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► **B**

► **M2** COUNCIL REGULATION (EU) 2023/1529
of 20 July 2023

concerning restrictive measures in view of Iran's military support to Russia's war of aggression against Ukraine and to armed groups and entities in the Middle East and the Red Sea region ◀

(OJ L 186, 25.7.2023, p. 1)

Amended by:

		Official Journal		
		No	page	date
► <u>M1</u>	Council Implementing Regulation (EU) 2023/2793 of 11 December 2023	L 2793	1	11.12.2023
► <u>M2</u>	Council Regulation (EU) 2024/1338 of 14 May 2024	L 1338	1	15.5.2024
► <u>M3</u>	Council Implementing Regulation (EU) 2024/1604 of 31 May 2024	L 1604	1	31.5.2024
► <u>M4</u>	Council Implementing Regulation (EU) 2024/1793 of 24 June 2024	L 1793	1	24.6.2024
► <u>M5</u>	Council Implementing Regulation (EU) 2024/1971 of 15 July 2024	L 1971	1	16.7.2024
► <u>M6</u>	Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2024/2465 of 10 September 2024	L 2465	1	12.9.2024
► <u>M7</u>	Council Implementing Regulation (EU) 2024/2697 of 14 October 2024	L 2697	1	14.10.2024

Corrected by:

- **C1** Corrigendum, OJ L 196, 4.8.2023, p. 61 (2023/1529)
- **C2** Corrigendum, OJ L 90388, 11.7.2024, p. 1 (2024/1604)

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COUNCIL REGULATION (EU) 2023/1529

of 20 July 2023

concerning restrictive measures in view of Iran's military support to Russia's war of aggression against Ukraine and to armed groups and entities in the Middle East and the Red Sea region

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Article 1

For the purposes of this Regulation, the following definitions apply:

- (a) 'brokering services' means:
- (i) the negotiation or arrangement of transactions for the purchase, sale or supply of goods and technology or of financial and technical services, including from a third country to any other third country; or
 - (ii) the selling or buying of goods and technology or of financial and technical services, including where they are located in third countries for their transfer to another third country;
- (b) 'claim' means any claim, whether asserted in legal proceedings or not, made before or after the date of entry into force of this Regulation, under, or in connection with, a contract or transaction, in particular:
- (i) a claim for the performance of any obligation arising under, or in connection with, a contract or transaction;
 - (ii) a claim for extension or payment of a bond, financial guarantee or indemnity of whatever form;
 - (iii) a claim for compensation in respect of a contract or transaction;
 - (iv) a counterclaim;
 - (v) a claim for the recognition or enforcement, including by the procedure of exequatur, of a judgment, an arbitration award or an equivalent decision, wherever made or given;
- (c) 'contract or transaction' means any transaction in whatever form and whatever the applicable law, whether comprising one or more contracts or similar obligations made between the same or different parties; for this purpose 'contract' includes a bond, guarantee or indemnity, in particular a financial guarantee or financial indemnity, and credit, whether legally independent or not, as well as any related provision arising under, or in connection with, the transaction;
- (d) 'competent authorities' refers to the competent authorities of the Member States as identified on the websites listed in Annex I;

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- (e) ‘economic resources’ means assets of every kind, whether tangible or intangible, movable or immovable, which are not funds but may be used to obtain funds, goods or service;
- (f) ‘financing or financial assistance’ means any action, irrespective of the particular means chosen, whereby the person, entity or body concerned, conditionally or unconditionally, disburses or commits to disburse its own funds or economic resources, including but not limited to grants, loans, guarantees, suretyships, bonds, letters of credit, supplier credits, buyer credits, import or export advances and all types of insurance and reinsurance, including export credit insurance; payment as well as terms and conditions of payment of the agreed price for a good or a service, made in line with normal business practice, do not constitute financing or financial assistance;
- (g) ‘freezing of economic resources’ means preventing the use of economic resources to obtain funds, goods or services in any way, including, but not limited to, by selling, hiring or mortgaging them;
- (h) ‘funds’ means financial assets and benefit of every kind, including, but not limited to:
 - (i) cash, cheques, claims on money, drafts, money orders and other payment instruments;
 - (ii) deposits with financial institutions or other entities, balances on accounts, debts and debt obligations;
 - (iii) publicly and privately-traded securities and debt instruments, including stocks and shares, certificates representing securities, bonds, notes, warrants, debentures and derivatives contracts;
 - (iv) interest, dividends or other income on or value accruing from or generated by assets;
 - (v) credit, right of set-off, guarantees, performance bonds or other financial commitments;
 - (vi) letters of credit, bills of lading, bills of sale;
 - (vii) documents showing evidence of an interest in funds or financial resources;
- (i) ‘freezing of funds’ means preventing any movement, transfer, alteration, use of, access to, or dealing with funds in any way that would result in any change in their volume, amount, location, ownership, possession, character, destination or other change that would enable the funds to be used, including portfolio management;

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- (j) ‘technical assistance’ means any technical support related to repairs, development, manufacture, assembly, testing, maintenance, or any other technical service, and may take forms such as instruction, advice, training, the transmission of working knowledge or skills or consulting services, including verbal forms of assistance;
- (k) ‘territory of the Union’ means the territories of the Member States to which the Treaty is applicable, under the conditions laid down in the Treaty, including their airspace.

Article 2

1. It shall be prohibited to sell, supply, transfer or export, directly or indirectly, goods and technology which might contribute to Iran’s capability to manufacture Unmanned Aerial Vehicles (UAVs) as listed in Annex II, whether or not originating in the Union, to any natural or legal person, entity or body in Iran or for use in Iran.

The transit via the territory of Iran of the goods and technology, as referred to in the first subparagraph, exported from the Union, shall be prohibited.

