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ANNEX I

List of natural and legal persons, entities and bodies referred to in Article 2(1)

PERSONS

	Name	Identifying information	Reasons	Date of listing
1.	AHMADI-MOQADDAM Esmail	POB: Tehran (Iran) - DOB: 1961	Chief of Iran's National Police. Forces under his command led brutal attacks on peaceful protests, and a violent night time attack on the dormitories of Tehran University on June 15, 2009.	
2.	ALLAHKARAM Hossein		Ansar-e Hezbollah Chief and Colonel in the IRGC. He co-founded Ansar-e Hezbollah. This paramilitary force was responsible for extreme violence during crackdown against students and universities in 1999, 2002 and 2009.	
3.	ARAGHI (ERAGHI) Abdollah		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.	
4.	FAZLI Ali		Deputy Commander of	

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			the Basij, former Head of the IRGC's Seyyed al-Shohada Corps, Tehran Province (until February 2010). The Seyyed al-Shohada Corps is in charge of security in Tehran province and played a key role in brutal repression of protesters in 2009.
5.	HAMEDANI Hossein		Head of the IRGC's Rassoulollah Corps in charge of Greater Tehran since November 2009. The Rassoulollah Corps is in charge of security in greater Tehran, and played a key role in violent suppression of protesters in 2009. Responsible for the crackdown of protests through Ashura events (December 2009) and since.
6.	JAFARI Mohammad-Ali (a.k.a. 'Aziz Jafari')	POB: Yazd (Iran) - DOB: 1.9.1957	General Commander of the IRGC. IRGC and the Sarollah Base commanded by General Aziz Jafari has played a key role in illegally interfering

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			with the 2009 Presidential Elections, arresting and detaining political activists, as well as clashing with protestors in the streets.	
7.	KHALILI Ali		IRGC General, Head of the Medical Unit of 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.	
8.	MOTLAGH Bahram Hosseini		Head of the IRGC's Seyyed al-Shohada Corps, Tehran Province. The Seyyed al-Shohada Corps played a key role in organising the repression of protests.	
9.	NAQDI Mohammad-Reza	POB: Najaf (Iraq) – DOB: Circa 1952	Commander of the Basij. 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	

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			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.
10.	RADAN Ahmad-Reza	POB: Isfahan (Iran) – DOB:1963	Deputy Chief of Iran's National Police. As Deputy Chief of National Police since 2008, Radan was responsible for beatings, murder, and arbitrary arrests and detentions against protestors that were committed by the police forces.
11.	RAJABZADEH Azizollah		Former Head of Tehran Police (until January 2010). As Commander of the Law Enforcement Forces in the Greater Tehran, Azizollah Rajabzadeh is the highest ranking accused

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			in the case of abuses in Kahrizak Detention Center.	
12.	SAJEDI-NIA Hossein		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.	
13.	TAEB Hossein	POB: Tehran - DOB: 1963	Former Commander of the Basij (until October 2009). Currently deputy IRGC commander for intelligence. Forces under his command participated in mass beatings, murders, detentions and tortures of peaceful protestors.	
14.	SHARIATI Seyeed Hassan		Head of Mashhad Judiciary. 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	

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			extracted under pressure and torture. As execution rulings were issued en masse, death sentences were issued without proper observance of fair hearing procedures.
15.	DORRI-NADJAFABADI Ghorban-Ali	POB: Najafabad (Iran) - DOB: 1945	Former Prosecutor General of Iran until September 2009 (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, an attorney. He also carries responsibility for the Kahrizak abuses.
16.	HADDAD Hassan (alias Hassan ZAREH DEHNAVI)		Judge, Tehran Revolutionary Court, branch 26. He was charge of the detainee cases related to the post election crises and regularly threatened families of detainees in order to

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			silence them. He has been instrumental in issuing detention orders to the Kahrizak Detention Centre.	
17.	Hodjatoleslam Seyed Mohammad SOLTANI		Judge, Mashhad Revolutionary Court. Trials under his jurisdiction have been conducted summarily and inside closed session, without adherence to basic rights of the accused. As execution rulings were issued en masse, death sentences were issued without proper observance of fair hearing procedures.	
18.	HEYDARIFAR Ali-Akbar		Judge, Tehran Revolutionary Court. He participated in protesters trial. He was questioned by the Judiciary about Kahrizak exactions. He was instrumental in issuing detention orders to consign detainees to Kahrizak Detention Centre	
19.	JAFARI-DOLATABADI Abbas		Prosecutor general of Tehran since August 2009. Dolatabadi's	

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		<p>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 the charge of Muharebeh, or enmity against God, which carries a death sentence, and denied due process to those facing the death sentence. His office has also targeted and arrested reformists, human rights activists, and members of the media, as part of a broad crackdown on the political opposition.</p>	
20.	MOGHISSEH Mohammad (a.k.a. NASSERIAN)	Judge, Head of Tehran Revolutionary Court, branch 28. He is in charge of post-	

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			election cases. He issued long prison sentences during unfair trials for social, political activists and journalists and several death sentences for protesters and social and political activists.
21.	MOHSENI-EJEI Gholam-Hossein	POB: Ejiyeh - DOB: circa 1956	Prosecutor General of Iran since September 2009 and spokesman of the Judiciary (former Intelligence minister during the 2009 elections). While he was Intelligence minister during the election, intelligence agents under his command were responsible for detention, torture and 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 interrogations, which included torture, abuse, blackmail, and

