COUNCIL DECISION 2011/486/CFSP

of 1 August 2011

concerning restrictive measures directed against certain individuals, groups, undertakings and entities in view of the situation in Afghanistan

(OJ L 199 2.8.2011, p. 57)

Amended by:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Official Journal</th>
<th>No</th>
<th>page</th>
<th>date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>M1</td>
<td>L 257</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>1.10.2011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M2</td>
<td>L 276</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>21.10.2011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M3</td>
<td>L 87</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>24.3.2012</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M4</td>
<td>L 165</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>26.6.2012</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M5</td>
<td>L 187</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>17.7.2012</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M6</td>
<td>L 206</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>2.8.2012</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M9</td>
<td>L 32</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>1.2.2013</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M10</td>
<td>L 82</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>22.3.2013</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M11</td>
<td>L 133</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>17.5.2013</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M12</td>
<td>L 76</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>15.3.2014</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M13</td>
<td>L 76</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>15.3.2014</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M14</td>
<td>L 293</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>9.10.2014</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M15</td>
<td>L 206</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>1.8.2015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M16</td>
<td>L 300</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>17.11.2015</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
COUNCIL DECISION 2011/486/CFSP
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concerning restrictive measures directed against certain individuals, groups, undertakings and entities in view of the situation in Afghanistan

Article 1

1. Restrictive measures as provided for in Article 2, Articles 3(1) and 4(1) and (2) shall be imposed with respect to individuals and entities designated prior to 17 June 2011 as the Taliban, and other individuals, groups, undertakings and entities associated with them, as specified in section A (‘Individuals associated with the Taliban’) and section B (‘entities and other groups and undertaking associated with the Taliban’) of the Consolidated List of the Committee established pursuant to UNSCR 1267 (1999) and UNSCR 1333 (2000) as of 17 June 2011, as well as other individuals, groups, undertakings and entities associated with the Taliban in constituting a threat to the peace, stability and security of Afghanistan as designated by the Sanctions Committee.

2. The relevant individuals, groups, undertakings and entities are listed in the Annex.

Article 2

With respect to the individuals, groups, undertakings and entities referred to in Article 1, Member States shall take the necessary measures to prevent the direct and indirect supply, sale or transfer to them, from the territories of Member States or by nationals of Member States, or using flag vessels or aircraft of Member States, of arms and related materiel of all types including weapons and ammunition, military vehicles and equipment, paramilitary equipment, and spare parts for the aforementioned, and technical advice, assistance or training related to military activities.

Article 3

1. Member States shall take the necessary measures to prevent the entry into, or transit through, their territories of individuals referred to in Article 1.

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

3. Paragraph 1 shall not apply where the entry or transit is necessary for the fulfilment of a judicial process or the Sanctions Committee determines on a case-by-case basis only that entry or transit is justified, including where this directly relates to supporting efforts by the Government of Afghanistan to promote reconciliation.

4. In cases where, pursuant to paragraph 3, a Member State authorises the entry into, or transit through, its territory of individuals designated by the Sanctions Committee, the authorisation shall be limited to the purpose for which it is given and to the individuals concerned therewith.

Article 4

1. All funds and other financial assets or economic resources of individuals, groups, undertakings and entities referred to in Article 1, including funds derived from property owned or controlled directly or indirectly, by them or by persons acting on their behalf or at their direction, shall be frozen.

2. No funds, financial assets or economic resources shall be made available, directly or indirectly, to or for the benefit of individuals, groups, undertakings and entities referred to in paragraph 1.

3. Member States may allow for exemptions from the measures referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2 in respect of funds and other financial assets or economic resources which are:
   (a) necessary for basic expenses, including payments for foodstuffs, rent or mortgages, medicines and medical treatment, taxes, insurance premiums, and public utility charges;
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, other financial resources or economic resources;

d) necessary for extraordinary expenses, after notification by the Member State concerned to, and approval by, the Sanctions Committee;

4. The exemptions referred to in points (a), (b) and (c) of paragraph 3 may be made after notification to the Sanctions Committee by the Member State concerned of its intention to authorise, where appropriate, access to such funds, assets or resources, and in the absence of a negative decision by the Sanctions Committee within three working days of such notification.

5. Paragraph 2 shall not apply to the addition to frozen accounts of:
(a) interest or other earnings on those accounts; or
(b) payments due under contracts, agreements or obligations that arose prior to the date on which those accounts became subject to restrictive measures,

provided that any such interest, other earnings and payments remain subject to paragraph 1.

Article 5
The Council shall establish the list contained in the Annex and amend it in accordance with determinations made by either the Security Council or the Sanctions Committee.

Article 6
1. Where the Security Council or the Sanctions Committee lists an individual, group, undertaking or entity, the Council shall include such individual, group, undertaking or entity in the Annex. The Council shall communicate its decision, including the grounds for listing, to the individual, group, undertaking or entity concerned, either directly, if the address is known, or through the publication of a notice, providing such individual, group, undertaking or entity an opportunity to present observations.

2. Where observations are submitted, or where substantial new evidence is presented, the Council shall review its decision and inform the individual, group, undertaking or entity accordingly.

Article 7
1. The Annex shall include the grounds for listing of listed individuals, groups, undertakings or entities as provided by the Security Council or the Sanctions Committee.

2. The Annex shall also include, where available, information provided by the Security Council or by the Sanctions Committee necessary to identify the individuals, groups, undertakings or entities concerned. With regard to individuals, such information may include names including aliases, date and place of birth, nationality, passport and identity card numbers, gender, address, if known and function or profession. With regard to groups, undertakings or entities such information may include names, place and date of registration, registration number and place of business. The Annex shall also include the date of designation by the Security Council or by the Sanctions Committee.

Article 8
This Decision shall be reviewed, amended or repealed, as appropriate, in accordance with relevant decisions of the Security Council.

Article 9
This Decision shall enter into force on the day of its adoption.

ANNEX

A. Individuals associated with the Taliban

(1) Abdul Baqi Basir Awal Shah (alias Abdul Baqi).

Title: (a) Maulavi, (b) Mullah. Grounds for listing: (a) Governor of Khost and Paktika provinces under the Taliban regime, (b) Vice-Minister of Information and Culture under the Taliban regime, (c) Consulate Department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs under the Taliban regime. Date of birth: Between 1960 and 1962 (Approximately). Place of birth: (a) Jalalabad City, Nangarhar Province, Afghanistan, (b) Shinwar District, Nangarhar Province, Afghanistan. Nationality: Afghan. Date of UN designation: 23.2.2001.

Other information: (a) Believed to be in Afghanistan/Pakistan border area; (b) Taliban member responsible for Nangarhar Province as at 2008. Review pursuant to Security Council Resolution 1822 (2008) was concluded on 1 Jun. 2010. INTERPOL-UN Security Council Special Notice web link: https://www.interpol.int/en/notice/search/un/1493921

Additional information from the narrative summary of reasons for listing provided by the Sanctions Committee:

Abdul Baqi initially served as the Governor of the provinces of Khost and Paktika for the Taliban regime. He was subsequently appointed Vice-Minister of Information and Culture. He also served in the Consular Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Taliban regime.

During 2003, Abdul Baqi was involved in anti-government military activities in the Shinwar, Achin, Naziyan and Dur Baba Districts of the Nangarhar Province. As of 2009 he was engaged in organizing militant activities throughout the eastern region, particularly in the Nangarhar
Province and Jalalabad City.

(2) Abdul Qadeer Basir Abdul Baseer (alias (a) Abdul Qadir, (b) Ahmad Haji, (c) Abdul Qadir Haqqani, (d) Abdul Qadir Basir).


Additional information from the narrative summary of reasons for listing provided by the Sanctions Committee:
Abdul Qadeer Abdul Baseer served as a treasurer for the Taliban in Peshawar, Pakistan, as at 2009. He was the financial advisor to the Taliban's Peshawar Military Council and the head of the Taliban's Peshawar Financial Commission as at early 2010. He personally delivers money from the Taliban's leadership shura to Taliban groups throughout Pakistan.

(3) Amir Abdullah (alias Amir Abdullah Sahib).


Other information: Has travelled to Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and the United Arab Emirates to raise funds for the Taliban. Treasurer to Abdul Ghani Baradar Abdul Ahmad Turk. Believed to be in Afghanistan/Pakistan border area. INTERPOL-UN Security Council Special Notice web link: https://www.interpol.int/en/notice/search/un/1621271

Additional information from the narrative summary of reasons for listing provided by the Sanctions Committee:
Amir Abdullah has served as treasurer to senior Taliban leader Abdul Ghani Baradar and was the former deputy to the Taliban governor of Kandahar Province, Afghanistan. Amir Abdullah has travelled to Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, Libya and the United Arab Emirates to raise funds for the Taliban. He has also facilitated communications for Taliban leadership and coordinated high-level meetings at the guesthouse of his residence in Pakistan. Abdullah helped many senior Taliban members who fled Afghanistan in 2001 to settle in Pakistan.

(4) Abdul Manan Mohammad Ishak.


Additional information from the narrative summary of reasons for listing provided by the Sanctions Committee:
Abdul Manan Mohammad Ishak was also First Secretary at the Taliban Embassy in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia during the Taliban regime. He later became a senior Taliban commander in Paktia, Pakita and Khost Provinces of eastern Afghanistan. He was also responsible for the movement of Taliban fighters and weapons across the Afghanistan-Pakistan border.

(5) Abdul Rahman Agha.


Other information: Believed to be in Afghanistan/Pakistan border area. Review pursuant to Security Council Resolution 1822 (2008) was concluded on 29 Jul. 2010. INTERPOL-UN Security Council Special Notice web link: https://www.interpol.int/en/notice/search/un/1427565

(6) Janan Agha (alias Abdullah Jan Agha).


(7) Sayyed Mohammad Azim Agha (alias (a) Sayed Mohammad Azim Agha, (b) Agha Salhab).


Other information: Directs a Taliban ‘front’ (mahaz) and serves as member of the military commission of the Taliban as of mid-2013. Believed to be in Afghanistan/Pakistan border area. Review pursuant to Security Council Resolution 1822 (2008) was concluded on 23 Jul. 2010. INTERPOL-UN Security Council Special Notice web link: https://www.interpol.int/en/notice/search/un/1427409

Additional information from the narrative summary of reasons for listing provided by the Sanctions Committee:
Sayyed Mohammad Azim Agha's post as an employee of the Passport and Visa Department came under the Ministry of Interior of the Taliban regime.

(8) Sayyed Ghiassoudine Agha (alias (a) Sayed Ghiasuddin Sayed Ghausuddin, (b) Sayyed Ghayasuddin, (c) Sayed Ghias).


Additional information from the narrative summary of reasons for listing provided by the Sanctions Committee:
Sayyed Ghiassouddine Agha also served as Education Minister of the Taliban regime. He was also the Taliban member responsible for the Faryab, Jawzjan, Sari Pul and Balkh Provinces, Afghanistan, as at June 2010. He was a member of the Taliban Supreme Council and the Taliban Military Council as at December 2009. He is believed to be involved in drug trafficking.

(9) Mohammad Ahmadi.

Title: (a) Mullah, (b) Haji. Grounds for listing: (a) President of Central Bank (Da Afghanistan Bank) under the Taliban regime, (b) Minister of Finance under the Taliban regime. Date of birth: Approximately 1963. Place of birth: (a) Daman District, Kandahar Province, Afghanistan, (b) Pashmul village, Panjwai District, Kandahar Province, Afghanistan. Nationality: Afghan. Date of UN designation: 23.2.2001

Other information: Believed to be in Afghanistan/Pakistan border area. Belongs to Kakar tribe. He is a member of the Taliban Supreme Council. Review pursuant to Security Council Resolution 1822 (2008) was concluded on 23 Jul. 2010. INTERPOL-UN Security Council Special Notice web link: https://www.interpol.int/en/notice/search/un/1427516

Additional information from the narrative summary of reasons for listing provided by the Sanctions Committee:
Mohammad Ahmadi was listed on 23 February 2001 as President of the Central Bank (Da Afghanistan Bank) under the Taliban regime so falling within the provisions of Resolutions 1267 (1999) and 1333 (2000) of the United Nations Security Council regarding acts and activities of the Taliban authorities. Mohammad Ahmadi was also Minister of Finance of the Taliban regime. He has been a member of the Taliban Supreme Council.

(10) Mohammad Shafiullah Ahmadi Fatih Khan (alias (a) Mohammad Shafiq Ahmadi, (b) Mullah Shafiullah).


(11) Abdul Bari Akhund (alias (a) Haji Mullah Sahib (b) Zakir).


Other information: Member of the Taliban Supreme Council as of 2009. Believed to be in Afghanistan/Pakistan border area. Belongs to Alokozai tribe. Member of Taliban leadership in Helmand Province, Afghanistan. Review pursuant to Security Council Resolution 1822 (2008) was concluded on 1 Jun. 2010. INTERPOL-UN Security Council Special Notice web link: https://www.interpol.int/en/notice/search/un/1427430

(12) Ahmed Jan Akhundzada Wazir (alias (a) Haji Ahmad Jan, (b) Ahmed Jan Akhund).


(13) Attiqullah Akhund.


(14) Hamidullah Akhund Sher Mohammad (alias (a) Janat Gul (b) Hamidullah Akhund).


(15) Mohammad Hassan Akhund.


Additional information from the narrative summary of reasons for listing provided by the Sanctions Committee:

Mohammad Hassan Akhund is a close associate and Political Advisor of Mohammed Omar. Mohammad Hassan Akhund remained an active leader of the Taliban as at mid-2009. He was a member of the Taliban Supreme Council as at December 2009. He was one of the most effective Taliban commanders as at early 2010.

(16) Mohammad Abbass Akhund.


(17) Mohammad Essa Akhund.


(18) Ubaidullah Akhund Yar Mohammed Akhund (alias (a) Obaidullah Akhund, (b) Obaid Ullah Akhund).

Title: (a) Mullah, (b) Hadji, (c) Maulavi. Grounds for listing: Minister of Defence under the Taliban regime. Date of birth: (a) approximately 1968, (b) 1969. Place of birth: (a) Sangisar village, Panjwai District, Kandahar Province, Afghanistan, (b) Argandab District, Kandahar Province, Afghanistan, (c) Nalgham area, Zhary District, Kandahar Province, Afghanistan. Nationality: Afghan. Date of UN designation: 25.1.2001.

Other information: He was one of the deputies of Mullah Mohammed Omar and a member of the Taliban's Supreme Council, in charge of military operations. Arrested in 2007 and was in custody in Pakistan. Confirmed deceased in March 2010 and buried in Karachi, Pakistan. Linked by marriage to Saleh Mohammad Kakar Akhtar Muhammad. Belonged to Akkozai tribe. Review pursuant to Security Council Resolution 1822 (2008) was concluded on 21 Jul. 2010. INTERPOL-UN Security Council Special Notice web link: https://www.interpol.int/en/noticesearch/un/4706028

(19) Ahmad Jan Akhundzada Shukoor Akhundzada (alias (a) Ahmad Jan Akhunzada, (b) Ahmad Jan Akhund Zada).


Additional information from the narrative summary of reasons for listing provided by the Sanctions Committee:

Ahmad Jan Akhunzada Shukoor Akhundzada was the Taliban member in charge of Uruzgan Province as at early 2007. He is a brother-in-law of Mullah Mohammed Omar.

(20) Mohammad Eshaq Akhundzada (alias Mohammad Ishaq Akhund).


Additional information from the narrative summary of reasons for listing provided by the Sanctions Committee:

In 2008, Mohammad Eshaq Akhundzada was the Taliban provincial commander for Ghazni Province, Afghanistan, and he remained active in the province as at 2011.

(21) Abdul Habib Alzai (alias: (a) Haji Agha JanAlizai, (b) Haji Agha Jan, (c) Agha Jan Alazai, (d) Haji Loli Lala, (e) Loi Agha, (f) Abdul Habib, (g) Agha Jan Alizai (formerly listed as)).


