests and serious human rights violations in Iran.
84.	SALAMI Hossein (a.k.a. SALAMI Hussain)	POB: Vaneshan, Golpayegan (Iran) DOB: 1339 (Iranian Hijri calendar) 1960 or 1961 (Gregorian calendar) Nationality: Iranian Gender: male Position: Commander in Chief of the Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps (IRGC) Rank: Major General	Hossein Salami has been the Commander in Chief of the IRGC since April 2019, which includes the Basij militia, and is a member of the National Security Council. The IRGC's regular forces and the Basij militia used lethal force to suppress the November 2019 protests in Iran, causing the deaths of and injuries to unarmed protesters and other civilians in many cities across the country. As a member of the National Security Council, Hossein Salami took part in the sessions that resulted in the orders to use lethal force to suppress the November 2019 protests. Hossein Salami therefore bears responsibility for serious human rights violations in Iran.
85.	KARAMI Hassan	Nationality: Iranian Gender: male Position: Commander of the Special Units of the Iranian police force	Hassan Karami is the Commander of the Special Units of the Iranian police force. The Special Units used lethal force to suppress the November 2019 protests in Iran, causing the deaths of and injuries to unarmed

			<p>protesters and other civilians in many cities across the country. As the Commander of the Special Units, which have caused the deaths of and injuries to unarmed protesters and other civilians, Hassan Karami bears responsibility for serious human rights violations in Iran.</p>
86.	<p>PAKPOUR Mohammad (a.k.a. PAKPUR Mohammad)</p>	<p>POB: Arak (Iran) DOB: 1340 (Iranian Hijri calendar), 1961 (Gregorian calendar) Nationality: Iranian Gender: male Position: Commander in Chief of the Islamic Revolutio- nary Guard Corps (IRGC) Ground Forces Rank: Brigadier General</p>	<p>Mohammad Pakpour has been Commander in Chief of the IRGC Ground Forces since March 2010. The IRGC's Ground Forces used lethal force to suppress the November 2019 protests in Iran, causing the deaths of and injuries to unarmed protesters and other civilians in many cities across the country. As Commander in Chief of the IRGC's Ground Forces, which have used lethal force against unarmed protesters and other civilians, Mohammad Pakpour bears responsibility for serious human rights violations in Iran.</p>
87.	<p>ASHTARI Hossein</p>	<p>POB: Isfahan (a.k.a. Esfahan, Ispahan) Nationality: Iranian Gender: male Position: Com- mander in Chief of the Iranian police force</p>	<p>Hossein Ashtari was Commander in Chief of the Iranian police force from March 2015 to January 2023 and is a member of the National Security Council. The police force includes the Emdad Units and the Special Units. Iran's</p>

			<p>ordinary police force, the Emdad Units and the Special Units used lethal force to suppress the November 2019 protests in Iran, causing the deaths of and injuries to unarmed protesters and other civilians in many cities across the country. As a member of the National Security Council, Ashtari took part in the sessions that resulted in the orders to use lethal force to suppress the November 2019 protests. Ashtari therefore bears responsibility for serious human rights violations in Iran.</p>
88.	ZIAEI Gholamreza	<p>Gender: male Nationality: Iranian Position: Former Director of Evin Prison; former Director of other detention centres</p>	<p>Between July 2019 and June 2020, Gholamreza Ziaei was the Director of Evin Prison in Tehran. During his tenure, the already harsh conditions for detainees further deteriorated, including for Narguess Mohammadi. Female prisoners were denied phone contact with their children. Political prisoners were denied weekly visits by relatives, which were only allowed every two months. During the 2009 protests, Ziaei was in charge of the Kahrizak Detention Center, where at least five detainees, who had been arrested in connection with Tehran's 2009 mass street protests, died after being tortured. From 2017 to</p>

			2019, before taking charge of Evin Prison, Ziaei was the Director of Rajaei Shahr Prison in Karaj, west of Tehran, where there have been numerous protests by political prisoners against abuse and inhumane living conditions.
89.	SHAHVARPOUR Hassan	POB: Safi Abad, south of Dezful, Khuzestan (Iran) Gender: male Nationality: Iranian Passport number: 2001624001 (national ID number) Position: Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps (IRGC) Commander of Khuzestan province (Vali Asr Corps) Rank: Brigadier-General	Brigadier-General Hassan Shahvarpour has been the Commander of the Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps (IRGC) in Khuzestan province (Vali Asr Corps) since 2009. In 2023, Vali Asr Corps was awarded a certificate by the IRGC Commander-in-Chief for being the most successful Corps managing cyberspace. Hassan Shahvarpour is responsible for commanding the forces, which used machine guns against protesters and other civilians in the city of Mahshahr during the November 2019 protests. Under his command, 148 people were killed by the IRGC by heavy machine gun fire from armoured vehicles encircling fleeing protesters hiding in nearby marshes.
90.	VASEGHI Leyla (a.k.a. VASEQI Layla, VASEGHI Leila, VASEGHI Layla)	POB: Sari, Mazandaran Province (Iran) DOB: 1352 (Iranian Hijri calendar), 1972 or	As the governor of Shahr-e Qods and Head of the City Security Council from September 2019 until November 2021, Leyla Vaseghi ordered the

		<p>1973 (Gregorian calendar) Gender: female Position: Former governor of Shahr-e Qods and Head of the City Security Council</p>	<p>police and other armed forces to use lethal means during the November 2019 protests, causing the deaths of and injuries to unarmed protesters and other civilians. As the governor of Shahr-e Qods and Head of the City Security Council, Vaseghi bears responsibility for serious human rights violations in Iran. In the context of the 2022/2023 protests, she is still remembered by Iranians as having one of the leading roles in violent repression, with a parallel made between her public words and the current repression.</p>
91.	<p>ROSTAMI CHESHMEH GACHI Mohammed (a.k.a. ROSTAMI Mohammad)</p>	<p>POB: Kermanshah (Iran) DOB: 1976 or 1977 Nationality: Iranian Gender: male National ID No.: 111936 (Iran) Identification No.: 13821 (Iran) Position: Head of Iran's Morality Police</p>	<p>Mohammad Rostami Cheshmeh Gachi is the head of Iran's Morality Police. He was head of the Kermanshah Public Security Police from early 2014 until early 2019 and held senior positions in the Iranian intelligence police. The Morality Police is part of Iran's Law Enforcement Forces (LEF) and is a special police unit which enforces the strict dress rules for women, including compulsory wearing of a headscarf. The Morality Police has used unlawful force against women for not complying with Iranian hijab laws, sexual and gender-based violence, arbitrary arrests</p>

			<p>and detentions, excessive violence and torture.</p> <p>On 13 September 2022, the Morality Police arbitrarily arrested 22-year old Mahsa Amini in Tehran, allegedly for wearing a hijab improperly. She was subsequently taken to the Morality Police's headquarters for an 'educational and orientation class'.</p> <p>According to reliable reports and witnesses, she was brutally beaten and mistreated in custody, which led to her hospitalisation and to her death on 16 September 2022. The Morality Police's abusive behaviour is not confined to that incident and has been widely documented. As head of Iran's Morality Police, Rostami is responsible for the Morality Police's actions. He therefore bears responsibility for serious human rights violations in Iran.</p>
92.	RAHIMI Hossein	<p>POB: Dodhak vil- lage, Mahalat, Central province (Iran) DOB: 1964 Nationality: Iranian Gender: male Rank: Brigadier General Position: Head of Iran's Law Enforcement</p>	<p>Brigadier General Hossein Rahimi has been the head of Iran's Law Enforcement Forces (LEF) in Tehran since 7 August 2017.</p> <p>The LEF's response to the September 2022 protests in Tehran was particularly harsh. The LEF's excessive use of violence to repress those protests resulted</p>

		Forces (LEF) in Tehran	in the deaths of multiple people. As head of the LEF in Tehran, Rahimi is therefore responsible for serious human rights violations in Iran.
93.	ABDI Abbas	Nationality: Iranian Gender: male Rank: Colonel Position: Head of Iran's Law Enforcement Forces (LEF) in Divandarreh	Colonel Abbas Abdi is the head of Iran's Law Enforcement Forces (LEF) in the district of Divandarreh. The LEF's response to the September 2022 protests in Divandarreh was particularly harsh. The LEF's excessive use of violence to repress those protests resulted in the deaths of multiple people. As head of the LEF in Divandarreh, Abdi is therefore responsible for serious human rights violations in Iran.
94.	MIRZAEI Haj Ahmad (a.k.a. MIRZAEI Hajahmad; MIRZAYI Hajj Ahmad)	POB: Tehran (Iran) DOB: 9 February 1957 Nationality: Iranian Gender: male Identification No.: 4268935215 (Iran) Rank: Colonel Position: Head of Iran's Morality Police in Tehran	Colonel Haj Ahmed Mirzaei has been the head of the Tehran branch of Iran's Morality Police since 2018. The Morality Police is part of Iran's Law Enforcement Forces (LEF) and is a special police unit which enforces the strict dress rules for women, including compulsory wearing of a headscarf. The Morality Police has used unlawful force against women for not complying with Iranian hijab laws, sexual and gender-based violence, arbitrary arrests and detentions, exces-

			<p>sive violence and torture. On 13 September 2022, the Morality Police arbitrarily arrested 22-year old Mahsa Amini in Tehran, allegedly for wearing a hijab improperly. She was subsequently taken to the Morality Police’s headquarters for an ‘educational and orientation class’. According to reliable reports and witnesses, she was brutally beaten and mistreated in custody, which led to her hospitalisation and to her death on 16 September 2022. The Morality Police’s abusive behaviour is not confined to that incident and has been widely documented. As head of the Morality Police in Tehran, Mirzaei is responsible for the Morality Police’s actions in Tehran, including in its headquarters where Amini was beaten and mistreated. He therefore bears responsibility for serious human rights violations in Iran.</p>
95.	ZAREPOUR Issa	POB: Eslamabad-e Gharb, Kermanshah Province (Iran) DOB: 1980 Nationality: Iranian Gender: male Position: Minister of	Issa Zarepour has been the Iranian Minister of Information and Communications Technology since 25 August 2021. In his position, he played a key role in the Iranian government’s decision to systematically violate the Iranian

		Information and Communications Technology	<p>people's freedom of opinion and expression by imposing restrictions on internet access during the protests that followed the death of 22-year old Mahsa Amini on 16 September 2022.</p> <p>That action further diminished the already very limited space for civil society actors in Iran, including human rights defenders, to gather objective information and communicate, both amongst themselves and with the outside world.</p> <p>The internet blackout had negative consequences for the enjoyment of human rights in Iran, both directly (namely the impact on freedom of opinion and expression and availability of objective information) and indirectly (namely the increased chance of human rights violations not being documented thereby negatively impacting accountability for human rights violations).</p> <p>As Minister of Information and Communications Technology, Zarepour is therefore responsible for serious human rights violations in Iran.</p>
96.	SEPEHR Mohammad-Hossein	Nationality: Iranian Gender: male Position: Commander of the Ira-	Mohammad-Hossein Sephr is the Commander of the Central Training Base of the General Staff of the

		nian Central Training Base of the General Staff of the Armed Forces	Armed Forces in Tehran. He is a member of the Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps (IRGC) and the Basij Resistance Force (a volunteer paramilitary organisation operating under the IRGC with branches throughout Iran). Sepehr oversees anti-protest training for Iranian security forces and supports a repressive line towards protesters. He is therefore responsible for serious human rights violations in Iran.
97.	SAFARI Sayd Ali	Nationality: Iranian Gender: male Rank: Colonel Position: Head of Iran's Law Enforcement Forces (LEF) in Saqqez	Colonel Sayd Ali Safari is the head of Iran's Law Enforcement Forces (LEF) in Saqqez. The LEF's response to the September 2022 protests in Saqqez was particularly harsh. The LEF's excessive use of violence to repress the protests resulted in the deaths of multiple people. As head of the LEF in Saqqez, Safari is therefore responsible for serious human rights violations in Iran.
98.	ADYANI Seyed Alireza (a.k.a. ADIANI Hojjat al-Islam Seyyed Alireza)	Nationality: Iranian Gender: male Position: Head of the ideological-political office of Iran's Law Enforcement Forces (LEF)	Seyed Alireza Adyani is the head of the ideological-political office of Iran's Law Enforcement Forces (LEF). Adyani is responsible for defining and implementing rules of engagement for police

			<p>forces. He stated that the LEF needs to be 'practical' and 'effective' when dealing with adversaries and cheered the Morality Police for doing its job 'intensely'.</p> <p>The LEF has used massive brutality against protesters, including those protesting after Mahsa Amini's death. He is therefore responsible for serious human rights violations in Iran.</p>
99.	AZADI Ali	<p>Nationality: Iranian Gender: male Rank: Second Brigadier General Function: Head of Iran's Law Enforcement Forces (LEF) in Kurdistan</p>	<p>Second Brigadier General Ali Azadi has been the head of Iran's Law Enforcement Forces (LEF) in Kurdistan since 2019.</p> <p>During the repression of the September 2022 protests, forces under his command in Kurdistan shot protesters and killed and injured multiple people. He is therefore responsible for serious human rights violations in Iran.</p>
100.	SHALIKAR Mohammed Zaman	<p>Nationality: Iranian Gender: male Rank: Colonel Function: Head of Iran's Law Enforcement Forces (LEF) in Babol, Mazandaran</p>	<p>Colonel Mohammed Zaman Shalika has been the head of Iran's Law Enforcement Forces (LEF) in Babol, Mazandaran since 2021.</p> <p>During demonstrations following the death of Mahsa Amini in September 2022, forces under his command shot, injured and killed protesters in Babol, Mazandaran.</p>

			He is therefore responsible for serious human rights violations in Iran.
101.	HEIDARI Salman	Nationality: Iranian Gender: male Rank: Colonel Function: Head of Iran's Law Enforcement Forces (LEF) in Bukan	Colonel Salman Heidari is the head of Iran's Law Enforcement Forces (LEF) in Bukan. The LEF's response to the September 2022 protests in Bukan was particularly harsh. The LEF's excessive use of violence to repress the protests resulted in the death of at least one child and in injuries to multiple people. As head of the LEF in Bukan, Heidari is therefore responsible for serious human rights violations in Iran.
102.	VAHIDI Ahmad	POB: Shiraz (Iran) DOB: 27 July 1958 Nationality: Iranian Gender: male Position: Minister of Interior	Ahmad Vahidi has been the Iranian Minister of Interior since 25 August 2021. As such, he is responsible for Iran's Law Enforcement Forces (LEF). Since he took office, an unprecedented number of military and security officials have been appointed to provincial governorships who play key roles in coordinating crowd-control activities by police special forces, the Basij militia and the Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps (IRGC). Blatant and severe human rights violations by the LEF, such as the indiscriminate shooting with live

			<p>ammunition at peaceful protesters, including children, have been widely documented since protests surrounding the death of Mahsa Amini started in mid-September 2022. Over 70 protesters died and hundreds were seriously injured, including children. Since the beginning of the demonstrations, police forces have also arbitrarily detained numerous human rights defenders and journalists. Vahidi has also publicly advocated for a harsh approach towards persons participating in the demonstrations. He is therefore responsible for serious human rights violations in Iran.</p>
103.	ABNOUSH Salar	<p>DOB: 2.5.1962 POB: Hamedan, Iran Nationality: Iranian Gender: male Function: Deputy Commander of the Basij Resistance Force</p>	<p>Salar Abnouth is the Deputy Commander of the Basij Resistance Force (EU-listed). The Basij is a volunteer paramilitary organisation operating under the IRGC with branches throughout Iran. It is charged with channelling popular support for the Iranian regime. The Basij is notorious for its recruitment of volunteers, many of them teenage children, and for human wave attacks during the Iran-Iraq war. After the contested 2009 Iranian presidential elections, the Basij brutally</p>

			<p>quashed protests and attacked student dormitories. The Basij has two missions: to provide defensive military training to protect the regime against foreign invasion, and to suppress domestic anti-regime activity through street violence and intimidation.</p> <p>The Basij is one of the forces ordered by the government to quell the September/October 2022 protests. It injured and killed several protesters. Sources indicate that Basij members under Salar Abnough's command have committed serious human rights violations in Iran. He is therefore responsible for serious human rights violations in Iran.</p>
104.	REZAEI Qasem (a.k.a. REZAEI Ghasem)	<p>DOB: 27.9.1961 POB: Abhar, Iran Nationality: Iranian Gender: male National ID No: D10005996 (Iran) Function: Deputy Commander of the Law Enforcement Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran (LEF)</p>	<p>Qasem Rezaei is the Deputy Commander of Iran's Law Enforcement Forces (LEF). He directly supervised acts of violence against detainees, including torture and beatings. He justified the actions of the security forces in the wake of the deadly use of force against Iranian protesters and called for continued violence against protesters in May 2022. He is therefore responsible for serious human rights violations in Iran.</p>

105.	AMANOLLAHI Manouchehr (a.k.a. AMANOLLAHI BAHARVAND Manouchehr)	<p>DOB: March 1965 or 1966 POB: Khorramabad, Iran Nationality: Iranian Gender: male Function: Commander of the Law Enforcement Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran (LEF) in the province of Chaharmahal and Bakhtiari</p>	<p>Manouchehr Amanollahi is the Commander of the EU-listed Law Enforcement Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran (LEF) in the province of Chaharmahal and Bakhtiari. During his tenure, the LEF suppressed protests in 2021 in the province in response to a lack of water, and in 2022 in response to food rationing. LEF units under Amanollahi's command used live ammunition against protestors when suppressing the protests, resulting in multiple deaths. As an advisor to LEF leadership, Amanollahi was also involved in the LEF's response to nationwide protests in November 2019, which resulted in the deaths of hundreds of protestors. He is therefore responsible for serious human rights violations in Iran.</p>
106.	HEIDARI Kiyumars (a.k.a. HEYDARI Kioumars, HEYDARI Amir Kyomarth)	<p>DOB: 1964 POB: Kermanshah, Iran Nationality: Iranian Gender: male Rank: Brigadier-General Function: Commander of the Iranian Army Ground Forces</p>	<p>Brigadier-General Kiyumars Heidari is the Commander of the Iranian Army's Ground Forces and directly reports to the Supreme Leader of the Islamic Republic of Iran. He has publicly admitted to his and his force's involvement in the violent response to the November 2019 protests, which led to the death of hundreds</p>

			<p>of protesters. Blatant and severe human rights violations by the forces, such as indiscriminate shooting with live ammunition at peaceful protesters - including children - have been widely documented since protests surrounding the death of Mahsa Amini started mid-September 2022. Over 70 protesters died and hundreds were seriously injured. Army Ground Forces, which are under the control of Heidari, have been involved in suppressing the protests and have killed at least one person. Heidari himself stated that his forces have been used to deal with the 2022 protests. He is therefore responsible for serious human rights violations in Iran.</p>
107.	<p>MAJID Vahid Mohammad Naser</p>	<p>DOB: 15.8.1964 POB: Isfahan, Iran Nationality: Iranian Gender: male National ID No: 3874409929 (Iran) Function: Head of the Iranian Cyber Police</p>	<p>Vahid Mohammad Naser Majid is head of the Iranian Cyber Police (EU-listed). The Iranian Cyber Police influences and restricts internet access in Iran and arbitrarily arrests people for expressing online criticism of the Iranian regime. The Cyber Police is engaged in a nationwide series of arrests and prosecutions. It lends support to the Iranian regime in its violent response to nationwide protests against people who</p>

			<p>speak up in defence of their legitimate rights. In his function as Head of the Iranian Cyber Police, Vahid Mohammad Naser Majid is therefore responsible for serious human rights violations in Iran.</p>
108.	<p>NEJAT Hossein (a.k.a. ZIBAYINEJAD Mohammad-Hossein)</p>	<p>DOB: 1955 POB: Shiraz, Iran Nationality: Iranian Gender: male Rank: Brigadier-General Function: Deputy Commander of Sarallah (a.k.a. Tharullah, Thar-Allah, Tharallah, Tharalollah)</p>	<p>Brigadier-General Hossein Nejat has been the Deputy Commander of Sarallah, an IRGC-linked, Tehran-based dedicated security apparatus of the Iranian state since 21 June 2020. Sarallah is essential to Tehran's security, as the headquarters is responsible for protecting the capital and governmental institutions against any threats such as coups or anti-government protests. Sarallah troops under the direct command of Nejat are tasked with quelling anti-government protests, including the violent suppressing of peaceful protests in 2022. He is therefore responsible for serious human rights violations in Iran.</p>
109.	<p>MAROUFI Hossein</p>	<p>Nationality: Iranian Gender: male Rank: General Function: Deputy Head of Mobilisation of the Islamic Revolutionary Guards Corps</p>	<p>General Sardar Hossein Maroufi is the Deputy Head of Mobilisation of the Islamic Revolutionary Guards Corps (IRGC) in the Sistan and Baluchestan province. As such, he is a leading IRGC</p>

