

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
EASTERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

-----X
CHARLOTTE FREEMAN, KATHLEEN :
SNYDER, RANDOLPH FREEMAN, G.F., :
a minor, I.F., a minor, CHARLOTTE FREEMAN :
FOR THE ESTATE OF BRIAN S. FREEMAN, :
DANNY CHISM, ELIZABETH CHISM, :
VANESSA CHISM, JULIE CHISM, ELIZABETH :
CHISM FOR THE ESTATE OF JOHNATHAN B. :
CHISM, LINDA FALTER, RUSSELL J. FALTER, :
MARJORIE FALTER, RUSSELL C. FALTER, :
JOHN SACKETT, JASON SACKETT, MICHAEL :
LUCAS, MARSHA NOVAK, DAVID LUCAS, :
TIM LUCAS, ANDREW LUCAS, RUSSELL J. :
FALTER FOR THE ESTATE OF SHAWN P. :
FALTER, SHANNON MILLICAN, MITCHELL :
MILLICAN, SHANNON MILLICAN FOR THE :
ESTATE OF JOHNATHON M. MILLICAN, :
NOALA FRITZ, DANIEL FRITZ, ETHAN FRITZ, :
NOALA FRITZ FOR THE ESTATE OF JACOB :
FRITZ, NOALA FRITZ FOR THE ESTATE OF :
LYLE FRITZ, BILLY WALLACE, STEFANIE :
WALLACE, AUSTIN WALLACE, D.W., a minor, :
C.W., a minor, EVAN KIRBY, JOHNNY :
WASHBURN, MARVIN THORNSBERRY, :
CYNTHIA THORNSBERRY, A.B., a minor, :
M.T., a minor, N.T., a minor, L.T., a minor, :
TRACIE ARSIAGA, SYLVIA MACIAS, :
GILBERT ARSIAGA, JR., GEORGE ARSIAGA, :
MATTHEW ARSIAGA, ANGEL MUNOZ, ROBI :
ANN GALINDO, PATRICIA ARSIAGA FOR :
THE ESTATE OF JEREMY ARSIAGA, CEDRIC :
HUNT, SR., BRIAN NEUMAN, ERIKA :
NEUMAN, ROBERT BARTLETT, TERREL :
CHARLES BARTLETT, LINDA JONES, SHAWN :
BARTLETT, RAYMOND MONTGOMERY, :
PATRICIA MONTGOMERY, BRYAN :
MONTGOMERY, TONY WOOD, JOEDI WOOD, :
ADAM WOOD, MEGAN WOOD, LISA :
RAMACI, ISABELL VINCENT, CHARLES :
VINCENT, LISA RAMACI FOR THE ESTATE :
OF STEVEN VINCENT, GWENDOLYN MORIN- :
MARENTES, E.M., a minor, AUDREY MORIN, :
STEVE MORIN, SR., GWENDOLYN MORIN- :
MARENTES FOR THE ESTATE OF STEVE :
MORIN, JR., AMY LYNN ROBINSON, FLOYD :

SECOND AMENDED COMPLAINT
JURY TRIAL DEMANDED

14-CV-6601 (DLI)(CLP)

BURTON ROBINSON, JACOB MICHAEL :
 ROBINSON, LUCAS WILLIAM ROBINSON, :
 AMY LYNN ROBINSON AND FLOYD :
 BURTON ROBINSON FOR THE ESTATE OF :
 JEREMIAH ROBINSON, DEBORAH NOBLE, :
 DAVID NOBLE, CHARLES E. MATHENY, III, :
 DEBORAH NOBLE FOR THE ESTATE OF :
 CHARLES E. MATHENY, IV, SILVER FARR, :
 PATRICK FARR, CARROL ALDERETE, :
 ANTHONY ALDERETE, CHAD FARR, :
 PATRICK FARR FOR THE ESTATE OF CLAY :
 P. FARR, RAYANNE HUNTER, W.H., a minor, :
 T.H., a minor, RAYANNE HUNTER FOR THE :
 ESTATE OF WESLEY HUNTER, FABERSHA :
 FLYNT LEWIS, LORENZO SANDOVAL, SR., :
 LORENZO SANDOVAL, JR., LORENZO :
 SANDOVAL, SR. FOR THE ESTATE OF :
 ISRAEL DEVORA-GARCIA, H. JOSEPH :
 BANDHOLD, DONALD C. BANDHOLD, ERIK :
 ROBERTS, E.C.R, a minor, ROBIN ROBERTS, :
 JAMES CRAIG ROBERTS, CARA ROBERTS, :
 COLIN ROBERTS, NANETTE SAENZ, JUAN :
 SAENZ, NANETTE SAENZ FOR THE ESTATE :
 OF CARLOS N. SAENZ, JOHN VACHO, :
 ASHLEY VACHO LESLIE, JOHN VACHO FOR :
 THE ESTATE OF CAROL VACHO, JOHN :
 VACHO FOR THE ESTATE OF NATHAN J. :
 VACHO, JEANETTE WEST, SHELBY WEST, :
 JEANETTE WEST FOR THE ESTATE OF :
 ROBERT H. WEST, DONNA ENGEMAN, :
 DONNA ENGEMAN FOR THE ESTATE OF :
 JOHN W. ENGEMAN, SUZZETTEE LAWSON, :
 C.L., a minor, SUZZETTEE LAWSON FOR THE :
 ESTATE OF ISAAC S. LAWSON, KATHY :
 STILLWELL, M.C., a minor, KATHY :
 STILLWELL FOR THE ESTATE OF DANIEL :
 CRABTREE, JUDY ANN CRABTREE, RONALD :
 WAYNE CRABTREE, DEBRA WIGBELS, :
 RONALD WILLIAM CRABTREE, JUDY :
 HUENINK, SEAN SLAVEN, CHASTITY DAWN :
 LAFLIN, NICOLE LANDON, MISTI FISHER, :
 JUDY HUENINK FOR THE ESTATE OF :
 BENJAMIN J. SLAVEN, KOUSAY AL-TAIE, :
 NAWAL AL-TAIE, BASHAR AL-TAIE, :
 HATHAL K. TAIE, KOUSAY AL-TAIE FOR :
 THE ESTATE OF AHMED AL-TAIE, FRED :
 FRIGO, LYNN FOREHAND, LANCE HAUPT, :

RHONDA HAUPT, TIFANY HAUPT, SABRINA :
 CUMBE, DAVID W. HAINES, DAWN HAINES, :
 C.H., a minor, MACKENZIE HAINES, HARRY :
 RILEY BOCK, JILL ANN BOCK, MARIAH :
 SIMONEAUX, LAWRENCE KRUGER, CAROL :
 KRUGER, DOUGLAS KRUGER, KRISTY :
 KRUGER, SANGSOON KIM, SEOP (STEVE) :
 KIM, MICHELLE KIM, SEOP (STEVE) KIM :
 FOR THE ESTATE OF JANG HO KIM, HELEN :
 FRASER, RICHARD FRASER, RICHARD :
 FRASER FOR THE ESTATE OF DAVID M. :
 FRASER, TRICIA ENGLISH, N.W.E., a minor, :
 N.C.E., a minor, A.S.E., a minor, TODD DAILY :
 FOR THE ESTATE OF SHAWN L. ENGLISH, :
 PHILIP S. FORD, LINDA GIBSON, JOHN :
 GIBSON, STEPHANIE GIBSON WEBSTER, :
 SEAN ELLIOTT, TRAVIS GIBSON, DEBORAH :
 BEAVERS, DENISE VENNIX, CHRIS BLOHM, :
 KIANA BLOHM, JEREMY BLOHM, JAMES :
 SMITH, MEGAN SMITH, JOANNE GUTCHER, :
 TRACY ANDERSON, JEFFREY ANDERSON, :
 ADAM G. STOUT, ANASTASIA FULLER, :
 ANASTASIA FULLER FOR THE ESTATE OF :
 ALEXANDER H. FULLER, A.F., a minor, ANNE :
 F. HARRIS, PAUL D. HARRIS, HYUNJUNG :
 GLAWSON, YOLANDA M. BROOKS, CURTIS :
 GLAWSON, SR., KIERA GLAWSON, CORTEZ :
 GLAWSON, RYAN SABINISH, R.J.S., a minor, :
 S.J.S., a minor, ANN CHRISTOPHER, ANN :
 CHRISTOPHER FOR THE ESTATE OF KWESI :
 CHRISTOPHER, NANCY FUENTES, NANCY :
 FUENTES FOR THE ESTATE OF DANIEL A. :
 FUENTES, ARMANDO FUENTES, JULIO :
 FUENTES, T.F, a minor, EMMA MCGARRY ON :
 BEHALF OF D.J.F., a minor, MICHELLE :
 KLEMENSBERG, MICHELLE KLEMENSBERG :
 FOR THE ESTATE OF LARRY R. BOWMAN, :
 SCOTT LILLEY, FRANK LILLEY, JOLENE :
 LILLEY, MATTHEW LILLEY, AVA TOMSON, :
 RICHARD TOMSON, BRADLEY STARCEVICH, :
 GLENDA STARCEVICH, ARIANA REYES, :
 TRENTON STARCEVICH, SAMANTHA :
 TOMSON, ANDREW TOMSON, AVA TOMSON :
 FOR THE ESTATE OF LUCAS V. :
 STARCEVICH, KAREN FUNCHEON, ROBERT :
 FUNCHEON, KAREN FUNCHEON FOR THE :
 ESTATE OF ALEXANDER J. FUNCHEON, :

HOLLY BURSON-GILPIN, HOLLY BURSON- :
 GILPIN FOR THE ESTATE OF JEROME :
 POTTER, NANCY UMBRELL, MARK :
 UMBRELL, NANCY UMBRELL AND MARK :
 UMBRELL FOR THE ESTATE OF COLBY J. :
 UMBRELL, DANIEL DIXON, DANIEL DIXON :
 FOR THE ESTATE OF ILENE DIXON, DANIEL :
 DIXON FOR THE ESTATE OF ROBERT J. :
 DIXON, REBECCA J. OLIVER, DANIEL C. :
 OLIVER, KIMBERLEE AUSTIN-OLIVER, :
 SHELLEY ANN SMITH, TIFFANY M. LITTLE, :
 K.L., a minor, DAKOTA SMITH-LIZOTTE, :
 SHYANNE SMITH-LIZOTTE, TIFFANY M. :
 LITTLE FOR THE ESTATE OF KYLE A. :
 LITTLE, WILLIAM FARRAR, SR., WILLIAM :
 FARRAR, SR. FOR THE ESTATE OF WILLIAM :
 A. FARRAR, TONYA K. DRESSLER, ARDITH :
 CECIL DRESSLER, MELISSA DRESSLER, :
 ELIZABETH BROWN, MARIAN BROWN, :
 WAYNE BROWN, ELIZABETH BROWN FOR :
 THE ESTATE OF JOSHUA D. BROWN, :
 DANIELLE SWEET, A.B., a minor, G.B., a minor, :
 DANIELLE SWEET FOR THE ESTATE OF :
 RYAN A. BALMER, DONNA KUGLICS, LES :
 KUGLICS, EMILY ADAMS, DONNA KUGLICS :
 FOR THE ESTATE OF MATTHEW J. KUGLICS, :
 SCOTT HOOD, FLORA HOOD, STEPHANIE :
 HOWARD, DIXIE FLAGG, C.F., a minor, :
 WILLIAM PARKER, MEGHAN PARKER- :
 CROCKETT, SYLVIA JOHNSON SPENCER, :
 RAYMOND NIGEL SPENCER, SR., AMANDA :
 B. ADAIR, JOHN D. LAMIE, DONNA LEWIS, :
 DONNA LEWIS FOR THE ESTATE OF JASON :
 DALE LEWIS, J.L., a minor, J.L., a minor, G.L., :
 a minor, JEAN MARIANO, KATHERINE :
 MCRILL-FELLINI, BRETT COKE, BRIAN :
 COKE, PAULA C. BOBB-MILES, JOHNNY :
 JAVIER MILES, SR., J.J.M., JR., a minor, :
 RACQUEL ARNAE BOBB MILES, PAULA C. :
 BOBB-MILES FOR THE ESTATE OF :
 BRANDON K. BOBB, URSULA ANN JOSHUA, :
 TAMMY VANDERWAAL, A.L.R., a minor, :
 PRESTON SHANE REECE, SHAYLYN C. :
 REECE, ASHLEY GUDRIDGE HOUPPERT, :
 MARION CRIMENS, TIMOTHY W. ELLEDGE, :
 CHRISTOPHER LEVI, ERIC LEVI, DEBRA :
 LEVI, EMILY LEVI, KIMBERLY VESEY, :

BRENDA HABSIEGER, MICHAEL :
HABSIEGER, JACOB MICHAEL HABSIEGER, :
KELLI D. HAKE, DENICE YORK, RUSSEL :
YORK, JILL HAKE, PETER HAKE, G.H., :
a minor, ZACHARY HAKE, KERI HAKE, :
SKYLAR HAKE, KELLI D. HAKE FOR THE :
ESTATE OF CHRISTOPHER M. HAKE, MARIA :
E. CALLE, CYNTHIA DELGADO, CYNTHIA :
DELGADO FOR THE ESTATE OF GEORGE :
DELGADO, TABITHA MCCOY, L.M., a minor, :
R.M., a minor, TABITHA MCCOY FOR THE :
ESTATE OF STEVE A. MCCOY, KIM MILLER, :
MICHAEL J. MILLER, WALTER BAILEY, :
CASSANDRA BAILEY, KACEY GILMORE, :
TERRELL GILMORE, JR., KYNESHA :
DHANOOALAL, KYNESHA DHANOOALAL FOR :
THE ESTATE OF DAYNE D. DHANOOALAL, :
MERLESE PICKETT, HARRY CROMITY, :
MARLEN PICKETT, KEMELY PICKETT, :
VIVIAN PICKETT, KYSHIA SUTTON, :
MERLESE PICKETT FOR THE ESTATE OF :
EMANUEL PICKETT, RACHEL M. :
GILLETTE, REBEKAH SCOTT, LEONARD :
WOLFER, ESTHER WOLFER, PATRICIA :
SMITH, MICHAEL SMITH, JACQUELINE A. :
SMITH, THOMAS SMITH, DAVID HARTLEY, :
DAVID HARTLEY FOR THE ESTATE OF :
JEFFERY HARTLEY, ALLEN SWINTON, :
TEMIKA SWINTON, T.S., a minor, T.S., a minor, :
T.B., a minor, LINDA PRITCHETT, MARY JANE :
VANDEGRIFT, JOHN VANDEGRIFT, JOHN :
VANDEGRIFT FOR THE ESTATE OF :
MATTHEW R. VANDEGRIFT, PAM MARION, :
DONNIE MARION, ADRIAN MCCANN, DON :
JASON STONE, WESLEY WILLIAMSON, :
PAULA MENKE, DANIEL MENKE, MATTHEW :
MENKE, NICHOLE LOHRIG, ROSEMARIE :
ALFONSO, K.B., a minor, MICHELLE :
BENAVIDEZ, DANIEL BENAVIDEZ, :
CHRISTINA BIEDERMAN, DANIEL :
BENAVIDEZ, JR., JENNIFER MORMAN, :
MICHELLE BENAVIDEZ FOR THE ESTATE OF :
KENNITH W. MAYNE, CHRISTOPHER :
MILLER, ANGIE JACKSON, KAYTRINA :
JACKSON, SHILYN JACKSON, TONY :
GONZALES, MARLYNN GONZALES, :
TAMARA RUNZEL, MEGAN PEOPLE, :

SHAULA SHAFFER, KARI CAROSELLA, :
 GREGORY BAUER, ROBERTO ANDRADE, :
 SR., VERONICA PENA ANDRADE, ANGELICA :
 ANDRADE, VERONICA DENISSE ANDRADE, :
 THERESA DAVIS, ROBERT CANINE, JANET :
 JONES, CALVIN CANINE, JAMES CANINE, :
 LINDA DAVID, MICHAEL DAVID, :
 CHRISTOPHER DAVID, LINDA DAVID FOR :
 THE ESTATE OF TIMOTHY A. DAVID, :
 TIMOTHY KARCHER, ALESIA KARCHER, :
 A.K., a minor, AUDREY KARCHER, ANNA :
 KARCHER, KENNETH J. DREVNICK, MEGAN :
 MARIE RICE, R.N.R, a minor, TONYA LATTO, :
 JERRY L. MYERS, JEFFREY D. PRICE, MEGAN :
 MARIE RICE FOR THE ESTATE OF ZACHARY :
 T. MYERS, CASSIE COLLINS, DEBORAH :
 SMITH, JAMES SMITH, CORY SMITH, :
 CHRISTINA SMITH, CASSIE COLLINS FOR :
 THE ESTATE OF SHANNON M. SMITH, :
 NICHOLAS BAUMHOER, GEORGE D. WHITE, :
 NATALIA WHITE, K.W., a minor, GEORGE J. :
 WHITE, EDNA LUZ BURGOS, JOHN :
 MCCULLEY, STEPHANIE MCCULLEY, T.M., :
 a minor, R.M., a minor, B.D., a minor, THERESA :
 HART, WAYNE NEWBY, NATHAN NEWBY, :
 VERONICA HICKMAN, DAVID EUGENE :
 HICKMAN, and DEVON FLETCHER HICKMAN :

Plaintiffs,

-against-

HSBC HOLDINGS PLC, HSBC BANK PLC, :
 HSBC BANK MIDDLE EAST LIMITED, :
 HSBC BANK USA, N.A., BARCLAYS BANK :
 PLC, STANDARD CHARTERED BANK, :
 ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, N.V., CREDIT :
 SUISSE AG, BANK SADERAT PLC, :
 COMMERZBANK AG, AND JOHN DOES 1-50 :

Defendants.

-----X

TABLE OF CONTENTS

TABLE OF CONTENTS	i
I. NATURE OF THE ACTION.....	3
II. JURISDICTION AND VENUE.....	17
III. THE DEFENDANTS	18
A. THE HSBC DEFENDANTS	18
B. DEFENDANT BARCLAYS BANK PLC	20
C. DEFENDANT STANDARD CHARTERED BANK	20
D. DEFENDANT ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND N.V.....	21
E. DEFENDANT CREDIT SUISSE AG	22
F. DEFENDANT BANK SADERAT PLC	22
G. DEFENDANT COMMERZBANK AG	23
IV. FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS.....	24
A. IRAN’S LONG HISTORY OF SUPPORTING AND FINANCING TERRORISM.....	24
B. U.S. SANCTIONS AND IRAN’S RELIANCE ON U.S. DOLLARS	25
C. IRAN CONTINUALLY EVADED U.S., EUROPEAN UNION AND UNITED NATIONS SANCTIONS.....	27
D. THE EURODOLLAR MARKET – IRAN’S MONEY LAUNDERING AND ILLICIT EXPORT NEXUS WITH DEFENDANT BANKS.....	29
1. The Conspiracy’s Shared Goals	29
2. Eurodollar Market Operations	31
E. THE IRANIAN U-TURN EXEMPTION AND ITS REVOCATION.....	32
F. LETTERS OF CREDIT – AN ALTERNATIVE METHOD OF UNDERMINING THE IRANIAN SANCTIONS PROGRAM	38

1. Terminology	38
2. The U.S. Trade Embargo – United States Munitions List (USML) and Commerce Control List (CCL).....	40
G. IRAN’S ILLEGAL ARMS SHIPMENTS THROUGH ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN SHIPPING LINES (IRISL)	42
H. IRAN’S AGENTS, HEZBOLLAH AND THE IRGC, FOMENT TERRORISM IN IRAQ	46
I. IRAN FUNDED THE DESIGN AND PRODUCTION OF EXPLOSIVELY FORMED PENETRATORS (“EFPS”) USED TO KILL OR MAIM COALITION FORCES, INCLUDING THE PLAINTIFFS.....	52
J. IRAN SUPPORTED SPECIAL GROUPS IN IRAQ THAT COORDINATED WITH HEZBOLLAH AND THE IRGC	57
1. THE BADR CORPS/BADR ORGANIZATION	57
2. JAYSH AL MAHDI (“JAM” or the “MAHDI ARMY”)	58
3. KATA’IB HEZBOLLAH (“KH”).....	59
4. ASA’IB AHL AL-HAQ (“AAH” OR THE “LEAGUE OF THE RIGHTEOUS”).....	63
K. ALL OF THE ATTACKS AT ISSUE IN THIS COMPLAINT WERE ACTS OF INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM.....	64
V. OVERVIEW OF THE CONSPIRACY	65
A. AGREEMENT AND KNOWLEDGE.....	65
B. ACTS AND EFFECTS	69
C. BANK SADERAT PLC’S AGREEMENT TO, AND PARTICIPATION IN, THE CONSPIRACY	73
D. THE CENTRAL BANK OF IRAN’S AGREEMENT TO, AND PARTICIPATION IN, THE CONSPIRACY	77
E. BANK MELLI IRAN AND MELLI BANK PLC’S AGREEMENT TO, AND PARTICIPATION IN, THE CONSPIRACY	81
F. BANK MELLAT’S AGREEMENT TO, AND PARTICIPATION IN, THE CONSPIRACY	88

G. BANK SEPAH’S AGREEMENT TO, AND PARTICIPATION IN, THE CONSPIRACY	90
H. JOHN DOE DEFENDANTS’ 1-50 AGREEMENT TO, AND PARTICIPATION IN, THE CONSPIRACY	92
I. THE HSBC DEFENDANTS’ AGREEMENT TO, AND PARTICIPATION IN, THE CONSPIRACY	93
1. HSBC-EUROPE’S 2001 “BANK MELLI PROPOSAL”	97
2. DEFENDANT HSBC-US’S AGREEMENT TO, AND PARTICIPATION IN, THE CONSPIRACY IN VIOLATION OF 18 U.S.C. § 2332d.....	104
J. DEFENDANT BARCLAYS’ AGREEMENT TO, AND PARTICIPATION IN, THE CONSPIRACY	113
K. DEFENDANT STANDARD CHARTERED BANK’S AGREEMENT TO, AND PARTICIPATION IN, THE CONSPIRACY	121
1. Standard Chartered Bank (“SCB”) Conspired to Conceal Iran’s Financial Activities and Transactions From Detection, Scrutiny, and Monitoring By U.S. Regulators, Law Enforcement, and/or Depository Institutions.	121
2. SCB Facilitated Transactions On Behalf of MODAFL, Mahan Air and Other Instrumentalities of Iranian State-Sponsored Terror (Including a Hezbollah Affiliated Entity) in Furtherance of Numerous Violations of the U.S. Trade Embargo, Thereby Substantially Contributing to the Plaintiffs’ Injuries.....	130
a. Standard Chartered Knowingly Provided Illegal Financing to Mahan Air.	132
b. Standard Chartered Knowingly Provided Illegal Financing to MODAFL Companies: AIO, IACI, IHRSC and HESA.....	136
i. SCB Trade-Finance Transactions with MODAFL’s Aerospace Industries Organization (AIO).....	138
ii. SCB Trade-Finance Transactions with MODAFL’s [Iran] Aviation Industries Organization (IAIO)	138
(A) SCB’s Trade-Finance Transactions with MODAFL-IAIO Front Company Downtown Trading Ltd.....	139
(B) SCB’s Trade-Finance Transactions with MODAFL-IAIO Front Company Mac Aviation	140
(C) SCB’s Trade-Finance Transactions with MODAFL-IAIO Front Company Monarch Aviation (Singapore).....	144

(D)	SCB’s Trade Finance Transactions with MODAFL-IAIO Front Company Jetpower Industrial Ltd (Hong Kong).....	149
c.	SCB’s Trade-Finance Transactions Iran Power Development Company (“IPDC”), MAPNA and Zener Electronics Services (an agent of Hezbollah)...	152
d.	SCB’s Trade-Finance Transactions with National Iranian Oil Company (NIOC) Subsidiaries.....	155
e.	SCB’s Trade-Finance Transactions with Iranian Front Company Khoram Sanat Producing Co. - Iran	156
3.	Regulatory Actions and Criminal Investigations Against Standard Chartered Bank, 2012 – Present	158
L.	DEFENDANT ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND N.V.’S AGREEMENT TO, AND PARTICIPATION IN, THE CONSPIRACY	165
M.	DEFENDANT CREDIT SUISSE’S AGREEMENT TO, AND PARTICIPATION IN, THE CONSPIRACY	176
N.	DEFENDANT COMMERZBANK AG’S AGREEMENT TO, AND PARTICIPATION IN, THE CONSPIRACY	187
O.	DEFENDANT COMMERZBANK AG’S DIRECT FUNDING OF HEZBOLLAH THROUGH ITS CUSTOMER, ORPHANS PROJECT LEBANON e.V.	196
VI.	THE PLAINTIFFS	197
1.	THE JANUARY 20, 2007 ATTACK – KARBALA.....	197
2.	THE APRIL 4, 2004 ATTACK – BAGHDAD	209
3.	THE NOVEMBER 11, 2004 ATTACK - FALLUJAH.....	211
4.	THE MAY 3, 2005 ATTACK – BAGHDAD	213
5.	THE JULY 3, 2005 ATTACK – BAGHDAD	214
6.	THE JULY 27, 2005 ATTACK.....	215
7.	THE AUGUST 2, 2005 ATTACK – BASRA.....	216
8.	THE SEPTEMBER 28, 2005 ATTACK – UMM QASR.....	217
9.	THE OCTOBER 6, 2005 ATTACK – BAGHDAD.....	218
10.	THE FEBRUARY 18, 2006 ATTACK – BAGHDAD	219

11. THE FEBRUARY 26, 2006 ATTACK – BAGHDAD	220
12. THE MARCH 13, 2006 ATTACK – RUSTAMIYAH.....	222
13. THE APRIL 1, 2006 ATTACK – BAGHDAD	223
14. THE APRIL 12, 2006 ATTACK – MISIAB.....	224
15. THE APRIL 25, 2006 ATTACK – SADR CITY.....	224
16. THE MAY 5, 2006 ATTACK – BAGHDAD	226
17. THE MAY 14, 2006 ATTACK – BAGHDAD	227
18. THE JUNE 5, 2006 ATTACK – BAGHDAD	229
19. THE JUNE 8, 2006 ATTACK – AL KUT	230
20. THE JUNE 9, 2006 ATTACK – DIWANIYAH.....	231
21. THE OCTOBER 2006 ATTACK – BAGHDAD	232
22. THE OCTOBER 17, 2006 ATTACK – BAQUBAH.....	233
23. THE OCTOBER 22, 2006 ATTACK – BAGHDAD	235
24. THE OCTOBER 23, 2006 ATTACK - BAGHDAD	236
25. THE NOVEMBER 2, 2006 ATTACK - BAGHDAD.....	237
26. THE NOVEMBER 13, 2006 ATTACK – BAGHDAD	238
27. THE NOVEMBER 26, 2006 ATTACK – BAGHDAD	239
28. THE DECEMBER 3, 2006 ATTACK – BAGHDAD	240
29. THE DECEMBER 10, 2006 ATTACK – BAGHDAD	241
30. THE DECEMBER 30, 2006 ATTACK – BAGHDAD	242
31. THE DECEMBER 31, 2006 ATTACK – BAGHDAD	243
32. THE DECEMBER 31, 2006 ATTACK – BAQUBAH.....	244
33. THE JANUARY 18, 2007 ATTACK – BAGHDAD	245
34. THE JANUARY 22, 2007 ATTACK – BAGHDAD	245
35. THE JANUARY 25, 2007 ATTACK – BAGHDAD	246

36. THE MARCH 15, 2007 ATTACK – BAQUBAH	247
37. THE MARCH 20, 2007 ATTACK – BAGHDAD	248
38. THE MARCH 23, 2007 ATTACK – NASIRIYAH.....	249
39. THE MARCH 31, 2007 ATTACK – DIWANIYAH.....	250
40. THE APRIL 6, 2007 ATTACK – BAGHDAD	251
41. THE APRIL 13, 2007 ATTACK – BAGHDAD	252
42. THE APRIL 15, 2007 ATTACK – BAGHDAD	253
43. THE APRIL 16, 2007 ATTACK – BAGHDAD	254
44. THE APRIL 29, 2007 ATTACK – BAGHDAD	255
45. THE MAY 3, 2007 ATTACK – BAGHDAD	256
46. THE MAY 3, 2007 ATTACK – MUSAYYIB.....	257
47. THE MAY 6, 2007 ATTACK – BAGHDAD	258
48. THE MAY 6, 2007 ATTACK – BAGHDAD	259
49. THE MAY 8, 2007 ATTACK – SALMAN PAK.....	259
50. THE MAY 11, 2007 ATTACK – AL ISKANDARIYAH	261
51. THE JUNE 2, 2007 ATTACK – BAGHDAD	261
52. THE JUNE 5, 2007 ATTACK – KIRKUK.....	263
53. THE JUNE 13, 2007 ATTACK - SCANIA.....	265
54. THE JUNE 21, 2007 ATTACK – BAGHDAD	266
55. THE JUNE 29, 2007 ATTACK – BAGHDAD	267
56. THE JULY 6, 2007 ATTACK – BAGHDAD	267
57. THE JULY 6, 2007 ATTACK – BAGHDAD	268
58. THE JULY 17, 2007 ATTACK – BAGHDAD	270
59. THE DECEMBER 1, 2007 ATTACK – BAGDAD.....	272
60. THE JANUARY 6, 2008 ATTACK – BAGHDAD	273

61. THE MARCH 17, 2008 ATTACK – BAGHDAD 273

62. THE MARCH 17, 2008 ATTACK – BAGHDAD 274

63. THE MARCH 23, 2008 ATTACK – BAGHDAD 275

64. THE MARCH 29, 2008 ATTACK – BAGHDAD 280

65. THE MARCH 30, 2008 ATTACK – BAGHDAD 280

66. THE MARCH 30, 2008 ATTACK – BAGHDAD 282

67. THE MARCH 31, 2008 ATTACK – BAGHDAD 282

68. THE APRIL 6, 2008 ATTACK – BAGHDAD 283

69. THE APRIL 6, 2008 ATTACK – BAGHDAD 284

70. THE APRIL 7, 2008 ATTACK – BAGHDAD 286

71. THE APRIL 8, 2008 ATTACK – KHARGULIAH 287

72. THE APRIL 12, 2008 ATTACK..... 287

73. THE APRIL 21, 2008 ATTACK – BASRA 289

74. THE APRIL 28, 2008 ATTACK – BAGHDAD 290

75. THE MAY 9, 2008 ATTACK – BAGHDAD 291

76. THE AUGUST 4, 2008 ATTACK – BAGHDAD 292

77. THE AUGUST 26, 2008 ATTACK – SADR CITY 293

78. THE SEPTEMBER 4, 2008 ATTACK – BAGHDAD..... 294

79. THE OCTOBER 16, 2008 ATTACK – BAQUBAH..... 296

80. THE DECEMBER 28, 2008 ATTACK – SADR CITY 297

81. THE JANUARY 10, 2009 ATTACK – BAGHDAD 298

82. THE JANUARY 18, 2009 ATTACK – BAGHDAD 298

83. THE APRIL 22, 2009 ATTACK – BAGHDAD 299

84. THE MAY 17, 2009 ATTACK – BAGHDAD 300

85. THE JUNE 28, 2009 ATTACK – BAGHDAD 302

86. THE JUNE 29, 2009 ATTACK – BAGHDAD 303

87. THE JULY 16, 2009 ATTACK – BASRA 304

88. THE SEPTEMBER 8, 2009 ATTACK – TIKRIT 304

89. THE APRIL 27, 2010 ATTACK - KHALIS..... 307

90. THE JUNE 29, 2011 ATTACK – WASIT PROVINCE..... 307

91. THE JULY 7, 2011 ATTACK – BAGHDAD 310

92. THE NOVEMBER 14, 2011 ATTACK – BAGHDAD 311

CLAIMS FOR RELIEF 312

FIRST CLAIM FOR RELIEF..... 312

SECOND CLAIM FOR RELIEF 318

THIRD CLAIM FOR RELIEF 322

FOURTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF 327

FIFTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF 330

SIXTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF 332

SEVENTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF 334

PRAYER FOR RELIEF..... 338

Plaintiffs Charlotte Freeman, Kathleen Snyder, Randolph Freeman, G.F., a minor, I.F., a minor, Charlotte Freeman for the Estate of Brian S. Freeman, Danny Chism, Elizabeth Chism, Vanessa Chism, Julie Chism, Elizabeth Chism for the Estate of Johnathan B. Chism, Linda Falter, Russell J. Falter, Marjorie Falter, Russel C. Falter, John Sackett, Jason Sackett, Michael Lucas, Marsha Novak, David Lucas, Tim Lucas, Andrew Lucas Russell J. Falter for the Estate of Shawn P. Falter, Shannon Millican, Mitchell Millican, Shannon Millican for the Estate of Johnathon M. Millican, Noala Fritz, Daniel Fritz, Ethan Fritz, Noala Fritz for the Estate of Jacob Fritz, Noala Fritz for the Estate of Lyle Fritz, Billy Wallace, Stefanie Wallace, Austin Wallace, D.W., a minor, C.W., a minor, Evan Kirby, Johnny Washburn, Marvin Thornsberry, Cynthia Thornsberry, A.B., a minor, M.T., a minor, N.T., a minor, L.T., a minor, Tracie Arsiaga, Sylvia Macias, Gilbert Arsiaga, Jr., George Arsiaga, Matthew Arsiaga, Angel Munoz, Robi Ann Galindo, Patricia Arsiaga for the Estate of Jeremy Arsiaga, Cedric Hunt, Sr., Brian Neuman, Erika Neuman, Robert Bartlett, Terrel Charles Bartlett, Linda Jones, Shawn Bartlett, Raymond Montgomery, Patricia Montgomery, Bryan Montgomery, Tony Wood, Joedi Wood, Adam Wood, Megan Wood, Lisa Ramaci, Isabell Vincent, Charles Vincent, Lisa Ramaci for the Estate of Steven Vincent, Gwendolyn Morin-Marentes, E.M, a minor, Audelia (Audrey) Morin, Estevan (Steve) Morin Sr., Gwendolyn Morin-Marentes for the Estate of Steve Morin, Jr., Amy Lynn Robinson, Floyd Burton Robinson, Jacob Michael Robinson, Lucas William Robinson, Amy Lynn Robinson and Floyd Burton Robinson for the Estate of Jeremiah Robinson, Deborah Noble, David Noble, Charles E. Matheny, III, Deborah Noble for the Estate of Charles E. Matheny, IV, Silver Farr, Patrick Farr, Carrol Alderete, Anthony Alderete, Chad Farr, Patrick Farr for the Estate of Clay P. Farr, Rayanne Hunter, W.H., a minor, T.H., a minor, Rayanne Hunter for the Estate of Wesley Hunter, Fabersha Flynt Lewis, Lorenzo Sandoval, Sr., Lorenzo Sandoval, Jr., Lorenzo Sandoval, Sr., for the Estate of Israel Devora-Garcia, H. Joseph Bandhold, Donald C. Bandhold, Erik Roberts, E.C.R., a minor, Robin Roberts, James Craig Roberts, Cara Roberts, Colin Roberts, Nanette Saenz, Juan Saenz, Nanette Saenz for the Estate of Carlos N. Saenz, John Vacho, Ashley Vacho Leslie, John Vacho for the Estate of Carol Vacho, John Vacho for the Estate of Nathan J. Vacho, Jeanette West, Shelby West, Jeanette West for the Estate of Robert H. West, Donna Engeman, Donna Engeman for the Estate of John W. Engeman, Suzzettee Lawson, C.L., a minor, Suzzettee Lawson for the Estate of Isaac S. Lawson, Kathy Stillwell, M.C., a minor, Kathy Stillwell for the Estate of Daniel Crabtree, Judy Ann Crabtree, Ronald Wayne Crabtree, Debra Wigbels, Ronald William Crabtree, Judy Huenink, Sean Slaven, Chastity Dawn Laflin, Nicole Landon, Misti Fisher, Judy Huenink for the Estate of Benjamin J. Slaven, Kousay Al-Taie, Nawal Al-Taie, Bashar Al-Taie, Hathal K. Taie, Kousay Al-Taie for the Estate of Ahmed Al-Taie, Fred Frigo, Lynn Forehand, Lance Haupt, Rhonda Haupt, Tiffany Haupt, Sabrina Cumbe, David W. Haines, Dawn Haines, C.H., a minor, Mackenzie Haines, Harry Riley Bock, Jill Ann Bock, Mariah Simoneaux, Lawrence Kruger, Carol Kruger, Douglas Kruger, Kristy Kruger, Sangsoon Kim, Seop (Steve) Kim, Michelle Kim, Seop (Steve) Kim for the Estate of Jang Ho Kim, Helen Fraser, Richard Fraser, Richard Fraser for the Estate of David M. Fraser, Tricia English, N.W.E., a minor, N.C.E., a minor, A.S.E., a minor, Todd Daily for the Estate of Shawn L. English, Philip S. Ford, Linda Gibson, John Gibson, Stephanie Gibson Webster, Sean Elliott, Travis Gibson, Deborah Beavers, Denise Vennix, Chris Blohm, Kiana Blohm, Jeremy Blohm, James Smith, Megan Smith, Joanne Gutcher, Tracy Anderson, Jeffrey Anderson, Adam G. Stout, Anastasia Fuller, Anastasia Fuller for the Estate of Alexander H. Fuller, A.F., a minor, (Melba) Anne F. Harris, Paul D. Harris, Hyunjung Glawson, Yolanda M. Brooks, Curtis Glawson, Sr., Kierra Glawson, Cortez Glawson,

Ryan Sabinish, R.J.S., a minor, S.J.S., a minor, Ann Christopher, Ann Christopher for the Estate of Kwesi Christopher, Nancy Fuentes, Nancy Fuentes for the Estate of Daniel A. Fuentes, Armando Fuentes, Julio Fuentes, T.F., a minor, Emma McGarry on behalf of D.J.F., a minor, Michelle Klemensberg, Michelle Klemensberg for the Estate of Larry R. Bowman, Scott Lilley, Frank Lilley, Jolene Lilley, Matthew Lilley, Ava Tomson, Richard Tomson, Bradley Starceovich, Glenda Starceovich, Ariana Reyes, Trenton Starceovich, Samantha Tomson, Andrew Tomson, Ava Tomson for the Estate of Lucas V. Starceovich, Karen Funcheon, Robert Funcheon, Karen Funcheon for the Estate of Alexander J. Funcheon, Holly Burson-Gilpin, Holly Burson-Gilpin for the Estate of Jerome Potter, Nancy Umbrell, Mark Umbrell, Nancy Umbrell and Mark Umbrell for the Estate of Colby J. Umbrell, Daniel Dixon, Daniel Dixon for the Estate of Ilene Dixon, Daniel Dixon for the Estate of Robert J. Dixon, Rebecca J. Oliver, Daniel C. Oliver, Kimberlee Austin-Oliver, Shelley Ann Smith, Tiffany M. Little, K.L., a minor, Dakota Smith-Lizotte, Shyanne Smith-Lizotte, Tiffany M. Little for the Estate of Kyle A. Little, William Farrar, Sr., William Farrar, Sr. for the Estate of William A. Farrar, Tonya K. Dressler, Ardith Cecil Dressler, Melissa Dressler, Elizabeth Brown, Marian Brown, Wayne Brown, Elizabeth Brown for the Estate of Joshua D. Brown, Danielle Sweet, A.B., a minor, G.B., a minor, Danielle Sweet for the Estate of Ryan A. Balmer, Donna Kuglics, Les Kuglics, Emily Adams, Donna Kuglics for the Estate of Matthew J. Kuglics, Scott Hood, Flora Hood, Stephanie Howard, Dixie Flagg, C.F., a minor, William Parker, Meghan Parker-Crockett, Sylvia Johnson Spencer, Raymond Nigel Spencer, Sr., Amanda B. Adair, John D. Lamie, Donna Lewis, Donna Lewis for the Estate of Jason Dale Lewis, J.L., a minor, J.L., a minor, G.L., a minor, Jean Mariano, Katherine McRill-Fellini, Brett Coke, Brian Coke, Paula C. Bobb-Miles, Johnny Javier Miles, Sr., J.J.M., Jr., a minor, Racquel Arnae Bobb Miles, Paula C. Bobb-Miles for the Estate of Brandon K. Bobb, Ursula Ann Joshua, Tammy Vanderwaal, A.L.R., a minor, Preston Shane Reece, Shaylyn C. Reece, Ashley Gudridge Houppert, Marion Crimens, Timothy W. Elledge, Christopher Levi, Eric Levi, Debra Levi, Emily Levi, Kimberly Vesey, Brenda Habsieger, Michael Habsieger, Jacob Michael Habsieger, Kelli D. Hake, Denice York, Russel York, Jill Hake, Peter Hake, G.H., a minor, Zachary Hake, Keri Hake, Skylar Hake, Kelli D. Hake for the Estate of Christopher M. Hake, Maria E. Calle, Cynthia Delgado, Cynthia Delgado for the Estate of George Delgado, Tabitha McCoy, L.M., a minor, R.M., a minor, Tabitha McCoy for the Estate of Steve A. McCoy, Kim Miller, Michael J. Miller, Walter Bailey, Cassandra Bailey, Kacey Gilmore, Terrell Gilmore, Jr., Kynesha Dhanoolal, Kynesha Dhanoolal for the Estate of Dayne D. Dhanoolal, Merlese Pickett, Harry Cromity, Marlen Pickett, Kemely Pickett, Vivian Pickett, Kyshia Sutton, Merlese Pickett for the Estate of Emanuel Pickett, Rachel M. Gillette, Rebekah Scott, Leonard Wolfer, Esther Wolfer, Patricia Smith, Michael Smith, Jacqueline A. Smith, Thomas Smith, David Hartley, David Hartley for the Estate of Jeffery Hartley, Allen Swinton, Temika Swinton, T.S., a minor, T.S., a minor, T.B., a minor, Linda Pritchett, Mary Jane Vandegrift, John Vandegrift, John Vandegrift for the Estate of Matthew R. Vandegrift, Pam Marion, Donnie Marion, Adrian McCann, Don Jason Stone, Wesley Williamson, Paula Menke, Daniel Menke, Matthew Menke, Nichole Lohrig, Rosemarie Alfonso, K.B., a minor, Michelle Benavidez, Daniel Benavidez, Christina Biederman, Daniel Benavidez, Jr., Jennifer Morman, Michelle Benavidez for the Estate of Kenneth W. Mayne, Christopher Miller, Angeline (Angie) Jackson, Kaytrina Jackson, Shilyn Jackson, Tony Gonzales, Marlynn Gonzales, Tamara Runzel, Megan People, Shaula Shaffer, Kari Carosella, Gregory Bauer, Roberto Andrade, Sr., Veronica Pena Andrade, Angelica Andrade, Veronica Denisse Andrade, Theresa Davis, Robert Canine, Janet Jones, Calvin Canine, James Canine, Linda David, Michael David, Christopher David,

Linda David for the Estate of Timothy A. David, Timothy Karcher, Alesia Karcher, A.K., a minor, Audrey Karcher, Anna Karcher, Kenneth J. Drevnick, Megan Marie Rice, R.N.R., a minor, Tonya Latto, Jerry L. Myers, Jeffrey D. Price, Megan Marie Rice for the Estate of Zachary T. Myers, Cassie Collins, Deborah Smith, James Smith, Cory Smith, Christina Smith, Cassie Collins for the Estate of Shannon M. Smith, Nicholas Baumhoer, George D. White, Natalia White, K.W., a minor, George J. White, Edna Luz Burgos, John McCulley, Stephanie McCulley, T.M., a minor, R.M., a minor, B.D., a minor, Theresa Hart, Wayne Newby, Nathan Newby, Veronica Hickman, David Eugene Hickman and Devon Fletcher Hickman by their attorneys, allege the following:

I. NATURE OF THE ACTION

1. Running a decades-long terror campaign that claimed the lives of hundreds of Americans while simultaneously trying to complete a clandestine Weapons of Mass Destruction (“WMD”) program is an extremely expensive proposition requiring access to billions of U.S. dollars (“USD”), including dollar-denominated assets in the Eurodollar market.¹

2. For the Islamic Republic of Iran (“Iran”) this was especially challenging since Iran’s domestic currency, the Rial, was one of the world’s least valued currencies, and was essentially worthless for purposes of global trade and commerce, including facilitating Iran’s oil and natural gas exports, terror financing, conventional weapons trade, and WMD proliferation activities.

3. During the last fifteen years, while Western governments increased pressure against terrorism financing after Al Qaeda’s September 11, 2001 attacks on the U.S. (“9-11”), Iran intensified its efforts to access the U.S. financial system and U.S. export-controlled technologies, spare parts and raw materials while simultaneously evading U.S. sanctions, export

¹ Eurodollar refers to a time deposit denominated in U.S. dollars that is maintained by a bank outside the United States. Payment transactions in the Eurodollar market are not typically settled by the physical transfer of USD-denominated banknotes from one counterparty to another. Instead, Eurodollar transactions are settled electronically in New York through a bank-owned clearinghouse, and then maintained by book entries of credits and debits in the respective counterparties’ accounting systems (based on the Society for Worldwide Interbank Financial Telecommunication network (“SWIFT-NET”) messages sent between the counterparties and their correspondent banks).

restrictions and other laws and regulations intended to circumscribe its access to these capabilities and resources.

4. Fortunately for Iran—despite the coordinated and ever-intensifying efforts of the United States, the European Union and the United Nations after 9-11 to isolate Iran and restrict its capacity to fund terrorism and obtain Weapons of Mass Destruction—it could rely upon an assortment of Western financial institutions willing to substantially assist its sanctioned endeavors.

5. Without the vital assistance of these Western financial institutions, Iran could not have conducted its terror campaign to the same extent and magnitude, and it would have been severely hampered in its terror financing and WMD proliferation activities.

6. This is a civil action under 18 U.S.C. § 2333(a) by American nationals and/or their families for treble damages against six Western international banks that knowingly conspired with Iran and its banking agents (including Defendant Bank Saderat Plc, Bank Melli Iran, the Central Bank of Iran (“CBI”),² Bank Mellat, Bank Tejarat, Bank Refah and Bank Sepah) to evade U.S. economic sanctions, conduct illicit trade-finance transactions, and disguise financial payments to and from U.S. dollar-denominated accounts (the “Conspiracy”).

7. The Conspiracy foreseeably enabled Iran and its agents to provide a combination of funding, weapons, munitions, intelligence, logistics, and training to the U.S.-designated Foreign Terrorist Organization Hezbollah, the U.S.-designated Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps (“IRGC”), an IRGC directorate known as the Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps-Qods Force (“IRGC-QF”), and Iran’s terrorist agents (including a litany of Iraqi Shi’a terror groups referred to herein collectively as the “Special Groups”), who killed, injured, or maimed the

² CBI is occasionally referred to as Bank Markazi (spelled phonetically in a variety of ways).

Plaintiffs and/or their family members in Iraq from 2004 to 2011.