Other information: Has managed a drug trafficking network in Helmand Province, Afghanistan. Has regularly travelled to Pakistan.
Additional information from the narrative summary of reasons for listing provided by the Sanctions Committee:

Agha Jan Alizai has managed one of the largest drug trafficking networks in Helmand, Afghanistan, and has provided funds to the Taliban in exchange for protection of his narco-trafficking activities. In 2008, a group of narcotics traffickers, including Alizai, agreed to pay the Taliban tax on land where opium poppy was planted in return for Taliban agreement to organize transportation for narcotics materials. The Taliban also agreed to provide security for the narco-traffickers and their storage sites, while the traffickers would provide shelter and transportation to Taliban fighters. Alizai has also been involved in the purchase of weapons for the Taliban and has travelled to Pakistan regularly to meet senior Taliban leaders. Alizai has also facilitated the procurement of fraudulent Iranian passports by Taliban members in order to travel to Iran for training. In 2009, Alizai provided a passport and funds to a Taliban commander to travel to Iran.

(22) Allah Dad Matin (alias (a) Allahdad, (b) Shahidwror, (c) Akhund).
Title: Mullah. Grounds for listing: (a) Minister of Urban Development under the Taliban regime, (b) President of Central Bank (Da Afghanistan Bank) under the Taliban regime, (c) Head of Ariana Afghan Airlines under the Taliban regime. Date of birth: (a) Approximately 1953, (b) Approximately 1960. Place of birth: Kadani village, Spin Boldak District, Kandahar Province, Afghanistan. Nationality: Afghan. Date of UN designation: 31.1.2001.

Additional information from the narrative summary of reasons for listing provided by the Sanctions Committee:

Allah Dad Mati was listed on 31 January 2001 as the Minister of Urban Development of the Taliban regime so falling within the provisions of Resolutions 1267 (1999) and 1333 (2000) of the United Nations Security Council regarding acts and activities of the Taliban authorities. Allah Dad Mati, a member of the Nurzay tribe from Spin Boldak, was also President of the Central Bank of the Taliban regime (Da Afghanistan Bank) and Head of Ariana Afghan Airlines of the Taliban regime.

(23) Aminullah Amin Quddus (alias (a) Muhammad Yusuf, (b) Aminullah Amin).

Additional information from the narrative summary of reasons for listing provided by the Sanctions Committee:


(24) Mohammad Sadiq Amir Mohammad.

Additional information from the narrative summary of reasons for listing provided by the Sanctions Committee:


(25) Muhammad Taher Anwari (alias (a) Mohammad Taher Anwari, (b) Muhammad Tahir Anwari, (c) Mohammad Tahre Anwari, (d) Haji Mudir).

Additional information from the narrative summary of reasons for listing provided by the Sanctions Committee:


Additional information from the narrative summary of reasons for listing provided by the Sanctions Committee:

Muhammad Taher Anwari's post as Director of Administrative Affairs fell under the Council of Ministers of the Taliban regime, which was the highest level within the Taliban hierarchy. He also served as Minister of Finance of the Taliban regime.

He was also a speech writer for Taliban Supreme Leader Mohammed Omar.

(26) Arefullah Aref Ghazi Mohammad (alias Arefullah Aref).
Title: Maulavi. Grounds for listing: (a) Deputy Minister of Finance under the Taliban regime, (b) Governor of Ghazni Province under the Taliban regime, (c) Governor of Paktia Province under the Taliban regime. Date of birth: Approximately 1958. Place of birth: Lawang (Lawand) village, Gelan District, Ghazni Province, Afghanistan. Nationality: Afghan. Date of UN designation: 31.1.2001.

Additional information from the narrative summary of reasons for listing provided by the Sanctions Committee:


(27) Sayed Esmatullah Asem Abdul Quddus (alias (a) Esmatullah Asem, (b) Asemullah Asem, (c) Sayed Esmatullah Asem).
Other information: Member of the Taliban Supreme Council as of May 2007. Believed to be in Afghanistan/Pakistan border area.

Additional information from the narrative summary of reasons for listing provided by the Sanctions Committee:

At the time of his listing, Sayed Esmatullah Asem also served as the Secretary-General of the Afghan Red Crescent Society (ARCS) under the Taliban regime. As of May 2007, he became a member of the Taliban Supreme Council. He was also a member of a regional Taliban council as at 2009.

Sayed Esmatullah Asem commanded a group of Taliban fighters in Chaparhar District, Nangarhar Province, Afghanistan. He was a Taliban commander in Konar Province, who dispatched suicide bombers to several provinces in eastern Afghanistan as at 2007. He is a leading expert in IED and suicide attacks as of 2012.

In late 2008, Sayed Esmatullah Asem was in charge of a Taliban staging base in the Afghanistan/Pakistan border area.

(28) Atiqullah Wali Mohammad (alias Atiquallah).

Title: (a) Haji, (b) Mullah. Grounds for listing: (a) Director of Foreign Relations, Kandahar Province under the Taliban regime, (b) Director of Public Works, Kandahar Province under the Taliban regime, (c) First Deputy Minister of Agriculture under the Taliban regime, (d) Deputy Minister of Public Works under the Taliban regime. Date of birth: Approximately 1962. Place of birth: (a) Tirin Kot District, Uruzgan Province, Afghanistan, (b) Khwaja Malik village, Arghandab District, Kandahar province, Afghanistan. Nationality: Afghan. Date of UN designation: 31.1.2001.


Additional information from the narrative summary of reasons for listing provided by the Sanctions Committee:

After the capture of Kabul by the Taliban in 1996, Atiquallah was appointed to a position in Kandahar. In 1999 or 2000, he was appointed First Deputy Minister for Agriculture, then Deputy Minister of Public Works in the Taliban regime. After the fall of the Taliban regime, Atiquallah became Taliban operational officer in the south of Afghanistan. In 2008, he became a deputy to the Taliban Governor of Helmand Province, Afghanistan. He was a member of the Taliban Supreme Council Political Commission as at 2010.

(29) Azizrahman Abdul Ahad.


(30) Abdul Ghan Baradar Abdul Ahmad Turk (alias (a) Mullah Baradar Akhund, (b) Abdul Ghan Bazaradar).


Other information: Arrested in Feb. 2010 and in custody in Pakistan.


Additional information from the narrative summary of reasons for listing provided by the Sanctions Committee:

Abdul Ghan Baradar was a senior Taliban military commander and member of the Taliban leadership as at February 2010. As the Taliban Deputy Minister of Defence, he was considered to be one of Mohammed Omar's deputies and headed the Taliban military affairs section.

He was a key member of the Taliban network and organized Taliban operations against Afghan Government and International Security Assistance Force in close cooperation with the Taliban Minister of Defence, Ubaiddullah Akhund.

(31) Shahabuddin Delawar.


(32) Dost Mohammad (alias Doost Mohammad).


Other information: Associated with Mullah Jalil Haqqani. Believed to be in Afghanistan/Pakistan border area. Belongs to Popalzai tribe. Review pursuant to Security Council Resolution 1822 (2008) was concluded on 27 Jul. 2010. INTERPOL-UN Security Council Special
Additional information from the narrative summary of reasons for listing provided by the Sanctions Committee:

Dost Mohammad was also appointed by the Taliban leadership to take charge of military operations in Angora, in the province of Nuristan in Afghanistan.

As at March 2010, Dost Mohammad was the Taliban shadow governor of Nuristan Province and the leader of a madrassa from which he recruited fighters.

(33) Mohammad Azam Elmi (alias Muhammad Azami).


(34) Faiz.


(35) Rustam Hanafi Habibullah (alias (a) Rostam Nuristani, (b) Hanafi Sahib).


(36) Gul Ahmad Hakimi.


Other information: Believed to be in Afghanistan/Pakistan border area. Review pursuant to Security Council Resolution 1822 (2008) was concluded on 29 Jul. 2010. INTERPOL-UN Security Council Special Notice web link: https://www.interpol.int/en/notice/search/un/4665175

Additional information from the narrative summary of reasons for listing provided by the Sanctions Committee:

Gul Ahmad Hakimi was also the Director-General of the Secondary Education Department of the Ministry of Education in Kabul of the Taliban regime before being posted to Karachi in 1996.

(37) Abdullah Hamad Mohammad Karim (alias al-Hammad).


(38) Hamdullah Allah Noor.


(39) Din Mohammad Hanif (alias (a) Qari Din Mohammad, (b) Iadena Mohammad).


(40) Abdul Jalil Haqqani Wali Mohammad (alias: (a) Abdul Jalil Akhund, (b) Akhter Mohmad, (c) Haji Gulab Gul, (d) Abdul Jalil Haqqani, (e) Nazar Jan).

Khalil Haqqani has also acted on behalf of Al-Qaida and has been linked to its military operations. In 2002, Khalil Haqqani deployed men to Taliban and the Haqqani Network. Khalil Haqqani has taken orders for Taliban operations from Sirajuddin Haqqani, his nephew.

Various combatants in Logar Province, Afghanistan, and was one of several people responsible for the detention of enemy prisoners captured by the Taliban. Khalil Haqqani also provided funds to Taliban cells in Logar Province, Afghanistan. In 2009, Khalil Haqqani supplied and controlled approximately 160 fighters in the field who were responsible for a number of attacks on government forces.

Khalil Haqqani also provides support to the Taliban and the Haqqani Network operating in Afghanistan. As of early 2010, Khalil Haqqani was a member of the Taliban Supreme Council of May 2007 and a member of the Financial Commission of the Taliban Council.

Additional information from the narrative summary of reasons for listing provided by the Sanctions Committee:

Abdul Jalil Haqqani Wali Mohammad was a member of the Taliban Supreme Council as of May 2007 and a member of the Financial Commission of the Taliban Council.

(41) Ezatullah Haqqani Khan Sayyid (alias Ezatullah Haqqani).


Other information: Member of the Taliban Peshawar Shura as of 2008. Believed to be in Afghanistan/Pakistan border area. Review pursuant to Security Council Resolution 1822 (2008) was concluded on 1 Jun. 2010. INTERPOL-UN Security Council Special Notice web link: https://www.interpol.int/en/notice/search/un/4678668

Additional information from the narrative summary of reasons for listing provided by the Sanctions Committee:

Ezatullah Haqqani was originally listed as Maulavi Ezatullah on 23 February 2001. The addition of ‘Haqqani’ was made to the UN List on 27 September 2007. As of 2009, Ezatullah Haqqani was a member of a regional Taliban Council.

(42) Jalaluddin Haqqani (alias: (a) Jalaluddin Haqani, (b) Jallaluddin Haqqani, (c) Jallaloudine Haqani).


Additional information from the narrative summary of reasons for listing provided by the Sanctions Committee:

Jalaluddin Haqqani has close relations with Mohammed Omar and had close relations with Usama bin Laden (deceased). He is the father of Sirajuddin Jallalouddine Haqqani, Nasiruddin Haqqani and Badruddin Haqqani (deceased), and the brother of Mohammad Ibrahim Omari and Khalil Ahmed Haqqani. He is an active Taliban leader. Jalaluddin Haqqani was also the liaison between Al-Qaeda and the Taliban in 2007. He was Chairman of the Taliban ‘Miram Shah Council’ as at June 2008. He was originally a commander for the Mwalawi Hezbi Islam Party in Khost, Paktika and Paktia provinces. Later he joined the Taliban and was appointed as Minister of Frontier Affairs. Following the collapse of the Taliban regime, along with Taliban and Al-Qaeda elements, he escaped to northern Waziristan and started to regroup his militias for the fight against the Government of Afghanistan.

Haqqani has been accused of involvement in the bombing of the Indian Embassy in Kabul in 2008 and the attempt to assassinate President Karzai during a military parade in Kabul earlier the same year. Haqqani was also implicated in an attack on ministry buildings in Kabul in February 2009.

Jalaluddin Haqqani is the founder of the Haqqani Network.

(43) Khalil Ahmed Haqqani (alias (a) Khalil Al-Rahman Haqqani, (b) Khalil ur Rahman Haqqani, (c) Khaleel Haqqani).

Title: Haji. Address: (a) Peshawar, Pakistan, (b) Near Dergey Manday Madrasa in Dergey Manday Village, near Miram Shah, North Waziristan Agency (NWA), Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA), Pakistan, (c) Kayla Village near Miram Shah, North Waziristan Agency (NWA), Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA), Pakistan, (d) Sarana Zadran Village, Paktia Province, Afghanistan. Date of birth: (a) 1.1.1966, (b) between 1958 and 1964. Place of birth: Sarana Village, Garda Saray area, Waza Zadran District, Paktia Province, Afghanistan. Nationality: Afghan. Date of UN designation:9.2.2011.

Other information: Senior member of the Haqqani Network, which operates out of North Waziristan in the Federally Administered Tribal Areas of Pakistan. Has previously travelled to, and raised funds in, Dubai, United Arab Emirates. Brother of Jalaluddin Haqqani and uncle of Sirajuddin Jallalouddine Haqqani. INTERPOL-UN Security Council Special Notice web link: https://www.interpol.int/en/notice/search/un/1929286

Additional information from the narrative summary of reasons for listing provided by the Sanctions Committee:

Khalil Ahmed Haqqani is a senior member of the Haqqani Network, a Taliban-affiliated group of militants that operates from North Waziristan Agency in the Federally Administered Tribal Areas of Pakistan. At the forefront of insurgent activity in Afghanistan, the Haqqani Network was founded by Khalil Haqqani's brother, Jalaluddin Haqqani, who joined Mullah Mohammed Omar's Taliban regime in the mid-1990s.

Khalil Haqqani engages in fundraising activities on behalf of the Taliban and the Haqqani Network, often travelling internationally to meet with financial supporters. As of September 2009, Khalil Haqqani had traveled to Gulf states and had raised funds from sources there, as well as from sources in South and East Asia.

Khalil Haqqani also provides support to the Taliban and the Haqqani Network operating in Afghanistan. As of early 2010, Khalil Haqqani provided funds to Taliban cells in Logar Province, Afghanistan. In 2009, Khalil Haqqani supplied and controlled approximately 160 combatants in Logar Province, Afghanistan, and was one of several people responsible for the detention of enemy prisoners captured by the Taliban and the Haqqani Network. Khalil Haqqani has taken orders for Taliban operations from Sirajuddin Haqqani, his nephew.

Khalil Haqqani has also acted on behalf of Al-Qaeda and has been linked to its military operations. In 2002, Khalil Haqqani deployed men to
reinforce Al-Qaeda elements in Paktia Province, Afghanistan. Khalil Ahmed Haqqani is also the brother of Mohammad Ibrahim Omari and the uncle of Nasiruddin Haqqani and Badruddin Haqqani (deceased).

(44) Mohammad Moslim Haqqani Muhammadi Gul (alias Moslim Haqqani).

**Title:** Maulavi. **Grounds for listing:** (a) Deputy Minister of Haj and Religious Affairs under the Taliban regime, (b) Deputy Minister of Higher Education under the Taliban regime. **Date of birth:** 1965. **Place of birth:** Gawargan village, Pul-e-Khumri District, Baghlan Province, Afghanistan. **Nationality:** Afghan. **National identification No:** 1136 (Afghan national identification card (tazkira)). **Date of UN designation:** 25.1.2001.


**Additional information from the narrative summary of reasons for listing provided by the Sanctions Committee:**

Mohammad Moslim Haqqani also served as Deputy Minister of Higher Education of the Taliban regime. This designation was added to the UN list on 18 July 2007.

(45) Mohammad Salim Haqqani.

**Title:** Maulavi. **Grounds for listing:** Deputy Minister of Preventing Vice and Propagating Virtue under the Taliban regime. **Date of birth:** Between 1966 and 1967 (Approximately). **Place of birth:** Alinkar District, Laghman Province, Afghanistan. **Nationality:** Afghan. **Date of UN designation:** 31.1.2001.


**Additional information from the narrative summary of reasons for listing provided by the Sanctions Committee:**

In 2006, Mohammad Salim Haqqani was a member of a Taliban council that planned attacks against Afghan government forces in Laghman Province, Afghanistan. He had been a Taliban commander for the province in late 2004. He was Deputy Commander of Ezatullah Haqqani Khan Sayyid as at March 2010 and a member of a regional Taliban Military Council as at June 2010.

(46) Nasiruddin Haqqani (alias: (a) Dr. Alim Ghair, (b) Naseer Haqqani, (c) Dr. Naseer Haqqani, (d) Nassir Haqqani, (e) Nashir Haqqani).