2. It shall be prohibited:

- (a) to provide technical assistance, brokering services or other services related to goods and technology referred to in paragraph 1 and to the provision, manufacture, maintenance and use of those goods and technology, directly or indirectly to any natural or legal person, entity or body in Iran, or for use in Iran;
- (b) to provide financing or financial assistance related to the goods and technology referred to in paragraph 1 for any sale, supply, transfer or export of those goods and technology, or for the provision of related technical assistance, brokering services or other services, directly or indirectly to any natural or legal person, entity or body in Iran, or for use in Iran;
- (c) to sell, license or transfer in any other way intellectual property rights or trade secrets as well as grant rights to access or re-use any material or information protected by means of intellectual property rights or which constitute trade secrets related to the goods and technology referred to in paragraph 1 and to the provision, manufacture, maintenance and use of those goods and technology, directly or indirectly to any natural or legal person, entity or body in Iran or for use in Iran.

3. By way of derogation from paragraphs 1 and 2 of this Article, and without prejudice to the authorisation requirement pursuant to Regulation (EU) 2021/821, where applicable, competent authorities may authorise the sale, supply, transfer, transit or export of the goods and technology referred to in paragraph 1 or the provision of related technical or financial assistance, for non-military use and for a non-military end-user, after having determined that such goods or technology or the related technical or financial assistance are necessary for:

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- (a) medical or pharmaceutical purposes; or
 - (b) humanitarian purposes, health emergencies, the urgent prevention or mitigation of an event likely to have a serious and significant impact on human health and safety or on the environment, or as a response to natural disasters.
4. Competent authorities may annul, suspend, modify or revoke an authorisation which they have granted pursuant to paragraph 3 if they deem that such annulment, suspension, modification or revocation is necessary for the effective implementation of this Regulation.
5. Authorisations required pursuant to Regulation (EU) 2021/821 for the export of goods and technology referred to in paragraph 1 shall be granted separately by the relevant competent authorities in accordance with the rules and procedures laid down in Regulation (EU) 2021/821. Such authorisations shall be valid throughout the Union.
6. Communications of authorisations granted under Regulation (EU) 2021/821 shall follow the applicable procedure through the relevant channels referred to in Article 23 (6) of that Regulation (the ‘DUES system’).
7. The prohibitions in paragraphs 1 and 2 of this Article shall not apply until 27 October 2023 to obligations arising from a contract concluded before 26 July 2023, or ancillary contracts necessary for the execution of such a contract.

*Article 3***▼M2**

1. All funds and economic resources belonging to, or owned, held or controlled by natural or legal persons, entities or bodies:
- (a) responsible for, supporting or involved in Iran’s UAV or missile programme;
 - (b) supplying, selling or otherwise involved in transferring Iran’s UAVs or missiles or related technologies:
 - (i) to Russia in support of its war of aggression against Ukraine;
 - (ii) to armed groups and entities undermining peace and security in the Middle East and the Red Sea region;
 - (iii) to natural or legal persons, entities or bodies acting in breach of United Nations Security Council Resolution 2216 (2015); or
 - (c) associated with natural or legal persons, entities or bodies referred to in point (a) or point (b);

as listed in Annex III, shall be frozen.

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2. No funds or economic resources shall be made available, directly or indirectly, to or for the benefit of natural or legal persons, entities or bodies listed in Annex III.

▼B*Article 3a*

By way of derogation from Article 3, competent authorities may authorise the release of certain frozen funds or economic resources, or the making available of certain funds or economic resources, under such conditions as they deem appropriate, after having determined that the funds or economic resources concerned are:

- (a) necessary to satisfy the basic needs of the natural persons listed in Annex III and dependent family members of such natural persons, including payments for foodstuffs, rent or mortgage, medicines and medical treatment, taxes, insurance premiums, and public utility charges;
- (b) intended exclusively for the payment of reasonable professional fees and the reimbursement of incurred expenses associated with the provision of legal services;
- (c) intended exclusively for the payment of fees or service charges for the routine holding or maintenance of frozen funds or economic resources;
- (d) necessary for extraordinary expenses, provided that the competent authority has notified the competent authorities of the other Member States and the Commission of the grounds on which it considers that a specific authorisation should be granted, at least two weeks prior to the authorisation; or
- (e) to be paid into or from an account belonging to a diplomatic mission, or consular post or an international organisation enjoying immunities in accordance with international law, insofar as such payments are intended to be used for official purposes of the diplomatic mission, or consular post or international organisation.

Article 3b

By way of derogation from Article 3, competent authorities may authorise the release of certain frozen funds or economic resources, or the making available of certain funds or economic resources, provided that the following conditions are met:

- (a) the funds or economic resources are the subject of an arbitral decision rendered prior to the date on which the natural or legal person, entity or body referred to in Article 3(1) was listed in Annex III, or of a judicial or administrative decision rendered in the Union, or a judicial decision enforceable in the Member State concerned, prior to or after that date;
- (b) the funds or economic resources will be used exclusively to satisfy claims secured by such a decision or recognised as valid in such a decision, within the limits set by applicable laws and regulations governing the rights of persons having such claims;
- (c) the decision is not for the benefit of a natural or legal person, entity or body listed in Annex III; and
- (d) recognition of the decision is not contrary to public policy in the Member State concerned.

▼B*Article 3c*

By way of derogation from Article 3 and provided that a payment by a natural or legal person, entity or body listed in Annex III is due under a contract or agreement that was concluded by, or under an obligation that arose for the natural or legal person, entity or body concerned, before the date on which that natural or legal person, entity or body was included in Annex III, competent authorities may authorise, under such conditions as they deem appropriate, the release of certain frozen funds or economic resources, provided that the competent authority concerned has determined that:

- (a) the funds or economic resources shall be used for a payment by a natural or legal person, entity or body listed in Annex III; and
- (b) the payment is not in breach of Article 3(2).

Article 3d

1. Article 3(2) shall not prevent the crediting of frozen accounts by financial or credit institutions that received funds transferred by third parties to the account of a listed natural or legal person, entity or body, provided that any additions to such accounts will also be frozen. The financial or credit institution shall inform the relevant competent authority of such transactions without delay.

2. Paragraph 1 of Article 3 shall not apply to the addition to frozen accounts of interest or other earnings on those accounts, payments due under contracts, agreements or obligations that were concluded or arose prior to the date on which those accounts became subject to the measures provided for in Article 3, or payments due under judicial, administrative or arbitral decisions rendered in the Union or enforceable in the Member State concerned, provided that any such interest, other earnings and payments remain subject to the measures provided for in that paragraph.