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			the threatening of family members.	
22.	MORTAZAVI Said	POB: Meybod, Yazd (Iran) - DOB: 1967	Head of Iran's Anti-smuggling Task Force, former Prosecutor general of Tehran until August 2009. As Tehran Prosecutor General, he issued a blanket order used for detention of hundreds of activists, journalists and students. He was suspended from office in August 2010 after an investigation by the Iranian judiciary of his role in the deaths of three men detained on his orders following the election.	
23.	PIR-ABASSI Abbas		Tehran Revolutionary Court, branches 26 and 28. He is in charge of post-election cases, he issued long prison sentences during unfair trials against human rights activists and has issued several death sentences for protesters.	
24.	MORTAZAVI Amir		Deputy Prosecutor of Mashhad.	

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			<p>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>
25.	SALAVATI Abdolghassem		<p>Judge, Head of Tehran Revolutionary Court, branch 15. In charge of the post-election cases, he was the Judge presiding the 'show trials' in summer 2009, he condemned to death two monarchists that appeared in the show trials. He has sentenced more than a hundred political prisoners, human rights activists and demonstrators to lengthy prison sentences.</p>
26.	SHARIFI Malek Adjar		<p>Head of East Azerbaijan Judiciary. He was responsible for Sakineh Mohammadi-Ashtiani's trial.</p>
27.	ZARGAR Ahmad		<p>Judge, Tehran Appeals Court,</p>

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			branch 36. He confirmed long-term jail warrants and death warrants against protesters.	
28.	YASAGHI Ali-Akbar		Judge, Mashhad Revolutionary Court. Trials under his jurisdiction have been conducted summarily and inside closed session, without adherence to basic rights of the accused. As execution rulings were issued en masse, death sentences were issued without proper observance of fair hearing procedures.	
29.	BOZORGNIA Mostafa		Head of ward 350 of Evin Prison. He unleashed on a number of occasions disproportionate violence upon prisoners.	
30.	ESMAILI Gholam-Hossein		Head of Iran's Prisons Organisation. In this capacity, he was complicit to the massive detention of political protesters and covering up abuses performed in the jailing system.	

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31.	SEDAQAT Farajollah		Assistant Secretary of the General Prison Administration in Tehran - Former 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.	
32.	ZANJIREI Mohammad-Ali		As Deputy Head of Iran's Prisons Organisation, responsible for abuses and deprivation of rights in detention center. He ordered the transfer of many inmates into solitary confinement.	
[^{F1} 33.	ABBASZADEH- MESHKINI, Mahmoud		Interior Ministry's political director. As Head of the Article 10 Committee of the Law on Activities of Political Parties and Groups he is in charge of authorising demonstrations and other public events and registering political parties In 2010, he suspended the activities of two reformist	10.10.2011

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		<p>political parties linked to Mousavi – the Islamic Iran Participation Front and the Islamic Revolution Mujahedeen Organization. From 2009 onwards he has consistently and continuously refused 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. He also denied in 2009 the opposition a permit for a ceremony to mourn people killed in protests over the Presidential elections.</p>	
34.	AKBARSHAHI Ali-Reza	<p>Commander of Tehran Police. His police force is responsible for use of extrajudicial violence of suspects during arrest and pre-court detention, as reported by witnesses to the post-election</p>	10.10.2011

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			crackdown to Human Rights Watch (HRW). Tehran police were 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.	
35.	AKHARIAN Hassan		Keeper of Ward 1 of Radjaishahr prison, Karadj. Several former detainees have denounced the use of torture by him, as well as orders he gave to prevent inmates receiving medical assistance. According to a transcript of one reported detainee in the Radjaishahr prison, wardens all beat him severely, with Akharian's full knowledge. There is also at least one reported case of the death of a detainee, Mohsen Beikvand, under Akharian's wardenship.	10.10.2011
36.	AVAEE Seyyed Ali-Reza (Aka:		President of Tehran Judiciary.	10.10.2011

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	AVAEI Seyyed Alireza)		As President of Tehran Judiciary he has been responsible for human rights violations, arbitrary arrests, denials of prisoners' rights and increase of executions.	
37.	BANESHI Jaber		Prosecutor of Shiraz. He is responsible for the excessive and increasing use of the death penalty through having handed down dozens of death sentences. Prosecutor during the Shiraz bombing case in 2008, which was used by the regime to convict to death several opponents of the regime.	10.10.2011
38.	FIRUZABADI Maj-Gen Dr Seyyed Hasan (Aka: FIRUZABADI Maj-Gen Dr Seyed Hassan; FIROUZABADI Maj-Gen Dr Seyyed Hasan; FIROUZABADI Maj-Gen Dr Seyed Hassan)	POB: Mashad. DOB: 3.2.1951	Chief of Staff of Iran's Joint Armed Forces. Also member of the Supreme National Security Council (SNSC). The highest military command responsible for directing all military divisions and policies, including the Islamic Revolutionary Guards Corps (IRGC) and police. Forces	10.10.2011