**Grounds for listing:** A leader of the Haqqani Network, which operates out of North Waziristan in the Federally Administered Tribal Areas of Pakistan. **Date of birth:** Between 1970 and 1973 (Approximately). **Place of birth:** Neka District, Paktika Province, Afghanistan. **Nationality:** Afghan. **Address:** Pakistan. **Date of UN designation:** 20.7.2010.

**Other information:** A leader of the Haqqani Network (TAe.012), which operates out of North Waziristan in the Federally Administered Tribal Areas of Pakistan. Son of Jalaluddin Haqqani. Has travelled to Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates to raise funds for the Taliban. Reportedly deceased as of 2013. INTERPOL-UN Security Council Special Notice web link: https://www.interpol.int/en/notice/search/un/1621257

**Additional information from the narrative summary of reasons for listing provided by the Sanctions Committee:**

The Haqqani Network is a Taliban-affiliated group of militants that operates from North Waziristan Agency in the Federally Administered Tribal Areas of Pakistan. It has been at the forefront of insurgent activity in Afghanistan, responsible for many high-profile attacks. The Haqqani network leadership consists of the three oldest sons of Jalaluddin Haqqani, one of whom is Nasiruddin Haqqani. Nasiruddin Haqqani functions as an emissary for the Haqqani Network and spends much of his time raising money. In 2004, Haqqani travelled to Saudi Arabia with a Taliban associate to raise funds for the Taliban. He also provided funds in 2004 to militants in Afghanistan for the purpose of disrupting the Afghan presidential election. From at least 2005 to 2008, Nasiruddin Haqqani collected funds for the Haqqani Network through various fundraising trips, including during regular travel to the United Arab Emirates in 2007 and through a fundraising trip to another Gulf state in 2008.

As of mid-2007, Haqqani reportedly had three main sources of funding: donations from the Gulf region, drug trafficking, and payments from Al-Qaeda. In late 2009, Nasiruddin Haqqani received several hundred thousand dollars from Al-Qaeda-associated individuals in the Arabian Peninsula to use for Haqqani Network activities. His brothers Sirajuddin Jalaloudin Haqqani and Badruddin Haqqani (deceased), and his uncles Mohammad Ibrahim Omari and Khalil Ahmed Haqqani are also listed.

(47) Sayyed Mohammad Haqqani (alias Sayyed Mohammad Haqqani).

**Title:** Maulavi. **Grounds for listing:** (a) Director of Administrative Affairs under the Taliban regime, (b) Head of Information and Culture in Kandahar Province under the Taliban regime. **Date of birth:** approximately 1965. **Place of birth:** Chalabarvageh village, Arghandab District, Kandahar Province, Afghanistan. **Nationality:** Afghan. **Date of UN designation:** 31.1.2001.


**Additional information from the narrative summary of reasons for listing provided by the Sanctions Committee:**

Sayyed Mohammad Haqqani is allied with Gulbuddin Hekmatyar and has been a long-standing supporter of Mullah Mohammad Omar. As Director of Administrative Affairs of the Taliban regime, he distributed Afghan identity cards to Al-Qaeda-related foreigners who fought in Afghanistan and collected a significant amount of funds from them.

Sayyed Mohammad Haqqani met several times with Aiman Muhammed Rabi al-Zawahiri and Farhad, Mohammad Omar's secretary, in 2003 and 2004. He opened a bookstore in Qissa Khwani's bazaar, Peshawar, Pakistan, which has been implicated in the financing of the Taliban. He was still an active Taliban insurgency leader as at March 2009. He was a member of the Taliban Supreme Council as at June
2010.

(48) Sirajuddin Jallaloudine Haqqani (alias (a) Siraj Haqqani, (b) Serajuddin Haqani, (c) Siraj Haqani, (d) Saraj Haqani, (e) Khalifa).

**Grounds for listing:** Na’ib Amir (Deputy Commander). **Address:** (a) Kela neighbourhood/Danda neighbourhood, Miramshah, North Waziristan, Pakistan, (b) Manb’ul uloom Madrassa, Miramshah, North Waziristan, Pakistan, (c) Deergey Manday Madrassa, Miramshah, North Waziristan, Pakistan. **Date of birth:** Between 1977 and 1978 (Approximately). **Place of birth:** (a) Danda, Miramshah, North Waziristan, Pakistan, (b) Srana village, Garda Saray district, Paktia province, Afghanistan, (c) Neka district, Paktika province, Afghanistan, (d) Khost province, Afghanistan. **Nationality:** Afghan. **Date of UN designation:** 13.9.2007.

**Other information:** Heading the Haqqani Network as of late 2012. Son of Jalaluddin Haqqani. **Grounds for listing:** Delegation of ‘Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation and Tourism under the Taliban regime.**

**Additional information from the narrative summary of reasons for listing provided by the Sanctions Committee:**

Sirajuddin Jallaloudine Haqqani is one of the most prominent, influential, charismatic and experienced leaders within the Haqqani network, a group of fighters with a close association with both the Taliban and Al-Qaeda, and has been one of the major operational commanders of the network since 2004. After the fall of the Taliban in 2001, Sirajuddin Haqqani took control of the Haqqani Network and has since then led the group into the forefront of insurgent activities in Afghanistan.

Sirajuddin Haqqani derives much of his power and authority from his father, Jalaluddin Haqqani, a former Minister of the Taliban regime, who was a Taliban military commander and a go-between for Al-Qaeda and the Taliban on both sides of the Afghanistan/Pakistan border. During his tenure as a Minister of the Taliban regime, Jalaluddin Haqqani established very close links with Al-Qaeda.

Sirajuddin Haqqani is strongly associated with the Taliban, who provides him funding for his operations. He also receives funding from various other groups and individuals, including drug lords. He is a key conduit for terrorist operations in Afghanistan and supporting activities in the Federally Administered Tribal Areas of Pakistan. His connections to the Taliban were made public in May 2006 by Mullah Dadullah, then one of the top Taliban military commanders, who stated that he worked with Sirajuddin Haqqani and planned operations with him. He also has connections with Jaish-i-Mohammed.

Sirajuddin Haqqani is actively involved in the planning and execution of attacks targeting International Security Assistance Forces (ISAF), Afghan officials and civilians, mainly in the eastern and southern regions of Afghanistan. He also regularly recruits and sends fighters into the Khost, Paktia and Paktika Provinces in Afghanistan.

Sirajuddin Haqqani was involved in the suicide bombing attack against a Police Academy bus in Kabul on 18 Jun. 2007 which killed 35 police officers. His brothers Nasiruddin Haqqani and Badruddin Haqqani (deceased), and his uncles Mohammad Ibrahim Omari and Khalil Ahmed Haqqani are also listed.

(49) Abdul Hai Hazem Abdul Qader (alias Abdul Hai Hazem).

**Title:** (a) Maulavi, (b) Mullah. **Grounds for listing:** First Secretary, Taliban Consulate General, Quetta, Pakistan. **Date of birth:** 1971. **Place of birth:** Pashawal Yargato village, Andar District, Ghazni Province, Afghanistan. **Nationality:** Afghan. **Passport No:** D 0001203 (Afghan passport). **Address:** (a) Ilfath village, Shakardara District, Kabul Province, Afghanistan, (b) Pull Charkhi Area, District Number 9, Kabul City, Kabul Province. **Date of UN designation:** 25.1.2001.


(50) Hidayatullah (alias Abu Turab).

**Grounds for listing:** Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation and Tourism under the Taliban regime. **Date of birth:** Approximately 1968. **Place of birth:** Arghandab District, Kandahar Province, Afghanistan. **Nationality:** Afghan. **Date of UN designation:** 8.3.2001.

**Other information:** Believed to be in Afghanistan/Pakistan border area. Belongs to Ghilai tribe. Review pursuant to Security Council Resolution 1822 (2008) was concluded on 29 Jul. 2010. INTERPOL-UN Security Council Special Notice web link: https://www.interpol.int/en/notice/search/un/1529230

(51) Abdul Rahman Ahmad Hottak (alias Hottak Sahib).

**Title:** Maulavi. **Grounds for listing:** (a) Deputy (Cultural) Minister of Information and Culture under the Taliban regime, (b) Head of Consular Department of Ministry of Foreign Affairs under the Taliban regime. **Date of birth:** Approximately 1957. **Place of birth:** Ghazni Province, Afghanistan. **Nationality:** Afghan. **Date of UN designation:** 25.1.2001.

**Other information:** Believed to be in Afghanistan/Pakistan border area. Belongs to Hotak tribe. Review pursuant to Security Council Resolution 1822 (2008) was concluded on 29 Jul. 2010. INTERPOL-UN Security Council Special Notice web link: https://www.interpol.int/en/notice/search/un/1494052

(52) Najibullah Haqqani Hidayatullah (alias Najibullah Haqqani).

**Title:** Maulavi. **Grounds for listing:** Deputy Minister of Finance under the Taliban regime. **Date of birth:** 1971. **Place of birth:** Moni village, Shigal District, Kunar Province. **Nationality:** Afghan. **National identification No:** Afghan national identification card (tazkira) number 545167, issued in 1974. **Date of UN designation:** 23.2.2001.

**Other information:** Cousin of Maulavi Noor Jalal. Grandfather's name is Salam. Taliban member responsible for Laghman Province as of late 2010. Believed to be in Afghanistan/Pakistan border area. Review pursuant to Security Council Resolution 1822 (2008) was concluded on 1 Jan. 2010. INTERPOL-UN Security Council Special Notice web link: https://www.interpol.int/en/notice/search/un/1493752

**Additional information from the narrative summary of reasons for listing provided by the Sanctions Committee:**

Najibullah Haqqani Hidayatullah also served as Deputy Minister of Finance of the Taliban regime. This designation was added to the List on 18 Jul. 2007. On 27 September 2007, the listing of this name was updated to remove the original designation of ‘Deputy Minister of Public Works of the Taliban regime’.
Najibullah Haqqani Hydayatullah was a member of the Taliban Council in the Kunar Province, Afghanistan, as at May 2007. He is a cousin of Noor Jalal. As at June 2008, the Taliban leadership appointed him the person responsible for military activity in the Kunar Province. Najibullah Haqqani Hydayatullah was a Taliban member responsible for Laghman Province as of late 2010.

(53) Gul Agha Ishakzai (alias (a) Mullah Gul Agha, (b) Mullah Gul Agha Akhund (c) Hidayatullah, (d) Haji Hidayatullah, (e) Hayadatullah).


Other information: Member of a Taliban Council that coordinates the collection of zakat (Islamic tax) from Baluchistan Province, Pakistan. Head of Taliban Financial Commission as at mid-2013. Associated with Mullah Mohammed Omar. Served as Omar's principal finance officer and one of his closest advisors. Belongs to Ishaqzai tribe. INTERPOL-UN Security Council Special Notice web link: https://www.interpol.int/en/notice/search/un/1621285

Additional information from the narrative summary of reasons for listing provided by the Sanctions Committee:
Gul Agha Ishakzai is the head of the Taliban's financial commission and is part of a recently created Taliban council that coordinates the collection of zakat (Islamic tax) from Baluchistan Province, Pakistan. He has also collected money for suicide attacks in Kandahar, Afghanistan, and has been involved in the disbursement of funds to Taliban fighters and their families.

A childhood friend of Taliban leader Mullah Mohammad Omar, Gul Agha Ishakzai has served as Omar's principal finance officer and one of his closest advisors. At one time, no one was allowed to meet Mullah Omar unless approved by him. He lived in the presidential palace with Omar during the Taliban regime.

In December 2005, Gul Agha Ishakzai facilitated the movement of people and goods to Taliban training camps; in late 2006 he travelled abroad to obtain weapon parts.

(54) Qudratullah Jamal (alias Haji Sahib).


Other information: Member of Taliban Supreme Council and member of Taliban Cultural Commission as at 2010. Believed to be in Afghanistan/Pakistan border area. Review pursuant to Security Council Resolution 1822 (2008) was concluded on 21 Jul. 2010. INTERPOL-UN Security Council Special Notice web link: https://www.interpol.int/en/notice/search/un/1427404

Additional information from the narrative summary of reasons for listing provided by the Sanctions Committee:
In April 2009, the Taliban leadership announced the posting of Qudratullah Jamal as its Liaison Officer for its well-wishers and friends throughout the world. He was a member of the Taliban Supreme Council and member of the Taliban Cultural Commission as at 2010.

(55) Saleh Mohammad Kakar Akhtar Muhammad (alias Saleh Mohammad).


Additional information from the narrative summary of reasons for listing provided by the Sanctions Committee:
Saleh Mohammad Kakar Akhtar Muhammadis a narcotics trafficker who has run an organized smuggling network in Kandahar and Helmand Provinces, Afghanistan, which met Taliban logistical and financial needs. Prior to his arrest by Afghan authorities, Saleh Mohammad Kakar Akhtar Muhammad operated heroin processing laboratories in the Band-e-Temmur area of Kandahar Province that were protected by the Taliban.

Saleh Mohammad Kakar Akhtar Muhammad has been in contact with senior Taliban leaders, collected cash on their behalf from narco-traffickers, and managed and hid money belonging to senior Taliban members. He was also responsible for facilitating tax payments to the Taliban on behalf of narco-traffickers. Saleh Mohammad Kakar Akhtar Muhammad has owned a car dealership in Kandahar and has provided the Taliban with vehicles for use in suicide attacks.

(56) Rahmatullah Kakazada (alias (a) Rehmatullah, (b) Kakazada, (c) Mullah Nasir).


(57) Abdul Rauf Khadem (alias Mullah Abdul Rauf Aliza).


Additional information from the narrative summary of reasons for listing provided by the Sanctions Committee:

The Central Corps came under the Ministry of Defence of the Taliban regime.

Abdul Rauf Khadem was the Taliban member responsible for Logar Province as at 2009. Abdul Rauf Khadem has been the overall military commander of several provinces in Afghanistan. Abdul Rauf Khadem was a member of a regional Taliban Council as at 2009. He was the Taliban member responsible for Kunar Province, Afghanistan, as at 2011.

(58) Khairullah Khairkhwah (alias (a) Mullah Khairullah Khairkhwah, (b) Khairullah Said Wali Khairkhwah).

Title: (a) Maulavi, (b) Mullah. Grounds for listing: (a) Governor of Herat Province (Afghanistan) under the Taliban regime, (b) Spokesperson of the Taliban regime, (c) Governor of Kabul Province under the Taliban regime, (d) Minister of Internal Affairs under the Taliban regime. Date of birth: Approximately 1963. Place of birth: Poti village, Arghistan District, Kandahar Province, Afghanistan. Nationality: Afghan. Address: Qatar. Date of UN designation: 25.1.2001.


(59) Abdul Razaq Akhund Lala Akhund.


(60) Jan Mohammad Madani Ikrak.


(61) Zia-ur-Rahman Madani (alias (a) Ziaurrahman Madani, (b) Zaia u Rahman Madani, (c) Madani Saheb, (d) Diya’ al-Rahman Madani).


Other information: Involved in drug trafficking. Taliban member responsible for military affairs in Takhar province, Afghanistan, as of May 2007. Facilitated fund raising in the Gulf on behalf of the Taliban since 2003. Also facilitated meetings between Taliban officials and wealthy supporters and arranged for more than a dozen individuals to travel to Kabul, Afghanistan, for suicide attacks. Believed to be in the Gulf region. Review pursuant to Security Council Resolution 1822 (2008) was concluded on 23 Jul. 2010. INTERPOL-UN Security Council Special Notice web link: https://www.interpol.int/en/notice/search/un/1494026

(62) Abdul Latif Mansur (alias (a) Abdul Latif Mansoor, (b) Wali Mohammad).


Other information: Taliban Shadow Governor for Logar Province as of late 2012. Believed to be in Afghanistan/Pakistan border area. Belongs to Sahak tribe (Ghilzai).


Additional information from the narrative summary of reasons for listing provided by the Sanctions Committee:

Abdul Latif Mansur was a member of the Taliban Supreme Council and Head of the Council's Political Commission as at 2009. He was the Taliban shadow governor of Nangarhar Province, Afghanistan, in 2009 and the Head of the Taliban's political commission as at mid-2009. As at May 2010, Abdul Latif Mansur was a senior Taliban commander in eastern Afghanistan.