Article 3e

1. Article 3(2) shall not apply to funds or economic resources made available by organisations and agencies which are pillar-assessed by the Union and with which the Union has signed a financial framework partnership agreement on the basis of which the organisations and agencies act as humanitarian partners of the Union, provided that the provision of such funds or economic resources is necessary for exclusively humanitarian purposes in Iran.

2. In cases not covered by paragraph 1 of this Article, and by way of derogation from Article 3, the competent authorities may grant specific or general authorisations, under such general or specific conditions as they deem appropriate, to release certain frozen funds or economic resources or to make available certain funds or economic resources, provided that the provision of such funds or economic resources is necessary for exclusively humanitarian purposes in Iran.

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3. In the absence of a negative decision, a request for information or a notification for additional time from the competent authority within five working days of the date of receipt of a request for authorisation under paragraph 2, the authorisation shall be considered granted.

4. The Member State concerned shall inform the other Member States and the Commission of any authorisation granted under paragraphs 2 and 3 within two weeks of the granting of that authorisation.

Article 4

1. Natural persons responsible for, supporting or involved in Iran's UAV programme and natural persons associated with them, as listed in Annex III, shall be prevented from entering into, or transiting through, the territory of a Member State.

2. Paragraph 1 shall not oblige a Member State to refuse its own nationals entry into its territory.

Article 5

1. Natural and legal persons, entities and bodies shall:

(a) supply immediately any information which would facilitate compliance with this Regulation, such as information on accounts and the amounts frozen in accordance with Article 3(1), to the competent authority of the Member State where they are established or located, and transmit such information, directly or through the Member State, to the Commission; and

(b) cooperate with the competent authority in any verification of the information referred to in point (a).

2. The obligation in paragraph (1) shall apply subject to national rules regarding the confidentiality of information held by judicial authorities, and consistent with respect for the confidentiality of communications between lawyers and their clients guaranteed by Article 7 of the Charter of the Fundamental Rights of the European Union.

3. Any additional information received directly by the Commission shall be made available to the Member States.

4. Any information provided or received in accordance with this Article shall be used only for the purposes for which it was provided or received.

Article 6

1. The Commission and Member States shall inform each other of the measures taken under this Regulation and share any other relevant information at their disposal in connection with this Regulation, in particular information in respect of:

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(a) funds frozen under Article 3 and authorisations granted under Articles 2, 3a, 3b and 3c; and

(b) infringements of the provisions of this Regulation, enforcement problems and judgments handed down by national courts.

2. The Member States shall immediately inform each other and the Commission of any other relevant information at their disposal which might affect the effective implementation of this Regulation.

Article 7

1. Where the Council decides to subject a natural or legal person, entity or body to the measures referred to in Article 3, it shall amend Annex III accordingly.

2. The Council shall communicate a decision pursuant to paragraph 1, including the grounds for the listing, to the natural or legal person, entity or body concerned, either directly, if the address is known, or through the publication of a notice, providing that natural or legal person, entity or body with an opportunity to submit observations.

3. Where observations are submitted, or where substantial new evidence is presented, the Council shall review the decision concerned and inform the natural or legal person, entity or body concerned accordingly.

4. The list in Annex III shall be reviewed at regular intervals and at least every 12 months.

5. The Commission shall be empowered to amend Annex I on the basis of information supplied by Member States.

Article 8

1. Annex III shall include the grounds for the listing of the natural and legal persons, entities and bodies therein.

2. Annex III shall contain, where available, the information necessary to identify the natural or legal persons, entities or bodies concerned. With regard to natural persons, such information may include names and aliases, date and place of birth, nationality, passport and identity card numbers, gender, address, if known; and function or profession. With regard to legal persons, entities or bodies, such information may include names, place and date of registration, registration number, and place of business.

▼B*Article 9*

1. Member States shall lay down rules on the penalties applicable to infringements of the provisions of this Regulation and shall take all measures necessary to ensure that they are implemented. The penalties provided for must be effective, proportionate and dissuasive.
2. Member States shall notify the Commission of the laying down of the rules referred to in paragraph 1 without delay after the entry into force of this Regulation and shall subsequently notify it of any amendments thereto.

Article 10

1. The freezing of funds and economic resources or the refusal to make funds or economic resources available, carried out in good faith on the basis that such action is in accordance with this Regulation, shall not give rise to liability of any kind on the part of the natural or legal person or entity or body implementing it, or its directors or employees, unless it is proved that the funds and economic resources were frozen or withheld as a result of negligence.
2. Actions by natural or legal persons, entities or bodies shall not give rise to any liability of any kind on their part if they did not know, and had no reasonable cause to suspect, that their actions would infringe the measures set out in this Regulation.

Article 11

1. No claims in connection with any contract or transaction the performance of which has been affected, directly or indirectly, in whole or in part, by the measures imposed under this Regulation, including claims for indemnity or any other claim of this type, such as a claim for compensation or a claim under a guarantee, in particular a claim for extension or payment of a bond, guarantee or indemnity, or a financial guarantee or financial indemnity, of whatever form, shall be satisfied, if they are made by:
 - (a) designated natural or legal persons, entities or bodies listed in Annex III;
 - (b) any other Iranian person, entity or body;
 - (c) any natural or legal person, entity or body acting through or on behalf of one of the natural or legal persons, entities or bodies referred to in points (a) and (b).
2. In any proceedings for the enforcement of a claim, the onus of proving that the satisfying of the claim is not prohibited by paragraph 1 shall be on the natural or legal person, entity or body seeking the enforcement of that claim.
3. This Article is without prejudice to the right of the natural or legal persons, entities and bodies referred to in paragraph 1 to seek judicial review of the legality of the non-performance of contractual obligations in accordance with this Regulation.