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			under his formal chain of command carried out brutal repression of peaceful protestors as well as mass detentions.	
39.	GANJI Mostafa Barzegar		Prosecutor-General of Qom. He is responsible for the arbitrary detention and maltreatment of dozens of offenders in Qom. He is complicit in a grave violation of the right to due process contributing to the excessive and increasing use of the death penalty leading to a sharp increase in executions since the beginning of the year.	10.10.2011
40.	HABIBI Mohammad Reza		Deputy Prosecutor of Isfahan. Complicit in proceedings denying defendants fair trial – such as Abdollah Fathi executed in May 2011 after his right to be heard and mental health issues were ignored by Habibi during his trial in March 2010. He is, therefore, complicit in a	10.10.2011

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			grave violation of the right to due process contributing to the excessive and increasing use of the death penalty leading to a sharp increase in executions since the beginning of the year.	
41.	HEJAZI Mohammad	POB: Isfahan DOB: 1956	Head of the IRGC's Sarollah Corps in Tehran, former Head of the Basij Forces. The Sarollah Corps played a central role in the postelection crackdown. Mohammad HEJAZI was the author of a letter sent to the Ministry of Health on 26 June 2009 forbidding the disclosure of documents or medical records of anyone injured or hospitalized during post-elections events, implying a cover up.	10.10.2011
42.	HEYDARI Nabiollah		Head of the Iranian Airport Police Authority. He has been instrumental, since June 2009, in arresting at Imam Khomeini International Airport Iranian protesters who	10.10.2011

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			were trying to leave the country after the crackdown started – including inside the international zone.	
43.	JAVANI Yadollah		IRGC Political Bureau Chief. He was one of the first high ranking officials to ask for Moussavi, Karroubi and Khatami's arrest. He has repeatedly supported the use of violence and harsh interrogation tactics against post-election protesters (justifying TV-recorded confessions) including instructing extrajudicial maltreatment of dissidents through publications circulated to the IRGC and Basij.	10.10.2011
44.	JAZAYERI Massoud		Deputy Chief of Staff of Iran's Joint Armed Forces, in charge of cultural affairs (aka State Defence Publicity HQ). He actively collaborated in repression as deputy chief of staff. He warned in a Kayhan	10.10.2011

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			interview that many protesters inside and outside Iran have been identified and will be dealt with at the right time. He has openly called for repression of foreign mass media outlets and Iranian opposition. In 2010, he asked the government to pass tougher laws against Iranians who cooperate with foreign media sources.	
45.	JOKAR Mohammad Saleh		Commander of Student Basij Forces. In this capacity he was actively involved in suppressing protests in schools and universities and extra-judicial detention of activists and journalists.	10.10.2011
46.	KAMALIAN Behrouz	POB: Tehran DOB: 1983	Head of the IRGC- linked 'Ashiyaneh' cyber group. The 'Ashiyaneh' Digital Security, founded by Behrouz Kamalian is responsible for an intensive cyber-crackdown both against domestic opponents and reformists	10.10.2011

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			and foreign institutions. On 21 June 2009, the internet site of the Revolutionary Guard's Cyber Defence Command posted still images of the faces of people, allegedly taken during post-election demonstrations. Attached was an appeal to Iranians to 'identify the rioters'.	
47.	KHALILOLLAHI Moussa (Aka: KHALILOLLAHI Mousa)		Prosecutor of Tabriz. He is involved in Sakineh Mohammadi-Ashtiani's case and has opposed her release on several occasions and is complicit in grave violations of the right to due process.	10.10.2011
48.	MAHSOULI Sadeq (Aka: MAHSULI, Sadeq)	POB: Oroumieh (Iran) DOB: 1959/60	Former Minister of Interior until August 2009. As Interior Minister, Mahsouli had authority over all police forces, interior ministry security agents, and plainclothes agents. The forces under his direction were responsible for attacks on the dormitories	10.10.2011

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			of Tehran University on 14 June 2009 and the torture of students in the basement of the Ministry (notorious basement level 4). Other protestors were severely abused at the Kahrizak Detention Center, which was operated by police under Mahsouli's control.	
49.	MALEKI Mojtaba		Prosecutor of Kermanshah. Responsible for a dramatic increase in death sentences including seven in one day on 3 January 2010 hanged in Kermanshah's central prison, following Judge Maleki's indictment. He is, therefore, responsible for excessive and increasing use of the death penalty.	10.10.2011
50.	OMIDI Mehrdad		Head of the Computer Crimes Unit of the Iranian Police. He is responsible for thousands of investigations and indictments of reformists and political opponents using	10.10.2011

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			the Internet. He is thus responsible for directing grave human rights violations in the repression of persons who speak up in defence of their legitimate rights, including freedom of expression.	
51.	SALARKIA Mahmoud		Deputy to the Prosecutor General of Tehran for Prison Affairs. Directly responsible for many of the arrest warrants against innocent, peaceful protesters and activists. Many reports from human rights defenders show that virtually all of those arrested are, on his instruction, held incommunicado without access to their lawyer or families, and without charge, for varying lengths of time, often in conditions amounting to enforced disappearance. Their families are often not notified of the arrest.	10.10.2011
52.	SOURI Hojatollah		As head of Evin prison, he bears	10.10.2011

