



AUSTRAC Information Circular No. 49

United Nations Security Council Resolution 1747 Regarding Iran's Nuclear Program

The United Nations Security Council adopted Resolution 1747 on 24 March 2007 extending the application of sanctions against Iran imposed by Resolution 1737 (2006). The Resolution calls on Iran to suspend its nuclear program. It also requires governments worldwide to take steps to combat Iran's nuclear and missile-related activities.

The Australian Government has given effect to Resolutions 1737 and 1747, including through regulations under the *Charter of the United Nations Act 1945*. The *Charter of the United Nations (Sanctions – Iran) Regulations 2007* (“the Iran Regulations”) took effect on 21 February 2007 and apply to persons in Australia and citizens of Australia who are outside Australia. Amendments to the Regulations implementing Resolution 1747 took effect on 15 May 2007 and clarify that the financial sanctions apply to individuals and entities designated by the UN Security Council in Resolution 1747.

The Iran Regulations make it an offence to hold and use, or deal in, assets owned or controlled by designated persons and entities, or to make available assets to designated persons or entities, directly or indirectly. Designated persons and entities include those listed in the Annexes to Resolution 1737 and Resolution 1747, as well as any persons or entities acting on their behalf or at their direction. The list of persons and entities designated by the UN Security Council in Resolutions 1737 and 1747 is attached to this information circular.

The Iran Regulations also prohibit conduct which results in the transfer of financial assistance or investment, or the transfer of financial resources or services, in relation to the supply, sale, transfer, manufacture or use of export controlled goods to, for the use in, or for the benefit of, Iran.

In addition, the *Weapons of Mass Destruction (Prevention of Proliferation) Act 1995* makes it an offence to provide goods or services where there is a reasonable belief or suspicion that such goods or services will or may assist a weapons of mass destruction program.

Further details on the sanctions regime, including the Iran Regulations and UN Security Council Resolutions 1737 and 1747, can be found on the website of the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade at: www.dfat.gov.au/un/unsc_sanctions/iran.html.

Financial institutions should also be aware that other countries may impose sanctions or expand existing sanctions on Iran bilaterally and that such measures may have implications for Australian financial institutions dealing with Iran.

Cash dealers/reporting entities should take the UN Resolution and Australian legislation into account when considering whether particular transactions should be reported to AUSTRAC as suspicious. Where a transaction is reportable under the *Financial Transaction Reports Act 1988* as a significant cash transaction and/or an international funds transfer instruction, cash dealers/reporting entities should remember that a suspect transaction report may be required in addition to the other report type(s) where grounds for suspicion exist.

Suspect transaction reports (SUSTRs) should be made via EDDSWeb, or on Suspect Transaction Report Form 16. For urgent SUSTR reporting, for EDDSWeb logon information, or to order report form supplies, contact the AUSTRAC Help Desk (details below).

Further Information

AUSTRAC officers are able to provide general information relating to the *Financial Transaction Reports Act 1988* and the *Anti-Money Laundering and Counter-Terrorism Financing Act 2006*. Enquiries can be directed to the AUSTRAC Help Desk via:

- e-mail to help_desk@austrac.gov.au
- telephone (02) 9950 0827 or 1300 021 037 (a local call within Australia).

The information contained in this document is intended only to provide a summary and general overview on these matters. It is not intended to be comprehensive. It does not constitute, nor should it be treated as, legal advice or opinions. This document may contain statements of policy which reflect AUSTRAC's administration of the legislation in carrying out its statutory functions. The Commonwealth accepts no liability for any loss suffered as a result of reliance on this publication. AUSTRAC recommends that independent professional advice be sought.

The information contained herein is current as at the date of this document.

Cash dealers/reporting entities should also keep in mind that they may have obligations under the *Privacy Act 1988*. To determine whether you are covered by this Act and what your obligations might be, please go to <http://www.privacy.gov.au> or call 1300 363 992 for further information.

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Annex to Resolution 1747

Entities involved in the nuclear or ballistic missile activities

1. Ammunition and Metallurgy Industries Group (AMIG) (aka Ammunition Industries Group) (AMIG controls 7th of Tir, which is designated under resolution 1737 (2006) for its role in Iran's centrifuge programme. AMIG is in turn owned and controlled by the Defence Industries Organisation (DIO), which is designated under resolution 1737 (2006))
2. Esfahan Nuclear Fuel Research and Production Centre (NFRPC) and Esfahan Nuclear Technology Centre (ENTC) (Parts of the Atomic Energy Organisation of Iran's (AEOI) Nuclear Fuel Production and Procurement Company, which is involved in enrichment-related activities. AEOI is designated under resolution 1737 (2006))
3. Kavoshyar Company (Subsidiary company of AEOI, which has sought glass fibres, vacuum chamber furnaces and laboratory equipment for Iran's nuclear programme)
4. Parchin Chemical Industries (Branch of DIO, which produces ammunition, explosives, as well as solid propellants for rockets and missiles)
5. Karaj Nuclear Research Centre (Part of AEOI's research division)
6. Novin Energy Company (aka Pars Novin) (Operates within AEOI and has transferred funds on behalf of AEOI to entities associated with Iran's nuclear programme)
7. Cruise Missile Industry Group (aka Naval Defence Missile Industry Group) (Production and development of cruise missiles. Responsible for naval missiles including cruise missiles)
8. Bank Sepah and Bank Sepah International (Bank Sepah provides support for the Aerospace Industries Organisation (AIO) and subordinates, including Shahid Hemmat Industrial Group (SHIG) and Shahid Bagheri Industrial Group (SBIG), both of which were designated under resolution 1737 (2006))
9. Sanam Industrial Group (subordinate to AIO, which has purchased equipment on AIO's behalf for the missile programme)
10. Ya Mahdi Industries Group (subordinate to AIO, which is involved in international purchases of missile equipment)