8. The named Defendants herein are HSBC Holdings Plc, HSBC Bank Plc (“HSBC-London”), HSBC Bank Middle East Ltd., HSBC Bank USA, N.A. (referred to herein collectively as the “HSBC Defendants”); Barclays Bank Plc (“Barclays”); Standard Chartered Bank (“SCB”); Royal Bank of Scotland N.V. (referred to herein as “ABN Amro” or “RBS N.V.”); Credit Suisse AG (“Credit Suisse”); Bank Saderat Plc; Commerzbank AG (“Commerzbank”) and John Does 1-50.

9. Each Defendant committed acts of international terrorism and violated 18 U.S.C. § 2339A and § 2339B when it conspired with Iran to evade U.S. economic sanctions and arms embargos against Iran knowing, or deliberately indifferent to the fact, that Iran would use some of the funds³ it laundered through the United States to finance the IRGC, IRGC-QF, and Hezbollah for the purpose of killing and maiming, *inter alia*, American citizens serving as part of the Coalition Forces in Iraq from 2004 to 2011.

10. The United States designated Iran a State Sponsor of Terrorism on January 19, 1984, pursuant to § 6(j) of the Export Administration Act, § 40 of the Arms Export Control Act, and § 620A of the Foreign Assistance Act.

11. The United States designated Hezbollah a Foreign Terrorist Organization (“FTO”) (as that term is defined in 8 U.S.C. § 1189 of the Antiterrorism and Effective Death Penalty Act of 1996 (“AEDPA”)) in 1997. The designation has remained in effect since that time.

12. In October 2007, the United States designated Iran’s Ministry of Defense and

³ USD funds include the following U.S. dollar-denominated financial instruments: deposit balances in domestic or Eurodollar bank accounts, repurchase agreements, letters of credit, bills of exchange, payment orders, checks, banknotes and coins.

Armed Forces Logistics (“MODAFL”).

13. The U.S. government explained the basis for the designation as follows:

The Ministry of Defense and Armed Forces Logistics (MODAFL) controls the Defense Industries Organization, an Iranian entity identified in the Annex to UN Security Council Resolution 1737 and designated by the United States under E.O. 13382 on March 30, 2007. MODAFL also was sanctioned, pursuant to the Arms Export Control Act and the Export Administration Act, in November 2000 for its involvement in missile technology proliferation activities.

MODAFL has ultimate authority over Iran's Aerospace Industries Organization (AIO), which was designated under E.O. 13382 on June 28, 2005. The AIO is the Iranian organization responsible for ballistic missile research, development and production activities and organizations, including the Shahid Hemmat Industries Group (SHIG) and the Shahid Bakeri Industries Group (SBIG), which were both listed under UN Security Council Resolution 1737 and designated under E.O. 13382. The head of MODAFL has publicly indicated Iran's willingness to continue to work on ballistic missiles. Defense Minister Brigadier General Mostafa Mohammad Najjar said that one of MODAFL's major projects is the manufacturing of Shahab-3 missiles and that it will not be halted. MODAFL representatives have acted as facilitators for Iranian assistance to an E.O. 13382-designated entity and, over the past two years, have brokered a number of transactions involving materials and technologies with ballistic missile applications.

14. Formally, the IRGC is a subordinate directorate of MODAFL, but in practice, it has substantial autonomy from MODAFL.

15. The IRGC, however, uses MODAFL to both procure and develop weapons and equipment for its use.

16. In October 2007, the United States designated the IRGC-QF a Specially Designated Global Terrorist (“SDGT”) pursuant to Executive Order (“E.O.”) 13324, explaining that:

The Qods Force has had a long history of supporting Hizballah’s military, paramilitary, and terrorist activities, providing it with guidance, funding, weapons, intelligence, and logistical support. The Qods Force operates training camps for Hizballah in Lebanon’s Bekaa Valley and has reportedly trained more than 3,000 Hizballah fighters at IRGC training facilities in Iran. The Qods Force provides roughly \$100 to \$200 million in funding a year to Hizballah and has

assisted Hizballah in rearming in violation of UN Security Council Resolution 1701.

In addition, the Qods Force provides lethal support in the form of weapons, training, funding, and guidance to select groups of Iraqi Shi'a militants who target and kill Coalition and Iraqi forces and innocent Iraqi civilians. [Emphasis added.]

17. In October 2007, Defendant Bank Saderat Plc, together with its parent company Bank Saderat Iran, was designated an SDGT by the United States pursuant to E.O. 13224.

18. The U.S. Treasury Department's 2007 press release regarding Bank Saderat's designation stated:

Bank Saderat, its branches, and subsidiaries: Bank Saderat, which has approximately 3200 branch offices, has been used by the Government of Iran to channel funds to terrorist organizations, including Hezbollah and EU-designated terrorist groups Hamas, PFLP-GC, and Palestinian Islamic Jihad. For example, from 2001 to 2006, Bank Saderat transferred \$50 million from the Central Bank of Iran through its subsidiary in London to its branch in Beirut for the benefit of Hezbollah fronts in Lebanon that support acts of violence.

19. On October 12, 2011, the United States designated the Iranian commercial airline Mahan Air as an SDGT for "providing financial, material and technological support to the Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps-Qods Force (IRGC-QF). Based in Tehran, Mahan Air provides transportation, funds transfers and personnel travel services to the IRGC-QF."

20. The Treasury Department explained Mahan Air's direct involvement with terrorist operations, personnel movements and logistics on behalf of the IRGC-QF:

Mahan Air also facilitated the covert travel of suspected IRGC-QF officers into and out of Iraq by bypassing normal security procedures and not including information on flight manifests to eliminate records of the IRGC-QF travel.

Mahan Air crews have facilitated IRGC-QF arms shipments. Funds were also transferred via Mahan Air for the procurement of controlled goods by the IRGC-QF.

In addition to the reasons for which Mahan Air is being designated today, Mahan Air also provides transportation services to Hezbollah [sic], a Lebanon-based

designated Foreign Terrorist Organization. Mahan Air has transported personnel, weapons and goods on behalf of Hezbollah [sic] and omitted from Mahan Air cargo manifests secret weapons shipments bound for Hezbollah [sic].

21. Mahan Air was also later identified as the conduit to Iran of *thousands* of radio frequency modules recovered by Coalition Forces in Iraq from Improvised Explosive Devices (“IEDs”) that were used to target U.S. and Coalition Forces.

22. As used in this Complaint, “the Conspiracy” refers to an illegal criminal agreement, beginning in 1987 and, on information and belief, continuing to the present, between Iran, its banking agents and various international financial institutions by and through which Defendants knowingly participated in a criminal scheme in which they agreed to alter, falsify, or omit information from bank-to-bank payment orders sent on the SWIFT private financial messaging network (“SWIFT-NET”) operated by the Society for Worldwide Interbank Telecommunication (“SWIFT-Brussels”)⁴ that involved Iran or Iranian parties (including several Iranian banks (referred to herein collectively as the “Iranian Bank Co-conspirators”) such as Bank Melli Iran, Bank Saderat Iran, the CBI, Bank Mellat, Bank Tejarat, Bank Refah and Bank Sepah, as well as the Islamic Republic of Iran Shipping Lines (“IRISL”),⁵ the National Iranian Oil Company (“NIOC”) and Mahan Air) that serve as financial and logistical conduits for the IRGC and its terrorist activities.

23. The aims and objectives of the Conspiracy, all of which were foreseeable to the Defendants, and which each Defendant knew or was deliberately indifferent to, included, among

⁴ SWIFT-Brussels is a cooperative society under Belgian law owned by its member financial institutions. SWIFT-Brussels’s global private network, SWIFT-NET, enables financial institutions to send and receive information about financial transactions in the Eurodollar market, among other financial markets, in a standardized message format.

⁵ IRISL is Iran’s national maritime carrier: a global operator of merchant vessels with a worldwide network of subsidiaries, branch offices and agent relationships. It provides a variety of maritime transport services, including bulk, break-bulk, cargo and containerized shipping.

others:

- a. Concealing Iran's dollar-denominated financial activities and transactions from detection, scrutiny, or monitoring by U.S. regulators, law enforcement, and/or depository institutions;
- b. Facilitating illicit transactions totaling at least \$50 million USD for the benefit of Hezbollah;
- c. Facilitating illicit transactions totaling at least \$100 million in USD funds for the direct benefit of the IRGC and billions in USD funds for the benefit of the NIOC, then controlled by the IRGC;
- d. Facilitating at least hundreds of illicit transactions totaling more than \$60 million on behalf of IRISL, including over 150 "stripped" transactions after IRISL was designated an SDN;
- e. Facilitating tens of millions of dollars in illicit transactions on behalf of MODAFL, the IRGC, Mahan Air and other instrumentalities of Iranian state-sponsored terror to further numerous violations of the U.S. trade embargo against Iran, conceal Iran's efforts to evade U.S. sanctions and enable Iran's acquisition from the United States of goods and technologies prohibited by U.S. law to be sold or transferred to Iran, including components of IEDs deployed against Coalition Forces in Iraq; and
- f. Enabling Iran, the Iranian Bank Co-conspirators (including Defendant Bank Saderat Plc), the IRGC, Hezbollah, and the Special Groups to plan for, conspire to, and perpetrate acts of international terrorism under 18 U.S.C. § 2331(1); homicides, attempted homicides, or conspiracies to commit homicide under 18 U.S.C. § 2332(a)-(c); bombings using destructive devices under 18 U.S.C. § 2332a; bombings and attempted bombings under 18 U.S.C. § 2332f; engaging in terrorist activity under 8 U.S.C. § 1189(a)(3)(B)(iii)-(iv); and/or engaging in terrorism under 22 U.S.C. § 2656f.

24. As noted by the U.S. Treasury Department's Financial Crimes Enforcement Network ("FinCEN") in a March 20, 2008 advisory: "Through state-owned banks, the Government of Iran disguises its involvement in proliferation and terrorism activities through an array of deceptive practices specifically designed to evade detection."⁶

⁶ See, https://www.fincen.gov/statutes_regs/guidance/pdf/fin-2008-a002.pdf.

25. Although the Conspiracy was effectuated in a variety of ways, four primary techniques were used by Iran acting in concert with both the Iranian Bank Co-conspirators, MODAFL, the IRGC, IRISL and the Defendants herein:

- a. The Defendants removed or altered the names, Bank Identifier Codes (“BICs”), and other identifying information of the Iranian Bank Co-conspirators or Iranian counter-parties in the payment orders sent through U.S. correspondent banks via SWIFT-NET— a practice commonly known and referred to as “stripping” SWIFT-NET messages;
- b. The Defendants converted ordinary transactions involving SWIFT-NET message type 103 (“MT 103”) payment orders (that would disclose the details of the counter-parties to the transactions) into bank-to-bank transfers known as SWIFT-NET message type 202 (“MT 202”) payment orders (that did not require the transmitting bank to include information disclosing the originator, beneficiary, and counter-parties), for the specific purpose of concealing the origin and destination of Iranian funds transfers;
- c. The Defendants deliberately chose not to conduct the required screening of Iran-linked SWIFT-NET messages⁷ and letters of credit documents, worth at least tens of millions in USD funds on an annual basis, for compliance with the U.S. Office of Foreign Assets Control (“OFAC”) list of SDNs; the U.S. State Department’s United States Munitions List (“USML”) of defense-related export controlled items; and/or the U.S. Bureau of Industry and Security’s (“BIS”) Commerce Control List (“CCL”) of dual-use export controlled items, and Denied Persons List (“DPL”) of export denied entities; and
- d. The Defendants knowingly and willfully facilitated the illicit export and import of Iranian petroleum products for the NIOC and other sanctioned Iranian entities. These petrodollar transactions, including trade-finance and foreign exchange, provided Iran with illegal access to billions of dollars, including the direct funding through the Defendants of the IRGC and its network of front companies.

26. Absent the criminal collusion and conspiratorial conduct of the Defendants named herein, Iran and its agents—including the IRGC, IRISL, and NIOC; and Banks Melli, Sepah,

⁷ Including, but not limited to, SWIFT-NET messages for customer credit transfers (“MT 100” series messages), bank-to-bank transfers (“MT 200” series messages), foreign exchange (“MT 300” series messages), trade finance (“MT 400” and “MT 700” series messages), precious metals trading (“MT 600” series messages), and account management (“MT 900” series messages).

Refah, Mellat and Saderat—could not have successfully hidden the volume of U.S. dollar clearing and trade-finance transactions that they succeeded in illegally clearing through the United States in U.S. dollars.⁸

27. The connection between the IRGC, IRGC-QF and Bank Melli Iran, their “deceptive banking practices” and the attacks that injured the Plaintiffs is further illustrated by a 2009 U.S. diplomatic cable which stated:

Iran’s Islamic Revolutionary Guards Corps (IRGC) and IRGC-Qods Force, who channel funds to militant groups that target and kill Coalition and Iraqi forces and innocent Iraqi civilians, have used Bank Melli and other Iranian banks to move funds internationally. Bank Melli used deceptive banking practices to obscure its involvement from the international banking system by requesting that its name be removed from financial transactions when handling financial transactions on behalf of the IRGC. [Emphasis added.]

28. Iran’s objectives were not secret. Its pursuit and development of Weapons of Mass Destruction—including mines and similar explosive munitions—were the subject of hundreds of news reports, U.S. government reports, and Congressional testimony, as well as U.N. Security Council resolutions and European Union regulations.

29. Iran’s “deceptive banking practices” were not entirely secret either.

30. Beginning in September 2006, the U.S. Treasury and State Departments launched a quiet campaign to warn 40 major international banks and financial institutions about the risks of conducting business with the Iranian government, particularly targeting financial transactions

⁸ The Defendants willfully circumvented the sanctions screening, anti-money laundering (“AML”), and combatting the financing of terrorism (“CFT”) requirements of OFAC, SWIFT-Brussels, Clearing House Interbank Payment System (“CHIPS-NY”), CLS Bank International (“CLS-NY”), Federal Reserve Bank of New York (“FRB-NY”) and the Fedwire Funds Service (“Fedwire”). CHIPS is a Systemically Important Financial Market Utility (“SIFMU”) for the U.S. financial system and the primary provider of clearing and settlement services in USD funds for Eurodollar transactions. CLS Bank is a Systemically Important Financial Market Utility (“SIFMU”) for the U.S. financial system and the primary provider of clearing and settlement services for foreign exchange transactions in the Eurodollar market, and FRB-NY is one of the twelve U.S. Federal Reserve Banks and the central bank lender-of-last-resort for the Eurodollar market (via Fedwire).

involving the IRGC.

31. According to the March 26, 2007 edition of *The Washington Post*, Defendants Standard Chartered Bank, Commerzbank and the HSBC Defendants were among those briefed by U.S. government officials about the dangers posed (in terms of both proliferation and terror financing) in conducting business with Iran.

32. On April 19, 2007, the Wolfsberg Group, an association of twelve global banks whose stated aim is to develop financial services industry standards, issued a statement “endorsing measures to enhance the transparency of international wire transfers to promote the effectiveness of global anti-money laundering and anti-terrorist financing programs. The measures include both the development of an enhanced payment message format, which would include more detailed information about those conducting wire transfers in certain instances, as well as calling for the global adoption of basic messaging principles aimed at promoting good practice with respect to the payment system.” This statement was directed to the increasingly apparent risks inherent in MT 202 “cover payments” – one of the methods Defendants used to conceal their illegal USD funds transfers on behalf of Iran through the Eurodollar market.

33. Defendants ABN Amro (RBS N.V.), Barclays, Credit Suisse, and HSBC were all members of the Wolfsberg Group, and were listed on the 2007 press statement.

34. Iran’s efforts to kill and maim U.S. and British citizens in Iraq, and to thwart U.S. policy objectives in Iraq, were also readily apparent and widely reported.

35. In fact, Iran’s role in funding “militant groups that target and kill Coalition and Iraqi forces and innocent Iraqi civilians” was a matter of public record.

36. For example, on October 10, 2005, the British Broadcasting Company (BBC) reported that:

An armour-piercing version of the bomb - blamed for the deaths of eight British soldiers this year - marks the latest advance in the insurgents' arsenal. *The UK has accused Iran of supplying the new weapon to militants in southern Iraq, via the Lebanese Hezbollah militia group, although Tehran has denied this.* [Emphasis added.]

37. The BBC followed up with multiple reports in 2006 describing the details from military briefings about Iran's material support to Shi'a militia groups that were targeting and killing British and U.S. forces in Iraq.

38. For example, on June 23, 2006, the BBC reported:

BBC world affairs correspondent, Paul Reynolds, says both the American and British military in Iraq have claimed for some time that Iran, or factions within the Iranian government, have been supporting Shias politically and militarily.

For example, the British ambassador to Baghdad William Patey accused the Iranian Revolutionary Guard of helping to supply the technology which has been used in bomb attacks against British troops in the south.

"Since January we have seen an upsurge in their support, particularly to the Shia extremist groups," Gen Casey said.

"They are using surrogates to conduct terrorist operations both against us and against the Iraqi people.

"We are quite confident that the Iranians, through the special operations forces, are providing weapons, IED [improvised explosive device] technology and training to Shia extremist groups in Iraq," he said.

39. In another example, on September 26, 2008, CNN reported that U.S. officials claimed Iran had provided Shi'a militias in Iraq with "millions of dollars" in funding and that:

The official said that high-grade military explosives and specialized timers are among the "boutique military equipment" moving from Iran into Iraq. Some of the equipment is of the same type that Hezbollah, an Iranian-backed Shiite militia, used against Israeli forces in Lebanon during the summer, the official said. The origin of the weapons was easy to discern because of Iranian markings on it, he said. Because Iran maintains tight control over armaments, he said, shipment of the weapons into Iraq had to involve "elements associated with the Iranian government."

40. Each of the Defendants knew about the existence of the Conspiracy; directly

conspired with Iran, through Defendant Bank Saderat Plc, Bank Melli Iran, the CBI and others, to facilitate the Conspiracy; took affirmative, extensive and unlawful actions to further the Conspiracy over long periods of time; and was aware of the existence and participation of other Co-conspirators, including other Defendants named herein.

41. In fact, on numerous occasions, three or more of the Defendants acted jointly to facilitate the same illegal trade-finance transaction (*e.g.* providing material assistance to Mahan Air because the Iranian airline wanted to purchase U.S. manufactured aircraft and needed help circumventing U.S. export restrictions against Iran).

42. Each of the Defendants, at the time it agreed to join and actively take part in the Conspiracy, knew that Iran was a U.S.-designated State Sponsor of Terrorism and knew that Iran was clandestinely routing billions of dollars through the United States to hide its unlawful conduct; and each Defendant took affirmative steps to help Iran in its unlawful conduct.

43. Each of the Defendants also knew, or was deliberately indifferent to, the fact that Iran, as a U.S.-designated State Sponsor of Terrorism, would (and, in fact, did) channel hundreds of millions of the dollars that Defendants helped launder and conceal from U.S. regulators and law enforcement agencies to the IRGC and Hezbollah as part of the Conspiracy.

44. Each of the Defendants also knew, or was deliberately indifferent to, the well-publicized fact that Iran and its terror proxies were killing and maiming American civilians and servicemen in Iraq, and that U.S. nationals would foreseeably be injured or killed as a result of the substantial assistance those dollars provided to the IRGC and Hezbollah.

45. Each of the Defendants also knew, or was deliberately indifferent to, the foreseeable (and inevitable) consequences of providing Iran, a State Sponsor of Terrorism, with access to hundreds of *billions* of dollars of concealed payments and the resulting funding of

Iranian-controlled organizations and terrorism proxies that targeted American civilians and servicemen through acts of international terrorism in Iraq from 2004 to 2011.

46. Without the active participation of the Defendants in the Conspiracy, Iran could not have transferred the same volume of USD to the IRGC and Hezbollah, nor could it have done so with the same ease and efficiency.

47. Without the active participation of the Defendants in the Conspiracy, Iran could not have successfully violated U.S. export controls, financed its illicit arms shipments or manufactured the same volume and sophistication of factory-grade Explosively Formed Penetrators (“EFPs”) to kill and maim Americans in Iraq as discussed below.⁹

48. The transfers of hundreds of millions of dollars by Iran to the IRGC and Hezbollah was within the scope, and in furtherance of, the Conspiracy; and the provision of material support to the IRGC and Hezbollah was the natural and reasonably foreseeable consequence of the Defendants’ unlawful agreement to help Iran launder money through the United States financial system.

49. As set forth below, the HSBC Defendants, Commerzbank, Standard Chartered Bank, Barclays, and Credit Suisse altered, falsified, or omitted information from payment order messages that they facilitated on behalf of Bank Saderat knowing, or deliberately indifferent to

⁹ EFPs are a particularly effective form of manufactured IED sometimes known as a shaped charge, usually made with a manufactured concave copper disk and a high explosive packed behind the liner. In Iraq, EFPs were often triggered by various technologies, including passive infra-red sensors (tripped by the engine heat of passing vehicles) and radio frequency modules (triggering the weapon when high-powered radio waves were generated by Coalition Forces’ jamming devices). Metallurgic analysis by U.S. technicians helped confirm that the high-purity copper EFP liners were not produced in Iraq. Differences in the liners indicated the kind of press that was required to fabricate them—a heavy (hydraulic) press not commonly seen in Iraq. To produce these weapons, copper sheets were often loaded onto a punch press to yield copper discs. These discs were annealed in a furnace to soften the copper. The discs were then loaded into a large hydraulic press and formed into the disk-like final shape. This manufacturing process is critical to the design and concomitant lethality of the weapon. When the explosives inside an EFP detonate, the blast energy inverts the copper plate into a ragged slug traveling over a mile per second, capable of punching through armor even 300 feet away.

the fact, that Bank Saderat was engaged in money laundering on behalf of a State Sponsor of Terrorism, and after October 2007, that Bank Saderat was an SDGT that provided material support to Iran's terrorist activities, and, in the case of the HSBC Defendants, knew there was direct evidence of Bank Saderat "funding of Hezbollah."

50. As set forth below, the HSBC Defendants, and Defendants Standard Chartered Bank, ABN Amro (RBS N.V.), and Commerzbank facilitated numerous payments totaling more than \$60 million on behalf of IRISL knowing, or deliberately indifferent to the fact, that IRISL was designated a Specially Designated National ("SDN") by the United States for, as stated in the U.S. Treasury Department's September 10, 2008 press release announcing IRISL's designation, "facilitating shipments of military cargo destined for the (Iranian) Ministry of Defense and Armed Forces Logistics (MODAFL)," which could be used for terrorist attacks on Coalition Forces, including American nationals.

51. IRISL *did*, in fact, facilitate shipments of military cargo to Hezbollah, one of the organizations responsible for acts of international terrorism that killed and injured American citizens in Iraq, including the Plaintiffs.

52. As alleged below, Defendants Standard Chartered Bank, Credit Suisse, Bank Saderat Plc and Commerzbank all altered, falsified, or omitted information from payment messages (worth billions of U.S. dollars) that they facilitated on behalf of the National Iranian Oil Company, then an agent of the IRGC, knowing, or deliberately indifferent to the risk involved in rendering those payments without any transparency to U.S. regulators and law enforcement, and thereby directly providing the IRGC with access to billions of USD that it could move – undetected – through the global financial system.

53. As alleged below, Defendant Standard Chartered Bank also knowingly and

actively financed and facilitated illegal trade-finance transactions worth hundreds of millions of dollars on behalf of MODAFL, the IRGC and various instrumentalities of Iranian state-sponsored terror, including companies working directly for Hezbollah and the IRGC-Qods Force.

54. Furthermore, as alleged below, Defendants HSBC Bank USA, N.A., Barclays, Standard Chartered Bank, ABN Amro (RBS N.V.), and Commerzbank committed acts of international terrorism in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 2332d.

55. Defendant HSBC Bank USA, N.A. is a U.S. person that knowingly conducted financial transactions with Iran in the United States in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 2332d, and it was reasonably foreseeable that Iran would provide material support to acts of international terrorism that killed and injured American citizens in Iraq.

56. Plaintiffs further allege that the U.S. branches of Defendants Barclays, Standard Chartered Bank, ABN Amro (RBS N.V.), and Commerzbank are U.S. persons that knowingly conducted financial transactions with Iran in the United States in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 2332d, and it was reasonably foreseeable that Iran would provide material support to acts of international terrorism that killed and injured American citizens in Iraq.

57. Each of the Plaintiffs was injured as a result of an act of international terrorism for which Iran and its state-controlled organizations and terrorism proxies, including Hezbollah, were responsible.

II. JURISDICTION AND VENUE

58. This Court has subject matter jurisdiction over this action pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1331 and 18 U.S.C. § 2333(a) as a civil action brought by citizens of the United States and/or their estates, survivors, or heirs, who have been injured by reason of acts of international

terrorism.

59. Venue is proper in this district pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 2334(a) and 28 U.S.C. §§ 1391(b) and 1391(d).

60. Defendants are subject to personal jurisdiction in the United States pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 2334(a), CPLR § 302, and Fed. R. Civ. P. 4(k)(1)-(2). Defendant HSBC Bank USA, N.A. is also subject to personal jurisdiction under CPLR § 301. Defendants' unlawful conduct was purposefully directed at the United States, and the Conspiracy was specifically designed to effectuate the flow of billions of USD through the United States in violation of U.S. laws, and in fact resulted in hundreds of billions of dollars illegally passing through the United States.

III. THE DEFENDANTS

A. THE HSBC DEFENDANTS

61. Defendant HSBC Holdings Plc ("HSBC Holdings") is a public limited company organized under the laws of the United Kingdom. HSBC Holdings directly or indirectly owns, *inter alia*, Defendant HSBC Bank Plc, Defendant HSBC Bank Middle East Limited, and Defendant HSBC Bank USA, N.A. (as noted above, referred to herein collectively as the "HSBC Defendants"). HSBC Holdings is occasionally referred to internally (and in this Complaint) as "HSBC Group," or "The Group," and members and affiliates of HSBC Holdings (including the named HSBC Defendants herein) are occasionally referred to herein as "HSBC Group members."

62. Defendant HSBC Holdings constitutes the ultimate parent company of one of the world's largest banking and financial services groups with approximately 6,300 offices in over 75 countries and territories.

63. HSBC Holdings is listed on the New York Stock Exchange ("NYSE"), London

Stock Exchange (“LSE”) and Hong Kong Stock Exchange (“SEHK”).

64. HSBC Group members comprise financial institutions throughout the world that are owned by various intermediate holding companies, and ultimately, but indirectly, by Defendant HSBC Holdings, which, as alleged above, is incorporated and headquartered in England.

65. Defendant HSBC Bank Plc (“HSBC-London,” often referred to internally by members of HSBC Group as “HBEU”) is a financial institution registered under the laws of England and Wales.

66. Defendant HSBC Bank Middle East Limited (“HSBC-Middle East,” often referred to internally by members of HSBC Group as “HBME”), is a financial institution registered under the laws of the Jersey Channel Islands.

67. Defendant HSBC Bank USA, N.A. (“HSBC-US,” often referred to internally by members of HSBC Group as “HBUS”), is a national bank chartered under the National Bank Act (12 U.S.C. § 2 *et seq.*) that constitutes a “U.S. person” under the definitions set forth in 31 C.F.R. Part 560.314 of the Iranian Transactions Regulations (the “ITR”) and 18 U.S.C. § 2332d(b)(2) of the Anti-Terrorism Act.

68. According to the fact sheets published on HSBC-US’s official website, HSBC-US’s headquarters are in McLean, VA, and it has its principal office in New York City.

69. HSBC-US operates more than 240 bank branches throughout the United States, with offices and branches in New York, California, Connecticut, Delaware, Washington, D.C., Florida, Maryland, New Jersey, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Virginia, and Washington State.

70. HSBC-US is the principal subsidiary of HSBC USA Inc., which is, in turn, an indirect, wholly-owned subsidiary of HSBC North America Holdings, Inc. (“HNAH”). HNAH’s

businesses serve customers in retail banking and wealth management, commercial banking, private banking, and global banking and markets.

B. DEFENDANT BARCLAYS BANK PLC

71. Defendant Barclays Bank Plc (“Barclays”) is a global financial services provider headquartered in London, United Kingdom.

72. Defendant Barclays is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Barclays Plc, a public limited liability company organized under the laws of England and Wales.

73. As used in this Complaint, “Barclays” refers to Barclays Bank Plc, the wholly-owned subsidiary of Barclays Plc, not Barclays Plc, Defendant Barclays Bank Plc’s parent company.

74. Barclays is one of the largest banks in the world. Barclays’ home country regulator is the United Kingdom’s Financial Services Authority (“FSA”).

75. At all relevant times, Barclays maintained a New York branch (“Barclays-NY”) that functioned as the primary U.S. dollar funds clearer for all of Barclays, its affiliates, and its customers. The branch thus constitutes a “U.S. person” under the definitions set forth in § 560.314 of the ITR and 18 U.S.C. § 2332d(b)(2).

C. DEFENDANT STANDARD CHARTERED BANK

76. Defendant Standard Chartered Bank (“SCB”) is one of the world’s largest international banks, with over 1,700 branches, offices, and outlets in more than 70 countries. Headquartered in London, SCB operates principally in Asia, Africa, and the Middle East, and has operations in consumer, corporate and institutional banking, and treasury services.

77. SCB-London is listed on the London Stock Exchange (“LSE”) and Hong Kong Stock Exchange (“SEHK”).

78. Since 1976, SCB has had a license issued by the state of New York to operate as a foreign bank branch in New York, New York (“SCB-NY”). The branch provides wholesale banking services, primarily U.S.-dollar clearing for international wire payments.

79. Standard Chartered’s New York branch is the seventh largest U.S. dollar correspondent bank in the world, clearing and settling approximately 195 billion in USD funds per day.

80. Standard Chartered’s New York branch also constitutes a “U.S. person” under the definitions set forth in § 560.314 of the ITR and 18 U.S.C. § 2332d(b)(2).

D. DEFENDANT ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND N.V.

81. In October 2007, a consortium consisting of Fortis, the Royal Bank of Scotland Group (“RBS”), and Banco Santander acquired ABN Amro Holding N.V., the parent company of ABN Amro Bank N.V., using the acquisition vehicle RFS Holdings.

82. The former ABN Amro Bank N.V. subsequently underwent a restructuring process to transfer its Dutch State-acquired businesses and activities out of the existing ABN Amro Group. To do so, the relevant Dutch State-acquired businesses were first transferred to a new legal entity owned by ABN Amro Holding N.V.

83. On February 5, 2010, through a statutory demerger process, the former ABN Amro Bank N.V. was renamed RBS N.V.

84. Ultimately, RBS acquired ABN Amro Holding N.V. As such, RBS acquired the New York and Chicago branches of ABN Amro Bank N.V. and began integrating certain business lines handled by these branches into its other U.S. operations. These former branches constitute a “U.S. person” under the definitions set forth in § 560.314 of the ITR and 18 U.S.C. § 2332d(b)(2).

85. In this Complaint, “ABN Amro (RBS N.V.)” refers to the named Defendant herein.

E. DEFENDANT CREDIT SUISSE AG

86. Defendant Credit Suisse AG (“Credit Suisse”) is a financial services company headquartered in Zurich, Switzerland. Its U.S. headquarters are located at 11 Madison Avenue, New York, New York.

87. Credit Suisse serves clients worldwide through its Private Banking unit, which includes a Wealth Management and Corporate & Institutional Clients unit; Investment Banking unit; and Asset Management unit.

88. According to the CHIPS-NY website, Credit Suisse used the following U.S. financial institutions in New York to clear and settle its Eurodollar transactions:

- a. Defendant HSBC Bank USA, N.A. (identified by CHIPS-NY participant number 0108 and Fedwire routing number 021001088);
- b. The Bank of New York Mellon (identified by CHIPS-NY participant number 0001 and Fedwire routing number 011001234);
- c. Deutsche Bank Trust Co Americas (identified by CHIPS-NY participant number 0103 and Fedwire routing number 021001033); and
- d. Wells Fargo Bank NY International (identified by CHIPS-NY participant number 0509 and Fedwire routing number 026005092).

89. Credit Suisse’s New York branch is subject to oversight and regulation by the Board of Governors of the U.S. Federal Reserve System and the New York State Banking Department. The branch thus constitutes a “U.S. person” under the Iranian Transaction Regulations and § 2332d(b)(2).

F. DEFENDANT BANK SADERAT PLC

90. Bank Saderat Iran is one of the largest banks in Iran. It has approximately 3,400

offices worldwide, including, as discussed below, a United Kingdom subsidiary (Defendant Bank Saderat Plc), and branches in Frankfurt, Paris, Athens, Dubai and Beirut.

91. Bank Saderat Iran was nationalized after the Iranian Revolution, but allegedly privatized in 2009. According to Bank Saderat Iran, 49% of its shares are owned by the Iranian government, but it is technically a non-governmental entity.

92. In 2002, Bank Saderat Iran's London bank branch became a wholly-owned bank subsidiary, incorporated under United Kingdom law (*i.e.* Defendant Bank Saderat Plc).

93. Bank Saderat Plc is the legal successor in interest to the Iran Overseas Investment Bank ("IOIB"), London.

94. IOIB changed its name to Bank Saderat Plc in March 2002.

95. Defendant Bank Saderat Plc maintains its principal office in London, United Kingdom.

G. DEFENDANT COMMERZBANK AG

96. Defendant Commerzbank AG ("Commerzbank") is a financial services company headquartered in Frankfurt, Germany, and has over 1,200 branches in Germany alone.

97. According to the CHIPS-NY website, Commerzbank AG used, *inter alia*, the following U.S. financial institutions in New York to clear and settle its Eurodollar transactions:

- a. Defendant Commerzbank's New York branch (identified by CHIPS-NY participant number 0804 and Fedwire routing number 026008044);
- b. Defendant HSBC Bank USA, N.A. (identified by CHIPS-NY participant number 0108 and Fedwire routing number 021001088);
- c. Defendant SCB-NY (identified by CHIPS-NY participant number 0256 and Fedwire routing number 026002561); and
- d. Deutsche Bank Trust Co Americas (identified by CHIPS-NY participant number 0103 and Fedwire routing number 021001033).

98. Commerzbank maintains 23 foreign branches, including a New York branch licensed by the State of New York since 1967.

99. The New York branch of Commerzbank constitutes a “U.S. person” under the Iranian Transaction Regulations and § 2332d(b)(2).

100. Commerzbank is listed on stock exchanges in Germany, London, and Switzerland.

101. Defendants Barclays, Standard Chartered Bank, ABN Amro (RBS N.V.), Credit Suisse, Commerzbank, and the HSBC Defendants are sometimes referred to herein collectively as “the Western Bank Defendants.”

IV. FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS

A. IRAN’S LONG HISTORY OF SUPPORTING AND FINANCING TERRORISM

102. Since the Iranian Revolution in 1979, Iran has been a principal source of extremism and terrorism throughout the Middle East and the rest of the world, responsible for bombings, kidnappings and assassinations across the globe.

103. As noted above, the United States designated Iran a State Sponsor of Terrorism on January 19, 1984. That designation has remained in force throughout the relevant time period to this Action.

104. Since its 1984 designation, the United States has attempted to constrain and deter Iran’s sponsorship and conduct of terrorist activities, as well as its development of Weapons of Mass Destruction, by imposing a wide variety of trade and economic sanctions intended to reduce the flow of financial resources, especially U.S. dollar-denominated assets, for Iran’s support of such activities.

B. U.S. SANCTIONS AND IRAN'S RELIANCE ON U.S. DOLLARS

105. On June 25, 1996, a truck bomb decimated a building at the Khobar Towers complex in Saudi Arabia that was used to house American military personnel, killing 19 Americans and wounding another 372 people.

106. It was soon established that the terrorist operatives responsible for the bombing were trained and equipped by the IRGC.

107. Soon thereafter, Congress responded by passing the 1996 Iran-Libya Sanctions Act finding that:

(1) The efforts of the Government of Iran to acquire weapons of mass destruction and the means to deliver them *and its support of acts of international terrorism* endanger the national security and foreign policy interests of the United States and those countries with which the United States shares common strategic and foreign policy objectives.

(2) The objective of preventing the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and *acts of international terrorism* through existing multilateral and bilateral initiatives *requires additional efforts to deny Iran the financial means* to sustain its nuclear, chemical, biological, and missile weapons programs. [Emphasis added.]

108. To ensure that U.S. financial institutions that process international wire transfers in the Eurodollar market do not assist Iran in its support of international terrorism and weapons proliferation or facilitate other prohibited transactions, U.S. financial institutions have been (and are) required to use sophisticated computer systems and software algorithms to monitor and screen all wire transfer activities.

109. Banks in New York that process most of the world's Eurodollar payments and foreign exchange transactions depend on these automated systems to prevent Iran and other sanctioned entities (as well as terrorists, money launderers, and other criminals) from gaining access to the United States banking system. In this way, U.S. financial institutions are supposed

to be the first line of defense to prevent Iran from accessing the U.S. financial system to fund or otherwise engage in terrorism and other prohibited conduct.

110. At the same time, because, on average, 60 percent of Iranian government revenues and 90 percent of Iran's export revenues originate from the sale of its oil and gas resources, a market largely denominated in USD (known as "petrodollars"¹⁰), and because Iran's currency, the Rial, was (in part due to U.S. sanctions) one of the world's least valued currencies, the Iranian regime was desperately dependent on access to the USD funds it maintained in the Eurodollar market, and the interest income these petrodollar deposits generated.¹¹

111. Thus, reliably consistent access to, and the ability to facilitate trade in, the Eurodollar market has been critical to the capacity of the Iranian regime to fund its terror proxies such as Hezbollah in Lebanon, and to fuel its other terrorism and weapons proliferation activities through the IRGC.

112. The importance to Iran of funding Hezbollah, the IRGC and subsequently, Kata'ib Hezbollah and other Special Groups in Iraq, became even more acute after the 2003 U.S. invasion of Iraq. After that event, Iran directed Hezbollah to create "Unit 3800" (discussed below) and began devoting greater financial resources to gain influence in Iraq, inflict casualties on American citizens in Iraq, and intensify its quest for Weapons of Mass Destruction.

113. *None* of these goals could be accomplished by Iran without USD funds, access to the Eurodollar market, and the agreement of Western financial institutions, such as the Western Bank Defendants, to shield Iran's unlawful Eurodollar and trade-finance activities from detection.

¹⁰ The petrodollar market developed because, *inter alia*, the United States was the largest producer and consumer of oil in the world; the world oil market has been priced in USD since the end of World War II.

¹¹ The Eurodollar interest rate is also known as the London Interbank Offered Rate ("LIBOR").

C. IRAN CONTINUALLY EVADED U.S., EUROPEAN UNION AND UNITED NATIONS SANCTIONS

114. Congress and successive Administrations have enacted several laws and executive orders that imposed sanctions on countries and firms that sell Weapons of Mass Destruction technology and military equipment to Iran.

115. On March 16, 1995, as a result of Iranian sponsorship of international terrorism and Iran's active pursuit of Weapons of Mass Destruction, President Clinton issued Executive Order 12957 prohibiting U.S. involvement with petroleum development in Iran.

116. On May 6, 1995, President Clinton signed Executive Order 12959, pursuant to the International Emergency Economic Powers Act ("IEEPA"),¹² as well as the 1985 International Security and Development Cooperation Act ("ISDCA"), substantially tightening sanctions against Iran.

117. On August 19, 1997, President Clinton signed Executive Order 13059 clarifying Executive Orders 12957 and 12959, and confirming that virtually all trade and investment activities with Iran by U.S. persons, wherever located, were prohibited.

118. In order to thwart U.S. sanctions efforts, Iran cultivated close relationships with foreign arms suppliers, including Russia, China, and North Korea.

119. In addition, Iran sought to clandestinely acquire dual-use technologies from European manufacturers, and certain export-controlled defense products, aircraft parts, dual-use technologies and materials from the United States.

¹² On October 16, 2007, President Bush signed into law the International Emergency Economic Powers (IEEPA) Enhancement Act, Public Law No. 110-96, amending IEEPA section 206. The Act enhanced criminal and administrative penalties that could be imposed under IEEPA.

120. For years, U.S. law enforcement officials, customs agents and intelligence services have worked to thwart Iranian efforts to circumvent U.S. economic sanctions and arms embargos.

121. A few brief examples illustrate the larger U.S. government effort:

- On March 12, 2001, criminal and civil sanctions were imposed on Refinery Industries, Inc., of Budd Lake, New Jersey, for attempted exports of gas detection equipment to Iran.
- On June 11, 2001, Saeed Homayouni and Yew Leng Fung, officials of Multicore, Inc., pled guilty in the U.S. in connection with the firm's purchase of commercial and military aircraft parts and missile components for export to Iran.
- In March 2007, the U.S. led efforts to pass U.N. Security Council Resolution 1747 that declared: "Iran shall not supply, sell or transfer directly or indirectly from its territory or by its nationals or using its flag vessels or aircraft any arms or related materiel."
- In March 2008, the U.S. led efforts to pass U.N. Security Council Resolution 1803 that called upon all member states "to exercise vigilance over the activities of financial institutions in their territories with all banks domiciled in Iran, in particular with Bank Melli and Bank Saderat, and their branches and subsidiaries abroad" and "to inspect the cargoes to and from Iran, of aircraft and vessels, at their airports and seaports, owned or operated by Iran Air Cargo and Islamic Republic of Iran Shipping Line, provided there are reasonable grounds to believe that the aircraft or vessel is transporting [prohibited] goods..."
- On September 17, 2008, the U.S. Department of Justice unsealed a criminal indictment against 16 foreign-based defendants related to Mayrow General Trading Company, for their involvement in providing Weapons of Mass Destruction-related, military, and dual-use items to Iran, specifically components found in IEDs in Iraq that caused deaths and injuries to U.S. military personnel.
- On December 11, 2009, at the request of the U.S. government, the Thai government detained a Russian aircraft containing a cargo of weapons from North Korea destined for Iran.
- On June 23, 2010, the U.S. Department of Justice charged an Iranian company and citizen, as well as Opto Electronics PTE, Ltd., a Singapore company and others with, *inter alia*, violations of the Arms Export

Control Act (22 U.S.C. §2778) for facilitating the unlawful transfer of long range radio frequency modules used in IEDs targeting Coalition Forces in Iraq. The modules were flown to Iran by Mahan Air.

- On May 11, 2010, Balli Aviation Ltd., a subsidiary of the U.K.-based Balli Group Plc., was sentenced in the District of Columbia to pay a \$2 million fine, and to serve a five-year corporate period of probation after pleading guilty to a two-count criminal information in connection with its illegal export of a commercial Boeing 747 aircraft from the United States to Iran.
- In December 2012, the U.S. Department of Justice charged Business Machinery World Wide, an Iranian corporation based in Tehran, Iran; three of its subsidiary companies located in Dubai, United Arab Emirates; and nine officers and individuals for conspiring to violate the IEEPA by facilitating the shipment of computers to the United Arab Emirates for delivery to Iran.
- In April 2014, John Alexander Talley was sentenced to 30 months in prison for conspiracy to violate the IEEPA and Iranian Transaction and Sanctions Regulations. Talley's company, Tallyho Peripherals, Inc., was also sentenced to one year of probation. According to court documents, from 2009 to September 2012, Talley and his company conspired with others to unlawfully export sophisticated computer equipment from the United States to Iran. The shipments of the computers and the payments transited through the United Arab Emirates.

122. In addition, both the U.S. Treasury Department and Commerce Department have blacklisted a long list of Iranian front companies, shell companies and middlemen that the U.S. has determined to be complicit in Iran's sanctions evasion efforts.

D. THE EURODOLLAR MARKET – IRAN'S MONEY LAUNDERING AND ILLICIT EXPORT NEXUS WITH DEFENDANT BANKS

1. The Conspiracy's Shared Goals

123. As noted *supra*, Iran needed access to the Eurodollar market in order to sustain the Islamic Revolutionary government that has ruled Iran since 1979.

124. Specifically, the Government of Iran used the Eurodollar market for the following economic activities:

- a. Investing petrodollar (in USD funds) revenue from Iran's oil and gas export sales;
- b. Exporting the Iranian Islamic Revolution through acts of international terrorism; and
- c. Illicitly acquiring U.S.-manufactured equipment, parts and technology to further its nuclear and conventional weapons programs.

125. Iran did not have a legitimate need to access the Eurodollar market for the benefit of any Iranian civilian agency, operation or program; it could have operated with funds denominated in any number of other Eurocurrencies¹³ (deciding, instead, to continually conduct its international trade primarily in Eurodollars).

126. Specifically, Iran did in fact have access to viable alternative options both for foreign exchange and time deposits in Eurocurrencies (other than Eurodollars) to meet the needs of its civilian programs, including, but not limited to, its credit at the European Central Bank denominated in Euros, its credit at the International Monetary Fund ("IMF") denominated in Special Drawing Rights ("SDRs"), its credit at the Asian Clearing Union ("ACU") denominated in Asian Monetary Units ("AMUs"), or its domestic credit denominated in Iranian Rial.

127. However, Iran would not have been able to move its funds undetected through the Eurodollar market without the covert operational and technical assistance it received from the Defendants.

128. Likewise, Iran would not have been able to substantially fund Hezbollah and Shi'a militias in Iraq—and acquire U.S.-manufactured products (including dual-use technologies

¹³ The term Eurocurrency refers to deposits of funds transferred to, and maintained by, banks outside of the home country for the respective currency. Thus, had Iran chosen to convert its petrodollars into Japanese Yen, it would have held "Euroyen" deposits at banks outside of Japan.

and export-controlled manufacturing equipment)—without access to USD funds through the Eurodollar market.

129. In mid-2012, Iran’s access to the Eurodollar market through the Defendant Banks was cut-off by SWIFT-Brussels.

130. Soon thereafter, Iran’s domestic currency collapsed.

131. The CBI was forced to intensify the use of its gold reserves in order to prop-up the Rial’s value.

132. Absent the Defendant Banks providing Iran and its proxies with decades of clandestine access to the Eurodollar market, Iran’s foreign policy goal of furthering its Islamic Revolution through the financing of terrorism—including Iran’s sponsorship of terrorist attacks against Coalition Forces in Iraq between 2004 and 2011—would have been severely constrained.

2. Eurodollar Market Operations

133. As mentioned above, the global Eurodollar market is a wholesale, bank-to-bank market where a correspondent network of banks, bank branches and other bank affiliates outside the United States make loans and accept deposits denominated in U.S. dollars.

134. According to the FRB-NY, the Eurodollar market emerged after World War II due to a large increase in U.S. dollars funds circulating outside of the United States from, *inter alia*, the Marshall Plan expenditures to rebuild Europe after the war.

135. Prior to the launch of SWIFT-NET in 1977, most transactions in the Eurodollar market were conducted electronically by telegraphic transfer (“TELEX”).

136. By the time of the 1979 Iranian Revolution, the Bank of International Settlements (“BIS-Basel”) estimated that the size of the Eurodollar market was over \$600 billion.

137. A mid-2015 report by the Bank of International Settlements (“BIS-Basel”) estimated that the size of the Eurodollar market by the end of 2014 was over twenty-one *trillion* in USD funds.