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			responsibility for severe human rights abuses ongoing in this prison, such as beatings, mental and sexual abuses. According to consistent information from different sources, torture is a common practice in Evin prison. In Ward 209, many activists are being held for their peaceful activities in opposition to the ruling government.	
53.	TALA Hossein (Aka: TALA Hosseyn)	Head of the Iranian Tobacco Company.	Deputy Governor General ('Farmandar') of Tehran Province until September 2010, in particular 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.	10.10.2011
54.	TAMADDON Morteza (Aka: TAMADON Morteza)	POB: Shahr Kord-Isfahan DOB: 1959	IRGC Governor General of Tehran Province, head of Tehran provincial Public Security Council. In his capacity as governor and	10.10.2011

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			head of Tehran provincial Public Security Council, he holds an overall responsibility for all repression activities, including cracking down on political protests since June 2009. He is known for being personally involved in the harassing of opposition leaders Karroubi and Moussavi.	
55.	ZEBHI Hossein		Deputy to the Prosecutor General of Iran. He is in charge of several judicial cases linked to the post-elections protests.	10.10.2011
56.	BAHRAMI Mohammad- Kazem		Head of the judiciary branch of the armed forces. He is complicit in the repression of peaceful demonstrators.	10.10.2011
57.	HAJMOHAMMADI Aziz		Former judge at the first chamber of the Evin Court, and now judge at branch 71 of the Tehran Provincial Criminal Court. He has conducted several trials of demonstrators, inter alia that of Abdol-Reza	10.10.2011

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			<p>Ghanbari, a teacher arrested in January 2010 and sentenced to death for his political activities. The Evin court of first instance had recently been established within the walls of Evin prison, a fact welcomed by Jafari Dolatabadi in March 2010. In this prison some accused persons are confined, mistreated and forced to make false statements.</p>	
58.	BAGHERI Mohammad- Bagher		<p>Vice-chairman of the judiciary administration of South Khorasan province, in charge of crime prevention. In addition to his acknowledging, in June 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 is, therefore, complicit in a</p>	10.10.2011

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			grave violation of the right to due process contributing to the excessive and increasing use of the death penalty.	
59.	BAKHTIARI Seyyed Morteza	POB: Mashad (Iran) DOB: 1952	Minister of Justice, former Isfahan governor general and director of the State Prisons Organization (until June 2004). As Minister of Justice, he has 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 of the country. With the Tehran Prosecutor's efforts, two branches of the first and appeals courts and several branches of the magistrate courts will be assigned to deal with expatriates affairs.	10.10.2011
60.	HOSSEINI Dr Mohammad (Aka: HOSSEYNI, Dr Seyyed Mohammad; Seyyed, Sayyed and Sayyid)	POB: Rafsanjan, Kerman DOB: 1961	Minister of Culture and Islamic Guidance since September 2009. Ex-IRGC, he is complicit in	10.10.2011

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			the repression of journalists.	
61.	MOSLEHI Heydar (Aka: MOSLEHI Heidar; MOSLEHI Haidar)	POB: Isfahan (Iran) DOB: 1956	Minister of Intelligence. Under his leadership, the Ministry of Intelligence has continued the practices of widespread arbitrary detention and persecution of protestors and dissidents. The Ministry of Intelligence continues to run Ward 209 of Evin Prison, where many activists are being held for their peaceful activities in opposition to the ruling government. Interrogators from the Ministry of Intelligence have subjected prisoners in Ward 209 to beatings and mental and sexual abuses. As the Minister of Intelligence, Moslehi bears responsibility for ongoing abuses.	10.10.2011]
[^{F2} 62.	ZARGHAMI Ezzatollah		As Head of Islamic Republic of Iran Broadcasting (IRIB), he is responsible for all programming decisions.	23.3.2012

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			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.	
63.	TAGHIPOUR Reza	POB: Maragheh (Iran) DOB: 1957	Minister for Information and Communications. As Minister for Information, he is one of the top officials in charge of censorship and control of internet activities and also all types of communications (notably mobile phones). During interrogations of political detainees, the interrogators make use of the detainees' personal data, mail and communications. On several occasions following the last presidential election and during street demonstrations, mobile lines and text messaging were blocked, satellite TV channels were	23.3.2012

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			<p>jammed and the internet locally suspended or at least slowed down.</p>	
64.	KAZEMI Toraj		<p>Colonel of the technology and communications police, he recently 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>	23.3.2012
65.	LARIJANI Sadeq	<p>POB: Najaf (Iraq) DOB: 1960 or August 1961</p>	<p>Head of the Judiciary. 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 attracting the death penalty, floggings and amputations. In this regard, he has personally signed off numerous death penalty sentences, contravening international standards, including</p>	23.3.2012

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		<p>stoning (16 people are currently under stoning sentence), executions by suspension strangulation, execution of juveniles, and public executions such as those where prisoners have been hung from bridges in front of crowds of thousands. 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. Executions have also increased sharply since 2009. Sadeq Larijani also bears responsibility for systemic failures in the Iranian judicial process to respect the right to a fair trial.</p>	
66.	MIRHEJAZI Ali	Deputy Chief of the Supreme	23.3.2012

