

Council Implementing Decision 2011/670/CFSP of 10 October 2011
implementing Decision 2011/235/CFSP concerning restrictive measures
directed against certain persons and entities in view of the situation in Iran

COUNCIL IMPLEMENTING DECISION 2011/670/CFSP

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directed against certain persons and entities in view of the situation in Iran

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,

Having regard to the Treaty on European Union, and in particular Article 31(2) thereof,

Having regard to Council Decision 2011/235/CFSP of 12 April 2011 concerning restrictive measures directed against certain persons and entities in view of the situation in Iran⁽¹⁾, and in particular Article 3(1) thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) On 12 April 2011, the Council adopted Decision 2011/235/CFSP.
- (2) In view of the ongoing human rights abuses in Iran, additional persons should be included in the list of persons and entities subject to restrictive measures as set out in the Annex to Decision 2011/235/CFSP,

HAS ADOPTED THIS DECISION:

Article 1

The persons listed in the Annex to this Decision shall be added to the list set out in the Annex to Decision 2011/235/CFSP.

Article 2

This Decision shall enter into force on the day of its adoption.

Done at Luxembourg, 10 October 2011.

For the Council

The President

C. ASHTON

Status: Point in time view as at 10/10/2011.

*Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the
Council Implementing Decision 2011/670/CFSP. (See end of Document for details)*

ANNEX

List of persons referred to in Article 1

PERSONS

	Name	Identifying information	Reasons	Date of listing
1.	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 political parties linked to Mousavi – the Islamic Iran Participation Front and the Islamic Revolution Mujahedeen Organization. From 2009 onwards he has consistently and continuously prohibited all non-governmental gatherings, therefore denying a constitutional right to protest and leading to	10.10.2011

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			many arrests of peaceful demonstrators in contravention of the right to freedom of assembly. In 2009 he also denied the opposition a permit for a ceremony to mourn people killed in protests over the Presidential elections.	
2.	AKBARSHAH Ali-Reza		Commander of Tehran Police. His police force is responsible for the use of extrajudicial force on suspects during arrest and pre-trial detention, as reported to Human Rights Watch (HRW) by witnesses to the post-election crackdown. 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.	10.10.2011
3.	AKHARIAN Hassan		Keeper of Ward 1 of Radjaishahr prison, Karadj.	10.10.2011

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			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.	
4.	AVAEE Seyyed Ali-Reza (Aka: AVAEE Seyyed Alireza)		President of the Tehran Judiciary. As President of the Tehran Judiciary he has been responsible for human rights violations, arbitrary arrests, denials of prisoners' rights and an increase in executions.	10.10.2011
5.	BANESHI Jaber		Prosecutor of Shiraz. He is responsible for the excessive and increasing use of the death penalty by handing down dozens of death sentences.	10.10.2011

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			Prosecutor during the Shiraz bombing case in 2008, which was used by the regime to sentence to death several opponents of the regime.	
6.	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 Armed Forces. Also a member of the Supreme National Security Council (SNSC) the highest military commander responsible for directing all military divisions and policies, including the Islamic Revolutionary Guards Corps (IRGC) and police. Forces under his formal chain of command brutally suppressed peaceful protestors and perpetrated mass detentions.	10.10.2011
7.	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	10.10.2011

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			due process, contributing to the excessive and increasing use of the death penalty and a sharp increase in executions since the beginning of the year.	
8.	HABIBI Mohammad Reza		Deputy Prosecutor of Isfahan. Complicit in proceedings denying defendants a fair trial – such as Abdollah Fathi executed in May 2011 after his right to be heard and mental health issues were ignored by Habibi during his trial in March 2010. He is, therefore, complicit in a grave violation of the right to due process, contributing to the excessive and increasing use of the death penalty and a sharp increase in executions since the beginning of the year.	10.10.2011
9.	HEJAZI Mohammad	POB: Ispahan 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 post-election crackdown.	10.10.2011

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			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 hospitalised during post-election events, implying a cover up.	
10.	HEYDARI Nabiollah		Head of the Iranian Airport Police Authority. He has been instrumental, since June 2009, in arresting at Imam Khomeini International Airport - including inside the international zone -Iranian protesters who were trying to leave the country after the crackdown started.	10.10.2011
11.	JAVANI Yadollah		IRGC Political Bureau Chief. He was one of the first high-ranking officials to demand Moussavi, Karroubi and Khatami's arrest. He has repeatedly supported the use of violence and harsh interrogation	10.10.2011