		(IRGC) in the Sistan and Baluchestan province	<p>member in this province.</p> <p>The Sistan and Baluchestan province has seen some of the most violent crackdowns by Iranian security forces, including IRGC forces, during the 2022 protest wave. On 30 September 2022, the province capital Zahedan witnessed "bloody Friday", when security forces opened fire on a protest forming around Friday prayer. It is estimated that at least 70 protestors were shot and killed. Since then, violence against participants in later protests has continued.</p> <p>Sardar Hossein Maroufi is among those responsible for the IRGC's violence against protestors in Sistan and Baluchestan province, in particular around "bloody Friday".</p> <p>He is therefore responsible for serious human rights violations in Iran.</p>
110.	ABSALAN Parviz	<p>Nationality: Iranian</p> <p>Gender: male</p> <p>Rank: General</p> <p>Function: Deputy Head of the IRGC in Sistan and Baluchestan province</p>	<p>General Parviz Absalan is the Deputy Head of the IRGC in Sistan and Baluchestan province. The IRGC is a central element of the Iranian security forces in that province, where it is also called the "Salman army".</p> <p>The security forces in Sistan and Baluchestan province have been using brutal violence against peaceful protes-</p>

			<p>tors in the round of protests in the autumn of 2022, including against children.</p> <p>As Deputy Head of the IRGC in Sistan and Baluchestan province, Parviz Absalan is therefore responsible for serious human rights violations in Iran.</p>
111.	SHAFABI Ahmad (a.k.a. SHAFAI Ahmad)	<p>DOB: 21.5.1968 Nationality: Iranian Gender: male Rank: Brigadier General Function: commander and public relations officer of the IRGC in Sistan and Baluchestan province</p>	<p>Brigadier General Ahmad Shafahi is a commander of the IRGC in Sistan and Baluchestan province, and is responsible for public relations. The IRGC is a central element of the Iranian security forces in that province, where it is also called the "Salman army".</p> <p>The security forces in Sistan and Baluchestan province have been using brutal violence against peaceful protesters in the round of protests in the autumn of 2022, including against children.</p> <p>As commander of the IRGC in the Sistan and Baluchestan Province, Sardar Ahmed Shafahi is therefore responsible for serious human rights violations in Iran.</p>
112.	KOCHZAEI Ebrahim (a.k.a. KOCHZAI Ebrahim, KOUCHAK-ZAEI Ebrahim)	<p>Nationality: Iranian Gender: male Rank: Colonel Function: former Head of Iran's Law Enforcement Forces (LEF) in</p>	<p>Colonel Ebrahim Kochzaei was the Head of Iran's Law Enforcement Forces (LEF) in the city of Chabahar in Sistan and Baluchestan province until 3 December 2022.</p>

		the city of Chabahar in Sistan and Baluchestan province	The security forces in Sistan and Baluchestan province, including in Chabahar, used brutal violence against peaceful protestors in the protests in autumn 2022, including against children. Kochzaei is also named as the perpetrator of the rape in September 2022 of a 15-year old girl who was held in police custody in Chabahar. Ebrahim Kochzaei is therefore responsible for serious human rights violations in Iran.
113.	TAHERI Ahmad	Nationality: Iranian Gender: male Rank: Brigadier-General Function: advisor to the Head of the Iranian Law Enforcement Forces (LEF); former Head of the Iranian LEF in Sistan and Baluchestan province	Brigadier-General Ahmed Taheri has been the advisor to the Head of the Iranian Law Enforcement Forces (LEF) (EU-listed Brigadier-General Radan) since autumn 2023. He was Head of the Iranian LEF in the Sistan and Baluchestan province during the 2022/2023 protests. The security forces in Sistan and Baluchestan province used brutal violence against peaceful protestors in the protests in autumn 2022, including against children. As Head of the Iranian LEF in Sistan and Baluchestan province, Ahmed Taheri is therefore responsible for serious human rights violations in Iran.

114.	HOSSEINI Seyed Sadegh	<p>DOB: 1963 or 1964 POB: Dehloran, Iran Nationality: Iranian Gender: male Rank: General Function: head of the IRGC in Kurdistan province</p>	<p>General Seyed Sadegh Hosseini is the head of the Islamic Revolutionary Guards Corps (IRGC) in Kurdistan province. Kurdistan province has seen severe violence by Iranian security forces, including the IRGC, against the 2022 protest wave. Moreover, the IRGC uses Kurdistan province as a base to conduct military operations against Iraqi Kurdistan, which led to the death of more than a dozen non-combatants. Seyed Sadegh Hosseini is among those responsible for the IRGC violence against protestors in Kurdistan province. He is therefore responsible for serious human rights violations in Iran.</p>
115.	RAJABPOUR Sereng Hossein	<p>Nationality: Iranian Gender: male Rank: Colonel Function: commander of the Beit al-Maqdis force (IRGC in Kurdistan) in the city of Sanandaj</p>	<p>Colonel Sereng Hossein Rajabpour is the commander of the Beit al-Maqdis force (IRGC in Kurdistan) in the city of Sanandaj in the province of Kurdistan. Kurdistan province has seen severe violence by Iranian security forces, including the IRGC, against the 2022 protest wave, especially in the city of Sanandaj. Sereng Hossein Rajabpour is among those responsible for the violence against protestors in Kurdistan province. He is therefore responsible for serious human</p>

			rights violations in Iran.
116.	ASL Gholamhossein Mohammadi	Nationality: Iranian Gender: male Function: head of the IRGC in Ardabil province	Gholamhossein Mohammadi Asl is the head of the Islamic Revolutionary Guards Corps (IRGC) in Ardabil province - a province with an Azeri ethnic minority. Iranian security forces, including the IRGC, committed serious human rights violations in Ardabil province during the 2022 protests. Reports show that an Iranian school-girl named Asra Panahi was beaten to death by security forces for refusing to sing the pro-regime anthem. Gholamhossein Mohammadi Asl is therefore responsible for serious human rights violations in Iran.
117.	ABDI Shakar	Nationality: Iranian Gender: male Rank: Colonel Function: deputy head of the IRGC in Ardabil province	Colonel Shakar Abdi is the deputy head of the Islamic Revolutionary Guards Corps (IRGC) in Ardabil province - a province with an Azeri ethnic minority. Iranian security forces, including the IRGC, committed serious human rights violations in Ardabil province during the 2022 protests. Reports show that an Iranian school-girl named Asra Panahi was beaten to death by security forces for refusing to sing the pro-regime anthem. Shakar Abdi is therefore responsible for

			serious human rights violations in Iran.
118.	HASSANZADEH Hasan	Nationality: Iranian Gender: male Rank: Brigadier General Function: head of the IRGC in Tehran province	Brigadier General Hasan Hassanzadeh is the head of the Islamic Revolutionary Guards Corps (IRGC) in Tehran province. Iranian security forces, including the IRGC, committed serious human rights violations in Tehran province during the 2022 protests. Hasan Hassanzadeh is therefore responsible for serious human rights violations in Iran.
119.	AGHAEI Morteza Mir (a.k.a. MIRAGHAEI Morteza)	Nationality: Iranian Gender: male Rank: Colonel Function: head of the Basij in the city of Sanandaj	Colonel Morteza Mir Aghaei is the head of the Basij in the city of Sanandaj in the province of Kurdistan. Iranian security forces, including the IRGC and its Basij, committed serious human rights violations in Sanandaj during the 2022 protests. Morteza Mir Aghaei is therefore responsible for serious human rights violations in Iran.
120.	MOHAMMADIAN Abbas-Ali	Nationality: Iranian Gender: male Function: head of Iran's Law Enforcement Forces (LEF) in Alborz (Karaj) province	Abbas-Ali Mohammadian has been the head of Iran's Law Enforcement Forces (LEF) in Alborz (Karaj) province since 2017. Alborz (Karaj) is a province where major demonstrations have been taking place since September 2022 that have been met with excessive police vio-

			<p>lence. Security forces have frequently shot directly at peaceful protestors, leading to many deaths, including of children.</p> <p>As head of the LEF in Alborz (Karaj) province, Abbas-Ali Mohammadian is therefore responsible for serious human rights violations in Iran.</p>
121.	JAHANBAKHSR Rahim	<p>Nationality: Iranian Gender: male Rank: Brigadier-General Function: head of Iran's Law Enforcement Forces (LEF) in West Azerbaijan province</p>	<p>Brigadier-General Rahim Jahanbakhsh is the head of Iran's Law Enforcement Forces (LEF) in West Azerbaijan province. West Azerbaijan is a province where major demonstrations have been taking place since September 2022 that have been met with excessive police violence. He is therefore responsible for serious human rights violations in Iran.</p>
122.	SHEIKHNEJAD Hassan	<p>Nationality: Iranian Gender: male Rank: Colonel Function: head of Iran's Law Enforcement Forces (LEF) in Urumeh (a.k.a. Ouroumeh), the capital of West Azerbaijan province.</p>	<p>Colonel Hassan Sheikhnejad is the head of Iran's Law Enforcement Forces (LEF) in Urumeh, the capital of West Azerbaijan province. In Urumeh, Iranian security forces committed serious human rights violations during the 2022 protests. He is therefore responsible for serious human rights violations in Iran.</p>
123.	SAADATI Mahmoud	<p>Nationality: Iranian Gender: male</p>	<p>Colonel Mahmoud Saadati is the head of Iran's Law Enforce-</p>

		<p>Rank: Colonel Function: head of Iran's Law Enforcement Forces (LEF) in the city of Zahedan in Sistan and Baluchestan province</p>	<p>ment Forces (LEF) in the city of Zahedan in Sistan and Baluchestan province. In Zahedan, Iranian security forces committed serious human rights violations during the 2022 protests. Mahmoud Saadati is therefore responsible for serious human rights violations in Iran.</p>
124.	MIRZAI Morteza	<p>POB: Khorram Abad, Iran Nationality: Iranian Gender: male Rank: Brigadier-General Function: head of Iran's Law Enforcement Forces (LEF) in Mazandaran province.</p>	<p>Brigadier-General Morteza Mirzai is the head of Iran's Law Enforcement Forces (LEF) in Mazandaran province. In Mazandaran province, Iranian security forces committed serious human rights violations during the 2022 protests. Morteza Mirzai is therefore responsible for serious human rights violations in Iran.</p>
125.	MALIKI Azizullah	<p>Nationality: Iranian Gender: male Rank: General Function: head of Iran's Law Enforcement Forces (LEF) in Gilan province</p>	<p>General Azizullah Maliki is the head of Iran's Law Enforcement Forces (LEF) in Gilan province. In 2022, Azizullah Maliki directed the violent crackdown against the protests in Gilan province. He was vocal in the media, vehemently defending the violent reaction of the security forces to the protests in September and October 2022. As head of the LEF in Gilan province, Azizullah Maliki is therefore responsible for</p>

			serious human rights violations in Iran.
126.	MORADI Ali-Reza	Nationality: Iranian Gender: male Function: head of Iran's Law Enforcement Forces (LEF) in the city of San- andaj	Ali-Reza Moradi has been the head of Iran's Law Enforcement Forces (LEF) in the city of Sanandaj in Kurdistan province since December 2018. In that position, Ali-Reza Moradi reports to the general staff of the armed forces in Iran, directly under the authority of the Supreme Leader of the Islamic Republic of Iran. Moradi has been responsible for the mass arrest of protesters and ordered the use of lethal weapons against unarmed protesters during the November 2019 nationwide protests in Sanandaj, which resulted in the death of at least two protesters. Blatant and severe human rights violations by the police forces in Sanandaj, such as the indiscriminate shooting with live ammunition at peaceful protesters -including children, have been documented since protests surrounding the death of Mahsa Amini started mid-September 2022. Moradi has also publicly advocated a harsh approach towards persons participating in the demonstrations. Since the beginning of the 2022 demonstrations, police

			forces have arbitrarily detained numerous human rights defenders and journalists. Ali-Reza Moradi is therefore responsible for serious human rights violations in Iran.
127.	RAFIEI Enayatollah	<p>DOB: 1970 Nationality: Iranian Gender: male Rank: Captain Function: commander of the squad that arrested Mahsa Amini</p>	<p>Captain Enayatollah Rafiei is a member of the Morality Police (EU-listed), an Islamic religious police that is part of Iran's Law Enforcement Forces (LEF). He is the commander of the squad that arrested Mahsa Amini.</p> <p>On 13 September 2022, Rafiei and three other members of his squad arbitrarily arrested 22-year old Mahsa Amini in Tehran, allegedly for wearing a hijab improperly. She was subsequently taken to the Morality Police's headquarters for an "educational and orientation class". According to reliable reports and witnesses, she was brutally beaten and mistreated in custody, which led to her hospitalisation and death on 16 September 2022. The Morality Police's abusive behaviour is not confined to this incident and has been widely documented.</p> <p>As commander of the squad, Captain Enayatollah Rafiei is responsible for Amini's death and is therefore res-</p>

			possible for serious human rights violations in Iran.
128.	KHOSHNAMEVAND Ali	<p>DOB: 1995 POB: Khoshnamvand, (Khushnamvand) in the Kouhdasht district of Lorestan province in western Iran Nationality: Iranian Gender: male Rank: Sergeant Function: Member of the squad that arrested Mahsa Amini</p>	<p>Sergeant Ali Khoshnamvand is a member of the Morality Police (EU-listed), an Islamic religious police that is part of Iran's Law Enforcement Forces (LEF). He is one of the officers in the squad that arrested Mahsa Amini.</p> <p>On 13 September 2022, Khoshnamvand and three other members of a squad arbitrarily arrested 22-year old Mahsa Amini in Tehran, allegedly for wearing a hijab improperly. She was subsequently taken to the Morality Police's headquarters for an "educational and orientation class". According to reliable reports and witnesses, she was brutally beaten and mistreated in custody, which led to her hospitalisation and death on 16 September 2022. The Morality Police's abusive behaviour is not confined to this incident and has been widely documented. As one of the officers who arrested Amini, Sergeant Ali Khoshnamvand is responsible for Amini's death and is therefore responsible for serious human rights violations in Iran.</p>

129.	GHORBAN-HOSSEINI Fatemeh	<p>DOB: 1995 POB: Teheran, Iran Nationality: Iranian Gender: female Function: Member of the squad that arrested Mahsa Amini</p>	<p>Fatemeh Ghorban-Hosseini is a member of the Morality Police (EU-listed), an Islamic religious police that is part of Iran's Law Enforcement Forces (LEF). She is one of the officers in the squad that arrested Mahsa Amini.</p> <p>On 13 September 2022, Ghorban-Hosseini and three other members of a squad arbitrarily arrested 22-year old Mahsa Amini in Tehran, allegedly for wearing a hijab improperly. She was subsequently taken to the Morality Police's headquarters for an "educational and orientation class". According to reliable reports and witnesses, she was brutally beaten and mistreated in custody, which led to her hospitalisation and death on 16 September 2022. The Morality Police's abusive behaviour is not confined to this incident and has been widely documented. As one of the officers who arrested Amini, Fatemeh Ghorban-Hosseini is responsible for Amini's death and is therefore responsible for serious human rights violations in Iran.</p>
130.	SAFARI Parastou	<p>DOB: 1986 POB: Kermanshah, Iran Nationality: Iranian</p>	<p>Parastou Safari is a member of the Morality Police (EU-listed), an Islamic religious police that is part of</p>

		<p>Gender: female Function: Member of the squad that arrested Mahsa Amini</p>	<p>Iran's Law Enforcement Forces (LEF). She is one of the officers in the squad that arrested Mahsa Amini. On 13 September 2022, Safari and three other members of a squad arbitrarily arrested 22-year old Mahsa Amini in Tehran, allegedly for wearing a hijab improperly. She was subsequently taken to the Morality Police's headquarters for an "educational and orientation class". According to reliable reports and witnesses, she was brutally beaten and mistreated in custody, which led to her hospitalisation and death on 16 September 2022. The Morality Police's abusive behaviour is not confined to this incident and has been widely documented. As one of the officers who arrested Amini, Parastou Safari is responsible for Amini's death and is therefore responsible for serious human rights violations in Iran.</p>
131.	JEBELLI Peyman	<p>DOB: 25.1.1967 POB: Tehran, Iran Nationality: Iranian Gender: male Function: Director of Islamic Republic of Iran Broadcasting (IRIB)</p>	<p>Peyman Jebelli is the Director of Islamic Republic of Iran Broadcasting (IRIB), which is notorious for being a regime mouthpiece. IRIB severely restricts and denies the free flow of information to the Iranian people. Furthermore, IRIB is</p>

			<p>actively involved in organising and broadcasting forced "confessions" of regime critics, obtained through intimidation and severe violence. These "confessions" are often aired following public protests, or prior to an execution as a means of reducing public backlash. As Director of IRIB, Jebelli is responsible for IRIB's actions and news content. Whereas several high-profile state broadcasting personnel have resigned recently and disavowed the Iranian regime's violent response to the 2022 protests, Jebelli continues to act in his position. His appointment as director of Iran's main official news source was authorised by Supreme Leader Ali Khamenei and indicates ideological proximity to the regime. He is therefore responsible for serious human rights violations in Iran.</p>
132.	REZVANI Ali (a.k.a REZWANI Ali)	<p>DOB: 1984 Nationality: Iranian Gender: male Function: Islamic Republic of Iran Broadcasting (IRIB) reporter and news anchor/presenter on political and security affairs</p>	<p>Ali Rezvani is a reporter for Islamic Republic of Iran Broadcasting (IRIB) and news anchor/presenter on IRIB's nightly 20.30 news programme. IRIB is a state-controlled Iranian media organisation and tasked with spreading government information. IRIB's nightly</p>

			<p>20.30 news broadcast, which airs on Channel 2, is the country's leading news programme and considered to be IRIB's primary platform for implementing the agendas of security forces, including the Ministry of Intelligence (MOIS) and the Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps (IRGC). Documented cases show that the 20.30 news airs forced confessions.</p> <p>In his capacity as IRIB reporter, Ali Rezvani participates in interrogations leading to forced confessions, thereby directly engaging in and facilitating serious human rights violations. In his capacity as news anchor of the 20.30 news, Rezvani promotes the Iranian security forces' agenda, which condones serious human rights violations such as torture and arbitrary arrests and detention. Rezvani also peddles propaganda against critics in order to intimidate them and to justify and encourage their ill-treatment, thereby violating their right to free expression.</p> <p>He is therefore responsible for serious human rights violations in Iran.</p>
133.	ZABIHPOUR Ameneh Sadat	DOB: 7.8.1984 POB: Iran Nationality:	Ameneh Sadat Zabihpour is the head of the foreign Persian-lan-

		<p>Iranian Gender: female Function: Islamic Republic of Iran Broadcasting (IRIB) reporter and head of the foreign Persian-language media group at IRIB Passport no: 09324611</p>	<p>guage media group at IRIB, which is notorious for being a regime mouthpiece. IRIB severely restricts and denies the free flow of information to the Iranian people. Furthermore, IRIB is actively involved in organising and broadcasting forced "confessions" of regime critics, obtained through intimidation and severe violence. These "confessions" are often aired following public protests, or prior to an execution as a means of reducing public backlash.</p> <p>Whereas several high-profile state broadcasting personnel have resigned recently and disavowed the Iranian regime's violent response to the 2022 protests, Zabihpour continues to act in her position. She has interrogated critics of the regime and produced forced confession videos.</p> <p>She is therefore responsible for serious human rights violations in Iran.</p>
134.	KHATAMI Seyyed Ahmad	<p>DOB: 8.5.1960 POB: Semnan, Iran Nationality: Iranian Gender: male Function: Friday-prayer imam, member of the Assembly of</p>	<p>Seyyed Ahmad Khatami is a hard-line cleric and an influential Friday-prayer imam in Tehran. Khatami is also a member of the Assembly of Experts for the Leadership, an Iranian entity that is itself implicated in human rights viola-</p>