138. As mentioned *supra*, nearly all U.S. dollar transfers initiated through banks outside the United States are processed electronically by correspondent banks in the United States, almost exclusively in New York.

139. The Clearing House Interbank Payment System (“CHIPS-NY”) represents that it processes 95 percent of those Eurodollar funds transfers.

E. THE IRANIAN U-TURN EXEMPTION AND ITS REVOCATION

140. Alongside its economic sanctions against Iran, the United States government designed an exception process to permit Iran’s circumscribed access to U.S. dollars through a narrowly-tailored exemption to the Iranian Trade Regulations, known as the “U-Turn exemption” (Section 560.516 of the Iranian Trade Regulations). At the same time, the U.S. government insisted that U.S. financial institutions operating in the Eurodollar market conduct careful monitoring of all Iranian transactions to both deter and detect the financing of sanctioned entities involved in, *inter alia*, Iran’s terrorism and weapons proliferation activities.

141. The purpose of the U-Turn exemption was to permit Iranian parties indirect access to USD funds, *provided* that these transactions were fully disclosed to U.S. correspondent banks; were strictly for Iran’s legitimate agencies, operations and programs; and were not earmarked for terrorist, WMD proliferation or other proscribed purposes.

142. Until November 2008, U.S. financial institutions were authorized to process certain funds transfers (under the U-Turn exemption) for the direct or indirect benefit of Iranian banks, other persons in Iran or the Government of Iran, *provided* such payments were initiated

offshore by a *non-Iranian*, non-U.S. financial institution and only passed through the U.S. financial system *en route* to another offshore, *non-Iranian*, non-U.S. financial institution; *and* provided that none of the parties to the transactions had been designated an SDN, or that the transaction was for an SDN's benefit.

143. The U-Turn exemption was therefore conditioned on transparency to permit the careful monitoring of all Iranian transactions, both to deter and detect terror financing and weapons proliferation activities.

144. Because so much of Iran's international trade has historically flowed through the United States for the clearing and settlement and because Iran's primary terrorist proxy, Hezbollah, operates in Lebanon (itself a dollarized economy and largely dependent on U.S. currency) maintaining transparency in the processing of Iranian USD transactions has been a vital part of the architecture of U.S. national security for decades and was reflected as such in the Iranian Trade Regulations.

145. Iran's access through the U-Turn exemption was to be closely monitored filtering all U-Turn exemption transactions through sophisticated computer systems used by U.S. financial institutions to monitor and screen all USD-denominated wire transfers.

146. The Western Bank Defendants, however, knowingly and intentionally agreed to, and did, manipulate tens of thousands of payment order messages (SWIFT-NET MT 103 and MT 202) and the records of such transactions to defeat such monitoring and screening, and prevent transparency, in order to provide USD funds to Iran for unlawful uses, which foreseeably included the support of Iranian terrorism and terrorist organizations.

147. Over time, however, U.S. authorities began to understand the contours of the Conspiracy involving Iran and the Defendants that is set forth in this Complaint.

148. Initially, the realization that Iran was engaging in “deceptive banking practices” led the U.S. to target key Iranian financial institutions, entities, and individuals under proliferation, counter-terrorism, and Iran-related sanctions (*i.e.*, E.O. 13382, E.O. 13224, and E.O. 13438, respectively).

149. The apparent assumption made initially by U.S. authorities was that Iran and its banking agents (Iranian Bank Co-conspirators Bank Sepah, Bank Melli, Bank Saderat and others) were engaged in deception that was exploiting unwitting Western financial institutions that were engaged in high risk but legal, foreign exchange, precious metals, and trade-finance business with Iran.

150. The truth was otherwise.

151. *First*, despite Iran’s feeble domestic economy during the entire relevant period of time, its oil and natural gas exports still provided the Iranian regime with substantial revenues denominated in U.S. dollars.

152. *Second*, Iran’s petrodollar revenues were managed by, and through, among others, the Central Bank of Iran (“CBI”) and the Iranian Ministry of Petroleum (including the National Iranian Oil Company; later designated an SDN pursuant to E.O. 13382 and identified as an agent or affiliate of the IRGC).¹⁴

153. *Third*, the challenge Iran faced was that it was almost entirely dependent on USD funds but U.S. economic sanctions—and the attendant monitoring of Iran’s financial activities—were incompatible with its terror financing and Weapons of Mass Destruction proliferation goals.

¹⁴ That designation was removed in January 2016.

154. *Fourth*, between 2004 and 2011, both Lebanon (where Iran’s agent, Hezbollah, is based) and Iraq (where Iran’s proxies were launching terror attacks killing and maiming the Plaintiffs) were U.S.-dollarized economies, a fiscal reality that made Iran’s funding of its terror proxies a highly “dollar-sensitive” endeavor.

155. *Fifth*, in order to free itself from U.S. economic sanctions, and circumvent the U.S., European Union (“EU”) and United Nations (“U.N.”) monitoring of its financial activities, Iran needed more than a single willing partner among Western financial institutions to assist its illegal goals.

156. *Finally*, Iran needed the active assistance of at least *several* of the world’s *largest* (non-U.S.) multinational banks that were already accustomed to handling large volumes of dollar clearing and settlement transactions, and thus would be less likely to raise suspicions with U.S. authorities.

157. For example, in early 2001, the Central Bank of Iran asked Defendant Standard Chartered Bank to act as its correspondent bank with respect to Iranian petrodollar payments, trade-finance and foreign exchange transactions on behalf of NIOC.

158. As set forth *infra*, Standard Chartered Bank agreed to participate in the Conspiracy and deliberately removed identifying data on NIOC’s payment orders (SWIFT-NET MT 103 and MT 202 payment order messages) for these and other wire transfers.

159. The sheer size and volume of these NIOC transactions would have raised numerous red flags if not undertaken by a bank of SCB’s size and existing USD clearing and settlement volume.

160. However, even the large international banks worried about attracting attention from U.S. authorities when their illegal dollar clearing activities for Iran markedly increased.

161. For example, as detailed below, in 2003, Defendant Commerzbank's employees expressed concern that Commerzbank's increased volume of illegal Eurodollar clearing activities on behalf of Bank Melli and Bank Saderat would draw unwanted attention.

162. In the spring of 2006, the Manhattan District Attorney's Office first discovered evidence of the Conspiracy engaged in by certain European banks (including the Western Bank Defendants herein) on behalf of Iran and Iranian banks.

163. As the New York State Department of Financial Services ("DFS") later observed:

By 2008 it was clear that this system of wire transfer checks had been abused, and that U.S. foreign policy and national security could be compromised by permitting U-Turns to continue. In November 2008, the U.S. Treasury Department revoked authorization for "U-Turn" transactions because it suspected Iran of using its banks – including the CBI/Markazi, Bank Saderat and Bank Melli – to finance its nuclear weapons and missile programs. *The U.S. also suspected that Iran was using its banks to finance terrorist groups, including Hezbollah, Hamas and the Palestinian Islamic Jihad, and engaging in deceptive conduct to hide its involvement in various other prohibited transactions, such as assisting OFAC-sanctioned weapons dealers.* [Emphasis added].

164. These findings led to a wide-ranging investigation that ultimately resulted in the entry of a series of Deferred Prosecution Agreements ("DPAs") with the Western Bank Defendants (as well as other European and Japanese banks), and it exposed catastrophic vulnerabilities in America's counter-financing of terrorism ("CFT") security architecture inherent in the U-Turn exemption because foreign banks, including the Western Bank Defendants herein, were actively conspiring with Iran to help it evade U.S. economic sanctions and secret hundreds of billions of dollars through the U.S. financial system undetected.

165. On October 11, 2007, the Financial Action Task Force ("FATF") released a statement of concern that "Iran's lack of a comprehensive anti-money laundering/counter-

terrorist finance regime represents a significant vulnerability within the international financial system.”

166. FATF’s October 11, 2007 statement further noted that “FATF members are advising their financial institutions to take the risk arising from the deficiencies in Iran’s AML/CFT regime into account for enhanced due diligence.”

167. The U.S. criminal investigations would ultimately find that “the risk arising from the deficiencies in Iran’s AML/CFT regime” ultimately included willful money laundering and terror financing by Iran with the *active, critical* assistance of the Defendants herein.

168. Based on figures from both the International Monetary Fund and the Central Bank of Iran, from 2004 through 2011 Iran’s total revenues from oil and natural gas export sales totaled approximately \$972.9 billion USD.

169. Without the Conspiracy between the Defendants herein, and other foreign financial institutions, Iran could not have (a) transferred the overall volume of USD funds through the international financial system that it did; (b) surreptitiously transferred large amounts of these USD funds for the benefit of Hezbollah and the IRGC; and (c) exploited the Iranian U-Turn exemption to blind U.S. regulators and law enforcement to the degree, and for the duration, that it did.

170. As former Manhattan District Attorney Robert M. Morgenthau pointedly told Congress in 2009, “the U-Turn exemption constituted a glaring hole that undermined both the enforcement of, and the rationale behind, the Iranian sanctions program.”

171. Effective November 10, 2008, OFAC revoked the U-Turn exemption in its entirety, and, as of that date, U.S. depository institutions were no longer authorized to process any Iranian U-Turn payments.

172. In revoking the U-Turn exemption, the U.S. government explained:

Iran's access to the international financial system enables the Iranian regime to facilitate its support for terrorism and proliferation. The Iranian regime disguises its involvement in these illicit activities through the use of a wide array of deceptive techniques, specifically designed to avoid suspicion and evade detection by responsible financial institutions and companies. Iran also is finding ways to adapt to existing sanctions, including by turning to non-designated Iranian banks to handle illicit transactions.

The Treasury Department is taking a range of measures, including today's action, to counter these deceptive activities.

F. LETTERS OF CREDIT – AN ALTERNATIVE METHOD OF UNDERMINING THE IRANIAN SANCTIONS PROGRAM

1. Terminology

173. Letters of Credit (“LCs”) are often used in international transactions to ensure that payment will be received. Due to the nature of international transactions, including factors such as the distance goods must travel, differing laws in each country, and the difficulty of trading parties knowing each party personally, the use of LCs has become a very important aspect of international trade.

174. The LC transaction process begins when an “Applicant” opens the Letter of Credit with a bank.

175. Normally, the Applicant is the purchaser of goods and the LC is opened with his/her bank according to the terms and conditions of the purchase order and business contract between buyer and seller.

176. The “Beneficiary” of the LC is the party to the transaction who receives the payment amount agreed upon in the LC.

177. In order to receive payment for the goods, the Beneficiary company submits all required documents under the terms and conditions of the LC.

178. When an LC is required to be secured, an “Issuing Bank” agrees to guarantee payment for its customer upon the completion of the terms and conditions of the LC.

179. The Issuing Bank’s role is to provide a guarantee to the seller that if the required documentation is presented, the bank will examine the documents and pay the contract sum if these documents comply with the terms and conditions set out in the LC.

180. Typically, the documents requested will include a commercial invoice, a transport document such as a bill of lading or airway bill and an insurance document; there are many other documents such as certificates of origin, packing lists and inspection certificates that can be included. LC transactions deal in documents, not in the underlying goods themselves.

181. An “Advising Bank” is usually a foreign correspondent bank of the Issuing Bank that will advise the beneficiary of the transaction. Generally, a Beneficiary of an LC wants to use a local bank to insure that the LC is valid.

182. In addition, the Advising Bank is usually responsible for sending the documentation to the Issuing Bank. Generally, the Advising Bank has no other obligation under the LC. If the Issuing Bank does not pay the beneficiary, the Advising Bank is not obligated to pay the obligation under the LC.

183. The “Confirming Bank” is usually a correspondent bank that confirms the LC for the Beneficiary. At the request of the Issuing Bank, the Confirming Bank obligates itself to ensure payment under the LC.

184. Because the Confirming Bank does not confirm the credit until it evaluates the country and bank where the LC originates, the Confirming Bank usually acts as the Advising Bank.

185. In the middle of this serpentine process is the “Negotiating Bank,” which negotiates documents delivered by the Beneficiary of the LC.

186. The Negotiating Bank examines the drafts and/or documents, and verifies and confirms the terms and conditions under the LC on behalf of the Beneficiary to avoid discrepancies.

187. A Negotiating Bank gives value to, and relies upon (or may rely upon), such drafts and/or documents, and may purchase or agree to purchase the drafts and/or documents presented.

188. A Reimbursing Bank usually pays part or all of the amount due to the Beneficiary of the LC on behalf of the Issuing Bank once it receives a statement from the Negotiating Bank that the documents required comply with the LC’s terms; however, in certain cases a Reimbursing Bank serves only as a guarantor for the payment by the Issuing Bank.

2. The U.S. Trade Embargo – United States Munitions List (USML) and Commerce Control List (CCL)

189. For decades, U.S. trade with Iran has been carefully circumscribed by the International Traffic in Arms Regulations (“ITARs”), Export Administration Regulations (“EARs”), and Iran Trade Regulations (“ITRs”).

190. Certain types of U.S. defense articles and defense services, such as nuclear or conventional weapon systems, are identified based on the ITARs promulgated by the U.S. Department of State and its Directorate of Defense Trade Controls through a publically available United States Munitions List (“USML”).¹⁵

¹⁵ The updated USML is available at:
https://www.pmddtc.state.gov/regulations_laws/documents/official_itar/ITAR_Part_121.pdf.

191. In addition to USML items, certain types of U.S. dual-use products, such as nuclear materials, aerospace and other potentially sensitive materials, are identified based on the EARs and ITRs by the U.S. Department of Commerce and its Bureau of Industry and Security (“BIS”) on a publicly available Commerce Control List (“CCL”).¹⁶

192. Dual-use items that are not published on the CCL by BIS are commonly referred to by U.S. manufacturers and shipping companies as “EAR99.”

193. These EAR99 items generally consist of low-technology consumer goods and do not always require a license; however, shipment from the United States of an EAR99 item to Iran, or any other embargoed country, often requires disclosure to BIS in addition to a license from the Commerce Department.

194. As set forth below, one of the aims of the Conspiracy was to evade the U.S. ITARs, ITRs, and EARs—and also various EU decisions and U.N. Security Council Resolutions—prohibiting Iran from conducting both conventional weapons-trafficking and WMD proliferation.

195. To facilitate this aim, Iran and its Co-Conspirators, including the Defendants herein, used LCs drawn on the CBI and other Iranian banks (and “stripped” the underlying payment orders), to clandestinely obtain and transport goods, technologies and weapons that were listed on the USML and/or CCL.

196. Because the IRGC and Hezbollah needed to transport their terrorist operatives and weapons into Iraq, U.S. export-controlled item acquisitions financed by Letters of Credit were instrumental in facilitating the activities of these terrorist organizations, including, but not limited to, helping Iran acquire component parts and technologies used to make the IEDs, EFPs,

¹⁶ The updated list is available at <http://www.bis.doc.gov/index.php/regulations/export-administration-regulations-ear>.

and Improvised Rocket-Assisted Munitions (“IRAMs”) that were deployed by the Iraqi Special Groups against Coalition Forces.

G. IRAN’S ILLEGAL ARMS SHIPMENTS THROUGH ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN SHIPPING LINES (IRISL)

197. As Iran’s national maritime carrier, IRISL has a long history of facilitating arms shipments on behalf of the IRGC and the Iranian military, including copper discs that are a key component in EFPs (discussed below) used to kill and maim many of the Plaintiffs herein.¹⁷

198. For example, a November 2007 State Department cable noted:

Washington remains concerned about on-going conventional arms transfers from China to Iran, particularly given Iran’s clear policy of providing arms and other support to Iraqi insurgents and terrorist groups like the Taliban and Hezbollah....

We have specific information that Chinese weapons and components for weapons transferred to Iran are being used against U.S. and Coalition Forces in Iraq, which is a grave U.S. concern.

199. The diplomatic cable went on to note that an IRISL-flagged vessel was loaded at a Chinese port with multiple containers of cargo bound for delivery at the port of Bandar Abbas, Iran.

200. The cargo included Iranian Defense Industries Organization (“DIO”)¹⁸ manufactured ammunition cartridges (7.62 x 39 rounds for AK-47 assault rifles).

¹⁷ Improvised Explosive Device (“IED”) is a term commonly used by the U.S. military as shorthand for a roadside bomb. However, unlike IEDs, the EFPs deployed by the IRGC, Hezbollah and the Special Groups in Iraq were not “improvised,” but, instead, these advanced weapons were professionally manufactured and specifically designed to defeat the armor plating that protected the vehicles used by U.S. and Coalition Forces.

¹⁸ DIO was designated an SDN by the U.S. on March 30, 2007. IRGC Brigadier-General Seyyed Mahdi Farahi was the Managing Director of DIO and has been sanctioned by the EU since 2008 (*see*, <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX%3A32008D0475>). He was later sanctioned by the U.S. on January 17, 2016.

201. DIO is an Iranian government-owned weapons manufacturer controlled by MODAFL.

202. An April 2008 State Department cable warned of an IRISL shipment of chemical weapons precursors from China aboard the IRISL-leased, Iranian flagged merchant vessel (“M/V”) *Iran Teyfour*.

203. In September 2008, the U.S. Treasury Department designated IRISL an SDN, stating: “Not only does IRISL facilitate the transport of cargo for U.N. designated proliferators, it also falsifies documents and uses deceptive schemes to shroud its involvement in illicit commerce.”

204. The Treasury Department further noted that:

[i]n order to ensure the successful delivery of military-related goods, IRISL has deliberately misled maritime authorities through the use of deception techniques. These techniques were adopted to conceal the true nature of shipments ultimately destined for MODAFL [Iran’s Ministry of Defense and Armed Forces Logistics].

205. In January 2009, a former Russian merchant ship chartered by IRISL—named the M/V *Monchegorsk* and flying a Cypriot flag—was spotted leaving the Iranian port of Bandar Abbas and heading for the Suez Canal.

206. Egyptian authorities were alerted by the U.S. Navy, and the M/V *Monchegorsk* was forced into an Egyptian port to be searched. Iran’s DIO was later determined to be the shipper of the military-related cargo.

207. Munitions, believed headed for Gaza, were found hidden in the cargo, including components for mortars and thousands of cases of powder, propellant, and shell casings for 125mm and 130mm guns.

208. In October 2009, U.S. troops boarded a German-owned freighter, the M/V *Hansa India*, in the Gulf of Suez and found eight containers full of ammunition that were headed to Syria from Iran.

209. The vessel carried seven containers of small arms ammunition (including 12 million bullet casings), as well as one container containing copper discs of the type used in EFPs to kill and maim many of the Plaintiffs herein.

210. The acronym “IRISL” was painted in large block letters on the exterior side walls of each shipping container, and the barrels of munition parts discovered inside the containers were marked with the inscription “SAEZMANE SANAYE DEFA,” a common transliteration from Farsi to English of the name for Iran’s Defense Industries Organization (DIO).

211. The M/V *Hansa India* was registered to the Hamburg-based shipping company Leonhardt & Blumberg, but had been under charter to IRISL for several years.

212. In November 2009, the Government of Israel intercepted an IRISL-flagged ship, the M/V *Francop*, headed for Beirut, Lebanon and then Latakia, Syria. The vessel was loaded with munitions crates that were either stamped “IRISL” or included documentation marked with the IRGC-QF logo.

213. The munitions found onboard included over two thousand 107mm “Katyusha” rockets, more than six hundred 122mm “Grad 20” rockets, and also various rocket fuses, mortar shells, rifle cartridges, fragment grenades and 7.62mm bullets.

214. The M/V *Francop*, owned by the Cypriot shipping company UFS, was carrying shipping containers clearly marked IRISL.

215. United Nations Security Council Resolution 1929, adopted on June 9, 2010, froze certain assets of IRISL and called on the international community to cease providing financial

and insurance services to both the IRGC and IRISL.

216. In addition, a July 2010 European Union (“EU”) sanctions implementing regulation confirmed that IRISL conducted deceptive business practices in order to access USD funds.

217. Specifically, EU Council Implementation Regulation Number 668/2010 stated that “IRISL subsidiaries have used US dollar-denominated bank accounts registered under cover-names in Europe and the Middle East to facilitate routine fund transfers.”

218. Similarly, the June 2011 indictment of IRISL in New York stated:

In many aspects of global commerce, including the international maritime industry, contracts and payments are denominated in U.S. dollars. Such U.S. dollar transactions are primarily executed, or “cleared,” through correspondent banks in the United States. The U.S. dollar clearing operations for many large U.S. financial institutions are processed through correspondent bank accounts domiciled in New York County.

In order to deceive and bypass these OFAC filters, SDNs designated under OFAC’s non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction program must falsify, or cause to be falsified, the originator and/or beneficiary information in wire transfers. In other words, by omitting or falsifying data regarding their roles as the true originators or beneficiaries, SDNs are able to send and receive wire transfers that would otherwise be blocked by U.S. financial institutions. Through the fraudulent use of a web of subsidiary entities and front companies, IRISL and the other defendants were able to deceive U.S. financial institutions and maintain their access to the U.S. financial system.

219. Because the DIO, as discussed *infra*, was one of MODAFL’s three main weapons systems manufacturers, it was required to use IRISL for most of its illicit shipments of military-related raw-materials, parts and finished products for, and from, foreign suppliers, Iranian arms dealers and terrorist organizations.

220. Iran’s DIO was listed as an entity of concern for military procurement activities in an early warning document distributed by the German government to industry in July 2005.

221. The DIO was also designated by the United Nations in 2006 for its involvement in Iran's WMD program.

222. During 2006 and 2007, weapons caches seized by Coalition Forces from the Special Groups in Iraq contained large quantities of weapons produced by Iran; including many 107 millimeter artillery rockets with closely clustered DIO lot numbers and production dates between 2005 and 2007, as well as rounds and fuses for 60 millimeter and 81 millimeter mortars with DIO lot markings and 2006 production dates.

223. In sum, at no point in time was the DIO a legitimate agency of the Iranian government.

224. According to the U.S. State Department, the DIO was the owner of a Eurodollar account that was maintained by Bank Melli Iran's branch in Hamburg; and this bank account was used to send and receive USD funds transfer transactions for the benefit of the DIO.

225. Bank Melli Iran's branch in Hamburg was a customer of Defendant Commerzbank during the relevant period, and both Bank Melli Iran and Commerzbank were active participants in the Conspiracy set forth herein.

H. IRAN'S AGENTS, HEZBOLLAH AND THE IRGC, FOMENT TERRORISM IN IRAQ

226. As previously noted, Iran has had a long, deep, strategic partnership with the Lebanese-based Foreign Terrorist Organization Hezbollah, which historically has served as Iran's proxy and agent, enabling Iran to project extremist violence and terror throughout the Middle East and around the globe.

227. Through its proxy, agent, and strategic partner Hezbollah, Iran orchestrated a series of kidnappings of Westerners in Lebanon, including several Americans, in the 1980s; killed more than two hundred U.S. Marines at their barracks in Beirut, Lebanon, in 1983;

hijacked TWA flight 847 in 1985; and launched two major attacks in the 1990s on Jewish targets in Buenos Aires, Argentina, namely the 1992 bombing of the Israeli Embassy (killing twenty-nine people) and the 1994 bombing of a Jewish community center (killing eighty five people).

228. As a result of its mission, conduct, and terrorist activities, on January 25, 1995, Hezbollah was designated a Specially Designated Terrorist (“SDT”) by the United States.

229. On October 8, 1997, Hezbollah was designated an FTO by the United States. It has retained that designation since that time.

230. On October 31, 2001, pursuant to E.O. 13224, Hezbollah was designated an SDGT by the United States.

231. For more than 30 years, Iran, through the IRGC, has funded, trained and equipped Hezbollah.

232. The IRGC-QF’s “Department 2000” manages Iran’s relationship with Hezbollah, which includes the flow of some of Iran’s most sophisticated weapons systems, including military grade EFPs, anti-tank guided missiles (“ATGMs”), and various rockets, such as the Fajr-5.

233. Beginning with the 2003 U.S. overthrow of Saddam Hussein’s regime in Iraq, Iran has assiduously worked to expand its influence in Iraq and throughout the region in a variety of ways, including by fomenting violence and terrorism when such activities have served its ambitions.

234. In doing so, Iran has relied on both Hezbollah and the IRGC.

235. According to a December 20, 2004 *Washington Post* article, “Western diplomats and political analysts in Beirut estimated that Hezbollah received \$200 million a year from Iran.”

236. As the U.S. government noted when it designated Defendant Bank Saderat Plc,

Iran has provided tens of millions of U.S. dollars in funding to Hezbollah through the international financial system, including \$50 million that Defendant Bank Saderat Plc provided to Hezbollah.

237. Sometime after the 2003 U.S. invasion of Iraq, Hezbollah created “Unit 3800,” an entity dedicated to supporting Iraqi Shi’a terrorist groups targeting Multi National Forces in Iraq (“MNF-I”).

238. Unit 3800 was established by Hezbollah leader Hassan Nasrallah at Iran’s request.

239. Unit 3800 has trained and advised various Shi’a militias in Iraq, later termed the “Special Groups.”

240. Hezbollah training camps in southern Lebanon and Iran, and Hezbollah’s expertise in the use of EFPs, kidnapping, communications and small-unit operations, were critical to the IRGC’s operations in Iraq between 2004 and 2011.

241. Iran’s support of terrorist groups in Iraq was described in the U.S. State Department’s 2005 *Country Reports on Terrorism*, which observed:

Iran has provided political and ideological support for several terrorist and militant groups active in Iraq. Attractive to terrorists in part because of the limited presence of the United States and other Western governments there, Iran is also a safe haven in that known terrorists, extremists, and sympathizers are able to transit its territory and cross the long and porous border into Iraq. Iran also equips terrorists with technology and provides training in extremist ideology and militant techniques.

242. The IRGC’s subversion of Iraq has not been limited to terrorism.

243. The IRGC has also infiltrated Iraqi society, providing “political and ideological support” via charitable associations such as the Khomeini Social Help Committee – in Karbala, Najaf, Kut, and Sadr City – and the Imam Mohammad Bagher Institute in Najaf.

244. The IRGC also purchased or developed seven television stations in Iraq, and at least three radio stations.

245. All of these “investments” required substantial funding in USD funds (as Iraqi local currency was not widely accepted in Iraq during this time period).

246. According to the same U.S. State Department’s 2005 *Country Reports on Terrorism*: “[t]he IRGC was increasingly involved in supplying lethal assistance to Iraqi militant groups, which destabilizes Iraq ...Senior Iraqi officials have publicly expressed concern over Iranian interference in Iraq, and there were reports that Iran provided funding, safe passage, and arms to insurgent elements.”

247. By early 2005, the presence of Hezbollah operatives in Iraq became an open secret when Iraqi Interior Minister Falah al-Naquib announced the arrest of eighteen Lebanese Hezbollah members on terrorism charges.

248. Two years later, according to U.S. intelligence estimates—and following the 2007 arrest and interrogation of Hezbollah’s senior operative in Iraq—the IRGC-QF provided Hezbollah and one of its local trainers, Ali Musa Daqduq (discussed in greater detail below), up to \$3 million in U.S. currency every *month*.

249. In October 2007, the IRGC-QF was designated as an SDGT pursuant to E.O. 13324 for its terrorism-related activities.

250. The U.S. Treasury Department’s press release announcing the designation noted that:

The Qods Force has had a long history of supporting Hizballah’s military, paramilitary, and terrorist activities, providing it with guidance, funding, weapons, intelligence, and logistical support. The Qods Force operates training camps for Hizballah in Lebanon’s Bekaa Valley and has reportedly trained more than 3,000 Hizballah fighters at IRGC training facilities in Iran. The Qods Force provides roughly \$100 to \$200 million

in funding a year to Hizballah and has assisted Hizballah in rearming in violation of UN Security Council Resolution 1701.

In addition, the Qods Force provides lethal support in the form of weapons, training, funding, and guidance to select groups of Iraqi Shi'a militants who target and kill Coalition and Iraqi forces and innocent Iraqi civilians. [Emphasis added.]

251. In 2008, Pentagon Press Secretary Geoff Morrell reported on the “smuggling system -- in which the Iranians are providing their allies within Iraq, these special groups, with the munitions that are then used to take on us, whether it be EFPs or rockets or conventional arms. These are being used by these special groups and being provided by the Iranians.”

252. According to a 2010 report by the Combatting Terrorism Center at West Point, Iran paid Iraqi “insurgent” groups “between \$4,000 and \$13,000 per rocket or roadside bomb, depending on the circumstances.”

253. Because of the perceived unreliability and value of the post-Hussein regime Iraqi currency, Special Groups in Iraq (like most people in Iraq) used U.S. currency almost exclusively.

254. According to Brigadier Gen. Kevin J. Bergner, a U.S. military spokesman who previously served as the Deputy Commanding General for Multi-National Forces in Mosul, Iraq, “the Qods Force has provided armor-piercing weapons to extremist groups in Iraq, funneling them up to \$3 million a month and training Iraqi militiamen at three camps near Tehran.”

255. General Bergner added, “[t]he Iranian Qods Force is using Lebanese Hezbollah essentially as a proxy, as a surrogate in Iraq ... Our intelligence reveals that senior leadership in Iran is aware of this activity.”

256. On January 9, 2008, the U.S. Treasury Department designated four individuals and one entity under E.O. 13438 for threatening the peace and stability of Iraq and the

government of Iraq. Three of the individuals, Ahmed Foruzandeh (a Brigadier General in the IRGC-QF), Abu Mustafa Al-Sheibani, and Isma'il Hafiz Al Lami (a/k/a "Abu Dura") were all based in Iran and/or received funding from Iran.

257. Regarding the designation of Abu Mustafa Al-Sheibani, the Treasury Department press release stated:

Iran-based Abu Mustafa Al-Sheibani leads a network of Shia extremists that commit and provide logistical and material support for acts of violence that threaten the peace and stability of Iraq and the Government of Iraq. Al-Sheibani's Iran-sponsored network was created to affect the Iraqi political process in Iran's favor. The network's first objective is to fight U.S. forces, attacking convoys and killing soldiers. Its second objective is to eliminate Iraqi politicians opposed to Iran's influence. *Elements of the IRGC were also sending funds and weapons to Al-Sheibani's network.*

Al-Sheibani's network – consisting of several hundred members – conducted IED attacks against Americans in the Baghdad region. As of March 2007, Al-Sheibani, known to transport Katyusha rockets to be used for attacks against Coalition Forces, launched rockets against Americans and made videos of the attacks to get money from Iran. *As of April 2007, a member of Al-Sheibani's network supervised the transport of money and explosives from Iran for eventual arrival in Baghdad.* In early - May 2007, Al-Sheibani's network assisted members of a Shia militia group by transporting them to Iran for training and providing them with weapons for their activities in Iraq.

Additionally, Al-Sheibani commands several pro-Iranian insurgent groups in southern Iraq that work to destabilize Iraq and sabotage Coalition efforts. These groups use a variety of weapons, to include mortars, Katyusha rockets, and anti-tank landmines. *Ordered by IRGC headquarters to create disorder, the task of these groups is to attack bases of Coalition Forces in southern Iraq, particularly British forces.* [Emphasis added.]

258. To that end, Iran (with Hezbollah's aid) has armed, trained, and funded a variety of Special Groups and infiltrated and co-opted Iraqi security forces in an effort to kill or maim Coalition Forces to coerce the United States into withdrawing those forces and to terrorize Iraq's civilian population in order to increase Iran's own influence.

I. IRAN FUNDED THE DESIGN AND PRODUCTION OF EXPLOSIVELY FORMED PENETRATORS (“EFPS”) USED TO KILL OR MAIM COALITION FORCES, INCLUDING THE PLAINTIFFS

259. As noted above, the EFPs deployed by the IRGC and Hezbollah in Iraq were not truly “improvised” explosive devices but professionally manufactured and specifically designed to target U.S. and Coalition Forces’ armor.

260. EFPs constitute “weapons of mass destruction” as that term is defined in 18 U.S.C. § 2332a(2)(A).

261. First used by Hezbollah against Israeli armor in Lebanon, EFPs are categorized by the U.S. military as a type of shaped-charge weapon. They are usually made by placing a precision-manufactured concave copper disk in front of high-explosives that have been packed into a steel tube with a cap welded to one end.

262. In Iraq, EFPs were often triggered by a passive infra-red device that ultimately set off an explosion within the steel casing of the EFP, forcing the copper disk forward, and turning it into a high-velocity molten slug that could pierce the military-grade armor of most U.S. vehicles deployed in Iraq.

263. To produce these weapons, copper sheets are often loaded onto a punch press to yield copper discs. These discs are annealed in a furnace to soften the copper. The discs are then loaded into a large hydraulic press and formed into the disk-like final shape.

264. This munitions manufacturing process is critical to the design and concomitant lethality of the EFP weapon.

265. Unlike homemade explosive devices such as traditional IEDs, EFPs are far more sophisticated and are specifically designed to target vehicles such as armored patrols and supply

convoys, though Hezbollah and the Special Groups have deployed them against U.S. and Iraqi civilians as well.

266. Because Iran propagated its specialized weapons knowledge up and down its network of terror proxies in Iraq, the U.S. State Department's 2006 *Country Reports on Terrorism* further documented Iran's specific efforts to provide terrorists with lethal EFPs to ambush and murder U.S. and other Coalition Forces:

Iran provided guidance and training to select Iraqi Shia political groups, and weapons and training to Shia militant groups to enable anti-Coalition attacks. Iranian government forces have been responsible for at least some of the increasing lethality of anti-Coalition attacks by providing Shia militants with the capability to build IEDs with explosively formed projectiles similar to those developed by Iran and Lebanese Hezbollah. The Iranian Revolutionary Guard was linked to armor-piercing explosives that resulted in the deaths of Coalition Forces. The Revolutionary Guard, along with Lebanese Hezbollah, implemented training programs for Iraqi militants in the construction and use of sophisticated IED technology. *These individuals then passed on this training to additional militants in Iraq.* (Emphasis added.)

267. Also in 2006, Brigadier Gen. Michael Barbero, Deputy Chief of Staff for Strategic Operations of the Multi-National Force – Iraq stated: “Iran is definitely a destabilizing force in Iraq. I think it’s irrefutable that Iran is responsible for training, funding and equipping some of these Shi’a extremist groups and also providing advanced IED technology to them, and there’s clear evidence of that.”

268. That same year, the Deputy Chief of Staff for Intelligence with the MNF-I, U.S. Army Major General Richard Zahner, declared that:

Labels on weapons stocks seized inside and outside Iraq point to Iranian government complicity in arming Shiite militias in Iraq [...] Iran is funneling millions of dollars for military goods into Iraq [...] You’ll find a red label on the C-4 [explosive] printed in English and will tell you the lot number and name of the manufacturer.

269. Major General Zahner further added:

[T]he control of military-grade explosives in Iran is controlled through the state apparatus and is not committed through rogue elements right there. It is a deliberate decision on the part of elements associated with the Iranian government to affect this type of activities.

270. General Bergner commented on Iran funding Hezbollah operatives in Iraq:

Actions against these Iraqi groups have allowed coalition intelligence officials to piece together the Iranian connection to terrorism in Iraq [...] Iran's Quds Force, a special branch of Iran's Revolutionary Guards, is training, funding and arming the Iraqi groups. [...] It shows how Iranian operatives are using Lebanese surrogates to create Hezbollah-like capabilities. And it paints a picture of the level of effort in funding and arming extremist groups in Iraq.

271. Bergner further noted that:

The groups operate throughout Iraq. They planned and executed a string of bombings, kidnappings, sectarian murders and more against Iraqi citizens, Iraqi forces and coalition personnel. They receive arms—including explosively formed penetrators, the most deadly form of improvised explosive device—and funding from Iran. They also have received planning help and orders from Iran.

272. In May 2007, the Commander of the Multinational Division-Center, U.S. Army Major General Richard Lynch, stated that:

Most of our casualties have come from improvised explosive devices. That's still the primary threat to our soldiers—IEDs. And we have an aggressive campaign to counter those IEDs, but they still are taking a toll on our soldiers: 13 killed, 39 soldiers wounded. *What we're finding is that the technology and the financing and the training of the explosively formed penetrators are coming from Iran.* The EFPs are killing our soldiers, and we can trace that back to Iran." [Emphasis added.]

273. According to the U.S. State Department's 2007 *Country Reports on Terrorism*:

Despite its pledge to support the stabilization of Iraq, Iranian authorities continued to provide lethal support, including weapons, training, funding, and guidance, to some Iraqi militant groups that target Coalition and Iraqi security forces and Iraqi civilians. In this way, Iranian government forces

have been responsible for attacks on Coalition forces. The Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps (IRGC)-Qods Force, continued to provide Iraqi militants with Iranian-produced advanced rockets, sniper rifles, automatic weapons, mortars that have killed thousands of Coalition and Iraqi Forces, and explosively formed projectiles (EFPs) that have a higher lethality rate than other types of improvised explosive devices (IEDs), and are specially designed to defeat armored vehicles used by Coalition Forces. The Qods Force, in concert with Lebanese Hezbollah, provided training outside Iraq for Iraqi militants in the construction and use of sophisticated IED technology and other advanced weaponry. These individuals then passed on this training to additional militants inside Iraq, a “train-the-trainer” program. In addition, the Qods Force and Hezbollah have also provided training inside Iraq. In fact, Coalition Forces captured a Lebanese Hezbollah operative in Iraq in 2007.

274. Other U.S. Government reports, such as the Department of Defense’s 2007

Measuring Stability and Security in Iraq quarterly report to Congress, similarly concluded that:

The Iranian regime’s primary tool for exercising clandestine influence in Iraq is the Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps’ (IRGC) Qods Force (QF), which provides arms, intelligence, funds, training, and propaganda support to Iraqi Shi’a militants targeting and killing Coalition and Iraqi forces, as well as Iraqi civilians. The QF seeks to increase long-term Iranian strategic influence in Iraq and the withdrawal of U.S. forces. Among the weapons it provides to Iraqi militants are improvised explosive devices (IEDs), advanced IED technologies (including explosively formed projectiles (EFPs)), and rockets and mortars used for indirect fire attacks.

275. These observations continued in 2008.

276. According to the U.S. State Department’s 2008 *Country Reports on Terrorism*:

The Qods Force, an elite branch of the Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps (IRGC), is the regime’s primary mechanism for cultivating and supporting terrorists abroad. The Qods Force provided aid in the form of weapons, training, and funding to HAMAS and other Palestinian terrorist groups, Lebanese Hezbollah, Iraq-based militants, and Taliban fighters in Afghanistan....

Despite its pledge to support the stabilization of Iraq, Iranian authorities continued to provide lethal support, including weapons, training, funding, and guidance, to Iraqi militant groups that targeted Coalition and Iraqi forces and killed innocent Iraqi civilians. Iran’s Qods Force continued to provide Iraqi militants with Iranian-produced advanced rockets, sniper rifles, automatic weapons, and mortars that have killed Iraqi and Coalition

Forces as well as civilians. Tehran was responsible for some of the lethality of anti-Coalition attacks by providing militants with the capability to assemble improvised explosive devices (IEDs) with explosively formed projectiles (EFPs) that were specially designed to defeat armored vehicles. The Qods Force, in concert with Lebanese Hezbollah, provided training both inside and outside of Iraq for Iraqi militants in the construction and use of sophisticated IED technology and other advanced weaponry.

277. One of the ways in which the IRGC provided “militants with the capability to assemble improvised explosive devices (IEDs) with explosively formed projectiles (EFPs) that were specially designed to defeat armored vehicles” included providing them with manufacturing supplies such as copper and steel, as well as machinery—including hydraulic presses used to form copper into the shape of disks used in EFPs.

278. Likewise, the State Department’s 2011 *Country Reports on Terrorism* reported:

Despite its pledge to support the stabilization of Iraq, Iran continued to provide lethal support, including weapons, training, funding, and guidance, to Iraqi Shia militant groups targeting U.S. and Iraqi forces, as well as civilians. Iran was responsible for the increase of lethal attacks on U.S. forces and provided militants with the capability to assemble explosives designed to defeat armored vehicles. The IRGC-QF [Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps-Quds Force], in concert with Lebanese Hezbollah, provided training outside of Iraq as well as advisors inside Iraq for Shia militants in the construction and use of sophisticated improvised explosive device technology and other advanced weaponry.

279. Similarly, in 2011, the U.S. Ambassador to Iraq, James F. Jeffrey, was quoted as saying:

[F]resh forensic testing on weapons used in the latest deadly attacks in the country bolsters assertions by U.S. officials that Iran is supporting Iraqi insurgents with new weapons and training. [...] We’re not talking about a smoking pistol. There is no doubt this is Iranian.

280. All of the foregoing support from Iran and its agents for attacks on Coalition Forces and Iraqi civilians was financed and facilitated, in substantial part, by funds transfers initiated by Iran through Iranian banks (including, *inter alia*, the Central Bank of Iran, Bank

Melli Iran and Defendant Bank Saderat Plc) on behalf of, and for the benefit of, the IRGC, Hezbollah and IRISL as part of the Conspiracy set forth in detail herein.

281. Because of the size and scope of Iran's efforts to murder Americans in Iraq—and subvert the U.S.-sponsored and freely elected Iraqi government, Iran required access to hundreds of millions of dollars that it could only be reliably and effectively transfer through the global financial system with the illicit assistance of the Western Bank Defendants.

J. IRAN SUPPORTED SPECIAL GROUPS IN IRAQ THAT COORDINATED WITH HEZBOLLAH AND THE IRGC

1. THE BADR CORPS/BADR ORGANIZATION

282. The Badr Corps was established in 1982 as the military wing of the Supreme Council for Islamic Revolution in Iraq ("SCIRI").

283. From its headquarters in Iran, the Badr Corps operated extensive networks throughout Iraq in the 1990s. The group smuggled men and weapons into Iraq to conduct attacks against the Iraqi regime of Saddam Hussein.

284. Like Hezbollah, the Badr Corps established clandestine offices in businesses and social organizations in Iraq.

285. The Badr Corps also used Iraqi front companies to recruit operatives, collect intelligence, and circulate propaganda materials in Shi'a populated areas.

286. Before 2003, the Badr Corps served as Iran's most important surrogate inside Iraq, acting as a *de facto* arm of the IRGC-QF.

287. The Badr Corps received training and weapons from the IRGC and Hezbollah.

288. After Saddam Hussein's overthrow in 2003, the Badr Corps renamed itself the Badr Organization, and many of its operatives joined the newly formed Iraqi security forces.

289. Published reports indicate that thousands of members of the Badr Organization

remained on the IRGC-QF payroll after 2004.

290. Several senior Badr Corps operatives later emerged as key conduits for funneling weapons to Iranian proxies in Iraq from 2004 through 2011, including Abu Mustafa al-Sheibani, a key smuggler of deadly Iranian IEDs, and Jamal Ja'far Muhammad, a/k/a Abu Mahdi al-Muhandis (a.k.a. "The Engineer"), who later led Kata'ib Hezbollah (discussed further below).

291. "Department 1000" of the IRGC-QF, known as the Ramezan Corps, is in charge of Iraqi operations and remains the largest Qods Force command outside of Iran. It coordinated, armed and influenced the Badr Organization.

292. Although the Badr Organization evolved into a major political organization with seats in the new Iraqi parliament, it also played a significant role in facilitating Special Groups operations in Iraq. A number of senior Special Groups commanders such as Al-Muhandis are, or were, Badr Corp personnel.

293. After 2003, the IRGC inserted hundreds of its Iranian-trained operatives into Iraq's state security organs (notably the Iraqi Ministry of Interior intelligence structure) in part through its influence within the Badr Organization.

2. JAYSH AL MAHDI ("JAM" or the "MAHDI ARMY")

294. Jaysh al Mahdi ("JAM" or the "Mahdi Army") was established by radical Shi'a cleric Muqtada al-Sadr in June 2003. On April 18, 2004, it led the first major armed confrontation by Shi'a militia against U.S.-led forces in Iraq.

295. JAM was co-founded by Imad Mughniyah, one of Hezbollah's most senior commanders.

296. JAM expanded its territorial control of mixed or predominantly Shi'a neighborhoods and displaced or killed the local Sunni population.

297. JAM was able to gain initial control in many of the neighborhoods in and around Baghdad (such as Sadr City) by offering the Shi'a population protection and social services.

298. Al-Sadr dissolved part of his militia after 2007, but maintained a small group of Iranian-supported militants called the Promised Day Brigades ("PDB") to carry out attacks against Coalition Forces.

299. The PDB has received funding, training and weapons from the IRGC and is one of the Special Groups.

300. The PDB actively targeted U.S. forces in an attempt to disrupt security operations and further destabilize Iraq.

301. For example, on June 28, 2011, the PDB issued a statement claiming responsibility for 10 mortar and Katyusha rocket attacks against U.S. military convoys in which U.S. officials confirmed that three U.S. troops were killed.

3. KATA'IB HEZBOLLAH ("KH")

302. KH has functioned as Iran's go-to militia in Iraq and received support from Lebanese Hezbollah, including training in weapons use; IED construction and operation; and sniper, rocket, and mortar attacks.

303. Historically, KH operated mainly in Shi'a areas of Baghdad, such as Sadr City, and throughout the south.

304. On June 24, 2009, the United States designated KH an FTO.

305. The State Department's notice of KH's FTO designation stated that:

The organization has been responsible for numerous violent terrorist attacks since 2007, including improvised explosive device bombings, rocket propelled grenade attacks, and sniper operations. Kata'ib Hezbollah [sic] also targeted the International Zone in Baghdad in a November 29, 2008 rocket attack that killed two UN workers. In addition, KH has

threatened the lives of Iraqi politicians and civilians that support the legitimate political process in Iraq.

306. KH was also simultaneously designated an SDGT under E.O. 13224, because it was “responsible for numerous terrorist acts against Iraqi, U.S., and other targets in Iraq since 2007.”

307. The U.S. Treasury Department also designated KH pursuant to E.O. 13438.

308. The Treasury Department’s 2009 press release announcing KH’s designation explained that KH had “committed, directed, supported, or posed a significant risk of committing acts of violence against Coalition and Iraqi Security Forces....”

309. The press release also quoted then-Under Secretary for Terrorism and Financial Intelligence Stuart Levey as stating “[t]hese designations play a critical role in our efforts to protect Coalition troops, Iraqi security forces, and civilians from those who use violence against innocents to intimidate and to undermine a free and prosperous Iraq.”

310. The Treasury press release also stated: “[f]urther, the IRGC-Qods Force provides lethal support to Kata’ib Hizballah and other Iraqi Shia militia groups who target and kill Coalition and Iraqi Security Forces.”

311. The 2009 press release further reported that between March 2007 and June 2008, KH led a number of attacks against U.S. forces in Iraq, advising:

[a]s of 2008, Kata’ib Hizballah was funded by the IRGC-Qods Force and received weapons training and support from Lebanon-based Hizballah. In one instance, Hizballah provided training--to include building and planting IEDs and training in coordinating small and medium arms attacks, sniper attacks, mortar attacks, and rocket attacks--to Kata’ib Hizballah members in Iran.