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			Leader's Office and Head of Security. Part of the Supreme Leader's inner circle, responsible for planning the suppression of protests which has been implemented since 2009.	
67.	SAEEDI Ali		Representative of the Guide for the Pasdaran since 1995 after spending his whole career within the institution of the military, and specifically in the Pasdaran intelligence service. This official role makes him the key figure in the transmission of orders emanating from the Office of the Guide to the Pasdaran's repression apparatus.	23.3.2012
68.	RAMIN Mohammad-Ali	POB: Dezful (Iran) DOB: 1954	Main figure responsible for censorship as Vice-Minister in charge of the Press up to December 2010, he was directly responsible for the closure of many reforming newspapers (Etemad, Etemad-e Melli, Shargh, etc), closure of the	23.3.2012

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			Independent Press Syndicate and the intimidation and arrest of journalists.	
69.	MORTAZAVI Seyyed Solat	POB: Meibod (Iran) DOB: 1967	Deputy Interior Minister for Political Affairs. Responsible for directing repression of persons who speak up in defence of their legitimate rights, including freedom of expression.	23.3.2012
70.	REZVANI Gholomani		Deputy Governor of Rasht. Responsible for grave violations of the right to due process.	23.3.2012
71.	SHARIFI Malek Ajdar		Head of the judiciary in East Azerbaijan. Responsible for grave violations of the right to due process.	23.3.2012
72.	ELAHI Mousa Khalil		Prosecutor of Tabriz. Responsible for directing grave human rights violations of the right to due process.	23.3.2012
73.	FAHRADI Ali		Prosecutor of Karaj. Responsible for grave violation of human rights in demanding the death sentence for a juvenile.	23.3.2012

*Status: Point in time view as at 12/03/2013.**Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Council Regulation (EU) No 359/2011. (See end of Document for details)*

74.	REZVANMANESH Ali		Prosecutor. Responsible for grave violation of human rights in demanding the death sentence for a juvenile.	23.3.2012
75.	RAMEZANI Gholamhosein		Commander of IRGC Intelligence. Responsible for grave human rights violation of persons who speak up in defence of their legitimate rights, including freedom of expression. Heads Department responsible for the arrest and torture of bloggers/ journalists.	23.3.2012
76.	SADEGHI Mohamed		Colonel and Deputy of IRGC technical and cyber intelligence. Responsible for the arrests and torture of bloggers/ journalists.	23.3.2012
77.	JAFARI Reza		Head of special prosecution of cyber crime. In charge of arrests, detentions and prosecutions of bloggers and journalists.	23.3.2012
78.	RESHTE-AHMADI Bahram		Deputy Prosecutor in Tehran. Runs Evin prosecution centre.	23.3.2012]

Status: Point in time view as at 12/03/2013.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Council Regulation (EU) No 359/2011. (See end of Document for details)

			Responsible for the denial of rights, including visits and other prisoner's rights, to human rights defenders and political prisoners.	
[^{F3} 79.	RASHIDI AGHDAM, Ali Ashraf		Head of Evin Prison, appointed around June/July 2012. Since his appointment, conditions in the prison deteriorated and reports referenced intensified ill-treatment of prisoners. In October 2012, nine female prisoners went on hunger strike in protest of the violation of their rights and violent treatment by prison guards.	12.3.2013
80.	KIASATI Morteza		Judge 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	12.3.2013

*Status: Point in time view as at 12/03/2013.**Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Council Regulation (EU) No 359/2011. (See end of Document for details)*

			process. These cases and the lack of due process were referenced in a report dated 13/09/12 by the UN Special Rapporteur on human rights in Iran, the UN Secretary General's report on Iran of 22/08/12, and by various NGOs.	
81.	MOUSSAVI, Seyed Mohammad Bagher		Ahwaz Revolutionary Court judge, Branch 2, imposed death sentences on five Ahwazi Arabs, Mohammad Ali Amouri, Hashem Sha'bani Amouri, Hadi Rashedi, Sayed Jaber Alboshoka, Sayed Mokhtar Alboshoka, on 17/3/12 for 'activities against national security' and 'enmity against God'. The sentences were upheld by Iran's Supreme Court on 9/01/13. The five were reported by NGOs to have been arrested without charge for over a year, tortured and sentenced without due process.	12.3.2013

Status: Point in time view as at 12/03/2013.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Council Regulation (EU) No 359/2011. (See end of Document for details)

82.	SARAFRAZ, Mohammad (Dr.) (aka: Haj-agma Sarafraz)	Date of Birth: appr. 1963 Place of Birth: Tehran Place of Residence: Tehran Place of Work: IRIB and PressTV HQ, Tehran	Head of IRIB World Service and Press TV, responsible for all programming decisions. Closely associated with the state security apparatus. Under his direction Press TV, along with IRIB, has worked with the Iranian security services and prosecutors to broadcast forced confessions of detainees, including that of Iranian-Canadian journalist and film-maker Maziar Bahari, in the weekly programme 'Iran Today'. Independent broadcast regulator OFCOM fined Press TV in the UK GBP 100,000 for broadcasting Bahari's confession in 2011, which was filmed in prison whilst Bahari was under duress. Sarafraz therefore is associated with violating the right to due process and fair trial.	12.3.2013
83.	JAFARI, Asadollah		Prosecutor of Mazandaran	12.3.2013