		Experts for the Leadership	<p>tions for its neglect in upholding constitutional provisions.</p> <p>As a cleric close to the state authorities and with a large audience, he leverages his position to verbally attack and incite violence against protesters. He not only defends the repressive actions of the security forces of Iran but has also on several occasions urged for even harsher treatment of protesters, including the death sentence.</p> <p>He is therefore responsible for serious human rights violations in Iran.</p>
135.	MIRAHMADI Seyyed Majid	<p>POB: Iran</p> <p>Nationality: Iranian</p> <p>Gender: male</p> <p>Rank: Brigadier General</p> <p>Function: Deputy Minister of Interior of Iran</p>	<p>Brigadier General Seyyed Majid Mirahmadi is Iran's Deputy Minister of Interior, responsible for overseeing Iran's security and police forces, actors that are involved in serious human rights violations in Iran.</p> <p>Iran's security and police forces are violently clamping down on protests, shooting directly at peaceful protesters and arbitrarily arresting people with total disregard for their human rights.</p> <p>In his statements, Mirahmadi refers to the protests as riots that have to end, and criminalises and threatens those participating in peaceful protests. He is also personally whitewashing the</p>

			<p>serious human rights violations committed by forces under his authority, - for example, by claiming that 16-year-old protester Nika Shakrami committed suicide. Reports indicate that it is very likely that she died at the hands of security forces. He is therefore responsible for serious human rights violations in Iran.</p>
136.	MOUSAVI Sayyed Abdolrahim	<p>DOB: 1959/1960 POB: Qom, Iran Nationality: Iranian Gender: male Rank: Major General Function: Commander-in-chief of the Iranian Army</p>	<p>Major General Sayyed Abdolrahim Mousavi is the Commander-in-Chief of Iran's Army. In this capacity, he bears responsibility for the Iranian Army's involvement in the regime's violent response to the 2022 protests.</p> <p>On several occasions, Mousavi described the protests in Iran as riots organised and planned by the enemies of Iran, thereby framing the protests as a national security threat. He used threatening language directed at participants in the protest movement. He also praised the Iranian security forces' violent response to protesters, describing it as an effective way to neutralise Iran's enemies. He is therefore responsible for serious human rights violations in Iran.</p>

137.	BORMAHANI Mohsen (a.k.a. BAR-MAHANI Mohsen)	<p>DOB: 24.5.1979 POB: Neishabur, Iran Nationality: Iranian Gender: male Passport no: A54062245 (Iran), expires 12.7.2026 National ID no: 1063893488 (Iran) Function: Deputy Director of Islamic Republic of Iran Broadcasting (IRIB)</p>	<p>Mohsen Bormahani is the Deputy Director of Islamic Republic of Iran Broadcasting (IRIB), which acts as a regime mouthpiece. In his position, Bormahani holds responsibility for IRIB content. IRIB severely restricts and denies the free flow of information to the Iranian people. Furthermore, IRIB is actively involved in organising and broadcasting forced "confessions" of regime critics, obtained through intimidation and severe violence. These "confessions" are often aired following public protests, or prior to an execution as a means of reducing public backlash. Whereas several high-profile state broadcasting personnel have resigned recently and disavowed the Iranian regime's violent response to the 2022 protests in Iran, Bormahani continues to act in his position as Deputy Director and in recent statements has defended the regime. He is therefore responsible for serious human rights violations in Iran.</p>
138.	JOKAR Morteza (a.k.a. JOWKAR Morteza)	<p>Nationality: Iranian Gender: male Rank: Colonel Function: deputy head of Iran's Law Enforcement</p>	<p>Colonel Morteza Jokar is the deputy head of Iran's Law Enforcement Forces (LEF) in Sistan and Baluchestan province.</p>

		Forces (LEF) in Sistan and Baluchestan province	In this function, he is responsible for directing the violent crack-down on civilian protesters in Sistan and Baluchestan province following the death of Mahsa Amini in September 2022. Forces under his command are responsible for firing live ammunition at protesters during the 30 September 2022 massacre in Zahedan and the 4 November 2022 massacre in Khash, in which dozens of people were killed and wounded. Other violent crack-downs on protests in other provincial cities (Saravan, Chabahar, Iranshahr, Rask, Sarbaz and others) also took place under his control during the autumn of 2022. He is therefore responsible for serious human rights violations in Iran.
139.	SOURI Majid	Nationality: Iranian Gender: male Rank: Second Brigadier-General Function: Head of Rahian-e Noor and Tourism Organization; former Deputy Commander of the Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corp (IRGC) in Lorestan province	Majid Sourì is a Second Brigadier-General of the Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps (IRGC). He was the Deputy Commander of the IRGC in Lorestan province. Since December 2022, he is Head of the Rahian-e Noor and Tourism Organization, affiliated with the IRGC and Basij. He is responsible for the security forces' violent repression of protests in 2022, especially

			in the city of Khorramabad, where people gathered to mourn the death of Nika Shakrami, an Iranian teenager who disappeared soon after Mahsa Amini's death. He is therefore responsible for serious human rights violations in Iran.
140.	KARIMI Mohsen	Nationality: Iranian Gender: male Rank: Brigadier-General Function: Commander of the Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps (IRGC) in Markazi province	Brigadier-General Mohsen Karimi is Commander of the Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps (IRGC) in Markazi province, also known as the Ruhollah Corps. The Ruhollah Corps is a military unit of the IRGC with its headquarters located in Arak and is responsible for commanding and controlling all units of the IRGC and Basij located in Markazi province. He is responsible for the security forces' violent repression of protests in 2022, which led to the death of 19-year-old Mehrshad Shahidi in an IRGC detention centre in Arak. He is therefore responsible for serious human rights violations in Iran.
141.	HEYDARNIA Alireza	Nationality: Iranian Gender: male Rank: Brigadier-General Function: Commander of the	Brigadier-General Alireza Heydarnia is Commander of the Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps (IRGC) in Alborz province, also known as the

		Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps (IRGC) in Alborz province	<p>Imam Hassan Mojtaba Corps.</p> <p>The IRGC is responsible for the violent repression of protesters, in particular in the city of Karaj, Alborz, in 2022. In that city, security forces cracked down on protesters on the occasion of rallies to honour the victims of the protests on the 40th day after their death. On 17 October 2022, security forces in Karaj abducted from hospital and repeatedly raped Armita Abbasi, a 20-year-old girl. Alireza Heydarnia is therefore responsible for serious human rights violations in Iran.</p>
142.	GARSHASBI Amanollah	<p>Nationality: Iranian</p> <p>Gender: male</p> <p>Rank: Brigadier General</p> <p>Function: Deputy commander of the Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps (IRGC) in Sistan and Baluchestan province</p>	<p>Brigadier General Amanollah Garshasbi is the deputy commander of the Islamic Revolutionary Guards Corps (IRGC) in Sistan and Baluchestan province. The Salaman provincial corps is under his command. Sistan and Baluchestan province have seen some of the most violent crackdowns by Iranian security forces, including the IRGC, during the 2022 protests. On 30 September 2022, the province capital Zahedan witnessed "bloody Friday", when security forces opened fire on a protest forming in Zahedan around Friday prayer. It is</p>

			<p>estimated that at least 70 protestors were shot and killed. Since then, violence against participants in protests has continued.</p> <p>Garshasbi is therefore responsible for serious human rights violations in Iran.</p>
143.	REYHANI Bahman	<p>Nationality: Iranian Gender: male Rank: Brigadier General Function: Deputy commander of the Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps (IRGC) in the West of Iran, responsible for Kermanshah province.</p>	<p>Brigadier General Bahman Reyhani is the deputy commander of the Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps (IRGC) in the West of Iran, responsible for Kermanshah province. The Hazrat Nabi Akram provincial corps is under his command.</p> <p>Kermanshah province has seen violent crackdowns by Iranian security forces, including the IRGC, during the 2022 protests. Reyhani is among those responsible for the IRGC violence against protestors in Kermanshah province.</p> <p>He is therefore responsible for serious human rights violations in Iran.</p>
144.	SHAHSAVARI Habib	<p>DOB: 1963/1964 Nationality: Iranian Gender: male Rank: Brigadier General Function: Commander of the Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps (IRGC) Shohada provincial corps in</p>	<p>Brigadier General Habib Shahsavari is the commander of the Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps (IRGC) Shohada ground troops corps for the province of West Azerbaijan. IRGC troops under his command conducted operations against protesters in the Kurdish regions of Iran. In par-</p>

		West Azerbaijan province	<p>ticular, from 15 November 2022, such operations were conducted against protesters in the West Azerbaijan towns of Piranshahr, Mahabad and Bukan. IRGC troops have used disproportionate force in these operations. According to NGO estimates, IRGC operations in the towns of Mahabad and Bukan killed four and 12 people respectively. He is therefore responsible for serious human rights violations in Iran.</p>
145.	ABDOLLAHPOUR Mohammad	<p>Nationality: Iranian Gender: male Rank: Brigadier General Function: Commander of the Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps (IRGC) Quds provincial corps in Gilan province</p>	<p>Brigadier General Mohammad Abdollahpour is the commander of the Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps (IRGC) Quds provincial corps in Gilan province. Gilan province has seen violent crackdowns by Iranian security forces, including by IRGC forces under Abdollahpour's command, during the 2022 protests. He is therefore responsible for serious human rights violations in Iran.</p>
146.	MOSLEMI Siavash	<p>Nationality: Iranian Gender: male Rank: Brigadier General Function: Commander of the Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps</p>	<p>Brigadier General Siavash Moslemi has been the commander of the Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps (IRGC) Karbala provincial corps in Mazandaran province since June 2020.</p>

		(IRGC) Karbala provincial corps in Mazandaran province	In 2022, IRGC troops under his command conducted operations against protesters and in those operations used disproportionate force. As commander of the troops engaged, Moslemi is among those responsible for violence against protesters. He is therefore responsible for serious human rights violations in Iran.
147.	ZULQADR Ahmad	Nationality: Iranian Gender: male Rank: Brigadier General Function: Commander of the Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps (IRGC) Seyyed al-Shohada provincial corps in Tehran province	Brigadier General Ahmad Zulqadr has been the commander of the Islamic Revolutionary Guards Corps (IRGC) Seyyed al-Shohada provincial corps in Tehran province since November 2020. He is also the deputy commander of the IRGC corps in Tehran city. According to media reports, Zulqadr was chosen for the post especially because of his expertise in suppressing protests. In 2022, repression against protesters in Tehran was particularly violent. As commander of IRGC troops engaged in said violence against protesters, he is therefore responsible for serious human rights violations in Iran.
148.	KASHKOULI Morteza	Nationality: Iranian Gender: male	Brigadier General Morteza Kashkouli is the commander of the Islamic Revolutionary

		<p>Rank: Brigadier General Function: Commander of the Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps (IRGC) Hazrat Abulfazl provincial corps in Lorestan province</p>	<p>Guard Corps (IRGC) Hazrat Abulfazl provincial corps in Lorestan province. In 2022, IRGC troops under his command conducted operations against protesters in the Kurdish regions of Iran. In particular, operations were conducted in the town of Khorramabad in Lorestan. IRGC troops used disproportionate force in these operations, using live ammunition against protesters. As commander of those IRGC forces, Kashkouli is among those responsible for said violence. He is therefore responsible for serious human rights violations in Iran.</p>
149.	BAYAT Isa	<p>Nationality: Iranian Gender: male Rank: Colonel Function: Commander of the 364th Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps (IRGC) brigade (Shahid Nasirzadeh) in Mahabad, West Azerbaijan province</p>	<p>Colonel Isa Bayat has been the commander of the 364th Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps (IRGC) brigade (Shahid Nasirzadeh) in Mahabad, West Azerbaijan province, since June 2022. In 2022, IRGC troops under his command conducted military operations against protesters in the Kurdish regions of Iran. In particular, from 15 November 2022, such operations were conducted against protesters in Mahabad, using disproportionate force and leading to the killing of four people.</p>

			As commander of an IRGC unit conducting said operations, Bayat is responsible for violence against protesters. He is therefore responsible for serious human rights violations in Iran.
150.	ASANLOO Mohammad Taghi	POB: Zanjan province, Iran Nationality: Iranian Gender: male Rank: Brigadier General Function: Commander of the Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps (IRGC) Hamzeh Seyed Al-Shohada regional headquarters in Northwest Iran	Brigadier General Mohammad Taghi Asanloo is the commander of the Islamic Revolutionary Guards Corps (IRGC) Hamzeh Seyed Al-Shohada regional headquarters in Northwest Iran, responsible for the provinces of Kordestan and West Azerbaijan. Hamzeh Seyed Al-Shohada headquarters has the specific mission of suppressing unrest in the Kurdish regions in Northwest Iran. In 2022, under Asanloo's command, IRGC troops in this area conducted military operations against protesters in the Kurdish region of Iran. In particular, from 15 November 2022, IRGC troops under Asanloo's command conducted such operations against protesters in the towns of Piranshahr, Mahabad and Bukan. IRGC troops have used disproportionate force in these operations. According to NGO estimates, IRGC operations against protesters in the Kurdish regions have led to the

			<p>killing of 42 people since 15 November 2022.</p> <p>As commander of IRGC troops in the region, Asanloo is responsible for violence against protesters conducted by his troops. He is therefore responsible for serious human rights violations in Iran.</p>
151.	SAJJADI Seyed Hamid Hazaveh	<p>DOB: 21.3.1969 POB: Iran Nationality: Iranian Gender: male Function: Member of the Supreme Council of Sports; former Iranian Minister of Sports and Youth</p>	<p>Hamid Sajjadi has been a member of the Supreme Council of Sports since 22 August 2023. He was Iran's Minister of Sports and Youth between 15 August 2021 and August 2023.</p> <p>He is responsible for pressuring Iran's athletes into silence and for preventing them from speaking out internationally against repression in Iran. He was personally involved in the case of Elnaz Rekabi, an Iranian climber who competed without a hijab at the Asian Championship rock-climbing competition in Seoul in the autumn of 2022.</p> <p>After her competition, Rekabi was tricked into entering the Iranian embassy building in Seoul, where her passport and mobile phone were confiscated on the orders of the authorities in Tehran. Upon her likely forced arrival in Tehran, she was interrogated by two of Iran's political</p>

			<p>and sports institutions and met with Sajjadi. In that meeting she was coerced into making a statement apologising for competing without a hijab and was threatened with the confiscation of family land. In December 2022, it became clear that Elnaz Rekabi's family home in Zanjan had been demolished. Hamid Sajjadi is therefore responsible for serious human rights violations in Iran.</p>
152.	<p>GOLPAYEGANI Seyyed Mohammed Saleh Hashemi</p>	<p>DOB: 1967 POB: Iran Nationality: Iranian Gender: male Function: Head of the Headquarters for Enjoining Right and Forbidding Evil (Headquarters for the Promotion of Virtue and Prevention of Vice) Associated entities: Headquarters for Enjoining Right and Forbidding Evil (Headquarters for the Promotion of Virtue and Prevention of Vice), Morality Police</p>	<p>Seyyed Mohammed Saleh Hashemi Golpayegani has been the head of the Headquarters for Enjoining Right and Forbidding Evil (also known as the Office or Headquarters for the Promotion of Virtue and Prevention of Vice) since 25 August 2021. The Headquarters for Enjoining Right and Forbidding Evil is a government institution which is responsible for determining and enforcing excessively strict behavioural models in society. In 2022, the Headquarters for Enjoining Right and Forbidding Evil was instrumental in setting new and stricter morality codes for women that are in clear violation of their human rights. Additionally, the Headquarters for Enjoining Right and Forbidding Evil</p>

			<p>plays a central role in setting up the monitoring and often brutal sanctioning of women and men who do not respect these codes. These strict codes are subsequently brutally enforced by the EU-listed Law Enforcement Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran (LEF) (and specifically its Morality Police).</p> <p>As the head of the Headquarters for Enjoining Right and Forbidding Evil, Seyyed Mohammed Saleh Hashemi Golphayegani is therefore responsible for serious human rights violations in Iran.</p>
153.	ASGARI Hassan (a.k.a. ASKARI Hassan)	<p>POB: Bijar, Iran Nationality: Iranian Gender: male Function: governor of Sanandaj, Kurdistan province Associated entities: Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps (IRGC)</p>	<p>Hassan Asgari is the governor of the city of Sanandaj in Iran's Kurdistan province and a former Commander of the local Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps (IRGC) forces. As governor of Sanandaj, he is responsible for the violent and brutal response in that city to the protests following the death of the young Kurdish woman Mahsa Amini in September 2022. When a 16-year-old protester was reportedly killed by security forces in Sanandaj, Asgari and other officials stated that she died of a drug overdose, potentially by suicide. Providing false alternative causes</p>

			of death for protesters killed by security forces is a common tactic used by Iranian officials to evade accountability for their human rights abuses. He is therefore responsible for serious human rights violations in Iran.
154.	KHIABANI Hossein Modarres	DOB: March 1968/1969 POB: Tehran, Iran Nationality: Iranian Gender: male Function: former governor of Sistan and Baluchestan province	Hossein Modarres Khiabani was the governor of Iran's Sistan and Baluchestan province from September 2021 to December 2022 and was responsible for overseeing Iran's Law Enforcement Forces (LEF) in the province. During his time as governor, the LEF and other security forces cracked down on various protests and used excessive violence against protesters. There is wide evidence of the use of disproportionate force that led to the killing of at least 66 people in the city of Zahedan in Sistan and Baluchestan province on 30 September 2022. He is therefore responsible for serious human rights violations in Iran.
155.	KOUSHA Esmail Zarei (a.k.a. KOSHA Ismail)	DOB: 1978 Nationality: Iranian Gender: male Function: governor of Kurdistan province	Esmail Zarei Kousha is the governor of Iran's Kurdistan province and responsible for overseeing Iran's Law Enforcement Forces (LEF) in the province.