▼B*Article 12*

1. It shall be prohibited to participate, knowingly or intentionally, in activities the object or effect of which is to circumvent the prohibitions set out in this Regulation.
2. Natural or legal persons, entities or bodies listed in Annex III, shall:
 - (a) report within six weeks from the date of listing in Annex III funds or economic resources within the jurisdiction of a Member State belonging to, owned, held or controlled by them, to the competent authorities of the Member State in which those funds or economic resources are located; and
 - (b) cooperate with the competent authorities concerned in the verification of such information.
3. Failure to comply with paragraph 2 shall be considered as participation, as referred to in paragraph 1, in activities the object or effect of which is to circumvent the measures referred to in Article 3.
4. The Member State concerned shall inform the Commission within two weeks of the reporting of information pursuant to paragraph 2(a).
5. Any information provided or received in accordance with this Article shall be used only for the purposes for which it was provided or received.
6. Any processing of personal data pursuant to this Article shall be carried out in accordance with this Regulation and Regulations (EU) 2016/679 and (EU) 2018/1725 and only insofar as is necessary for the application of this Regulation.

Article 13

1. The Council, the Commission and the High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy (the ‘High Representative’) shall process personal data in order to carry out their tasks under this Regulation. These tasks shall include:
 - (a) as regards the Council, preparing and making amendments to Annex III;
 - (b) as regards the High Representative, preparing amendments to Annex III;
 - (c) as regards the Commission:
 - (i) adding the contents of Annex III to the electronic, consolidated list of persons, groups and entities subject to Union financial sanctions and to the interactive sanctions map, both of which are publicly available;
 - (ii) processing information on the impact of the measures provided for in this Regulation, such as the value of frozen funds and information on authorisations granted by the competent authorities.

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2. The Council, the Commission and the High Representative may process, where applicable, relevant data relating to criminal offences committed by listed natural persons, to criminal convictions of such persons or to security measures concerning such persons only to the extent that such processing is necessary for the preparation of Annex III.

3. For the purposes of this Regulation, the Council, the Commission and the High Representative are designated as ‘controller’ within the meaning of point (8) of Article 3 of Regulation (EU) 2018/1725 in order to ensure that the natural persons concerned can exercise their rights under Regulation (EU) 2018/1725.

Article 14

1. Member States shall designate the competent authorities referred to in this Regulation and identify them on the websites listed in Annex I. Member States shall notify the Commission of any changes in the addresses of their websites as listed in Annex I.

2. Member States shall notify the Commission of the designation of their competent authorities, including the contact details of those competent authorities, without delay after the entry into force of this Regulation, and shall subsequently notify it of any change of designation.

3. Where this Regulation sets out a requirement to notify, inform or otherwise communicate with the Commission, the address and other contact details to be used for such communication shall be those indicated in Annex I.

Article 15

Any information provided to or received by the Commission in accordance with this Regulation shall be used by the Commission only for the purposes for which it was provided or received.

Article 16

This Regulation shall apply:

- (a) within the territory of the Union, including its airspace;
- (b) on board any aircraft or vessel under the jurisdiction of a Member State;
- (c) to any natural person inside or outside the territory of the Union who is a national of a Member State;
- (d) to any legal person, entity or body, inside or outside the territory of the Union, which is incorporated or constituted under the law of a Member State;
- (e) to any legal person, entity or body in respect of any business done in whole or in part within the Union.

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Article 17

This Regulation shall enter into force on the day following that of its publication in the *Official Journal of the European Union*.

This Regulation shall be binding in its entirety and directly applicable in all Member States.

▼ B*ANNEX I***Websites for information on competent authorities and the address for notifications to the Commission****▼ M6****BELGIUM**

https://diplomatie.belgium.be/en/policy/policy_areas/peace_and_security/sanctions

BULGARIA

<https://www.mfa.bg/en/EU-sanctions>

CZECHIA

www.financnianalytickyrad.cz/mezinarodni-sankce.html

DENMARK

<https://um.dk/udenrigspolitik/sanktioner/ansvarlige-myndigheder>

GERMANY

<https://www.bmwi.de/Redaktion/DE/Artikel/Aussenwirtschaft/embargos-aussenwirtschaftsrecht.html>

ESTONIA

<https://vm.ee/sanktsioonid-ekspordi-ja-relvastuskontroll/rahvusvahelised-sanktsioonid>

IRELAND

<https://www.dfa.ie/our-role/policies/ireland-in-the-eu/eu-restrictive-measures/>

GREECE

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

SPAIN

<https://www.exteriores.gob.es/es/PoliticaExterior/Paginas/SancionesInternacionales.aspx>

FRANCE

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

CROATIA

<https://mvpep.gov.hr/vanjska-politika/medjunarodne-mjere-ogranicavanja/22955>

ITALY

https://www.esteri.it/it/politica-estera-e-cooperazione-allo-sviluppo/politica_europea/misure_deroghe/

CYPRUS

<https://mfa.gov.cy/themes/>

LATVIA

<https://www.fid.gov.lv/en>

LITHUANIA

<https://www.urm.lt/en/lithuania-in-the-region-and-the-world/lithuanias-security-policy/international-sanctions/997>

LUXEMBOURG

<https://maec.gouvernement.lu/fr/directions-du-ministere/affaires-europeennes/organisations-economiques-int/mesures-restrictives.html>

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HUNGARY

<https://kormany.hu/kulgazdasagi-es-kulugyminiszterium/ensz-eu-szankcios-tajekoztato>

MALTA

<https://smb.gov.mt/>

NETHERLANDS

<https://www.rijksoverheid.nl/onderwerpen/internationale-sancties>

AUSTRIA

<https://www.bmeia.gv.at/themen/aussenpolitik/europa/eu-sanktionen-nationale-behoerden/>

POLAND

<https://www.gov.pl/web/dyplomacja/sankcje-miedzynarodowe>

<https://www.gov.pl/web/diplomacy/international-sanctions>

PORTUGAL

<https://portaldiplomatico.mne.gov.pt/politica-externa/medidas-restritivas>

ROMANIA

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

SLOVENIA

http://www.mzz.gov.si/si/omejevalni_ukrepi

SLOVAKIA

https://www.mzv.sk/europske_zalezitosti/europske_politiky-sankcie_eu

FINLAND

<https://um.fi/pakotteet>

SWEDEN

<https://www.regeringen.se/sanktioner>

Address for notifications to the European Commission:

European Commission

Directorate-General for Financial Stability, Financial Services and Capital Markets Union (DG FISMA)