312. Furthermore, the 2009 U.S. Treasury Department press release noted:

Recordings made by Kata’ib Hizballah for release to the public as

propaganda videos further demonstrate that Kata'ib Hizballah conducted attacks against Coalition Forces. In mid-August 2008, Coalition Forces seized four hard drives from a storage facility associated with a Kata'ib Hizballah media facilitator. The four hard drives included approximately 1,200 videos showing Kata'ib Hizballah's sophisticated planning and attack tactics, techniques, and procedures, and Kata'ib Hizballah's use of the most lethal weapons--including RPG-29s, IRAMs, and EFPs--against Coalition Forces in Iraq.

One of the hard drives contained 35 attack videos edited with the Kata'ib Hizballah logo in the top right corner. Additionally, between February and September 2008, Al-Manar in Beirut, Lebanon, broadcast several videos showing Kata'ib Hizballah conducting multiple attacks against Coalition Forces in Iraq.

Immediately preceding the Government of Iraq's approval of the United States-Iraq security agreement in late November 2008, Kata'ib Hizballah posted a statement that the group would continue fighting Coalition Forces and threatened to conduct attacks against the Government of Iraq if it signed the security agreement with the United States.

313. In 2008, the U.S. Department of Defense described the linkages it found between KH, Iran and multiple terrorist attacks against Coalition Forces in Iraq—including KH's use of EFPs:

also known as Hezbollah Brigades, is a terrorist group believed to receive funding, training, logistics and material support from Iran to attack Iraqi and coalition forces using what the military calls 'explosively formed penetrators' – roadside bombs designed to pierce armor-hulled vehicles – and other weapons such as rocket-assisted mortars.

314. As noted above—and as stated by the U.S Treasury Department in its July 2009 press release—throughout 2008, *Al-Manar*, Hezbollah's official television outlet in Lebanon (and itself a designated SDGT since May 2006), played numerous videos of KH launching rocket and IED attacks against U.S. troops.

315. In this manner, Hezbollah helped publicize KH's activities and increase its profile among leading Shi'a terrorist groups.

316. Although KH's leadership remains murky, one individual reportedly associated

with the group is Abu Mahdi al-Muhandis.

317. Al-Muhandis is wanted in Kuwait for his alleged role in the 1983 bombings of the American and French embassies in Kuwait City, as well as for his alleged involvement in the assassination attempt on the Kuwaiti Emir in 1985.

318. The U.S. Treasury Department designated al-Muhandis an SDGT in July 2009, and announced the designation in the same press release announcing KH's designation.

319. The press release noted:

As of early 2007, al-Muhandis formed a Shia militia group employing instructors from Hizballah to prepare this group and certain Jaysh al-Mahdi (JAM) Special Groups for attacks against Coalition Forces. The groups received training in guerilla warfare, handling bombs and explosives, and employing weapons--to include missiles, mortars, and sniper rifles. In another instance as of September 2007, al-Muhandis led networks that moved ammunition and weapons--to include explosively formed penetrators (EFPs)--from Iran to Iraq, distributing them to certain JAM militias to target Coalition Forces. As of mid-February 2007, al-Muhandis also ran a weapons smuggling network that moved sniper rifles through the Iran-Iraq border to Shia militias that targeted Coalition Forces.

Al-Muhandis also provided logistical support for attacks against Iraqi Security Forces and Coalition Forces conducted by JAM Special Groups and certain Shia militias. In one instance, in April 2008, al-Muhandis facilitated the entry of trucks--containing mortars, Katyusha rockets, EFPs, and other explosive devices--from Iran to Iraq that were then delivered to JAM Special Groups in Sadr City, Baghdad. Additionally, al-Muhandis organized numerous weapons shipments to supply JAM Special Groups who were fighting Iraqi Security Forces in the Basrah and Maysan provinces during late March-early April 2008.

In addition to facilitating weapons shipments to JAM Special Groups and certain Shia militias, al-Muhandis facilitated the movement and training of Iraq-based Shia militia members to prepare them to attack Coalition Forces. In one instance in November 2007, al-Muhandis sent JAM Special Groups members to Iran to undergo a training course in using sniper rifles. Upon completion of the training course, the JAM Special Groups members had planned to return to Iraq and carry out special operations against Coalition Forces. Additionally, in early March 2007, al-Muhandis sent certain Shia militia members to Iran for training in guerilla warfare, light arms, marksmanship, improvised explosive devices (IED) and anti-

aircraft missiles to increase the combat ability of the militias to fight Coalition Forces.

In addition to the reasons for which he is being designated today, al-Muhandis participated in the bombing of Western embassies in Kuwait and the attempted assassination of the Emir of Kuwait in the early 1980s. Al-Muhandis was subsequently convicted in absentia by the Kuwaiti government for his role in the bombing and attempted assassination.

320. In a July 2010 press briefing, U.S. General Ray Odierno identified KH as the group behind increased threats to U.S. bases in Iraq.

321. General Odierno confirmed that KH operatives had gone to Iran for special training and then returned to Iraq.

322. General Odierno stated, “[T]hey are clearly connected to Iranian IRGC [Iranian Revolutionary Guard Corps].”

4. ASA’IB AHL AL-HAQ (“AAH” OR THE “LEAGUE OF THE RIGHTEOUS”)

323. Asa’ib Ahl Al-Haq (“AAH” of the “League of the Righteous”) terrorist organization is a Shi’a Special Group supported by Hezbollah and the IRGC-QF that conducted assassinations and operations against Iraqi civilians, Iraqi Security Forces and Coalition Forces.

324. AAH was originally established by Senior Sadrist and MNF-I detainee Qais al-Khazali.

325. AAH split from al-Sadr’s JAM in 2006. Since that time, AAH has conducted: thousands of IED attacks against U.S. and Iraqi forces; targeted kidnappings of Westerners and Iraqis; rocket and mortar attacks on the U.S. Embassy; murders of American and British soldiers; and assassination of Iraqi officials.

326. At all relevant times, AAH received significant funding from Iran, and had links to Iran’s IRGC-QF and Hezbollah.

327. Senior Lebanese Hezbollah operative Ali Musa Daqduq provided training to AAH fighters.

328. Daqduq reported to Youssef Hashim, the head of Lebanese Hezbollah Special Operations, and the latter reported to Abdul Reza Shahlai, the director of the IRGC-QF External Operations.

329. AAH was one of the Iranian entities responsible for the January 20, 2007 Karbala attack on the Provincial Joint Coordination Center (“PJCC”) that killed and/or injured some of the Plaintiffs (discussed below).

K. ALL OF THE ATTACKS AT ISSUE IN THIS COMPLAINT WERE ACTS OF INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM

330. At no time relevant to this Action did the United States declare war or enact an Authorization for the Use of Military Force against Iran.

331. At no time relevant to this Action did the United States engage in an armed conflict with the military forces of Iran, or Iran’s military forces or their agents engage in lawful acts of war against Coalition Forces.

332. At no time relevant to this action did the operatives of Hezbollah, the IRGC and the Special Groups who killed and injured Coalition Forces in Iraq and civilians carry fixed distinctive signs recognizable at a distance, carry arms openly, conduct their operations in accordance with the laws and customs of war, or enjoy any form of combatant immunity for their acts.

333. The specific attacks alleged herein were all carried out by terrorists and terrorist organizations and entities like Hezbollah and the Special Groups, not by armed forces of recognized governments or military forces.

334. The deaths and injuries Plaintiffs sustained were not the result of, nor did they occur in the course of, a declared war with Iran, or an armed conflict between the United States and Iran.

335. The conduct of Iran, the IRGC, Hezbollah, and the Special Groups violated the laws of armed conflict (including, *e.g.*, AAH operatives masquerading as members of U.S. armed forces and executing defenseless prisoners), and the attacks upon Iraqi and other civilians constituted a substantial, rather than an incidental, part of their objectives and conduct.

336. The acts of the IRGC, Hezbollah, and/or the Special Groups that injured the Plaintiffs were acts of international terrorism within the meaning of 18 U.S.C. § 2331, involving violent acts intended to influence the United States by coercion (by coercing the withdrawal of Coalition Forces from Iraq) and to intimidate and coerce the Iraqi population, and were also acts constituting terrorist activities within the meaning of 8 U.S.C. § 1182(a)(3)(B)(iii)-(iv), and/or engaging in terrorism within the meaning of 22 U.S.C. § 2656f.

V. OVERVIEW OF THE CONSPIRACY

A. AGREEMENT AND KNOWLEDGE

337. As noted above, “the Conspiracy” identified in this Complaint first began in the years immediately after Iran was first designated by the United States as a State Sponsor of Terrorism in 1984.

338. As a result of that designation, Iran developed various ways to circumvent U.S. economic sanctions levied against the regime and to facilitate the free movement of U.S. dollars that Iran obtained (largely from the sale of petroleum and natural gas) without detection by the U.S. government in order to pursue foreseeably illicit objectives, including:

- a. Concealing hundreds of billions of dollars of Iran’s U.S. dollar-denominated transactions from detection, scrutiny, or monitoring by U.S.

regulators, U.S. law enforcement, and/or U.S. depository institutions;

- b. Assisting Iran in transferring at least \$150 million to the IRGC-QF, Hezbollah, the Special Groups, and other instruments of Iranian state-sponsored terrorism; and
- c. Assisting Iran in acquiring technology and components for its illegal Weapons of Mass Destruction program and illicit conventional arms trade.

339. To further those objectives, Iran enlisted several Iranian state-owned banks as well as Defendant Bank Saderat Plc and various international financial institutions, including the Western Bank Defendants in this Action, which agreed to alter, falsify, or omit information from payment order messages that involved Iran or Iranian parties, in particular several Iranian banks (as noted above, referred to herein occasionally as the “Iranian Bank Co-conspirators” (including Defendant Bank Saderat Plc)), as well as IRISL, for the express purpose of concealing Iran’s financial transactions in the Eurodollar market from detection, scrutiny, or monitoring by U.S. regulators, law enforcement, and/or depository institutions.

340. The Conspiracy between Iran, the IRGC, IRISL, Defendant Bank Saderat Plc, the other Iranian Bank Co-conspirators, and the Western Bank Defendants began no later than 1987, and upon information and belief, continues to the present (though individual Defendants joined the Conspiracy at different dates).

341. The Conspiracy orchestrated by Iran made it possible for Iran to transfer: (1) hundreds of billions in U.S. dollar-denominated funds from its Eurodollar accounts maintained by various international banks, including the Defendants, through the United States in a manner designed to purposefully circumvent monitoring by U.S. regulators and law enforcement agencies; and (2) hundreds of millions of dollars to Hezbollah, the IRGC, and other terrorist organizations actively engaged in murdering and maiming U.S. servicemen and civilians in Iraq.

342. Each of the Defendants knowingly entered into an agreement with Iran and its

agents, including but not limited, to Defendant Bank Saderat Plc, other Iranian Bank Co-conspirators, including but not limited to, the Central Bank of Iran, Bank Melli (including Bank Melli's United Kingdom subsidiary Melli Bank Plc), and Bank Sepah (which are all instrumentalities of Iran), as well as the IRGC-controlled IRISL, under which the conspirators agreed to alter, falsify, or omit information from payment order messages for USD-denominated Eurodollar, trade-finance, precious metals and foreign exchange transactions that were purposefully directed at, and processed through, the United States.

343. As alleged in detail below, each Defendant committed numerous overt acts in furtherance of the Conspiracy and knowingly and unlawfully agreed to engage in "stripping" hundreds of millions – and in some cases, billions – of U.S. dollar-denominated transactions on behalf of Iran knowing that Iran was a designated State Sponsor of Terrorism.

344. Each Defendant entered into its agreement with Iran and the Iranian Bank Co-conspirators (including Defendant Bank Saderat Plc) aware that other co-conspirators (either the Defendants herein, or other foreign financial institutions) were also actively participating in the Conspiracy, and shared the common goal of the scheme's purpose of providing Iran and the Iranian Bank Co-conspirators (including Defendant Bank Saderat Plc) the ability to illegally transfer billions of dollars (undetected) through the United States, and were aware of many of the (often same or similar) methods being used by other members of the Conspiracy to effectuate it.

345. Accordingly, each Defendant understood that its conduct was part of a larger scheme engineered by Iran; each Defendant knew the participation of other conspirators was essential to the Conspiracy's success; and each Defendant knew of and joined in the overriding scheme and sought to achieve and facilitate a common goal of helping Iran transfer billions of dollars through the United States while avoiding detection, scrutiny, or monitoring by U.S.

regulators, U.S. law enforcement, and/or U.S. depository institutions.

346. In addition, each Defendant also knew, or was deliberately indifferent to, several of the Conspiracy's foreseeable purposes and criminal objectives that included:

- a. Facilitating illicit transactions totaling at least \$50 million USD for the benefit of Hezbollah;
- b. Facilitating illicit transactions totaling at least \$100 million in USD funds for the direct benefit of the IRGC and billions in USD funds for the benefit of the NIOC, then controlled by the IRGC;
- c. Facilitating at least hundreds of illicit transactions totaling more than \$60 million on behalf of IRISL including over 150 "stripped" transactions after IRISL was designated an SDN;
- d. Facilitating tens of millions of dollars in illicit transactions on behalf of MODAFL, the IRGC, Mahan Air and other instrumentalities of Iranian state sponsored terror to further numerous violations of the U.S. trade embargo against Iran, conceal Iran's efforts to evade U.S. sanctions and enable Iran's acquisition from the United States of goods and technologies prohibited by U.S. law to be sold or transferred to Iran, including components of IEDs deployed against Coalition Forces in Iraq; and
- e. Enabling Iran, the Iranian Bank Co-conspirators (including Defendant Bank Saderat Plc), the IRGC, Hezbollah, and the Special Groups to plan for, conspire to, and perpetrate acts of international terrorism under 18 U.S.C. § 2331(1); homicides, attempted homicides, or conspiracies to commit homicide under 18 U.S.C. § 2332(a)-(c); bombings using destructive devices under 18 U.S.C. § 2332a; bombings and attempted bombings under 18 U.S.C. § 2332f; engaging in terrorist activity under 8 U.S.C. § 1189(a)(3)(B)(iii)-(iv); and/or engaging in terrorism under 22 U.S.C. § 2656f.

347. As set forth below, each of the Defendants knew that Iran was a U.S.-designated State Sponsor of Terrorism, and that U.S. laws and regulations required it to fully disclose all funds transfers through the United States made on behalf of Iran, Iranian entities and Iranian banks.

348. Despite that knowledge, each of the Defendants knowingly conspired with Iran and its agents (including Defendant Bank Saderat Plc) to violate those U.S. laws and regulations

to conceal hundreds of millions (and in some cases, billions) of dollars in funds transfers routed through the Eurodollar correspondent banking network for clearance and settlement in the United States on behalf of Iran, IRISL, and the Iranian Bank Co-conspirators, including Defendant Bank Saderat Plc.

349. During the relevant time period from 2004 through 2011, and as set forth in greater detail herein, each of the Defendants knowingly agreed to join the Conspiracy; knowingly and willfully participated in the Conspiracy; knew or was deliberately indifferent to the Conspiracy's criminal purposes and objectives; took initiatives to improve its workings; and was aware of the participation of many (if not all) of its members.

B. ACTS AND EFFECTS

350. Through the Conspiracy, Iran provided material support to Hezbollah, the IRGC and the Special Groups, which targeted American citizens in Iraq, and with substantial assistance from the Western Bank Defendants, concealed and disguised the nature, location, source, and origin of the material support it provided to these terrorists, knowing and intending that the funds be used in preparation for and in carrying out acts of terrorism against Americans and others, including civilians, in Iraq.

351. As part of the Conspiracy, each of the Defendants took affirmative steps to violate U.S. criminal laws and to conceal from U.S. depository institutions, law enforcement, regulators, bank auditors, and counter-terrorism agencies the flow of hundreds of millions (and in some cases, billions) of U.S. dollars it was clearing and settling in the United States, including transfers for the benefit of the IRGC and Hezbollah, and through them to KH and other terrorist organizations actively engaged in murdering and maiming U.S. servicemen and civilians in Iraq.

352. The conduct of each Defendant, its awareness of other Defendants' and Co-

conspirators' participation and conduct, and the resulting "glaring hole" in America's counter-financing of terrorism and sanctions architecture described by former Manhattan District Attorney Robert M. Morgenthau, provided Iran with vital access to the U.S. financial system.

353. U.S. "dollar clearing and settlement" – primarily (in this case) through the Clearing House Interbank Payments System in New York or "CHIPS-NY" system and the Federal Reserve Bank of New York ("FRB-NY") – is an elaborate inter-bank system in the U.S. by which banks clear and settle credits and debits in their Eurodollar accounts with other banks all across the globe on a daily basis.

354. The U.S. "dollar clearing and settlement" system is critical not only to the workings of the global economy, but provides financial institutions (and nation states) with critical, essential access to global trade-finance credit denominated in U.S. dollars.

355. Thus, once Iran gained clandestine access to the U.S. "dollar clearing and settlement" system in New York, it could not only launder billions of dollars through its accounts in the Eurodollar market, but it could also borrow against the Eurodollar deposits it held in the Defendants' banks – facilitating further undetected transactions around the world in USD – both for ordinary commercial purposes and the illegal aims and objectives of the Conspiracy.

356. This broad-based access to the U.S. "dollar clearing and settlement" system was essential to Iran because of the scope of Iran's global ambitions at the time, which included driving the United States and its Coalition partners out of Iraq, dominating that country, and acquiring Weapons of Mass Destruction.

357. Thus, among the effects of the Conspiracy, a State Department diplomatic cable from March 2008 noted that:

Bank Melli and the Central Bank of Iran also provide crucial banking services to the Qods Force, the IRGC's terrorist supporting arm that was

headed by UNSCR 1747 designee Commander Ghassem Soleimani. Soleimani's Qods Force leads Iranian support for the Taliban, Hezbollah [sic], Hamas [sic] and the Palestinian Islamic Jihad. Entities owned or controlled by the IRGC or the Qods Force use Bank Melli for a variety of financial services. From 2002 to 2006, Bank Melli was used to send at least \$100 million to the Qods Force. Bank Melli use of Deceptive Banking Practices ... When handling financial transactions on behalf of the IRGC, Bank Melli has employed deceptive banking practices to obscure its involvement from the international banking system. For example, Bank Melli has requested that its name be removed from payment instructions for US dollar denominated transactions.

358. In addition, absent the access to the U.S. "dollar clearing and settlement" system afforded to Bank Saderat by the HSBC Defendants, Defendants SCB, Barclays, Credit Suisse and Commerzbank, both Iran and Hezbollah's access to USDs would have been diminished, and Iran's efforts to transfer large sums of U.S. dollars to Hezbollah would have been substantially impaired.

359. By knowingly agreeing to enter into the Conspiracy, and by knowing or being deliberately indifferent to its lethal purposes, and by committing multiple overt acts in furtherance of the Conspiracy, the Defendants provided Iran with the means by which it could transfer more than \$150 million to the IRGC, Hezbollah and the Special Groups, which were actively engaged in planning and perpetrating the murder and maiming of hundreds of Americans in Iraq during the same period of time that the Conspiracy was proceeding, thereby substantially enhancing Iran, the IRGC's, Hezbollah's, and the Special Groups' ability to inflict the deaths and injuries described herein.

360. The Conspiracy was a substantial cause in fact and a significant factor in the chain of events leading to the Plaintiffs' deaths and injuries because the Conspiracy substantially assisted Iran, the IRGC, IRISL, Mahan Air, Hezbollah, and/or the Special Groups in committing the acts of international terrorism that killed and injured the Plaintiffs herein, by providing them

collectively with more than \$200 million U.S. dollars in funding that were used, *inter alia*, to arm, train and fund Iranian terror proxies in Iraq that targeted American citizens.

361. By knowingly agreeing to enter the Conspiracy, and participating in and committing overt acts in the course of the Conspiracy that resulted in damage and injury to the Plaintiffs, Defendants committed acts of international terrorism as defined by 18 U.S.C. §§ 2331, 2339A and 2339B that caused death and injury to the Plaintiffs in this action, and are civilly liable under 18 U.S.C. § 2333(a) of the Anti-Terrorism Act (“ATA”) to the Plaintiffs, American citizens who have been killed and injured by reason of acts of international terrorism perpetrated by Iran through its agents, including the IRGC, Hezbollah, and the Special Groups.

362. Defendant HSBC-US not only knowingly participated in the Conspiracy, but as a U.S. person within the meaning of 18 U.S.C. § 2332d also committed further acts of international terrorism in violation of 18 U.S.C. §§ 2331 and 2332d by knowingly (or with reason to know) facilitating financial transactions with Iran, which it knew was a designated State Sponsor of Terrorism. HSBC-US’s acts were a cause of the deaths and injuries sustained by the Plaintiffs in this action, and HSBC-US is therefore civilly liable under 18 U.S.C. § 2333(a) of the ATA to the Plaintiffs.

363. Defendants Barclays, SCB, ABN Amro (RBS N.V.), and Commerzbank not only knowingly participated in the Conspiracy, but because their respective New York branches constitute U.S. persons within the meaning of 18 U.S.C. § 2332d, these Defendants also committed further acts of international terrorism in violation of 18 U.S.C. §§ 2331 and 2332d by knowingly (or with reason to know) facilitating financial transactions with Iran, which each such Defendant knew was a designated State Sponsor of Terrorism. Those acts were a cause of the deaths and injuries sustained by the Plaintiffs in this action, and these Defendants are therefore

civilly liable under 18 U.S.C. § 2333(a) of the ATA to the Plaintiffs.

C. BANK SADERAT PLC's AGREEMENT TO, AND PARTICIPATION IN, THE CONSPIRACY

364. On September 8, 2006, the U.S. Office of Foreign Assets Control ("OFAC") amended § 560.516 of the ITRs and excluded Bank Saderat from the Iranian U-Turn exemption.

365. In announcing the 2006 change to the ITRs excluding Bank Saderat Iran from the U-Turn exemption, OFAC stated:

OFAC has amended the Iranian Transactions Regulations (ITR) to cut off Bank Saderat, one of Iran's largest government-owned banks, from the U.S. financial system. Bank Saderat has been a significant facilitator of Hezbollah's financial activities and has served as a conduit between the Government of Iran and Hezbollah....

366. According to then-Under Secretary for Terrorism and Financial Intelligence Stuart Levey, "Bank Saderat facilitates Iran's transfer of hundreds of millions of dollars to Hezbollah and other terrorist organizations each year. We will no longer allow a bank like Saderat to do business in the American financial system, even indirectly."

367. The Treasury Department press release announcing the changes to the ITR stated that "a Hezbollah-controlled organization [] has received \$50 million directly from Iran through Bank Saderat since 2001."

368. Assistant Treasury Secretary for Terrorist Financing Daniel Glaser testified before the Senate Committee on Banking, Housing and Urban Affairs that "Hezbollah uses Saderat to send money to other terrorist organizations as well."

369. For many years preceding the revocation of its U-Turn exemption, Bank Saderat illegally routed its USD transactions through the United States with the assistance of various Western commercial banks, including the Defendants herein.

370. From 2002 forward, Defendant Bank Saderat Plc continued Bank Saderat's

existing practice of: (1) illegally routing its USD transactions through the United States; and (2) transferring tens of millions of dollars to Hezbollah and other designated terrorist groups.

371. As detailed in a January 9, 2009, Deferred Prosecution Agreement entered into by Lloyds TSB Bank Plc (“Lloyds”) with U.S. law enforcement, Defendant Bank Saderat Plc directed illegal funds transfers to the U.S. and worked with Lloyds to strip its USD transactions of any reference to Iran or Bank Saderat.

372. In 2003, Lloyds exited its relationship with Bank Saderat Plc, and Defendant Credit Suisse assumed Lloyds’ role of illegally transferring USD through the United States while stripping references to Bank Saderat Plc and Iran from the transactions (as set forth below and, as also discussed below, in a Deferred Prosecution Agreement that Defendant Credit Suisse signed in 2009).

373. Notwithstanding the revocation of its access to the Iranian U-Turn exemption, Bank Saderat (and Bank Saderat Plc) continued to illegally direct USD transactions through the United States with the active assistance of the other Defendants listed herein.

374. On February 13, 2004, Defendant SCB opened accounts for Bank Saderat Plc. It also maintained other accounts for Bank Saderat Iran, including an account at SCB, Dubai.

375. During the relevant time period from 2004 to 2011, and as described in more detail below, Bank Saderat Plc, working in concert with Standard Chartered Bank, financed the illegal acquisition of various U.S.-origin export-controlled goods on behalf of Mahan Air and various sub-agencies of MODAFL.

376. For example, Standard Chartered Bank facilitated at least 10 transactions involving Letters of Credit valued at \$1,559,127, which involved the shipment of U.S.-origin

export-controlled aircraft parts sold by the Singapore-based Monarch Aviation, a company that was part of Iran's illegal procurement network, to various MODAFL sub-agencies.

377. A sub-agency of MODAFL obtained a Letter of Credit issued by Bank Refah, Iran, and sent it to Standard Chartered's branch in Singapore (where the Iranian front company Monarch Aviation maintained accounts) while reimbursement authorization was sent to the Iran Overseas Investment Bank London, i.e. Bank Saderat Plc's predecessor, which in turn either directly financed the illegal acquisition of goods from the United States, or provided a surety for Bank Refah's payment.¹⁹

378. The goods were shipped by Iran Air²⁰ from Kuala Lumpur Airport, Malaysia, to Tehran Airport, Iran.

379. The LCs were refinanced by Standard Chartered's Dubai branch through its credit facility with the CBI, with payment being made to Monarch Aviation's account with Standard Chartered, Singapore through the latter's U.S. dollar account with Standard Chartered Bank, London, which in turn received the funds into its USD nostro account with Standard Chartered's New York branch.

380. In another instance discussed *infra*, Bank Saderat Plc knowingly sent a concealed and illegal payment via Standard Chartered's New York branch and JP Morgan Chase, New

¹⁹ The Reimbursing Bank usually pays the Negotiating Bank (in this case SCB) against a valid reimbursement authority received from the Issuing Bank (in this case Bank Refah) and a validated statement from the Negotiating Bank that the documents complied with LC terms, but in certain cases it only serves as a surety for the payment. SCB-London was also one of Bank Refah's correspondent banks in the UK.

²⁰ Iran Air was designated by the U.S. Treasury Department in 2011: "Iran's national airline carrier, Iran Air, is a commercial airline used by the IRGC and Iran's Ministry of Defense and Armed Forces Logistics (MODAFL) to transport military related equipment.... Iran Air has provided support and services to MODAFL and the IRGC through the transport and/or transfer of goods for, or on behalf of, these entities. On numerous occasions since 2000, Iran Air shipped military-related electronic parts and mechanical equipment on behalf of MODAFL."

York, to Standard Chartered Bank in Dubai on behalf of a MODAFL's subsidiary, the Iran Helicopter Support and Renewal Company ("IHSRC").

381. The payment facilitated IHSRC's acquisition (via a company named Jetpower) of U.S. manufactured helicopter parts through an elaborate money laundering scheme intended to conceal from U.S. authorities: (1) the unlawful acquisition of U.S.- manufactured equipment for Iran's military; (2) the complex layering of the transaction involving Bank Melli's branches in London and Hong Kong; and (3) Bank Refah and Bank Saderat's involvement with SCB.

382. The HSBC Defendants also maintained one or more accounts for Bank Saderat Plc during the relevant time period.

383. In an October 9, 2006 email, Defendant HSBC-Middle East's Regional Head of Legal and Compliance noted the U.S. government's "direct evidence against Bank Saderat particularly in relation to the alleged funding of Hezbollah" but nonetheless maintained the account(s) thereafter and continued to facilitate transactions for Bank Saderat Plc.

384. As noted *supra*, in October 2007, Bank Saderat Iran (including Defendant Bank Saderat Plc), was designated an SDGT pursuant to E.O. 13224.

385. The U.S. Treasury Department's press release regarding Bank Saderat's designation stated:

Bank Saderat, its branches, and subsidiaries: Bank Saderat, which has approximately 3200 branch offices, has been used by the Government of Iran to channel funds to terrorist organizations, including Hezbollah and EU-designated terrorist groups Hamas, PFLP-GC, and Palestinian Islamic Jihad. For example, from 2001 to 2006, Bank Saderat transferred \$50 million from the Central Bank of Iran through its subsidiary in London to its branch in Beirut for the benefit of Hezbollah fronts in Lebanon that support acts of violence.

386. As set forth below, Defendant Barclays closed its Eurodollar accounts for Bank Saderat Plc, in 2008, months *after* Bank Saderat Plc was designated an SDGT, and more than a

year after the U.S. Treasury Department reported that “Bank Saderat facilitates Iran’s transfer of hundreds of millions of dollars to Hezbollah and other terrorist organizations each year.”

387. The HSBC Defendants, and Defendants Commerzbank, SCB, Barclays, and Credit Suisse altered, falsified, or omitted information from Eurodollar payment order messages that they facilitated on behalf of Bank Saderat (and Bank Saderat Plc) at all times knowing, or deliberately indifferent to the fact, that Bank Saderat was facilitating Iranian-sponsored terrorism and, after October 2007, knowing, or deliberately indifferent to the fact, that Bank Saderat (including Bank Saderat Plc) was an SDGT so-designated for its very role as a “significant facilitator of Hezbollah’s financial activities and has served as a conduit between the Government of Iran and Hezbollah.”

388. Moreover, as a Lebanese-based terrorist organization, Hezbollah was (and remains) particularly in need of USD funds because much of the Lebanese economy is “dollarized” (*i.e.* banking and retail transactions, credit and debt instruments are often, if not primarily, conducted in USD funds).

389. Accordingly, Bank Saderat Plc’s provision of tens of millions of dollars to Hezbollah provided Hezbollah with substantial assistance in carrying out its terrorist activities in Iraq, including Hezbollah’s participation in the terrorist attacks that killed and injured the Plaintiffs.

390. Moreover, Plaintiffs’ deaths and injuries herein were a reasonably foreseeable result of Bank Saderat Plc’s provision of tens of millions of dollars to Hezbollah.

D. THE CENTRAL BANK OF IRAN’S AGREEMENT TO, AND PARTICIPATION IN, THE CONSPIRACY

391. The Central Bank of Iran (“CBI”) is fully controlled and run by individuals directly appointed by the Government of Iran.

392. At all relevant times, the CBI has not functioned in the same manner as central banks in Western countries that are institutionally designed to be independent from political interference, nor is its purpose limited to “regulating” Iranian banks and managing Iran’s currency and internal interest rates.

393. Instead, the CBI is an alter-ego and instrumentality of the Iranian government and its Supreme Leader, and it has routinely used Iranian banks like Bank Melli Iran and Bank Saderat Iran as conduits for terror financing and weapons proliferation on behalf of the Iranian regime.

394. At all relevant times, the CBI was an active participant in the Conspiracy.

395. For example, leading up to the adoption of UN Security Council Resolution 1747 (March 2007), which resulted in the freezing of assets belonging to Iran’s Bank Sepah, the CBI furthered the Conspiracy by using non-Iranian financial institutions to shield Bank Sepah’s assets from the impact of impending sanctions.

396. Throughout the relevant time period, the CBI maintained Eurodollar accounts at Bank Melli Iran, Bank Melli Plc, Bank Saderat Iran and Defendant Bank Saderat Plc in various currencies, including USD.

397. Bank Melli Iran’s U.K. subsidiary (later Bank Melli Plc) managed the CBI’s Eurodollar accounts in Europe.

398. In the wake of U.S. and later European Union designations against Iranian banks (including Bank Saderat and Bank Melli), the CBI often acted as a secret proxy for those designated entities.

399. As part of the Conspiracy, the CBI utilized Defendant Bank Saderat Plc to transfer USD funds to Hezbollah.

400. The CBI also maintained Eurodollar accounts, and unlawfully transferred USD funds in furtherance of the Conspiracy, with the assistance of Defendants SCB, ABN Amro (RBS N.V.) and the HSBC Defendants, including facilitating billions of dollars in USD funds transfers on behalf of the IRGC, through the aforementioned NIOC, which was designated as an SDN by the United States because it was an IRGC agent during the relevant time period.

401. As such, illicit transfers on behalf of the NIOC at that time were not for the benefit of a legitimate agency, operation or program of Iran.²¹

402. In addition, the Iran Threat Reduction and Syria Human Rights Act 2012 stated that:

It is the sense of Congress that the National Iranian Oil Company and the National Iranian Tanker Company are not only owned and controlled by the Government of Iran but that those companies provide significant support to Iran's Revolutionary Guard Corps and its affiliates.²²

403. Moreover, according to a published report, the National Iranian Oil Company even took an active role in support of Iran's terrorist activities in Iraq by providing intelligence in support of attacks against Coalition Forces along the Iranian border by using its own helicopters to conduct surveillance on Coalition Forces' Forward Operating Bases ("FOBs").

404. In early 2001, and in furtherance of the Conspiracy, the CBI asked Defendant Standard Chartered Bank to act as its correspondent bank with respect to Eurodollar payments on behalf of the NIOC.

405. As alleged herein, SCB agreed to participate in the Conspiracy and remove identifying data on SWIFT-NET messages for these and other wire transfers.

²¹ The Superseding Indictment filed in *U.S. v. Zarrab* (filed in the S.D.N.Y. (1:15-cr-00867)) demonstrates that NIOC continued to participate in the Conspiracy and launder U.S. dollars through U.S. financial institutions in 2013.

²² See, https://www.treasury.gov/resource-center/sanctions/Documents/hr_1905_pl_112_158.pdf.

406. Thereafter, between 2001 and 2006, the CBI sent approximately 2,226 payment order messages for a total value of \$28.9 *billion* to Standard Chartered in London, the vast majority of which were illegally routed through the U.S. as described herein.

407. During the same time period, the CBI also maintained a Eurodollar credit facility at Standard Chartered Bank's branch in Dubai, UAE, which it used to assist Iran in illegally acquiring technology and components on behalf of MODAFL.

408. As detailed further below, and in furtherance of the Conspiracy, the CBI and Defendant ABN Amro (RBS N.V.) (which also maintained Eurodollar accounts for the CBI, and had numerous financial and business dealings with the CBI) conspired to provide illegal material support to Iran and Iranian parties.

409. Between 2002 and 2004, Defendant ABN Amro (RBS N.V.) accepted USD Eurodollar deposits from the CBI on a regular basis with an average deposit size in the range of \$200 million USD, and the CBI instructed, and ABN Amro (RBS N.V.) agreed, to follow illegal procedures to launder USD-denominated Eurodollar deposits to the CBI's Eurodollar and local currency accounts with other European banks with branches or offices in London.

410. In furtherance of the Conspiracy, the CBI coordinated with Defendant ABN Amro (RBS N.V.)'s Central Bank Desk in Amsterdam regarding the procedure to be followed for repayment of USD deposits to their Eurodollar accounts with European banks with offices or branches in London.

411. This procedure stipulated that payment order messages sent to U.S. clearing banks for payment of USD funds to the CBI should not contain *any* reference to the Central Bank of Iran, or *any other* reference relating to Iran.

412. In 2001, the CBI also approached members of the HSBC Group, specifically Defendants HSBC-Middle East and HSBC-London, to obtain their agreement to move the CBI's clearing and settlement business from National Westminster Bank Plc to the HSBC Defendants, and intended to clear USD funds transactions through Defendant HSBC-US.

413. Pursuant to that agreement, the CBI eventually moved its Eurodollar accounts to the HSBC Defendants, and by late 2003, the CBI was one of six Iranian banks that used members of the HSBC Group for (mostly illegal) correspondent banking through the U.S. dollar clearing and settlement in New York.

414. With Defendant HSBC Holdings' knowledge, and in furtherance of the Conspiracy, Defendants HSBC-Middle East and HSBC-London manually intervened in the processing of payment orders by the CBI by removing: the Central Bank of Iran's name; its SWIFT-NET account (identified by BIC address BMJIIRTH); and country of origin (Iran).

415. Defendant HSBC-US also knew that other HSBC Defendants were altering and omitting information in SWIFT-NET payment order messages regarding Iranian parties, *i.e.* "stripping" these transactions, but nevertheless knowingly continued processing transactions despite that very knowledge.²³

E. BANK MELLI IRAN AND MELLI BANK PLC'S AGREEMENT TO, AND PARTICIPATION IN, THE CONSPIRACY

416. Bank Melli Iran, one of the largest banks in Iran, was established in 1927 by order

²³ In furtherance of the Conspiracy, the CBI also conducted illegal precious metals transactions, primarily in gold bullion. For example, the December 2012 Consent Order entered into between OFAC and Defendant HSBC Holdings Plc stated that:

On May 24, 2006, the London branch of HBUS acted as a clearing bank in a book entry transfer of 32,000 ounces of gold bullion, valued at \$20,560,000, for the ultimate benefit of Bank Markazi, Iran [the CBI], in apparent violation of the prohibition against the "exportation . . . , directly or indirectly, from the United States, ... of any ... services to Iran or the Government of Iran," 31 C.F.R. § 560.204.

of the Iranian Parliament.

417. Following the Iranian Revolution in 1979, all banks in Iran were nationalized, and even today most are effectively controlled by the Iranian regime.

418. Melli Bank Plc in London, England, was established in January 2002 as a wholly-owned subsidiary of Bank Melli Iran.

419. According to the U.S. government, from 2004 to 2011, Bank Melli Iran and Melli Bank Plc in London transferred approximately \$100 million USD to the IRGC-QF, which trained, armed, and funded terrorist groups that targeted, killed and maimed American and Iraqi forces and civilians.

420. Specifically, according to the U.S. government in a November 10, 2009 diplomatic cable:

[The] Islamic Revolutionary Guards Corps (IRGC) and IRGC-Qods Force, who channel funds to militant groups that target and kill Coalition and Iraqi forces and innocent Iraqi civilians, have used Bank Melli and other Iranian banks to move funds internationally. Bank Melli used deceptive banking practices to obscure its involvement from the international banking system by requesting that its name be removed from financial transactions when handling financial transactions on behalf of the IRGC.

421. Bank Melli Iran and Melli Bank Plc were designated as SDNs pursuant to E.O. 13382 in October 2007, and included on OFAC's SDN list, which resulted in, *inter alia*, their exclusion from the U-Turn exemption for Iranian Eurodollar transactions.

422. The U.S. Treasury Department press release announcing the designation stated:

Bank Melli also provides banking services to the [Iranian Revolutionary Guard Corps] and the Qods Force. Entities owned or controlled by the IRGC or the Qods Force use Bank Melli for a variety of financial services. From 2002 to 2006, Bank Melli was used to send at least \$100 million to the Qods Force. When handling financial transactions on behalf of the IRGC, Bank Melli has employed deceptive banking practices to obscure

its involvement from the international banking system. For example, Bank Melli has requested that its name be removed from financial transactions.

423. In April 2008, Assistant Treasury Secretary for Terrorist Financing Daniel Glaser testified before the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, Subcommittee on the Middle East and South Asia and the Subcommittee on Terrorism, Nonproliferation and Trade, confirmed that:

Entities owned or controlled by the IRGC or the Qods Force use Bank Melli for a variety of financial services. From 2002 to 2006, Bank Melli was used to send at least \$100 million to the Qods Force. When handling financial transactions on behalf of the IRGC, Bank Melli has employed deceptive banking practices to obscure its involvement from the international banking system. For example, Bank Melli has requested that its name be removed from financial transactions.

424. In mid-2007, Bank Melli Iran's branch in Hamburg ("Bank Melli-Hamburg") transferred funds for the Defense Industries Organization ("DIO").

425. DIO is an Iranian government-owned defense manufacturer whose name, logo and/or product tracking information was stamped on munitions found in weapons caches that were seized from the Special Groups in Iraq; including large quantities of weapons produced by DIO in 2006 and 2007 (for example, 107 millimeter artillery rockets, as well as rounds and fuses for 60 millimeter and 81 millimeter mortars.)

426. Since at least the mid-1980s, Bank Melli has maintained Eurodollar accounts, at one time or another, with Defendants ABN Amro (RBS N.V.), Barclays, Credit Suisse, SCB, Commerzbank and the HSBC Defendants.

427. As early as 1987, Bank Melli instructed Defendant Barclays to process Eurodollar transactions in favor of Bank Melli's London branch by referencing only Bank Melli's Eurodollar account number at Midland Bank Plc in London without referencing Bank Melli Iran's name in the SWIFT-NET payment orders.

428. Bank Melli further instructed Barclays to send separate payment order message instructions, which included full transaction details, to Bank Melli's London Branch.

429. Barclays agreed and assisted Bank Melli in its illegal conduct and continued to do so even *after* Bank Melli was designated by the United States and publicly identified as a major source of the IRGC's funding.

430. No later than December 2000, Bank Melli opened a Eurodollar account with Defendant ABN Amro (RBS N.V.)'s branch in Dubai, United Arab Emirates ("UAE") and worked with ABN Amro (RBS N.V.) to strip its U.S. dollar-denominated transactions.

431. Similarly, in July 2003, Defendant SCB learned that a competitor was exiting the Iranian business completely and sought to pick up this business and add Eurodollar accounts for five Iranian banks at SCB-London. Bank Melli was among the banks whose business SCB expressly sought to (and did) acquire.

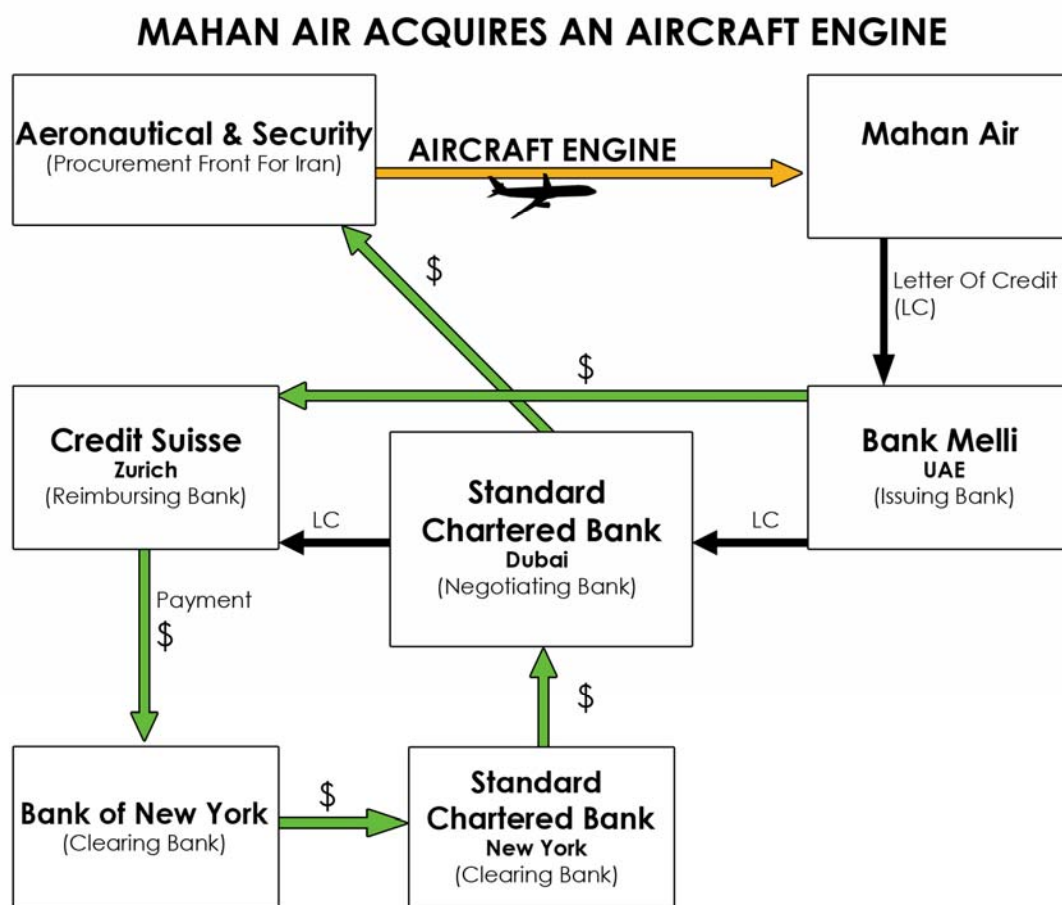
432. In January 2004, SCB decided to proceed with the Iranian business, and no later than February 13, 2004, SCB opened Eurodollar accounts for Bank Melli and thereafter participated in the Conspiracy by facilitating unlawful transactions for Bank Melli.

433. In addition, Bank Melli Iran's branch in the UAE was instrumental in facilitating U.S. sanctions-evading trade-finance and Eurodollar payment transactions on behalf of Mahan Air and MODAFL.

434. For example, Bank Melli issued a Letter of Credit to Mahan Air in August 2004 through Standard Chartered Bank, Dubai in favor of a UAE-based company called Aeronautical & Security for the shipment of an aircraft engine (identified by model number CF6-50C2) manufactured by General Electric and shipped from Luxemburg to Tehran, Iran.

435. Bank Melli UAE instructed Credit Suisse, Zurich to make the payment, which in turn instructed Bank of New York in New York (one of Credit Suisse's U.S. clearing and settlement banks) to credit SCB's New York branch for further credit to the account of SCB-Dubai, which then credited Aeronautical & Security's Eurodollar account.