			<p>As such, he is responsible for the brutal response and excessive use of violence by the LEF and security forces to the protests held in Kurdistan following the death of 22-year-old Mahsa Amini in September 2022. He is therefore responsible for serious human rights violations in Iran.</p>
156.	KOWSARI Mohammad Esmail	<p>DOB: 3.5.1955 POB: Tehran, Iran Nationality: Iranian Gender: male Rank: Brigadier General Function: member of the Iranian Parliament</p>	<p>Mohammad Esmail Kowsari has been a member of the Iranian Parliament ("MP") since 2020. He is a hard-line lawmaker and Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps (IRGC) member. Before becoming an MP, Kowsari was the commander of the IRGC's Sarallah headquarters in Tehran from 2017 to 2020. During the 2022/2023 protests, he has repeatedly threatened security forces with consequences if they do not fulfil their duty and crack down on protests. He has also called for more military action against peaceful protests. As an MP, he has urged the Iranian judiciary to sentence protestors to death. He is therefore responsible for serious human rights violations in Iran.</p>
157.	MIRSALIM Mostafa (a.k.a. MIR-SALIM Mostafa; MIR-SALIM Sayyid Mostafa Agha)	<p>DOB: 9.6.1947 POB: Tehran, Iran Nationality:</p>	<p>Mostafa Mirsalim is a member of the Iranian Parliament.</p>

		Iranian Gender: male Passport no: Q5956077 (Iran) Function: member of the Iranian Parliament	During the 2022/2023 protests, he has been particularly vocal in his support for the death penalty for arrested protesters, using the parliament as a platform to vehemently promote and call for their executions. He has called for protesters to be executed in a matter of days after their arrest. He also frequently attacks the free press and is in favour of restricting social media. He is therefore responsible for serious human rights violations in Iran.
158.	NAGHDALI Mohammad Taghi	DOB: 6.6.1972 POB: Khomeinshahr- Isfahan, Iran Nationality: Iranian Gender: male Function: member of the Iranian Parliament	Mohammad Taghi Naghdali is a member of the Iranian Parliament and member of the Parliament's legal commission. During the 2022/2023 protests, he has been particularly vocal in his support for the death penalty for arrested protesters, using the parliament as a platform to vehemently promote and call for their executions. He also frequently attacks the free press and is involved in drafting laws to restrict the free flow of information. He is therefore responsible for serious human right violations in Iran.
159.	GHAZANFARABADI Mousa	DOB: 1966 POB: Iran Nationality: Iranian	Mousa Ghazanfarabadi is a member of the Iranian Parliament and the head of the Parlia-

		<p>Gender: male Function: member of the Iranian Parliament; head of the Parliament's legal and judicial commission</p>	<p>ment's legal and judicial commission. As such, he is responsible for the judicial and legal review of the proposed ministerial plans in Parliament, the review and approval of plans related to criminal law as well as investigating the performance of the country's officials and managers from a judicial and legal point of view.</p> <p>He has not condemned the serious human rights violations of Iranian officials during the 2022/2023 protests. On the contrary, he has personally stated that women who violate hijab rules should be deprived of social rights and has argued for the use of force when dealing with them. He is also whitewashing the crimes committed by Iranian forces by defending the government's version of events surrounding the death of Mahsa Amini.</p> <p>He is therefore responsible for serious human right violations in Iran.</p>
160.	NOROOZI Ahmad (a.k.a. NOROUZI Ahmad; NEWROUZI Ahmad; NAWROUZI Ahmad)	<p>DOB: 1988 Nationality: Iranian Gender: male Function: head of Islamic Republic of Iran Broadcasting (IRIB) World Service; CEO of Press TV</p>	<p>Ahmad Noroozi is the head of Islamic Republic of Iran Broadcasting (IRIB) World Service and the CEO of Press TV, the main pro-government English language channel that oversees IRIB's foreign-language outlets.</p>

		<p>Associated entities: Islamic Republic of Iran Broadcasting (IRIB); Press TV</p>	<p>IRIB is the Iranian state-run media corporation and has broadcast hundreds of forced confessions by Iranian, dual-national and international detainees in Iran. IRIB and its subsidiaries act as a critical tool in the Iranian government's mass suppression and censorship campaign against its own people. IRIB has produced and recently broadcast interviews of individuals being forced to confess that their relatives were not killed by Iranian authorities during nationwide protests but died due to accidental, unrelated causes.</p> <p>Press TV is responsible for producing and broadcasting the forced confessions of detainees, including journalists, political activists and persons belonging to the Kurdish and Arab minorities, violating internationally recognised rights to a fair trial and due process.</p> <p>In his capacity as head of IRIB and as CEO of Press TV, Ahmad Noroozi is therefore responsible for serious human rights violations in Iran.</p>
<p>161.</p>	<p>POURANVARI Youssef (a.k.a. POURANVARI Youssuf)</p>	<p>DOB: 26.5.1983 POB: Tehran, Iran Nationality: Iranian Gender: male</p>	<p>Youssef Pouranvari is the director of the Programs and Scheduling Department at the Islamic Republic of Iran Broadcasting</p>

		<p>National ID no: 0492699836 (Iran) Function: director of the Programs and Scheduling Department at the Islamic Republic of Iran Broadcas- ting (IRIB) foreign-language flagship channel Associated enti- ties: Islamic Repu- blic of Iran Broad- casting (IRIB)</p>	<p>(IRIB) foreign-lan- guage flagship channel. As the Government of Iran's state-run media conglomerate, IRIB has a monopoly on television and radio services in Iran and plays a central role in restricting the exercise of the right to freedom of expression and impeding the free flow of information in Iran through censorship activities. IRIB pro- duces, sponsors, and spreads government propaganda both in Iran and internatio- nally. Furthermore, IRIB regularly broad- casts false and baseless accusations against Ira- nian citizens, dual nationals, and foreign- ers, and uses falsified news to misinform and falsely incriminate per- ceived enemies of the regime. IRIB also cooperates extensively with security and intel- ligence agencies, inclu- ding Iran's Ministry of Intelligence and Secu- rity (MOIS) and the Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps (IRGC), to obtain and publicly disseminate forced confessions from Ira- nians, dual-nationals and foreign detainees. Testimonies and other evidence point to the use of torture, both physical and psycholo- gical; threats against family members; and degrading treatment to extract forced confes-</p>
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			<p>sions. Since 2009, IRIB programmes have broadcast hundreds of forced confessions as well as defamatory content against hundreds more. IRIB uses forced confessions in particular to frame dual nationals and foreigners as spies, demonise human rights activists, and legitimise repression against religious minority groups such as the Baha'i community.</p> <p>In his capacity as director of the Programs and Scheduling Department at the IRIB foreign-language flagship channel, Youssef Pouranvari contributes to the repression of peaceful demonstrators, journalists, human rights defenders, students or other persons who speak up in defence of their legitimate rights. He is therefore responsible for serious human rights violations in Iran.</p>
162.	KADEM Ahmad	<p>Nationality: Iranian Gender: male Rank: Brigadier General Function: head of the Islamic Revolutionary Guards Corps (IRGC) regional headquarters Karbala</p>	<p>Brigadier General Ahmad Kadem is the head of the Islamic Revolutionary Guards Corps (IRGC) Operational Base (regional headquarters) Karbala, which commands IRGC troops in the provinces of Khuzestan, Lorestan and Kohgiluyeh and Boyer-Ahmad. During the 2022 protests, IRGC troops</p>

			<p>under his command conducted operations against protesters, in particular in the Khuzestan and Lorestan regions, including in the towns of Khorramabad (Lorestan) and Izeh (Khuzestan). IRGC troops used disproportionate force in these operations, using live ammunition against protesters. As overall commander of the IRGC troops in these regions, Kadem is responsible for violence against protesters conducted by those troops. He is therefore responsible for serious human rights violations in Iran.</p>
163.	AZIMI Mohammad Nazar (a.k.a. AZIMI Mohammadnazar)	<p>Nationality: Iranian Gender: male Rank: Brigadier General Function: commander of the Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps (IRGC) headquarters Najaf Al-Ashraf</p>	<p>Brigadier General Mohammad Nazar Azimi is the commander of the Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps (IRGC) headquarters Najaf Al-Ashraf, which commands IRGC troops in the provinces of Kermanshah, Hamedan and Ilam. During the 2022 protests, Kermanshah province has seen violent crackdowns by Iranian security forces, including the IRGC. As commander of the regional IRGC headquarters for the IRGC troops engaged in this region, he is responsible for the IRGC violence against protesters</p>

			in Kermanshah province. He is therefore responsible for serious human rights violations in Iran.
164.	NILFRUSHAN Abbas Mortaza (a.k.a. NILFOROUSHAN Abbas; NILFOROUSHAN DARDASHTI Abbas; NILFOROUSHAN DARDASHTI Abbas; NILFOROUSHAN DARDASHTI Abbas; NILFRUSHAN DARDASHTI Abbas Mortaza)	DOB: 23.8.1966 POB: Isfahan, Iran Nationality: Iranian Gender: male Passport no: P46631463 (Iran) Function: deputy commander for operations of the Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps (IRGC)	Abbas Nilfrushan is the deputy commander for operations of the Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps (IRGC) and responsible for the IRGC Operations Command, one of the security organisations directly in charge of protest suppression. In this capacity, he has framed the 2022 civil grassroots protest movement as a terrorist movement and a direct security threat to Iran, thereby legitimising the harsh response to the peaceful protests. He is therefore responsible for serious human rights violations in Iran.
165.	MOEIN Moslem	DOB: 22.9.1985 POB: Eslamabad, Iran Nationality: Iranian Gender: male National ID no: 3341588477 (Iran) Address: Part 7, Block 25, Ground Floor, 16th Street, Sarvestan Street, Chaghamirza Phase 2 Shahid Mehrabi, Kermanshah, Iran Function: head of the Basji Resistance Force (Basij)	Moslem Moein is a senior official in the EU-listed Basij Resistance Force (Basij), the infamous volunteer paramilitary organisation operating under the Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps (IRGC) with branches throughout Iran. The Basij has played a key role in the regime's deadly crackdown on the protests that have swept the country since September 2022. As chief of the Basij Cyberspace Headquarters, Moein oversees

		Cyberspace Headquarters	<p>efforts to control and censor Iranians' online activities. He has spoken publicly about the Basij's priority of monitoring Iranians' use of the internet. Additionally, Moein has advocated for the development of Iran's national intranet, which could allow the regime to disconnect Iran from the global internet. The Iranian government continues to filter and block the free flow of information in Iran. He is therefore responsible for serious human rights violations in Iran.</p>
166.	KARAMI Mohammad	<p>DOB: 27.1.1966 POB: Iran Nationality: Iranian Gender: male Rank: Brigadier General Passport no: K50849392 (Iran), expires 23.9.2024 Function: Commander of the Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps (IRGC) headquarters Quds for Sistan and Baluchestan province and Kerman province</p>	<p>Brigadier General Mohammad Karami is the commander of the Islamic Revolutionary Guards Corps (IRGC) headquarters Quds, which commands IRGC troops in Sistan and Baluchestan province and Kerman province. Sistan and Baluchestan province has seen some of the most violent crackdowns by Iranian security forces, including the IRGC, during the 2022 protests. On 30 September 2022, the provincial capital Zahedan witnessed "bloody Friday", when security forces opened fire on a protest forming in Zahedan around Friday prayer, using live ammunition. At least 70 protestors</p>

			<p>were shot and killed. Since then, violence against participants in later protests has continued. As commander of the regional IRGC headquarters for the IRGC troops engaged in this region, Karami is responsible for the IRGC's violence against protestors in Sistan and Baluchestan province, in particular around "bloody Friday". He is therefore responsible for serious human rights violations in Iran.</p>
167.	JAVIDAN Ali Akbar	<p>DOB: 21.3.1967 POB: Iran Nationality: Iranian Gender: male Function: commander of the Law Enforcement Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran (LEF) in Kermanshah province</p>	<p>Ali Akbar Javidan has been the commander of the Law Enforcement Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran (LEF) in Kermanshah province since June 2019. In this capacity, he is responsible for ordering the violent reaction of the LEF to the 2022 protests in Kermanshah. He is also responsible for ensuring the LEF's strict implementation of morality policies that severely violate human rights, including through the active repression of women who do not comply with headscarf codes. He is also responsible for the LEF's arrests of women during the July 2022 protests. He is responsible for violence, discrimination, cruel and degrading behaviour,</p>

			and arbitrary detention of women. He is therefore responsible for serious human rights violations in Iran.
168.	AZARPENDAR Abbas	POB: Iran Nationality: Iranian Gender: male Function: CEO of Radis Vira Tejarat Co; regional manager in Iran for Tiandy Technologies	Abbas Azarpendar is the CEO of Radis Vira Tejarat Co, which is a key intermediary in Iran, providing some of the most advanced surveillance equipment to the Iranian government. During the protests following the death of Mahsa Amini in police custody in mid-September 2022, Radis Vira Tejarat Co's equipment has been used by the Iranian security forces, including the Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps (IRGC), its Basij and the Law Enforcement Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran (LEF), to brutally suppress the nationwide protests, leading to the torture or death of at least 516 protestors, including at least 70 children. Azarpendar is therefore responsible for serious human rights violations in Iran.
169.	ESMAEILI Mohammad Mehdi	DOB: 1975 POB: Kabudarahang, Hamedan, Iran Nationality: Iranian Gender: male	Mohammad Mehdi Esmacili is the Iranian Minister of Culture and Islamic Guidance. Under his authority, the Ministry has threatened artists/musicians who do not follow the government line with

		<p>Function: Minister of Culture and Islamic Guidance Associated entity: Ministry of Culture and Islamic Guidance; Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps (IRGC)</p>	<p>travel and work bans. He has personally and publicly threatened filmmakers who had published a statement asking the security forces to show restraint against peaceful protesters with arrest and work bans. An important number of artists and journalists have been arrested under trumped up charges since he became Minister, indicating that the repressive threats were followed by repressive acts. Esmaeili also works on curtailing freedom of expression even further by currently pushing a bill through Parliament that will criminalise the sharing of any information deemed critical of the regime or any reporting deemed critical of the regime. Under Mohammad Mehdi Esmaeili's authority and with his stated approval, numerous Iranian artists, musicians, filmmakers and journalists were threatened, arrested and prosecuted on trumped charges and their freedom of expression was further significantly curtailed. He is therefore responsible for serious human rights violations in Iran.</p>
170.	NOURI Yousef	<p>DOB: 1961 POB: Ilam, Iran</p>	<p>Yousef Nouri has been Iran's Minister of Edu-</p>

		<p>Nationality: Iranian Gender: male Function: Minister of Education Associated entities: Ministry of Education Iran; Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps (IRGC)</p>	<p>education since November 2021. Under his responsibility, Iranian students' education is continuously aligned to the government's opinions and Ayatollah Chamenei's teachings. In September and October 2022, security forces were seen taking Iranian school pupils into custody for allegedly being involved in anti-Hijab-protests. As Education Minister, Nouri is responsible for the detention of students in correctional facilities. Nouri confirmed that some school students had already been arrested. He said they were sent to "psychological institutions" which hold students to "reform and re-educate" them to prevent "anti-social" behaviour. He added that students could only return to school after being "reformed." By being responsible for students' arbitrary detention in order to reverse anti-government opinions, Nouri violates the basic human right to education by which education shall be directed to the full development of the human personality and to the strengthening of respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms. He is therefore responsible for serious human</p>
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			rights violations in Iran.
171.	KARIMI Farzin (a.k.a. KARIMI MAZALGHAN-CHAY Farzin)	DOB: 07.12.1992 POB: Iran Nationality: Iranian Gender: male ID number: 0440273961 Function: Member of Iran's Ministry of Intelligence and Security (MOIS); co-founder of Ravin Academy	Farzin Karimi is a member of the Iranian Ministry of Intelligence and Security (MOIS) and co-founder of EU-listed Ravin Academy, an entity that trains individuals in cyber security and hacking, and recruits from among these trainees for the MOIS. The MOIS is widely involved in infiltrating internal opposition groups, monitoring domestic threats and expatriate dissents and arresting alleged spies and dissidents. Farzin Karimi is therefore responsible for serious human rights violations in Iran.
172.	MOSTAFAVI Seyed Mojtaba (a.k.a. MORTAZAVI, Mojtaba; MOSTAF, Mojtaba)	DOB: 02.04.1987 POB: Tehran, Iran Nationality: Iranian Gender: male National ID: No 0080467741 (Iran) Function: member of Iran's Ministry of Intelligence and Security (MOIS); co-founder of Ravin Academy	Seyed Mojtaba Mostafavi is a member of Iran's Ministry of Intelligence and Security (MOIS) and co-founder of EU-listed Ravin Academy, an entity that trains individuals in cyber security and hacking, and recruits from among these trainees for the MOIS. The MOIS is widely involved in infiltrating internal opposition groups, monitoring domestic threats and expatriate dissents and arresting alleged spies and dissidents. Seyed Mojtaba Mostafavi is therefore res-

			possible for serious human rights violations in Iran.
173.	ESMAELI Vali	Nationality: Iranian Gender: male Function: head of the parliament's Social Commission	Vali Esmaeli is a lawmaker and hardliner, as well as head of the Iranian parliament's Social Commission. He is one of the 227 members of parliament who signed a statement on 6 November 2022 praising security forces for killing protestors and urging the judiciary to accelerate trials and sentence protestors to death by declaring them as "Muharebeh", or "enmity against God". Esmaeli called protestors "foreign agents" and justified human rights violations committed by the Islamic Republic of Iran. As a member of the Iranian parliament, Esmaeli has supported the killing, detention, and torture of people during the nationwide protests in 2022. He is therefore responsible for serious human rights violations in Iran.
174.	NADERI Ahmad	Nationality: Iranian Gender: male Function: Member of the Iranian Parliament's presidium	Ahmad Naderi is a lawmaker and hardliner, as well as a member of the Iranian parliament's presidium/board of directors. He is one of the 227 members of parliament (MP) who signed a statement on 6 November 2022 praising security forces for

			<p>killing protestors and urging the judiciary to accelerate trials and sentence protestors to death by declaring them as "Muharebeh", or "enmity against God".</p> <p>Reading out a statement of 233 MPs in the public session of the parliament on 2 October 2022, he praised and supported the performance of the security and law enforcement forces in suppressing the protesters. As a member of the Iranian parliament, Naderi has supported the killing, detention, and torture of people during the nationwide protests in 2022.</p> <p>He is therefore responsible for serious human rights violations in Iran.</p>
175.	ELAHIAN Zohreh	<p>Nationality: Iranian Gender: female Function: Member of the National Security and Foreign Policy Commission of the Iranian Parliament</p>	<p>Zohreh Elahian is a lawmaker and hardliner, as well as a member of the National Security and Foreign Policy Commission of the Iranian parliament.</p> <p>She is one of the 227 members of parliament who signed a statement on 6 November 2022 praising security forces for killing protestors and urging the judiciary to accelerate trials and sentence protestors to death by declaring them as "Muharebeh", or "enmity against God". As a member of the Iranian parliament,</p>

			<p>Elahian supported the killing, detention, and torture of people during the 2022 nationwide protests in Iran.</p> <p>She is therefore responsible for serious human rights violations in Iran.</p>
176.	FARAHANI Ahmad Amirabadi	<p>Nationality: Iranian Gender: male Function: Member of the Iranian parliament's presidium</p>	<p>Amirabadi Farahani is a lawmaker and hardliner, as well as a member of the Iranian parliament's presidium/board of directors. He is one of the 227 members of parliament who signed a statement on 6 November 2022 praising security forces for killing protestors and urging the judiciary to accelerate trials and sentence protestors to death by declaring them as "Muharebeh", or "enmity against God". As a member of the Iranian parliament, Farahani has supported the killing, detention, and torture of people during the nationwide protests in 2022.</p> <p>He is therefore responsible for serious human rights violations in Iran.</p>
177.	DELKHOSH-ABATARI Seyyed Kazem	<p>POB: Someh, Iran Nationality: Iranian Gender: male Function: Spokesman of the Judiciary and Legal Commission of the Iranian parliament</p>	<p>Seyyed Kazem Delkhosh-Abatari is the spokesman of the Judiciary and Legal Commission of the Iranian parliament.</p> <p>During the 2022/2023 protests, he helped develop a plan to prosecute journalists and</p>

			<p>media outlets that publish news not conforming to the official narrative of the Islamic Republic. The repression of journalists in Iran has intensified since the early days of the 2022 protests as nearly 70 journalists have been arrested so far. As the spokesman of the Judiciary and Legal Commission of the Iranian Parliament, Delkhosh-Abatari has been involved in suppressing the media and journalists following the eruption of protests across Iran in 2022. He is therefore responsible for serious human rights violations in Iran.</p>
178.	JALALI Hossein	<p>Nationality: Iranian Gender: male Function: Member of parliament</p>	<p>Hossein Jalali is a lawmaker and hardliner, as well as a member of the Iranian parliament. He is one of the 227 members of parliament who signed a letter praising security forces for killing protestors and urging the judiciary to accelerate trials and sentence protestors to death by declaring them as "Muharebeh", or "enmity against God". He personally confirmed the existence of the respective letter and has reaffirmed its demands. As a member of the Iranian parliament, Jalali has personally called for the execution of protestors.</p>

			He is therefore responsible for serious human rights violations in Iran.
179.	MOUSAVI Seyyed Nezamoldin (a.k.a MOUSAVI Nezam)	POB: Khorramabad, Iran Gender: male Function: Spokesman of the Iranian Parliament's board of directors	<p>Seyyed Nezamoldin Mousavi is the spokesman of the Iranian Parliament's presidium/board of directors.</p> <p>During the 2022/2023 protests, he held a meeting with judicial authorities and legislators with the aim of accelerating the execution of the sentences handed down to arrested protesters. As the spokesman of the Iranian parliament's presidium/board of directors, Mousavi has urged the judiciary to speed up trials and accelerate the executions of sentences handed down to protesters, thereby defying their right to a fair trial and is therefore responsible for serious human rights violations in Iran.</p> <p>Mousavi is also one of the 227 members of parliament who signed a statement on 6 November 2022 praising security forces for killing protesters and urging the judiciary to accelerate trials and sentence protesters to death by declaring them as "Muharebeh", or "enmity against God". He called protesters "foreign agents" and justified human rights viola-</p>

			<p>tions committed by the Islamic Republic of Iran. Mousavi has supported the killing, detention, and torture of people during the nationwide protests in 2022.</p> <p>He is therefore responsible for serious human rights violations in Iran.</p>
180.	NESARI Habibollah Jan	<p>POB: Iran Nationality: Iranian Gender: male Function: deputy of training and education of the Law Enforcement Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran (LEF)</p>	<p>Habibollah Jan Nesari is currently the deputy of training and education of the EU-listed Law Enforcement Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran (LEF).</p> <p>Between 2016 and 30 December 2019, he served as a deputy commander of the Special Units of the LEF. In his capacity as deputy commander, he was responsible for supervising the forces in using lethal and non-lethal weapons during the nationwide protests in November 2019, which resulted in the deaths of hundreds of protestors. He was found guilty of crimes against humanity by the International People's Tribunal on Iran's Atrocities for his role in the crackdown on protestors in his capacity as deputy commander. As part of the security forces, the police forces are found to have designed and implemented a plan to commit crimes against humanity as well as</p>

