

# 7226/26 LIMITE

**ASSEMBLÉE NATIONALE**

QUINZIÈME LÉGISLATURE

**SÉNAT**

SESSION ORDINAIRE DE 2025/2026

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Reçu à la Présidence de l'Assemblée nationale  
le 25 mars 2026

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Enregistré à la Présidence du Sénat  
le 25 mars 2026

## **TEXTE SOUMIS EN APPLICATION DE L'ARTICLE 88-4 DE LA CONSTITUTION**

PAR LE GOUVERNEMENT,

À L'ASSEMBLÉE NATIONALE ET AU SÉNAT

Règlement exécutif du Conseil implementing Regulation (EU) No 359/2011 concerning restrictive measures directed against certain persons, entities and bodies in view of the situation in Iran

E 20496



Brussels, 24 March 2026  
(OR. en)

7226/26

LIMITE

CORLX 267  
CFSP/PESC 380  
RELEX 343  
MOG 69  
COHOM 58  
FIN 396

#### LEGISLATIVE ACTS AND OTHER INSTRUMENTS

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Subject: COUNCIL IMPLEMENTING REGULATION implementing Regulation (EU) No 359/2011 concerning restrictive measures directed against certain persons, entities and bodies in view of the situation in Iran

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**COUNCIL IMPLEMENTING REGULATION (EU) 2026/...**

**of ...**

**implementing Regulation (EU) No 359/2011  
concerning restrictive measures directed against certain persons, entities  
and bodies in view of the situation in Iran**

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,

Having regard to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EU) No 359/2011 of 12 April 2011 concerning restrictive measures against certain persons, entities and bodies in view of the situation in Iran<sup>1</sup>, and in particular Article 12 thereof,

Having regard to the proposal from the High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy,

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<sup>1</sup> OJ L 100, 14.4.2011, p.1, ELI: <http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2011/359/oj>.

Whereas:

- (1) On 12 April 2011, the Council adopted Regulation (EU) No 359/2011.
- (2) On the basis of a review of Regulation (EU) No 359/2011 the Council has concluded that the entry concerning one person designated in Annex I to that Regulation should be removed and that the entries concerning four persons and two entities should be updated.
- (3) Annex I to Regulation (EU) No 359/2011 should therefore be amended accordingly,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

*Article 1*

Annex I to Regulation (EU) No 359/2011 is amended in accordance with the Annex to this Regulation.

*Article 2*

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.

Done at ..., ...

*For the Council*

*The President*

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## ANNEX

Annex I to Regulation (EU) No 359/2011 ('List of natural and legal persons, entities and bodies referred to in Article 2(1)') is amended as follows:

(1) under the heading 'Persons', the following entry is deleted:

'89. SALAMI Hossein';

(2) in the list headed ‘Persons’, entries 19, 28, 59 and 78 are replaced by the following corresponding entries:

	Name	Identifying information	Reasons	Date of listing
‘19.	JAFARI-DOLATABADI Abbas	POB: Yazd (Iran) DOB: 1953 Gender: male	<p>Jafari-Dolatabadi is a licensed lawyer at the Bar of Tehran. He is the former advisor to the Supreme Disciplinary Court of judges (29 April 2019-at least 2020). Former Prosecutor General of Tehran (August 2009-April 2019). Abbas Jafari-Dolatabadi’s office indicted a large number of protesters, including individuals who took part in the December 2009 Ashura Day protests. He ordered the closure of Karroubi’s office in September 2009 and the arrest of several reformist politicians, and he banned two reformist political parties in June 2010. His office charged protesters with “Muharebeh”, or “enmity against God”, which carries the death penalty, and denied due process to those facing the death penalty. His office also targeted and arrested reformists, human rights activists and members of the media, as part of a broad crackdown on the political opposition.</p> <p>In October 2018, he announced to the media that four detained Iranian environmental activists were to be charged with “sowing corruption on earth”, a charge which carries the death penalty.</p>	12.4.2011

