



# AUSTRAC Information Circular No. 48

## United Nations Security Council Resolution 1737 Regarding Iran's Nuclear Program

The United Nations Security Council adopted Resolution 1737 on 23 December 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 this Resolution, 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 applies to persons in Australia and citizens of Australia who are outside of Australia.

The Iran Regulations make it an offence to hold and use or deal in assets owned or controlled by designated persons and designated entities, or to make available assets to designated persons or designated entities, directly or indirectly. Designated persons and designated entities include those listed in the Annex to Resolution 1737 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 is attached to this document.

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 *Charter of the United Nations (Sanctions – Iran) Regulations 2007* and UN Security Council Resolution 1737, can be found on the website of the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade at [http://www.dfat.gov.au/un/unsc\\_sanctions/iran.html](http://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 EDDWeb, or on Suspect Transaction Report Form 16. For urgent SUSTR reporting, for EDDWeb 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](mailto: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 guidance note 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 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 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)

**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)