Rue de Spa 2/Spastraat 2

B-1049 Bruxelles/Brussel,

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

▼ **M2***ANNEX II***List of items referred to in Article 2**

Category 3 — Electronics

Description	CN code
Integrated circuits as follows: Field Programmable Gate Array (FPGA), microcontrollers, microprocessors, signal processors, signal analysers, Analogue-to-Digital Converters (ADC), voltage regulators, video encoders and DC-DC converters.	ex 8542 31 ex 8542 39
'Monolithic Microwave Integrated Circuits' ('MMIC') amplifiers and devices	ex 8542 33 8543 70 02
RF filters or Electromagnetic Interference (EMI) filters, suitable for aircraft	ex 8548 00
Tantalum capacitors	8532 21
Aluminium electrolytic capacitors	8532 22
Ceramic dielectric multilayer capacitors	8532 24
Storage integrated circuits, as follows: 1. Electrically erasable programmable read-only memories (EEPROMs) with a storage capacity: (a) exceeding 16 Mbits per package for flash memory types; or (b) exceeding either of the following limits for all other EEPROM types: (i) exceeding 1 Mbit per package; or (ii) exceeding 256 kbit per package and a maximum access time of less than 80 ns; 2. Static random access memories (SRAMs) with a storage capacity: (a) exceeding 1 Mbit per package; or (b) exceeding 256 kbit per package and a maximum access time of less than 25 ns;	ex 8542 32
Mounted piezo-electric crystals	8541 60

Category 6 — Sensors and lasers

Description	CN code
Cameras for aerial survey	ex 9006 30
Thermal sensors for cameras	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

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Description	CN code
Night vision cameras	8525 83
Cameras that meet the criteria of Note 3 to 6A003.b.4. ⁽¹⁾	ex 8525 89 ex 9006 30
Airborne laser rangefinders	ex 9013 20 00 ex 9013 80 00 ex 9013 90 80 ex 9015 10 ex 9015 80 ex 9015 90 ex 9031 80 20 ex 9031 80 80 ex 9031 90 00 ex 9033 00 90
'Primary cells' or batteries having an energy density of 150 Wh/kg or more at 293 K (20 °C);	ex 8506

⁽¹⁾ See Annex I to Regulation (EU) 2021/821 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 May 2021 setting up a Union regime for the control of exports, brokering, technical assistance, transit and transfer of dual-use items (OJ L 206, 11.6.2021, p. 1).

Category 7 — Navigation and avionics

Description	CN code
Inertial Navigation systems, Inertial Measuring Units (IMU), accelerometers or gyros	ex 9014 20
Aerials and aerial reflectors for 'aircraft'	ex 8517 71 ex 8529 10
'Satellite navigation system' equipment, including aerials and antennas suitable for the reception of GNSS signals	ex 8526 91 ex 8529 90 ex 8526 10 ex 8526 92 ex 8517 71 ex 8529 10
Digital flight data recorders	8543 70 04
Radars for 'Unmanned Aerial Vehicles' and specially designed components thereof. Note: this control includes but is not limited to the following radars; Light Detection and Ranging (LIDAR), Airborne Intercept (AI), Target Tracking (TT), Anti-aircraft Artillery (AAA), Target Acquisition (TA), Airborne Early Warning (AEW).	ex 8526 10 ex 8529 90
Radio navigational aid apparatus for 'aircraft' and specially designed components thereof	ex 8526 91 ex 8529 90

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Description	CN code
Telecommunications apparatus, devices or machines, for 'aircraft'	ex 8517 62 ex 8517 69
Flight control units for 'Unmanned Aerial Vehicles' ('UAVs')	ex 8537 10 ex 8807 30
Remote control units for 'Unmanned Aerial Vehicles' ('UAVs')	ex 8517 61 ex 8526 92 ex 8537 10 ex 8543 70 90 ex 8807 30

Category 9 — Aerospace and propulsion

Description	CN code
'Unmanned aerial vehicles' ('UAVs') other than those designed for carrying passengers	8806 91 8806 92 8806 93 8806 94 8806 99
Aero gas turbine engines (turboprop, turbojet and turbofan) for 'aircraft', and specially designed components thereof	ex 8411 11 ex 8411 12 ex 8411 21 ex 8411 22 ex 8411 91
Spark-ignition reciprocating or rotary internal combustion piston engines for 'aircraft'	8407 10
Parts suitable for use solely or principally with internal combustion piston engine for 'aircraft'	8409 10
Compression-ignition internal combustion piston engines for 'aircraft'	ex 8408 90
Servomotor for 'Unmanned Aerial Vehicles' ('UAVs')	ex 8501 ex 8807 30
Launch systems for 'UAVs'	ex 8805 10 ex 8807 30
Ground support equipment for 'UAVs'	ex 8807 30

Category 10 — Technology

Technology, designed or specifically adapted for the testing, development or production of equipment listed above.

DEFINITIONS:

'Aircraft' means a fixed wing, swivel wing, rotary wing (helicopter), tilt rotor or tilt-wing airborne vehicle.

▼ **M2**

‘Monolithic Microwave Integrated Circuit’ (‘MMIC’) means a monolithic integrated circuit that operates at microwave or millimetre wave frequencies.

‘Primary cell’ means a cell which is not designed to be charged by any other source.

‘Satellite navigation system’ means a system consisting of ground stations, a constellation of satellites, and receivers, that enables receiver locations to be calculated on the basis of signals received from the satellites; it includes Global Navigation Satellite Systems (GNSS) and Regional Navigation Satellite Systems (RNSS).

‘Unmanned Aerial Vehicle’ (‘UAV’) means any aircraft capable of initiating flight and sustaining controlled flight and navigation without any human presence on board.