(63) Mohammadullah Mati (alias Mawlavi Nani).


Additional information from the narrative summary of reasons for listing provided by the Sanctions Committee:

Mohammadullah Mati also served as the Minister of Communications of the Taliban regime under the name ‘Ahmadullah Mutie’. He was the interim leader of the Taliban Supreme Council from February to April 2010.

(64) Matiullah.


(65) Abdul Quddus Mazhari (alias Akhtar Mohammad Mazhari).


Additional information from the narrative summary of reasons for listing provided by the Sanctions Committee:
Maulavi Abdul Quddus Mazhari was a member of the Taliban's high leadership council as announced by Mohammad Omar in October 2006, responsible for attack on Afghan parliamentarians in November 2007 in Baghlan; owns land in central Baghlan Province. Belongs to Zadran Afghanistan/Pakistan border area. Member of the Taliban Supreme Council as at 2009. Family is originally from Neka District, Paktia, Paktika, Khost and Ghazni Provinces under the Taliban regime.

(66) Fazl Mohammad Mazloom (alias (a) Molah Fazl, (b) Fazel Mohammad Mazloom).


Additional information from the narrative summary of reasons for listing provided by the Sanctions Committee:
Fazl Mohammad Mazloom was a close associate of Mohammad Omar and helped him to establish the Taliban government. Mazloom was at the Al-Farouq training camp established by Al-Qaeda. He had knowledge that the Taliban provided assistance to the Islamic Movement of Uzbekistan in the form of financial, weapons and logistical support in exchange for providing the Taliban with soldiers. He was a commander of approximately 3 000 Taliban front-line troops in the Takhar Province in October 2001.

(67) Nazir Mohammad Abdul Basir (alias Nazar Mohammad).


(68) Mohammad Shafiq Mohammadi.


(69) Abdul Kabir Mohammad Jan (alias A. Kabir).


Additional information from the narrative summary of reasons for listing provided by the Sanctions Committee:
Abdul Kabir Mohammad Jan was a member of the Taliban's high leadership council as announced by Mohammad Omar in October 2006, and was appointed military commander of the eastern zone in Oct 2007. He was a member of the Taliban Supreme Council as at 2009. He collects money from drug traffickers on behalf of the Taliban.

(70) Mohammad Rasul Ayyub (alias Gurg).


(71) Mohammad Wali Mohammad Ewaz (alias Mohammad Wali).

Title: Maulavi. Grounds for listing: Minister of Ministry of Preventing Vice and Propagating Virtue under the Taliban regime. Date of
Mohammad Yaqoub.

**Title:** Maulavi. **Grounds for listing:** Head of Bakhtar Information Agency (BIA) under the Taliban regime. **Date of birth:** Approximately 1966. **Place of birth:** (a) Shahjoi District, Zabul Province, Afghanistan, (b) Janda District, Ghazni Province, Afghanistan. **Nationality:** Afghan. **Date of UN designation:** 23.2.2001.

**Other information:** Member of the Taliban Supreme Council as at June 2007. Believed to be in Afghanistan/Pakistan border area. Belongs to Kharoti (Taraki) tribe. Review pursuant to Security Council Resolution 1822 (2008) was concluded on 21 Jul. 2010. INTERPOL-UN Security Council Special Notice web link: https://www.interpol.int/en/notice/search/un/1427424

Additional information from the narrative summary of reasons for listing provided by the Sanctions Committee:

As of 2009, Mohammad Yaqoub was a leading Taliban member in the Yusef Khel District of the Paktika Province. He has been a member of the Taliban Cultural Commission.

**Amir Khan Motaqi (**alias** Amir Khan Mustaqqi).**

**Title:** Mullah. **Grounds for listing:** (a) Minister of Education under the Taliban regime, (b) Taliban representative in UN-led talks under the Taliban regime. **Date of birth:** Approximately 1968. **Place of birth:** (a) Zurmat District, Paktia Province, Afghanistan, (b) Shin Kalai village, Nad-e-Ali District, Helmand Province, Afghanistan. **Nationality:** Afghan. **Date of UN designation:** 25.1.2001.

**Other information:** Member of the Taliban Supreme Council as at 2010. Believed to be in Afghanistan/Pakistan border area. Belongs to Kharoti (Taraki) tribe. Review pursuant to Security Council Resolution 1822 (2008) was concluded on 23 Jul. 2010. INTERPOL-UN Security Council Special Notice web link: https://www.interpol.int/en/notice/search/un/5741615

Additional information from the narrative summary of reasons for listing provided by the Sanctions Committee:

Amir Khan Motaqi also served as a Taliban representative in United Nations-led talks during the Taliban regime. Amir Khan Motaqi is considered to be a prominent member of the Taliban and also served as Minister of Information and Culture during the Taliban regime. Amir Khan Motaqi was a member of a regional Taliban Council as at June 2007. He was a member of the Taliban Supreme Council as at June 2007.

**Abdulhai Motmaen (**alias** Abdul Haq son of M. Anwar Khan).**

**Title:** Maulavi. **Grounds for listing:** (a) Director of the Information and Culture Department in Kandahar Province under the Taliban regime, (b) Spokesperson of the Taliban regime. **Date of birth:** Approximately 1973. **Place of birth:** (a) Shinkak village, Nad-e-Ali District, Helmand Province, Afghanistan, (b) Zabul Province, Afghanistan. **Nationality:** Afghan. **Date of UN designation:** 23.2.2001.

**Other information:** Family is originally from Zabul, but settled later in Helmand. Member of the Taliban Supreme Council and spokesperson for Mullah Mohammed Omar as of 2007. Believed to be in Afghanistan/Pakistan border area. Belongs to Kharoti tribe. Review pursuant to Security Council Resolution 1822 (2008) was concluded on 23 Jul. 2010. INTERPOL-UN Security Council Special Notice web link: https://www.interpol.int/en/notice/search/un/1427418

Additional information from the narrative summary of reasons for listing provided by the Sanctions Committee:

Abdulhai Motmaen was the senior spokesman for the Taliban and used to deliver Taliban foreign policy statements. He was also a close associate of Mohammed Omar. He was a member of the Taliban Supreme Council and spokesperson for Mohammed Omar as of 2007.

**Allah Dad Tayeb Wali Muhammad (**alias** (a) Allah Dad Tayyah, (b) Allah Dad Tabeeb).**

**Title:** (a) Mullah, (b) Haji. **Grounds for listing:** Deputy Minister of Communication under the Taliban regime. **Date of birth:** approximately 1963. **Place of birth:** (a) Ghorak District, Kandahar Province, Afghanistan, (b) Nesh District, Uruzgan Province, Afghanistan. **Nationality:** Afghan. **Date of UN designation:** 25.1.2001.


**Additional information from the narrative summary of reasons for listing provided by the Sanctions Committee:**

Allah Dad Tayeb Wali Muhammad was the Consul General, Taliban Consulate General, Peshawar, Pakistan. **Date of birth:** 1958. **Place of birth:** Zere Kohi area, Shindand District, Farah Province, Afghanistan. **Nationality:** Afghan. **Passport No:** 000737 (Afghan passport issued on 20.10.1996). **Date of UN designation:** 25.1.2001.

**Other information:** Member of Taliban Peshawar Military Council as at 2010. Believed to be in Afghanistan/Pakistan border area. Review pursuant to Security Council Resolution 1822 (2008) was concluded on 23 Jul. 2010. INTERPOL-UN Security Council Special Notice web link: https://www.interpol.int/en/notice/search/un/1427573

**Additional information from the narrative summary of reasons for listing provided by the Sanctions Committee:**

Mohammad Naim Barich Khudaidad (**alias** (a) Mullah Naceem Barich, (b) Mullah Naceem Barrice, (c) Mullah Naimullah, (d) Mullah Naim Barich, (e) Mohammad Naim, (f) Mullah Naim Barich, (g) Mullah Naim Barich, (h) Mullah Naim Barch, (i) Mullah Naceem Baric, (j) Naim Berich, (k) Haji Gul Mohammad Naim Barich, (l) Gul Mohammad, (m) Haji Ghul...
Abdul Manan Nyazi is a Taliban commander involved in transporting suicide bombers to Afghanistan since mid-2009. Abdul Manan Nyazi has been a senior Taliban commander in the west of Afghanistan, operating in the Farah, Herat and Nimroz provinces.

Additional information from the narrative summary of reasons for listing provided by the Sanctions Committee:
Mohammad Naim Barich was a member of the Taliban ‘Gerdi Jangal Council’ as of June 2008 and a member of the Taliban Military Commission as of March 2010. He has been the Taliban member responsible for Helmand Province, Afghanistan from 2008. He is the former deputy of Akhtar Mohammad Mansour Shah Mohammed, a prominent Taliban leadership board figure. Mohammad Naim Barich controls a military base in the Afghanistan/Pakistan border area. Mohammad Naim Barich provided funds through Rahat Ltd. for subordinate commanders to plan and conduct insurgent operations in southern Afghanistan.

Nik Mohammad Dost Mohammad (alias Nik Mohammad).

Hamdullah Nomani.

Mohammad Alem Noorani.

Nurullah Nuri (alias Nurullah Noori).

Abdul Manan Nyazi (alias (a) Abdul Manan Nayazi, (b) Abdul Manan Niazi, (c) Baryaly, (d) Baryalai).

Additional information from the narrative summary of reasons for listing provided by the Sanctions Committee:
Abdul Manan Nyazi also served as a Taliban spokesperson and then as Provincial Governor of Mazar-e-Sharif and Kabul provinces under the Taliban regime. Abdul Manan Nyazi has been a senior Taliban commander in the west of Afghanistan, operating in the Farah, Herat and Nimroz provinces, since mid-2009.

Abdul Manan Nyazi was a member of a regional Taliban council and appointed as the Taliban governor of Herat Province as at May 2010. Abdul Manan Nyazi is a Taliban commander involved in transporting suicide bombers to Afghanistan.
(83) Mohammed Omar Ghulam Nabi.

**Title:** Mullah. **Grounds for listing:** Leader of the Faithful ('Amir ul- Mumineen'), Afghanistan. **Date of birth:** (a) Approximately 1966, (b) 1960, (c) 1953. **Place of birth:** (a) Naw Deh village, Deh Rawud District, Uruzgan Province, Afghanistan, (b) Maiwand District, Kandahar Province, Afghanistan. **Nationality:** Afghan. **Date of UN designation:** 12.4.2000.


**Additional information from the narrative summary of reasons for listing provided by the Sanctions Committee:**

Mohammed Omar holds the title of ‘Commander of the Faithful of the Islamic Emirate of Afghanistan’ and is the supreme leader of the Taliban movement in the Taliban hierarchy. He sheltered Osama bin Laden (deceased) and his Al-Qaeda network in the years prior to the 11 September 2001 attacks in the United States. He has been directing the Taliban against the Government of Afghanistan and their allies in Afghanistan since 2001.

Mohammed Omar commands the allegiance of other prominent military leaders in the region, such as Jalaluddin Haqqani.

**M18**

(84) Abdul Jabbar Omari. (alias (a) Mullah Jabar, (b) Muawin Jabbar).

**Title:** Maulavi. **Grounds for listing:** Governor of Baghlan Province (Afghanistan) under the Taliban regime. **Date of birth:** Approximately 1958. **Place of birth:** Zabul Province, Afghanistan. **Nationality:** Afghan. **Date of UN designation:** 23.2.2001.


**Additional information from the narrative summary of reasons for listing provided by the Sanctions Committee:**

Abdul Jabbar Omari, as at June 2008, worked as the deputy to Amir Khan Haqqani and commander of an armed group in the Siari District of the Zabul Province. In June 2008, with a view to reinforcing their activities in the area, the Taliban leadership named him shadow Governor for the Zabul Province.

(85) Mohammad Ibrahim Omari. (alias Ibrahim Haqqani).

**Title:** Alhaj. **Grounds for listing:** Deputy Minister of Frontier Affairs under the Taliban regime. **Date of birth:** Approximately 1958. **Place of birth:** Garda Saray, Waza Zadran District, Paktia Province, Afghanistan. **Nationality:** Afghan. **Date of UN designation:** 23.2.2001.

**Other information:** Brother of Jalaluddin Haqqani. Believed to be in Afghanistan/Pakistan border area. Review pursuant to Security Council Resolution 1822 (2008) was concluded on 29 Jul. 2010. INTERPOL-UN Security Council Special Notice web link: https://www.interpol.int/en/notice/search/un/1428541

**Additional information from the narrative summary of reasons for listing provided by the Sanctions Committee:**

Mohammad Ibrahim Omari was listed on 23 February 2001 as Deputy Minister of Frontier Affairs of the Taliban regime so filling within the provisions of Resolutions 1267 (1999) and 1333 (2000) of the United Nations Security Council regarding acts and activities of the Taliban authorities.

Mohammad Ibrahim Omari is the brother of Jalaluddin Haqqani and Khalil Ahmed Haqqani, and the uncle of Sirajuddin Jallaloudine Haqqani, Nasiruddin Haqqani and Badruddin Haqqani (deceased).

(86) Nooruddin Turabi Muhammad Qasim (alias (a) Noor ud Din Turabi, (b) Haji Karim).

**Title:** (a) Mullah, (b) Maulavi. **Grounds for listing:** Minister of Justice under the Taliban regime. **Date of birth:** (a) Approximately 1963, (b) Approximately 1955, (c) 1956. **Place of birth:** (a) Spin Boldak District, Kandahar Province, Afghanistan, (b) Chora District, Uruzgan Province, Afghanistan, (c) Dehrawood District, Uruzgan Province, Afghanistan. **Nationality:** Afghan. **Date of UN designation:** 25.1.2001.


**Additional information from the narrative summary of reasons for listing provided by the Sanctions Committee:**

Nooruddin Turabi Muhammad Qasim was appointed as a Taliban military commander in Afghanistan as at mid-2009. He was appointed as a deputy to Taliban supreme leader Mohammed Omar and participated in Taliban shura meetings as at early 2009.

(87) Abdul Salam Hanafi Ali Mardan Qul (alias (a) Abdussalam Hanifi, (b) Hanafi Sahib).

**Title:** (a) Mullah, (b) Maulavi. **Grounds for listing:** Deputy Minister of Education under the Taliban regime. **Date of birth:** Approximately 1968. **Place of birth:** (a) Darzab District, Faryab Province, Afghanistan, (b) Qush Tepa District, Jawzjan Province, Afghanistan. **Nationality:** Afghan. **Date of UN designation:** 23.2.2001.


**Additional information from the narrative summary of reasons for listing provided by the Sanctions Committee:**

As of May 2007, the Taliban leadership placed Abdul Salam Hanafi Ali Mardan Qul in charge of the Jawzjan Province. He was also the Taliban member responsible for Jawzjan Province in Northern Afghanistan until 2008. He is believed to be involved in drug trafficking.

(88) Abdul Ghafar Qurishi Abdul Ghani (alias Abdul Ghaffar Qureshi).

**Title:** Maulavi. **Grounds for listing:** Repatriation Attaché, Taliban Embassy, Islamabad, Pakistan. **Date of birth:** (a) 1970, (b) 1967. **Place of birth:** Turshut village, Wursaj District, Takhar Province, Afghanistan. **Nationality:** Afghan. **Passport No:** D 000933 (Afghan
Ehsanullah Sarfida was an Al-Qaida affiliate who provided support to the Taliban in the form of weapons and money. He was the district head of Charchino District, Uruzgan Province, Afghanistan.

Ehsanullah Sarfida was a member of the Taliban Inner Shura. He was also Chairman of the Taliban's Central Bank. Later, he was appointed the Taliban's Administrator of Captured Regions. Belongs to Taraki tribe. Review pursuant to Security Council Resolution 1822 (2008) was concluded on 23 Jul. 2010. INTERPOL-UN Security Council Special Notice web link: https://www.interpol.int/en/notice/search/un/1427375

Yar Mohammad Rahimi.


Mohammad Hasan Rahmani (alias Gud Mullah Mohammad Hassan).


Habibullah Roshad.


Abdulhai Salek.