			<p>murder, imprisonment, enforced disappearances, torture and sexual violence in order to quell the protests and conceal the crimes committed during the November 2019 protests.</p> <p>As deputy commander, Nesari is personally responsible for the human rights violations carried out by the LEF. The LEF, who he is currently training, is part of the violent crackdown on protesters during the protests that erupted in September 2022, including by the deadly use of force against Iranian protesters.</p> <p>He is therefore responsible for serious human rights violations in Iran.</p>
181.	BABAEI Hassan	<p>Nationality: Iranian Gender: male Function: Head of the State Organization for Registration of Deeds and Properties</p>	<p>Hassan Babaei is the is the Head of the State Organization for Registration of Deeds and Properties and a senior figure in the Iranian judiciary.</p> <p>In this functions, Hassan Babaei is responsible for numerous violations of the right to fair trial during the 2022/2023 protests in Iran.</p> <p>He is therefore responsible for serious human rights violations in Iran.</p>
182.	GHANNAD Qazi (a.k.a. QANAD Qazi)	<p>Nationality: Iranian Gender: male</p>	<p>Qazi Ghannad is a Revolutionary Court prosecutor and judge.</p>

		Function: Revolutionary Court prosecutor and judge	During the 2022/2023 protests, he violated the right to fair trial and sentenced protesters to death who were later executed by the Iranian regime. As prosecutor, he handed down the death sentence in the case of Majid Rahnavaard in 2022. He is therefore responsible for serious human rights violations in Iran.
183.	MANSOURI Seyed Hadi	POB: Mashhad, Iran Nationality: Iranian Gender: male Function: head of the fourth branch of the Revolutionary Court of Mashhad	Seyed Hadi Mansouri has been a judge and head of the fourth branch of the Revolutionary Court of Mashhad since December 2017. During the 2022/2023 protests, he participated in the campaign of death sentences pronounced against protesters, thereby also violating their right to a fair trial. He is therefore responsible for serious human rights violations in Iran.
184.	HOSSEINI Hojjat al-Eslam Hossein	Nationality: Iranian Gender: male Function: Head of the Judiciary for the Kurdistan province	Hojjat al-Eslam Hossein Hosseini is the Head of the Judiciary in the Kurdistan region. During the 2022/2023 protests, he participated in the repression of the demonstrations and is responsible for implementing grave human rights violations in the repression of peaceful demonstrators. He is complicit in

			implementing those violations, including torture, cruel and degrading treatment. He is therefore responsible for serious human rights violations in Iran.
185.	JABARI Mohammad	Nationality: Iranian Gender: male Function: Prosecutor of Kurdistan province	Mohammad Jabari is the prosecutor for the Kurdistan province. In this function, he is responsible for several human rights violations since the 2019 protests, including death sentences and repression of demonstrations. He is therefore responsible for serious human rights violations in Iran.
186.	MOSTAFAVINIA Hojjat al-Eslam Ali (a.k.a. MOSTAFAVI (Hojjatoleslam) Ali)	POB: Iran Nationality: Iranian Gender: male Function: cleric; General Prosecutor of Sistan and Baluchestan province Address: Zahedan	Hojjat-al-Eslam Ali Mostafavinia is a cleric and the Chief Prosecutor for Sistan and Baluchestan province. He previously served as a prosecutor in Sistan and Baluchestan, as well as in South Khorasan. In his capacity, he was in charge of prosecuting demonstrators who were arbitrarily detained during the Zahedan protests, which took place in October 2022 and were bloodily repressed by police forces causing deaths and casualties. He is therefore responsible for serious human rights violations in Iran.

187.	SHAMSABAD Mehdi (a.k.a. SHAMSABAD Mahdi)	POB: Iran Nationality: Iranian Gender: male Function: Prosecutor of Sistan and Baluchestan province	Mehdi Shamsabad is the prosecutor of Zahedan in Sistan and Baluchestan province. In this capacity, he is responsible for serious human rights violations during the 2022/2023 protests, including death sentences and repression of demonstrations, and issuing degrading punishment including death penalty by flogging. He is therefore responsible for serious human rights violations in Iran.
188.	HARIKANDI Hossein Fazeli	POB: Babol, Mazandaran province Nationality: Iranian Gender: male Function: general prosecutor of Alborz province	Hossein Fazeli Harikandi is the general prosecutor of Alborz province. In this function, he responsible for condemning several hundreds of demonstrators to the crime of "corruption on earth" during the 2022/2023 protests, putting them at risk of death penalty. He also corroborated the government's thesis of the death of M. Sarina Ismailzadeh in 2022. She died as a result of police violence. However, the state issued a statement saying she committed suicide and therefore did not die as a result of the violent repression of demonstrations in the Alborz province. He is therefore responsible for serious human rights violations in Iran.

189.	MADADI Hassan	Nationality: Iranian Gender: male Function: acting prosecutor in Alborz province	Hassan Madadi has been the acting prosecutor in Alborz province since at least 2020. In this capacity, he is responsible for several serious human rights violations, most notably that of the denial of the right to a fair trial during the 2022/2023 protests. He is therefore responsible for serious human rights violations in Iran.
190.	TAGHANAKI Soghra Khodadadi	DOB: 27.03.1971 Nationality: Iranian Gender: female Function: Director of Qarchak Women's Prison Passport number: B50799950 (Iran) (individual) Address: Varamin, Tehran, Iran	Soghra Khodadadi Taghanaki is the director/warden in the Qarchak Women's Prison. The prison is known for inhumane detention conditions, including poor health and sanitary conditions, refusal of medical care, food shortages, excessive use of force against prisoners, torture, sexual assault and extrajudicial killings. Qarchak prison is one of the main places where women arrested during the peaceful 2022/2023 protests following the death of 22-year-old Mahsa Amini in the custody of Iran's Morality Police are being held. Soghra Khodadadi Taghanaki is therefore responsible for serious human rights violations in Iran.

191.	PASANDIDEH Heidar	POB: Iran Nationality: Iranian Gender: male Function: warden of Sanandaj prison	Heidar Pasandideh has been the warden of Sanandaj Central Prison in the Kurdistan province of Iran since 2020. Under his administration, prisoners have been arbitrarily executed in Sanandaj Central Prison. As a warden, he has overseen and therefore bears responsibility for the detention and torture of prisoners arrested during 2022/2023 protests following the death of Mahsa Amini. Therefore he is responsible for serious human rights violations in Iran.
192.	PIRI Morteza	DOB: 05.07.1977 POB: Zabol, Sistan and Baluchestan province, Iran Nationality: Iranian Gender: male Function: warden of Zahedan Central Prison ID number: 4072307122 Address: Zahedan, Iran	Morteza Piri is the warden of Zahedan Central Prison in the province of Sistan and Baluchestan. The prison is known for inhumane detention conditions, including poor health and sanitary conditions, refusal of medical care, excessive use of force against prisoners and extrajudicial killings. Under his administration, Zahedan Prison has conducted numerous executions with a disproportionate number of them targeting Iran's Baluchi minority. In his capacity, he has been involved in the crackdown of 2022/2023 protests following the death of 22-year-

			old Mahsa Amini in the custody of Iran's Morality Police. Morteza Piri is therefore responsible for serious human rights violations in Iran.
193.	AZIZI Allah-Karam	Nationality: Iranian Gender: male Function: head of the Rajai Shahr Prison Address: Moazzen Blvd, Gohardasht, Karaj City, Alborz Province, Iran Associated entities: Rajai Shahr Prison	Allah-Karam Azizi is the head of EU-listed Rajae Shahr Prison (a.k.a. Rajai Shahr Prison, Rajaishahr, Raja'i Shahr, Reja'i Shahr, Rajayi Shahr, Gorhardasht Prison, Gohar Dasht Prison) in Iran. In his position, he is responsible for committing serious human rights violations in Iran, namely torture and cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, as well as mistreatment and torture of prisoners. He is therefore responsible for serious human rights violations in Iran.
194.	KHOSRAVI Mohammad Hossein	DOB: 23.09.1974 POB: Birjand, South Khorasan province, Iran Nationality: Iranian Gender: male Function: Director-General of Sistan and Baluchestan Province Prisons, Former Warden of Zahedan Central Prison ID number: 0653027761	As Director-General of Sistan and Baluchestan Province Prisons, Mohammad Hossein Khosravi oversees prisons in the province of Sistan and Baluchestan. Prisons in the province, including Zahedan Central Prison are known for inhumane detention conditions, including poor health and sanitary conditions, refusal of medical care, excessive use of force against prisoners and extrajudicial killings. Under

		Address: Sistan and Baluchestan Province, Iran	his administration, Zahedan prison alone has conducted numerous executions with a disproportionate number of them targeting Iran's Baluchi minority and has been involved in the crackdown of 2022/2023 protests following the death of 22-year-old Mahsa Amini in the custody of Iran's Morality Police. Mohammad Hossein Khosravi is therefore responsible for serious human rights violations in Iran.
195.	CHEHARMAHALI Ali	Nationality: Iranian Gender: male Function: director general of Alborz prisons Address: Alvand Building, Below Mader Square, Karaj, Mehravila, Iran	Ali Cheharmahali is the director general of prisons in the province of Alborz and former Director of EU-listed Evin Prison. In his position, he is responsible for committing serious human rights violations in Iran including torture and cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment during the 2022/2023 protests. He is therefore responsible for serious human rights violations in Iran.
196.	FADAVI Ali	DOB: 1961 POB: Iran Nationality: Iranian Gender: male Function: deputy commander of the Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps (IRGC)	Ali Fadavi is the deputy commander of the Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps (IRGC). The IRGC has been heavily involved in the active and violent suppression of the 2022/2023 protests in Iran and is therefore res-

			<p>possible for serious human rights violations.</p> <p>In his role, Fadavi is steering, facilitating and condoning serious human rights violations committed by the IRGC.</p> <p>Therefore, Ali Fadavi is responsible for serious human rights violations in Iran.</p>
197.	SHARIF Ramezan	<p>POB: Iran Nationality: Iranian Gender: male Function: Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps (IRGC) spokesman</p>	<p>Ramezan Sharif is a spokesman of the Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps (IRGC). The IRGC has been heavily involved in the active and violent suppression of the 2022/2023 protests in Iran and is therefore responsible for serious human rights violations.</p> <p>In his role, Sharif is covering up and condoning serious human rights violations committed by the IRGC. Therefore, Ramezan Sharif is responsible for serious human rights violations in Iran.</p>
198.	JOMEIRI Fathollah	<p>POB: Iran Nationality: Iranian Gender: male Function: Head of Intelligence Protection Organization of the Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps (IRGC)/Security Unit of the IRGC</p>	<p>Fathollah Jomeiri is the head of the Intelligence Protection Organization of the Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps (IRGC), also called the Security Unit of the IRGC.</p> <p>This unit is responsible for protecting vital infrastructure and key areas of the country, important individuals, such as regime VIPs,</p>

			<p>but above all protecting the regime. The IRGC has been heavily involved in the active and violent suppression of the 2022/2023 protests in Iran and is therefore responsible for serious human rights violations.</p> <p>In his role, Jomeiri is steering, facilitating and condoning serious human rights violations committed by the IRGC.</p> <p>Therefore, Fathollah Jomeiri is responsible for serious human rights violations in Iran.</p>
199.	KAAMFAR Behdad	<p>Nationality: Iranian Gender: male Function: prosecutor at the Karaj Revolutionary Prosecutor's Office</p>	<p>Behdad Kaamfar is a prosecutor at the Karaj Revolutionary Prosecutor's Office which prosecutes cases in the Karaj Revolutionary Court.</p> <p>In that function, he is responsible for exercising repression against protesters through severe penalties, including the death penalty. The Iranian judicial authorities in particular use the criminal charge of "Muharebeh", or "enmity against God" which allows for the death penalty for opposing state organs and that is frequently used for repression against protesters.</p> <p>In particular, Kaamfar represented the prosecution in a case in November/December</p>

			<p>2022, in which a number of protesters were convicted ostensibly of attacks against the Basij. In that trial, Kaamfar led the prosecution to a number of death penalties for "Muharebeh", in particular against Mohammad Mehdi Karimi, Amid Mehdi Shokrollahi, Reza Aria Farzaneh Gharehassanlou, Hamid Gharehassanlou, Ali Moazzami Goudarzi and Hossein Mehdi Mohammadi.</p> <p>In leading such prosecutions and employing such criminal offences contrary to principles of justice, and thus causing the death of individuals opposing the Iranian states, Behdad Kaamfar is responsible for serious human rights violations in Iran.</p>
200.	FATHI Murad	<p>Nationality: Iranian Gender: male Function: Director of prisons for the province of West Azerbaijan</p>	<p>Murad Fathi has been the Director of prisons of West Azerbaijan province since 22 November 2022. He has previously held the same position in Kordestan province. In prisons under his control, cases of torture of prisoners have taken place during the 2022/2023 protests, leading in some instances to the death of detainees from torture and/or lack of medical care. Those detained and tortured include pro-</p>

			<p>testers arrested in both those provinces.</p> <p>In participating in the repression of protesters and overseeing torture in prison facilities under his command, in some cases leading to the death of prisoners, Murad Fathi is responsible for serious human rights violations in Iran.</p>
201.	<p>KHOSROU PANAH Abdol Hossein a.k.a. KHOSROW PANAH Abdol Hossein; KHOSROPANAH Abdol-hossein</p>	<p>DOB: 21.3.1966 POB: Dezful, Iran Nationality: Iranian Gender: male Function: chairman and secretary of the Supreme Council of Cultural Revolution Associated entity: Supreme Council of Cultural Revolution</p>	<p>Abdol Hossein Khosrou Panah is a conservative cleric and has been the chairman and secretary of the Supreme Council of Cultural Revolution since January 2023. The Supreme Council of Cultural Revolution promoted several projects undermining the freedom of girls and women, setting limits on their clothing and education. Its laws have also discriminated minorities, such as the Baha'i. It is a vehicle for promoting the current regime's policies and Islamist opinions. As chairman and secretary of the Supreme Council of Cultural Revolution, Khosrou Panah is therefore responsible for serious human rights violations in Iran.</p>
202.	<p>ALAM-AL HODA Ahmad</p>	<p>DOB: 31.8.1944 POB: Mashhad, Iran Nationality: Iranian Gender: male</p>	<p>Ahmad Alam-Al Hoda is the Friday imam of Mashhad and representative of Khorasan Razavi province in the Assembly of Experts.</p>

		Function: Friday imam of Mashhad and representative of Khorasan Razavi province in the Assembly of Experts	In his speeches and in the media, he participates in the propagation of hate against women, demonstrators and religious minorities. Alam-Al Hoda is therefore responsible for serious human rights violations in Iran.
203.	RASTINEH Ahmad	DOB: 1980 POB: province of Bakhtiari, Iran Nationality: Iranian Gender: male Function: Member of Parliament and spokesman for the Parliament's cultural commission.	Ahmad Rastineh is a Member of the Iranian Parliament (Madjles) and its spokesman for the cultural commission. The cultural commission has a supervisory position to control and supervise the institutions in charge of 'spreading the culture of chastity and hijab'. Rastineh promotes a hard-line version of the Islamic revolution's cultural principles, particularly concerning women, and the wearing of the veil/hijab. During the 2022/2023 protests in Iran, he called for an affirmation of the law imposing the veil on Iranian women. He also supported the government's control over the internet and internet-cuts. He is therefore responsible for serious human rights violations in Iran.
204.	KHAN MOHAMMADI Hodjatole-slam Ali	Nationality: Iranian Gender: male Function: spokesman of the	Hodjatoleslam Ali Khan Mohammadi is the spokesman of the EU-listed Headquarters for Enjoining

		<p>Headquarters for Enjoining Right and Forbidding Evil</p>	<p>Right and Forbidding Evil. In 2022 and 2023, in his position as spokesman of the Headquarters for Enjoining Right and Forbidding Evil, he qualified the non-wearing of the hijab as a crime and promoted a hard-line version of the Islamic revolution’s cultural principles, particularly concerning women, and the wearing of the veil/hijab. Acting in his position, he expressed his support for and contributed to legitimizing the repression of anti-hijab activists, undermining women and girls’ rights and freedoms. He is therefore responsible for serious human rights violations in Iran.</p>
<p>205.</p>	<p>AKBARI Mohammad Sadegh</p>	<p>Nationality: Iranian Gender: male Function: chief justice of Mazandaran province</p>	<p>Mohammad Sadegh Akbari is the chief justice of Mazandaran province. In this position, he is responsible for handing down death sentences in unfair trials (absence of lawyers, coerced confessions) and for the torturing of convicts. During the 2022/2023 protests, he was responsible for shutting down shops that did not respect the hijab laws and for sentencing to death a 35-year old mentally ill protester who allegedly burned the Quran.</p>

			He is therefore responsible for serious human rights violations in Iran.
206.	BARATI Morteza a.k.a. BARATI Qazi	DOB: 30.11.1962 Nationality: Iranian Gender: male Function: presiding judge of branch 1 of the Revolutionary Courts of Isfahan	Morteza Barati is the presiding judge of branch 1 of the Revolutionary Courts of Isfahan. In January 2023, he sentenced to death by hanging at least three protestors, denying them the right to a fair trial. He is therefore responsible for serious human rights violations in Iran.
207.	AL HOSSEINI Musa Asif a.k.a AL-HOSSEINI Asef	Nationality: Iranian Gender: male Function: head judge of branch 1 of the Revolutio- nary Courts of Karaj, Alborz province	Musa Asif Al Hosseini is the head judge of branch 1 of the Revolutionary Courts of Karaj, Alborz province. Trials under his supervision have been conducted summarily, without adherence to basic rights of the accused and with reliance on confessions extracted under pressure and torture. During the 2022/2023 protests, he presided over the trials of protestors and issued several death sentences, two of which were carried out against Mohammed Karami and Mohammed Hoss-eini. He is therefore responsible for serious human rights violations in Iran.
208.	JALILI Vahid	DOB: 1973 Nationality:	Vahid Jalili is the chief for cultural affairs and

		<p>Iranian Gender: male Function: chief for cultural affairs and policy evolution at Islamic Republic of Iran Broadcasting (IRIB)</p>	<p>policy evolution at the EU-listed Islamic Republic of Iran Broadcasting (IRIB). During the 2022/2023 protests, IRIB broadcasted forced confessions from foreign hostages. Due to his senior position at IRIB, Jalili is directly involved in undermining the human rights of foreign hostages and in their inhuman treatment. He is also responsible for sharing propaganda confessions supporting the regime. He is therefore responsible for serious human rights violations in Iran.</p>
<p>209.</p>	<p>NOBAVEH VATAN Bijan</p>	<p>DOB: 1959/1960 POB: Tehran, Iran Nationality: Iranian Gender: male Function: Member of the Iranian Parliament; First Deputy Chairman of the Culture Commission of the Iranian Parliament</p>	<p>Bijan Nobaveh Vatan is an Iranian lawmaker and hardliner as well as the First Deputy Chairman of the Culture Commission of the Iranian Parliament. He is one of the 227 members of parliament who signed a statement on 6 November 2022 praising security forces for killing protestors and urging the judiciary to accelerate trials and sentence protestors to death by declaring them as "Muharebeh", or "enmity against God". Moreover, he is a driving force behind legislation enforcing restrictive clothing rules on women by enacting penalties for institutions, businesses</p>

			<p>and individuals that interact with non-compliant women, thus creating a boycott against them.</p> <p>As a Member of the Iranian Parliament, Nobaveh Vatan supported the killing, detention and torture of people during the 2022/2023 nationwide protests in Iran. He further supports legislation that substantially revokes the social and economic rights of women in Iran.</p> <p>He is therefore responsible for serious human rights violations in Iran.</p>
210.	YAZDIKHAH Ali	<p>Nationality: Iranian Gender: male Function: Member of the Iranian Parliament; Member of the Culture Commission of the Iranian Parliament</p>	<p>Ali Yazdikhah is an Iranian lawmaker and hardliner as well as a member of the Culture Commission of the Iranian Parliament.</p> <p>He is one of the 227 members of parliament who signed a statement on 6 November 2022 praising security forces for killing protestors and urging the judiciary to accelerate trials and sentence protestors to death by declaring them as "Muharebeh", or "enmity against God".</p> <p>Moreover, he is a driving force behind legislation enforcing restrictive clothing rules on women by enacting penalties for institutions, businesses and individuals that interact with non-compliant women, thus</p>