▼ **B**

ANNEX III

List of natural and legal persons, entities and bodies referred to in Article 3

▼ **M1**

A. Natural persons

▼ **M5**

	Names (Transliteration into Latin script)	Names	Identifying information	Reasons for listing	Date of listing
1.	Hadi ZAHOURIAN	هادی ظهوریان (Farsi spelling)	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.	11.12.2023
2.	Mohammad KHANIAN Shahab	محمد شهاب خانیان (Farsi spelling)	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.	11.12.2023

▼ **M5**

	Names (Transliteration into Latin script)	Names	Identifying information	Reasons for listing	Date of listing
3.	Ehsan Rahat VARNOS-FADRANI	احسان راحت وارنوسفدرانی (Farsi spelling)	Position(s): Chief scientist of Shakad Sanat Asmari DOB: 1983 POB: Bahman, Iran Nationality: Iranian Gender: Male Associated entities: Shakad Sanat Asmari	Ehsan Rahat Varnosfadrani is the Chief scientist and former 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 Chief scientist and former CEO of Shakad Sanat Asmari, Ehsan Rahat Varnosfadrani is therefore supporting and involved in Iran's UAV programme.	11.12.2023

▼ **M1**

4.	Rahmatollah HEIDARI a.k.a. Rehmatollah HEIDARI	رحمت الله حیدری (Farsi spelling)	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)	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.	11.12.2023
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▼ M1

	Names (Transliteration into Latin script)	Names	Identifying information	Reasons for listing	Date of listing
5.	Nader Khoon SIAVASH	نادر خون سیاوش (Farsi spelling)	<p>Position(s): Director of Aerospace Industries Organization (AIO)</p> <p>DOB: 30.4.1963</p> <p>Nationality: Iranian</p> <p>Gender: Male</p> <p>Passport number: 0028892753 (National ID)</p> <p>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).</p> <p>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.</p> <p>As Director of AIO, Nader Khoon Siavash is therefore supporting and involved in Iran's UAV programme.</p>	11.12.2023

▼ M5

6.	Ehsan IMANINEJAD a.k.a. Ehsan IMANIJAD	احسان ایمانی نژاد (Farsi spelling)	<p>Position(s): Chief Executive Officer (CEO) of Saad Sazeh Faraz Sharif</p> <p>DOB: 1982</p> <p>POB: Shahrivar, Iran</p> <p>Nationality: Iranian</p> <p>Gender: Male</p> <p>Associated entities: Saad Sazeh Faraz Sharif</p>	<p>Ehsan Imaninejad is Chief Executive Officer (CEO) of Saad Sazeh Faraz Sharif.</p> <p>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).</p> <p>As CEO of Saad Sazeh Faraz Sharif, Ehsan Imaninejad is therefore supporting and involved in Iran's UAV programme.</p>	11.12.2023
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▼ M1

▼ M3

	Names (Transliteration into Latin script)	Names	Identifying information	Reasons for listing	Date of listing
7.	Mohammad-Reza Gharaei ASHTIANI	► C2 محمد رضا قرایی آشتیانی ◀ (Farsi spelling)	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.	31.5.2024
8.	Gholam Ali RASHID a.k.a. Gholamali RASHID	► C2 غلامعلی رشید ◀ (Farsi spelling)	Position(s): IRGC commander of the Khatam al-Anbia Central Headquarters (KCHG) DOB: 1953 POB: Dezful, Iran	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).	31.5.2024

▼ M3

	Names (Transliteration into Latin script)	Names	Identifying information	Reasons for listing	Date of listing
			<p>Nationality: Iranian</p> <p>Gender: male</p> <p>Associated entities: Khatam al-Anbiya Central Headquarters (KCHG)</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>Gholam Ali Rashid has overseen UAV deployments and supervised UAV battlefield readiness in drills and exercises.</p> <p>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 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</p> <p>a.k.a.</p> <p>Hasan HASHEM; Hossein Hatafi ARDAKANI; Hossein Hatfi ARDAKANI</p>	<p>حسین هاتفی اردکانی C2</p> <p>(Farsi spelling)</p>	<p>Position(s): chairperson of the board of directors of Kavan Electronics Behrad LLC; procurement agent for the IRGC</p> <p>DOB: 21.9.1985</p> <p>POB: Ardakan, Iran</p> <p>Nationality: Iranian</p> <p>Gender: male</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>	31.5.2024

▼ M3

	Names (Transliteration into Latin script)	Names	Identifying information	Reasons for listing	Date of listing
			<p>Passport number: U34290111 (Iran); 4449916581 (Iran)</p> <p>Associated entities: Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps Research and Self-Sufficiency Jihad Organisation (IRGC SSJO); Kavan Electronics Behrad LLC</p> <p>Associated individuals: Mehdi Dehghani MOHAMMADABADI</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 war of aggression against Ukraine.</p>	
10.	Mehdi Dehghani MOHAMMADABADI	<p>► C2 مهدی دهقانی محمدآبادی ◀ (Farsi spelling)</p>	<p>Position(s): CEO of Kavan Electronics Behrad LLC</p> <p>DOB: 23.9.1982</p> <p>Nationality: Iranian</p> <p>Gender: male</p> <p>Passport number: 4433172081 (Iran)</p> <p>Associated entities: Revolutionary Guard Corps Research and Self-Sufficiency Jihad Organisation (IRGC SSJO); Kavan Electronics Behrad LLC</p> <p>Associated individuals: Hossein Hatefi ARDAKANI</p>	<p>Mehdi Dehghani Mohammadabadi 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.</p> <p>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).</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Mehdi Dehghani Mohammadabadi 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.</p>	31.5.2024

▼ M3

	Names (Transliteration into Latin script)	Names	Identifying information	Reasons for listing	Date of listing
11.	Ismail QAANI a.k.a. Esma'il QANI; Esmaeil GHA'ANI; Esmaeil GHAANI; Esmail QA'ANI; Ismail Akbar QAANI	► <u>C2</u> اسماعیل قآانی ◀ (Farsi spelling)	Position(s): Commander of the IRGC Qods Force DOB: 8.8.1957 POB: Mashad, Iran Nationality: Iranian Gender: male Rank: Brigadier-General Passport number: D9003033; D9008347 Associated entities: Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps (IRGC); IRGC-Qods Force	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. 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. 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.	31.5.2024
12.	Afshin Khaji FARD	► <u>C2</u> افشین خواجه فرد ◀ (Farsi spelling)	Position(s): Head of Iranian Aviations Industries Organisation (IAIO) POB: Abadan, Iran Nationality: Iranian Gender: male National ID no.: 1819457850	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). The IAIO is responsible for planning and managing Iran's military aviation industry, including developing unmanned aerial vehicles (UAVs).	31.5.2024

▼ M3

	Names (Transliteration into Latin script)	Names	Identifying information	Reasons for listing	Date of listing
			Associated entities: Iranian Aviations Industries Organisation (IAIO); Ministry of Defence and Armed Forces Logistics (MODAFL)	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. Therefore, Afshin Khaji Fard is supporting and involved in Iran's UAV programme.	