Hamdullah Sunani (alias Sanani).


Additional information from the narrative summary of reasons for listing provided by the Sanctions Committee:
Hamdullah Sunani's post as the Head of Dar-ul-Efta (Fatwa Department) came under the Supreme Court of the Taliban regime.

Noor Mohammad Saqib.


Additional information from the narrative summary of reasons for listing provided by the Sanctions Committee:
Noor Mohammad Saqib is a member of the Taliban leadership and head of its Religious Committee, which acts as a judiciary branch of the Taliban.

Ehsanullah Sarfida Hesamuddin Akhundzada (alias (a) Ehsanullah Sarfadi, (b) Ehsanullah Sarfida).


Additional information from the narrative summary of reasons for listing provided by the Sanctions Committee:
Ehsanullah Sarfida was also Chairman of the Taliban's Central Bank. Later, he was appointed the Taliban's Administrator of Captured Provinces. Ehsanullah Sarfida was a member of the Taliban Inner Shura.

Ehsanullah Sarfida was an Al-Qaida affiliate who provided support to the Taliban in the form of weapons and money. He was the district
Chief of Marja, Helmand Province, Afghanistan, as at mid-2007.

(96) Saduddin Sayyed (alia (a) Sadudin Sayed, (b) Sadruddin).  
Title: (a) Maulavi, (b) Alaij, (c) Mullah. Grounds for listing: (a) Vice-Minister of Work and Social Affairs under the Taliban regime, (b) Mayor of Kabul City under the Taliban regime. Date of birth: Approximately 1968. Place of birth: (a) Chaman District, Pakistan, (b) Spin Boldak District, Kandahar Province, Afghanistan. Date of UN designation: 25.1.2001.  
Additional information from the narrative summary of reasons for listing provided by the Sanctions Committee:  
Saduddin Sayyed also served as Vice-Minister of Work and Social Affairs of the Taliban regime. The UN list was updated on 8 March 2001 to reflect this.

(97) Abdul Wali Seddqi.  
Other information: Believed to be in Afghanistan/Pakistan border area. Review pursuant to Security Council Resolution 1822 (2008) was concluded on 29 Jul. 2010. INTERPOL-UN Security Council Special Notice web link: https://www.interpol.int/en/notice/search/un/1446036

(98) Abdul Wahed Shafiq.  

(99) Said Ahmed Shahidkheil.  

(100) Akhtar Mohammad Mansour Shah Mohammed (alia (a) Akhtar Mohammad Mansour Khan Muhammad, (b) Akhtar Muhammad Mansoor, (c) Akhtar Mohammad Mansoor, (d) Naib Imam).  

Additional information from the narrative summary of reasons for listing provided by the Sanctions Committee:  
Akhtar Mohammad Mansour Shah Mohammed was a prominent member of the Taliban leadership. He was repatriated to Afghanistan in September 2006 following detention in Pakistan. He is involved in drug trafficking and was active in the provinces of Khost, Paktia and Paktika in Afghanistan as of May 2007. He was also the Taliban ‘Governor’ of Kandahar as of May 2007. He was actively involved in anti-governmental activity, in particular, recruiting individuals for the Taliban to fight against the Afghan Government and International Security Assistance Force.  
Akhtar Mohammad Mansour Shah Mohammed was the deputy chief of the supreme Taliban shura as at mid-2009. He serves as a member of the Taliban leadership council and was assigned to be Chief of Military Affairs of the Taliban ‘Gerdi Jangal Council’ before being appointed as a deputy to Mohammed Omar in March 2010. As at 2010 Akhtar Mohammad Mansour Shah Mohammed was directly responsible for Taliban activities in four provinces of southern Afghanistan and was appointed as the head of the Taliban civilian shura as at early 2010. Akhtar Mohammad Mansour Shah Mohammed was a deputy to Mullah Abdul Ghani Baradar Abdul Ahnad Turk in the Taliban Supreme Council as of 2009. Following the arrest of Mullah Baradar in February 2010 he was temporarily-in-charge of the Taliban Supreme Council.

(101) Shamsuddin (alia Pahlawan Shamsuddin).  
Other information: Believed to be in Afghanistan/Pakistan/Iran border area. Review pursuant to Security Council Resolution 1822 (2008)
(102) Shams Ur-Rahman Abdul Zahir (alias (a) Shamsur Rahman, (b) Shams-ur-Rahman, (c) Shamsur Rahman Abdurahman, (d) Shams ur-Rahman Sher Alam).


Additional information from the narrative summary of reasons for listing provided by the Sanctions Committee:

As at June 2007, Shams ur-Rahman Sher Alam was the Taliban member responsible for the Kabul Province. He was in charge of Taliban military operations in and around Kabul and has been involved in many attacks. He has involved in drug trafficking.

(103) Abdul Ghafar Shinwari.


(104) Mohammad Sarwar Siddigual Mohammad Masood (alias Mohammad Sarwar Siddigual).


(105) Sher Mohammad Abbas Stanekzai Padshah Khan.


(106) Ahmad Taha Khalid Abdul Qadir.


Additional information from the narrative summary of reasons for listing provided by the Sanctions Committee:

Taha also served under the Taliban regime as Governor of the Kunar Province at the end of 2001. He was responsible for Wardak Province for the Taliban as at September 2009. He was the Taliban member responsible for Nangarhar Province as at 2011. He is a close associate of Sirajuddin Jalaloudine Haqqani.

(107) Abdul Raqib Takhari.


Additional information from the narrative summary of reasons for listing provided by the Sanctions Committee:

Abdul Raqib Takhari was a member of the Taliban Supreme Council responsible for Takhar and Badakhshan Provinces as at December 2009.

(108) Walljain.


Other information: Member of the Taliban Gerd-e-Jangal Shura and Head of the Taliban Prisoners and Refugees Committee. Belongs to

(109) Nazirullah Hanafi Waliaullah (alias Nazirullah Aanafi Waliaullah).


Other information: Believed to be in Afghanistan/Pakistan border area.


(110) Abdul-Haq Wassiq (alias: (a) Abdul-Haq Wasseq, (b) Abdul Haq Wasiq).


Additional information from the narrative summary of reasons for listing provided by the Sanctions Committee:

Abdul-Haq Wassiq is allied with Gulbuddin Hekmatyar. Under the Taliban regime, he held successive positions as local commander in Nimroz and Kandahar provinces. He then became Deputy Director- General of Intelligence, reporting to Qari Ahmadullah. In this function, he was in charge of handling relations with Al-Qaida — related foreign fighters and their training camps in Afghanistan. He was also known for his repressive methods against Taliban opponents in the South of Afghanistan.

(111) Mohammad Jawad Waziiri.


(112) Abdul Rahman Zahed (alias Abdul Rehman Zahid).


(113) Mohammad Zahid (alias (a) Jan Agha Ahmadzai, (b) Zahid Ahmadzai).


(114) Faizullah Khan Noorzai (alias: (a) Haji Faizullah Noor, (b) Faizullah Noorzai Akhtar Mohammed Mira Khan, (c) Haji Faizullah Khan Noorzai; Haji Faizullah Khan Noorezai; Haji Faizullah Khan; Haji Faizullah, (d) Haji Faizullah Noori, (e) Haji Pazzullah Noorzai, (f) Haji Mullah Faizullah).


Other information: Prominent Taliban financier. As of mid-2009, supplied weapons, ammunition, explosives and medical equipment to Taliban fighters; and raised funds for the Taliban, and provided training to them, in the Afghanistan/Pakistan border region. Has previously organized and funded Taliban operations in Kandahar Province, Afghanistan. As of 2010, travelled to and owned businesses in Dubai, United Arab Emirates, and Japan. Belongs to Noorzai tribe, Miralzei sub-tribe. Brother of Malik Noorzai. Father's name is Akhtar Mohammed (a.k.a.: Haji Mira Khan). INTERPOL-UN Security Council Special Notice web link: https://www.interpol.int/en/notice/search/un/4678606

Additional information from the narrative summary of reasons for listing provided by the Sanctions Committee:

Faizullah Noorzai Akhtar Mohammed Mira Khan has served as a prominent Taliban financier with whom senior Taliban leaders invested funds. He has collected over USD 100 000 for the Talibain from donors in the Gulf and in 2009 gave a portion of his own money. He also financially supported a Taliban commander in Kandahar Province and has provided funding to assist with training Taliban and Al-Qaida fighters who were to conduct attacks against Coalition and Afghan military forces. As of mid-2005, Faizullah organized and funded Taliban operations in Kandahar, Afghanistan. In addition to his financial support, Faizullah has otherwise facilitated Taliban training and operations. As of mid-2009, Faizullah supplied weapons, ammunition, explosives, and medical equipment to Taliban fighters from southern Afghanistan. In mid-2008, Faizullah was responsible for housing Taliban suicide bombers and moving them from Pakistan into Afghanistan. Faizullah has also provided anti-aircraft missiles to the Taliban, helped move Taliban fighters around Helmand Province, Afghanistan,
facilitated Taliban suicide bombing operations and given radios and vehicles to Taliban members in Pakistan.

As of mid-2009, Faizullah operated a madrassa (religious school) in the Afghanistan/Pakistan border region, where tens of thousands of dollars were raised for the Taliban. Faizullah's madrassa grounds were used to provide training to Taliban fighters in the construction and use of improvised explosive devices (IEDs). As of late 2007, Faizullah's madrassa was used to train Al-Qa'ida fighters who were later sent to Kandahar Province, Afghanistan.

In 2010, Faizullah maintained offices and possibly owned properties, including hotels, in Dubai, the United Arab Emirates. Faizullah regularly travelled to Dubai and Japan with his brother, Malik Noorzai, to import cars, auto parts and clothing. As of early 2006, Faizullah owned businesses in Dubai and Japan.


**Title:** Haji. **Ground for listing:** Taliban financier. **Address:** (a) Boghra Road, Mirlaez Village, Chaman, Baluchistan Province, Pakistan, (b) Kalay Rangin, Spin Boldak District, Kandahar Province, Afghanistan. **Date of Birth:** (a) 1957, (b) 1960, (c) 1 January 1963. **Place of birth:** (a) Chaman border town, Pakistan, (b) Pishin, Baluchistan Province, Pakistan. **Nationality:** Afghan. **Passport No:** Pakistani passport number FA0157612, issued on 23 Jul. 2009, expires on 22 Jul. 2014, officially cancelled as of 2013, issued under name Allah Muhammad. **National identification No:** Pakistani national identification number 54201-247561-5, officially cancelled as of 2013. **Date of UN designation:** 4.10.2011.

**Other information:** Taliban financier. Owns businesses in Japan and frequently travels to Dubai, United Arab Emirates, and Japan. As of 2009, facilitated Taliban activities, including through recruitment and the provision of logistical support. Believed to be in the Afghanistan/Pakistan border area. Belongs to Noorzai tribe. Brother of Faizullah Khan Noorzai. Father's name is Haji Akhtar Muhammad. INTERPOL-UN Security Council Special Notice web link: https://www.interpol.int/en/notice/search/un/4670985

Additional information from the narrative summary of reasons for listing provided by the Sanctions Committee:

Malik Noorzai is a Pakistan-based businessman who has provided financial support to the Taliban. Malik and his brother, Faizullah Noorzai Akhtar Mohammed Mira Khan, have invested millions of dollars in various businesses for the Taliban. In late 2008, Taliban representatives approached Malik as a businessman with whom to invest Taliban funds. Since at least 2005, Malik has also personally contributed tens of thousands of dollars and distributed hundreds of thousands of dollars to the Taliban, some of which was collected from donors in the Gulf region and Pakistan and some of which was Malik's own money. Malik also handled a hawala account in Pakistan that received tens of thousands of dollars transferred from the Gulf every few months to support Taliban activities. Malik has also facilitated Taliban activities. As of 2009, Malik had served for 16 years as the chief caretaker of a madrassa (religious school), in the Afghanistan/Pakistan border region, that was used by the Taliban to indoctrinate and train recruits. Among other things, Malik delivered the funds that supported the madrassa. Malik, along with his brother, has also played a role in storing vehicles to be used in Taliban suicide bombing operations and has helped move Taliban fighters around Helmand Province, Afghanistan. Malik owns businesses in Japan and frequently visits Dubai and Japan for business. As early as 2005, Malik owned a vehicle import business in Afghanistan that imported vehicles from Dubai and Japan. He has imported cars, auto parts and clothing from Dubai and Japan for his businesses, in which two Taliban commanders have invested. In mid-2010, Malik and his brother secured the release of hundreds of cargo containers, reportedly worth millions of dollars, which Pakistan authorities seized earlier that year because they believed the recipients had a connection to terrorism.

(116) **Abdul Aziz Abbasin (alias: Abdul Aziz Mahsud).**

**Date of Birth:** 1969. **Place of Birth:** Sheykhan Village, Pirkowti Area, Organ District, Paktika Province, Afghanistan. **Date of UN designation:** 4.10.2011.

**Other information:** Key commander in the Haqqani Network under Sirajuddin Jallaloudine Haqqani. Taliban Shadow Governor for Organ District, Paktika Province as of early 2010. Operated a training camp for non-Afghan fighters in Paktika Province. Has been involved in the transport of weapons to Afghanistan. INTERPOL-UN Security Council Special Notice web link: https://www.interpol.int/en/notice/search/un/4639645

Additional information from the narrative summary of reasons for listing provided by the Sanctions Committee:

Abdul Aziz Abbassin is a key commander in the Haqqani Network, a Taliban-affiliated group of militants that operates from Eastern Afghanistan and North Waziristan Agency in the Federally Administered Tribal Areas of Pakistan. As of early 2010, Abbassin received orders from Sirajuddin Haqqani and was appointed by him to serve as the Taliban shadow governor of Organ District, Paktika Province, Afghanistan. Abbassin commands a group of Taliban fighters and has assisted in running a training camp for foreign fighters based in Paktika Province. Abbassin has also been involved in ambushing vehicles supplying Afghan government forces and in the transport of weapons to Afghanistan.

(117) **Ahmad Zia Agha (alias (a) Zia Agha, (b) Noor Ahmad, (c) Noor Ahmed, (d) Sia Agha Sayeed).**

**Title:** Haji. **Date of birth:** 1974. **Place of birth:** Maiwand District, Kandahar Province, Afghanistan. **Date of UN designation:** 6.1.2012.

**Other information:** Senior Taliban official with military and financial responsibilities as at 2011. Leader of the Taliban's Military Council as of 2010. In 2008 and 2009, served as a Taliban finance officer and distributed money to Taliban commanders in Afghanistan/Pakistan border area. INTERPOL-UN Security Council Special Notice web link: https://www.interpol.int/en/notice/search/un/4653034

Additional information from the narrative summary of reasons for listing provided by the Sanctions Committee:

Ahmad Zia Agha is a senior Taliban leader with military and financial responsibilities. In 2010, Ahmad Zia Agha was the leader of the Taliban's military shura (council), which directed Taliban military operations in western Afghanistan. In 2009, Ahmad Zia Agha served as a Taliban finance officer and distributed money to Taliban commanders. As part of his financial responsibilities, Ahmad Zia Agha transferred tens of thousands of dollars to Taliban shadow provincial governors; the Taliban's shura treasurer also entrusted Ahmad Zia Agha with hundreds of thousands of dollars to fund improvised explosive device (IED) operations. In 2008, Ahmad Zia Agha was involved in distributing funds to Taliban commanders and transferred money to individuals associated with the Taliban outside the country. He has also facilitated communications.

(118) **Fazl Rabi (alias (a) Fazl Rabbi, (b) Fazal Rabi, (c) Faisal Rabbi).**

**Ground for listings:** Senior official in Konar Province during the Taliban regime. **Date of birth:** (a) 1972, (b) 1975. **Place of birth:** (a)
Additional information from the narrative summary of reasons for listing provided by the Sanctions Committee:

Fazel Rabi provides financial and logistical support to the Haqqani Network, a Taliban-affiliated group of militants that operates from the Afghanistan/Pakistan border region. Rabi has traveled abroad to raise money for the Haqqani Network and has also helped to collect money for the military activities of the Taliban. In February 2009, Rabi traveled to Dubai, United Arab Emirates, to fundraise and conduct meetings on behalf of Sirajuddin Haqqani, a senior Haqqani Network leader. Rabi has also traveled to the Gulf to raise funds for Jalaluddin Haqqani, the patriarch of the Haqqani Network. Rabi is also a member of the Taliban's financial shura and has dispersed funds to Taliban commanders and officials.