	Name	Identifying information	Reasons	Date of listing
28.	YASAGHI Ali-Akbar	Gender: male	<p>Ali-Akbar Yasaghi is the Head of Branch 26 of Iran's Supreme Court.</p> <p>The Supreme Court is the highest court in Iran's judicial system and is tasked with the correct application of the law. The Supreme Court bears the responsibility for upholding sentences from lower-level courts which, procedurally or in terms of their content, have grossly violated human rights. The Supreme Court consistently upholds death sentences and dismisses challenges against them without much deliberation.</p> <p>Ali-Akbar Yasaghi is therefore responsible for serious human rights violations in Iran.</p>	12.4.2011
59.	BAKHTIARI Seyyed Morteza	POB: Mashhad (Iran) DOB: 1952 Gender: male	<p>Seyyed Bakhtiari is the President of the Imam Khomeini Relief Foundation (IKRF). The IKRF is a regime-linked charity foundation involved in weapon deliveries on behalf of the Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps (IRGC) Quds Forces. The IKRF derives part of its income from the seizure of assets from religious minorities. Furthermore, the IKRF has enabled sexual abuse and exploitation of women by making aid for widows and unprotected women conditional on those women entering into a temporary marriage.</p> <p>Seyyed Bakhtiari is therefore responsible for serious human rights violations in Iran.</p>	10.10.2011

	Name	Identifying information	Reasons	Date of listing
78.	RESHTE-AHMADI Bahram	Gender: male	<p>Bahram Reshte-Ahmadi is Head of the General Directorate for Public Participation and Social Capital of Iran's Judiciary. Throughout his career in Iran's judiciary, he has held positions such as Deputy Prosecutor in Tehran, Deputy Head of the Office of Prison Affairs of Tehran Province and Supervisor of the Public Prosecution Office in Tehran. In those roles, he was directly involved in human rights violations, denying defendants access to legal counsel and contact with their families. In all the positions he has held, including the current one, he has supported Iran's judicial system, that systematically ignores and violates the fundamental rights of the defendants.</p> <p>Bahram Reshte-Ahmadi is therefore responsible for serious human rights violations in Iran.</p>	23.3.2012';

(3) in the list headed 'Entities', entries 1 and 25 are replaced by the following corresponding entries:

	Name	Identifying information	Reasons	Date of listing
'1.	Cyber Police	Location: Tehran (Iran) Website: <a href="http://www.cyberpolice.ir">http://www.cyberpolice.ir</a>	<p>The Iranian Cyber Police (FATA) is a unit of the Islamic Republic of Iran Police. It is tasked with policing online activity and plays a key role in monitoring social media and prosecuting citizens on the basis of digital content. FATA frequently targets dissidents and regime opponents, as well as important cultural figures who do not conform to strict social and gender roles, such as female artists. FATA suppresses freedom of expression and enforces censorship by shutting down social media pages or by arresting individuals voicing or promoting opinions not supported by the regime. FATA is headed by Vahid Majid, who has repeatedly publicly warned citizens that even ordinary discussions with relatives regarding developments in the country and regarding politics will be monitored, stoking a climate of intimidation and fear.</p> <p>FATA is therefore responsible for serious human rights violations in Iran.</p>	12.3.2013

	Name	Identifying information	Reasons	Date of listing
25.	Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps (IRGC) Operational Base Karbala کربلا سپاه پاسداران انقلاب اسلامی	Address: Southwest Iran (provinces of Khuzestan, Lorestan, and Kohgiluyeh and Boyer-Ahmad) Type of entity: Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps (IRGC) military unit Principal place of activity: Iran Other associated entities: Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps (IRGC)	The Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps (IRGC) Operational Base Karbala is the IRGC's regional headquarters operating in Southwest Iran, covering the provinces of Khuzestan, Lorestan, and Kohgiluyeh and Boyer-Ahmad. The IRGC Operational Base Karbala has repeatedly violently cracked down on protests in the region, working closely with Ministry of Intelligence (MOIS) and Basij forces. It has also monitored and targeted activities of ethnic minorities in the provinces. The IRGC Operational Base Karbala is therefore responsible for serious human rights violations in Iran.	23.1.2023'.