			<p>creating a boycott against them.</p> <p>As a Member of the Iranian Parliament, Yazdikhah supported the killing, detention and torture of people during the 2022/2023 nationwide protests in Iran. He further supports legislation that substantially revokes the social and economic rights of women in Iran.</p> <p>He is therefore responsible for serious human rights violations in Iran.</p>
211.	ALIBABAEI Mehdi (a.k.a. ALI BABAEI Mehdi, BABAEI Ali Mehdi)	<p>Nationality: Iranian</p> <p>Gender: male</p> <p>Rank: Major</p> <p>Function: provincial deputy of the Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps (IRGC) in Qom</p>	<p>Major Mehdi Alibabaei is the provincial deputy of the Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps (IRGC) in Qom. He directs IRGC and Basij forces in the city of Qom.</p> <p>Following the death of Mahsa Amini in September 2022, some of the most intense protests have been seen in the city of Qom. Security forces, including the IRGC and the Basij militia were deployed to violently crack down on these protests. Since March 2023, the IRGC and Basij militia have also been instructed to enforce the mandatory hijab law by new methods of oppression. Alibabaei revealed a new scheme to deploy members of the Basij militia in each Qom neighbourhood to enforce the hijab law.</p>

			<p>The new scheme includes installing programs such as "Be a famous leader in our neighbourhood", ordering IRGC/Basij forces to conduct neighbourhood patrols, the use of intelligence, intimidation, and enforcing accountability of regular citizens (for example by appealing to the responsibility of building and residence managers for "badly veiled" residents). This scheme represents a new level of denunciation and information gathering by the general population to oppress women.</p> <p>Under the command of Alibabaei, the local IRGC and Basij forces in Qom are ordered to enforce certain selected laws, by means and methods that intimidate citizens and violate their fundamental rights.</p> <p>As provincial deputy of the IRGC in Qom, Major Mehdi Alibabaei is responsible for the acts of oppression committed by the local IRGC and Basij forces and their violations of the rights of freedom of expression and privacy.</p> <p>He is therefore responsible for serious human rights violations in Iran.</p>
212.	<p>NOUROUZI Ali Asghar (a.k.a. NOROUZI Ali Asghar)</p>	DOB: 11.11.1962	<p>Ali Asghar Nourouzi is the chairman of the board of directors of</p>

		<p>POB: Dashtestan, Bushehr province, Iran Address: Unit 29, 5th Floor, Talaieh Block- B1, Elahiyeh Complex 1, Number 0, Alley 2-Shahid Sajjad Rushanai, Rabbaninejad Street, Zein Aldin Municipality, Qom 3739144673, Iran Nationality: Iranian Gender: male Passport no: Y53914915 (Iran) expires 11.5.2026 Iranian national ID no: 4591967573 Function: chairman of the board of directors of the Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps (IRGC) Cooperative Foundation Associated individuals: Seyyed Aminollah; Emami Tabatabai; Yahya Alaoddini; Jamal Babamohammadi; Ahmad Karimi Associated entities: Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps (IRGC) Cooperative Foundation/ Bonyad Taavon Sepah IRGC</p>	<p>the EU-listed Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps (IRGC) Cooperative Foundation. The IRGC has been at the forefront of the repression of the 2022/2023 protests in Iran which has seen more than 520 people killed, over 70 of whom were minors, and more than 22 000 arrests/imprisonments effected. The IRGC Cooperative Foundation is the body responsible for managing the IRGC's investments and in that framework it is responsible for funnelling money into the regime's brutal repression. As chairman of the board of directors of the IRGC Cooperative Foundation, Ali Asghar Nourouzi is therefore responsible for willingly and knowingly providing the instruments with which the brutal and ongoing repression has been carried out. He is therefore responsible for serious human rights violations in Iran.</p>
213.	TABATABAI Seyyed Amin Ala Emami	DOB: 26.8.1963	Seyyed Amin Ala Emami Tabatabai is the

	(a.k.a. TABATBAYI Aminallah Imami)	<p>POB: Meybod, Iran Address: Tehran, Iran Nationality: Iranian Gender: male Iranian national ID no: 4489260229 Function: vice-chairman of the board of directors of the Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps (IRGC) Cooperative Foundation; managing director of the IRGC Cooperative Foundation Associated individuals: Ali Asghar Nourouzi; Yahya Alaoddini; Jamal Babamoradi; Ahmad Karimi Associated entities: Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps (IRGC) Cooperative Foundation/ Bonyad Taavon Sepah IRGC</p>	<p>vice-chairman of the board of directors as well as the managing director of the EU-listed Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps (IRGC) Cooperative Foundation. The IRGC has been at the forefront of the repression of the 2022/2023 protests in Iran which has seen more than 520 people killed, over 70 of whom were minors, and more than 22 000 arrests/imprisonments effected. The IRGC Cooperative Foundation is the body responsible for managing the IRGC's investments and in that framework it is responsible for funnelling money into the regime's brutal repression. As vice-chairman of the board of directors and managing director of the IRGC Cooperative Foundation, Seyyed Amin Ala Emami Tabatabai is therefore responsible for willingly and knowingly providing the instruments with which the brutal and ongoing repression has been carried out. He is therefore responsible for serious human rights violations in Iran.</p>
214.	ALAODDINI Yahya (a.k.a. ALA'ODDINI Yahya; ALA-EDDINI Yahya)	<p>DOB: 21.5.1965 POB: Tehran, Iran Nationality: Iranian Gender: male</p>	<p>Yahya Alaoddini is a member of the board of directors of the EU-listed Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps</p>

		<p>Passport no: K47201906 (Iran) expires 19.10.2023 Iranian national ID no: 0036732958 Function: member of the board of directors of the Islamic Revolutio- nary Guard Corps (IRGC) Coopera- tive Foundation Associated indivi- duals: Ali Asghar Nourouzi; Jamal Babamoradi; Ahmad Karimi; Seyyed Amin Ala Emami Tabatabai Associated enti- ties: Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps (IRGC) Coopera- tive Foundation/ Bonyad Taavon Sepah IRGC</p>	<p>(IRGC) Cooperative Foundation. The IRGC has been at the forefront of the repression of the 2022/ 2023 protests in Iran which has seen more than 520 people killed, over 70 of whom were minors, and more than 22 000 arrests/imprison- ments effected. The IRGC Coopera- tive Foundation is the body responsible for managing the IRGC's investments and in that framework it is respon- sible for funnelling money into the regime's brutal repres- sion. As member of the board of directors of the IRGC Cooperative Foundation, Yahya Alaoddini is therefore responsible for wil- lingly and knowingly providing the instru- ments with which the brutal and ongoing repression has been carried out. He is therefore respon- sible for serious human rights violations in Iran.</p>
215.	BABAMORADI Jamal Ali	<p>DOB: 24.5.1960 POB: Tehran, Iran Address: Tehran, Iran Nationality: Iranian Gender: male Iranian national ID no: 0036824240 Function: member of the board of directors of the</p>	<p>Jamal Ali Babamoradi is a member of the board of directors of the EU-listed Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps (IRGC) Coopera- tive Foundation. The IRGC has been at the forefront of the repression of the 2022/ 2023 protests in Iran which has seen more than 520 people killed,</p>

		<p>Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps (IRGC) Cooperative Foundation Associated individuals: Ali Asghar Nourouzi; Ahmad Karimi; Yahya Alaoddini; Seyyed Amin Ala Emami Tabatabai Associated entities: Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps (IRGC) Cooperative Foundation/ Bonyad Taavon Sepah IRGC</p>	<p>over 70 of whom were minors, and more than 22 000 arrests/imprisonments effected. The IRGC Cooperative Foundation is the body responsible for managing the IRGC's investments and in that framework it is responsible for funnelling money into the regime's brutal repression. As member of the board of directors of the IRGC Cooperative Foundation, Jamal Ali Babamoradi is therefore responsible for willingly and knowingly providing the instruments with which the brutal and ongoing repression has been carried out. He is therefore responsible for serious human rights violations in Iran.</p>
216.	KARIMI Ahmad Hasan	<p>DOB: 11.12.1962 POB: Qom, Iran Address: Tehran, Iran Nationality: Iranian Gender: male Iranian national ID no: 0382947983 Function: member of the board of directors of the Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps (IRGC) Cooperative Foundation Associated individuals: Ali Asghar Nourouzi; Yahya</p>	<p>Ahmad Hasan Karimi is a member of the board of directors of the EU-listed Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps (IRGC) Cooperative Foundation. The IRGC has been at the forefront of the repression of the 2022/2023 protests in Iran which has seen more than 520 people killed, over 70 of whom were minors, and more than 22 000 arrests/imprisonments effected. The IRGC Cooperative Foundation is the body responsible for managing the IRGC's</p>

		Alaoddini; Seyyed Amin Ala Emami Tabatabai; Jamal Ali Babamoradi Associated entities: Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps (IRGC) Cooperative Foundation/ Bonyad Taavon Sepah IRGC	investments and in that framework it is responsible for funnelling money into the regime's brutal repression. As member of the board of directors of the IRGC Cooperative Foundation, Ahmad Hasan Karimi is therefore responsible for willingly and knowingly providing the instruments with which the brutal and ongoing repression has been carried out. He is therefore responsible for serious human rights violations in Iran.
217.	ADINEHVAND Salman	Function: Commander of the Tehran Police Relief Unit of Iran's Law Enforcement Forces (LEF) Nationality: Iranian DOB: 20 May 1980 POB: Tehran, Iran Gender: male	Salman Adinehvand has been the Commander of the Tehran Police Relief Unit of Iran's LEF, the primary security organisation in charge of crowd control and protest suppression, since January 2021. Adinehvand's unit was directly responsible for the violent suppression of protests in Tehran in September and October 2022, during which dozens of protestors were killed by security forces using live ammunition. He is therefore responsible for serious human rights violations in Iran.
218.	AGHAMIRI Seyyed Mohammad Amin	Function: secretary of Iran's Supreme Council of	Seyyed Mohammad Amin Aghamiri is the secretary of the Supreme Council of

		<p>Cyberspace (SCC) Nationality: Iranian DOB: 21 September 1986 POB: Iran Gender: male</p>	<p>Cyberspace of Iran (SCC), the centralised authority for policy-making in the realm of cyberspace. The SCC is responsible for Iran's blockage of popular online news and communications platforms and has also used digital technology to spy on and harass journalists and regime dissidents. He is therefore responsible for serious human rights violations in Iran.</p>
219.	NIKVARZ Mohsen	<p>POB: Iran Gender: male Nationality: Iranian Function: Public Prosecutor of Sirjan</p>	<p>As the Public Prosecutor of Sirjan, Mohsen Nikvarz was responsible for several arbitrary arrests of lawyers and death sentences in Sirjan during the 2019 protests. In 2023, he was promoted to Head of the Center for Protection and Intelligence of the Judiciary of Kerman province. In the context of the protests that erupted in September 2022, Nikvarz was also involved in the Maryam Arvin case, prosecuting her for her activities as a defence lawyer for protesters. Following her arrest, for which Nikvarz carries personal responsibility, Maryam Arvin was brutally tortured in prison. Mohsen Nikvarz is therefore responsible for serious human rights violations in Iran.</p>

220.	MORADI Nader	Function: Deputy Supervisor of Public Spaces of the Public Security Police Military rank: Colonel Nationality: Iranian POB: Iran Gender: male	In his current function as Deputy Supervisor of Public Spaces of the Public Security Police, Colonel Nader Moradi is responsible for the enforcement of hijab laws. Those laws have been used by the Iranian authorities to crack down on peaceful protesters. Moradi is responsible for the persecution and arrest of women for non-compliance with hijab rules. He is also responsible for the closure of businesses, restaurants and other public spaces in relation to non-enforcement of hijab rules, signing the letters informing them of their closure. During the protests that started in September 2022 and lasted for many months, Moradi was also responsible for the persecution and arrest of shop owners who closed their businesses and were planning on striking in protest of the death of Mahsa Amini. Moradi is therefore responsible for serious human rights violations in Iran.
221.	MONTAZER AL-MAHDI Saeed (a.k.a MONTAZER AL-MAHDI Said)	Function: police spokesman Military rank: Brigadier General Nationality: Iranian DOB: 8 November 1971	Saeed Montazer Al-Mahdi is the spokesman of the Iranian police (EU-listed Law Enforcement Forces (LEF) of Iran). In April 2023, he announced the current

		<p>POB: Tehran, Iran Gender: male</p>	<p>strict enforcement of hijab laws, which have been used by the Iranian authorities to crack down on peaceful protesters. Acting in his function, he defends and promotes the repressive actions of the police. His intimidating statements on monitoring, the closure of businesses and other public spaces, and the warning texts that are being sent by the authorities have a very significant repressive impact. Furthermore, in his role as police spokesperson, he has repeatedly downplayed the widely reported schoolgirl poisonings, by claiming that the "majority" were "not real", thereby denying the victims protection through the police and undermining their right to safety. He is therefore responsible for serious human rights violations in Iran.</p>
222.	<p>Seyyed Mohammad MOUSVIAN a.k.a. Seyed Mohammad MOUSAVIYAN</p>	<p>Function: Public and Revolutionary Prosecutor, Isfahan (Isfahan Province) Nationality: Iranian Gender: Male</p>	<p>Mousvian is the Public and Revolutionary Prosecutor of Isfahan Province, Iran. As such he is responsible for the trials against the protestors Saleh Mirhashmi, Majid Kazemi and Saeid Yaqoubi, who have since been sentenced to death and subsequently been executed in May 2023. Mousvian further issued the indictment</p>

			<p>against Iranian music artist Toomaj Salehi on charges of "corruption on earth" for his participation in anti-government protests and public activism against the Iranian government in October 2022, who has since been held in Dastgerd Prison under cruel conditions while awaiting his trial. In November 2022, state media published a video showing a blindfolded Salehi confessing to his alleged crimes and apologizing for his words. He is therefore responsible for serious human rights violations in Iran.</p>
223.	Ali Zare NOURI	<p>Function: Deputy Judge of and advisor to the Provincial Criminal Court, Isfahan Nationality: Iranian Gender: Male</p>	<p>Nouri is the Deputy Judge of and advisor to the Provincial Criminal Court of Isfahan Province, Iran. As such he is responsible for the trials against the protestors Saleh Mirhashmi, Majid Kazemi and Saeid Yaqoubi, who have since been sentenced to death and subsequently been executed in May 2023. In a video published by Iranian state media, Nouri can be seen questioning the three defendants in court. He is therefore responsible for serious human rights violations in Iran.</p>
224.	Seyyed Nader SAFAVI MIRMAHALLEH	<p>Function: Governor and</p>	<p>Seyyed Nader Safavi Mirmahalleh is the</p>

	a.k.a Seyed Nader SAFAVI MIRMAHALLEH a.k.a Nader SAFAVI	head of Rezvanshahr Security Council in Gilan Province Nationality: Iranian Gender: Male Address: Rezvanshahr, Gilan Province	governor and head of Rezvanshahr Security Council in Gilan Province. As such, he is responsible for ordering officers to open fire on protesters during Iran's 2022-2023 nationwide protests, which resulted in numerous deaths and injuries, including to children. He is therefore responsible for serious human rights violations in Iran.
225.	Seyyed Khalil SAFAVI a.k.a Seyed Khalil SAFAVI	Function: Police Commander Rezvanshahr, Gilan Province Nationality: Iranian Gender: Male Address: Rezvanshahr, Gilan Province	Seyyed Khalil Safavi is the Police Commander of Rezvanshahr in Gilan Province and held this position also at the time of the protest. As such, he is responsible for police officers in Rezvanshahr opening fire on protesters during protests in the city that took place in late September 2022, which resulted in numerous deaths and injuries, including to children. He is therefore responsible for serious human rights violations in Iran.
226.	Seyyed Abbas HOSSEINI	Function: Governor, Amol (Mazandaran Province) Nationality: Iranian Gender: Male	In January 2022, Hossaini was appointed as governor of the city of Amol, Mazandaran Province. As such, he is responsible for the killing of at least two young Iranian protesters, Ghazaleh Chalabi and Erfan Rezaei, who were both killed in September 2022 by

			<p>government forces in the city of Amol. Further, security forces in Amol have continued to harass peaceful protesters and families of the deceased.</p> <p>In June 2023, Hosseini was replaced as Governor of Amol, but was appointed Special Governor of the city of Amol. In his new position, Hosseini still has an active role as government representative.</p> <p>He is therefore responsible for serious human rights violations in Iran.</p>
227.	Mojtaba FADA	<p>Function: IRGC Commander in Isfahan Province (Second Brigadier General) and member of the provincial security council</p> <p>Nationality: Iranian</p> <p>Date of birth: 21 March 1963</p> <p>Place of birth: Harsin, Iran</p> <p>Gender: Male</p> <p>Passport number: F49973222 expires 27 August 2024 (issued by Iran)</p>	<p>Fada is the commander of IRGC forces in Isfahan province and currently serves as a member of the Provincial Security Council.</p> <p>As such, he oversaw the actions of IRGC troops and other security forces in response to anti-government protests in fall of 2022, which resulted in the death of several protesters, including that of 18-year-old Mahsa Mougouyi.</p> <p>He is therefore responsible for serious human rights violations in Iran.</p>
228.	Rashid KABOUDVANDI a.k.a Rashid KABUDONDI	<p>Function: Commander of the Imam Hossein Guards Corps of Karaj, Alborz Province</p> <p>Gender: Male</p>	<p>Kaboudvandi is since May 2022 the commander of the Imam Hossein Guards Corps of Karaj, Alborz Province. As such he is responsible for the detention and killing of</p>

			<p>Mohammad Reza Ghorbani and the detention and rape of Amrita Abbassi by the Karaj security forces. Blatant and severe human rights violations by police forces have been widely documented since protests surrounding the death of Mahsa Amini started mid-September 2022.</p> <p>He is therefore responsible for serious human rights violations in Iran.</p>
229.	PARVAR Gholamhossein Gheib	<p>Function: Deputy to the Commander-in-Chief of the Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps (IRGC) in Imam Ali Central Security Headquarters Nationality: Iranian Gender: male</p>	<p>Gholamhossein Gheib Parvar is the Deputy to the Commander-in-Chief of the Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps (IRGC) in Imam Ali Central Security Headquarters. In this capacity at the Imam Ali Central Security Headquarters, which was formed with the aim of suppressing popular protests, he was responsible for killing and suppressing protesters during the November 2019 nationwide protests. In his previous function, as head of the Basij Organisation, he was responsible for the killing and brutal suppression of protesters by forces under his command during the nationwide protests in Iran from December 2017 to January 2018.</p> <p>Gholamhossein Gheib Parvar is therefore responsible for serious</p>

			human rights violations in Iran.
230.	SHAHRESTANI Hassan Mofakhmi (a.k.a. MOFAKHAMI-SHAHRESTANI Hassan; MOFAKHAMIS-HAHRESRANI Hassan)	Function: Police Commander of Mazandaran Province Nationality: Iranian Gender: male	Hassan Mofakhmi Shahrestani is the police commander of the Mazandaran Province. He has a long track record of functions related to violently suppressing peaceful protests. In June 2023, he explicitly ordered people to break the neck of anyone seeking to defy hijab norms. Hassan Mofakhmi Shahrestani is therefore responsible for serious human rights violations in Iran.
231.	HABIBI Roham Bakhsh (a.k.a. HABIBI Roham-Bakhsh; HABIBI Rohambakhsh)	Function: Police Commander of Fars Province Nationality: Iranian Gender: male	Roham Bakhsh Habibi is the police commander of the Fars Province and has a track record related to violently suppressing peaceful protests. As police commander of the Fars province, he is responsible for the mass arrest of protesters and ordering the use of deadly weapons against unarmed protesters in this province during the nationwide protests of November 2019. It is reported that forces under his command in the Fars Province violently suppressed protests in November 2019 and killed people. Roham Bakhsh Habibi is therefore responsible for serious human rights violations in Iran.