Rabi has been involved in sending suicide bombers to Afghanistan and has coordinated the Haqqani Network's relationship with other militant groups. While serving as the top Taliban official in Konar Province during the Taliban regime, Rabi was involved in shipping illegal narcotics out of Afghanistan. Following the fall of the Taliban in late 2001, Rabi fled to the Afghanistan/Pakistan border region.

Mohammad Aman Akhund (alias (a) Mohammed Aman, (b) Mullah Mohammed Oman, (c) Mullah Mohammad Aman Ustad Noorzai, (d) Mullah Mad Aman Ustad Noorzai, (e) Sanaullah).


Other information: Senior Taliban member as at 2011 with financial duties, including raising funds on behalf of the leadership. Has provided logistical support for Taliban operations and channelled proceeds from drug trafficking to arms purchases. Has acted as secretary to Taliban leader Mullah Mohammed Omar and as his messenger at senior-level meetings of the Taliban. Also associated with Gul Agha Ishakzai. Member of Mullah Mohammed Omar's inner circle during the Taliban regime. INTERPOL-UN Security Council Special Notice web link: https://www.interpol.int/en/notice/search/un/4665005

Additional information from the narrative summary of reasons for listing provided by the Sanctions Committee:

Mohammad Aman Akhund is a senior Taliban member who performs finance-related duties and has acted as Taliban leader Mullah Mohammed Omar's secretary. In early 2010, Aman Akhund and Gul Agha Ishakzai, the head of the Taliban financial commission, collected over USD 300,000 in the Gulf on behalf of the Taliban military leadership. Aman Akhund has attended senior-level Taliban meetings, where he delivered oral and written messages from Mullah Omar.

Aman Akhund has also provided logistical support to Taliban operations and has been involved in collecting money from the drug trade in order to buy weapons for the Taliban. During the Taliban regime, Aman Akhund was a member of Mullah Omar's shura.


Other information: Key commander of the Haqqani Network, which is based in Afghanistan/Pakistan border area. Acts as deputy, spokesperson and advisor for Haqqani Network senior leader Sirajuddin Jalalalodine Haqqani. Laises with the Taliban Supreme Council. Has travelled abroad. Laises with and provides Taliban commanders in Ghazni Province, Afghanistan, with money, weapons, communications equipment and supplies. Reportedly deceased as of 2013. INTERPOL-UN Security Council Special Notice web link: https://www.interpol.int/en/notice/search/un/4678368

Additional information from the narrative summary of reasons for listing provided by the Sanctions Committee:

Ahmed Jan Wazir is a key commander in the Haqqani Network, a Taliban-affiliated group of militants that operates from the Afghanistan/Pakistan border region. Ahmed Jan Wazir acts as a deputy, advisor and spokesperson for Sirajuddin Haqqani, a senior leader of the Haqqani Network, and conducts meetings on behalf of the Haqqani Network. In late 2010, Ahmed Jan Wazir travelled with senior Haqqani Network members to the Gulf.

Ahmed Jan Wazir has represented the Haqqani Network at the Taliban's shura and has served as a conduit between the Haqqani Network and the Taliban in Ghazni Province, Afghanistan. In 2008, Taliban and Al-Qaida militants appointed Ahmed Jan Wazir as a Taliban commander in Ghazni Province. He has provided other Taliban commanders in Ghazni Province with money and supplies, including weapons and communications equipment. During the Taliban regime, he was employed by the Ministry of Finance.

Abdul Samad Achekzai (alias Abdul Samad).


Other information: Senior Taliban member responsible for the manufacturing of improvised explosive devices (IED). Involved in recruiting and deploying suicide bombers to conduct attacks in Afghanistan. INTERPOL-UN Security Council Special Notice web link: https://www.interpol.int/en/notice/search/un/4652670

Additional information from the narrative summary of reasons for listing provided by the Sanctions Committee:

Abdul Samad Achekzai is a senior Taliban member involved in manufacturing improvised explosive devices (IEDs) and running the group's IED support network. Samad, as at mid-2010, was responsible for IED component procurement and storage, detonator construction, and IED training in support of Taliban fighters in western and southern Afghanistan.

Samad has also been involved in attacks in Afghanistan on behalf of the Taliban. As of early 2011, Samad was working with a Taliban member to assassinate an Afghan Border Police commander and had recruited a suicide bomber for the task. At that time, Samad had deployed five suicide bombers to Afghanistan to conduct attacks on International Security Assistance Force and Afghan authorities. In early 2010, Samad sent five Taliban suicide bombers to Kandahar to target Afghan authorities there.
Abdul Rauf Zakir is the chief of suicide operations for the Haqqani Network and the commander in charge of all operations in Kabul.

Additional information from the narrative summary of reasons for listing provided by the Sanctions Committee:

Abdul Rauf Zakir has been a key Haqqani Network communications officer since at least 2009, when his predecessor was arrested in Afghanistan. As of 2011, Gul continued to report directly to Badruddin Haqqani (deceased), a senior Haqqani Network leader, and has acted as an intermediary for those wishing to contact him. Gul's responsibilities include relaying reports from commanders in senior Haqqani Network officials, Taliban media officials, and legitimate media outlets in Afghanistan. Gul also works with Haqqani Network officials, including Badruddin Haqqani, to coordinate the movement of Haqqani Network insurgents, foreign fighters and weapons in the Afghanistan-Pakistan border region and eastern Afghanistan. As of 2010, Gul relayed operational orders from Badruddin Haqqani to fighters in Afghanistan. In late 2009, Gul distributed money to Haqqani Network sub-commanders travelling between Miram Shah and Afghanistan.

Abdul Satar Abdul Manan (alias (1) Haji Abdul Sattar Barakzai, (b) Haji Abdul Satar, (c) Haji Satar Barakzai, (d) Abdulasattar).

Title: Haji. Date of Birth: 1964. Place of Birth: (a) Mirmandaw village, Nahr-e Saraj District, Helmand Province, Afghanistan, (b) Mirmadaw village, Gershek District, Helmand Province, Afghanistan, (c) Qilla Abdullah, Baluchistan Province, Pakistan. Passport No: AM5421691 (Pakistan passport, expires on 11 Aug. 2013). National identification No: (a) Pakistan National Identification number 5420250161699, (b) Afghan National Identification number 585629. Address: (a) Kachray Road, Pashtunabad, Quetta, Baluchistan Province, Pakistan, (b) Nisrullah Khan Chowk, Pashtunabad Area, Baluchistan Province, Pakistan, (c) Chaman, Baluchistan Province, Pakistan, (d) Abdul Satar Food Shop, Ayno Mina 0093, Kandahar Province, Afghanistan. Date of UN designation: 29.6.2012.

Other information: Co-owner of Haji Khairullah Haji Sattar Money Exchange and associated also with Khairullah Barakzai. Belongs to Barakzai tribe. Father's name is Haji 'Abd-al Manaf. INTERPOL-UN Security Council Special Notice web link: https://www.interpol.int/en/notice/search/un/4998005

Additional information from the narrative summary of reasons for listing provided by the Sanctions Committee:

Abdul Satar Abdul Manan is a co-owner and operator of Haji Khairullah Haji Sattar Money Exchange. Satar and Khairullah Barakzai Khudai Nazar have co-owned and jointly operated hawalas (informal money remittance services) known as HKHS throughout Afghanistan, Pakistan, and Dubai and managed an HKHS branch in the Afghanistan-Pakistan border region. As of late 2009, Satar and Khairullah had an equal partnership in HKHS. Satar founded HKHS and customers chose to use HKHS in part because of Satar's and Khairullah's well-known names. Satar has donated thousands of dollars to the Taliban to support Taliban activities in Afghanistan and has distributed funds to the Taliban using his hawala. As of 2010, Satar provided financial assistance to the Taliban, and a Taliban commander and his associates may have transferred thousands of dollars through Satar in support of the insurgency. As of late 2009, Satar hosted senior Taliban members, provided tens of thousands of dollars to aid the Taliban's fight against Coalition Forces in Marjah, Nad'Ali District, Helmand Province, Afghanistan, and helped to transport a Taliban member to Marjah. As of 2008, Satar and Khairullah collected money from donors and distributed the funds to the Taliban using their hawala.

Qari Zakir.


Other information: Co-owner of Haji Khairullah Haji Sattar Money Exchange (TAe.010) and associated also with Abdul Satar Abdul Manan. Belongs to Barakzai tribe. Father's name is Haji Khudai Nazar. Alternative father's name is Nazar Mohammad. INTERPOL-UN Security Council Special Notice web link: https://www.interpol.int/en/notice/search/un/4722167

Additional information from the narrative summary of reasons for listing provided by the Sanctions Committee:

Khaireullah Barakzai Khudai Nazar is a co-owner and operator of Haji Khairullah Haji Sattar Money Exchange (HKHS). As of late 2009, Khaireullah and Abdul Satar Abdul Manan had an equal partnership in HKHS. They jointly operated hawalas known as HKHS throughout Afghanistan, Pakistan, and Dubai and managed an HKHS branch in the Afghanistan-Pakistan border region. As of early 2010, Khaireullah was the chief of the HKHS branch in Kabul. As of 2010, Khaireullah was a hawaladar for Taliban senior leadership and provided financial assistance to the Taliban. Khaireullah, along with his business partner Satar, provided thousands of dollars to the Taliban to support Taliban activities in Afghanistan. As of 2008, Khaireullah and Satar collected money from donors and distributed the funds to the Taliban using their hawalas.

Abdul Rauf Zakir (alias Qari Zakir).


Other information: Chief of suicide operations for the Haqqani Network under Sirajuddin Jallaloudine Haqqani and in charge of all operations in Kabul, Takhar, Kunduz and Baghlan provinces. Oversees training of suicide attackers and provides instructions on how to construct improvised explosive devices (IEDs). INTERPOL-UN Security Council Special Notice web link: https://www.interpol.int/en/notice/search/un/5039797

Additional information from the narrative summary of reasons for listing provided by the Sanctions Committee:

Abdul Rauf Zakir is the chief of suicide operations for the Haqqani Network and the commander in charge of all operations in Kabul,
Taliban military commander in Kandahar Province, Afghanistan. Zakir approached the Haqqani Network leader Sirajuddin Haqqani in approximately 2008, requesting financial assistance in exchange for expanding Haqqani Network influence and operations into northern Afghanistan, and has become a trusted associate and confidant of Sirajuddin.

As the chief of suicide operations, Zakir is responsible for training recruits. Under his programme, recruits are trained in basic small arms, heavy weapons, and basic improvised explosive device (IED) construction.

Zakir has been involved in many of the Haqqani Network's high-profile suicide attacks and is partially responsible for making some of the final determinations on whether or not to proceed with large-scale attacks planned by local, district-level commanders. Attacks using personnel selected from Zakir's training programme include the June 2011 attack on the Intercontinental Hotel in Kabul, which killed 11 civilians and two Afghan policemen, and the September 2011 attack on the United States Embassy in Kabul, which killed 16 Afghans, including at least six children.

(126) Mohammed Qasim Mir Wali Khudai Rahim (alias (a) Muhammad Qasim, (b) Abdul Salam).


Additional information from the narrative summary of reasons for listing provided by the Sanctions Committee:

Mohammed Qasim Mir Wali Khudai Rahim is the owner of Rahat Ltd., which has branches across Afghanistan, Pakistan and Iran and participates in the financing and facilitation of the Taliban insurgency.

Taliban senior figures have personally met Qasim and Rahat Ltd. branch managers. They have also frequented Rahat Ltd. branches and used Qasim's services to receive, store and send funds to support both their insurgent operations inside Afghanistan and the Taliban's narcotics fundraising activities. During a meeting with Taliban senior figures in 2011, Qasim demonstrated his willingness to use the Taliban as their fundraisers.

Qasim has personally been associated with Taliban insurgents and networks involved in the supply of weapons including improvised explosive devices (IED).

Qasim has used Rahat Ltd. to provide financial services to his own and others' narcotics networks which are located in the Afghanistan/Pakistan border region and affiliated to the Taliban.


Additional information from the narrative summary of reasons for listing provided by the Sanctions Committee:

Ahmed Shah Noorzai Obaidullah owns and operates the Roshan Money Exchange, which provides financial, material, or technological support for, or financial or other services to or in support of, the Taliban. Roshan Money Exchange stores and transfers funds in support of Taliban military operations and the Taliban's role in the Afghan narcotics trade. As of 2011, Roshan Money Exchange was one of the primary money service providers (or 'hawalas') used by Taliban officials in Helmand Province, Afghanistan.

Ahmed Shah has provided hawala services to Taliban leaders in Helmand Province for a number of years and, as of 2011, was a trusted Taliban money service provider. In early 2012, the Taliban ordered Ahmed Shah to transfer money to a number of hawalas in Lashkar Gah, Helmand Province, from which a senior Taliban commander would then allocate the funds.

In late 2011, Ahmed Shah consolidated hundreds of thousands of US dollars to pass to the Taliban Finance Commission and transferred hundreds of thousands of US dollars for the Taliban, including to senior Taliban commanders. Also in late 2011, Ahmed Shah received through his hawala branch in Quetta, Pakistan, a transfer on behalf of the Taliban, money from which was used to purchase fertilizer and IED components, including batteries and detonator cord. In mid-2011, Taliban finance commission head Gul Agha Ishakzai instructed Ahmed Shah to deposit several million US dollars into Roshan Money Exchange for the Taliban. Gul Agha explained that when a money transfer was required, he would inform Ahmed Shah of the Taliban recipient.

Ahmed Shah would then provide the required funds through his hawala system. As of mid-2010, Ahmed Shah moved money between Pakistan and Afghanistan for Taliban commanders and for narcotics traffickers. In addition to his facilitation activities, Ahmed Shah also donated large but unspecified sums of money to the Taliban in 2011.

(128) Adam Khan Achezkai (alias (a) Maulavi Adam Khan, (b) Maulavi Adam).


Other information: Improvised explosive device manufacturer and facilitator for the Taliban. Taliban member responsible for Badghis Province, Afghanistan, as at mid — 2010. Former Taliban member responsible for Sar-e Pul and Samangan Provinces, Afghanistan. As Taliban military commander in Kandahar Province, Afghanistan, he was involved in organizing suicide attacks in neighboring provinces.
On 28 September 2011, two suicide bombers under the direction of Taliban commander Qari Saifullah Tokhi were planning attacks. One propelled grenades (RPGs).

On 14 January 2012, six Taliban insurgents subordinate to Qari Saifullah Tokhi attacked an International Security Assistance Force (ISAF) emplacing IEDs and were killed as a result. All three men were known as Qari Saifullah Tokhi’s men.

Qari Saifullah Tokhi has used these groups to organize terrorist activities against the government of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan and directly commanded two groups of approximately 50 Taliban fighters and had command over Taliban commanders in Zabul Province. Qari Saifullah Tokhi is the Taliban shadow Deputy Governor and an operational commander in eastern Zabul Province, Afghanistan. He has filled other leadership roles for the Taliban. In mid-2010, Adam was named the Taliban head for Badghis Province, Afghanistan. Adam is also the former Taliban head for Sar-e-Pul and Samaanang Provinces, Afghanistan. As a Taliban military leader in Qandahar Province, Afghanistan, Adam was involved in organising suicide attacks in neighbouring provinces.

(129) Rahmatullah Shah Nawaz.

Rahmatullah Shah Nawaz has been a Taliban commander since at least February 2010. In early 2013, Rahmat served as a Taliban commander in the Shadaal Bazaar area of Achin District, Nangarhar Province, Afghanistan. Rahmat directed the activities of approximately 300 Taliban operatives in Achin District and provided operational guidance and weapons to these operatives. In late 2012, Rahmat led an attack on Afghan forces in Kot District, Nangarhar Province, Afghanistan. As of mid-2012, Rahmat served under the Taliban shadow district chief for Achin District, Nangarhar Province, Afghanistan. During this time, Rahmat was a Taliban facilitator who emplaced improvised explosive devices and conducted attacks against International Security Assistance Force (ISAF) and Afghan forces. Rahmat also collects taxes and bribes on behalf of the Taliban. As of early 2013, Rahmat collected taxes on behalf of the Taliban from drug traffickers based in the Shadaal Bazaar, Achin District, Nangarhar Province. As of mid-2012, Rahmat was in charge of collecting taxes from narcotics traffickers for the Taliban.