*Status: Point in time view as at 12/03/2013.**Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Council Regulation (EU) No 359/2011. (See end of Document for details)*

			Province, reported by NGOs to be 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. Six concrete examples of cases where due process was violated are documented by NGOs, including in 2011 and 2012.	
84.	EMADI, Hamid Reza (aka: Hamidreza Emadi)	Date of Birth: appr. 1973 Place of Birth: Hamedan Place of residence: Tehran Place of work: Press TV HQ, Tehran	Press TV Newsroom Director. Responsible for producing and broadcasting the forced confessions of detainees, including journalists, political activists, 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	12.3.2013

Status: Point in time view as at 12/03/2013.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Council Regulation (EU) No 359/2011. (See end of Document for details)

			broadcasting the forced confession of Iranian-Canadian journalist and film-maker 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.	
85.	HAMLBAR, Rahim		Judge of Branch 1 of Tabriz Revolutionary Court. Responsible for heavy sentences against journalists and 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. His judgments reportedly did not follow due process on many occasions and detainees were forced into false	12.3.2013

Status: Point in time view as at 12/03/2013.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Council Regulation (EU) No 359/2011. (See end of Document for details)

			<p>confessions. 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.’</p>	
86.	MUSAVI-TABAR, Seyyed Reza		<p>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. NGOs reported that Musavi-Tabar signed judicial orders in the notorious No 100 Detention Centre (a male prison),</p>	12.3.2013

Status: Point in time view as at 12/03/2013.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Council Regulation (EU) No 359/2011. (See end of Document for details)

			including an order to detain female Baha'i prisoner Raha Sabet for three years in solitary confinement.	
87.	KHORAMABADI Abdolsamad	Head of 'Commission to Determine the Instances of Criminal Content'.	Abdolsamad Khoramabadi is Head of the 'Commission to Determine the Instances of Criminal Content', a governmental organization in charge of online censorship and cyber crime. Under his leadership the Commission defined 'cybercrime' by a number of vague categories that criminalize creation and publication of content deemed inappropriate by the regime. He is 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	12.3.2013]

Status: Point in time view as at 12/03/2013.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Council Regulation (EU) No 359/2011. (See end of Document for details)

			<p>blogger Sattar Beheshti in November 2012. Thus the Commission he is 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>
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Textual Amendments

- F1** Inserted by Council Implementing Regulation (EU) No 1002/2011 of 10 October 2011 implementing Article 12(1) of Regulation (EU) No 359/2011 concerning restrictive measures directed against certain persons, entities and bodies in view of the situation in Iran.
- F2** Inserted by Council Regulation (EU) No 264/2012 of 23 March 2012 amending Regulation (EU) No 359/2011 concerning restrictive measures directed against certain persons, entities and bodies in view of the situation in Iran.
- F3** Inserted by Council Implementing Regulation (EU) No 206/2013 of 11 March 2013 implementing Article 12(1) of Regulation (EU) No 359/2011 concerning restrictive measures directed against certain persons, entities and bodies in view of the situation in Iran.

[^{F3}ENTITIES

	Name	Identifying information	Reasons	Date of listing
1.	Center to Investigate Organized Crime (aka: Cyber Crime Office or Cyber Police)	Location: Tehran, Iran Website: http://www.cyberpolice.ir	The Iranian Cyber Police is a unit of the Islamic Republic of Iran Police, founded in January 2011, which is headed by Esmail Ahmadi-Moqaddam (listed). According to press reports	12.3.2013]

Status: Point in time view as at 12/03/2013.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Council Regulation (EU) No 359/2011. (See end of Document for details)

		<p>police chief 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 whomever is deemed a threat to national security.</p>
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Status: Point in time view as at 12/03/2013.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Council Regulation (EU) No 359/2011. (See end of Document for details)

		<p>In June 2012, Iranian media reported that the Cyber Police would be launching a crack down on virtual private networks (VPNs). On October 30, 2012, the Cyber Police arrested the blogger Sattar Beheshti (reportedly without a warrant) for ‘actions against national security on social networks and Facebook.’ Beheshti had criticized the Iranian government in his blog. Beheshti was found dead in his prison cell on November 3, and is believed to have been tortured to death by the Cyber Police authorities.</p>
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[^{F4}ANNEX II

Websites for information on the competent authorities and address for notifications to the European Commission

Textual Amendments

- F4** Substituted by [Council Regulation \(EU\) No 264/2012 of 23 March 2012 amending Regulation \(EU\) No 359/2011 concerning restrictive measures directed against certain persons, entities and bodies in view of the situation in Iran.](#)

Status: Point in time view as at 12/03/2013.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Council Regulation (EU) No 359/2011. (See end of Document for details)

<http://www.diplomatie.be/eusanctions>
BULGARIA

<http://www.mfa.bg/en/pages/view/5519>
CZECH REPUBLIC

<http://www.mfcr.cz/mezinarodnisankce>
DENMARK

<http://um.dk/da/politik-og-diplomati/retsorden/sanktioner/>
GERMANY

<http://www.bmwi.de/BMWi/Navigation/Aussenwirtschaft/Aussenwirtschaftsrecht/embargos.html>
ESTONIA

http://www.vm.ee/est/kat_622/
IRELAND

<http://www.dfa.ie/home/index.aspx?id=28519>
GREECE

<http://www1.mfa.gr/en/foreign-policy/global-issues/international-sanctions.html>
SPAIN

http://www.maec.es/es/MenuPpal/Asuntos/Sanciones%20Internacionales/Paginas/Sanciones_%20Internacionales.aspx
FRANCE