436. The following flow-chart shows the overall flow of USD funds involved with Mahan Air's illegal acquisition of a U.S.-manufactured, export-controlled aircraft engine:



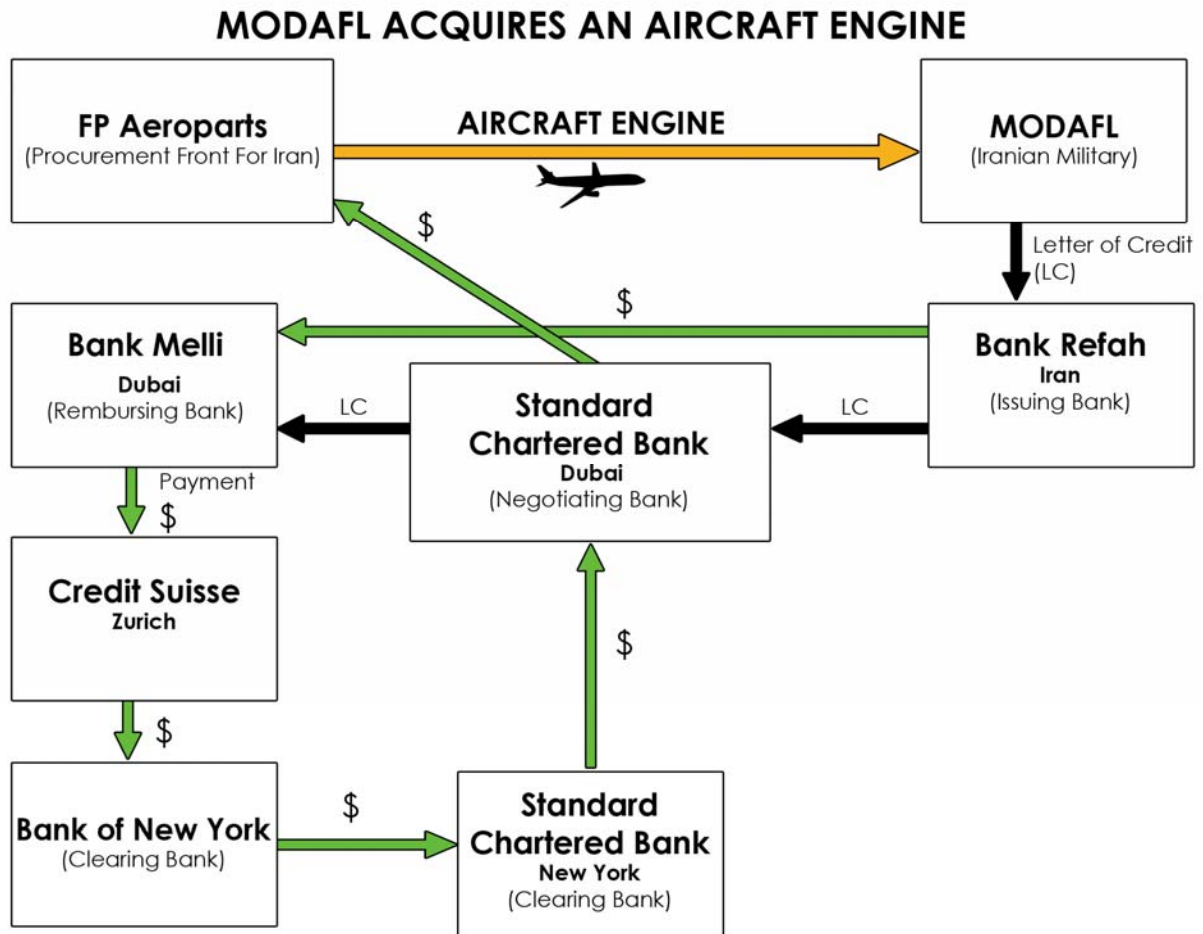
437. In another example, Bank Refah Kargaran, Iran issued a Letter of Credit in USD to a MODAFL sub-agency through Standard Chartered Bank, Dubai in favor of a Dubai-based company called FP Aeroparts for the illegal shipment (via Iran Air) of U.S. aircraft parts.

438. Bank Melli served as the Reimbursing Bank on the trade-finance transaction, and it subsequently instructed Credit Suisse, Zurich to debit its Eurodollar account as part of the flow of USD funds between the LCs counterparties.

439. As the LC transaction proceeded, Credit Suisse then further instructed The Bank of New York to pay Standard Chartered Bank's New York branch (the clearing bank for the transaction), which further credited the USD account it maintained for SCB, Dubai with the amount due for the shipment of aircraft parts.

440. To close-out the LC transaction, SCB, Dubai then credited the Eurodollar account it maintained on behalf of FP Aeroparts Middle East for the amount of the shipment.

441. The following flow-chart shows the overall flow of USD funds involved with MODAFL's illegal acquisition of the U.S.-manufactured aircraft parts:



442. As reflected in the above flow-chart, and during the relevant time period, Defendant Credit Suisse maintained Eurodollar accounts in Zurich, Switzerland on behalf of Bank Melli.

443. Credit Suisse also instructed and trained Bank Melli employees, and conspired with Bank Melli, on ways to format Bank Melli's payment orders so that the resulting SWIFT-NET messages would avoid detection by the automated filter algorithms in U.S. depository institutions' automated OFAC sanction screening software.

444. During the relevant time period (and beginning no later than July 2003), Defendant Commerzbank also conspired with Bank Melli to route its Eurodollar clearing and settlement business through Commerzbank's correspondent banking relationships and SWIFT-NET accounts.

445. Commerzbank further advised Bank Melli to list "non ref" in the ordering party field in all payment order messages because it would trigger a manual review of the overall Eurodollar payment transaction, thereby enabling Commerzbank personnel to ensure that the SWIFT-NET messages did not contain any information linked to Iran.

446. Defendant HSBC-London also maintained Eurodollar accounts for Bank Melli Iran, and it used HSBC-US to provide illegal USD funds clearing and settlement services for Bank Melli during the relevant period.

447. Yet despite the fact that several SWIFT-NET payment order messages were supposed to have been fully "stripped" by HSBC-London—before their transmittal to the U.S.—they were nevertheless blocked by the HSBC-US OFAC filter in New York because Bank Melli was referenced in error (thus placing HSBC-US on notice that HSBC-London was working in concert with Bank Melli to evade U.S. law, regulations and economic sanctions against Iran).

448. Even with these blatant warning signs, HSBC-US continued to routinely provide Eurodollar clearing and settlement services to the HSBC Defendants, knowing full well that they were violating U.S. laws and regulations by laundering money on behalf of Bank Melli.

449. Because, as discussed below, HSBC-US knew of this unlawful conduct—and continued to facilitate it—HSBC-US violated, *inter alia*, 18 U.S.C. § 2332d.

F. BANK MELLAT'S AGREEMENT TO, AND PARTICIPATION IN, THE CONSPIRACY

450. Bank Mellat provides banking services in support of Iran's Weapons of Mass

Destruction program through the Atomic Energy Organization of Iran (“AEOI”) and Novin Energy Company.

451. In 2007, Bank Mellat was designated by the U.S. Treasury Department for providing “banking services in support of Iran's nuclear entities, namely the Atomic Energy Organization of Iran (AEOI) and Novin Energy Company. Both AEOI and Novin Energy have been designated by the United States under E.O. 13382 and by the UN Security Council under UNSCRs 1737 and 1747.”

452. During the relevant time period, Bank Mellat provided financial services and maintained Eurodollar accounts for AEOI and Novin Energy Company, and as part of the Conspiracy, Bank Mellat affirmatively worked to prevent disclosure of its dollar-denominated transactions on behalf of these designated customers.

453. In June 2006, Bank Mellat was involved in a transfer totaling over \$250 million dollars into a Eurodollar account it held for Novin Energy Company.

454. As part of the Conspiracy, the CBI effectuated the payment(s) in USD funds to Bank Mellat’s Eurodollar account in London for further credit to the Eurodollar account of Bank Mellat’s client – Novin Energy Company.²⁴

455. In 2007, Bank Sepah facilitated payments in USD funds to Eurodollar accounts at Bank Mellat on behalf of entities associated with Iran’s Aerospace Industries Organization (“AIO”), a subsidiary of Iran’s Ministry of Defense and Armed Forces Logistics (“MODAFL”) that was designated by the United States on June 28, 2005.²⁵

²⁴ Novin Energy Company was designated by the U.S. Treasury Department under E.O 13382 and by the United Nations Security Council in Resolution 1747.

²⁵ When Bank Sepah was designated by the U.S. in January 2007, the U.S. government noted that “Bank Sepah is AIO’s bank of choice, and since at least 2000, Sepah has provided a variety of critical financial services to

456. The AIO is the Iranian organization responsible for ballistic missile research, development and production activities and organizations, including the Shahid Hemmat Industries Group (“SHIG”) and the Shahid Bakeri Industries Group (“SBIG”), which were both listed under U.N. Security Council Resolution 1737 and designated by the United States under E.O. 13382.

457. Bank Mellat was designated by the United States on October 25, 2007 in connection with Weapons of Mass Destruction proliferation activities, and was included on OFAC’s SDN list. The designation, *inter alia*, excluded Bank Mellat from accessing the U-Turn exemption for Iranian Eurodollar transactions.

458. In 2002, together with Iran’s Bank Tejarat, Bank Mellat merged its London branch to form Persia International Bank Plc in the United Kingdom.

459. During the relevant time period, both Defendant HSBC-London and Defendant Barclays maintained Eurodollar accounts for Persia International Bank Plc and served as its “principal bankers” in the Eurodollar market.

G. BANK SEPAH’S AGREEMENT TO, AND PARTICIPATION IN, THE CONSPIRACY

460. Bank Sepah is an Iranian government-owned and government-controlled financial institution.

461. In 2007, the U.S. Treasury Department designated Bank Sepah for providing support and services to designated Iranian proliferation firms. The designation was effectuated pursuant to E.O. 13382, due to Bank Sepah’s Weapons of Mass Destruction proliferation-related activities.

Iran’s missile industry, arranging financing and processing dozens of multi-million dollar transactions for AIO and its subordinates...” See, <https://www.treasury.gov/press-center/press-releases/Pages/hp219.aspx>.

462. Bank Sepah International Plc, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Bank Sepah in the United Kingdom, was also designated.

463. According to the U.S. Treasury Department, Bank Sepah was the financial linchpin of Iran's missile procurement network and actively assisted Iran's pursuit of missiles capable of carrying Weapons of Mass Destruction.

464. As a result of the designation, Bank Sepah (including Bank Sepah International Plc) was excluded from accessing the U-Turn exemption for Eurodollar transactions.

465. During the relevant time period, Defendant HSBC-London provided illegal Eurodollar clearing and settlement services to Bank Sepah.

466. During the relevant time period, Standard Chartered Bank provided illegal Eurodollar clearing and settlement services for Bank Sepah, as well as facilitating US dollar-denominated Letters of Credit for Bank Sepah. SCB, as discussed *infra*, also provided Eurodollar payments and trade-finance services for Bank Saderat and Bank Mellī.

467. As detailed below, Bank Sepah, acting in concert with SCB, illegally financed the acquisition of U.S. goods on behalf of Mahan Air.

468. For example, in February 2006, Credit Suisse in Zurich paid SCB Dubai almost \$30 million dollars (cleared and settled through the United States) on behalf of Bank Sepah, which had, in turn, financed Mahan Air's acquisition of an Airbus A320-232 and several aircraft engines.²⁶

469. In another case in 2002, Bank Sepah financed (in USD funds) the purchase of U.S. aircraft parts from an Iranian front company—the Malaysian and UK exporter Downtown Trading Ltd—on behalf of a MODAFL-controlled entity.

²⁶ Part of the trade-finance transaction was cleared through Standard Chartered's New York branch, and the paperwork indicates that SCB was aware that the transaction involved U.S. origin parts prohibited by U.S. sanctions.

470. As part of the illegal scheme, once the U.S.-manufactured goods were transported from Malaysia to Iran by Iran Air, Downtown Trading Ltd., Malaysia sent documents to its bank, Maybank, Malaysia to collect payment against the Letter of Credit.

471. Maybank then presented documents under Bank Sepah's Letter of Credit to SCB, Dubai (the Negotiating Bank) for validation and subsequent clearing and settlement of the transaction's final Eurodollar payment through Citibank, New York.

472. Thus, Bank Sepah, with the assistance of Maybank and SCB, financed the illegal acquisition of U.S. aircraft parts by MODAFL, and induced Citibank in New York to provide dollar clearing and settlement to consummate the transaction.

473. As detailed below, Defendant Commerzbank AG's New York branch also provided illegal Eurodollar clearing and settlement services for Bank Sepah.

H. JOHN DOE DEFENDANTS' 1-50 AGREEMENT TO, AND PARTICIPATION IN, THE CONSPIRACY

474. Other non-defendant co-conspirators (including other Iranian financial institutions and entities) conspired with the named Defendants and identified non-defendant Co-conspirators herein. Plaintiffs may amend this Complaint to identify such other non-Defendant Co-conspirators as additional evidence warrants.

475. The true names, residences and capacities, whether individual, corporate or otherwise, of Defendants John Does 1 through 50 (collectively, the "Does") are presently unknown to Plaintiffs, who therefore sue those Defendants under such fictitious names. The Does are other financial institutions, their agents, officers and/or employees that conspired with the Western Bank Defendants, Iran, and the Iranian Bank Co-conspirators (including Defendant Bank Saderat Plc). Each of the Does is responsible in some manner for the acts alleged herein and for the damages that each Plaintiff sustained. As warranted by the evidence, Plaintiffs will

amend this Complaint to show the true names and capacities of the Does when they are ascertained and confirmed.

I. THE HSBC DEFENDANTS' AGREEMENT TO, AND PARTICIPATION IN, THE CONSPIRACY

476. The HSBC Defendants have a longstanding relationship with Iran.

477. In 1999, HSBC Group established a relationship with the Tehran office of Bank Melli Iran, and it launched an "Iran Representative" office in Tehran, Iran that same year.

478. In December 2000, HSBC Group members entered into a \$500 million project finance agreement with six Iranian commercial banks: Bank Saderat Iran, Bank Melli Iran, Bank Mellat, Bank Tejarat, Bank Sepah and the Export Development Bank of Iran ("EDBI").

479. Beginning in the late 1990s, Defendant HSBC-Europe and Defendant HSBC-Middle East devised a procedure whereby their Iranian Bank Co-conspirators put a cautionary note in their SWIFT-NET payment order messages including language such as, "*care sanctioned country*," "*do not mention our name in NY*," and "*do not mention Iran*."

480. Eurodollar payment transactions with these cautionary notes automatically fell into what Defendant HSBC-Europe termed a "repair queue," where employees of HSBC-Europe and HSBC-Middle East manually removed all references to Iranian-sanctioned entities from the SWIFT-NET messages associated with each transaction.

481. Between 2001 and 2007, the HSBC Defendants actively participated in the Conspiracy by repeatedly undertaking various methods to facilitate Eurodollar payments, trade finance and foreign exchange transactions on behalf of Iran through the United States that would evade U.S. sanctions by disguising Iran's financial activities as its USD funds were cleared and settled by U.S. financial institutions, including Defendant HSBC-US.

482. Unlawful Iranian transfers of USD funds from HSBC-Europe and HSBC-Middle East were sent through the HSBC Group's USD correspondent accounts at HSBC-US by:

- a. Deleting references to Iran from the payment instructions (a.k.a. "stripping" the transactions), or otherwise altering the SWIFT-NET messages, to either omit or falsify information that would have otherwise indicated Iran's involvement in the transaction; and
- b. Styling transactions as bank-to-bank "cover" transactions between two non-Iranian banks, solely because the MT 202 payment order message format used for such transactions did not expressly obligate HSBC to identify the transaction's originator and beneficiary, thus avoiding any disclosure of the transaction's Iranian connections, and blocking HSBC-US's electronic filter algorithms from recognizing the transaction, let alone assessing whether it qualified for any OFAC exemption or license.

483. Defendant HSBC-Europe created detailed plans to avoid triggering HSBC-US's automated OFAC filter software and reduce the need for "manual intervention" (*e.g.* the re-formatting Eurodollar transactions), thus sparing HSBC-Europe's employees from the need to manually alter the SWIFT-NET messages in order to remove references that might otherwise identify the presence of Iranian parties to the transaction, and associated scrutiny.

484. This enabled the HSBC Defendants' business with Iran in the Eurodollar market to proceed quickly and profitably.

485. In 2010, facing U.S. government investigations, HSBC-US hired Deloitte LLP as its outside auditor to identify and examine HSBC Group's OFAC sensitive USD funds transactions involving Iran and other prohibited countries or persons that went through the bank.

486. That "review" identified more than 25,000 illegal transactions that involved Iran, worth a total of more than \$19.4 billion in USD funds.

487. The payment orders had been sent to HSBC-US and other financial institutions in the United States without referencing Iran, ensuring that the Eurodollar payment transactions would be processed without delay and not be blocked nor rejected by the algorithms in the

automated OFAC filtering systems.

488. The HSBC Defendants deliberately amended SWIFT-NET payment order messages and used MT 202 cover payments to conceal the nature of the transactions from HSBC-US automated OFAC sanction screening filters and those of other financial institutions in the United States, and HSBC-US was aware that the other HSBC Defendants used such methods to alter payment order messages.

489. At the same time, the HSBC Defendants further trained, mentored and educated their Iranian Co-conspirators on how to deceptively format SWIFT-NET payment order messages, *inter alia*, to avoid detection and scrutiny by U.S. financial institutions, thus ensuring that Iran could solicit other conspirators to facilitate Eurodollar payments in a like manner.

490. Accordingly, the HSBC Defendants' (and other Defendants' and Co-conspirators') willingness to process payments in this manner enabled Iran to flood the global financial system with undetectable U.S. dollar payment transactions and effectuate—what would have otherwise been preventable—transfers of USD funds to Hezbollah and the IRGC.

491. Defendant HSBC Holdings was aware of Defendants HBSC-Europe and HSBC-Middle East's involvement in the Conspiracy with Iran as early as 2000.

492. For example, HSBC Group AML Compliance Head Susan Wright received an email on June 9, 2000, from Bob Cooper, an HSBC colleague, informing Wright of an existing procedure that the HSBC Defendants were already employing to avoid OFAC filter detection.

493. Cooper explained:

- a. A client bank had been “*automatically replacing a remitter's name with that of*” the client bank and that bank was utilizing bank-to-bank “cover payments” because the payment message formats did not expressly require identification of either the underlying party originating the transaction or the transaction's ultimate beneficiary.

- b. In the future, for OFAC sensitive transactions, that bank would “*arrange cover for the payment using MT202/203 remittances.*”
- c. In addition, that bank planned to send a separate ‘MT100 message’ to the recipient bank, providing full payment details for the originator and ultimate beneficiary.

494. Cooper’s email overtly acknowledged that “[i]n this way a payment in US\$ can be made for an individual or company on the OFAC list, without the name being ‘detected’ by the OFAC filters that all US banks would apply.”

495. Several days later, on June 14, 2000, Wright forwarded Cooper’s June 9, 2000 email to the then-current Head of HSBC Group Compliance, Matthew King.

496. In her cover email, Wright stated that the “practice” detailed by Cooper was “unacceptable” and informed King that it was her position that:

- a. “We advised them that this was contrary to SWIFT guidelines (drawn up to address FATF concerns re money laundering via wire transfers) which required that the full details (names and addresses) of remitters and beneficiaries are included.”
- b. “From a Group perspective I consider the continuation of this practice [the client bank’s future plan to conceal OFAC sensitive transactions behind bank-to-bank transfers] to be unacceptable as a deliberate and calculated method to avoid US OFAC sanctions and has the potential to raise serious regulatory concerns and embarrass the Group.”

497. Senior HSBC Group officials were aware of the Conspiracy, including the specific methods and overt acts by which Iran, the Iranian banks and the HSBC Defendants were carrying it out.

498. However, despite this awareness, senior compliance officials of HSBC Group and its subsidiary banks and entities (including compliance officials at Defendants HSBC Holdings, HSBC-Europe, HSBC-Middle East, and HSBC-US) did *not* put an end to this illicit banking “practice” with Iran. Instead, with clear knowledge of its purpose—and awareness that other

banks participated in the Conspiracy—they knowingly employed similar techniques to evade OFAC requirements, thus allowing the HSBC Defendants to continue deploying and refining their respective “procedures” to facilitate illegal Eurodollar payments from and for Iran in USD funds.

499. In late 2000, in coordination with the CBI, HSBC signed a project finance framework agreement with six Iranian commercial banks: including Bank Melli, Bank Saderat, Bank Mellat, Bank Tejarat, Bank Sepah and the Export Development Bank of Iran.

1. HSBC-EUROPE’S 2001 “BANK MELLI PROPOSAL”

500. In or around January 2001, Bank Melli’s London branch maintained Eurodollar accounts with several other major international banks, but was interested in establishing a relationship with HSBC that would give HSBC the majority of Bank Melli’s USD funds clearing and settlement business.

501. In an April 30, 2001 letter, Defendant HSBC-Europe presented Bank Melli in London with a proposal (the “Bank Melli Proposal”) for processing Bank Melli payments. HSBC-Europe’s proposal boasted that HSBC-Europe was “...confident that we have found a solution to processing your payments with minimal manual intervention.”

502. The Bank Melli Iran Proposal expressly underscored that, if it adopted HSBC-Europe’s “solution,” Bank Melli would not be identified as a sender in any payment order message and, thus, HSBC-Europe would ensure that Iranian transactions involving USD funds would not run into any ‘speed bumps’ or other obstacles.

503. The “solution” provided specific alternative wording, as it explained:

“The key is to **always** populate field 52 – if you do not have an ordering party then quote ‘One of our Clients,’ **never leave blank**. This means that the outgoing payment instruction from HSBC will not quote ‘Bank Melli’ as sender – just HSBC London and whatever is in field 52. This then

negates the need to quote ‘DO NOT MENTION OUR NAME IN NEW YORK’ in field 72.” [Emphasis in original.]

504. HSBC-Europe’s proposal further requested, “In order to test our proposed solution we would appreciate if you used the following templates when submitting your next payments to the following customer, or alternatively submit a USD 1 test payment” and provided the following:

MT202

20: *Your Ref....*

21: *Related Ref....*

32: *Amount/currency/Value date....*

50: **DO NOT QUOTE IF IRANIAN**

52: **Customer Name OR One of our clients MUST BE COMPLETED**

53: **/68296908**

54:

56:

57: *Beneficiary Banker (SWIFT codes where possible)*

58: *Beneficiary (SWIFT codes where possible)*

70: *Any Payments details for beneficiary...*

72: **Please leave blank**

MT100

Pay as above.

(Emphasis in the original.)

505. Thus, the Bank Melli Proposal documented the HSBC Defendants’ active coordination and participation in the Conspiracy to illegally remove, omit or falsify essential information from SWIFT-NET messages so as not to trigger OFAC sanctions screening filters or otherwise permit HSBC-US or other U.S depository institutions to detect Iranian transactions in USD funds.²⁷

506. In 2001, John Wilkinson served as HSBC-Europe’s Institutional Banking Relationship Manager for HSBC-Europe’s Bank Melli account.

²⁷ An internal HSBC memorandum that was associated with the Bank Melli Proposal also makes clear HSBC’s awareness of Defendant Standard Chartered Bank’s role as NIOC’s primary (Western) banker at the time.

507. In a June 28, 2001 email titled “**Re: Bank Melli**” to HSBC-US, Wilkinson discussed the Bank Melli Proposal, describing HSBC-Europe’s “usual method” to alter the wording of Iranian payment order messages, and the rationale for doing so:

- “Once the proposition goes live, we have instructed Bank Melli to alter the format of its [sic] payments to achieve straight through processing. The field 52 input of ‘one of our clients’ is a standard phrase used by MPD [Multicurrency Payments Department] in these situations.”
- “Since sending the letter we have further asked them to only put ‘One of our clients’ in field 52, thus removing the chance of them inputting an ‘Iranian referenced’ customer name, that causes fall out of the cover payment sent to HSBC-US and a breach of OFAC regulations.”

508. In further support of his position to continue this standard ‘procedure,’ Wilkinson explained that a payment involving an Iranian bank had been blocked because HSBC-Europe’s MPD [Multicurrency Payments Department] “failed to spot the poor input and did not follow the normal procedure of altering the payment.”

509. In other words, the HSBC Defendants’ “normal” procedure was to conspire with Iranian banks, including Bank Melli, to *deliberately* alter payment order messages prior to sending them to New York for the express purpose of avoiding detection and analysis by U.S. banks, regulators and law enforcement.

510. In an email exchange in October 2001 between David Bagley, Defendant HSBC-Middle East’s Regional Head of Legal and Compliance, and Matthew King, a member (and later Head of) HSBC Group’s Audit Department, King noted:

We also have to bear in mind pending US legislation which will in effect give the US extraterritorial authority over foreign banks, particularly if we are unfortunate enough to process a payment which turns out to be connected to terrorism. My own view therefore is that some of the routes traditionally used to avoid the impact of US OFAC sanctions may no longer be acceptable.

511. HSBC Group AML Head Susan Wright and Money Laundering Control Officer John Allison received copies of King's e-mail.

512. King's email further confirms that senior executives and managers within the HSBC Group comprehended what the HSBC Defendants (and other foreign banks) had "traditionally" been doing for years when they used "routes" (a euphemism for altering payment order messages prior to routing them to U.S. financial institutions through SWIFT-NET) to avoid disclosing a transaction's Iranian connections, and that some of those transactions might prove to be "connected to terrorism."

513. A January 2003 memorandum authored by HSBC-Middle East and disseminated to other members of the HSBC Defendants confirms not only the HSBC Defendants' ongoing participation in the Conspiracy, but also their knowledge of the participation of other co-conspirators, and Iran's desire to further evade U.S. sanctions.

514. The memorandum stated in relevant part:

- "It is believed that some service providers amend the payments to ensure Iran is not mentioned in the body of the payment instruction to their USD correspondent. This process minimizes the risk of payment being referred to OFAC."
- "Currently, it is estimated that Iranian banks issue up to 700 USD payments a day using their USD providers, mainly banks in the UK and Europe, which in turn use their New York USD correspondents to effect the payments."

515. In addition to acknowledging the existence of the Conspiracy, the HSBC-Middle East memorandum also advised:

"[T]here is substantial income opportunity to sell a USD payments proposition to Iranian banks in view of the impending FATF regulations...The [requirements of the] new regulations...increases the risk of Iranian payments being held in the USA as they may fall foul of the OFAC regulations. The Iranian Banks have now prioritized this issue and are now actively seeking a solution from their banks, including HSBC."

516. From at least 2003 forward, HSBC provided banking and payment services in the Eurodollar market to, among other Iranian entities, the NIOC (which, as noted previously, was later designated pursuant to E.O. 13382 and identified as an agent or affiliate of the IRGC during the relevant time period).²⁸

517. Over the course of the next several years, the HSBC Defendants continued their participation in the Conspiracy.

518. In an October 9, 2006 email, David Bagley [HSBC-Middle East's Regional Head of Legal and Compliance] informed senior HSBC Group officials that key U.S. policymakers were "...in favour of withdrawing the U-Turn exemption from all Iranian banks. This on the basis that, whilst having direct evidence against Bank Saderat particularly in relation to the alleged funding of Hezbollah, they suspected all major Iranian State owned banks of involvement in terrorist funding and WMD [weapons of mass destruction] procurement."

519. Further demonstrating his awareness of the risks HSBC was engaged in with Iran, Bagley was listed as the contact person on the April 19, 2007 Wolfsberg Group press release calling for more transparency for international wire transfers "to promote the effectiveness of global anti-money laundering and anti-terrorist financing programs."

520. Eight months later, in a June 8, 2007 email, Bagley informed HSBC Holding's CEO, Michael Geoghegan, and others, that "[U.S. Treasury Under Secretary for Counter

²⁸ The HSBC Defendants also provided Eurodollar, trade-finance, and foreign exchange services for NIOC. For example, the aforementioned January 2003 HSBC-Middle East memorandum stated that:

L/C's [Letters of Credit] issued for Iranian Companies Abroad – Various Group Offices. HSBC offices are developing relationships with Iranian Government and non-Government companies. The L/C's issued are normally denominated in USD. Following NIOC's acceptance of HSBC as one of its listed banks, HSBC Bank Middle East now handles Iran's oil export L/C's. Turnover for this business is about USD400M [million] per year.

Terrorist Financing and Sanctions] Levey essentially threatened that if HSBC did not withdraw from relationships with [redacted] we may well make ourselves a target for action in the US.”

521. Bagley’s email thus confirmed that various relationships continued to exist in the Eurodollar market with Iran and Iranian banks, including Bank Saderat.

522. Bagley not only acknowledged that HSBC had “...an agency banking relationship in HSBC-EUROPE both for [redacted] and other Iranian banks,” but he confessed that “[t]here are further complications surrounding the process of closure with all Iranian banks as we have some USD 9m in reimbursements due from Sepah, where we are running off trade lines, where we may need cooperation from Central Bank of Iran.”

523. On December 11, 2012, the U.S. Department of Justice (“DOJ”) announced that Defendants HSBC Holdings and HSBC-US had admitted to Anti-Money Laundering (“AML”) and OFAC sanctions violations, and had agreed to enter into a Deferred Prosecution Agreement and pay a \$1.256 billion forfeiture. As explained further *infra*, DOJ issued a press release announcing the DPA, and summarizing the HSBC Defendants’ illegal conduct.

524. In connection with the DPA, DOJ filed a four-count felony criminal information against HSBC Holdings and HSBC-US, charging them with: (1) willfully failing to maintain an effective AML program; (2) willfully failing to conduct due diligence on their foreign correspondent affiliates; (3) violating the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (“IEEPA”); and (4) violating the Trading with the Enemy Act (“TWEA”). HSBC Holdings and HSBC-US waived federal indictment, agreed to the filing of the information, and claimed to have accepted responsibility for HSBC’s and its employees’ criminal conduct.

525. Despite its agreement to overhaul its U.S. and global compliance functions, HSBC remained a conduit for illicit funds.

526. On December 9, 2010, the U.S. Treasury Department designated Tajco, describing it as “a multipurpose, multinational business venture involved in international trade as well as real estate and presided over by Ali Husayn and Kassim Tajideen.... Since at least December 2007, Ali Tajideen used Tajco Sarl, operating as Tajco Company LLC, as the primary entity to purchase and develop properties in Lebanon on behalf of Hizballah.”

527. The designation also covered Kairaba Supermarket, a subsidiary business of Tajco Ltd.

528. A July 13, 2012 article published by *Reuters* entitled “Special Report: HSBC’s Money-Laundering Crackdown Riddled With Lapses” reported that an HSBC-US compliance officer had identified suspicious transactions involving Hezbollah, specifically Tajco and Kairaba Supermarket.

529. In December 2013, the Treasury Department announced that Defendant HSBC-US agreed to remit \$32,400 to settle potential civil liability for three apparent violations of the Global Terrorism Sanctions Regulations, 31 C.F.R. Part 594.

530. The fine reflected the fact that HSBC-US facilitated transactions in late 2010 and early 2011 worth about \$40,000 that benefited Tajco.

531. Although a relatively small sum, the facilitation of terrorism financing for Hezbollah a considerable time after Defendants HSBC Holdings and HSBC-US began negotiating their deal with DOJ, strongly suggests that, as of early 2011, the HSBC Defendants had not seriously remediated their AML/CFT controls and procedures, even after being caught committing hundreds of felonies.

2. **DEFENDANT HSBC-US'S AGREEMENT TO, AND PARTICIPATION IN, THE CONSPIRACY IN VIOLATION OF 18 U.S.C. § 2332d**

532. As alleged in greater detail below, even though at all relevant times Defendant HSBC-US was aware that: the HSBC Defendants were participating in the Conspiracy to unlawfully transmit Iranian USD funds through U.S. banks (including HSBC-US); and periodically complained about Defendants HSBC-Middle East and HSBC-London's conduct and proposed new procedures and policies for HSBC Group members that would have provided HSBC-US improved transparency, HSBC-US took no measures to prevent HSBC-US from facilitating hundreds of millions of dollars of payments to Iran in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 2332d. Accordingly, in addition to violating § 2332d, HSBC-US's conduct evidenced its agreement to continue participating in the Conspiracy despite its complaints, its knowledge or deliberate indifference to the Conspiracy's criminal objectives and purposes, and its commission of multiple overt acts in furtherance of the Conspiracy.

533. One key example of HSBC-US's failure to take substantive measures to ensure that it would not facilitate the HSBC Defendants' provision of illegal material support and services to Iran is reflected in a July 12, 2001 e-mail to senior employees at HSBC-US (containing a memorandum authored by HSBC Group Representative for Iran, John Richards).

534. Richards's memorandum outlined the business opportunities members of the HSBC Group were presented with in connection with prospects to expand and grow HSBC Group's relationships with Iran, the CBI and Bank Melli, explaining:

- a. "We have been approached by the Central Bank of Iran to take back their USD clearing business from Natwest. In principal I am keen to do this but on the clear proviso that it can be done profitably and on a sustainable basis."

- b. “One of our key objectives for the year is to develop HSBC’s Asset Management activities in Iran and with the Central Bank now managing the oil price stabilization fund amounting to some USD10bn there is considerable scope for this. Obviously many foreign banks are chasing the same business and so we need to demonstrate some competitive or relational advantage. The proposal from the Central Bank was therefore not unwelcome...The Central Bank manages their transactions through Bank Melli London...”
- c. “In summary if we can make this business independently profitable and sustainable the benefits that we can derive particularly from the Treasury Asset Management and Investment spin offs will be substantial.”

535. Richards’s memorandum also demonstrates the HSBC Defendants’ awareness that other foreign banks (including Defendants) were eagerly pursuing U.S. dollar clearing and settlement business with the CBI in the Eurodollar market.

536. On July 12, 2001, Denise Reilly, HSBC-US’s Senior Manager in Payment Operations, sent an e-mail titled “Re: Bank Melli” to various senior HSBC-US employees in which she stated, “It was relayed to us that the Group (with the Backing of Bond) [the Chairman] was looking to significantly grow our presence in Iran.” Reilly also explained that the “current lines of credit [for Iran] were reported to be \$800m, trade lines of \$150m and growth was anticipated in trade, cash management and internet banking.”

537. Thus, HSBC-US senior employees understood the significance to the HSBC Defendants of their Iranian business and specifically, the HSBC Defendants’ relationship with Bank Melli.

538. As early as 2001, senior HSBC-US payments, compliance and business managers were informed that Iranian Eurodollar payment transactions were being sent by Defendant HSBC-London to HSBC-US for clearing and settlement in USD funds after references to Iran had been deleted.

539. HSBC-US employees were also informed of an HSBC-London proposal to streamline the processing of Iranian U-turn transactions by omitting references to Iran so that the payment orders would not be halted by OFAC's sanctions screening filter in the United States. Emails at the time show that senior HSBC-US officials expressed discomfort with the HSBC-London proposal, but took no other action to stop or prevent the activity already occurring.

540. As noted above, a senior HSBC-US employee received an e-mail on June 28, 2001 titled "*Re: Bank Melli*," which described HSBC-London's "usual method" of altering payment order messages and the reasons for doing so.

541. Another example of HSBC-US' knowledge and acquiescence in the Conspiracy is memorialized in a November 14, 2002 memorandum entitled "COMPLIANCE-OFAC ISSUES IN GENERAL AND SPECIFIC TO IRAN" authored by HSBC-London's Multicurrency Payments Department Head Malcolm Eastwood ("the Eastwood Memorandum").

542. The Eastwood Memorandum was sent to both HSBC-US and HSBC-London employees and forwarded to additional HSBC-US employees in separate emails.

543. The Eastwood Memorandum discussed both HSBC's "cover payment method" of evading U.S. sanctions and the specific actions taken by HSBC to modify the contents of payment messages. In relevant parts, the Eastwood Memorandum stated:

- "As the custodian of HSBC-Europe's payments operation I currently feel that we may be exposing ourselves to unnecessary and unacceptable Reputational and Operational Risk when we are handling payments originating from FIs [financial institutions] domiciled in or who are a local branch of an FI domiciled in an OFAC regulated country."
- "HSBC-Europe's historical practice has been to send these types of payments where the U Turn principal applies (ie funds are generally moving from an European bank to another European bank for the credit of an OFAC regulated entity) via the Cover Payment method. This means that the payment instructions received by HSBC-US contains no mention of the country or entity involved. My understanding is that this has been

accepted practice for many years and that HSBC-Europe IBL hold accounts, some in USD for FIs domiciled in these countries ie Cuban, Iranian etc.”

- “The Iranian banks continue to send us what I describe as conditional payment instructions which for HSBC-Europe require an element of amendment by ourselves. This introduces operational risk and under FATF principles we should not be amending these payments instructions. Acceptance of these items over many years means that we are bound by the precedents currently in place, and I believe that we need to break these precedents...”
- “[W]e need...[t]o agree a ‘template’ payment instruction for these U Turn Payments which can be used by PCM Sales and the RM team and sent to the Iranian Banks stipulating that payments must be formatted in this way, confirming that we will be sending these via the Serial method and that any deviation from this template will be at the Iranian Banks own risk.”
- “Whilst I am told that there are significant business opportunities particularly with countries such as Iran there are also substantial Reputational and Operational Risks, not to mention financial losses associated with it.”

544. In addition, HSBC-US’s OFAC filter occasionally stopped an Iranian-related transaction, sent by an HSBC Group affiliate, in which the identifying information had inadvertently been retained, demonstrating that undisclosed Iranian U-Turn exemption transactions continued to be sent through HSBC-US correspondent accounts.

545. HSBC-US employees were copied on similar memoranda issued by other HSBC Defendants during the relevant period. For example, a January 2003 memorandum circulated by HSBC-Middle East (and received by several HSBC-US employees) also noted that “[t]he Group now has an excellent relationship with all Iranian banks and some very larger Iranian corporates such as National Iranian Oil Co, National Petrochemical Co, National Iranian Gas Co, National Iranian Steel Co, top Iranian insurance companies, Ministry of Power, Ministry of Post and Telecommunications, etc.”

546. The memorandum also confirmed the HSBC Defendants' awareness that other non-Iranian banks were participating in the Conspiracy, stating:

- “It is believed that some service providers amend the payments to ensure Iran is not mentioned in the body of the payment instruction to their USD correspondent. This process minimizes the risk of payment being referred to OFAC.”
- “Currently, it is estimated that Iranian banks issue up to 700 USD payments a day using their USD providers, mainly banks in the UK and Europe, which in turn use their New York USD correspondents to effect the payments.”
- “[T]here is substantial income opportunity to sell a USD payments proposition to Iranian banks in view of the impending FATF regulations...The [requirements of the] new regulations...increases the risk of Iranian payments being held in the USA as they may fall foul of the OFAC regulations. The Iranian Banks have now prioritized this issue and are now actively seeking a solution from their banks, including HSBC.”

547. An October 2003 document entitled “IRAN-STRATEGY DISCUSSION PAPER” circulated to senior HSBC-US employees further documented the HSBC Defendants' eagerness to facilitate USD funds transfers for Iran, noting: “One of the reasons to accelerate our process of engagement is to demonstrate, to the authorities within Iran, that we are committed to the development of their country. This is seen to be particularly important given the more aggressive/pragmatic approach to Iranian business adopted by French and German competitor banks.”

548. Nevertheless, despite being copied on such memos, HSBC-US took no further action to stop the unlawful activities.

549. Even when HSBC-US blocked Iranian payment transactions, it failed to take further action to ensure that other HSBC Defendants would not continue these illegal practices.

550. For example, in late December 2002, HSBC-US's OFAC sanctions screening filter stopped and rejected a payment order listing Bank Melli as the originator of the SWIFT-NET message that contained a field that read, "**Do not mention our name in NY.**"

551. An internal HSBC-US email dated December 30, 2002, informed HSBC-US's compliance team about the Bank Melli payment, which once again confirmed the HSBC Defendants' ongoing process of altering payment order messages.

552. On June 13, 2003, HSBC-US's OFAC filter stopped another transaction, this time for \$150,000 in USD funds, because it included both a reference to Bank Melli and the words "*do not mention our name.*"

553. In a June 16, 2003 email entitled "PLC-Re do not mention our name," HSBC-US compliance officers were notified about the June 13 blocked transaction and received additional confirmation of the HSBC Defendants' illegal practice of altering fields within Iranian payment order messages for the express purpose of escaping detection in the United States.

554. During 2004, in furtherance of the Conspiracy, HSBC Group members sent approximately 7,000 Iranian Eurodollar transactions through various SWIFT-NET network accounts for clearance and settlement by Defendant HSBC-US and other correspondent banks in the United States without disclosing their source.

555. HSBC-US did not report any of the HSBC Defendants' illegal conduct involving Iran to any of its regulators or to U.S. law enforcement at that time.

556. During 2005, in furtherance of the Conspiracy, HSBC-London and HSBC-Middle East together sent about 5,700 Iranian Eurodollar transactions through various SWIFT-NET network accounts for clearance and settlement by Defendant HSBC-US and other correspondent banks in the United States without disclosing their source.

557. On April 19, 2005, HSBC-US's OFAC filter again stopped a \$362,000 payment order from Bank Melli because it contained the phrase "*do not mention our name in New York.*"

558. HSBC-London re-submitted the same payment on April 22, 2005, but HSBC-US stopped it again, this time sending HSBC-London a SWIFT-NET message requesting full disclosure of the name and address of the underlying originator and ultimate beneficiary of the USD funds.

559. In early May 2005, HSBC-US stopped a \$6.9 million USD payment order originating with Defendant Credit Suisse in Zurich because the SWIFT-NET message details included the phrase "*Bank Melli Iran.*"

560. In fact, forty-four of the payments stopped by HSBC-US's OFAC filter in May 2005 alone (inadvertently) disclosed Iranian involvement.

561. On June 3, 2005, HSBC-US informed Defendant HSBC Holdings that additional HSBC-London transfers in the amounts of \$1.9 million USD and \$160,000 USD had been stopped by HSBC-US due to the lack of full disclosure of the originator, beneficiary, and purpose of the payment transaction.

562. HSBC-London responded that both payment orders were foreign exchange related, the originators were Bank Tejarat and Bank Melli,²⁹ and the beneficiaries of the USD funds were Persia International Bank and Defendant Credit Suisse's Zurich office, respectively.

563. HSBC-US responded by requesting that HSBC-London follow up with the banks to obtain the names and addresses of the initial originators and ultimate beneficiaries, as well as confirmation of the underlying purpose of the payments.

²⁹ HSBC-London also maintained correspondent accounts for Bank Refah.

564. According to information provided by Bank Melli through HSBC-London, the \$160,000 payment denoted an internal transfer from Bank Melli's Eurodollar account with HSBC-London to Bank Melli's Eurodollar account with Defendant Credit Suisse's Zurich office.

565. From July 2005 to June 2006, HSBC-Middle East sent more than 2,500 Iranian Eurodollar transactions – through its various SWIFT-NET network accounts for clearance and settlement by Defendant HSBC-US and/or other correspondent banks in the United States – that illegally concealed the required data relating to Iran.

566. On November 23, 2005, in an email entitled "Cover payment processed to Credit Suisse re 'Bank Melli' – USD 100,000," an HSBC-US OFAC Compliance officer notified HSBC-London that, on November 7, 2005, a \$100,000 transaction involving Bank Melli had been processed through HSBC-London's USD account at HSBC-US without transparent documentation:

We are bringing this to your attention as this situation indicates that cover payment involving Iran are still being processed by PLC [referring to HSBC-London]. It was our understanding that Group payments involving Iran would be fully disclosed as to the originators and beneficiaries.

567. In furtherance of the Conspiracy, from April 2006 through December 2007, about 50% of the estimated 700 Iranian Eurodollar payment transactions sent by HSBC-London – through its various SWIFT-NET network accounts for clearance and settlement by Defendant HSBC-US and/or other correspondent banks in the United States – continued to not disclose their connection to Iran.

568. In addition, through March 2010, HSBC-US was the conduit for at least twenty-four post-U.S. designation Eurodollar transactions on behalf of IRISL and/or its various subsidiaries and front companies.

569. During the relevant time period, HSBC-US knew that Iran was a designated State Sponsor of Terrorism, and that HSBC-US's USD clearing and settlement operations with CHIPS-NY (Eurodollar clearing and settlement), CLS Bank (foreign exchange) and FRB-NY (domestic USD clearing and settlement and central bank lender of last resort for the Eurodollar market) were being used by the HSBC Defendants to facilitate unlawful transactions in USD funds on behalf of Iran in furtherance of the Conspiracy.

570. As noted above, on December 11, 2012, Defendants HSBC Holdings and HSBC-US entered into a Deferred Prosecution Agreement with DOJ.

571. DOJ issued a press release announcing the 2012 DPA's entry, including the fact that the DPA resulted in HSBC Holdings and HSBC-US admitting to AML and sanctions violations, as well as the fact that they would pay a \$1.256 billion USD forfeiture.

572. In addition to the \$1.256 billion forfeiture under the DPA, HSBC Holdings and HSBC-US also agreed to pay \$665 million in civil penalties – \$500 million to the OCC and \$165 million to the Federal Reserve – for the HSBC Defendants' AML/CFT program violations with Iran, other sanctioned countries, and transnational drug cartels.

573. DOJ's press release announcing the DPA quoted then-Assistant Attorney General Lanny Breuer:

HSBC is being held accountable for stunning failures of oversight – and worse – that led the bank to permit narcotics traffickers and others to launder hundreds of millions of dollars through HSBC subsidiaries, and to facilitate hundreds of millions more in transactions with sanctioned countries. The record of dysfunction that prevailed at HSBC for many years was astonishing.

574. The United States Attorney for the Eastern District of New York Loretta Lynch was quoted as stating:

HSBC's willful flouting of U.S. sanctions laws and regulations resulted in the processing of hundreds of millions of dollars in OFAC-prohibited transactions. Today's historic agreement, which imposes the largest penalty in any [Bank Secrecy Act] prosecution to date, makes it clear that all corporate citizens, no matter how large, must be held accountable for their actions.

575. Manhattan District Attorney Cyrus R. Vance Jr. was quoted in the same press release as stating:

New York is a center of international finance, and those who use our banks as a vehicle for international crime will not be tolerated. ... Sanctions enforcement is of vital importance to our national security and the integrity of our financial system. The fight against money laundering and terror financing requires global cooperation, and our joint investigations in this and other related cases highlight the importance of coordination in the enforcement of U.S. sanctions.

J. DEFENDANT BARCLAYS' AGREEMENT TO, AND PARTICIPATION IN, THE CONSPIRACY

576. Until at least May 2008, Defendant Barclays maintained correspondent banking relationships with several of the Iranian Bank Co-conspirators, including Bank Saderat and Bank Melli.

577. Barclays is a member of SWIFT-Brussels and has historically used the SWIFT-NET system to transmit international payment messages from and for financial institutions around the world.

578. Barclays originally processed USD payment messages through numerous global locations.

579. Over time, Barclays consolidated its USD payment processing so that the payments were predominately processed at Barclays' Payment Processing Centre located in Poole, England ("Poole").

580. Barclays knowingly and willfully engaged in conduct that caused its New York branch and other financial institutions in the United States to process Eurodollar payment transactions in violation of U.S. sanctions.

581. As part of this effort to evade U.S. sanctions against Iran, Barclays:

- a. Followed instructions from Iran and its agents not to mention their names in USD payment transaction messages sent to Barclays-New York and to other U.S. financial institutions for clearance and settlement in USD funds;
- b. Routed transactions through an internal Barclays sundry account, thereby hiding the payment transactions' connection to Iranian entities;
- c. Amended or reformatted SWIFT-NET payment order messages to remove information identifying Iranian entities involved in the transfer of USD funds; and
- d. Re-sent Iranian entities' SWIFT-NET MT 103 payment order messages as cover payments to take advantage of the lack of transparency as to the ultimate originator/beneficiary that was achieved by using the MT 202 bank-to-bank cover payment message format.

582. Beginning in 1987, Bank Melli Iran instructed Barclays to process USD transactions in favor of Bank Melli's London branch by referencing only Bank Melli's Eurodollar account number at Midland Bank Plc and without referencing Bank Melli's name.

583. Bank Melli further instructed Barclays to send separate payment order instructions, which included full details about the Eurodollar payment transactions to Midland Bank Plc and Bank Melli's London Branch.

584. In response, Barclays memorialized Bank Melli's instructions for Eurodollar market transactions in a memorandum sent by its Head Office to Barclays' international offices, and, as early as the late 1990s, included them in Barclays' "List of Correspondents" ("LOC"), which contained information related to Barclays' correspondent banking relationships and

assisted Barclays' employees in effectuating international payment transactions involving USD funds.

585. Barclays' LOC contained instructions on how to process payments for both sanctioned and non-sanctioned banks with which Barclays had correspondent relationships.