Rahmat provides intelligence information to the Taliban. As of early 2013, Rahmat provided his Taliban superiors with information on the activities of Afghan government officials and Afghan security forces in Achin District, Nangarhar Province. Rahmat gathered intelligence for the Taliban from Afghan Government employees as of mid-2012 and also conducted investigations to expose ISAF and Afghan Government informants for the benefit of the Taliban.

Rahmat has also provided lethal aid, housing, and guidance to Taliban fighters. As of late 2012, Rahmat provided rocket-propelled grenades, PKM light machine guns, and AK-47 assault rifles to the Taliban. Rahmat also sheltered Taliban fighters at his guest house and provided tactical guidance to Taliban fighters during this period. As of late 2011, Rahmat had a guest house in Achin District where Taliban members often stayed.

(130) Qari Saifullah Tokhi (alias: (a) Qari Saifullah, (b) Qari Saifullah Al Tokhi, (c) Saifullah Tokhi, (d) Qari Sahab).

Rahmatullah Shah Nawaz.
suceeive bomper planned to attack the provincial reconstruction team (PRT) in Qalat District, Zabul Province. The second suicide bomber
planned to attack an ISAF base in Shajoy District. The suicide bombers had planned to attack coalition forces bases between 29 September
and 1 October 2011.

The Taliban, under the leadership of Qari Saifullah Tokhi, warned local mobile phone networks on 20 April 2011 to shut down their services in
Zabul Province. If services were not shut down in accordance with Taliban direction, the Taliban threatened to destroy their antennas
along the roads in Zabul Province. On 25 November 2010, Qari Saifullah Tokhi ordered a Taliban commander and Taliban shadow sub-
Governor of Afghan District, Zabul Province, to transport light weapons to Qalat City, the capital of Zabul Province. The shipment included
approximately 25 Kalashnikov rifles, 10 machine guns, five RPGs, and 20 grenades. Suicide bombers planned to use these weapons against
ISAF forces and Afghan National Security Forces, specifically targeting the Second Afghan National Army Brigade and the Police
Headquarters.

(131) Yahya Haqqani (alias: (a) Yaya, (b) Qari Sahab).
Address: A Haqqani Madrassa in the Afghanistan/Pakistan Border Area. Date of birth: (a) 1982, (b) 1978. Nationality: Afghan. Date of
UN designation: 31.7.2014.
Other information: Senior Haqqani Network (HQN) member. Closely involved in the group's military, financial, and propaganda activities.
Injured leg. Father's name is Hajji Meyawar Khan (deceased). INTERPOL-UN Security Council Special Notice web link: https://www.interpol.int/en/notice/search/un/5807173

Additional information from the narrative summary of reasons for listing provided by the Sanctions Committee:
Yahya Haqqani is a senior Haqqani Network (HQN) member who has been closely involved in the group's military, financial, and
propaganda activities. Yahya has acted as de facto head of the group when senior- most leaders Sirajuddin Jallalouline Haqqani (Yahya's
brother-in-law), Badruddin Haqqani (deceased, formerly listed), and Khalil Haqqani were absent. Yahya has also assumed duties as a HQN
logistician and has facilitated funding for Haqqani commanders including a subordinate of now-deceased HQN commander Sangin Zadran
Sher Mohammad and HQN chief of suicide operations, Abdul Rauf Zakir. Yahya has also acted as Sirajuddin Jallalouline Haqqani's Arabic
interpreter and messenger.
Yahya has conducted significant facilitation activities in support of HQN attacks and other activities. In early 2013 he facilitated funding for
HQN fighters. Also in early 2013, Yahya coordinated the transfer of supplies from the United Arab Emirates to HQN senior leader Khalil
Haqqani. In 2012, Yahya coordinated the distribution of improvised explosive devices (IEDs) and communications equipment, and he also
reviewed preparations for the August 7, 2012 HQN attack against a Coalition Forward Operating Base in Logar Province, Afghanistan, in
which thirteen people, including eleven Afghan civilians, were wounded. Yahya likely had advance knowledge of the June 2011 attack on the
Intercontinental Hotel in Kabul, Afghanistan, directed by Sirajuddin Haqqani and Badruddin Haqqani. Eighteen people were killed and
twelve were injured in the attack. As of 2011, Yahya delivered money from Sirajuddin Haqqani to HQN commanders for operations.
Yahya sometimes serves as a liaison between the HQN and Al Qaida (AQ) and he has maintained ties with AQ since at least mid-2009. In
this role, Yahya has provided money to AQ members in the region for their personal expenses. As of mid-2009, he acted as the HQN's
primary liaison with foreign fighters, including Arabs, Uzbeks, and Chechens.
Yahya has also conducted and managed HQN and Taliban media and propaganda activities. As of early 2012, Yahya usually met with
Sirajuddin Haqqani to obtain final approval of the Taliban propaganda videos Yahya made. Yahya has worked on HQN media activities
since at least 2009 when he worked out of a media studio in a HQN madrassa, editing videos from fighters in Afghanistan. As of late 2011,
Yahya obtained money for HQN media expenses from Sirajuddin Haqqani or one of Sirajuddin Haqqani's surrogates.
As of early 2012, Yahya travelled about twice a month, sometimes with Saidullah Jan, to meet with now-deceased HQN financial emissary
Nasiruddin Haqqani.

(132) Saidullah Jan (alias: Abid Khan).
Other information: Senior member of the Haqqani Network (HQN) as of 2013. Provided critical facilitation support to drivers and
vehicles transporting HQN ammunition. Also involved in the group's recruiting efforts as of 2011. Father's name is Balhuta Jan. INTERPOL-
UN Security Council Special Notice web link: https://www.interpol.int/en/notice/search/un/5807179

Additional information from the narrative summary of reasons for listing provided by the Sanctions Committee:
Saidullah Jan is a senior member of the Haqqani Network (HQN) as of 2013 who has also acted at times as an HQN deputy, as the HQN
commander for the Northern Zone of Afghanistan, and as a key HQN logistical coordinator.
In late 2013, Saidullah provided critical facilitation support to drivers and vehicles transporting HQN ammunition. As of late 2011, Saidullah
was also involved in the group's recruiting efforts and conducted the evaluation of at least one HQN recruit.
In late 2013, Saidullah travelled to the Gulf in the company HQN fundraisers Khalil Ahmed Haqqani, Fazl Rabi, and other HQN members
including an attack facilitator. In 2010, Saidullah travelled with a group of HQN leaders, including now-deceased HQN official Ahmad Jan
Wazir Akhtar Mohammad, to the Gulf.
In late 2013, Saidullah reportedly was trusted by Al-Qaida members as an HQN associate who could help with any trouble, including arrest.
As of early 2012, Saidullah Jan sometimes travelled with Yahya Haqqani to meet with now-deceased HQN financial emissary Nasiruddin
Haqqani.

(133) Muhammad Omar Zadran (alias: Mohammad-Omar Jadran).
Other information: Haqqani Network (HQN) leader in command of over 100 militants active in Khost Province, Afghanistan as of 2013.
Involved in the preparation of attacks against Afghan and international forces in Afghanistan. INTERPOL-UN Security Council Special Notice web link: https://www.interpol.int/en/notice/search/un/5807181

Additional information from the narrative summary of reasons for listing provided by the Sanctions Committee:
Muhammad Omar Zadran (Omar) is a Haqqani Network (HQN) leader who as of 2013 in command of over 100 militants active in Khost Province, Afghanistan. Omar served as an HQN Shadow District Governor, and as a commander under HQN leader Sirajuddin Jalaluddin Haqqani since 2005, and has planned or been instructed to plan attacks on behalf of the HQN since at least 2006. Omar has worked with the Taliban, serving in 2010 as a member of the Taliban Shura Council established by the Taliban to discuss logistics for insurgents, needs, training, assignments for commanders, and deployment of terrorist cells to south-eastern Afghanistan. Also in 2010, Omar received orders from Sirajuddin Haqqani.

Omar has participated in the preparation and planning of attacks against Afghan citizens, the Afghan Government, and Coalition personnel in Afghanistan on behalf of both the HQN and the Taliban. In early 2013, Omar was in charge of smuggling explosives into Afghanistan. In 2012, Omar and dozens of other HQN members worked on a vehicle-borne improvised explosive device attack against a Coalition Forces camp and was involved in attack planning against troops in Paktiya Province, Afghanistan. As of 2011, Omar was involved in suicide attack planning. In 2010, Omar was tasked by an HQN commander to kidnap and murder local Afghan nationals working for Coalition Forces in Khost, Paktia, Paktika, and Baghlan Provinces, Afghanistan.

In 2010, Omar and other militant leaders in the region agreed to intensify attacks against the Afghan Government and Coalition forces, capture and control various districts, disrupt national assembly elections and road construction operations, and recruit local youths.

(134) Abdul Basir Noorzai (alias: (a) Haji Abdul Basir, (b) Haji 'Abd Al- Basir, (c) Haji Basir Noorzai, (d) Abdul Baseer, (e) Abdul Basir).


Other information: Owner of Haji Basir and Zarjml Company Hawala, which provides financial services to Taliban in the region. INTERPOL-UN Security Council Special Notice web link: https://www.interpol.int/en/notice/search/un/5858164

Additional information from the narrative summary of reasons for listing provided by the Sanctions Committee:

Haji Abdul Basir (Basir) owns and operates the Haji Basir and Zarjml Company Hawala. Basir had authority to distribute money to the Taliban, and over the last several years, Basir distributed thousands of dollars through his Hawala to Taliban members in the region. Basir has funded Taliban activities through his Hawala, transferred money to Taliban elders and facilitated the travel of Taliban informants.

As of 2012, Basir was considered to be the principal money exchanger for Taliban senior leadership. Also, in 2010, Basir solicited donations for the Taliban from Pakistanis and Afghan expatriates living in Japan, the United Arab Emirates and Singapore.

(135) Torek Agha (alias: (a) Sayed Mohammed Hashan, (b) Torak Agha, (c) Toriq Agha, (d) Toriq Agha Sayed).

Title: Haji. Address: Pashtunabad, Quetta, Baluchistan Province, Pakistan. Date of birth: (a) 1960, (b) 1962, (c) Approximately 1965. Place of birth: (a) Kandahar Province, Afghanistan, (b) Pishin, Baluchistan Province, Pakistan. National identification No: Pakistani 5430312277059 (fraudulently obtained and since cancelled by the Government of Pakistan). Date of UN designation: 2.11.2015.

Other information: Key commander for Taliban military council involved in fundraising from Gulf-based donors. Photo available for inclusion in the INTERPOL-UN Security Council Special Notice. INTERPOL-UN Security Council Special Notice web link: https://www.interpol.int/en/notice/search/un/5905294

Additional information from the narrative summary of reasons for listing provided by the Sanctions Committee:

A senior Taliban leader as of late 2014, Torek Agha (Torek) has served on the Taliban's 'Quetta shura', a regional body that directs Taliban activities in southern and western Afghanistan, and played a role in raising funds from Gulf-based donors.

As of late 2014, Torek was a member of a group responsible for the Taliban leadership's strategic planning and logistics operations and also operated as a key commander and member of the Taliban's military council, and authorized and facilitated Taliban military operations. The Taliban military council is one of three command level councils and is responsible for overseeing Taliban operations and approving appointments of Taliban military leadership.

Over the years, Torek was involved in authorizing the assassination of numerous Afghan Government officials and tribal elders. Additionally, as early as 2012, he was one of four senior Taliban commanders who authorized the use of an unidentified chemical powder to assassinate senior Afghan Government officials.

After being instructed in mid-2011 by a Taliban senior leader to travel to Saudi Arabia during Ramadan to arrange external funding, in 2012 Torek and several other several other Taliban ‘Quetta shura’ members selected a multihab to travel to Saudi Arabia and other Arab countries to collect financial donations on the Taliban's behalf from both Afghan businessmen and smugglers. As of early 2012, Torek received a donation from an unidentified Arab donor with instructions to pass the money to the Taliban's provincial shadow governor of Urzgan Province, Afghanistan, for assassination operations.

Torek collected approximately USD 4 million from Gulf-based donors for the Taliban in 2010, the majority of which he provided to fellow senior leader and Taliban finance collector Gul Agha Ishakzai (Gul Agha). The amounts and sources of Torek's multiple 2010 Taliban fundraising transfers to Gul Agha were as follows: USD 1 million from associates in Saudi Arabia; USD 2 million from donors in Qatar, the United Arab Emirates (UAE), and Saudi Arabia; and USD 600 000 from various Arab donors obtained on a fundraising trip to Qatar.

As of late 2009, Torek held USD 2 million from unidentified Qatar and Saudi Arabia donors intended for the Taliban's 'Quetta shura' treasurer. The substantial donations Torek collected for the Taliban ‘Quetta shura’ during Ramadan were held in unidentified Pakistani banks and were under the control of the Taliban's head treasurer.

In mid-2006, Torek assigned Taliban fighters to various operational Taliban commanders. He was one of the main links between the Taliban leadership and groups of Arab fighters arriving in Pakistan and Afghanistan to fight the International Security Assistance Force (ISAF).

B. Entities and other groups and undertakings associated with the Taliban

(1) Haji Khairullah Haji Sattar money exchange (alias (a) Haji Khairullah-Haji Sattar Sarafi, (b) Haji Khairullah and Abdul Sattar and Company, (c) Haji Khairullah Money Exchange, (d) Haji Khair Ullah Money Service, (e) Haji Salam Hawala, (f) Haji Hakim Hawala, (g) Haji Alim Hawala, (h) Sarafi-ye Haji Khairullah Haji Sattar Haji Esmatullah).
Address: (a) (Branch Office 1: (i) Chohar Mir Road, Kandahari Bazaar, Quetta City, Baluchistan Province, Pakistan, (ii) Room number 1, Abdul Sattar Plaza, Hafiz Saleem Street, Mansaf Road, Quetta, Baluchistan Province, Pakistan, (iii) Shop number 3, Dr. Bano Road, Quetta, Baluchistan Province, Pakistan, (iv) Office number 3, Near Fatima Jinnah Road, Dr. Bano Road, Quetta, Baluchistan Province, Pakistan, (v) Kachara Road, Nasrullah Khan Chowk, Quetta, Baluchistan Province, Pakistan, (vi) Wazir Mohammad Road, Quetta, Baluchistan Province, Pakistan, (b) (Branch Office 2: Peshawar, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Province, Pakistan), (c) (Branch Office 3: Moisalah Chowk Road, Lahore, Punjab Province, Pakistan), (d) (Branch Office 4: Karachi, Sindh Province, Pakistan), (e) (Branch Office 5: (i) Larren Road number 2, Chaman, Baluchistan Province, Pakistan, (ii) Chaman Central Bazaar, Chaman, Baluchistan Province, Pakistan), (f) (Branch Office 6: Shop number 237, Shah Zada Market (also known as Sarai Shahzada), Puli Khishti area, Police District 1, Kabul, Afghanistan, Telephone: +93-202-103386, +93-202-101714, 0202-104748, Mobile: +93-797-059059, +93-702-222222, e-mail helmand_exchange_msp@yahoo.com), (g) (Branch Office 7: (i) Shops number 21 and 22, 2nd Floor, Kandahar City Sarafi Market, Kandahar City, Kandahar Province, Afghanistan, (ii) New Sarafi Market, 2nd Floor, Kandahar City, Kandahar Province, Afghanistan, (iii) Safi Market, Kandahar City, Kandahar Province, Afghanistan), (h) (Branch Office 8: Gereskhi City, Nahr-e Saraj District, Helmand Province, Afghanistan), (i) (Branch Office 9: (i) Lashkar Gah Bazaar, Lashkar Gah, Lashkar Gah District, Helmand Province, Afghanistan, (ii) Haji Ghulam Nabi Market, 2nd Floor, Lashkar Gah, Helmand Province, Afghanistan), (j) (Branch Office 10: (i) Suite numbers 196-197, 3rd Floor, Khorasan Market, Herat City, Herat Province, Afghanistan, (ii) Khorasan Market, Shahre Naw District, 5th Herat City, Herat Province, Afghanistan), (k) (Branch Office 11: (i) Sarai Market, Zaraj District, Nimroz Province, Afghanistan, (ii) Ansari Market, 2nd Floor, Nimroz Province, Afghanistan), (l) (Branch Office 12: Sarai Market, Wesh, Spin Boldak District, Afghanistan), (m) (Branch Office 13: Sarai Market, Farah, Afghanistan), (n) (Branch Office 14: Dubai, United Arab Emirates), (o) (Branch Office 15: Zhahaned, Iran), (p) (Branch Office 16: Zabul, Iran). Date of UN designation: 29.6.2012.