<http://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/autorites-sanctions/>
ITALY

http://www.esteri.it/MAE/IT/Politica_Europea/Deroghe.htm
CYPRUS

<http://www.mfa.gov.cy/sanctions>
LATVIA

<http://www.mfa.gov.lv/en/security/4539>
LITHUANIA

<http://www.urm.lt/sanctions>
LUXEMBOURG

<http://www.mae.lu/sanctions>
HUNGARY

http://www.kulugyminiszterium.hu/kum/hu/bal/Kulpolitikank/nemzetkozi_szankciok/
MALTA

http://www.doi.gov.mt/EN/bodies/boards/sanctions_monitoring.asp
NETHERLANDS

<http://www.rijksoverheid.nl/onderwerpen/internationale-vrede-en-veiligheid/sancties>
AUSTRIA

http://www.bmeia.gv.at/view.php3?f_id=12750&LNG=en&version=
POLAND

Status: Point in time view as at 12/03/2013.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Council Regulation (EU) No 359/2011. (See end of Document for details)

<http://www.msz.gov.pl>

PORTUGAL

<http://www.min-nestrangeiros.pt>

ROMANIA

<http://www.mae.ro/node/1548>

SLOVENIA

http://www.mzz.gov.si/si/zunanja_politika_in_mednarodno_pravo/zunanja_politika/mednarodna_varnost/omejevalni_ukrepi/

SLOVAKIA

<http://www.foreign.gov.sk>

FINLAND

<http://formin.finland.fi/kvyhteistyo/pakotteet>

SWEDEN

<http://www.ud.se/sanktioner>

UNITED KINGDOM

www.fco.gov.uk/competentauthorities

Address for notifications to the European Commission:

European Commission

Service for Foreign Policy Instruments (FPI)

Office EEAS 02/309

B-1049 Bruxelles/Brussel (Belgium)

E-mail: relex-sanctions@ec.europa.eu

[^{F2}ANNEX III

List of equipment which might be used for internal repression as referred to in Article 1a

1. Fire-arms, ammunition and related accessories therefor, as follows:
 - 1.1 Firearms not controlled by ML 1 and ML 2 of the Common Military List;
 - 1.2 Ammunition specially designed for the firearms listed in item 1.1 and specially designed components therefor;
 - 1.3 Weapon-sights not controlled by the Common Military List.
2. Bombs and grenades not controlled by the Common Military List.
3. Vehicles as follows:
 - 3.1 Vehicles equipped with a water cannon, specially designed or modified for the purpose of riot control;
 - 3.2 Vehicles specially designed or modified to be electrified to repel borders;

Status: Point in time view as at 12/03/2013.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Council Regulation (EU) No 359/2011. (See end of Document for details)

- 3.3 Vehicles specially designed or modified to remove barricades, including construction equipment with ballistic protection;
 - 3.4 Vehicles specially designed for the transport or transfer of prisoners and/or detainees;
 - 3.5 Vehicles specially designed to deploy mobile barriers;
 - 3.6 Components for the vehicles specified in items 3.1 to 3.5 specially designed for the purposes of riot control.
Note 1 This item does not control vehicles specially designed for the purposes of fire-fighting.
Note 2 For the purposes of item 3.5 the term 'vehicles' includes trailers.
4. Explosive substances and related equipment as follows:
- 4.1 Equipment and devices specially designed to initiate explosions by electrical or non-electrical means, including firing sets, detonators, igniters, boosters and detonating cord, and specially designed components therefor; except those specially designed for a specific commercial use consisting of the actuation or operation by explosive means of other equipment or devices the function of which is not the creation of explosions (e.g., car air-bag inflaters, electric-surge arresters of fire sprinkler actuators);
 - 4.2 Linear cutting explosive charges not controlled by the Common Military List;
 - 4.3 Other explosives not controlled by the Common Military List and related substances as follows:
 - a. amatol;
 - b. nitrocellulose (containing more than 12,5 % nitrogen);
 - c. nitroglycol;
 - d. pentaerythritol tetranitrate (PETN);
 - e. picryl chloride;
 - f. 2,4,6-trinitrotoluene (TNT).
5. Protective equipment not controlled by ML 13 of the Common Military List as follows:
- 5.1 Body armour providing ballistic and/or stabbing protection;
 - 5.2 Helmets providing ballistic and/or fragmentation protection, anti-riot helmets, antiriot shields and ballistic shields.
Note: This item does not control:
 - *equipment specially designed for sports activities;*
 - *equipment specially designed for safety of work requirements.*
6. Simulators, other than those controlled by ML 14 of the Common Military List, for training in the use of firearms, and specially designed software therefor.

Status: Point in time view as at 12/03/2013.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Council Regulation (EU) No 359/2011. (See end of Document for details)

7. Night vision, thermal imaging equipment and image intensifier tubes, other than those controlled by the Common Military List.
8. Razor barbed wire.
9. Military knives, combat knives and bayonets with blade lengths in excess of 10 cm.
10. Production equipment specially designed for the items specified in this list.
11. Specific technology for the development, production or use of the items specified in this list.]