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			tactics against post-election protesters (justifying TV-recorded confessions), including ordering the extrajudicial maltreatment of dissidents through publications circulated to the IRGC and Basij.	
12.	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 interview that many protesters inside and outside Iran had been identified and would be dealt with at the right time. He has openly called for the suppression of foreign mass media outlets and the Iranian opposition. In 2010, he asked the government to pass tougher laws against Iranians who cooperate with foreign media sources.	10.10.2011

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13.	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
14.	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 on domestic opponents and reformists and foreign institutions. On 21 June 2009, the internet site of the Revolutionary Guard’s Cyber Defence Command 32 posted still images of the faces of 26 people, allegedly taken during post-election demonstrations. Attached was an appeal to Iranians to “identify the rioters”.	10.10.2011

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15.	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
16.	MAHSOULI Sadeq (Aka: MAHSULI, Sadeq)	POB: Oroumieh (Iran) DOB: 1959/60	Minister of the 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 of Tehran University on 14 June 2009 and the torture of students in the basement of the Ministry (the notorious basement level 4). Other protestors were severely abused at the Kahrizak Detention Center, which was operated by police under Mahsouli's control.	10.10.2011

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17.	MALEKI Mojtaba		Prosecutor of Kermanshah. Responsible for a dramatic increase in death sentences, including seven hangings in one day on 3 January 2010 in Kermanshah's central prison, following Judge Maleki's indictment. He is, therefore, responsible for the excessive and increasing use of the death penalty.	10.10.2011
18.	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 the Internet. He is thus responsible for grave human rights violations in the repression of persons who speak out in defence of their legitimate rights, including freedom of expression.	10.10.2011
19.	SALARKIA Mahmoud		Deputy to the Prosecutor-General of Tehran for Prison Affairs.	10.10.2011

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			<p>Directly responsible for many of the arrest warrants against innocent, peaceful protesters and activists. Many reports from human rights defenders show that virtually all those arrested are, on his instruction, held incommunicado without access to their lawyer or families, and without charge, for varying lengths of time, often in conditions amounting to enforced disappearance. Their families are often not notified of the arrest.</p>	
20.	SOURI Hojatollah		<p>As head of Evin prison, he bears responsibility for severe human rights abuses ongoing in this prison, such as beatings, and mental and sexual abuse. 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</p>	10.10.2011

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			activities in opposition to the ruling government.	
21.	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
22.	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 head of Tehran provincial Public Security Council, he bears overall responsibility for all repressive activities, including cracking down on political protests since June 2009. He is known for being personally involved in the harassing of opposition	10.10.2011

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			leaders Karroubi and Moussavi.	
23.	ZEBHI Hossein		Deputy to the Prosecutor-General of Iran. He is in charge of several judicial cases linked to the post-election protests.	10.10.2011
24.	BAHRAMI Mohammad-Kazem		Head of the judiciary branch of the armed forces. He is complicit in the repression of peaceful demonstrators.	10.10.2011
25.	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 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	10.10.2011

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			accused persons are confined, mistreated and forced to make false statements.	
26.	BAGHERI Mohammad- Bagher		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 grave violation of the right to due process, contributing to the excessive and increasing use of the death penalty.	10.10.2011
27.	BAKHTIARI Seyyed Morteza	POB: Mashad (Iran) DOB: 1952	Minister of Justice, former Isfahan governor-general and director of the State Prisons Organisation (until June 2004).	10.10.2011

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			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 the country. With the Tehran Prosecutor's assistance, two branches of the courts of first instance and appeal courts and several branches of the magistrate courts will be assigned to deal with expatriate affairs.	
28.	HOSSEINI Dr Mohammad (Aka: HOSSEYNI, Dr Seyyed Mohammad; Seyed, Sayyed and Sayyid)	POB: Rafsanjan, Kerman DOB: 1961	Minister of Culture and Islamic Guidance since September 2009. Ex-IRGC, he is complicit in the repression of journalists.	10.10.2011
29.	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 protesters and dissidents. The Ministry	10.10.2011

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		<p>of Intelligence continues to run Ward 209 of Evin Prison, where many activists are being held on account of their peaceful activities in opposition to the government in power. Interrogators from the Ministry of Intelligence have subjected prisoners in Ward 209 to beatings and mental and sexual abuse. As the Minister of Intelligence, Moslehi bears responsibility for ongoing abuse.</p>	
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(1) [OJ L 100, 14.4.2011, p. 51.](#)

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