586. Over time, the LOC grew to include instructions for payments related to several of Barclays' correspondent bank clients and included instructions to use cover payments (SWIFT-NET MT 202 payment order messages) when processing payments in USD funds for clearing and settlement in the United States, and omitting the names of U.S.-sanctions targets from the payment order messages so that U.S. financial institutions could not identify the sanctions nexus of the payments.

587. In a November 1987 Head Office Circular, Barclays distributed payment instructions received from an Iranian bank directing Barclays "to amend the procedures governing the transfer of U.S. Dollars for any purpose in favour of our London branch" and to route such payments "without mentioning the name of our bank."

588. The reason for, and effect of, these instructions was to disguise Iranian sanctioned entity payments from Barclays' correspondents in the United States so that such correspondents would unwittingly process the illegal payments.

589. Barclays' employees followed the instructions in the LOC when processing USD payments involving sanctioned Iranian banks, thereby ensuring that the name of the bank would not appear in any MT 202 cover payment messages sent to Barclays' New York branch for clearing and settlement through CHIPS-NY and FRB-NY. For example, with regard to USD payments sent on behalf of an Iranian bank, the LOC stated, "[t]he cover MT202 for the direct

Payment Order to be arranged by the remitting Bank without mentioning [the Iranian bank's] name" (Underlined in the original.)

590. Barclays' LOC also contained instructions to contact the remitter or beneficiary for routing instructions for certain payments of USD funds involving Iranian sanctioned entities. The general instructions for Iranian banks stated:

USD PAYMENTS TO IRAN

Certain payments may be blocked by the US Authorities. Therefore, any branch with a USD transfer is advised to contact the remitter beneficiary or beneficiary's bankers to request specific routing instructions.

591. Barclays' standard operating procedures allowed and even educated its employees on how to bypass the sanction screening algorithms in both Poole's and the U.S. financial institution's OFAC filters to permit illegal payment transactions in USD funds.

592. Pursuant to these "standard" procedures, when the Poole filter identified a Eurodollar payment transaction that referenced an Iranian entity, that payment order message was stopped for further review by Barclays' employees in Poole.

593. If the Poole-based employees found that the payment order message referenced an Iranian entity, they would follow one of the following procedures: (i) return the payment order message to the remitting entity via a pre-formatted fax cover sheet; (ii) alter or delete fields in the SWIFT-NET payment order message; or (iii) change the message type from a serial payment (MT 103) to a cover payment (MT 202) in order to hide any connection to the Iranian entity.

594. The then-Senior Manager for Barclays Group Payments Industry Management in Poole explained that if the MT 202 payment order message contained beneficiary information that caused it to be stopped by the OFAC filter in the U.K, that information was removed to ensure the payment transaction was not stopped by the OFAC filter when resubmitted.

595. The same Senior Manager noted that he was aware that Defendant Barclays' payment operators amended payment order messages in order to facilitate the transfer of USD funds to Iran and that this was a "*common practice*" at Barclays.

596. As noted above, consistent with Barclays' "standard" procedures, when an Iranian payment was flagged by the Poole OFAC filter, Barclays' employees generally returned the flagged payment order message to the original remitting bank.

597. Barclays' employees used a specific fax cover sheet to advise the remitting area of Barclays that the payment message had been cancelled and would further identify the specific words in the payment message that had caused the message to be stopped by the Poole sanctions screening filter.

598. The Barclays fax cover sheet contained the following language:

OFAC ITEM: Wording below is contained in the message and does not comply with the Office of Foreign Assets Control regulations applicable to all payments sent via the U.S.A. Payments to U.S.A. must NOT contain the word listed below.

599. Subsequently, because Barclays was advising the remitting bank of the prohibited language, some of these payment order messages would thereafter be re-sent by the remitting bank on the SWIFT-NET network without the "offending" language.

600. This deliberate omission enabled the payment order message to pass through the Poole sanctions screening filter without being blocked, and then clear and settle in USD funds by Barclays' New York branch and unwitting U.S. financial institutions.

601. In November 2001, the use of the fax cover sheet was identified by Barclays' internal auditors as problematic because (according to a Barclays internal audit report) "without adequate guidance the recipient of the fax advice may not be aware of the implications and may merely remove the offending text and re-submit the payment without any wider consideration."

602. In early 2002, as a result of this internal audit report, the language of the fax template was re-worded in an attempt to mitigate these issues. The fax language was changed to:

OFAC ITEM: Wording below is contained in the message and does not comply with the U.S.A. / U.K. / E.C. / U.N. Sanctions.

603. Despite the altered wording in the fax cover sheet, no implementing guidance was circulated, and Barclays' "standard" practices nevertheless continued, as did the resubmission of prohibited OFAC-sanctioned transactions with the offending text removed.

604. Barclays' employees generated internal correspondence that documented Barclays' awareness and acceptance of the fact that transactions were being processed via MT 202 cover payments for the specific purpose of hiding the identity of Iranian entities in order to ensure that Barclays could continue its unfettered processing of USD funds transfers involving Iranian entities through Barclays' New York branch.

605. For example, one Barclays employee explained in an email:

[W]e can get around [OFAC seizure] by sending only cover payments to US banks and then make MT103 direct to beneficiary's bank. The MT202 cover must not mention of [sic] the offending entity which could cause funds to be seized. A good example is Cuba which the US says we shouldn't do business with but we do.

606. Barclays' employees understood the advantage of using bank-to-bank cover payments. The cover payment message format (MT 202), with its limited information fields, was a better mechanism to process OFAC-prohibited transactions than using a more detailed serial payment message format (MT 103).

607. A Barclays employee noted in an email: "If we were to route the payment via the serial payment method ... the payment would clearly be seized by the US authorities" but by using cover payments, "the US Treasury [would] remain blissfully unaware of [the payment's] existence."

608. In December 2002, internal correspondence also brazenly acknowledged Barclays' use of MT 202 cover payment messages to detour U.S. Iranian sanctions, stating:

To circumvent US legislation, [Barclays is] currently rout[ing] US\$ items for sanctioned institutions via unnamed account numbers, without mention of the sanctioned party. For customer transfers, payment cover is routed via MT202 to New York, naming only the account holding bank. A direct MT103 is then [sic] sent to the account holding bank. Further investigation suggests that we are carrying out this practice on behalf of four [Iranian bank] customers....

609. A January 2004 report provided to Barclays' Group Risk Oversight Committee noted that a recent failure "illustrat[ed] why the whole sanctions process needs to be reviewed and brought up to date."

610. In July 2004, an internal assessment of Barclays' payments processing explained:

Cover payments are an issue for this project as they are effectively a way of by passing [sic] sanctions.... There is nothing in these payment messages [MT 103 and MT 202] that identifies them as linked for the purpose of screening.

611. In April 2005, Barclays noted in an internal memo the risk of using MT 202 cover payments rather than MT 103 serial payments, and also acknowledged that other financial institutions such as the Western Bank Defendants facilitated payments for Iran in the same manner:

Changing to different message types would be much more expensive to us. *Moral risk exists if we carry on using cover payments but that is what the industry does.* I[n] M[y] H[umble] O[pinion] we should carry on using cover payments and accept that there is a risk of these being used on occasion to hide true beneficiaries (who may or may not be sanctioned individuals or entities). [Emphasis added.]

612. In the spring of 2006, Barclays' senior management learned that four cover payments involving sanctioned parties had been routed through Barclays' New York branch and

were processed because the cover payments did not mention the sanctioned beneficiary or originator.

613. Throughout this entire time period, Barclays knew that Iran was a designated State Sponsor of Terrorism and knew that Barclays was facilitating unlawful payments on behalf of Iran in furtherance of the Conspiracy.

614. Barclays also continued to facilitate unlawful payments on behalf of Bank Saderat *after* Barclays knew that Bank Saderat had been designated an SDGT for enabling the transfer of USD funds to Hezbollah.

615. Barclays also continued facilitating unlawful Eurodollar payments on behalf of Bank Melli *after* Barclays knew that Bank Melli had been designated by the United States in part for its enabling the transfer of USD funds to the IRGC.

616. On August 18, 2010, DOJ announced that Barclays had entered into a Deferred Prosecution Agreement with federal and New York State prosecutors, and agreed to forfeit \$298 million dollars in connection with violations of IEEPA and TWEA.

617. A criminal information was filed on August 16, 2010, in the U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia charging Barclays with one count of violating the IEEPA, and one count of violating TWEA. Barclays waived indictment, agreed to the filing of the information, and accepted and acknowledged responsibility for its criminal conduct.

618. In the press release announcing the DPA, then-FBI Assistant Director-in-Charge Janice K. Fedarczyk was quoted stating:

Barclays Bank has admitted a decade-long pattern of violating U.S. banking laws, and taking certain steps to conceal prohibited transactions. Corporate responsibility entails more than just acting discreetly on behalf of one's clients. It means, first and foremost, acting lawfully.

K. DEFENDANT STANDARD CHARTERED BANK'S AGREEMENT TO, AND PARTICIPATION IN, THE CONSPIRACY

1. Standard Chartered Bank ("SCB") Conspired to Conceal Iran's Financial Activities and Transactions From Detection, Scrutiny, and Monitoring By U.S. Regulators, Law Enforcement, and/or Depository Institutions.

619. Defendant SCB provided, *inter alia*, trade-finance, Eurodollar and foreign exchange banking services to Iranian clients starting in or about 1993.

620. At some point thereafter, SCB began formulating plans to participate in and further the Conspiracy with Iran.

621. For example, on June 1, 1995, SCB's General Counsel wrote an e-mail advising SCB's regulatory compliance staff: "if SCB London were to ignore OFACs regulations AND SCB NY were not involved in any way & (2) had no knowledge of SCB Londons [sic] activities & (3) could not be said to be in a position to control SCB London, then IF OFAC discovered SCB London's [sic] breach, there is nothing they could do against SCB London, or more importantly against SCBNY."

622. The SCB General Counsel also instructed that a memorandum containing this plan was "highly confidential & MUST NOT be sent to the US."

623. In the ensuing years, Standard Chartered Bank actively conspired with the CBI, Bank Melli Iran, Bank Saderat plc's predecessor (Iran Overseas Investment Bank) and many other entities to assist Iran evade U.S. sanctions.

624. Standard Chartered Bank's role in the Conspiracy grew dramatically in early 2001, when the CBI approached SCB to act as the Central Bank of Iran's recipient bank for U.S. dollar proceeds from daily oil sales made by the NIOC in the Eurodollar market.³⁰

³⁰ At some point, SCB Dubai also opened a Eurodollar credit facility for the CBI.

625. An e-mail dated February 19, 2001, from SCB's Head of Inbound Sales, Institutional Banking, characterized the CBI's solicitation of Standard Chartered as "*very prestigious*" because "*in essence, SCB would be acting as Treasurer to the CBI...*"

626. Thus, Standard Chartered was knowingly laundering billions of dollars in violation of multiple U.S. laws for the benefit of, among others, the IRGC.

627. In a follow up e-mail dated March 23, 2001, SCB's Group Legal Advisor wrote to its Product Manager, Corporate & Institutional Banking and its General Counsel (the e-mail was also forwarded to SCB's Group Head of Audit) that "our payment instructions [for Iranian Clients] should not identify the client or the purpose of the payment."

628. Standard Chartered Bank and the CBI quickly developed operating procedures for USD funds transfers to mask the involvement of Iranian entities in payment orders sent to Standard Chartered's New York branch ("SCB-NY").

629. When the beneficiary bank of a CBI Eurodollar payment transaction was an Iranian bank, SCB-London would send a SWIFT-NET MT 100 or MT 103 to the beneficiary bank's non-U.S., non-Iranian correspondent bank with full details of the Iranian beneficiary bank, and a *separate* MT 202 to SCB-NY with no mention of the Iranian beneficiary bank.

630. In fact, SCB-London set up routing rules within its payment system to route all incoming SWIFT-NET messages from the CBI to a repair queue, meaning that the payments were subject to manual review and processing by wire operators, to prevent Standard Chartered Bank - London from automatically processing outbound payment instructions for clearance and settlement in the United States with a reference to the CBI in the payment message.

631. Standard Chartered Bank - London's payment processing team initially instructed the CBI to insert Standard Chartered Bank - London's SWIFT-NET BIC address (identified as

SCBLGB2L) in field 52 (ordering institution) of its incoming payment order messages so that SCB's payment system would not populate that field with the CBI's SWIFT-NET BIC address (identified as BMJIIRTH).

632. When the CBI failed to remove its BIC address and insert Standard Chartered's BIC address into each SWIFT-NET message, Standard Chartered Bank - London wire operators would manually change field 52 to reference SCB - London's BIC in order to mask the CBI's involvement in the payments.

633. Standard Chartered's willingness to further the Conspiracy in this manner attracted more illicit business.

634. As early as February 2002, several additional Iranian banks approached Standard Chartered Bank - London to discuss the possibility of opening new accounts.

635. SCB - London's Legal, Compliance, and Cash Management groups identified the need for written procedures for the operation of these additional Iranian banks' dollar-denominated accounts.

636. SCB's central role in the Conspiracy was memorialized in an internal memorandum regarding SCB's procedures for processing payments sent through the United States from the Iranian banks.

637. The document was entitled "Standard Chartered Bank Cash Management Services UK - Quality Operating Procedure: Iranian Bank Processing."

638. It was first issued to SCB London staff on February 20, 2004, and included detailed instructions regarding the omission of the Iranian remitting bank's BIC:

Ensure that if the field 52 of the payment is blank or that of the remitting bank that it is overtyped at the repair stage to a "." (Note: if this is not done then the Iranian Bank SWIFT code may appear - depending on routing - in the payment message being sent to [SCB-NY]).

639. In addition to inserting a “.” in field 52, the memorandum also instructed staff to use cover payments to process Iranian bank payments, which resulted in SCB London omitting any reference to the involvement of Iranian beneficiaries or beneficiary banks in SWIFT-NET payment order messages sent to Standard Chartered Bank’s New York branch.

640. This element of the Conspiracy was particularly important to Defendant Bank Saderat Plc which repeatedly served as the Reimbursing Bank on Letters of Credit for other Iranian banks that were financing various illegal, sanctions-evading transactions on behalf of the IRGC and MODAFL through the United States.

641. Approximately 60,000 payments related to Iran, totaling **\$250 billion**, were eventually processed by Standard Chartered Bank as part of the Conspiracy.

642. An e-mail dated March 9, 2003, from SCB’s Head of Transactional Banking Solutions, UK/Europe Corporate & Institutional Banking to several of SCB’s wholesale bank business managers indicates that Standard Chartered Bank learned that another bank was “*withdrawing their services*” with one of its Iranian client banks “primarily for reputational risk reasons.”

643. In a memorandum accompanying the news of the aforementioned bank’s reduction in Iranian business entitled “Summary of the Risks/Issues to be Addressed with Regard to Iranian Bank USD Clearing that Require Management Direction from Middle East Senior Management Team,” the risks posed by additional Iranian business that might “trigger an action” from OFAC, “leaving SCB exposed, with potential reputational damage” were considered, but ultimately rejected in favor of pursuing additional Iranian business.

644. An October 15, 2003 e-mail from SCB’s Manager, Cash Management Services, London to SCB’s Product Manager, Corporate & Institutional Banking and its Head of Cash

Management Services, UK (forwarded to SCB's Head of Legal & Compliance, Americas and Head of Legal for Corporate & Institutional Banking) outlined how the CBI was instructed to "send in their MT 202's with a [SCB London's business identifier code] as this is what we required them to do in the initial set up of the account. Therefore, the payments going to NY do not appear to NY to have come from an Iranian Bank."

645. When Standard Chartered Bank anticipated that its business with the Iranian Bank Co-conspirators, including Defendant Bank Saderat Plc, would grow too large for SCB employees to manually "repair" the payment order messages for New York bound wire transfers, SCB automated the process by building an electronic repair system with "specific repair queues" for each Iranian client.

646. Standard Chartered Bank's payment "Quality Operations Procedures" manual contained instructions on how to manually "repair" or "over-type field 52 as [SCB London]" in SWIFT-NET MT 202 payment message fields to hide CBI's role as originator of the MT 202 cover payment transactions SCB was processing through New York in USD funds.

647. In October 2004, SCB consented to a formal enforcement action and executed a written agreement with the N.Y. State Banking Department and the Federal Reserve Board of New York ("FRB-NY"), which required SCB to adopt sound Bank Secrecy Act and Anti-Money Laundering ("BSA/AML") practices with respect to foreign bank correspondent accounts (the "Written Agreement").

648. The Written Agreement arose as a result of identified flaws in AML risk controls at Standard Chartered Bank's New York branch and it required SCB to adopt sound AML practices with respect to foreign bank correspondent accounts.

649. The Written Agreement also required SCB to hire an independent consultant to

conduct a retrospective transaction review for the period of July 2002 through October 2004.

650. The review was intended to identify suspicious activity involving accounts or transactions at, by, or through Standard Chartered Bank's New York branch.

651. Standard Chartered Bank failed to inform the N.Y. State Banking Department and the Federal Reserve Board of New York that its London and Dubai operations were secretly clearing hundreds of billions of dollars through Standard Chartered Bank's New York branch at the same time that it was promising to reform its AML practices.

652. SCB also failed to inform the N.Y. State Banking Department and the Federal Reserve Board of New York that its London, Dubai, Bahrain, Singapore and Hong Kong operations were secretly helping MODAFL and the IRGC evade U.S. sanctions at a time when they were illegally acquiring a wide range of U.S. equipment and technologies, including components for IEDs and EFPs used to kill and maim Coalition Forces in Iraq.

653. Standard Chartered Bank retained Deloitte & Touche LLP ("Deloitte") to conduct the required "independent" review and to report its findings to the regulators.

654. On August 30, 2005, and again on September 17, 2005, Deloitte provided Standard Chartered Bank confidential historical transaction review reports that Deloitte had prepared for two other major foreign banking clients that were under investigation for OFAC violations and money laundering activities.

655. Deloitte's reports contained detailed and highly confidential information concerning foreign banks involved in illegal U.S. dollar clearing activities.

656. SCB then asked Deloitte to delete from its draft "independent" report any reference to certain types of payments that could ultimately reveal Standard Chartered Bank's illegal Iranian-related practices.

657. In an e-mail dated October 1, 2005, SCB's Group Head of Legal & Compliance, Wholesale Bank, forwarding the *Quality Operating Procedure* to SCB's Group Head of Compliance and Regulatory Risk, its Group Legal Advisor and its Head of Financial Crime Risk Systems and Monitoring, observed that "read in isolation, is clearly ... designed to hide, deliberately, the Iranian connection of payments."

658. A few days later, in an e-mail dated October 8, 2005, Deloitte's Global Leader of Anti-Money Laundering/Trade Sanctions Division wrote to SCB's Head of Compliance, that Deloitte had "agreed" to accede to Standard Chartered Bank's request that Deloitte delete from its draft "independent" report any reference to certain types of payments that could ultimately reveal Standard Chartered Bank's illegal Iranian U-Turn practices because "this is too much and too politically sensitive for both SCB and Deloitte. That is why I drafted the watered-down version."

659. In a December 1, 2005 internal memorandum entitled "*Project Gazelle*," SCB's Group Head of Compliance and Regulatory Risk and its CEO in the United Arab Emirates wrote to SCB's Group Executive Director for Risk and its Group Head of Global Markets, acknowledging that Standard Chartered Bank repair procedures for U-Turn exemption transactions did "not provide assurance that it does not relate to a prohibited transaction, and therefore SCB NY is exposed to the risk of a breach of sanctions."

660. A February 23, 2006 internal memorandum entitled "Iranian Business" sent from Standard Chartered Bank's General Counsel to SCB's Audit and Risk Committee confirmed SCB's continued recognition that the Conspiracy was expressly designed to enable Iran and the Iranian Bank Co-conspirators (including Defendant Bank Saderat Plc) to evade U.S. detection of their transactions and confirmed that "certain US\$ clearing transactions handled in London were

processed with the name of the Iranian Bank excluded or removed from the ‘remitter field’” despite the “requirement that due diligence in respect of ‘U-turn’ payments should be undertaken by our office in New York.”

661. In September 2006, New York State regulators requested that SCB provide them with statistics on Iranian U-Turns SCB handled, including the number and dollar volume of such transactions for a 12-month period.

662. In response, SCB searched its records for 2005 and 2006.

663. In a September 26, 2006 email from SCB’s Project Manager for the Lookback Review to SCB’s Head of Cash Management Services (2002-2005) and Head of Compliance (2005-2007) at Standard Chartered Bank’s New York branch, SCB’s Head of Operations and Head of Cash SCB identified 2,626 transactions totaling over \$16 billion (for Iranian banks).

664. Faced with the prospect of disclosing *billions* of dollars in Iranian transactions, Standard Chartered Bank’s New York branch’s Head of Compliance was directed by his superiors at SCB to provide instead only *four days* of U-Turn data to regulators; these four days were masquerading as a log covering two-years of transaction data.

665. In October 2006, the CEO for SCB’s U.S. Operations e-mailed the SCB Group Executive Director in London:

Firstly, we believe [the Iranian business] needs urgent reviewing at the Group level to evaluate if its returns and strategic benefits are . . . still commensurate with the potential to cause very serious or even catastrophic reputational damage to the Group. Secondly, there is equally importantly potential of risk of subjecting management in US and London (e.g. you and I) and elsewhere to personal reputational damages and/or serious criminal liability.

666. SCB’s Group Executive Director responded (as quoted by a Standard Chartered Bank’s New York branch officer): “You f---ing Americans. Who are you to tell us, the rest of the world, that we’re not going to deal with Iranians.”

667. In 2007, SCB successfully convinced the N.Y. State Banking Department and FRBNY to lift their consent order on SCB based on the watered down D&T report and its other fraudulent disclosures.

668. As noted above, from approximately January 2001 through 2007, SCB transferred at least \$250 *billion* through Standard Chartered Bank's New York branch on behalf of the Iranian Bank Co-conspirators, including Bank Melli Iran and the CBI, as well as Defendant Bank Saderat Plc.

669. Standard Chartered Bank's New York branch processed approximately **60,000 wire transfers** on behalf of the Iranian Bank Co-conspirators, with roughly half the transactions originating with SCB's London office, and the other half with SCB's branch in Dubai, UAE.

670. In early 2009, after being contacted by U.S. law enforcement authorities, SCB conducted yet another "internal investigation" into its OFAC sanctions screening procedures, business practices and technology.

671. Nonetheless, Standard Chartered Bank's New York branch was the conduit for at least 50 post-U.S. designation transactions on behalf of IRISL and its various front companies through June 2010.

672. As of 2011, however, even after its internal investigation and open law enforcement investigations commenced in the U.S., the New York State Banking Department still found that Standard Chartered Bank's New York branch had:

- a. No documented evidence of investigation before the release of funds for transactions with parties whose names matched the OFAC-sanctioned list; and
- b. Outsourced Standard Chartered Bank's New York branch's entire OFAC compliance process to Chennai, India, with no evidence of any oversight or communication between the Chennai and Standard Chartered Bank's New York branch.

2. **SCB Facilitated Transactions On Behalf of MODAFL, Mahan Air and Other Instrumentalities of Iranian State-Sponsored Terror (Including a Hezbollah Affiliated Entity) in Furtherance of Numerous Violations of the U.S. Trade Embargo, Thereby Substantially Contributing to the Plaintiffs' Injuries.**

673. From at least 2001 to 2007, SCB illegally facilitated more than 1,300 Letters of Credit through stripping or cover payment methods that purposefully concealed the participation of Iranian counterparties in the transactions.³¹

674. Many of those LCs were issued for the benefit of Iran's military / terror apparatus, facilitating and financing the IRGC's, MODAFL's and Hezbollah's illegal acquisitions of materials and technologies, including materials unlawfully obtained from the United States and components for IEDs and EFPs used against Coalition Forces in Iraq.

675. SCB knowingly facilitated and financed the illegal export to Iran of U.S.-manufactured, export-controlled defense and dual-use products worth tens of millions of dollars. These were acquired by various Iranian-controlled front companies on behalf of, *inter alia*, the following entities:

- a. Mahan Air;
- b. Four MODAFL subsidiaries: the AIO, the IACI, the IHRSC, and HESA;
- c. The Iran Power Development Company ("IPDC"), MAPNA and Zener Electronics Services (an agent of Hezbollah);
- d. The National Iranian Oil Company ("NIOC") and several of its subsidiaries; and
- e. Khoram Sanat Producing Co. – Iran.

676. None of these aforementioned entities is (or was) a legitimate agency, operation, or program of the Iranian government.

³¹ A more accurate accounting would probably exceed 9,000 trade-finance and Eurodollar payment transactions.

677. On the contrary, Mahan Air is an SDGT that, according to the U.S. government, (1) “facilitated the covert travel of suspected IRGC-QF officers into and out of Iraq;” (2) “facilitated IRGC-QF arms shipments”; and (3) “transported personnel, weapons and goods on behalf of Hezbollah. [sic]”

678. Mahan Air was also later identified as the conduit to Iran of *thousands* of radio frequency modules recovered by Coalition Forces in Iraq from IED devices that were used to target, kill and maim U.S. and Coalition Forces.

679. Similarly, MODAFL is the principal procurement arm of Iran’s military and terror apparatus.

680. The Mapna group is also a key component of MODAFL and the IRGC’s procurement chain.

681. Abbas Aliaabadi, Chairman of Mapna International FZE and President of the Mapna Group, is a former member of the Iranian Ministry of Construction Jihad and of the Iranian Air Force. Aliaabadi was also a key member of the Ministry of Culture & Islamic Guidance instrumental in the creation of Hezbollah and has close links to the IRGC.

682. During the relevant time period, the National Iranian Oil Company was not only controlled by the IRGC but also served as the lifeblood of the Iranian regime’s illicit financing activities, providing it with access to billions of dollars in oil and natural gas revenues that enabled the IRGC to gain access (through the Conspiracy) to the global financial system.

683. Standard Chartered Bank knowingly conspired with Iran to facilitate illicit trade for all of these entities in violation of U.S. law, thereby substantially assisting Iran in its criminal (and specifically terrorist) conduct in Iraq. The foreseeable consequence of that assistance was to

enable Iran, the IRGC and Hezbollah to kill or wound, or try to kill, or conspire to kill more Americans in Iraq.

684. At all relevant times, SCB was fully aware of both the Iran Trade Regulations and the Export Administration Regulations, the U.S. State Department's United States Munitions List ("USML") and their many restrictions.

a. **Standard Chartered Knowingly Provided Illegal Financing to Mahan Air.**

685. Between 2000 and 2006, Standard Chartered Bank facilitated LCs for the benefit of Mahan Air totaling more than \$120 million.

686. As noted above, the Treasury Department designated Mahan Air in 2011, finding that:

Mahan Air also facilitated the covert travel of suspected IRGC-QF officers into and out of Iraq by bypassing normal security procedures and not including information on flight manifests to eliminate records of the IRGC-QF travel.

Mahan Air crews have facilitated IRGC-QF arms shipments. Funds were also transferred via Mahan Air for the procurement of controlled goods by the IRGC-QF.

In addition to the reasons for which Mahan Air is being designated today, Mahan Air also provides transportation services to Hezbollah [sic], a Lebanon-based designated Foreign Terrorist Organization. Mahan Air has transported personnel, weapons and goods on behalf of Hezbollah [sic] and omitted from Mahan Air cargo manifests secret weapons shipments bound for Hezbollah [sic].

687. Mahan Air also transported to Iran *thousands* of radio frequency modules illegally imported by OPTO Electronics in Singapore, NEL Electronics PTE Ltd. and Corezing International PTE Ltd. from the United States.³²

688. These modules were recovered by Coalition Forces in Iraq from IED devices that were used to target U.S. and Coalition Forces.

³² See, Superseding Indictment in *U.S. v. Larijani* at: <https://www.justice.gov/opa/file/837996/download>.

689. The modules had encryption capabilities and a particularly long range that allowed Special Groups operatives to operate them across significant distances.

690. In 2008, Mahan Air transported the IED components from Singapore and Thailand to Tehran, Iran.

691. Under Secretary of Commerce Eric L. Hirschhorn described this supply chain as “egregious conduct by... foreign companies and individuals who have endangered the lives of U.S. and coalition forces in Iraq.”

692. Five LCs facilitated by Standard Chartered Bank listed Mahan Air as the “Applicant” and involved the illegal acquisition of materials ranging from aviation parts to a U.S. shipment of an Airbus A320.

693. The Issuing Banks for the LC included Defendant Bank Saderat Plc, Bank Melli Iran and Bank Sepah.

694. SCB’s New York branch served as the clearing bank for these LCs.

695. Furthermore, in another transaction, Mahan Air was the listed Beneficiary of a \$21 million dollar LC facilitating the leasing of several second-hand Airbus A320s from Europe.³³

696. In facilitating these trade-finance transactions, often for explicitly “Non-EAR 99” goods of U.S. origin – i.e. products on the Commerce Control List, Standard Chartered Bank knew that it was (1) working with Iranian banks, (2) concealing the Iranian connection to the trade-finance and Eurodollar transactions and (3) facilitating the unlawful delivery of these U.S. export controlled parts or products to Iranian entities in Iran.

³³ Mahan Air was the target of a Temporary Denial Order (“TDO”) by the U.S. Department of Commerce in March 2008 for, *inter alia*, “knowingly re-exporting to Iran three US-origin aircraft, specifically Boeing 747.” The Bureau of Industry and Security’s TDO was renewed subsequently several times.

697. For at least two transactions facilitated on behalf of Mahan Air (including one for export controlled goods of entirely U.S. origin), Credit Suisse in Zurich facilitated the payment on the LC to Standard Chartered Bank, Dubai, and on at least one of those transactions, the payment was routed by Credit Suisse in Zurich through New York on behalf of Bank Melli in the UAE with the transaction being cleared and settled in USD funds by Standard Chartered Bank's New York branch.

698. On one occasion, Mahan Air purchased an Airbus (aircraft) using Blue Sky Aviation as its intermediary. Standard Chartered Bank, Dubai provided the nearly \$30 million to Blue Sky for the purchase, and Bank Sepah (Iran) guaranteed the payment through a re-payment made by Credit Suisse on its behalf in 2006.

699. The front companies listed as beneficiaries of the LCs facilitated by Standard Chartered Bank included Sirjanco Trading LLC ("Sirjanco") and Blue Sky Aviation Co FZE ("BSA FZE" or "BSA"), both later designated by the U.S. Treasury as SDGTs, in part, because of the illegal sanctions evading conduct facilitated and enabled by Standard Chartered.

700. Hamidreza Malekouti Pour served simultaneously as the Regional Manager for Mahan Air in the UAE, and Managing Director of Sirjanco and BSA FZE – effectively demonstrating how these companies are all part of the same IRGC supply chain. Pour has also been designated as an SDGT for, *inter alia*, supplying equipment to the IRGC-QF.

701. When designated by the U.S. Treasury Department in 2013 as a Specially Designated Global Terrorist,³⁴ Sirjanco was described as "a United Arab Emirates-based company designated pursuant to E.O. 13224 for acting for or on behalf of Mahan Air.

³⁴ Sirjanco was previously the target of a Temporary Denial Order by the U.S. Department of Commerce in 2011.

702. Sirjanco was established specifically to serve as a financial front for Mahan Air. Sirjanco has also served as a front for Mahan Air's acquisition of aircraft. Additionally, Iran's IRGC-QF has used Sirjanco to procure sanctioned goods."

703. A 2005 LC facilitated by Standard Chartered Bank listed Mahan as the Applicant, and Sirjanco as the beneficiary, for a total of \$32,500,000.

704. Bank Melli financed the payment through Credit Suisse, which sent the payment order through New York (clearing and settling in USD funds through Standard Chartered Bank's New York branch).

705. The payment was made by Standard Chartered Bank, Dubai to Sirjanco's account with Bank Saderat, Dubai.

706. At least two other LCs facilitated by Standard Chartered Bank listed Mahan Air as the Applicant, and Blue Sky Aviation as the Beneficiary, for a total of over \$60,000,000.³⁵ All told, between 2000 and 2006, Standard Chartered Bank facilitated at least 11 LCs for the "Blue Sky Group" for a total of more than \$125 million.

707. When the U.S. Treasury Department designated Blue Sky Aviation in 2014, it described it as "a UAE-based company that is owned or controlled by Mahan Air and acts for or on behalf of the airline.

708. BSA FZE's primary function has been to serve as a payment channel for Mahan Air to obscure the origination of funds. Mahan Air has used BSA to make payments to oil suppliers, and purchase aircraft, engines, and parts."

709. In sum, Standard Chartered Bank was vital to Mahan Air's continued operations and its ability to facilitate travel by IRGC-QF officers and arms shipments in and out of Iraq,

³⁵ Plaintiffs' estimates are based on only one Promontory report. SCB's historical relationship with the Blue Sky Group was the subject of a separate Promontory Report not (yet) available.

transport IED technologies into Iraq as well as transit personnel, weapons and goods on behalf of Hezbollah, which helped facilitate terrorist attacks in Iraq during the relevant time period.

710. While neither Mahan Air nor Blue Sky Aviation was designated as a terrorist at the time the LCs identified above were financed, Standard Chartered Bank engaged in criminal conduct in furtherance of the Conspiracy in order to aid these IRGC supply chain entities to evade U.S. sanctions knowing that its own conduct was illegal.

711. At the time it agreed to engage in overt acts in furtherance of the Conspiracy, Standard Chartered Bank knew that: (1) Iran was a U.S.-designated State Sponsor of Terrorism; (2) the U.S. had imposed strict sanctions and export controls on Iran and Iranian trade; (3) Mahan Air was seeking to illegally acquire U.S. export controlled defense and dual-use materials; and (4) Mahan Air was using front companies to do so.

712. In sum, Standard Chartered Bank affirmatively chose to facilitate Iran's illegal conduct and provide material support to its terror apparatus, including Mahan Air, Blue Sky Aviation and Sirjanco. All of these entities were later designated as SDGTs in part because of the types of trade-finance and Eurodollar transactions facilitated by Standard Chartered Bank.

b. Standard Chartered Knowingly Provided Illegal Financing to MODAFL Companies: AIO, IACI, IHRSC and HESA.

713. Iran's Ministry of Defense and Armed Forces Logistics (MODAFL) operates the [Iran] Aviation Industries Organization (IAIO), the Aerospace Industries Organization (AIO) and the Defense Industries Organization (DIO). MODAFL was designated by the United States on October 25, 2007.³⁶

³⁶ MODAFL was also sanctioned, pursuant to the Arms Export Control Act and the Export Administration Act, in November 2000.

714. The AIO was designated on June 28, 2005 for weapons proliferation. Standard Chartered Bank knowingly provided financing for both the AIO directly, and for 3 major sub-agencies of MODAFL's IAIO: the Iran Aircraft Industries ("IACI")³⁷ a/k/a SAHA, the Iran Helicopter Support and Renewal Company ("IHSRC") a/k/a PANHA, and the Iran Aircraft Manufacturing Industrial Company ("IAMI" a/k/a "HESA"). Support for any of these entities, as sub-agencies of MODAFL and the IAIO, was not for legitimate agencies, operations or programs of Iran.



³⁷ IACI was also formerly listed by the European Union on July 26, 2010, and described as an entity that "[m]anufactures, repairs, and conducts overhauls of airplanes and aircraft engines and procures aviation-related parts often of US-origin typically via foreign intermediaries. IACI and its subsidiaries also have been detected using a worldwide network of brokers seeking to procure aviation-related goods." IACI was also formerly sanctioned by Switzerland, Norway, Japan, Australia, Canada, and the UK. It was designated by the United States in 2013.

i. SCB Trade-Finance Transactions with MODAFL's Aerospace Industries Organization (AIO)

715. In 2002, Standard Chartered Bank facilitated an LC for MODAFL's Aerospace Industries Organization that cleared through SCB's New York branch valued at \$57,662 USD for the illegal purchase of U.S. export controlled goods.³⁸

716. That transaction was not for the benefit of any legitimate agencies, operations or programs of Iran.

ii. SCB Trade-Finance Transactions with MODAFL's [Iran] Aviation Industries Organization (IAIO)

717. On numerous additional occasions, Standard Chartered Bank illegally facilitated trade-finance and Eurodollar transactions on behalf of other MODAFL sub-agencies, including HESA.

718. On September 17, 2008, the U.S. Treasury Department designated HESA,³⁹ finding that it is:

owned or controlled by MODAFL, and also because it has provided support to the Iranian Revolutionary Guard Corps (IRGC). The IRGC, which was designated under Executive Order 13382 on October 25, 2007, is considered to be the military vanguard of Iran and has been outspoken about its willingness to proliferate ballistic missiles capable of carrying WMD.

HESA utilizes its own facilities for the inspection, maintenance, repair overhaul research, development, and manufacture of military and civilian aircraft and related military logistic systems. HESA conducts research on, development of, production of, and flight operations for unmanned aerial vehicles (UAVs) in Iran. The IRGC utilizes the "Ababil" UAV, manufactured by HESA. HESA produces different variants of the Ababil

³⁸ AIO was reportedly responsible for developing anti-tank guided weapons; artillery rocket systems; anti-tank missiles; precision machining and metal forming for a variety of Iranian weapons systems.

³⁹ HESA was previously identified in a document distributed by the German government in July 2005, warning of its potentially illicit activities. It was also identified by the UK government in February 1998 as having procured goods and/or technology for WMD programs.

UAV, which can be used for surveillance and attack. Farasakht Industries is a subsidiary of HESA that specializes in the manufacturing of various aerospace tools and equipment.

(A) SCB's Trade-Finance Transactions with MODAFL-IAIO Front Company Downtown Trading Ltd.

719. Between 1998 and 2002, Standard Chartered Bank facilitated ten LCs involving a company based in Malaysia (and with links to a same named company registered in the U.K.), Downtown Trading Ltd (“Downtown Trading”).

720. The total value of these ten LCs involving Downtown Trading amounted to \$1,067,575.

721. MODAFL-IAIO’s subsidiary Iran Aircraft Industries (“IACI”) was the Applicant on these LCs, i.e. the purchaser of the U.S. origin aircraft engine parts in question for seven of these transactions, while Downtown Trading was the reported Beneficiary.

722. In most or all of these transactions, primarily those for 2002, Bank Sepah (Iran) served as the Issuing Bank, Bank Sepah (London) served as the Reimbursing Bank, SCB Dubai served as the Negotiating Bank, and SCB’s New York branch helped facilitate the transactions by serving as the Clearing Bank.

723. With respect to at least four of these transactions, the U.S. aircraft parts were transported by Iran Air, later designated as “a commercial airline used by the IRGC and Iran’s Ministry of Defense and Armed Forces Logistics (MODAFL) to transport military related equipment.... Iran Air has provided support and services to MODAFL and the IRGC through the transport and/or transfer of goods for, or on behalf of, these entities.”

724. IACI’s illegal procurements were often financed by Bank Sepah (as the Issuing Bank), but Standard Chartered Bank in Dubai frequently served as the Negotiating Bank and

SCB's New York branch usually served as the Clearing Bank for these same trade-finance transactions, in at least one case paying Citibank in New York the fund due.

725. Citibank then paid Maybank, Malaysia, which effected the ultimate payment to the Eurodollar account of Downtown Trading.

726. Standard Chartered Bank also facilitated similar LCs in USD funds for Downtown Trading after April 2005.

727. In facilitating these transactions – 70% of which explicitly involved export-controlled “Non-EAR 99” goods of U.S. origin (i.e. products on the Commerce Control List) – Standard Chartered Bank knew that it was: (1) working with Iranian banks; (2) concealing the Iranian connection to the transactions; (3) facilitating the unlawful delivery of goods on the U.S. Commerce Control List to Iran's military and/or the IRGC; and (4) that these transactions were not for legitimate agencies, operations, or programs of Iran.

(B) SCB's Trade-Finance Transactions with MODAFL-IAIO Front Company Mac Aviation

728. Mac Aviation is an Irish trading company incorporated in 1993 that purported to engage in the purchase and sale of aircraft and helicopter parts.

729. The company and its owners⁴⁰ were indicted in 2008 for, among other things, violations of the IEEPA, the ITR, and U.S. export controls.

730. During the relevant time period, Mac Aviation was a customer of Standard Chartered Bank in London.

⁴⁰ In 1994, one of the owners of Mac Aviation, Thomas McGuinn, was convicted by a Florida court for exporting defense products to Iran. He pled guilty and was sentenced on April 19, 1996, to time served and 3 years of supervision on release. McGuinn was also barred from receiving licenses for exporting U.S. defense articles.

731. According to the indictment, between June 2005 and July 2008 Mac Aviation solicited purchase orders from customers in Iran for U.S. origin aircraft parts and then forwarded these requests for the parts to U.S. companies.

732. The indictment further alleges that Mac Aviation wired funds to banks in the U.S. as payment for these parts, and concealed from U.S. sellers the ultimate end-use and Iranian end-users of the purchased parts.

733. The indictment also alleges that Mac Aviation caused the export of these parts from the U.S. to third countries, including Malaysia, before sending their shipments onward to Iran.

734. At least one of those shipments, directed by Mac Aviation in February 2006, resulted in a shipment to be made from a firm called Microset Systems Sdn Bhd in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, to Sasadja Moavanate Bazargani in Tehran, Iran, an alter ego of Iran's Defense Industries Organization (DIO), which had been designated by Germany, the United Nations, and the United States as a procurer of unlawful weapons components beginning as early as 2005.

735. As noted above, weapons caches seized from Special Groups by Coalition Forces in Iraq included many 107 mm artillery rockets with closely clustered DIO lot numbers and production dates between 2005 and 2007, as well as rounds and fuses for 60 mm and 81 mm mortars with DIO lot markings and 2006 production dates.

736. In another example, in January 2006, police in the southern Iraqi city of Amara, near the Iranian border, captured seventy blocks of TNT explosives and seventy-nine blocks of plastic explosive, which were used by the Special Groups as components of IEDs, all with markings and lot numbers showing that they were produced by DIO.

737. In July 2010, the DOJ obtained a 27-count superseding indictment in *USA v. Mac Aviation et al.* charging the company and its officers with:

purchasing F-5 fighter aircraft parts, helicopter engines and other aircraft components from U.S. firms and illegally exporting them to Iran....

[...] Beginning as early as August 2005... through July 2008, the defendants solicited purchase orders from customers in Iran for U.S.-origin aircraft engines and parts and then sent requests for aircraft components to U.S. companies. These parts included helicopter engines, aircraft bolts and vanes, and canopy panels for the F-5 fighter aircraft. The defendants wired money to banks in the U.S. as payment for these parts and concealed from U.S. sellers the ultimate end-use and end-users of the purchased parts.

The defendants caused these parts to be exported from the U.S. to third countries like Malaysia before causing them to be transshipped to Iran. [...]

From 2005 [...] to] 2006, the defendants caused canopy panels designed for the F-5 fighter aircraft, valued at approximately \$44,500, to be exported from the U.S. to Iran. The defendants falsely stated that the end user for the F-5 panels was the Republic of Nigeria. Instead, the panels were sold by the defendants to Sasadja Moavanate Bazargani, in Tehran, Iran for \$86,400. The purchase was arranged through the Iran Aircraft Manufacturing Industrial Company, known by its Iranian acronym as HESA.

738. According to the superseding indictment, Mac Aviation also shipped fifteen helicopter engines to Iran Aircraft Industrial Manufacturing Company (“HESA”).

739. These included ten Rolls-Royce Model 250 C-20B turboshaft engines, and five Rolls-Royce Model 250 C-20R2 turboshaft engines.

740. Rolls-Royce Model 250 engines are used on HESA’s 278 Shahed (military) helicopters (converted or adapted from the design of the American Bell 206B-III “Jet Ranger” and Bell 206L “Long Ranger” aircraft) flown by and developed for the IRGC.

741. Between 2001 and 2005, Standard Chartered Bank facilitated at least 21 LCs involving Mac Aviation for a total of close to \$8 million dollars.

742. In each case, Mac Aviation was the nominal purchaser of the aircraft parts (Applicant), and the listed importer was either Iran Aircraft Industries (“IAI”), Iran Helicopter Support and Renewal Industries (“IHSRC”), or Iran Aircraft Manufacturing Industrial Company (“HESA”).⁴¹

743. Most, if not all of these LCs appear to have been financed, at least in part, by: Bank Saderat in London (IOVB) serving as the Reimbursing Bank; Bank Refah Iran serving as the Issuing Bank; Standard Chartered Bank in London serving as the Advising Bank; SCB in Dubai serving as the Negotiating Bank; and Standard Chartered Bank’s New York branch serving as the Clearing Bank.

744. Some of the transactions were financed through the CBI’s Eurodollar credit line with Standard Chartered Bank.

745. The other transactions were financed through reimbursements in USD funds claimed by Standard Chartered Bank, London primarily from Defendant Bank Saderat Plc with funds deposited received into Standard Chartered Bank London’s U.S. dollar account with Standard Chartered’s New York branch for further credit to the Eurodollar account of Mac Aviation (SCB’s customer).

746. Iran Air was often used to deliver the illegally procured equipment to Iran.

747. Notably, Bank Refah Iran was designated on February 17, 2011, by the U.S. Treasury Department for:

providing financial services to the Iranian Ministry of Defense and Armed Forces Logistics (MODAFL) and the Iran Aircraft Manufacturing

⁴¹ Iran used an Iranian national named Hossein Ali Khoshnevisrad as an intermediary. Khoshnevisrad used two Iranian companies – Ariasa AG (Tehran) and Onakish Co. (Kish Island, Iran) – to deal directly with Mac Aviation. Khoshnevisrad was arrested in the U.S. in 2009 and “charged with purchasing helicopter engines and advanced aerial cameras for fighter bombers from U.S. firms and illegally exporting them to Iran using companies in Malaysia, Ireland and the Netherlands. Among the alleged recipients of these U.S. goods was ... HESA.”

Industrial Company (HESA). In recent years, Bank Refah has facilitated millions of dollars of weapons-related purchases by MODAFL. These purchases included missiles and tanks and enabled Iran's leadership to maintain its fighter jets and submarines. Bank Refah also facilitated payments from HESA to businesses and individuals linked to Iran's weapons-related procurement.⁴²

748. Standard Chartered Bank's financing of MODAFL's clandestine and illegal acquisition of U.S. military (aircraft) spare parts did not fund or facilitate Iran's legitimate agencies, operations, or programs.

749. Rather, Standard Chartered Bank actively participated in a criminal conspiracy to help Iran's military and terror apparatus obtain critical machinery and equipment and aircraft spare parts it desperately needed to sustain its violent and unlawful activities.

(C) SCB's Trade-Finance Transactions with MODAFL-IAIO Front Company Monarch Aviation (Singapore)

750. Monarch Aviation was an Iranian front company based in Singapore that was owned and controlled by husband and wife, Brian Douglas Woodford, a UK citizen, and Laura Wang-Woodford, a dual U.S. and UK citizen.