[^{F2}ANNEX IV

Equipment, technology and software referred to in Articles 1b and 1c

General Note

Notwithstanding the contents of this Annex, it shall not apply to:

- (a) equipment, technology or software which are specified in Annex I to Council Regulation (EC) 428/2009⁽¹⁾ or the Common Military List; or
- (b) software which is designed for installation by the user without further substantial support by the supplier and which is generally available to the public by being sold from stock at retail selling points, without restriction, by means of:
 - (i) over the counter transactions;
 - (ii) mail order transactions;
 - (iii) electronic transactions; or
 - (iv) telephone order transactions; or
- (c) software which is in the public domain.

The categories A, B, C, D and E refer to the categories referred to in Regulation (EC) No 428/2009.

The 'equipment, technology and software' referred to in Article 1b is:

- A. List of equipment
 - Deep Packet Inspection equipment
 - Network Interception equipment including Interception Management Equipment (IMS) and Data Retention Link Intelligence equipment
 - Radio Frequency monitoring equipment
 - Network and Satellite jamming equipment
 - Remote Infection equipment
 - Speaker recognition/processing equipment
 - IMSI⁽²⁾, MSISDN⁽³⁾, IMEI⁽⁴⁾, TMSI⁽⁵⁾ interception and monitoring equipment
 - Tactical SMS⁽⁶⁾ /GSM⁽⁷⁾ /GPS⁽⁸⁾ /GPRS⁽⁹⁾ /UMTS⁽¹⁰⁾ /CDMA⁽¹¹⁾ /PSTN⁽¹²⁾ interception and monitoring equipment
 - DHCP⁽¹³⁾ /SMTP⁽¹⁴⁾, GTP⁽¹⁵⁾ information interception and monitoring equipment

Status: Point in time view as at 12/03/2013.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Council Regulation (EU) No 359/2011. (See end of Document for details)

- Pattern Recognition and Pattern Profiling equipment
 - Remote Forensics equipment
 - Semantic Processing Engine equipment
 - WEP and WPA code breaking equipment
 - Interception equipment for VoIP proprietary and standard protocol
- B. Not used
- C. Not used
- D. ‘Software’ for the ‘development’, ‘production’ or ‘use’ of the equipment specified in A above.
- E. ‘Technology’ for the ‘development’, ‘production’ or ‘use’ of the equipment specified in A above.

Equipment, technology and software falling within these categories is within the scope of this Annex only to the extent that it falls within the general description ‘internet, telephone and satellite communications interception and monitoring systems’.

For the purpose of this Annex ‘monitoring’ means acquisition, extraction, decoding, recording, processing, analysis and archiving call content or network data.]

Status: Point in time view as at 12/03/2013.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Council Regulation (EU) No 359/2011. (See end of Document for details)

- (1) [^{F2}Council Regulation (EC) No 428/2009 of 5 May 2009 setting up a Community regime for the control of exports, transfer, brokering and transit of dual-use items (OJ L 134, 29.5.2009, p. 1).]
- (2) [^{F2}IMSI stands for International Mobile Subscriber Identity. It is a unique identification code for each mobile telephony device, integrated in the SIM card and which allows identification of such SIM via GSM and UMTS networks.]
- (3) [^{F2}MSISDN stands for Mobile Subscriber Integrated Services Digital Network Number. It is a number uniquely identifying a subscription in a GSM or a UMTS mobile network. Simply put, it is the telephone number to the SIM card in a mobile phone and therefore it identifies a mobile subscriber as well as IMSI, but to route calls through him.]
- (4) [^{F2}IMEI stands for International Mobile Equipment Identity. It is a number, usually unique to identify GSM, WCDMA and IDEN mobile phones as well as some satellite phones. It is usually found printed inside the battery compartment of the phone. interception (wiretapping) can be specified by its IMEI number as well as IMSI and MSISDN.]
- (5) [^{F2}TMSI stands for Temporary Mobile Subscriber Identity. It is the identity that is most commonly sent between the mobile and the network.]
- (6) [^{F2}SMS stands for Short Message System.]
- (7) [^{F2}GSM stands for Global System for Mobile Communications.]
- (8) [^{F2}GPS stands for Global Positioning System.]
- (9) [^{F2}GPRS stands for General Package Radio Service.]
- (10) [^{F2}UMTS stands for Universal Mobile Telecommunication System.]
- (11) [^{F2}CDMA stands for Code Division Multiple Access.]
- (12) [^{F2}PSTN stands for Public Switch Telephone Networks.]
- (13) [^{F2}DHCP stands for Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol.]
- (14) [^{F2}SMTP stands for Simple Mail Transfer Protocol.]
- (15) [^{F2}GTP stands for GPRS Tunnelling Protocol.]

Textual Amendments

- F2** Inserted by [Council Regulation \(EU\) No 264/2012 of 23 March 2012 amending Regulation \(EU\) No 359/2011 concerning restrictive measures directed against certain persons, entities and bodies in view of the situation in Iran.](#)

Status:

Point in time view as at 12/03/2013.

Changes to legislation:

There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Council Regulation (EU) No 359/2011.