Iranian Revolutionary Guard Corps entities

1. Qods Aeronautics Industries (Produces unmanned aerial vehicles (UAVs), parachutes, para-gliders, para-motors, etc. Iranian Revolutionary Guard Corps (IRGC) has boasted of using these products as part of its asymmetric warfare doctrine)
2. Pars Aviation Services Company (Maintains various aircraft including MI-171, used by IRGC Air Force)
3. Sho'a' Aviation (Produces micro-lights which IRGC has claimed it is using as part of its asymmetric warfare doctrine)

Persons involved in nuclear or ballistic missile activities

1. Fereidoun Abbasi-Davani (Senior Ministry of Defence and Armed Forces Logistics (MODAFL) scientist with links to the Institute of Applied Physics, working closely with Mohsen Fakhrizadeh-Mahabadi, designated below)
2. Mohsen Fakhrizadeh-Mahabadi (Senior MODAFL scientist and former head of the Physics Research Centre (PHRC). The IAEA have asked to interview him about the activities of the PHRC over the period he was head but Iran has refused)
3. Seyed Jaber Safdari (Manager of the Natanz Enrichment Facilities)
4. Amir Rahimi (Head of Esfahan Nuclear Fuel Research and Production Center, which is part of the AEOI's Nuclear Fuel Production and Procurement Company, which is involved in enrichment-related activities)
5. Mohsen Hojati (Head of Fajr Industrial Group, which is designated under resolution 1737 (2006) for its role in the ballistic missile programme)
6. Mehrdada Akhlaghi Ketabachi (Head of SBIG, which is designated under resolution 1737 (2006) for its role in the ballistic missile programme)
7. Naser Maleki (Head of SHIG, which is designated under resolution 1737 (2006) for its role in Iran's ballistic missile programme. Naser Maleki is also a MODAFL official overseeing work on the Shahab-3 ballistic missile programme. The Shahab-3 is Iran's long range ballistic missile currently in service)
8. Ahmad Derakhshandeh (Chairman and Managing Director of Bank Sepah, which provides support for the AIO and subordinates, including SHIG and SBIG, both of which were designated under resolution 1737 (2006))

Iranian Revolutionary Guard Corps key persons

1. Brigadier General Morteza Rezaie (Deputy Commander of IRGC)
2. Vice Admiral Ali Akbar Ahmadian (Chief of IRGC Joint Staff)
3. Brigadier General Mohammad Reza Zahedi (Commander of IRGC Ground Forces)
4. Rear Admiral Morteza Safari (Commander of IRGC Navy)
5. Brigadier General Mohammad Hejazi (Commander of Bassij resistance force)
6. Brigadier General Qasem Soleimani (Commander of Qods force)
7. General Zolqadr (IRGC officer, Deputy Interior Minister for Security Affairs)

Annex to Resolution 1737

A. Entities involved in the nuclear programme

1. Atomic Energy Organisation of Iran (AEOI)
2. Mesbah Energy Company (provider for A40 research reactor — Arak)
3. Kala-Electric (aka Kalaye Electric) (provider for Pilot Fuel Enrichment Plant — Natanz)
4. Pars Trash Company (involved in centrifuge programme, identified in International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) reports)
5. Farayand Technique (involved in centrifuge programme, identified in IAEA reports)
6. Defence Industries Organisation (overarching Ministry of Defence Armed Forces Logistics -controlled entity, some of whose subordinates have been involved in the centrifuge programme making components, and in the missile programme)
7. 7th of Tir (subordinate of the Defence Industries Organisation, widely recognized as being directly involved in the nuclear programme)

B. Entities involved in the ballistic missile programme

1. Shahid Hemmat Industrial Group (SHIG) (subordinate entity of Aerospace Industries Organisation (AIO))
2. Shahid Bagheri Industrial Group (SBIG) (subordinate entity of AIO)
3. Fajr Industrial Group (formerly Instrumentation Factory Plant, subordinate entity of AIO)

C. Persons involved in the nuclear programme

1. Mohammad Qannadi, AEOI Vice President for Research & Development
2. Behman Asgarpour, Operational Manager (Arak)
3. Dawood Agha-Jani, Head of the PFEP (Natanz)
4. Ehsan Monajemi, Construction Project Manager, Natanz
5. Jafar Mohammadi, Technical Adviser to the AEOI (in charge of managing the production of valves for centrifuges)
6. Ali Hajinia Leilabadi, Director General of Mesbah Energy Company

7. Lt Gen Mohammad Mehdi Nejad Nouri, Rector of Malek Ashtar University of Defence Technology (chemistry dept, affiliated to MODALF, has conducted experiments on beryllium) AUSTRAC Information Circular No. 48 – United Nations Security Council Resolution 1737 Regarding Iran’s Nuclear Program March 2007, Original Issue, Page 4 of 5

D. Persons involved in the ballistic missile programme

1. Gen Hosein Salimi, Commander of the Air Force, Iranian Revolutionary Guard Corps (IRGC) (aka Pasdaran)
2. Ahmad Vahid Dastjerdi, Head of the Aerospace Industries Organisation (AIO)
3. Reza-Gholi Esmaeli, Head of Trade & International Affairs Dept, AIO
4. Bahmanyar Morteza Bahmanyar, Head of Finance & Budget Dept, AIO

E. Persons involved in both the nuclear and ballistic missile programmes

1. Major-General Yahya Rahim Safavi, Commander, IRGC (aka Pasdaran)
AUSTRAC Information Circular No. 48 – United Nations Security Council Resolution 1737 Regarding Iran’s Nuclear Program March 2007, Original Issue, Page 5 of 5