Other information: Pakistan National Tax Number: 1774308; Pakistan National Tax Number: 0980338; Pakistan National Tax Number: 3187777; Afghan Money Service Provider License Number: 044. Haji Khurshidullah Haji Sattar Money Exchange was used by Taliban leadership to transfer money to Taliban commanders to fund fighters and operations in Afghanistan as of 2011. Associated with Abdul Sattar Abdul Manan and Khairullah Barakzai Khudai Nazar. INTERPOL-UN Security Council Special Notice web link: https://www.interpol.int/en/notice/search/une/5235593

Additional information from the narrative summary of reasons for listing provided by the Sanctions Committee:

Haji Khurshidullah Haji Sattar Money Exchange (HKHS) is co-owned by Abdul Sattar Abdul Manan and Khairullah Barakzai Khudai Nazar. Sattar and Khairullah have jointly operated money exchanges throughout Afghanistan, Pakistan, and Dubai, the United Arab Emirates. Taliban leaders have used HKHS to disseminate money to Taliban shadow governors and commanders and to receive hawala (informal money remittance) transfers for the Taliban. As of 2011, the Taliban leadership transferred money to Taliban commanders in Afghanistan using HKHS. In late 2011, the HKHS branch in Lashkar Gah, Helmand Province, Afghanistan, was used to send money to the Taliban shadow governor for Helmand Province. In mid-2011, a Taliban commander used an HKHS branch in the Afghanistan-Pakistan border region to fund fighters and operations in Afghanistan. After the Taliban deposited a significant amount of cash monthly with this HKHS branch, Taliban commanders could access the funds from any HKHS branch. Taliban personnel used HKHS in 2010 to transfer money to hawalas in Afghanistan where operational commanders could access the funds. As of late 2009, the manager of the HKHS branch in Lashkar Gah oversaw the movement of funds through HKHS.


Address: (a) (Branch Office 1: (i) Shop number 1584, Furqan (variant Fahr Khan) Center, Chalhor Mal Road, Quetta, Baluchistan Province, Pakistan, (ii) Flat number 4, Furqan Center, Jamakuddin Aghani Road, Quetta, Baluchistan Province, Pakistan, (iii) Office number 4, 2nd Floor, Muslin Plaza Building, Doctor Banu Road, Quetta, Baluchistan Province, Pakistan, (iv) Cholmon Road, Quetta, Baluchistan Province, Pakistan, (v) Mansaf Road, Quetta, Baluchistan Province, Pakistan, (vi) Shop number 1, 1st Floor, Kadi Place, Abdul Samad Khan Street (next to Fatima Jena Road), Quetta, Baluchistan Province, Pakistan), (b) (Branch Office 2: (i) Safar Bazaar, Garmser District, Helmand Province, Afghanistan, (ii) Main Bazaar, Safar, Helmand Province, Afghanistan), (c) (Branch Office 3: (i) Haji Ghulam Nabi Market, Lashkar Gah, Helmand Province, Afghanistan, (ii) Money Exchange Market, Lashkar Gah, Helmand Province, Afghanistan, (iii) Lashkar Gah Bazaar, Helmand Province, Afghanistan), (d) (Branch Office 4: Hazar Joll, Garmser District, Helmand Province, Afghanistan), (e) (Branch Office 5: Ismat Bazaar, Marjah District, Helmand Province, Afghanistan), (f) (Branch Office 6: Zaraj, Nimroz Province, Afghanistan), (g) (Branch Office 7: (i) Suite number 8, 4th Floor, Sarafi Market, District number 1, Kandahar City, Kandahar Province, Afghanistan, (ii) Shop number 25, 5th Floor, Sarafi Market, Kandahar City, Kandahar District, Kandahar Province, Afghanistan), (h) (Branch Office 8: Laki City, Helmand Province, Afghanistan), (i) (Branch Office 9: Gerd-e-Jangal, Chachi District, Baluchistan Province, Pakistan), (j) (Branch Office 10: Chachi, Chachi District, Baluchistan Province, Pakistan), (k) (Branch Office 11: 5th Floor, Lashkar Gah, Helmand Province, Afghanistan). Date of UN designation:29.6.2012.

Other information: Roshan Money Exchange stores and transfers funds to support Taliban military operations and narcotics trade in Afghanistan. Owned by Ahmad Shah Noorzai Obaidullah. INTERPOL-UN Security Council Special Notice web link: https://www.interpol.int/en/notice/search/une/5282182

Additional information from the narrative summary of reasons for listing provided by the Sanctions Committee:

Roshan Money Exchange (RMX) stores and transfers funds to support Taliban military operations and the Taliban's role in the Afghan narcotics trade. RMX was one of the primary hawalas (informal money remittance services) used by Taliban officials in Helmand Province as of 2011. In 2011, a senior Taliban member withdrew hundreds of thousands of dollars from an RMX branch in the Afghanistan-Pakistan border region to distribute to Taliban shadow provincial governors. To fund the Taliban's spring offensive in 2011, the Taliban shadow governor of Helmand Province sent hundreds of thousands of dollars to RMX. Also in 2011, a Taliban member received tens of thousands of dollars from RMX to support military operations. An RMX branch in the Afghanistan-Pakistan border region also held tens of thousands of dollars to be collected by a Taliban commander. In 2010, on behalf of the Taliban shadow governor of Helmand Province, a Taliban member used RMX to send thousands of dollars to the Afghanistan-Pakistan border region. The RMX branch in Lashkar Gah, Helmand Province, has been used by the Taliban to transfer funds for local operations. In 2011, a Taliban sub-commander transferred tens of thousands of dollars to a Taliban commander through the RMX branch in Lashkar Gah. The Taliban also sent funds to the RMX branch in Lashkar Gah for distribution to Taliban commanders in 2010. Also in 2010, a Taliban member used RMX to send tens of thousands of dollars to Helmand Province and Herat Province, Afghanistan, on behalf of the Taliban shadow governor of Helmand Province. In 2009, a
senior Taliban representative collected hundreds of thousands of dollars from an RMX branch in the Afghanistan-Pakistan border region to finance Taliban military operations in Afghanistan.

The money sent to RMX originated in Iran. In 2008, a Taliban leader used RMX to transfer tens of thousands of dollars from Pakistan to Afghanistan. The Taliban also uses RMX to facilitate its role in the Afghan narcotics trade. As of 2011, Taliban officials, including the shadow governor of Helmand Province, transferred hundreds of thousands of dollars from an RMX branch in the Afghanistan-Pakistan border region to hawalas in Afghanistan for the purchase of narcotics on behalf of Taliban officials. Also in 2011, a Taliban official directed Taliban commanders in Helmand Province to transfer opium proceeds through RMX. One Taliban district chief transferred thousands of dollars from Marjah, Helmand Province, Afghanistan, to an RMX branch in the Afghanistan-Pakistan border region.

(3) Haqqani Network (alias HQN).

**Date of UN designation:** 5.11.2012.

**Other information:** Network of Taliban fighters centered around the border between Khost Province, Afghanistan and North Waziristan, Pakistan. Founded by Jalaluddin Haqqani and currently headed by his son Sirajuddin Jalaloudine Haqqani. Other listed members include Nasiruddin Haqqani, Sangeen Zadrin Sher Mohammad, Abdul Aziz Abbasin, Fazl Rabi, Ahmed Jan Wazir, Bakht Gul, Abdul Rauf Zakir. Responsible for suicide attacks and targeted assassination as well as kidnappings in Kabul and other provinces of Afghanistan. Linked to Al-Qaeda, Islamic Movement of Uzbekistan, Tehrik-e Talabani Pakistan, Lashkar I Jhangvi, and Jaish IMohammed. INTERPOL-UN Security Council Special Notice web link: https://www.interpol.int/en/notice/search/une/5282012

**Additional information from the narrative summary of reasons for listing provided by the Sanctions Committee:**

The Haqqani Network has its roots in the Afghan conflict of the late 1970s. In the mid-1980s, Jalaluddin Haqqani, the founder of the Haqqani Network, forged a relationship with the leader of Al-Qaeda, Usama bin Laden (deceased). Jalaluddin joined the Taliban movement in 1995, but maintained his own power base along the border between Afghanistan and Pakistan. After the fall of the Taliban in 2001, Jalaluddin's son, Sirajuddin Haqqani took control of the network and has since then led the group into the forefront of insurgent activities in Afghanistan.

The Haqqani Network has been responsible for many of the highest-profile attacks in Afghanistan. In January 2008, Haqqani Network operatives stormed the Serena Hotel in Kabul, killing eight people. In January 2010, the Haqqani Network was behind a coordinated attack on key government buildings in Kabul, which killed five people and wounded 70. In June 2011, the network was responsible for the attack on the Intercontinental Hotel in Kabul, which killed 11 Afghan civilians and two Afghan policemen. The Haqqani Network was also responsible for the September 2011 attack against the United States Embassy and the International Security Assistance Force (ISAF) Headquarters in Kabul. Sixteen Afghans were killed in the 19-hour attack, including at least six children. The group was also behind the 15 April 2012 coordinated attacks in Kabul and three other Afghan cities, which lasted 18 hours and left at least 11 Afghan security personnel and four civilians dead.

The Haqqani Network has also been involved in a number of kidnappings, and has cooperated with the Taliban and other militant organizations in Afghanistan.

(4) Rahat Ltd. (alias (a) Rahat Trading Company, (b) Haji Muhammad Qasim Sarafi, (c) New Chagai Trading, (d) Musa Kalim Haqwalla).

**Address:**
(a) Branch Office 1: Room number 33, 5th Floor, Sarafi Market, Kandahar City, Kandahar Province, Afghanistan, (b) Branch Office 2: Shop number 4, Azizi Bank, Haji Muhammad Isfa Market, Wesh, Spin Boldak, Kandahar Province, Afghanistan, (c) Branch Office 3: Safar Bazaar, Garmser District, Helmand Province, Afghanistan, (d) Branch Office 4: Lashkar Gah, Helmand Province, Afghanistan, (e) Branch Office 5: Gereshik District, Helmand Province, Afghanistan, (f) Branch Office 6: Zarir District, Nimroz Province, Afghanistan, (g) Branch Office 7: (i) Dr. Barno Road, Quetta, Pakistan, (ii) Haji Mohammed Plaza, Tol Aram Road, near Jamaluddin Afghani Road, Quetta, Pakistan, (iii) Kandahari Bazaar, Quetta, Pakistan, (h) Branch Office 8: Chaman, Baluchistan Province, Pakistan, (i) Branch Office 9: Chaghi Bazaar, Chaghi, Baluchistan Province, Pakistan, (j) Branch Office 10: Zahedan, Zabol Province, Iran.

**Date of UN designation:** 21.11.2012.

**Other information:** Rahat Ltd. was used by Taliban leadership to transfer funds originating from external donors and narcotics trafficking to finance Taliban activity as of 2011 and 2012. Owned by Mohammed Qasim Mir Wali Khudai Rahim. Also associated Mohammad Naim Barich Khudaidad. INTERPOL-UN Security Council Special Notice web link: https://www.interpol.int/en/notice/search/une/5282195

**Additional information from the narrative summary of reasons for listing provided by the Sanctions Committee:**

Rahat Ltd. is a hawala network owned by Mohammed Qasim Mir Wali Khudai Rahim, comprising branches across Afghanistan, Pakistan and Iran, that participates in the financing and facilitation of the Taliban insurgency. In 2011 and 2012, Taliban senior figures regularly used the different branches of Rahat Ltd. to store and transfer funds originating from external donors and narcotics trafficking. This specifically includes facilitation of substantial funds on behalf of a Taliban Shadow Provincial Governor laundered through Rahat Ltd. In 2011 and 2012, on several occasions, Taliban senior figures oversaw transfers and transactions through Rahat Ltd. of hundreds of thousands of United States dollars in funding from the Gulf region and Iran which were intended to finance insurgent activities of the Taliban.

Taliban senior figures have personally interacted with Rahat Ltd. branch managers, frequented Rahat Ltd. branches and used Rahat Ltd. to receive, store and send funds to support insurgent operations inside Afghanistan. Recently, the Taliban Shadow Provincial Governor for Helmand Province, Afghanistan, Mohammad Naim Barich, also known as Mullah Naim Barich, provided funds through Rahat Ltd. for subordinate commanders to plan and conduct insurgent operations in southern Afghanistan. These operations directly threaten the peace, stability and security of Afghanistan.

Rahat Ltd. provides financial services to Taliban-affiliated narcotics networks in the Afghanistan/Pakistan border region through its branch managers' direct involvement in narcotics trafficking and their close association with senior figures within these narcotics networks.

(5) Haji Basir and Zarjamil Company Hawala (alias: (a) Haji Bashir and Zarjamil Hawala Company, (b) Haji Abdul Basir and Zar Jameel Hawala, (c) Haji Basir Hawala, (d) Haji Baseer Hawala, (e) Haji Abdul Baseer Exchange Shop, (f) Haji Basir and Zarjamil Currency Exchange, (g) Haji Zar Jamil, Haji Abdul Baseer Money Changer). **Date of UN designation:** 27.3.2015.

**Address:**
(a) Branch Office 1: Sanatan (variant Sanatin) Bazaar, Sanatan Bazaar Street, near Trench (variant Tranch) Road, Chaman,
Baluchistan Province, Pakistan, (b) Branch Office 2: Quetta, Pakistan, (c) Branch Office 3: Lahore, Pakistan, (d) Branch Office 4: Peshawar, Pakistan, (e) Branch Office 5: Karachi, Pakistan, (f) Branch Office 6: Islamabad, Pakistan, (g) Branch Office 7: Kandahar Province, Afghanistan, (h) Branch Office 8: Herat Province, Afghanistan, (i) Branch Office 9: Helmand Province, Afghanistan, (j) Branch Office 10: Dubai, United Arab Emirates, (k) Branch Office 11: Iran.

Other information: Money service provider used by senior Taliban leaders to transfer funds to Taliban commanders in the region. Owned by Abdul Basir Noorzai. INTERPOL-UN Security Council Special Notice web link: https://www.interpol.int/en/notice/search/une/5858170

Additional information from the narrative summary of reasons for listing provided by the Sanctions Committee:
The Haji Basir and Zarjmil Company Hawala was listed on 27 March 2015 pursuant to paragraph 2 of Resolution 2160 (2014) for ‘participating in the financing, planning, facilitating, preparing or perpetrating of acts or activities by, in conjunction with, under the name of, on behalf of, or in support of’ and ‘otherwise supporting acts or activities of’ those designated and other individuals, groups, undertakings and entities associated with the Taliban in constituting a threat to the peace, stability and security of Afghanistan.

Additional information:
The Haji Basir and Zarjmil Company Hawala (Basir Zarjmil Hawala) in Chaman, Baluchistan Province, Pakistan, is owned by Abdul Basir Noorzai. It distributes money to Taliban members in the region. Taliban senior leaders in the region have preferred to transfer money to Taliban commanders through the Basir Zarjmil Hawala and the Haji Khairullah Haji Sattar Money Exchange.

In 2013, the Basir Zarjmil Hawala distributed thousands of dollars to Taliban commanders in the region, facilitating the financing of Taliban operations. In 2012, the Basir Zarjmil Hawala conducted thousands of dollars in transactions related to weapons and other operational expenses for the Taliban.