232.	TAHAMI Seyyed Javad (a.k.a. TAHAMI Seyed Javad)	Function: Prison Official of Fardis prison/Kachui Prison Nationality: Ira- nian Gender: male	Seyyed Javad Tahami is the head of Kachui Prison, also known as Fardis Prison, and, in this capacity, he oversees all activities within the prison. Kachui prison is an institution controlled by the Prison Division of the Judiciary and is frequently used to detain political prisoners and house them in inadequate conditions which violate their human rights. Furthermore, the evidence confirms that executions have occurred within the penitentiary. Seyyed Javad Tahami is therefore responsible for serious human rights violations in Iran.
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B. Unternehmen und Organisationen

	Name	Identifizierungsinformation
1.	Cyber Police	<p>Location: Tehran (Iran) Website: http://www.cyberpolice.ir</p> <p>The Iranian Cyber Police, founded in January 2011, is a unit of the Islamic Republic of Iran Police, headed by Vahid Majid. From the time of its inception until early 2015 it was headed by Esmail Ahmadi-Moqaddam (listed). Ahmadi-Moqaddam underlined that the Cyber Police would take on anti-revolutionary and dissident groups who used internet-based social networks in 2009 to trigger protests against the re-election of President Mahmoud Ahmadinejad. In January 2012, the Cyber Police issued new guidelines for internet cafés, requiring users to provide personal information that would be kept by café owners for six months, as well as a record of the websites they visited. The rules also require café owners to install closed-circuit television cameras and maintain the recordings for six months. These new rules may create a logbook that authorities can use to track down activists or whoever is deemed a threat to national security.</p>

		<p>In June 2012, Iranian media reported that the Cyber Police would be launching a crackdown on virtual private networks (VPNs). On 30 October 2012, the Cyber Police arrested the blogger Sattar Beheshti without a warrant for 'actions against national security on social networks and Facebook'. Beheshti had criticised the Iranian government in his blog. Beheshti was found dead in his prison cell on 3 November 2012, and is believed to have been tortured to death by the Cyber Police authorities. The Cyber Police is responsible for many arrests of Telegram Group Administrators in connection with the nationwide protests of November 2019.</p>
2.	Evin Prison	<p>Address: Tehran Province, Tehran, District 2, Dasht-e Behesht (Iran)</p> <p>Evin Prison is a detention centre where political prisoners have been held and severe human rights abuses, including torture, have repeatedly taken place over the past years and decades.</p> <p>November 2019 protesters were, and at least to some extent still are, detained in Evin Prison as political prisoners. Prisoners in Evin Prison are being deprived of basic procedural rights, and are sometimes held in solitary confinement or overcrowded cells with poor hygienic conditions. There are detailed reports of physical and psychological torture. Detainees are denied contact with family and lawyers as well as adequate health treatment.</p> <p>In the context of the 2022/2023 protests, cases of torture are still being reported. The cause of the fire that led to several deaths and injuries in October 2022 has not been made public and the prison refuses any international inquiries. In the context of the fire, it also became clear that the prison uses internationally condemned landmines to prevent prison escapes. Several third-state nationals have been arbitrarily detained in Evin Prison.</p>
3.	Fashafouyeh Prison (a.k.a. Greater Tehran Central Penitentiary, Hasanabad-e Qom Prison, Greater Tehran Prison)	<p>Address: Tehran Province, Hasanabad, Bijin Industrial Zone, Tehran, Qom Old Road (Iran)</p> <p>Telephone: +98 21 5625 8050</p> <p>Fashafouyeh Prison is a detention centre designated originally to detain offenders of drug-related crimes, recently also holding political prisoners and, in some cases, forcing them to share cells with drug addicts. The living and hygienic conditions are very poor, lacking basic needs like clean drinking water.</p> <p>During the November 2019 protests, several protesters were detained in Fashafouyeh Prison, including minors. Reports indicate that November 2019 protesters were subjected to torture and inhumane treatment at Fashafouyeh Prison, for example by deliberately wounding them with boiling water and through denial of medical treatment. According to an Amnesty International report on the crackdown of the November 2019 protests, children as young as 15 have been</p>

		<p>detained alongside adults in Fashafouyeh Prison. Three November 2019 protesters who are currently being held in Fashafouyeh Prison were sentenced to death by a court in Tehran.</p> <p>Since the beginning of the 2022/2023 protests, it has been reported that 3 000 persons were transferred to Fashafouyeh prison and that 835 are currently still there. Several cases of torture and forced confessions have been reported.</p>
4.	Rajaei Shahr Prison (a.k.a. Rajai Shahr Prison, Rajaishahr, Raja'i Shahr, Reja'i Shahr, Rajayi Shahr, Gohardasht Prison, Gohar Dasht Prison)	<p>Address: Alborz Province, Karaj, Gohardasht, Moazzen Blvd (Iran) Telephone: +98 26 3448 9826</p> <p>Rajaei Shahr Prison has been known for the deprivation of human rights, including severe physical and psychological torture of political prisoners and prisoners of conscience as well as mass executions without fair trial, ever since the Islamic Revolution in 1979.</p> <p>Hundreds of detainees, including children, were severely mistreated in Rajaei Shahr Prison in the aftermath of the November 2019 protests. There are credible reports about numerous cases of torture and other forms of cruel punishment, including cases involving minors.</p> <p>Since the beginning of the 2022/2023 protests, numerous opponents have been arbitrarily jailed there in conditions that some inmate journalists have described as dangerous and hardly liveable.</p>
5.	Iran's Morality Police (a.k.a. Gasht-e-Ershad; Islamic Guidance Patrol; Guidance Patrols)	<p>Address: Vozara Street, corner of 25th Street, District 6, Tehran (Iran)</p> <p>The Morality Police is part of Iran's Law Enforcement Forces (LEF) and is a special police unit which enforces the strict dress rules for women, including compulsory wearing of a headscarf. The Morality Police has used unlawful force against women for not complying with Iranian hijab laws, sexual and gender-based violence, arbitrary arrests and detentions, excessive violence and torture.</p> <p>On 13 September 2022, the Morality Police arbitrarily arrested 22-year old Mahsa Amini in Tehran, allegedly for wearing a hijab improperly. She was subsequently taken to the Morality Police's headquarters for an 'educational and orientation class'. According to reliable reports and witnesses, she was brutally beaten and mistreated in custody, which led to her hospitalisation and to her death on 16 September 2022. The Morality Police's abusive behaviour is not confined to that incident and has been widely documented.</p> <p>The Morality Police is therefore responsible for serious human rights violations in Iran.</p>
6.	Basij Resistance Force (a.k.a. Basij-e Mostazafan)	<p>The Basij Resistance Force is a volunteer paramilitary organisation operating under the Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps (IRGC) with branches throughout Iran.</p> <p>The security forces' response to the September 2022 protests in Iran was particularly harsh, resulting in the deaths of mul-</p>

		<p>tiple people. The Basij Resistance Force was one of the forces ordered by the government to quell those protests. It injured and killed several protesters.</p> <p>The Basij Resistance Force is directly responsible for serious human rights violations in Iran.</p>
7.	Cyber Defence Command of the Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps (CDC)	<p>Address: Tehran (Iran) Telephone: +98 26 3448 9826</p> <p>The Cyber Defence Command of the Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps (CDC) monitors websites, e-mails and online activities of individuals deemed to be political opponents. During the September 2022 protests in Iran, the CDC took an active role in the Iranian government's repressive policies, including by identifying and arresting protesters. The CDC is directly responsible for serious human rights violations in Iran.</p>
8.	Law Enforcement Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran (LEF) (a.k.a. NAJA; FARAJA)	<p>Address: Tehran (Iran)</p> <p>The Law Enforcement Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran (LEF) is a uniformed police force. The LEF's blatant and severe human rights violations, such as the indiscriminate shooting with live ammunition at peaceful protesters, including children, have been widely documented since protests surrounding the death of Mahsa Amini started in mid-September 2022. Over 70 protesters have died and hundreds were seriously injured, including children. Since the beginning of the demonstrations, police forces have also arbitrarily detained numerous human rights defenders and journalists.</p> <p>The LEF is therefore responsible for serious human rights violations in Iran.</p>
9.	The Basij Cooperative Foundation (a.k.a. Bonyad-eh Ta'avon-eh Basij)	<p>Address: Tehran, Iran</p> <p>Type of entity: Foundation/Corporation Network</p> <p>Other associated entities: IRGC, Basij Resistance Force</p> <p>The Basij Cooperative Foundation (BCF) is one of the affiliates of the Basij Resistance Force (EU-listed).</p> <p>The BCF was established in 1996 and its mission includes promoting and supporting the Basij. The activities of the BCF include the funding of the Basij Resistance Force (EU-listed). Therefore, the BCF is associated with the Basij Resistance Force, an entity responsible for serious human rights violations in Iran.</p>
10.	Press TV	<p>Address: 4 East 2nd St., Farhang Blvd., Saadat Abad, 19977-66411 Tehran, Iran</p> <p>Telephone number: Tel. +98 21 230 66 660</p> <p>Email: Presstv@presstv.ir</p> <p>Type of entity: State Television Broadcaster</p> <p>Press TV is responsible for producing and broadcasting the forced confessions of detainees, including journalists, political activists, persons belonging to Kurdish and Arab minorities,</p>

		violating internationally recognised rights to a fair trial and due process. Therefore, Press TV is responsible for serious human rights violations in Iran.
11.	Aufgehoben	
12.	Islamic Republic of Iran Broadcasting (IRIB)	Address: Jamejam Street, Valiasr Avenue, 19395- 3333 Tehran, Iran Type of entity: state-owned broadcasting company Other associated entities: Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps (IRGC) Islamic Republic of Iran Broadcasting (IRIB) is a state-owned broadcasting company notorious for being a regime mouth-piece. IRIB is responsible for producing and broadcasting the forced confessions of detainees, including journalists, political activists, and persons belonging to Kurdish and Arab minorities, thereby violating internationally recognised rights to a fair trial and due process. IRIB is therefore responsible for serious human rights violations in Iran.
13.	Ravin Academy	Place of registration: Tehran, Iran Date of registration: 2019 Registration number: 49135 Principal place of business: Second Floor, No. 36, Naqdi Street, North Sohrevardi Street, Shahid Ghandi-Niloufar Neighborhood, Tehran, Iran Ravin Academy is an Iran-based cyber security company which provides cyber security education and training in both defensive and offensive fields as well as hacker training. In addition, Ravin Academy operates on behalf of Iran's Ministry of Intelligence (MOIS) and the Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps (IRGC), and supports them in recruiting hackers. Hackers trained at the Ravin Academy have been involved in directly disrupting the communication of those protesting against the Iranian regime, thereby repressing the protests. Therefore, Ravin Academy is responsible for serious human rights violations in Iran.
14.	Samane Gostar Sahab Pardaz Private Limited Company (a.k.a Sahab Pardaz)	Place of registration: Tehran, Iran Principal place of business: Tehran, No. 22, Khorramshahr Street Tehran, North Shohvardi Street, Korramshahr Street, Number 24, Floor 1 Samane Gostar Sahab Pardaz Private Limited Company is an Iran-based company providing social-media filtering services. It is engaged in censorship and surveillance activities for the Government of Iran, including during the 2022 protests, that prohibit, limit or penalise the exercise of freedom of expres-

		<p>sion or assembly by citizens of Iran, or that limit access to print or broadcast media.</p> <p>Samane Gostar Sahab Pardaz Private Limited Company is therefore responsible for serious human rights violations in Iran.</p>
15.	<p>Communications Regulatory Authority (CRA) (a.k.a. Communication Regulation Authority (CRA))</p>	<p>Place of registration: Tehran, Iran Associated entity: Iranian Ministry for Information and Communications Technology (ICT)</p> <p>The Communications Regulatory Authority (CRA) is under the authority of the Iranian Ministry for Information and Communications Technology (ICT). The CRA enforces the Iranian government's requirements to filter internet content through a spyware called SIAM.</p> <p>During the 2022 protests, the CRA used its control of internet access and mobile phones to track protestors and create a detailed picture of dissidents' and protesters' activities for the authorities to use at their will. The CRA is therefore responsible for supporting the repression of peaceful demonstrators, journalists, human rights defenders, students or other persons who speak up in defence of their legitimate rights.</p> <p>The CRA is therefore responsible for serious human rights violations in Iran.</p>
16.	<p>Headquarters for Enjoining Right and Forbidding Evil (a.k.a. Office for Enjoining Right and Forbidding Evil; Headquarters for the Promotion of Virtue and Prevention of Vice; Setad-PV)</p>	<p>Type of entity: government institution Place of registration: Iran Principal place of business: Iran Associated individuals: GOLPAYEGANI Seyyed Mohammed Saleh Hashemi, head of the Headquarters for Enjoining Right and Forbidding Evil Other associated entities: Law Enforcement Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran (LEF)</p> <p>The Headquarters for Enjoining Right and Forbidding Evil is a government institution, responsible for determining and enforcing excessively strict behavioural models in society.</p> <p>In 2022, the Headquarters for Enjoining Right and Forbidding Evil was instrumental in setting new and stricter morality codes for women that are in clear violation of their human rights. Additionally, the Headquarters for Enjoining Right and Forbidding Evil plays a central role in setting up the monitoring and often brutal sanctioning of women and men who do not respect these codes. These strict codes are subsequently brutally enforced by the EU-listed Law Enforcement Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran (LEF) (and specifically its Morality Police).</p> <p>The Headquarters for Enjoining Right and Forbidding Evil is therefore responsible for serious human rights violations in Iran.</p>
17.	<p>Imen Sanat Zaman Fara Company</p>	<p>Address: Shahrak-e-Jafar Abad-e-Jangal Rd, Naseriyeh, Tehran, Iran;</p>

		<p>Number 16, Kolezar alley, Farsian Street, Shahid Rezaiee Street, Azadegan Autobahn, Tehran, Iran; Number 16, Gholshan 14, Golestan Boulevard, Negarestan Boulevard, Sham Abad, Tehran, Iran Type of entity: private company Place of registration: Iran Date of registration: 2010 National ID no: 103201991293 (Iran) Business registration no: 369541 (Iran) Principal place of business: Iran Associated individuals: Mohammad Zandi Aliabadi, chairman of the Board of directors; Hossein Zandi Aliabadi, Vice chairman of the Board of directors; Fatemeh Haghshenas, CEO Other associated entities: Law Enforcement Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran (LEF) Imen Sanat Zaman Fara Company is an Iranian company manufacturing and importing security equipment for Iranian security forces. Its equipment is used by Iranian security forces to violently suppress peaceful protests, including the protests following the death of 22-year-old Mahsa Amini in 2022, leading to the torture or death of at least 516 protestors, including at least 70 children. Imen Sanat Zaman Fara Company is therefore responsible for serious human rights violations in Iran.</p>
18.	Iranian Special Police Forces (a.k.a. NOPO; Iran's Counter-Terror Special Forces; Niroo-ye Vizhe Pasdar-e Velayat; Supreme Leader's Guardian Special Forces; Provincial Special Forces; Special Counter-Terrorism Force)	<p>Address: Iran Type of entity: police force Place of registration: Iran Principal place of activity: Iran Associated individuals: Mohsen Ebrahimi (Commander) Other associated entities: Iran's Special Unit Forces, Law Enforcement Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran (LEF) The Iranian Special Police Forces (NOPO) are a subdivision of Iran's Special Unit Forces and the Law Enforcement Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran (LEF). NOPO is a highly trained, specialised unit often called upon to dissolve protests. During the 2022 protests following the death of 22-year-old Mahsa Amini, NOPO used excessive violence and lethal force against unarmed protestors, including women and children, e.g. by firing automatic weapons at protestors. The Iranian Special Police Forces (NOPO) are therefore responsible for serious human rights violations in Iran.</p>
19.	Radis Vira Tejarat Co	<p>Address: Tehran, Pasdaran St., West Gilan St., No. 5, Unit 1, Corner of Mohed Dou Alley Type of entity: physical security provider, private enterprise Principal place of business: Iran</p>

		<p>Associated individuals: Abbas Azarpendar, CEO of Radis Vira Tejarat Co and regional manager in Iran for Tiandy Technologies</p> <p>Other associated entities: Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps (IRGC) and Law Enforcement Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran (LEF) (customers), Pars Ertebat Afzar Co (distributor)</p> <p>Radis Vira Tejarat Co is the Iranian representative of the company Tiandy Technologies. The close ties between the companies are illustrated by the fact that the CEO of Radis Vira Tejarat Co, Abbas Azarpendar, is also regional manager in Iran for Tiandy Technologies. Radis Vira Tejarat Co is a key intermediary in Iran providing some of the most advanced surveillance equipment to the Iranian government. During the protests following the death of Mahsa Amini in police custody in mid-September 2022, its equipment has been used by the Iranian security forces, including the Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps (IRGC), its Basij and the Law Enforcement Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran (LEF), to brutally suppress the nationwide protests, leading to the torture or death of at least 516 protestors, including at least 70 children.</p> <p>Radis Vira Tejarat Co is therefore responsible for serious human rights violations in Iran.</p>
20.	Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps (IRGC) Regional Corps Shohada in West Azerbaijan	<p>Address: West Azerbaijan, Iran</p> <p>Type of entity: Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps (IRGC) military unit</p> <p>Place of registration: West Azerbaijan, Iran</p> <p>Principal place of activity: Iran</p> <p>Other associated entities: Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps (IRGC)</p> <p>The Islamic Revolutionary Guards Corps (IRGC) Regional Corps Shohada operates in the province of West-Azerbaijan. EU-listed Brigadier General Habib Shahsavari is the commander of this entity.</p> <p>During the 2022 protests, the IRGC Regional Corps Shohada conducted operations against protesters in the Kurdish regions of Iran. In particular, commencing 15 November 2022, such operations were conducted against protesters in the West Azerbaijan towns of Piranshahr, Mahabad and Bukan. IRGC troops have used disproportionate force in these operations. IRGC operations in the towns of Mahabad and Bukan have killed at least four and 12 people, respectively, since 15 November 2022.</p> <p>The IRGC Regional Corps Shohada is therefore responsible for serious human rights violations in Iran.</p>
21.	Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps (IRGC) Regional Corps Hazrat Nabi	<p>Address: Kermanshah, Iran</p> <p>Type of entity: Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps (IRGC) military unit</p> <p>Place of registration: Kermanshah, Iran</p>

	Akram in Kermanshah	<p>Principal place of activity: Iran</p> <p>Other associated entities: Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps (IRGC)</p> <p>The Islamic Revolutionary Guards Corps (IRGC) Regional Corps Hazrat Nabi Akram operates in the province of Kermanshah.</p> <p>EU-listed Brigadier General Bahman Reyhani is the commander of this entity.</p> <p>During the 2022 protests, Kermanshah province has seen violent crackdowns by Iranian security forces, including the IRGC.</p> <p>The IRGC Regional Corps Hazrat Nabi Akram is therefore responsible for serious human rights violations in Iran.</p>
22.	Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps (IRGC) Regional Corps Quds in Gilan	<p>Address: Gilan, Iran</p> <p>Type of entity: Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps (IRGC) military unit</p> <p>Place of registration: Gilan, Iran</p> <p>Principal place of activity: Iran</p> <p>Other associated entities: Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps (IRGC)</p> <p>The Islamic Revolutionary Guards Corps (IRGC) Regional Corps Quds operates in the province of Gilan.</p> <p>EU-listed Brigadier General Mohammad Abdollahpour is the commander of this entity.</p> <p>During the 2022 protests, Gilan province has seen violent crackdowns by Iranian security forces, including the IRGC.</p> <p>The IRGC Regional Corps Quds is therefore responsible for serious human rights violations in Iran.</p>
23.	Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps (IRGC) Regional Corps Karbala in Mazandaran	<p>Address: Mazandaran, Iran</p> <p>Type of entity: Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps (IRGC) military unit</p> <p>Place of registration: Mazandaran, Iran</p> <p>Principal place of activity: Iran</p> <p>Other associated entities: Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps (IRGC)</p> <p>The Islamic Revolutionary Guards Corps (IRGC) Regional Corps Karbala operates in the province of Mazandaran.</p> <p>EU-listed Brigadier General Siavash Moslemi is the commander of this entity.</p> <p>During the 2022 protests, the entity conducted operations against protesters in Mazandaran province. In those operations, it used disproportionate force and violence against protesters.</p> <p>The IRGC Regional Corps Karbala is therefore responsible for serious human rights violations in Iran.</p>
24.	Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps (IRGC) Regional Corps Seyyed al-	<p>Address: Tehran, Iran</p> <p>Type of entity: Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps (IRGC) military unit</p> <p>Place of registration: Tehran, Iran</p> <p>Principal place of activity: Iran</p>