751. It purported to be a manufacturer, dealer, and repairer of aircrafts and related parts. At least during the period between 2001 and 2007, Standard Chartered Bank in Singapore ("SCB-Singapore) maintained accounts for Monarch Aviation, Brian Douglas Woodford, and Laura Wang-Woodford.

752. At least one Monarch Aviation account at the SCB-Singapore Battery Road branch was listed as account number ACU- 26-0-000106-3.

⁴² Standard Chartered Bank maintained correspondent accounts for Bank Refah in Bangladesh, China, Hong Kong, India, Indonesia, Japan, South Korea, Malaysia, Qatar, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Taiwan, Thailand and UAE.

753. Defendant Credit Suisse's Singapore Branch at 80 Raffles Place also maintained a U.S. dollar account for Monarch Aviation with the account number K0100340.01.

754. On January 15, 2003, Woodford and Wang-Woodford were indicted for, among other things, violations of the IEEPA, and U.S. export control laws.⁴³

755. Laura Wang-Woodford was arrested on December 23, 2007, and later pled guilty to conspiring to violate the U.S. trade embargo by exporting U.S. origin aircraft components to Iran.

756. According to the Superseding Indictment, between January 1998 and December 2007, Monarch Aviation, Jungda International Pte Ltd. (a Singapore based successor to Monarch Aviation), Brian Douglas Woodford and his wife, Laura Wang-Woodford, exported U.S. aircraft parts to Singapore and Malaysia, and then re-exported those items to companies in Tehran, Iran, without obtaining the required U.S. government licenses, while falsely listing their companies as the ultimate recipients of the parts on export documents filed with the U.S. government.

757. Specifically, according to the Superseding Indictment and the U.S. Justice Department's Sentencing Recommendation, the funds transferred by Monarch Aviation paid for Boeing CH-47 ("Chinook") helicopter parts, including vane assemblies and bevel gears that were listed under category VIII on the United States Munitions List ("USML") and illegally exported to Iran.

758. The vane assemblies, part number 2-080-090-02 and national stock number ("NSN")⁴⁴ 2840-01-022-7142, and bevel gears, part number 2-080-013-03 and NSN 3020-00-

⁴³ A Superseding Indictment was returned on May 22, 2008.

⁴⁴ The U.S. National Stock Number (NSN) is a unique thirteen-digit numerical identifier assigned to each part used by the U.S. Department of Defense (DOD). The NSN system is managed by DOD's Defense Logistics Agency

860-7419, were manufactured by Honeywell International Inc., commercial and government entity (“CAGE”)⁴⁵ code 99193, in Phoenix, Arizona.

759. These export controlled, U.S. manufactured helicopter parts were used in Iran’s fleet of Boeing CH-47 Chinook heavy-lift utility helicopters that were refurbished by HESA.

760. Iran’s CH-47 helicopters are operated by the Islamic Republic of Iran Army Aviation (“IRIAA”) and the Islamic Republic of Iran Air Force (“IRIAF”).

761. The Superseding Indictment also listed the following parts, *inter alia*, that were illegally exported to Iran by Monarch Aviation: o-rings, shear bolts, bushings, and rotary wing shields.

762. The o-rings, identified by part numbers S6135-20059-102 (NSN 5331-01-270-1765) and S6135-20059-106 (NSN 5331-01-270-1766), were manufactured by Sikorsky Aircraft Corporation (CAGE code 78266) in Stamford, Connecticut.

763. These export controlled, U.S. manufactured parts were used in Iran’s fleet of Sikorsky SH-3D (“Sea King”) medium-lift utility/anti-submarine warfare helicopters that were refurbished by Iran HESA.

764. Iran’s SH-3D helicopters are operated by the Islamic Republic of Iran Navy Aviation (“IRINA”).

765. The following parts were manufactured by Bell Helicopter Textron, Inc. (CAGE code 97499) in Fort Worth, Texas:

(“DLA”). The DLA system of NSNs was mandated by the 1952 Defense Cataloging and Standardization Act (Pub L No 82-436).

⁴⁵ The CAGE code is a unique identifier assigned to, *inter alia*, U.S. defense contractors and DOD maintenance facilities. The CAGE code provides a standardized method of identifying a given government or defense contractor facility at a specific location.

- a. Shear bolts, identified by part number NAS625-44 (NSN 5306-00-924-6261);
- b. Bushings, identified by part number 205-030-477-11 (NSN 1560-00-413-1492); and
- c. Rotary-wing shields, identified by part number 204-012-118-1 (NSN 1615-00-865-7914).

766. These export controlled, U.S. manufactured parts were used in the following Iranian rotary-wing aircraft:

- a. Bell AH-1J (“Cobra”) air-assault helicopters (refurbished by HESA);
- b. Bell UH-1 (“Iroquois”) utility transport helicopters (refurbished by HESA);
- c. Iranian Helicopter Support and Renewal Company (“PAHNA”) 2091 (“Toufan”) air-assault helicopters (the PAHNA 2091 is an Iranian remanufactured version of the Bell AH-1J helicopter); and
- d. PAHNA 2-75 (“Shabaviz”) utility transport helicopters (the PAHNA 2-75 is an Iranian remanufactured version of the Bell UH-1 helicopter).

767. Iran’s fleet of Bell AH-1J, Bell UH-1, PAHNA 2091 and PAHNA 2-75 helicopters are operated by the Iranian Revolutionary Guard Corps Air Force (“IRGC-AF”) and IRIAA.

768. From 1998 to 2005 (and likely thereafter), Standard Chartered facilitated at least 10 LCs financed by the CBI and Bank Refah with a total value of more than \$1.5 million dollars involving the shipment of U.S. origin aircraft parts sold by Monarch Aviation to MODAFL’s sub-agencies Iran Aircraft Industries (“IACI”), Iran Helicopter Support and Renewal Co. (“IHSRC”), and HESA.

769. Defendant Bank Saderat Plc served as the Reimbursing Bank on most, if not all, of these transactions, which cleared through Standard Chartered Bank's New York branch on their way to Monarch Aviation's accounts at Standard Chartered in Singapore.

770. The aircraft parts were transported by Iran Air from Kuala Lumpur Airport, Malaysia, to Tehran Airport, Iran.

771. SCB in Dubai served as the Negotiating Bank, and funds from the financing were paid to Monarch Aviation's account with Standard Chartered Bank, Singapore through SCB Singapore's account with Standard Chartered, London, which in turn received the funds into its U.S. Dollar nostro account with Standard Chartered's New York branch from Standard Chartered Bank - Bahrain's Offshore Booking Unit ("OBU").⁴⁶

772. In sum, various overseas branches of Standard Chartered Bank conspired with multiple MODAFL sub-agencies and Monarch Aviation, and used Standard Chartered's New York branch to both assist Iran's military in illegally acquiring contraband U.S. goods and to illegally disguise the illicit financing of those acquisitions through the Standard Chartered Bank's New York accounts.⁴⁷

773. Standard Chartered Bank facilitated at least 316 additional transactions totaling \$12,110,565 in USD funds that involved Monarch Aviation at its accounts at SCB in Singapore. Dozens of those transactions post-date Woodford and Wang-Woodford's 2003 indictment.

774. Standard Chartered Bank's financing of MODAFL's clandestine and illegal acquisition of U.S. military spare parts through Monarch Aviation did not fund or facilitate Iran's

⁴⁶ SCB, Bahrain's Offshore Booking Unit sent proceeds of the Eurodollar loan as payment of Letter of Credit through SCB's New York branch to credit SCB London's USD account in New York for further payment to SCB Singapore.

⁴⁷ SCB, Singapore presented documents under Bank Refah Letter of Credit to SCB, Dubai (the Negotiating Bank) for negotiation and payment in USD funds through SCB's New York branch.

legitimate agencies, operations, or programs. Rather, Standard Chartered Bank actively participated in a criminal conspiracy to help Iran's military and terror apparatus obtain critical machinery and (aircraft) spare parts it desperately needed to sustain its violent and unlawful activities.

**(D) SCB's Trade Finance Transactions with
MODAFL-IAIO Front Company Jetpower
Industrial Ltd (Hong Kong)**

775. Jetpower Industrial Ltd ("Jetpower") was a Hong-Kong based Iranian front company purporting to be a trading company in aircraft parts controlled by Hok Shek Chan, a/k/a John Chan.

776. In 2011, Chan was sentenced to 42 months for conspiring to illegally export, and attempting to illegally export, 10 indicators, used in C-130 military flight simulators, in violation of the Arms Export Control Act.

777. According to the U.S. Department of Justice:

In 1993, Chan's company, Jetpower Industrial, was convicted in Hong Kong of export violations related to his export of U.S. military parts to Iran. Chan then changed his business practices to avoid detection. Rather than shipping U.S. origin goods directly from Hong Kong to Iran, Chan set up a sophisticated procurement network involving front companies and an experienced freight forwarder in Malaysia. Using his network, the defendant was engaged in the illegal procurement and export of aircraft parts from the U.S. for customers located in Iran, including several military related entities in Iran such as the Iranian Air Force, in direct violation of the U.S. Embargo against Iran since 1997.

778. In fact, according to U.S. officials, Jetpower repeatedly and illicitly exported arms to Iran prior to Mr. Chan's arrest and conviction.⁴⁸

⁴⁸ At least one Jetpower shipment was seized by UAE officials in 2007 along with several other containers that U.S. officials feared might contain parts or materials that could be used in manufacturing IEDs and EFPs. Bank Mellat financed the transaction, and—according to the LC supporting documentation—the goods were consigned to HESA.

779. At all relevant times, Jetpower was a customer of Bank Melli in Hong Kong.

780. The full scope of Standard Chartered Bank's involvement with and facilitation of Jetpower was extensive (involving at least dozens of transactions) but not yet fully known.

781. Illegal payments totaling close to \$3 million dollars have specifically been identified, but the totals could be much higher.

782. What is clear is that Standard Chartered Bank repeatedly and knowingly facilitated the illegal shipment of U.S. origin aircraft parts sold by Jetpower to one of MODAFL's sub-agencies (IHSRC), and that Jetpower was a significant link in Iran's illegal weapons procurement chain.

783. For example, in 2001-2002, Bank Refah (the Issuing Bank) issued a LC to MODAFL's sub-agency IHSRC that was to be reimbursed by Bank Saderat Plc (known then as Iran Overseas Investment Bank), then amended the LC to be available with SCB-Dubai. Standard Chartered Bank's branches in New York, Singapore and Hong Kong were all instrumental in enabling Jetpower's receipt of payments at its Eurodollar account(s) with Bank Melli in Hong Kong.

784. When Jetpower transported the contraband goods (U.S. helicopter parts) to MODAFL (using Iran Air), it asked Bank Melli in Hong Kong to present the documents required under the LC for payment to Standard Chartered Bank Dubai.

785. However, in many instances, Standard Chartered Bank Dubai took at least four extra steps before Bank Melli in Hong Kong received the Eurodollar payment for Jetpower.

786. Upon acceptance of the documents from Bank Melli, Standard Chartered Bank Dubai used the CBI's Eurodollar credit facility with Standard Chartered Bank Dubai and sent instructions for a Eurodollar loan to be issued by Standard Chartered Bank, Bahrain.

787. Standard Chartered Bank, Bahrain booked the loan and sent the proceeds in USD funds as payment under the Letter of Credit through Standard Chartered Bank's New York branch to National Westminster Bank's New York correspondent account for further credit to National Westminster, London for the Eurodollar account of its customer, Bank Melli, London.

788. Standard Chartered Bank, Dubai then sent instructions to Bank Melli, London to pay Bank Melli, Hong Kong upon receipt of USD funds.

789. Variations on this process were undertaken on multiple LCs in USD funds for the benefit of MODAFL's sub-agency.

790. In these cases, Standard Chartered Bank, Bahrain knowingly cleared U.S. dollars through Standard Chartered's New York branch for the illegal trade-finance transactions by repackaging the payments on the LCs as loans that secretly routed through the U.S. to Bank Melli Iran through various British banks.

791. Jetpower, in most cases, ultimately received payment in USD funds to its Eurodollar bank account with Bank Melli Plc's branch in Hong Kong for these illicit transactions with IHSRC.

792. According to BIS-Basel and the Hong Kong Monetary Authority ("HKMA"),⁴⁹ all USD transfers from SCB-Hong Kong to Jetpower's account with Bank Melli Plc's Hong Kong branch were cleared by the Hong Kong Clearing House Automated Transfer System, and settled by HSBC's Hong Kong subsidiary.

793. None of this illegal conduct was undertaken for the benefit of a legitimate agency, operation or program of Iran.

⁴⁹ HKMA is the *de facto* central bank of Hong Kong.

c. SCB's Trade-Finance Transactions Iran Power Development Company ("IPDC"), MAPNA and Zener Electronics Services (an agent of Hezbollah)

794. The Iran Power Development Company ("IPDC"), an Iranian government-controlled entity, has worked extensively for years with a network of Iranian companies known as the Mapna Group.⁵⁰

795. Mapna International FZE is a UAE-based subsidiary. One of its directors, Mousa Refan, previously served as the first commander of the Air Force of the "Army of the Guardians of the Islamic Revolution [IRGC]."⁵¹

796. Another director, Afshin Rezaei, pled guilty in the U.S. District Court for the Northern District of Georgia on April 24, 2008, to:

one count of violating the IEEPA for the unlicensed export of computers to Iran via the United Arab Emirates. The computers were controlled for anti-terrorism reasons. On May 15, 2008, Rezaei was sentenced to six months of prison (credit for time served), followed by three years of supervised release, and agreed to forfeit \$50,000. On February 18, 2010, a 10-year denial of export privileges was imposed on Rezaei, pursuant to Section 11(h) of the EAA.

797. During the relevant time period, Mapna International maintained a Eurodollar account with Standard Chartered Bank, Dubai.⁵²

798. Between 2001 and 2007, Standard Chartered Bank facilitated at least 280 Letters of Credit involving Mapna International FZE (as Beneficiary). In most cases, SCB, Dubai acted

⁵⁰ The Mapna Group lists on its website 41 subsidiaries, some of which were listed by the British government in 2011 as entities of concern for Weapons of Mass Destruction-related procurement.

⁵¹ As noted above, Abbas Aliaabadi, Mapna International FZE's chairman, is a former member of the Iranian Ministry of Construction Jihad and of the Iranian Air Force and former member of the Ministry of Culture & Islamic Guidance, instrumental in the creation of Hezbollah and with close links to the IRGC.

⁵² Mapna's subsidiary, Mobin Petrochemicals, was added to the SDN list on June 16, 2010 (and removed from the SDN list in January 2016 as part of the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action). During the relevant time period, it maintained a USD account with HSBC.

as the Advising Bank on these transactions.

799. At least nine Letters of Credit involved Standard Chartered Bank's New York branch serving as the Clearing Bank for the transactions, and in some cases, SCB-London served as the Reimbursing Bank.

800. Standard Chartered Bank facilitated at least 7 LCs – totaling \$1,384,972 in USD funds – that involved the illegal shipment of U.S. origin goods to the Iran Power Development Company.

801. The CBI served as the Issuing Bank on several of these LCs, and six of those seven involved goods shipped by IRISL.

802. Of particular note, between 2003 and 2004, Standard Chartered Bank knowingly facilitated at least four unlawful USD funds transfer transactions (cleared through its New York branch) that involved Eurodollar payments to Zener Electronics (UAE), a procurement company for Hezbollah.⁵³

803. The IPDC was listed as the Applicant for these transactions, and Mapna was identified as the 1st Beneficiary, but assigned the payments under the Letters of Credit to Zener Electronics (UAE) as a “2nd Beneficiary.”

804. Each unlawful trade-finance transaction involved U.S. goods.

⁵³ In June 2014, the U.S. Commerce Department identified Zener Electronics as “involved in activities contrary to the national security and foreign policy interests of the United States, specifically the activities described under paragraph (b)(1) (Supporting persons engaged in acts of terror) of § 744.11 of the EAR” and noted its attempts “to procure U.S. technology on behalf of persons involved in activities contrary to the national security and foreign policy interests of the United States. Specifically, these persons have been involved in supplying U.S.-origin items to persons designated by the Secretary of State as Foreign Terrorist Organizations without the required authorizations.”

805. The Central Bank of Iran acted as the Issuing Bank on at least two of the transactions and SCB, Dubai acted as the Advising and Negotiating Bank.⁵⁴

806. On at least one occasion, SCB-London served as the Reimbursing Bank for the payment to Zener Electronics, sending the credit through its New York branch to SCB Dubai's account with Standard Chartered in New York.

807. Upon receipt of the funds to its USD account with SCB in New York, Standard Chartered Bank, Dubai instructed Standard Chartered Bank's New York branch to forward the funds to JP Morgan Chase in New York, which held an account for the Commercial Bank of Dubai.

808. The Commercial Bank of Dubai, in turn, credited the account of its customer, Zener Electronics.

809. These illicit transfers on behalf of Mapna resulted in payments to Zener Electronics (a key link in Hezbollah's illicit supply chain) and were not for the benefit of a legitimate agency, operation or program of Iran. In a Superseding Indictment filed in federal court on March 30, 2016, Mapna was again implicated in the Conspiracy.⁵⁵

810. This time, DOJ charged multiple individuals with covert transactions in 2011 through a U.S. bank, wherein Mapna's name was omitted from the transaction to hide its identity as a counterparty.

⁵⁴ On at least one occasion, SCB London also served as the Reimbursing Bank.

⁵⁵ See, *U.S. v. Zarrab* filed in the S.D.N.Y (1:15-cr-00867).

d. SCB's Trade-Finance Transactions with National Iranian Oil Company (NIOC) Subsidiaries

811. The Iranian Helicopter Aviation Company, Ahwaz Pipe Mill Co. and Kala Naft⁵⁶ are all subsidiaries of NIOC, which (as noted *supra*) was controlled by the IRGC during the relevant time period.

812. Between 1999 and 2001, Standard Chartered Bank knowingly facilitated two illegal transactions totaling \$750,744 on behalf of the Iranian Helicopter Aviation Company (listed as the Applicant).

813. The Beneficiary listed on both LCs was Limo Sarl. The goods involved in these transactions were U.S. origin helicopter parts.

814. Payments for both transactions were cleared through Standard Chartered Bank's New York branch, and refinanced under the CBI's Eurodollar credit facility with Standard Chartered Bank, Dubai.

815. The Paris-based Limo Sarl was directed by a Ms. Laleh Moein, reported to have also been in the employ of Iran's Ministry of Intelligence and Security ("MOIS").⁵⁷

816. Between 2002 and 2004, SCB knowingly facilitated four (4) illegal transactions totaling \$611,713 that involved U.S. origin goods illegally transported to Iran on behalf of Kala Naft.

817. At least two of these transactions had Standard Chartered Bank New York's branch serving as its Clearing Bank.

818. As early as February 1998, Kala Naft was identified by the UK government "as having procured goods and/or technology for weapons of mass destruction programs."

⁵⁶ Kala Naft was designated by the United States in 2010.

⁵⁷ MOIS was designated by the U.S. for, *inter alia*, providing support to terrorist groups, including Hezbollah.

819. Kala Naft was also publicly identified as a NIOC subsidiary in a 2003 Commerce Department action that further stated that Kala Naft was a recipient of illegally exported U.S. origin oilfield equipment from the U.S.

820. Between 2001 and 2006, SCB knowingly facilitated at least two illegal transactions totaling \$593,307 that involved U.S. origin goods illegally transported to Iran on behalf of Ahwaz Pipe Mill Co.

821. The CBI was used as the Refinancing Bank, and Standard Chartered Bank's New York branch served as the Clearing Bank.

822. The listed beneficiary of the Ahwaz Pipe Mill Co. trade-finance transactions was a Cypriot company named Polygon Co. Ltd.

823. Polygon's managing director and its owner had previously been indicted on November 19, 1992, in the Southern District of Florida for illegally conspiring to export oil field equipment and other goods, services and technology to Libya, demonstrating its history of illicit sanctions evasion on behalf of a State Sponsor of Terrorism.

824. The litany of trade-finance and Eurodollar transactions discussed *supra* often involved counterparties (such as Mac Aviation, Jetpower and Polygon) with established track records of criminal activity on behalf of Iran.

e. SCB's Trade-Finance Transactions with Iranian Front Company Khoram Sanat Producing Co. - Iran

825. On June 20, 2005, Standard Chartered facilitated Khoram Sanat Producing Co.'s purchase of electromotors for hydraulic presses worth \$2.79 million dollars.

826. The company is likely a subsidiary of another Iranian company known as "Alborz Steel."

827. The nominal purchaser of the equipment was an Iranian front company in the UAE called Diamonds Steel.⁵⁸

828. Diamonds Steel maintained one or more accounts with Standard Chartered Bank, Dubai.

829. Between 2001 and 2007, SCB, Dubai facilitated at least 173 transactions involving Diamonds Steel, totaling more than \$130 million.

830. The aforementioned electromotors were illegally purchased from the United States with the LC facilitated by Standard Chartered Bank's New York branch, which served as the Clearing Bank for the transaction, while SCB, Dubai served as the Advising Bank.⁵⁹

831. Standard Chartered Bank facilitated this transaction despite the fact that the machinery required an export license because the equipment could be used for terrorist purposes.⁶⁰

832. Specifically, hydraulic presses are the precise type of machinery required to manufacture EFPs.⁶¹

833. The production of an EFP shaped-charge munition requires at least a 10-ton hydraulic press in order to form sheets of copper and steel, respectively, into the necessary

⁵⁸ SCB facilitated at least a dozen transactions on behalf of Diamonds Steel, mostly for the benefit of Alborz Steel, Iran. Many of these transactions involved both Bank Melli Iran, as well as Credit Suisse in Switzerland, acting on behalf of Bank Melli Iran or Bank Melli, Dubai.

⁵⁹ This occurred during a period of time (between 2004 and 2007) when SCB's New York branch was subject to a formal supervisory action by the New York State Banking Department and the Federal Reserve Bank of New York ("FRBNY") for other regulatory compliance failures involving the Bank Secrecy Act (BSA"), anti-money laundering policies and procedures ("AML"), and OFAC regulations.

⁶⁰ The product was designated with an ECCN of 2B999 (for Anti-Terrorism reasons) under Supplement 1 to Section 774 of the Commerce Control List (CCL).

⁶¹ SCB facilitated another Letter of Credit on May 12, 2005, involving Khoram Sanat (as Applicant) and Diamonds Steel (as Beneficiary) for over \$1.9 million for goods described as "Back Up Roll Change Carriage, Spare Back Up Roll with Chuck and Main Gear Box." These standard terms are used to describe metal working equipment that may be integrated into large hydraulic presses or deployed as stand-alone equipment stations.

shaped-charge geometry for defeating the plating of American armored vehicles of the type used by the U.S. military in Iraq.

834. Even assuming a steep mark-up in costs of delivery, Standard Chartered Bank financed Iran's acquisition of approximately fifty (50) hydraulic presses capable of manufacturing more than a hundred EFPs per day.⁶²

835. The hydraulic press machinery was transported to Iran by IRISL.

836. Because Letters of Credit are intrinsically about the submission of detailed paperwork and required Standard Chartered Bank (Credit Suisse and other Defendants) to examine and retain the documentation evidencing Iran's illegal procurement chain, Standard Chartered Bank's knowledge of its role in the Conspiracy is indisputable.

837. Furthermore, because Iran's illegal procurement chain was dependent on access to U.S. dollars, Standard Chartered Bank's (and other Defendants') participation in the Conspiracy was essential to its success.

838. In sum, Standard Chartered Bank was integral to Iran's inherently lethal and illegal conduct, which included a wide variety of money laundering techniques in the service of weapons procurement, arms shipments, acquisition of WMDs, and terror financing that substantially and foreseeably assisted MODAFL, the IRGC and Hezbollah in their campaign of violence and terror against Coalition Forces in Iraq.

3. Regulatory Actions and Criminal Investigations Against Standard Chartered Bank, 2012 – Present

839. On September 21, 2012, Standard Chartered Bank and the New York State's

⁶² The dangers of Iran possessing hydraulic press equipment were evident from a 2009 reported incident wherein Turkish authorities, at the request of the U.S., halted a convoy of trucks heading from Iran to Syria that contained a large hydraulic press and punch press. The U.S. requested this action because "these items are likely intended for the production of explosively formed penetrators (EFPs)."

Department of Financial Services (“DFS”) executed a Consent Order resolving charges that, from at least 2001 through 2007, Standard Chartered Bank provided Eurodollar clearing and settlement services to Iranian customers subject to U.S. economic sanctions, with respect to approximately 59,000 transactions totaling approximately \$250 billion, through Standard Chartered’s New York branch.

840. DFS concluded that “SCB operated as a rogue institution.”

841. On December 10, 2012, DOJ announced that SCB had agreed to forfeit \$227 million to the Justice Department for conspiring to violate the IEEPA, and that the forfeiture was part of Deferred Prosecution Agreements SCB entered into with DOJ and the Manhattan District Attorney’s office for illegally moving millions of dollars through the U.S. financial system on behalf of, *inter alia*, sanctioned Iranian entities. SCB also entered into settlement agreements with OFAC and the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, as well as with DFS.

842. DOJ filed a criminal information charging SCB with one count of knowingly and willfully conspiring to violate IEEPA. SCB waived the federal indictment, agreed to the filing of the information and, according to DOJ’s press release, “accepted responsibility for its criminal conduct and that of its employees.”

843. DOJ’s 2012 press release announcing the Deferred Prosecution Agreement quoted then-Assistant Attorney General Lanny Bruer as stating: “[f]or years, Standard Chartered Bank deliberately violated U.S. laws governing transactions involving Sudan, Iran, and other countries subject to U.S. sanctions. The United States expects a minimum standard of behavior from all financial institutions that enjoy the benefits of the U.S. financial system. Standard Chartered Bank’s conduct was flagrant and unacceptable. Together with the Treasury Department and our state and local partners, we will continue our unrelenting efforts to hold accountable financial

institutions that intentionally mislead regulators to do business with sanctioned countries.”

844. Manhattan District Attorney Cyrus Vance Jr. stated in the press release: “Investigations of financial institutions, businesses, and individuals who violate U.S. sanctions by misusing banks in New York are vitally important to national security and the integrity of our banking system. Banks occupy positions of trust. It is a bedrock principle that they must deal honestly with their regulators. I will accept nothing less; too much is at stake for the people of New York and this country. These cases give teeth to sanctions enforcement, send a strong message about the need for transparency in international banking, and ultimately contribute to the fight against money laundering and terror financing.”

845. Prior to entering into the 2012 DPA and its settlement with DFS, Standard Chartered Bank retained Promontory Financial Group, LLC (“Promontory”) in 2009 to provide “consulting services in connection with the identification and collection of historical transaction records relating to cross-border financial transactions.”

846. In the first half of 2010, Standard Chartered Bank reported to various regulators, including the New York State Banking Department (“NYSBD”), DFS’s predecessor, that it had engaged in conduct related to the evasion of U.S. sanctions.

847. On April 15, 2010, Standard Chartered hired Promontory again to identify, collect and review historical transaction records implicating sanctions violations.

848. Thereafter, Promontory produced a number of reports and made various presentations to government authorities, including the NYSBD (later DFS).

849. These Promontory reports included, *inter alia*, interim reports throughout 2010, final reports in January and March of 2011, as well as updates to those final reports in October 2011.

850. DFS relied in part upon the work conducted and presented by Promontory to identify the scope of Standard Chartered's improper conduct prior to entering into the September 21, 2012 Consent Order.

851. On June 18, 2013, Deloitte entered into a Settlement Agreement with DFS wherein it agreed, *inter alia*, to pay a penalty of \$10 million for misusing confidential information from other bank defendants.

852. For example, Deloitte provided Standard Chartered with copies of transaction review reports that Deloitte had prepared for these other clients and suggested to SCB management that they be used as templates for SCB's transactions review report, and agreeing to Standard Chartered's request that Deloitte remove a recommendation from its written final report explaining how "cover payment" messages used by SWIFT-NET (MT 202s) could be manipulated by banks to evade U.S. money laundering controls.

853. On August 19, 2014, DFS announced an order regarding Standard Chartered's failures to remediate AML/CFT compliance problems as required in Standard Chartered's 2012 settlement with DFS.

854. Under the August 2014 DFS order, Standard Chartered was required to: (1) suspend dollar clearing through Standard Chartered Bank's New York branch for high-risk retail business clients at SCB's Hong Kong subsidiary; (2) exit high-risk client relationships within certain business lines at SCB's branches in the UAE; (3) decline new dollar-clearing clients or accounts across its operations without prior approval from DFS; (4) pay a \$300 million penalty; and (5) take other remedial steps.

855. Additionally, according to an October 29, 2014 article in *The New York Times*, federal and Manhattan prosecutors have reopened their investigation into Standard Chartered Bank.

856. *The New York Times* reported that prosecutors were questioning whether Standard Chartered Bank failed to disclose the extent of its wrongdoing to the government, thus imperiling SCB's 2012 settlement.

857. In August 2015, DFS issued a "Report on Investigation of Promontory Financial Group, LLC."

858. The DFS report stated that:

On April 15, 2010, Promontory was engaged by Standard Chartered's counsel to identify, collect and review historical transaction records "with certain countries or certain Specially Designated Nationals ("SDNs") subject to sanctions" administered by OFAC. The engagement was known as Project Green.

As part of the engagement, Promontory produced a number of reports and made various presentations to the Bank and government authorities, including the NYSBD. These reports included interim reports throughout 2010, final reports in January and March of 2011, and updates to those final reports in October 2011.

In connection with the Department's investigation of Standard Chartered, the Department relied in part upon the work conducted and presented by Promontory to identify the scope of the Bank's improper conduct and to determine an appropriate resolution of the investigation.

859. DFS ultimately concluded that "There are numerous instances where Promontory, at the direction of the Bank or its counsel, or at its own initiative, made changes to 'soften' and 'tone down' the language used in its reports, avoid additional questions from regulators, omit red flag terms or otherwise make the reports more favorable to the Bank."

860. Examples identified by DFS included a written communication on January 19, 2011, wherein "the Bank's counsel wrote to Promontory that the title of a particular slide entitled

‘The 77 non-u-turn payments fell into 3 categories’ – meaning the transactions were potential OFAC violations – should be made ‘more bland’ and suggested a rewording to ‘Categories identified in Amendment Analysis.’ Promontory made the change to the more vague language requested by the Bank.”

861. The DFS Report further found that “Promontory omitted certain timelines from the reports that would have indicated an increase in violations over time.”

862. The Report went on to cite a December 17, 2010 statement by a senior analyst at Promontory explaining:

Generally, the timelines serve a strong purpose with the Jersey payments. That is, there appears to be a positive trend over time to reduce the involvement with potential violations. **This will not be true with Dubai. I have a strong suspicion that people will not want to show the timelines for Dubai ([a particular client for which the Bank processed prohibited transactions] for example shows an upwardly sloping curve of violations).** If we are going to go ahead with the visuals across the workstreams, we should be cognizant of the graphics showing painful information and expect strong pushback from the bank and [the Bank’s counsel]. (Emphasis added.)

863. As described above, Standard Chartered Bank’s Dubai operations were a central hub for the IRGC’s and MODAFL’s illegal procurement efforts.

864. In August 2015, *The New York Times* reported that SCB was once again under investigation: “The Justice Department is examining whether it committed sanctions violations beyond those covered in the 2012 deal, which centered on what the bank called ‘Project Gazelle,’ an effort to forge ‘new relationships with Iranian companies.’”

865. The *Financial Times* also reported in September 2015:

Documents seen by the FT suggest that StanChart continued to seek new business from Iranian and Iran-connected companies after it had committed in 2007 to stop working with such clients. These activities include foreign exchange transactions that, people familiar with StanChart operations say, would have involved the US dollar....

The material reviewed by the FT depicts a bank — one of the few foreign lenders with a license [sic] to operate in the country — determined to keep working with Iranian companies. The status of numerous Iranian and Iran-connected entities was still being reviewed by StanChart as late as 2013, according to documents seen by the FT. These included entities that had internal “markers” and “blocks” placed against them, a way for the bank to flag up concern about links to Tehran. Many accounts belonging to Iranian or Iran-connected entities were indeed closed by 2007, as StanChart promised. But some, like Bank Saderat — which had sanctions imposed in 2006, or Bank Sepah — still had open accounts with no markers against them.

866. Even as edited to be favorable to Standard Chartered Bank, the 2011 Promontory Report (attached as Exhibit A to the Second Amended Complaint) provides a window into the vast array of wrongdoings undertaken by Standard Chartered Bank in concert with Iran and its agents.⁶³

867. As the Negotiating Bank on numerous illegal Iranian Letters of Credit, Standard Chartered Bank received the detailed documentation for the shipment of goods, and knew that it was helping Iran’s military and terrorist apparatus acquire prohibited U.S. goods and dual-use technologies.

868. In sum, as the Negotiating Bank on numerous illegal Iranian transactions for Mahan Air and various MODAFL sub-agencies, and as an active conduit and money-launderer for the CBI and other sanctioned Iranian banks, Standard Chartered Bank knew that: (1) it was dealing with Iran’s military and terrorist apparatus; (2) it was conspiring to evade U.S. export sanctions; (3) it was laundering money in USD funds for Iran’s military and terrorist apparatus; (4) its own customers were front companies for Iran’s military and terrorist apparatus; (5) that these customers were actively engaged in sanctions evasion and money laundering; and (6) that

⁶³ Other Promontory reports that have not (for the time being) been publicly disclosed, detail Standard Chartered’s Dubai operations and SCB’s activities on behalf of the CBI, as well as its role in financing, *inter alia*, Blue Sky Aviation’s acquisitions of various materials and technologies.

none of this illegal conduct was undertaken for the benefit of a legitimate agency, operation or program of Iran.

869. Lastly, Standard Chartered Bank chose to use its presence in the United States (and its New York branch specifically) to effectuate its crimes.

L. DEFENDANT ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND N.V.'S AGREEMENT TO, AND PARTICIPATION IN, THE CONSPIRACY

870. As alleged above, Defendant RBS N.V. is the legal successor to ABN Amro Bank. As noted above, this Defendant is referred to herein as "ABN Amro (RBS N.V.)"

871. In May 1995, top officials of ABN Amro (RBS N.V.) in Amsterdam e-mailed the entire management of ABN Amro (RBS N.V.) in Europe, Asia, South America, Africa, the Caribbean, and North America, advising them that any financial transactions in USD funds undertaken for or on behalf of Iranian persons or banks were subject to seizure or blocking in the United States.

872. Soon after President Clinton signed the Executive Order implementing sanctions against Iran in May 1995, Iranian banks sought the services of ABN Amro (RBS N.V.) and other banks in aiding Iran to circumvent U.S. laws.

873. ABN Amro (RBS N.V.) employees were aware of these requests, discussed these requests with the other Co-conspirator banks, and thereafter approved of ABN Amro (RBS N.V.) conducting the illegal transactions, contrary to the advice of outside counsel retained by ABN Amro (RBS N.V.) that its involvement in such transactions would potentially violate U.S. law.

874. From approximately 1995 until in or about 2005, ABN Amro (RBS N.V.) conspired with the Iranian Bank Co-conspirators (including the CBI, Bank Melli Iran and Defendant Bank Saderat Plc) and their agents to conceal evidence of ABN Amro (RBS N.V.)'s financial transactions from the U.S. government, law enforcement, and intelligence agencies, as

well as U.S. financial institutions charged with detecting and blocking certain Iranian transactions.

875. ABN Amro (RBS N.V.) was, at the same time, aware that numerous other non-Iranian financial institutions were engaged in the Conspiracy to conceal evidence of the Iranian Bank Co-conspirators' financial transactions from the U.S. government, law enforcement and intelligence agencies, as well as U.S. financial institutions charged with detecting and blocking certain Iranian transactions.

876. From approximately 1995 until in or about 2005, ABN Amro (RBS N.V.) furthered the Conspiracy by methodically removing and/or falsifying payment messages on its funds transfer systems to disguise the movement of hundreds of millions of U.S. dollars illegally through the U.S. financial system on behalf of the Iranian Bank Co-conspirators (including Bank Melli Iran).

877. In furtherance of the Conspiracy, ABN Amro (RBS N.V.) and the Iranian Bank Co-conspirators developed methods by which ABN Amro (RBS N.V.) would format USD payments so that such payments would evade U.S. sanctions and detection by automated filters used by financial institutions in the United States.

878. When ABN Amro (RBS N.V.) employees received payment messages from the Iranian Bank Co-conspirators that contained certain words that could trigger a U.S. bank's automated OFAC filter software algorithms, ABN Amro (RBS N.V.) would manually alter or amend the messages (i.e. "strip" the transactions) to ensure that the transaction would go undetected when it was cleared and settled by financial institutions in the United States.

879. ABN Amro (RBS N.V.) thereby caused financial institutions in the United States to process transactions involving the Iranian Bank Co-conspirators that U.S. financial institutions would not otherwise have processed.

880. Like Standard Chartered Bank, certain offices, branches, and subsidiaries of ABN Amro (RBS N.V.) also altered Letters of Credit and foreign exchange transactions involving USD funds by replacing the names of the Iranian Bank Co-conspirators (including Bank Melli Iran) on those transactions.

881. Beginning as early as 1995 and continuing until in or about 2005, ABN Amro (RBS N.V.) undertook various acts in furtherance of the Conspiracy. For example: The Dubai branch of ABN created procedures and guidelines to facilitate the processing of prohibited USD transactions.

882. For instance, one section of the ABN payment manual entitled “Special Conditions” listed specific instructions on how to effectuate these payments and avoid OFAC filters.

883. A specific instruction from this manual stated: “Payments by order of Iranian Banks ...maintaining accounts with ABN, Dubai are to be handled with extra care to ensure the wordings “Iran” etc. are not mentioned in the payment due to OFAC regulations.”

884. In June 1995, an Iranian Bank Co-conspirator requested of ABN Amro (RBS N.V.) officials in Dubai that ABN Amro (RBS N.V.) act as a conduit for all U.S. dollar transactions for that Iranian bank in Dubai.

885. The Iranian bank requested that all of its USD funds transfer be routed through, or be issued in the name of, ABN Amro (RBS N.V.) and carry no reference to the fact that these

payments were issued on its behalf, and that all of its U.S. dollar receipts would come into ABN Amro (RBS N.V.)'s account.

886. Thereafter, ABN Amro (RBS N.V.) undertook various specific acts to conceal its actions on Iran's behalf.

887. ABN Amro (RBS N.V.) instructed the Iranian Bank Co-conspirators to include the code word "SPARE" in their payment messages through the bank so that ABN Amro (RBS N.V.) could first segregate these messages from normal message payment processing, and then amend the message by removing/altering any potentially problematic text, i.e. any reference to Iran.

888. The payment message would then be stopped by ABN Amro (RBS N.V.), routed into a special queue, and manually altered to avoid being blocked by any OFAC sanctions screening filters.

889. In this manner, ABN Amro (RBS N.V.) assisted sanctioned entities, and ensured the processing of transactions by formatting payment order messages so that they would not be rejected or blocked by OFAC filters at financial institutions in the United States.

890. ABN Amro (RBS N.V.) added to its payment manuals the "Special Conditions" that were to be used on behalf of the Iranian Bank Co-conspirators in order to evade detection and circumvent the laws of the United States.

891. ABN Amro (RBS N.V.) used these same or materially similar procedures with respect to Letters of Credit in USD funds, and the processing of USD denominated checks and traveler's checks.

892. ABN Amro (RBS N.V.) and the Iranian Bank Co-conspirators knew and discussed the fact that without such alterations, amendments, and code words, the automated

OFAC filters at clearing banks in the United States would likely halt most of the payment messages and other transactions, and, in many cases, would reject or block the sanctions-related transactions and report the same to OFAC.

893. ABN Amro (RBS N.V.) also removed the names, BICs, and any other identifying information of the Iranian Bank Co-conspirators in the payment order messages sent to ABN Amro (RBS N.V.)'s U.S. correspondent banks.

894. In order to circumvent U.S. sanctions, certain Iranian Bank Co-conspirators requested that ABN Amro (RBS N.V.) omit their names and BICs from payment order messages sent by ABN Amro (RBS N.V.) to ABN Amro (RBS N.V.)'s U.S. correspondent banks. ABN Amro (RBS N.V.) complied with the requests of these Iranian Bank Co-conspirators, and omitted their names and identifiers in order to help bypass the OFAC filtering mechanisms of U.S. financial institutions.

895. ABN Amro (RBS N.V.) also used SWIFT-NET MT 202 cover payment messages to shield the identities of the Iranian Bank Co-conspirators.

896. Instead of using serial MT 103 payment messages that require the names and details of counter-parties to transactions, ABN Amro (RBS N.V.) began using MT 202 cover payment messages expressly for the purpose of avoiding revealing the true identity of the ordering customer and beneficiary party for U.S. dollar payments sent through financial institutions in the United States.

897. The Central Bank of Iran coordinated with ABN Amro (RBS N.V.)'s Central Bank Desk in Amsterdam regarding the procedure to be followed for repayment of USD deposits to their accounts with European Banks in London.

898. This procedure stipulated that payment order messages sent to U.S. clearing banks

for payment of USD funds to the CBI should not contain any reference to the Central Bank of Iran or any other reference relating to Iran.

899. In or about June and July 1995, officials at ABN Amro (RBS N.V.)'s Amsterdam Headquarters and New York offices were advised by outside U.S. counsel that the proposal by Iranian banks for ABN Amro (RBS N.V.) to serve as a conduit or means to bypass and avoid the sanctions imposed by the United States upon Iran risked breaching U.S. law.

900. An internal memorandum generated by ABN Amro (RBS N.V.) at the time stated “[t]he fund transfer mechanics proposed by [the first Iranian Bank] are an attempt to circumvent the Iranian trade embargo. Given that violations of the Executive Order and OFAC regulations carry substantial penalties, not to mention the negative publicity, the [first Iranian Bank] proposal must be strictly scrutinized and ABN Amro must weigh the risks before proceeding with any such transfers.”

901. Also in June 1995, another Iranian Bank Co-conspirator sent a written communication to certain banks in the UAE and the Iranian Bank's correspondent banks instructing those banks to undertake USD funds transfers for the Iranian bank in the name of a European financial institution “WITHOUT MENTIONING OUR BANK'S NAME” to defeat and circumvent the sanctions imposed upon Iran by the United States.

902. Like the first request, the Iranian Bank Co-conspirator's request was forwarded to officials located in several departments of the Amsterdam Headquarters of ABN Amro (RBS N.V.).

903. As early as 1997, in an internal strategy paper for the Middle East and Africa region named “Desert Spring,” prepared by ABN Amro (RBS N.V.)'s Middle East and Africa Regional Office, ABN Amro (RBS N.V.) described a “product initiative” with “opportunities in

LC discounting for Central Bank and Bank Melli, Iran” and “deposit mobilization from Iranian nationals.”

904. On or about February 5, 2000, an official at the Dubai branch of ABN Amro (RBS N.V.) wrote to a Regional Director of one of the Iranian Bank Co-conspirators assuring him that ABN Amro (RBS N.V.) would take care of carrying out the scheme to evade and defeat the U.S. sanctions.

905. The ABN Amro (RBS N.V.) official’s note stated: “[w]e understand the special nature of your US\$ transactions and will ensure that all operations departments concerned are properly briefed regarding this, as well.”

906. A July 19, 2003 e-mail written by John Ciccarone, Head of ABN Amro (RBS N.V.)’s USD Payments Product Management at ABN Amro (RBS N.V.)’s New York branch, discussed the use of MT 202 cover payments, stating: “There is no way the payment will get stopped as all NY ever sees is a bank to bank instruction.”

907. In a July 25, 2003 e-mail, John Philbin, Senior Relationship Banker for Iranian Banks, wrote to Ciccarone:

Surely Iran is the most obvious case in point for these structures. Twenty-four years of US sanctions and OFAC listing and Iran continues to sell oil and gas in USD. And, it imports and pays in USD as well. All of this is clearly done through accounts in Europe and elsewhere. There is a very good case to be made for getting an overall acceptance that when issues are purely US, we should not be a part of it. In fact, we should see it as an opportunity. OFAC is not the Bible for money laundering (e.g. Cuba is prominent on OFAC). It is a tool of broader US policy. We therefore need to distinguish between US foreign policy on the one hand and AML/anti-Terrorism on the other, however much the US administration may wish to insist that the two are closely linked. It is well worth working on a solution for clients who find themselves in this position or who fear (Syria, Saudi Arabia) that they, one day soon might find themselves there.

908. Also in 2003, Diane Perrin, a member of ABN Amro (RBS N.V.)’s Group

Compliance team at the Defendant's Amsterdam Head Office, stated that "as a European Institution, we do not comply with US Sanctions because those sanctions are politically motivated."

909. A 2003 memorandum entitled "Proposal for Establishing a Representative Office in Tehran, Iran" drafted by ABN Amro (RBS N.V.)'s Country Representative in the UAE, Jan Willem van den Bosch, similarly stated:

The Central Bank of Iran is faced with difficulties for USD denominated clearing transactions due to sanctions imposed by the US. The OFAC filter impounds all Iran related payments and receipts in the US. The Swiss and other European Banks have worked out a solution for this. The payment instructions are sent directly to the beneficiary's bank and cover payment is made to the beneficiary bank's US Correspondent as inter-bank payments.

910. Bosch later coordinated the meeting in Dubai between ABN Amro (RBS N.V.)'s Managing Board Member and CFO Tom De Swann and top functionaries of the CBI, including Aziz Farrashi, CBI's Director General.

911. During the meeting with the CBI's officials, ABN Amro (RBS N.V.) officials discussed the establishment of the Representative Office by ABN Amro (RBS N.V.) in Tehran and further business development, including the acceptance of USD deposits by the CBI's Desk in Amsterdam.

912. In an April 20, 2004 e-mail, the aforementioned Philbin mentioned the possibility of using a Jersey Special Purpose Vehicle as a way to circumvent OFAC restrictions:

Mike Louwerens [ABN Amro's Vice President and Senior Analyst of Country Risk Management Department] mentioned this to me today and sent the attached. The structure below is very interesting and could have applicability for the banks in Iran as well. But whether that is the case or not, what is clear is that this structure envisages our making and receiving payments in USD which will clear through AA in New York. And for which Mike Bowman sees no objection. I am sending a second note in which OEM (Maarten Seckel) gives a go ahead based on Bowman's nihil

obstat. The Way for our doing significant business with the Iranian banks in cash may yet be clear.

913. On July 23, 2004, ABN Amro (RBS N.V.) and its New York branch entered into a Written Agreement with the Federal Reserve Banks of New York and Chicago (collectively, the “Reserve Banks”) and other regulators that had detected deficiencies at ABN Amro (RBS N.V.)’s New York Branch relating to AML policies, procedures, and practices that included:

a pattern of previously undisclosed unsafe and unsound practices warranting further enforcement action.... A. ABN AMRO lacked adequate risk management and legal review policies and procedures to ensure compliance with applicable U.S. law, and failed to adhere to those policies and procedures that it did have. As a result, one of ABN AMRO’s overseas branches was able to develop and implement “special procedures” for certain funds transfers, check clearing operations, and letter of credit transactions that were designed and used to circumvent the compliance systems established by the Branches to ensure compliance with the laws of the U.S. In particular, the “special procedures” circumvented the Branches’ systems for ensuring compliance with the regulations issued by the Office of Foreign Assets Control (“OFAC”) (31 C.F.R. Chapter V).

