

# Cyber Police

---

## List

Type	Entity
List name	United Kingdom
Programs (2)	Iran Iran (Human Rights) Historical (last time active at 28.02.2022 05:16:44)
Listed (1)	12.03.2013

## Names (4)

Last name/Name	Cyber Police
Full name/Name	Cyber Police
Type	Primary name

Last name/Name	FATA'Iranian Cyber Police
Full name/Name	FATA'Iranian Cyber Police
Type	AKA (also known as)

Full name/Name	مرکز به جرایم سازمان یافته - دفتر جرم و جنایت سایبر را مورد تحقیق قرار دهید
Type	Non-Latin script

Last name/Name	CP
Full name/Name	CP
Type	AKA (also known as)

## Addresses (1)

Country	Iran, Islamic Republic of
---------	---------------------------

## Identification documents (3)

Type	Email Address: webmaster@cyberpolice.ir
Type	Entity Type: Enterprise - Police Agency
Type	Website: (1) <a href="http://cyber.police.ir/">http://cyber.police.ir/</a> (2) <a href="http://www.gerdab.ir">www.gerdab.ir</a>

## Notes (3)

The Iranian Cyber Police, founded in January 2011, is a unit of the Islamic Republic of Iran Police, which at the time of its inception until early 2015 was headed by Esmail Ahmadi-Moqaddam (listed). Ahmadi-Moqaddam underlined that the Cyber Police would take on anti-revolutionary and dissident groups who used internet-based social networks in 2009 to trigger protests against the re-election of President Mahmoud Ahmadinejad. In January 2012, the Cyber Police issued new guidelines for internet cafés, requiring users to provide personal information that would be kept by café owners for six months, as well as a record of the websites they visited. The rules also require café owners to install closed-circuit television cameras and maintain the recordings for six months. These new rules may create a logbook that authorities can use to track down activists or whoever is deemed a threat to national security. In June 2012, Iranian media reported that the Cyber Police would be launching a crackdown on virtual private networks (VPNs). On 30 October 2012, the Cyber Police arrested the blogger Sattar Beheshti without a warrant for 'actions against national security on social networks and Facebook'. Beheshti had criticised the Iranian government in his blog. Beheshti was found dead in his prison cell on 3 November 2012, and is believed to have been tortured to death by the Cyber Police authorities.

The Iranian Cyber Police, founded in January 2011, is a unit of the Islamic Republic of Iran Police, which at the time of its inception until early 2015 was headed by Esmail Ahmadi-Moqaddam (listed). Ahmadi-Moqaddam underlined that the Cyber Police would take on anti-revolutionary and dissident groups who used internet-based social networks in 2009 to trigger protests against the re-election of President Mahmoud Ahmadinejad. In January 2012, the Cyber Police issued new guidelines for internet cafés, requiring users to provide personal information that would be kept by café owners for six months, as well as a record of the websites they visited. The rules also require café owners to install closed-circuit television cameras and maintain the recordings for six months. These new rules may create a logbook that authorities can use to track down activists or whoever is deemed a threat to national security. In June 2012, Iranian media reported that the Cyber Police would be launching a crackdown on virtual private networks (VPNs). On 30 October 2012, the Cyber Police arrested the blogger Sattar Beheshti without a warrant for 'actions against national security on social networks and Facebook'. Beheshti had criticised the Iranian government in his blog. Beheshti was found dead in his prison cell on 3 November 2012, and is believed to have been tortured to death by the Cyber Police authorities.

The Iranian Cyber Police, founded in January 2011, is a unit of the Islamic Republic of Iran Police, which at the time of its inception until early 2015 was headed by Esmail Ahmadi-Moqaddam (listed). Ahmadi-Moqaddam underlined that the Cyber Police would take on anti-revolutionary and dissident groups who used internet-based social networks in 2009 to trigger protests against the re-election of President Mahmoud Ahmadinejad. In January 2012, the Cyber Police issued new guidelines for internet cafés, requiring users to provide personal information that would be kept by café owners for six months, as well as a record of the websites they visited. The rules also require café owners to install closed-circuit television cameras and maintain the recordings for six months. These new rules may create a logbook that authorities can use to track down activists or whoever is deemed a threat to national security. In June 2012, Iranian media reported that the Cyber Police would be launching a crackdown on virtual private networks (VPNs). On 30 October 2012, the Cyber Police arrested the blogger Sattar Beheshti without a warrant for 'actions against national security on social networks and Facebook'. Beheshti had criticised the Iranian government in his blog. Beheshti was found dead in his prison cell on 3 November 2012, and is believed to have been tortured to death by the Cyber Police authorities.

## Historical data

### Names (5)

<b>Status</b>	Historical (last time active at 28.02.2022 05:16)
<b>Last name/Name</b>	Cyber Police
<b>Full name/Name</b>	Cyber Police
<b>Type</b>	Prime alias

<b>Status</b>	Historical (last time active at 28.02.2022 05:16)
<b>Last name/Name</b>	FATA` Iranian Cyber Police
<b>Full name/Name</b>	FATA` Iranian Cyber Police
<b>Type</b>	AKA (also known as)

<b>Status</b>	Historical (last time active at 29.01.2022 05:15)
<b>Last name/Name</b>	Center to Investigate Organised Crime
<b>Full name/Name</b>	Center to Investigate Organised Crime
<b>Type</b>	AKA (also known as)

<b>Status</b>	Historical (last time active at 29.01.2022 05:15)
<b>Last name/Name</b>	Fata` Iranian Cyber Police
<b>Full name/Name</b>	Fata` Iranian Cyber Police
<b>Type</b>	AKA (also known as)

<b>Status</b>	Historical (last time active at 28.02.2022 05:16)
<b>Last name/Name</b>	CP
<b>Full name/Name</b>	CP
<b>Type</b>	AKA (also known as)

## Addresses (1)

<b>Status</b>	Historical (last time active at 28.02.2022 05:16)
<b>Country</b>	Iran, Islamic Republic of
<b>Full address</b>	Police Headquarter Attar street Vanak Sq Tehran Iran

## Identification documents (4)

<b>Status</b>	Historical (last time active at 28.02.2022 05:16)
<b>Type</b>	Website: (1) <a href="http://cyber.police.ir/">http://cyber.police.ir/</a> (2) <a href="http://www.gerdab.ir">www.gerdab.ir</a> .

<b>Status</b>	Historical (last time active at 28.02.2022 05:16)
<b>Type</b>	Org Type: Enterprise - Police Agency

<b>Status</b>	Historical (last time active at 28.02.2022 05:16)
<b>Type</b>	Email Address: <a href="mailto:webmaster@cyberpolice.ir">webmaster@cyberpolice.ir</a> .

<b>Status</b>	Historical (last time active at 29.01.2022 05:15)
<b>Type</b>	Website: <a href="http://cyber.police.ir/">http://cyber.police.ir/</a> , <a href="http://www.gerdab.ir">www.gerdab.ir</a> .

Updated: 27.08.2025. 18:15

The Sanction catalog includes Latvian, United Nations, European Union, United Kingdom and Office of Foreign Assets Control and Canada subjects included in sanction list.