	Shohada in Tehran province	<p>Other associated entities: Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps (IRGC)</p> <p>The Islamic Revolutionary Guards Corps (IRGC) Regional Corps Seyyed al-Shohada operates in the province of Tehran. EU-listed Brigadier General Ahmad Zulqadr is the commander of this entity.</p> <p>During the 2022 protests, the violent repression of protests in Tehran province by Iranian security forces, including by the IRGC, has been particularly strong and excessive.</p> <p>The IRGC Regional Corps Seyyed al-Shohada is therefore responsible for serious human rights violations in Iran.</p>
25.	Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps (IRGC) Operational Base Karbala	<p>Address: Southwest Iran (provinces of Khusestan, Lorestan, and Kohgiluyeh and Boyer-Ahmad)</p> <p>Type of entity: Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps (IRGC) military unit</p> <p>Principal place of activity: Iran</p> <p>Other associated entities: Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps (IRGC)</p> <p>The Islamic Revolutionary Guards Corps (IRGC) Operational Base (regional headquarters) Karbala operates in Southwest Iran, covering the provinces of Khusestan, Lorestan, and Kohgiluyeh and Boyer-Ahmad.</p> <p>EU-listed Brigadier General Ahmad Kadem is the commander of this entity.</p> <p>During the 2022 protests, the entity conducted operations against protesters, in particular in the provinces of Khusestan and Lorestan, including in the town of Khorramabad in Lorestan. During those operations, IRGC troops used disproportionate force, using live ammunition against protesters. The IRGC Operational Base Karbala is therefore responsible for serious human rights violations in Iran.</p>
26.	Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps (IRGC) Operational Base Quds	<p>Type of entity: Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps (IRGC) military unit</p> <p>Principal place of activity: Iran</p> <p>Other associated entities: Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps (IRGC)</p> <p>Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps (IRGC) Operational Base Quds is the IRGC's regional headquarters in the southeast of Iran and oversees Kerman province and Sistan and Baluchestan province.</p> <p>EU-listed Brigadier General Mohammad Karami is the commander of this entity.</p> <p>Sistan and Baluchestan province has seen some of the most violent crackdowns by Iranian security forces, including the IRGC, during the 2022 protests. On 30 September 2022, the provincial capital Zahedan witnessed "bloody Friday", when security forces opened fire on a protest forming in Zahedan around Friday prayer, using live ammunition. At least 70 protestors were shot and killed. Since then, violence against participants in later protests has continued.</p>

		The IRGC Operational Base Quds is therefore responsible for serious human rights violations in Iran.
27.	Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps (IRGC) Operational Base Najaf-e-Ashraf	<p>Type of entity: Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps (IRGC) military unit</p> <p>Principal place of activity: Iran</p> <p>Other associated entities: Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps (IRGC)</p> <p>The Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps (IRGC) Operational Base (regional headquarters) Najaf-e-Ashraf oversees the provinces of Kermanshah, Hamedan and Ilam. EU-listed Brigadier General Mohammad Nazar Azimi is the commander of this entity.</p> <p>During the 2022 protests, Kermanshah province has seen violent crackdowns by Iranian security forces, including the IRGC.</p> <p>The IRGC Operational Base Najaf-e-Ashraf is therefore responsible for serious human rights violations in Iran.</p>
28.	Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps (IRGC) Regional Corps Valiasr in Khuzestan	<p>Address: Khuzestan, Iran</p> <p>Type of entity: Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps (IRGC) military unit</p> <p>Place of registration: Khuzestan, Iran</p> <p>Principal place of activity: Iran</p> <p>Other associated entities: Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps (IRGC)</p> <p>The Islamic Revolutionary Guards Corps (IRGC) Regional Corps Valiasr operates in the province of Khuzestan. EU-listed Brigadier General Hassan Shahvarpour is the commander of this entity.</p> <p>The IRGC Regional Corps Valiasr is responsible for massacres of protesters in Khuzestan in November 2020. In addition, in the course of the 2022 protests in Iran, it has conducted operations against protesters in particular in the town of Izeh. IRGC troops have used disproportionate force in these operations, leading to the killing of protesters.</p> <p>The IRGC Regional Corps Valiasr is therefore responsible for serious human rights violations in Iran.</p>
29.	Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps (IRGC) Regional Corps Hazrat Abufazl in Lorestan	<p>Address: Lorestan, Iran</p> <p>Type of entity: Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps (IRGC) military unit</p> <p>Place of registration: Lorestan, Iran</p> <p>Principal place of activity: Iran</p> <p>Other associated entities: Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps (IRGC)</p> <p>Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps (IRGC) Regional Corps Hazrat Abufazl operates in the province of Lorestan. During the 2022 protests, it conducted operations against protesters in the Kurdish regions of Iran. In particular, operations were conducted in the town of Khorramabad in Lorestan. IRGC troops used disproportionate force in these operations, using live ammunition against protesters.</p>

		The IRGC Regional Corps Hazrat Abufazl is therefore responsible for serious human rights violations in Iran.
30.	Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps (IRGC) Regional Corps Beit-al-Moqadas in Kurdistan	<p>Address: Kurdistan, Iran Type of entity: Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps (IRGC) military unit Place of registration: Kurdistan, Iran Principal place of activity: Iran Other associated entities: Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps (IRGC) The Islamic Revolutionary Guards Corps (IRGC) Regional Corps Beit-al-Moqadas operates in the province of Kurdistan. EU-listed Brigadier General Sadegh Hosseini is the commander of this entity. During the 2022 protests, this entity conducted operations against protesters in the Kurdish regions of Iran. In particular, commencing 15 November 2022, such operations were conducted against protesters in the Kurdistan towns and West Azerbaijan towns of Sanandaj, Kamyaran and Saqqez. IRGC troops used disproportionate force in these operations. IRGC operations in the towns of Sanandaj, Kamyaran and Saqqez have killed at least seven, two and two people, respectively, since 15 November 2022. The IRGC Regional Corps Beit-al-Moqadas is therefore responsible for serious human rights violations in Iran.</p>
31.	Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps (IRGC) Regional Corps Salaman in Sistan and Baluchestan	<p>Address: Sistan and Baluchestan, Iran Type of entity: Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps (IRGC) military unit Place of registration: Sistan and Baluchestan, Iran Principal place of activity: Iran Other associated entities: Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps (IRGC) The Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps (IRGC) Regional Corps Salaman oversees the province of Sistan and Baluchestan. EU-listed Brigadier General Amanollah Garshasbi is the commander of this entity. Sistan and Baluchestan has seen some of the most violent crackdown by Iranian security forces, including the IRGC, during the 2022 protests. On 30 September 2022, the provincial capital Zahedan witnessed "bloody Friday", when security forces opened fire on a protest forming in Zahedan around Friday prayer, using live ammunition. At least 70 protestors were shot and killed. Since then, violence against protesters has continued. The IRGC Regional Corps Salaman is therefore responsible for serious human rights violations in Iran.</p>
32.	Law Enforcement Forces of the Islamic Republic of	<p>Address: Marzadaran Blvd, Teheran, Tehran, Iran Type of entity: Cooperation Foundation associated with the Law Enforcement Force of the Islamic Republic</p>

	Iran (LEF) Cooperation Foundation (a.k.a. NAJA Cooperation Foundation)	<p>Associated entities: Law Enforcement Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran (LEF) (a.k.a. NAJA; FARAJA) Law Enforcement Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran (LEF) Cooperation Foundation is an economic collaborative controlled by the EU-listed LEF (also known as NAJA) and is active in Iran's energy, construction, services, technology, and banking industries.</p> <p>The LEF Cooperation Foundation is an important financing arm of the LEF, consists de facto of a financial holding that provides and channels funds and is used to circumvent sanctions. Additionally the Cooperation Foundation with its subsidiaries is one of the few suppliers exclusively involved in manufacturing and importing equipment that is used to suppress protests in Iran.</p> <p>The LEF Cooperation Foundation therefore provides financial resources and equipment for repression to the LEF which uses the support to commit serious human rights violations. The LEF Cooperation Foundation is therefore responsible for serious human rights violations in Iran.</p>
33.	Police Science and Social Studies Institute	<p>Place of registration: Tehran, Iran Address: QCC3+HPP District 3, Tehran, Tehran Province, Iran</p> <p>Type of entity: Institute associated with the Law Enforcement Force of the Islamic Republic (LEF)</p> <p>Associated entities: Law Enforcement Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran (LEF) (a.k.a. NAJA; FARAJA)</p> <p>The Police Science and Social Studies Institute, affiliated with the EU-listed Law Enforcement Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran (LEF) (also known as NAJA) produces "anti-riot drones" that are used by law enforcement forces in suppressing peaceful protesters. Additionally, the institute promotes and conducts research on the use of drones for police forces. The Police Science and Social Studies Institute is associated to the Law Enforcement Forces of Iran and provides equipment that is used to commit serious human rights violations. It is therefore responsible for serious human rights violations in Iran.</p>
34.	Supreme Council of Cultural Revolution	<p>Associated individual: KHOSROU PANAH Abdol Hossein (chairman and secretary)</p> <p>The Supreme Council of Cultural Revolution is a regime policy body responsible for preparing and formulating strategic policies and plans in the fields of science, education, religion and research.</p> <p>It promoted several projects undermining the freedom of girls and women, setting limits on their clothing and education. Its decisions have also discriminated against minorities, such as the Baha'i. It is a vehicle for promoting the current regime's policies.</p> <p>The Supreme Council of Cultural Revolution is therefore responsible for serious human rights violations in Iran.</p>

35.	Ariantel	<p>Address: Ariantel Head Office, No 15, 15th alley, South Gandhi Street, Tehran, Iran Website: http://www.ariantel.ir Type of entity: private company Ariantel has actively sought, and makes use of, cyberware products used to monitor, geolocate and intercept calls and other mobile communications activities of its users at the request of the Iranian Government. This information has subsequently been used to quash and disrupt protests and to identify, target and arrest peaceful protesters and activists. Therefore, Ariantel is responsible for serious human rights violations in Iran.</p>
36.	Student Basij Organisation (SBO) (a.k.a Student and Talabeh Basij)	<p>Type of entity: branch of the Basij Organisation of the Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps (IRGC) Place of registration: Iran Date of registration: November 1989 Associated individuals: Issa Zarepour Other associated entities: IRGC; IRGC Basij Organisation The Student Basij Organisation (SBO) is a branch within the Basij Organisation that acts as the IRGC's violent enforcers on university campuses. The SBO consists of the youngest and most radical members of the Basij, who were particularly active in making university campuses where students staged protests some of the main theatres of repression in autumn 2022. During raids on a number of university campuses, including at Sharif University, Shahid Beheshti University and Amirkabir University security forces, including the SBO, used live ammunition and opened fire on students. This, alongside multiple reports of student abductions and torture linked to these raids, confirms that the SBO is responsible for serious human rights violations in Iran.</p>
37.	IRGC Cooperative Foundation (a.k.a IRGC Cooperation Bonyad; Bonyad Taavon Sepah; Bonyad-e Ta'avone; Sepah Cooperative Foundation)	<p>Address: Niayes Highway, Seoul Street, Tehran, Iran Type of entity: foundation Place of registration: Iran Date of registration: 1989 Associated individuals: Ali Asghar Nourouzi; Seyyed Amin Ala; Emami Tabatabaai; Ahmad Hasan Karimi; Yahya Alaoddini Other associated entities: Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps (IRGC) The IRGC has been at the forefront of the crackdown on protests in Iran since September 2022, which according to independent sources has resulted in over 520 deaths, including the deaths of over 70 minors, and more than 22 000 arrests/imprisonments. The IRGC Cooperative Foundation is the body responsible for managing the IRGC's investments and is thus responsible for financing the regime's brutal repression. It is therefore responsible for serious human rights violations in Iran.</p>

38.	Tasnim Cultural Institution Organization (a.k.a. Tasnim News Agency)	<p>Type of entity: Media outlet Place of registration: Iran Date of registration: June 30, 2012 Tasnim News agency is the largest Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps (IRGC) affiliated media outlet and serves as a propaganda machine for the Iranian regime whose coverage frequently reflects hard-line Iranian views. The news outlet is responsible for publishing false confessions by protesters on its website and social media accounts as well as for posting pictures of protestors on social media and asking readers to help identify them. Tasnim News is therefore responsible for serious human rights violations in Iran.</p>
39.	Supreme Council of Cyberspace (SCC)	<p>The Supreme Council of Cyberspace (SCC) is responsible for restricting access to the internet for the Iranian population in order to prevent or oppress protests and limit access to open and free information, thereby violating the freedom to hold opinions without interference and to seek, receive and impart information and ideas through any media and regardless of frontiers. The SCC is therefore responsible for serious human rights violations in Iran.</p>
40.	Sanandaj Central Prison	<p>Type of entity: Prison Place of registration: Kordestan, north-western Iran Sanandaj Central Prison is an institution controlled by the Prison Division of the Judiciary that is frequently used to detain political prisoners and house them in inadequate conditions which violate their human rights. Further, the evidence confirms that multiple executions have occurred within the penitentiary. Sanandaj Central Prison is therefore responsible for serious human rights violations in Iran.</p>
41.	Zahedan Prison	<p>Zahedan Prison is an institution controlled by the Prison Division of the Judiciary that is frequently used to detain political prisoners and house them in inadequate conditions which violate their human rights. Further, the evidence confirms that mass executions have occurred within the penitentiary. Zahedan Prison is therefore responsible for serious human rights violations in Iran.</p>
42.	Isfahan Central Prison (a.k.a. Dastgerd Prison; Prison of Isfahan; Esfahan Prison; Isfahan Prison)	<p>Type of entity: Prison Place of registration: Isfahan, Iran Isfahan Central Prison is an institution controlled by the Prison Division of the Judiciary that is frequently used to detain political prisoners and house them in inadequate conditions which violate their human rights. Further, the evidence confirms that multiple executions have occurred within the penitentiary.</p>

		Isfahan Central Prison is therefore responsible for serious human rights violations in Iran.
43.	Kachui Prison (a.k.a. Kachouii Prison; Kechouii Prison; Kachuyi Prison; Fardis Prison)	Kachui prison is an institution controlled by the Prison Division of the Judiciary that is frequently used to detain political prisoners and house them in inadequate conditions which violate their human rights. Further, the evidence confirms that executions have occurred within the penitentiary. Kachui Prison is therefore responsible for serious human rights violations in Iran.

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- 1 Der Text dieser Resolutionen ist unter www.un.org/securitycouncil/content/resolutions-0 in englischer Sprache abrufbar.
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- 2 Ingress abgeändert durch [LGBL 2023 Nr. 376](#).
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- 3 Art. 3a eingefügt durch [LGBL 2023 Nr. 376](#).
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- 4 Der Text des Gemeinsamen umfassenden Aktionsplans ist in Anhang A der UN-Resolution 2231 (2015) enthalten.
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- 5 Art. 4 Abs. 3 abgeändert durch [LGBL 2016 Nr. 206](#).
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- 6 Art. 4 Abs. 3 Einleitungssatz abgeändert durch [LGBL 2023 Nr. 376](#).
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- 7 Die Richtlinien der Gruppe der Nuklearlieferländer sind im Internet unter folgender Adresse einsehbar: www.nuclearsuppliersgroup.org > Richtlinien.
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- 8 Art. 4 Abs. 4 abgeändert durch [LGBL 2016 Nr. 206](#).
-
- 9 Art. 4 Abs. 5 abgeändert durch [LGBL 2016 Nr. 206](#).
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- 10 Art. 4 Abs. 6 abgeändert durch [LGBL 2016 Nr. 206](#).
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- 11 Art. 4 Abs. 7 eingefügt durch [LGBL 2016 Nr. 206](#).
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- 12 Art. 4 Abs. 8 abgeändert durch [LGBL 2023 Nr. 376](#).
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- 13 Art. 5 Abs. 6 Einleitungssatz abgeändert durch [LGBL 2016 Nr. 206](#).
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- 14 Art. 5 Abs. 7 abgeändert durch [LGBL 2023 Nr. 376](#).
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- 15 Art. 6 Abs. 4 abgeändert durch [LGBL 2023 Nr. 376](#).
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- 16 Überschrift vor Art. 8 abgeändert durch [LGBL 2023 Nr. 198](#).
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- 17 Art. 8 Abs. 2a eingefügt durch [LGBL 2023 Nr. 198](#).
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- 18 Art. 8 Abs. 2b eingefügt durch [LGBL 2023 Nr. 376](#).
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- 19 Art. 8 Abs. 3 Bst. e abgeändert durch [LGBL 2016 Nr. 24](#).
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- 20 Art. 8 Abs. 3 Bst. f abgeändert durch [LGBL 2016 Nr. 24](#).
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- 21 Art. 8 Abs. 3 Bst. g eingefügt durch [LGBL 2016 Nr. 24](#).
-
- 22 Art. 8 Abs. 3 Bst. h eingefügt durch [LGBL 2016 Nr. 24](#).
-
- 23 Art. 8 Abs. 3a eingefügt durch [LGBL 2023 Nr. 376](#).
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- 24 Art. 11 Abs. 3 Einleitungssatz abgeändert durch [LGBL 2023 Nr. 376](#).
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- 25 Art. 14a eingefügt durch [LGBL 2017 Nr. 259](#).
-
- 26 Art. 14b eingefügt durch [LGBL 2021 Nr. 248](#).
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- 27 Die Weisung ist im Internet unter folgender Adresse abrufbar: <https://www.llv.li/inhalt/118924/amtsstellen/internationale-und-eu-sanktionen>.
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- 28 Art. 15a eingefügt durch [LGBL 2023 Nr. 376](#).

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- 29 *Anhang 1* abgeändert durch [LGBL. 2023 Nr. 376](#).
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- 30 *Anhang 1a* abgeändert durch [LGBL. 2025 Nr. 108](#).
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- 31 *Anhang 5* abgeändert durch [LGBL. 2020 Nr. 209](#) und [LGBL. 2021 Nr. 248](#).
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- 32 Die Liste ist im Internet unter folgender Adresse abrufbar: <https://scsanctions.un.org/fop/fop?xml=htdocs/resources/xml/en/consolidated.xml&xslt=htdocs/resources/xsl/en/iran.xsl> (sollte richtigerweise lauten: <https://scsanctions.un.org/en/?keywords=iran>).
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- 33 *Anhang 6* abgeändert durch [LGBL. 2016 Nr. 24](#), [LGBL. 2016 Nr. 70](#), [LGBL. 2016. Nr. 179](#), [LGBL. 2016 Nr. 369](#), [LGBL. 2017 Nr. 14](#), [LGBL. 2019 Nr. 154](#), [LGBL. 2020 Nr. 209](#), [LGBL. 2020 Nr. 353](#), [LGBL. 2021 Nr. 250](#), [LGBL. 2022 Nr. 201](#), [LGBL. 2023 Nr. 183](#), [LGBL. 2023 Nr. 391](#) und [LGBL. 2024 Nr. 314](#).
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- 34 *Anhang 6a* abgeändert durch [LGBL. 2023 Nr. 471](#), [LGBL. 2024 Nr. 234](#), [LGBL. 2024 Nr. 251](#), [LGBL. 2024 Nr. 290](#), [LGBL. 2024 Nr. 356](#) und [LGBL. 2024 Nr. 414](#).
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- 35 *Anhang 7* abgeändert durch [LGBL. 2016 Nr. 141](#), [LGBL. 2017 Nr. 109](#), [LGBL. 2018 Nr. 76](#), [LGBL. 2019 Nr. 92](#), [LGBL. 2020 Nr. 146](#), [LGBL. 2021 Nr. 137](#), [LGBL. 2022 Nr. 127](#), [LGBL. 2022 Nr. 286](#), [LGBL. 2022 Nr. 323](#), [LGBL. 2022 Nr. 394](#), [LGBL. 2023 Nr. 26](#), [LGBL. 2023 Nr. 69](#), [LGBL. 2023 Nr. 121](#), [LGBL. 2023 Nr. 132](#), [LGBL. 2023 Nr. 183](#), [LGBL. 2023 Nr. 205](#), [LGBL. 2023 Nr. 255](#), [LGBL. 2023 Nr. 366](#), [LGBL. 2024 Nr. 151](#) und [LGBL. 2025 Nr. 108](#).