▼ M7

13.	Behnam SHAHRIYARI	بهنام شهريارى (Farsi spelling)	Position(s): official in the Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps (IRGC) Quds Force Unit 190 DOB: 1968 Nationality: Iranian Gender: male Passport number: D10007350; K47248790	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.	14.10.2024
14.	Ali SHADMANI	على شادمانى (Farsi spelling)	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)	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	14.10.2024

▼ M7

	Names (Transliteration into Latin script)	Names	Identifying information	Reasons for listing	Date of listing
				<p>the Gulf of Oman, which report to the main headquarters. It is also responsible for planning and coordinating joint military 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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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>علی جعفرآبادی (Farsi spelling)</p>	<p>Position(s): commander of the Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps (IRGC) Aerospace Force Space Division</p> <p>DOB: 1975</p> <p>POB: Iran</p> <p>Nationality: Iranian</p> <p>Gender: male</p>	<p>Ali Jafarabadi is the commander of the Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps (IRGC) Aerospace Force Space Division.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Therefore, Ali Jafarabadi is involved in the development of the Iranian missile programme.</p>	14.10.2024

▼ M7

	Names (Transliteration into Latin script)	Names	Identifying information	Reasons for listing	Date of listing
16.	Mehdi GOGERD- CHIAN	مهدي گوگردچيان (Farsi spelling)	Position(s): managing director of Iran Aircraft Manufacturing Industries (HESA) DOB: 14.8.1975 POB: Iran Nationality: Iranian Gender: male Passport number: 1286966558 (Iran)	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.	14.10.2024
17.	Seyed Hamzeh GHALANDARI	سيد حمزه قلندري (Farsi spelling).	Position(s): deputy defence minister of Iran DOB: 16.7.1984 Nationality: Iranian Gender: male Passport number: D10009455 (Iran)	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.	14.10.2024

▼ M7

	Names (Transliteration into Latin script)	Names	Identifying information	Reasons for listing	Date of listing
18.	Reza Khosravi MOGH-ADDAM	رضا خسروي مقدم (Farsi spelling)	Position(s): Iranian military attaché in Russia Nationality: Iranian Gender: male	<p>Reza Khosravi Moghaddam is the military 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>	14.10.2024
19.	Seid Mir Ahmad NOOSHIN	سيد مير احمد نوشين (Farsi spelling)	Position(s): director of the Aerospace Industries Organisation (AIO) DOB: 11.1.1966 Nationality: Iranian Gender: male Passport number: G9311208	<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 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).</p> <p>Seid Mir Ahmad Nooshin is therefore involved in Iran's missile programme.</p>	14.10.2024

▼ M1

B. Legal persons, entities and bodies

▼ M5

	Names (Transliteration into Latin script)	Names	Identifying information	Reasons for listing	Date of listing
1.	Shakad Sanat Asmari	تَشکاد صنعت آسماری (Farsi spelling)	Address: Haft-e Tir Sq, 378 Mofteh Shomali St, 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)	Shakad Sanat Asmari is an Iranian company that develops and manufactures components for the Shahed unmanned aerial vehicles (UAVs). It is therefore supporting and involved in Iran's UAV programme.	11.12.2023
2.	Baharestan Company	شرکت بهارستان کیش (Farsi spelling)	Address no. 1: Unit 17, Fifth Floor, Yas Building, Number 116, Sheikh Fazlollah Highway, Teimuri Blvd, before Sharif University Metro Station, Tehran, Iran;	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.	11.12.2023

▼ M1

▼ M1

	Names (Transliteration into Latin script)	Names	Identifying information	Reasons for listing	Date of listing
			<p>Address no. 2: Unit 18, Fifth Floor, Yas Building, Number 116, Sheikh Fazlollah Highway, Teimuri Blvd, before Sharif University Metro Station, Tehran, Iran;</p> <p>Address no. 3: Unit 19, Fifth Floor, Yas Building, Number 116, Sheikh Fazlollah Highway, Teimuri Blvd, before Sharif University Metro Station, Tehran 1459994450, Iran;</p> <p>Address no. 4: No 47, East 18th Street, Farhang Boulevard, Sa'adat Abad, Tehran 1997857976, Iran;</p> <p>Address no. 5: Unit 2, First Floor, EX35, Number 2, Exhibition Industrial Town, Kish Island 7941659854, Iran;</p> <p>Place of registration: Iran</p> <p>Date of registration: 2002</p> <p>Associated individuals: Rahmatollah Heidari (Managing Director and a member of the board of directors)</p>	<p>Baharestan Kish Company has overseen various defense-related projects, which included the manufacturing of UAVs.</p> <p>It is therefore supporting and involved in Iran's UAV programme.</p>	
3.	<p>Saad Sazeh Faraz Sharif a.k.a. Daria Fanavar Borhan Sharif; Sadid Sazeh Parvaz Sharif</p>	<p>سدید سازه پرواز شریف / داریا فن اور برهان شریف / شرکت سعد سازه فراز شریف (Farsi spelling)</p>	<p>Address: Tehran Province – Tehran City – Central Sector – Tehran City – Shahrak Ansar Neighborhood – Tehran Karaj Highway – Chogan Street 9 – Plate 0 – Ground Floor</p> <p>Type of entity: Limited Liability Company</p> <p>Place of registration: Tehran, Iran</p> <p>Date of registration: 2017</p> <p>Registration number: 534295</p> <p>Principal place of business: Iran</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).</p> <p>It is therefore supporting and involved in Iran's UAV programme.</p>	11.12.2023

▼ M1

	Names (Transliteration into Latin script)	Names	Identifying information	Reasons for listing	Date of listing
			Associated individuals: Ehsan Imaninejad (Chief Executive Officer)		

▼ M5

4.	Sarmad Electronic Sepahan Company a.k.a. Sarmad Electronics; Sarmad Electronic Sepahan; Sarmad Electronics Co.	سرمد الکترونیک سپاهان (Farsi spelling)	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	Sarmad Electronic Sepahan Company is an Iranian company 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 Iranian UAVs found on the Ukrainian battlefield have been traced back directly to Sarmad Electronic Sepahan Company. The company itself advertises its activities in Iran by claiming to be active in large sensitive industries in the country, including that of UAVs. It is therefore supporting and involved in Iran's UAV programme.	11.12.2023
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▼ M1

5.	Kimia Part Sivan Company (KIPAS) a.k.a. Kimiars Parts Sibon	شرکت کیمیا پارت سیوان (کیپیس) (Farsi spelling)	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.	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.	11.12.2023
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▼ M1

▼ M3

	Names (Transliteration into Latin script)	Names	Identifying information	Reasons for listing	Date of listing
6.	<p>Khatam al-Anbiya Central Headquarters (KCHG)</p> <p>a.k.a. Khatam al-Anbiye Central Headquarters; KACHQ</p>	<p>◀ <u>C2</u> قرارگاه مرکزی خاتم‌الانبیا (ص) ▶ (Farsi spelling)</p>	<p>Type of entity: government entity</p> <p>Associated entities: Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps (IRGC)</p> <p>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).</p> <p>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.</p> <p>The KCHG is headed by the EU-listed IRGC commander Gholam Ali Rashid, who has overseen UAV deployments and supervised UAV battlefield readiness in drills and exercises.</p> <p>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>	31.5.2024

▼ M3

	Names (Transliteration into Latin script)	Names	Identifying information	Reasons for listing	Date of listing
7.	<p>Kavan Electronics Behrad LLC</p> <p>a.k.a. Kavan Electronics;</p> <p>Kavan Electronic co. LTD;</p> <p>Kavan Electronic Company;</p> <p>Kavan Electronic Sadr Aria Engineering Limited Liability Company</p>	<p>شرکت بامسئولیت محدود کاوان الکترونیک بهراد</p> <p>◀ C2 (Farsi spelling)</p>	<p>Address: No 63, Unit 4, Shahrara, Patrice Lumumba St., Abshori Sharghi St., Tehran 144593491, Iran</p> <p>Type of entity: limited liability company (LLC)</p> <p>Place of registration: Iran</p> <p>Date of registration: 13.7.2016</p> <p>Registration number: 495080 (Iran)</p> <p>National ID number: 14005997725 (Iran)</p> <p>Principal place of business: Iran</p> <p>Associated entities: Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps Research and Self-Sufficiency Jihad Organisation (IRGC SSJO)</p> <p>Associated individuals:</p> <p>Hossein Hatefi ARDAKANI (Chairman of the Board of Directors); Mehdi Deghani 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)</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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>	31.5.2024
8.	<p>Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps Navy (IRGCN)</p> <p>a.k.a.</p>	<p>نیروی دریایی سپاه پاسداران انقلاب اسلامی</p> <p>◀ C2 (Farsi spelling)</p>	<p>Type of entity: government entity</p> <p>Place of registration: Bandar Abbas, Iran</p> <p>Date of registration: 1981</p>	<p>The Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps Navy (IRGCN) is part of the IRGC, and includes an unmanned aerial vehicles (UAVs) division and a missiles division.</p> <p>The IRGC Navy is equipped with Iranian UAVs and missiles and engages in asymmetrical warfare methods.</p>	31.5.2024

▼ **M3**

	Names (Transliteration into Latin script)	Names	Identifying information	Reasons for listing	Date of listing
	Nirooy-e Daryaei-e Sepah; NEDSA		Principal place of business: Iran Associated entities: Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps (IRGC)	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.	

▼ **M4**

9.	Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps Research and Self-Sufficiency Jihad Organisation (IRGC SSJO)	سازمان تحقیقات و جهاد خودکفایی سپاه پاسداران (Farsi spelling)	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 cyberwarfare 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.	24.6.2024
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▼ M1▼ M7

	Names (Transliteration into Latin script)	Names	Identifying information	Reasons for listing	Date of listing
10.	Saha Airlines	هواپیمایی ساها (Farsi spelling)	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.	14.10.2024
11.	Mahan Air	ماهان ایر (Farsi spelling)	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.	14.10.2024
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)	ایران ایر (Farsi spelling)	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.	14.10.2024

▼ M7

	Names (Transliteration into Latin script)	Names	Identifying information	Reasons for listing	Date of listing
13.	Basamad Electronic Pouya Engineering Co. (a.k.a. Dynamic Electronic Frequency Engineering Limited Liability Company)	بسامد الکترونیک پویا (Farsi spelling)	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.	14.10.2024
14.	Iran Alumina Company (IAC) (a.k.a. I.A.C.; Iran Alumina Co.)	آلومینای ایران شرکت (Farsi spelling)	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), which is controlled by the Iranian Ministry of Industries and Mines. Therefore, Iran Alumina Company (IAC) is involved in Iran's missile programme.	14.10.2024

▼ M7

	Names (Transliteration into Latin script)	Names	Identifying information	Reasons for listing	Date of listing
15.	Shahid Haj Ali Movahed Research Center (a.k.a. Shahid Movahed Industry; Shahid Mohaved Industries; SHIG Department 7500)	مرکز تحقیقات شهید حاج علی موحد (Farsi spelling)	Address: c/o SHIG, Damavand Tehran Highway, PO Box 16595-159, Tehran, Iran Principal place of business: Tehran Province, Iran	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. 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. Therefore, Shahid Haj Ali Movahed Research Center is involved in Iran’s missile programme.	14.10.2024
16.	Teyf Tadbir Engineering Company (a.k.a. Teyf Tadbir Arya Engineering Company; Teif Tadbir Arya; Teyf Tadbir Aria)	شرکت مهندسی تیف تدبیر (Farsi spelling)	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)	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. 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 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. 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.	14.10.2024