914. U.S. regulators also found that “[p]rior to August 1, 2004, the New York Branch processed wire transfers originated by Bank Melli Iran, a financial institution owned or controlled by the Government of Iran. The payment instructions on the wire transfers had been modified by one of ABN Amro’s overseas branches such that any reference to Bank Melli Iran was removed.”

915. U.S. regulators also found that “[p]rior to August 1, 2004, the Branches advised a number of letters of credit issued by Bank Melli Iran. The letters of credit had been reissued by one of ABN Amro’s overseas branches such that any reference to Bank Melli Iran was removed.”

916. As DOJ later concluded: “Each year between and including 1996 and 2004, ABN caused ABN’s U.S. affiliate to file false, misleading, and inaccurate Annual Reports of Blocked

Property to OFAC. In each of those reports, the U.S. affiliate of ABN certified to OFAC that all information provided was accurate and that all material facts in connection with the report had been set forth.”

917. Nonetheless, in September 2004, Michael Louwerens, ABN Amro (RBS N.V.)’s Vice President and Senior Analyst of Country Risk Management Department, travelled to Iran at the behest of ABN Amro (RBS N.V.)’s Head Office and reported back that he had communicated with the Chief Representative of HSBC in Tehran (presumably John Richards) and concluded that ABN Amro (RBS N.V.)’s payment procedures (to conceal Iranian financial activity) were in line with prevailing market practices of HSBC and other banks.

918. In addition, ABN Amro (RBS N.V.)’s then New York branch was the conduit for at least 90 post-U.S. designation transactions on behalf of IRISL and its various front companies through March, 2010.

919. On May 10, 2010, DOJ issued a press release announcing that ABN Amro’s successor entity, Defendant Royal Bank of Scotland N.V., had agreed to forfeit \$500 million to the United States in connection with a conspiracy to defraud the United States, to violate the IEEPA, the TWEA, and the Bank Secrecy Act (“BSA”).

920. In connection with a Deferred Prosecution Agreement ABN Amro (RBS N.V.) entered into, a criminal information was filed in the U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia charging the Defendant with one count of violating the BSA, and one count of conspiracy to defraud the United States and violate the IEEPA and the TWEA. ABN Amro (RBS N.V.) waived indictment, agreed to the filing of the information, and, according to the press release “accepted and acknowledged responsibility for its conduct.”

921. According to the criminal information, ABN Amro (RBS N.V.)'s participation in the conspiracy continued "until in or about December 2007." Prior to that time, ABN Amro (RBS N.V.) willfully and knowingly conspired, *inter alia*, to "engage in financial transactions with entities affiliated with Iran ... in violation of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act, Title 50, United States Code, Section 1705, and regulations and embargoes issued thereunder...."

922. The criminal information confirmed that ABN Amro (RBS N.V.) was an active participant in the Conspiracy.

923. The criminal information stated that: "It was part of the conspiracy that the defendant discussed with the co-conspirators how to format United States Dollar message payments so that such payments would avoid detection by automated filters used by financial institutions in the United States and thus evade United States sanctions."

924. The criminal information further stated that: "It was part of the conspiracy that the defendant removed names and references to the co-conspirators in United States Dollar message payments routed through the United States."

925. The criminal information further stated that: "It was part of the conspiracy that the defendant altered the names and references to the co-conspirators in United States Dollar message payments routed through the United States."

926. The criminal information further stated that: "It was part of the conspiracy that the defendant instructed the co-conspirators to use code words in United States Dollar payment messages."

927. Additionally, the criminal information stated that: "It was part of the conspiracy that the defendant created a special processing queue to manually and materially alter any of the

co-conspirators' United States Dollar message payments that were to be routed through the United States."

928. The criminal information also stated that: "It was part of the conspiracy that the defendant created "Special Conditions" in the defendant's payment manuals in order to process any co-conspirators' United States Dollar transactions."

929. Finally, the criminal information further stated that: "It was part of the conspiracy that the defendant caused its United States affiliates to submit materially false and misleading reports or statements to the United States Department of the Treasury, OFAC."

M. DEFENDANT CREDIT SUISSE'S AGREEMENT TO, AND PARTICIPATION IN, THE CONSPIRACY

930. Like the other Defendants in this Action, Credit Suisse worked hand-in-glove with Iran and Iranian Bank Co-conspirators acting at Iran's behest to develop procedures to structure USD payments in ways that would evade U.S. sanctions and leave U.S. regulators, law enforcement and financial institutions blind as to Iran's financial activities.

931. To this end, Credit Suisse worked diligently to (1) develop methods that would avoid disclosing the true originators and/or beneficiaries of Iranian transactions that it was clearing and settling in the United States; (2) delete or omit certain information when transactions were to be processed through the United States; and (3) provide incorrect information in USD funds transfer instructions executed through the United States on behalf of U.S.-sanctioned individuals and entities.

932. Credit Suisse worked closely with Bank Melli, Bank Saderat, and Iran's Atomic Energy Organization (and other designated Weapons of Mass Destruction proliferators) for many years.

933. Before 2003, Credit Suisse was an active participant in the Conspiracy, but the

sheer volume of its illegal conduct accelerated greatly in 2003 when Lloyds exited its Iran business and Bank Melli Plc, Defendant Bank Saderat Plc, and other Iranian agents moved their accounts to Credit Suisse.

934. For the next two years, Credit Suisse became one of the main USD funds clearing banks for the Iranian banking system, quadrupling in only 3 years the number of Iranian U.S. dollar payments, from approximately 49,000 in 2002 to nearly 200,000 in 2005.

935. The procedures Credit Suisse developed and refined over time to assist Iran were embodied in internal directives, memoranda, e-mails between Credit Suisse and its Iranian bank clients and internal e-mails involving, among others, a Credit Suisse Bank Payments Sector Head, Credit Suisse's Treasury and Trade Finance Departments, and the Head of Credit Suisse's Iran Desk.

936. Since at least the mid-1990s, when it first agreed to assist Iran in carrying out the Conspiracy, Credit Suisse's Iran Desk began adding internal warnings to the accounts of its Iranian bank clients, instructing Credit Suisse employees: "*Do not mention the name of the Iranian bank in payment orders.*"

937. Such warnings ensured that payment orders given by the Iranian Bank Co-conspirators would not be processed automatically, but rather would be manually reviewed, "corrected" if necessary, and effectuated by Credit Suisse employees.

938. For example, in June 1995, the Credit Suisse representative office in Dubai, United Arab Emirates, issued a memorandum recognizing Iran and the Iranian bank's general scheme to ensure that *any* foreign banks the Iranian Bank Co-conspirators did business with masked their transactions, and accordingly advised:

Following the decision by the American authorities to declare a unilateral embargo against the Islamic Republic of Iran on April 30th, (an Iranian

bank) approached Credit Suisse to open (a type of correspondent banking account for U.S. dollar transactions). Crucial to them was that the name of the bank would not be mentioned on the transfer orders... Subsequently, (the Iranian bank) was informed that though payments in such a way are basically feasible, to omit the name of the bank could lead to some problems. Meanwhile, operations through this account have started... Some transfers have been rejected by the American banks as the name of (the Iranian bank) appears under the rubric 'Ordering Bank.' Question: a) what can be done to avoid this?

939. Almost immediately after President Clinton issued E.O. Nos. 12957, 12959, and 13059, which strengthened existing U.S. sanctions against Iran, the Iranian Bank Co-conspirators began requesting that Credit Suisse omit their names and BICs from payment messages Credit Suisse sent to its U.S. correspondent banks.

940. Credit Suisse complied with the Iranian Bank Co-conspirators' illegal requests and purposefully omitted their names and identifiers in order to help bypass U.S. financial institutions' sanctions filters.

941. After a 1998 corporate reorganization, in order to further its ongoing efforts to evade U.S. sanctions and ensure that other U.S. financial institutions would automatically process this new stream of payments, Credit Suisse notified its Iranian clients about the change in USD funds clearing and settlement from Credit Suisse First Boston AG ("CSFB") to third-party U.S. correspondents, and provided them with a pamphlet entitled "How to transfer USD payments."

942. The pamphlet provided detailed payment order formatting instructions for USD funds transfers on how to avoid triggering U.S. OFAC sanction screening filters.

943. In a 1998 letter to an Iranian Bank Co-conspirator explaining the transfer of its USD clearing services to the Bank of New York, New York, Defendant Credit Suisse wrote:

In order to provide your esteemed institution with our clearing services in U.S. Dollars, we have introduced a procedure to facilitate your USD

payments through our clearing system. The change of our USD-clearer to Bank of New York, New York, will not affect our mutual relationship on any clearing transaction in U.S. Dollars as long as the established procedure will be followed.

944. Beginning as early as 1995 and continuing through 2005, Credit Suisse, both internally and in coordination with the Iranian Bank Co-conspirators, created procedures and guidelines to facilitate the processing of prohibited USD transactions by its U.S. correspondent banks, primarily the Bank of New York, New York.

945. By using Credit Suisse's internal processing system, employees manually keyed in "Order of a Customer" when Iranian payments had to be processed as serial payments through U.S. banks.

946. This procedure was promoted at Credit Suisse, as demonstrated by an email from a Team Leader in the Bank Payments Unit:

In order to put an end, once and for all, to the discussions regarding the processing of USD payment orders of Iranian banks, I have worked out various examples that are to be considered binding for everyone.

947. Attached to the email were several screenshots of Credit Suisse's payment application illustrating how to format payment order messages to ensure that they would pass through the U.S. financial institutions undetected by U.S. OFAC sanction screening filters.

948. For example, one such screenshot showed all incoming payment messages listing an Iranian bank as the ordering institution in SWIFT-NET payment order message field "52" and contained the following explicit instructions: "Population of field 52 with 'one of our clients' in case of serial payments via the US."

949. A second screenshot showed an incoming payment with the reference "*without mentioning our banks [sic] name*" in field 52 and contained the following instructions: "Population of field 52 with 'one of our clients' in case of serial payments."

950. Until 2004, Credit Suisse's use of "*Order of a Customer*" was its standard procedure for processing bank payment messages involving Credit Suisse's Iranian customers.

951. Credit Suisse's internal communications also reveal a continual dialogue about evading U.S. sanctions spanning approximately a decade, assessing how to better process Iranian transactions in order to promote and increase business from existing and future Iranian clients.

952. In February 1999, Credit Suisse's Iran Desk added internal warnings to the Customer Information Files (or "CIFs") it maintained for the accounts of its Iranian bank customers, expressly directing Credit Suisse employees: "*Do not mention the name of the Iranian bank in payment orders.*"

953. Credit Suisse documented similar directives in subsequent years. For example, in 2002, another warning was loaded in the CIF that likewise stated: "FOR USD-PAYMENTS OUTSIDE CREDIT SUISSE/CS FIRST BOSTON DO NOT MENTION THE NAME OF THE IRANIAN BANK."

954. Credit Suisse later decided to remove warnings from the CIFs and replaced them with long-term instructions concerning Iranian entities that instructed: "*Execute USD payment orders always with direct order and cover payment.*" These instructions explained that they were intended to ensure (according to Credit Suisse's internal documentation) that "an Iranian origin will never be named in USD payments carried out for Iranian banks (because of the US sanctions)!"

955. An internal Credit Suisse memorandum dated March 12, 1999, stated:

Payment orders in USD can only be paid via the American clearing, if the name of the Iranian party is not mentioned (US sanctions). Otherwise, the amounts are returned by the American banks. Even though corresponding warnings have been loaded, there (sic) almost every week cases that are processed incorrectly by us.

956. Between 2000 and 2004, Credit Suisse's Iran Desk provided similar instructions to its Iranian Bank Co-conspirator clients via a standard letter, which stated in part: "*The most important issue is that you and/or your correspondents do not mention your good bank's name in field 52.*"

957. Credit Suisse's Iran Desk also informed Iranian Bank Co-conspirator clients that Credit Suisse would utilize cover payments to effect payments to or through the United States, stating in one memorandum, for example, "[o]ur payment department will stop all USD payments initiated by your fine bank in any case and shall be effected [by]... 'Direct payment order and cover payment order.'"

958. In order to prevent straight-through processing of all payment orders sent by Iranian Bank Co-conspirators, Credit Suisse configured its payment system to interdict the payments for manual review.

959. Credit Suisse employees then reviewed the payments to ensure that they contained no references to Iran. If such references were detected, Credit Suisse employees would either delete the reference, or contact the Iranian Bank Co-conspirators to request further instructions.

960. Over time, Credit Suisse employees developed practices to omit information on the involvement of Iranian Bank Co-conspirators, including:

- a. Entering in an empty field, or replacing the name of the Iranian Bank Co-conspirators with, "*Order of a Customer*" or a similar phrase instead of the actual name of the ordering institution in SWIFT-NET payment order messages;
- b. Forwarding payment messages received from Iranian Bank Co-conspirators falsely referencing "Credit Suisse" or Credit Suisse's SWIFT-NET account code (identified by BIC address CRESCHZZ) instead of an Iranian bank as the originating institution. For example, a November 2000 email circulated by a team leader in Credit Suisse's Bank Payments Unit

contained screenshots of an incoming payment order from an Iranian bank co-conspirator in which Credit Suisse was listed as the ordering institution in field “52” of the SWIFT-NET payment message. The instructions were to make no changes to the misleading information in the SWIFT-NET message’s field “52” for serial payment messages made to U.S. financial institutions;

- c. Inserting “Credit Suisse” as the ordering institution in payments originating with an Iranian Bank Co-conspirator;
- d. Removing all references to Iranian names, addresses, cities, and telephone numbers from customer payments;
- e. Substituting abbreviations for Iranian customer names. For example, in an April 16, 2003 email, the Head of Credit Suisse’s Iran Desk wrote to the Credit Suisse representative office in Tehran, “*entry to their account works when account number plus XXX is stipulated as beneficiary. What is also important of course is that applicant will give details of final beneficiary as reference for the beneficiary, then it should work;*” and
- f. Converting SWIFT-NET MT 103 Messages to SWIFT-NET MT 202 Messages to hide the details of Iranian transactions, and using MT 202 cover payment messages approximately 95% of the time to facilitate outgoing customer payments involving Iran or Iranian parties.

961. A September 24, 2003 Credit Suisse internal email sent from a team leader in Customer Payments to a Sector Head within Customer Payments, described Credit Suisse’s Iranian U.S. dollar processing:

The procedure is identical for all Iranian banks: 1) We attempt to send all USD payments directly to the bank of the beneficiary. Only cover payments are made through the US. In such cases, the ordering institution is not disclosed. 2) Should 1) not be possible (if the beneficiary bank is an American bank, or if no Swift connection or no correspondent was named), then the payment will be made though America. We make sure that the ordering institution is not mentioned (this has been programmed into the system as a default) and that the ordering customer has no connection to ‘Iran’. 3) Should 1) and 2) not be possible, then the payment order will be forwarded to Investigations for further clarifications with the ordering institution.

962. In addition, Credit Suisse actually instructed its Iranian Bank Co-conspirator customers on how to format U.S. dollar payments so that such payments would evade U.S.

sanctions and detection by automated filters used by U.S. financial institutions.

963. Payment instructions included a letter from Credit Suisse's Iran Desk to an Iranian customer dated October 16, 2003, that stated: "This is to provide you our recommendation for the entry of funds how to handle bank-to-bank payments on your account with Credit Suisse and the following procedures should be applied in order to avoid any difficulties."

964. In December 2003, an Iranian bank asked Credit Suisse for an additional USD account identifying the Iranian beneficiary bank only by a designated abbreviation (first letter of each word constituting the bank's name, together with the abbreviation commonly used for a type of legal entity, i.e., Plc).

965. On January 28, 2004, Credit Suisse confirmed that it had opened the requested account, writing to the Iranian bank: "Reference is made to the various conversations and your email, dated December 18, 2003 wherein you asked us to open a new USD account...Now, we would like to confirm the account number"

966. In addition, Credit Suisse promised the Iranian Bank Co-conspirators, including Bank Saderat and Bank Melli, that no messages would leave Credit Suisse without being first hand-checked by a Credit Suisse employee to ensure that they had been formatted to avoid U.S. OFAC filters.

967. Credit Suisse also took a further step in the Conspiracy beyond *training* the Iranian Bank Co-conspirators on how to format their payment messages to evade the OFAC filters; it also gave Iranian Bank Co-conspirators materials to use for training *other* banks on how to prepare payment messages to evade U.S. OFAC filters and sanctions regimes.

968. In August 2003, Credit Suisse reached an agreement with the London branches of

a number of Iranian Bank Co-conspirators to take over the banks' London branches' U.S. dollar clearing activity.

969. As a result of this agreement, Credit Suisse became one of the main USD clearing banks for the Iranian banking system.

970. Through its subsidiary Credit Suisse Asset Management Limited, United Kingdom ("CSAM"), Credit Suisse used code words for Iranian customers, including Iranian Bank Co-conspirators, when executing trades involving U.S. securities that were transmitted through the U.S.

971. Credit Suisse knew that without such alterations, amendments, and code words, automated OFAC filters at U.S. clearing banks would likely halt the payment order messages and securities transactions, and, in many cases, reject or block the sanctions-related transactions and report the same to OFAC.

972. Credit Suisse manipulated payment order messages and removed any identifying reference to sanctioned countries and entities so that the OFAC filters at the U.S. clearing banks would not be able to identify the transactions, and the transactions would be automatically processed without detection.

973. In July 2004, the Swiss Federal Banking Commission issued an ordinance to implement the Financial Action Task Force ("FATF")'s Special Recommendation on Terrorist Financing VII.

974. The ordinance required the disclosure of the remitter in payment orders, and prompted Credit Suisse to issue an internal directive prohibiting the use of the "Order of a Customer" method when making international wire transfers.

975. In April 2004, in preparation for the implementation of the ordinance, Credit

Suisse's Iran Desk began to inform its Iranian Bank Co-conspirator clients that neither "Order of a Customer" nor "Credit Suisse" could be used to replace references to Iranian banks on payment messages.

976. Credit Suisse again, however, provided information about the use of the cover payment method to send USD payments, ensuring that the Iranian Bank Co-conspirators (and, by extension, Iran and the IRGC-QF) remained cognizant of other means of ensuring an uninterrupted flow of surreptitious USD.

977. Although Credit Suisse's payment processing units ceased to use the "Order of a Customer" method following the Swiss Federal Banking Commission's July 2004 ordinance, Credit Suisse employees nonetheless continued removing and/or altering information in SWIFT payment order messages sent to one of its U.S. correspondent banks.

978. For example, in May 2005, an internal Credit Suisse email stated:

If we do not have a key contact with the beneficiary's bank, we have to carry out the payment via the US, e.g. via BKTRUS33. However, no reference to Iran may be made in the field reserved for information on the ordering party (no Iranian telephone numbers either). No such reference should be made in fields 70 or 72 either.

979. Between March 2004 and November 2005, Credit Suisse repeatedly sent letters to its Iranian Bank Co-Conspirator customers describing its internal procedures for forwarding Iranian payment orders as:

Our Payment department will stop all USD-payments initiated by your fine bank in any case and shall be effected as outlined in the drawing "Direct payment order and cover payment order."

980. From August 2003 to November 2006, Credit Suisse illegally processed electronic funds transfers, in the aggregate amount of at least \$480,072,032, through financial institutions located in the United States for the benefit of Iran and Iranian financial institutions.

981. For a brief period of time, Credit Suisse became one of the main U.S. dollar clearing and settlement banks for the Iranian banking system.

982. In January 2006, Credit Suisse established a “Sensitive Countries” Task Force to implement the exit decision and ultimately ceased U.S. dollar clearing transactions for Iran in November 2006.

983. On September 11, 2006, Credit Suisse directed its payments centers to discontinue certain prohibited payments by an Iranian Bank Co-conspirator. Using the MT 202 cover payment method, during the six weeks from September 11, 2006 to October 27, 2006, Credit Suisse nevertheless processed 54 outbound payments involving that Iranian Bank Co-conspirator, the total value of which was in excess of \$8 million.

984. As described *supra*, Credit Suisse also facilitated payments on Letters of Credit involving Mahan Air’s illegal purchase of U.S. aircraft and aircraft parts.

985. These included the illegal purchase of an aircraft engine and an Airbus A320-232 financed by Bank Melli, Bank Refah and Bank Sepah.

986. In each case, Credit Suisse directed USD payments through the United States in furtherance of the Conspiracy.

987. In March 2007, following the Deferred Prosecution Agreements of Lloyds and ABN Amro (RBS N.V.), Credit Suisse commenced an internal investigation of its historic USD funds clearing business involving U.S.-sanctioned countries and persons. Shortly thereafter, Credit Suisse was contacted by U.S. and New York law enforcement officials.

988. On December 16, 2009, DOJ issued a press release announcing that Credit Suisse had agreed to forfeit \$536 million in USD funds to the United States and to the Manhattan District Attorney’s Office in connection with violations of the IEEPA and New York State law,

as a result of violations relating to transactions Credit Suisse illegally conducted on behalf of customers from, *inter alia*, Iran.

989. In connection with a DPA that Credit Suisse entered into, DOJ filed a criminal information in the U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia charging Credit Suisse with one count of violating the IEEPA. Credit Suisse waived the indictment, agreed to the filing of the information, and, according to the press release, accepted and acknowledged responsibility for its criminal conduct.

990. Credit Suisse also simultaneously entered into an agreement with OFAC to settle its violations of the IEEPA and agreed to a civil forfeiture as part of the DPA it entered into with DOJ, the Manhattan District Attorney's Office and OFAC.

991. The press release announcing the agreements quoted then-Treasury Under-Secretary for Terrorism and Financial Intelligence Stuart Levey as stating "[t]his case provides a timely lesson about how Iran seeks to involve others in deceptive conduct to evade legal and regulatory controls. Those who do business with Iran expose themselves to the risk, and the consequences, of participating in transactions supporting proliferation, terrorism or sanctions evasion."

N. **DEFENDANT COMMERZBANK AG'S AGREEMENT TO, AND PARTICIPATION IN, THE CONSPIRACY**

992. As noted in a criminal information entered in connection with, as discussed below, a March 11, 2015 Deferred Prosecution Agreement between Defendant Commerzbank and DOJ:

COMMERZBANK AG and others ... unlawfully, willfully and knowingly combined, conspired, confederated and agreed with one another and with others to commit offenses against the United States, that is, to engage in financial transactions with Sanctioned Entities and SDNs in violation of IEEPA, and the executive orders and regulations issued thereunder.... The

goal of the conspiracy was for COMMERZBANK and others ...to enrich themselves by engaging in a conspiracy and a scheme to violate IEEPA, and the executive orders and regulations issued thereunder. A further goal of the conspiracy was for COMMERZBANK and others ... to violate executive orders and regulations prohibiting the exportation, directly and indirectly, of services from the United States to Sanctioned Entities and SDNs.

993. Like many of the other Defendants who entered into the Conspiracy, Commerzbank adopted a variety of methods to facilitate Iran's illegal goals.

994. In particular, Commerzbank worked with Bank Sepah, Bank Melli, Bank Saderat and Bank Refah to facilitate the goals of the Conspiracy, stripping, altering or changing tens of thousands of SWIFT-NET payment order messages.

995. Since 2002, Commerzbank also appears to have engaged in various illegal gold transactions on behalf of the CBI, including trading orders through its New York branch while disguising the Iranian source of the trades.

996. A March 2015 Amended Complaint filed in a *qui tam* case against Defendant Commerzbank AG stated that:

the gold trade has been essential to Iran's withstanding the increasingly restrictive U.S. sanctions. It has a substantial amount of gold reserves, amounting to \$112 billion in gold, which it accumulated in part by trading oil for gold. It used gold to preserve its wealth especially to withstand the devaluation of its currency and to engage in trading that would bypass U.S. sanctions.⁶⁴

997. On April 17, 2003, Commerzbank finalized a policy document entitled "Routing Instructions Iranian banks for USD payments." This policy admonished employees to "[u]nder no circumstances mention the Iranian background in the cover order." In other words, the

⁶⁴ In July 2015, Commerzbank settled the *qui tam* case, 13-cv-8095 (S.D.N.Y. 2013), for approximately \$866,000.

German-based recipients of this policy were instructed to never mention Iranian customers nor Iranian connections to any payment messages sent to the United States.

998. Taking advantage of the fact that Lloyds and other competitors were exiting the Iran market, Commerzbank solicited more Iranian clients.

999. The resulting increase in the volume and significance of Iranian business at Commerzbank led to the establishment of a centralized process for handling certain Iranian dollar denominated payments within Commerzbank, and the Defendant designated one group of employees within Commerzbank's Frankfurt Back Office to manually process those payments. The task of this group was to review payments and amend them if necessary, to ensure that they would not get stopped by OFAC filters when sent to financial institutions in the United States, including Commerzbank's New York branch.

1000. This increase in volume was in part due to illicit trade-finance, foreign exchange, and Eurodollar transactions undertaken by Commerzbank on behalf of Bank Refah, Bank Sepah, Bank Melli and Bank Saderat.

1001. In July 2003, a Back Office employee emailed other bank employees explaining that two state-owned Iranian banks, Bank Melli and Bank Saderat, wanted to begin routing their entire USD funds clearing business through Commerzbank. The Back Office employee closed his email by writing, "If for whatever reason [Commerzbank] New York inquires why our turnover has increase [sic] so dramatically under no circumstances may anyone mention that there is a connection to the clearing of Iranian banks!!!!!!!!!!!!!!" (Exclamation marks in the original).

1002. On September 17, 2003, a Back Office employee sent an email advising a major Iranian Bank that maintained a US dollar account with Commerzbank to list “non ref” in the ordering party field in all of its future payment messages.

1003. The author of the email had tested Commerzbank’s compliance systems in Frankfurt, and knew that writing “non ref” would trigger a manual review of the payment, thereby enabling Commerzbank personnel to ensure that the messages did not contain any information revealing the true Iranian involvement in the transaction.

1004. In fact, Commerzbank personnel explained to employees of Iranian bank clients the kinds of information that could lead to payments being delayed, rejected, or blocked within the United States, and encouraged the Iranian banks to omit this type of information from their payment orders so that Commerzbank employees would not have to manually remove it.

1005. For example, Bank Sepah’s UK subsidiary (Bank Sepah International Plc) provided its Iranian customers with routing instructions for “payments to our US Dollar account from outside the United States” noting the SWIFT Code for Commerzbank’s New York branch and the Bank’s account number at Commerzbank followed by the instruction:

Please ensure that no mention is made of any recognisable Iranian entity in any message sent through the United States.

(Emphasis in the original.) *See*, Exhibit B attached.

1006. On October 13, 2003, the Head of Commerzbank’s Internal Audit division emailed a member of Commerzbank’s senior management advising that Iranian bank names in payment messages transiting through the United States were being “neutralized” and warned that “it raises concerns if we consciously reference the suppression of the ordering party in our work procedures in order to avoid difficulties in the processing of payments with the U.S.A.”

1007. On November 19, 2003, a memo was circulated to senior management memorializing the internal rules Commerzbank had developed for processing Iranian payments, including using MT 202 cover transactions (i.e., splitting a payment into two messages and sending a MT 103 to the foreign (non-U.S.) branch of the beneficiary and an MT 202 to the clearing institution in the United States), and using serial MT 103 messages that manually replaced the name of the (Iranian) ordering party with the bank code for Commerzbank Frankfurt to avoid detection by U.S. authorities.

1008. It appears that Commerzbank may have ceased stripping some transactions in July 2004, relying primarily on cover payments (MT 202 payment order messages) to effectuate its unlawful conduct. At the same time, Commerzbank conspired with Bank Melli to facilitate over one hundred (100) checks totaling approximately \$2 million in USD funds that Commerzbank issued for illegal payments in the United States.

1009. However, as noted *supra*, Bank Sepah International Plc (Bank Sepah's UK subsidiary) provided "stripping" instructions to its clients even in 2006 directing that U.S. dollars wire transfers be sent through Commerzbank's New York branch.

1010. DOJ described "the rigor with which the Bank enforced the policy during this period" by citing an email from a Back Office employee who wrote about Commerzbank's procedures for facilitating the Conspiracy "NO EXPERIMENTS PLEASE!!! Have fun with this and greetings." (Emphasis in the original.)

1011. This ongoing conduct involving both "stripping" transactions and converting otherwise transparent SWIFT-NET MT 103 messages into opaque MT 202 cover transactions resulted in tens of millions of dollars being illegally transferred on Iran's behalf.

1012. However, parallel to its illegal conduct on behalf of Bank Sepah, Bank Saderat and Bank Melli, as noted above, Commerzbank also directly coordinated with IRISL in laundering U.S. dollars through the United States despite the fact that IRISL was Iran's primary means of transporting both conventional and non-conventional weapons.

1013. Between 2002 and 2008 (and upon information and belief, even later), Commerzbank worked directly with IRISL to facilitate illicit payments through the United States.

1014. In January 2005, Commerzbank's New York branch rejected a series of payment transactions on behalf of Lancelin Shipping Company Ltd., an IRISL-formed entity registered in Cyprus, because the payment messages contained references to IRISL Europe GmbH, a wholly-owned IRISL subsidiary registered in Hamburg and designated by the United States in 2008.

1015. This prompted a direct meeting between the relationship managers in Commerzbank's Hamburg branch and employees from IRISL on January 24, 2005.

1016. A memorandum summarizing the meeting noted that: "[d]ue to the tense political relations between Iran and the U.S., sanctions that have existed for some years against Iran and Iranian companies have been tightened.... *The number of rejected payments recently increased sharply since the word "IRISL" results in inquiries at foreign banks.* Based on inquiries from Commerzbank, New York we assume that it appears as a term on the embargo list." (Emphasis in the original.)

1017. In a written presentation that Commerzbank delivered to IRISL on January 25, 2005, following the in-person meeting, the Hamburg relationship manager stated: "[t]he current rejections show that IRISL is in the OFAC list" (Emphasis in the original).

1018. The presentation then explained that “payments which are sent through a ... subsidiary are unlikely to be rejected to our present knowledge.”

1019. Commerzbank ultimately adopted a process it termed a “safe payments solution” by which IRISL initiated USD funds transfers through the U.S., using the accounts of less conspicuous subsidiaries to prevent its New York branch or other clearing banks from flagging IRISL U.S. dollar transactions.

1020. Moreover, to assist IRISL in its bookkeeping, Commerzbank would sweep those accounts daily and zero them out so that IRISL could keep track of which USD funds belonged to it – as opposed to its subsidiaries.

1021. On April 18, 2006, Commerzbank’s New York branch rejected a payment on behalf of Lancelin, citing “US sanctions against Iran.” As a result, Commerzbank altered the structure of the “safe payment solution,” suggesting the use of two other subsidiaries to process payments on behalf of IRISL and IRISL Europe GmbH.

1022. In fact, in only four months *following* IRISL’s U.S. designation in 2008, Commerzbank illegally transferred almost \$40 million on behalf of IRISL subsidiaries and related entities through Commerzbank’s New York branch and other U.S. financial institutions.

1023. These post-designation transactions, laundered by Commerzgank through the U.S. financial system, were self-evidently *not* for the benefit of a legitimate agency, operation or program of Iran.

1024. Only months earlier, a U.S. State Department diplomatic cable warned of an IRISL-flagged vessel in China loaded with cargo containing weapons for Iran’s Defense Industries Organization (“DIO”).

1025. The 2008 diplomatic cable further warned of the dangers of ongoing conventional arms transfers from China to Iran, “particularly given Iran’s clear policy of providing arms and other support to Iraqi insurgents and terrorist groups like the Taliban and Hezbollah.... We have specific information that Chinese weapons and components for weapons transferred to Iran are being used against U.S. and Coalition Forces in Iraq, which is a grave U.S. concern.”

1026. Less than a year after Commerzbank in Hamburg provided IRISL with at least \$40 million in illegal (post-designation) USD transactions in October 2009, U.S. troops boarded a German-owned freighter, the *Hansa India*, in the Gulf of Suez and found eight containers full of ammunition, and headed to Syria from Iran.

1027. The *Hansa India* was registered to the Hamburg-based shipping company Leonhardt & Blumberg, but had in fact been under charter to IRISL for several years.

1028. The *Hansa India* carried seven containers of small arms ammunition, as well as one container containing copper discs, which constitute, as noted *supra*, a key component in EFPs used to kill and maim many of the Plaintiffs herein.

1029. Although Commerzbank worked to shield its New York branch from knowing all of the details of its illicit activities on behalf of Iran and IRISL, Commerzbank’s New York branch was nonetheless aware that it was being used to facilitate unlawful conduct.

1030. For example, in June 2006, in response to a request from the new Chief Compliance Officer asking if there were any concerns they wanted her to share with the new Global Head of Compliance in Germany, a New York compliance employee responded “[p]ersistent disregarding of OFAC rules by foreign branches. Hamburg is notorious for it.”

1031. In February 2007, Commerzbank’s then Chief Executive Officer Klaus-Peter Mueller and Board Member Martin Blessing met with U.S. Treasury Deputy Secretary Robert

Kimmit. In the meeting, Mueller complained about the portrayal of Commerzbank by *The Wall Street Journal* (in a January 2007 article) which he said made it appear that the Bank was trying to evade sanctions on Iran. “This,” claimed Mueller “is far from the case.”

1032. *The Wall Street Journal* reported on January 10, 2007 that “Commerzbank AG, Germany’s second largest bank, said it will stop handling dollar transactions for Iran at its New York branch by Jan. 31.” It went on to report that “[a]t present, Commerzbank handles both dollar and euro transactions for Iran’s state owned banks. Like several other European banks, it will cease handling only dollar transactions.”

1033. *The Wall Street Journal* article went on to report:

The risks of doing business with Iran are the same in all currencies,” said Mr. [Stuart] Levey. Intelligence officials say Bank Saderat, a large, state-controlled Iranian bank placed on a U.S. Treasury blacklist in October for allegedly funding terrorism, has been able to process dollar transactions through Commerzbank’s New York branch in recent months by using the accounts of two other Iranian banks. Commerzbank says it ceased dealing with Saderat after it was put on the U.S. blacklist and has no knowledge of any subsequent transactions. “Commerzbank has no knowledge of Bank Saderat directly or indirectly using the accounts of other Iranian banks to process dollar transactions,” the bank said in a statement. Commerzbank, in a response to an inquiry from *The Wall Street Journal* about its dealings with Iran, also said “all such [dollar clearing] transactions are currently being phased out” as of Jan. 31. It added that “any clearing conducted by our U.S. operations is in strict compliance” with U.S. government regulations.

1034. Commerzbank’s assurances to *The Wall Street Journal*, like its assurances to U.S. Treasury Deputy Secretary Robert Kimmit, were plainly false.

1035. As noted above, on September 10, 2008, the U.S. designated IRISL, IRISL Europe GmbH, and several IRISL subsidiaries based on evidence that the IRISL network of companies was engaged in WMD proliferation activity and the fact that “IRISL has pursued new strategies which could afford it the potential to evade future detection of military shipments.”

1036. The next day, on September 11, 2008, a senior official at OFAC personally forwarded the press release announcing IRISL's SDN designation to the Head of Compliance at Commerzbank in New York.

1037. The press release was then forwarded to Commerzbank employees in Germany with responsibilities related to IRISL. In the email, the relationship manager noted that the U.S. government alleged "that IRISL as Iranian government carrier systematically circumvents the Iranian arms embargo."

1038. Nonetheless, between September 10, 2008, and December 31, 2008 alone, Commerzbank illegally directed close to \$40 million on behalf of IRISL subsidiaries and related entities through the United States.

O. DEFENDANT COMMERZBANK AG'S DIRECT FUNDING OF HEZBOLLAH THROUGH ITS CUSTOMER, ORPHANS PROJECT LEBANON e.V.

1039. During this same time period, Commerzbank also knowingly, or with deliberate indifference to the fact, maintained account number 7001688 for an open and notorious Hezbollah fundraising organization in Germany known as Waisenkinderprojekt Libanon e.V. ("the Orphans Project Lebanon e.V.").

1040. Despite prior public German government reports identifying its customer as a Hezbollah fundraising organization, and the fact that on July 24, 2007 the United States designated⁶⁵ the Lebanese organization that was primary recipient of funds donated from the account (Hezbollah's Martyrs Foundation), Commerzbank knowingly, or with deliberate indifference to the fact, continued to provide financial services to Waisenkinderprojekt Libanon e.V. and hence continued to transfer funds to Hezbollah.

⁶⁵ See, <https://www.treasury.gov/press-center/press-releases/Pages/hp503.aspx>

VI. THE PLAINTIFFS

1. THE JANUARY 20, 2007 ATTACK – KARBALA

1041. On the night of January 20, 2007, Iran launched a coordinated terrorist attack against the Provincial Joint Coordination Center (“PJCC”) in Karbala, about thirty miles south of Baghdad.

1042. The attack on the PJCC was largely planned by Hezbollah, under the direction of Ali Musa Daqduq, and carried out by the aforementioned Iraqi Shi’a terrorist group known as Asa’ib Ahl al-Haq (“AAH”) and led by Qais al-Khazali.

1043. Just after nightfall, a five-car convoy of black GMC Suburban sport-utility vehicles (“SUVs”) – the type frequently used by the U.S. government in Iraq – made its way through three checkpoints on the access road approaching the PJCC.

1044. The vehicles contained approximately a dozen of AAH operatives dressed in U.S. military-style fatigues, carrying American-type weapons.

1045. After they entered the PJCC compound, the five vehicles split up, with some parking in front, and others circling to the back of the main building.

1046. After exiting their vehicles, the AAH terrorists threw grenades and opened fire on the PJCC compound with automatic rifles.

1047. One U.S. soldier, Johnathon M. Millican, jumped on one of the grenades that was thrown into the Coordination Center’s main office, an upper-floor office that also contained the provincial Iraqi police chief’s office.

1048. Although Millican was killed, and several other U.S. soldiers injured, his selfless act provided his fellow soldiers in the PJCC’s main building a few extra moments to recover and begin returning fire.

1049. For his act of bravery, Johnathon M. Millican was posthumously awarded the Silver Star medal by the U.S. Army.

1050. At the same time that AAH terrorists were attacking the PJCC's main building, other AAH operatives detonated explosives throughout the PJCC and abducted four U.S. soldiers before fleeing the compound.

1051. The AAH getaway vehicles drove east, crossing the Euphrates River and then turned north.

1052. Realizing the likelihood of escaping with their captives was low, the AAH operatives murdered the four Americans they had just kidnapped, and abandoned their bodies and the vehicles near the town of Mahawil. Three of the four Americans died at the scene.

1053. Only one of the four abducted U.S. soldiers, Brian S. Freeman, was still alive when rescuers reached the scene. Two of the soldiers were found in the back of one of the SUVs, handcuffed and shot dead. A third soldier was found dead on the ground, near the abandoned vehicles. Brian S. Freeman had also been shot in the head, and died on the way to the hospital.

1054. The terrorist group that planned and executed the PJCC attack, AAH, was trained and armed by Iran's IRGC with Hezbollah's assistance.

1055. On March 20, 2007, two months after the attack was perpetrated, Hezbollah leader Ali Musa Daqduq ("Daqduq") and AAH leader Qais al-Khazali and his brother Laith al-Khazali were captured by Coalition Forces in southern Iraq.

1056. The United States government charged them with responsibility for the Karbala PJCC attack.

1057. Documents captured with Qais al-Khazali showed that the IRGC-QF had gathered detailed information on "soldiers' activities, shift changes and defenses" at the PJCC "and this

information was shared with the attackers.”

1058. A 22 page memorandum found with Daqduq “detailed the planning, preparation, approval process and conduct of the [Karbala] operation,” among others. Other documents discussed tactics to attack Iraqi and Coalition Forces.

1059. Daqduq also had a personal journal that noted his having met with Special Groups members who were targeting other Iraqis and Coalition Forces in the Diyala province using Improvised Explosive Devices (“IEDs”), as well as small-arms fire.

1060. According to U.S. military officials, both Daqduq and Qais al-Khazali admitted that senior leadership within the IRGC-QF knew of and helped plan the Karbala attack.

1061. It was later reported that U.S. spy satellites spotted a full-scale mockup of the Karbala PJCC at the IRGC-QF Farj Garrison in the city of Ahwaz, Iran.

1062. Analysis of the satellite imagery indicated that the IRGC had duplicated the PJCC’s layout to specifically train the AAH operatives for the attack.

1063. The terror attack on the PJCC was commanded by Azhar al-Dulaymi. He was trained by Hezbollah operatives, including Daqduq, near the city of Qom, Iran, where he and his AAH operatives trained to execute military-style, precision kidnappings.

1064. Although al-Dulaymi commanded the attack, Daqduq, a longtime Hezbollah commander, masterminded it.

1065. Daqduq advised AAH commanders al-Dulaymi and Qais al-Khazali, and served as a liaison between the IRGC-QF and Qais al-Khazali, who along with his brother Laith al-Khazali, oversaw the attack.

1066. The U.S. Treasury Department’s November 19, 2012 press release announcing Daqduq’s designation as an SDGT stated, in part:

Daqduq is a senior Hezbollah commander responsible for numerous attacks against Coalition Forces in Iraq, including planning an attack on the Karbala Joint Provincial Coordination Center (JPCC) [sic] on January 20, 2007, which resulted in the deaths of five U.S. soldiers.

1067. Daqduq is Lebanese-born and served in Hezbollah for twenty-four years prior to the attack on the Karbala PJCC.

1068. Daqduq served as a bodyguard for Hezbollah leader Hassan Nasrallah and also led Hezbollah operations in large areas of Lebanon.

1069. According to the U.S. government, Daqduq “was in Iraq working as a surrogate for Iranian Revolutionary Guards Corps Quds Force operatives involved with special groups.”

1070. In 2005, Daqduq was directed by senior Lebanese Hezbollah leadership to go to Iran and work with the IRGC-QF to train Iran’s proxies in Iraq.

1071. According to the U.S. government: “In May 2006, [Daqduq] traveled to Tehran with Yussef Hashim, a fellow Lebanese Hezbollah and head of their operations in Iraq. There they met with the commander and deputy commander of the Iranian Quds Force special external operations.”

1072. Daqduq was ordered to Iraq to report on the training and operations of the Iraqi Special Groups.

1073. In the year prior to his capture in 2007, Daqduq made four trips to Iraq where he monitored and reported on the training and arming of the Special Groups in mortars and rockets, manufacturing and employment of IEDs, and kidnapping operations.

1074. Most significantly, Daqduq was tasked with organizing the Special Groups in ways that mirrored how Hezbollah was organized in Lebanon.

1075. Daqduq also helped the IRGC train Iraqis at multiple sites in Iran.

1076. Using training groups of approximately twenty to sixty Iraqis at a time, Daqduq

instructed his trainees on how to use EFPs, mortars and rockets, as well as intelligence, sniper and kidnapping operations.

1077. The IRGC then provided operational, intelligence and logistical support to insert the terrorist trainees back into various Iraqi cities where they rejoined their respective Special Groups.

1078. The IRGC also supplied the Groups with weapons and a funding stream ranging from an estimated \$750,000 to \$3 million per month.

1079. On April 26, 2007, the Commander of the Multi-National Force-Iraq, Gen. David Petraeus, gave a briefing in which he stated:

The Iranian involvement has really become much clearer to us and brought into much more focus during the interrogation of the members -- the heads of the Khazali network and some of the key members of that network that have been in detention now for a month or more. This is the head of the secret cell network, the extremist secret cells. They were provided substantial funding, training on Iranian soil, advanced explosive munitions and technologies as well as run of the mill arms and ammunition, in some cases advice and in some cases even a degree of direction. When we captured these individuals -- the initial capture, and then there have been a number of others since then -- we discovered, for example, a 22-page memorandum on a computer that detailed the planning, preparation, approval process and conduct of the operation that resulted in five of our soldiers being killed in Karbala. It also detailed -- there are numerous documents which detailed a number of different attacks on coalition forces, and our sense is that these records were kept so that they could be handed in to whoever it is that is financing them. And there's no question, again, that Iranian financing is taking place through the Quds force of the Iranian Republican Guards Corps.

1080. The Americans killed during the Karbala attack included Brian S. Freeman, Johnathon M. Millican, Shawn P. Falter and Johnathan B. Chism. The Americans injured during the Karbala attack included Plaintiffs Billy Wallace, Evan Kirby, Johnny Washburn and Marvin Thornsberry.

The Freeman Family

1081. Brian S. Freeman was a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of California when he was killed in Iraq.

1082. Plaintiff Charlotte Freeman is a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of California. She is the widow of Brian S. Freeman.

1083. Plaintiff Kathleen Snyder is a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of Utah. She is the mother of Brian S. Freeman.

1084. Plaintiff Randolph Freeman is a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of California. He is the father of Brian S. Freeman.

1085. Plaintiff G.F., a minor represented by his legal guardian Charlotte Freeman, is a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of California. He is the son of Brian S. Freeman.

1086. Plaintiff I.F., a minor represented by her legal guardian Charlotte Freeman, is a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of California. She is the daughter of Brian S. Freeman.

1087. Plaintiff Charlotte Freeman brings an action individually and on behalf of the Estate of Brian S. Freeman as its legal representative.

1088. As a result of the attack, and the death of Brian S. Freeman, Plaintiffs Charlotte Freeman, Kathleen Snyder, Randolph Freeman, G.F. and I.F. have experienced severe mental anguish, extreme emotional pain and suffering, and loss of their husband's/son's/father's society, companionship, comfort, advice and counsel.

The Chism Family

1089. Johnathan B. Chism was a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State

of Louisiana when he was killed in Iraq.

1090. Plaintiff Danny Chism is a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of Louisiana. He is the father of Johnathan B. Chism.

1091. Plaintiff Elizabeth Chism is a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of Louisiana. She is the mother of Johnathan B. Chism.

1092. Plaintiff Vanessa Chism is a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of Louisiana. She is the step-mother of Johnathan B. Chism.

1093. Plaintiff Julie Chism is a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of Louisiana. She is the sister of Johnathan B. Chism.

1094. Plaintiff Elizabeth Chism brings an action individually and on behalf of the Estate of Johnathan B. Chism as its legal representative.

1095. As a result of the attack, and the death of Johnathan B. Chism, Plaintiffs Danny Chism, Elizabeth Chism, Vanessa Chism, and Julie Chism have experienced severe mental anguish, extreme emotional pain and suffering, and loss of their son's/brother's society, companionship, comfort, advice and counsel.

The Falter Family

1096. Shawn P. Falter was a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of New York when he was killed in Iraq.

1097. Plaintiff Linda Falter is a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of New York. She is the step-mother of Shawn P. Falter.

1098. Plaintiff Russell J. Falter is a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of New York. He is the father of Shawn P. Falter.

1099. Plaintiff Marjorie Falter is a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State

of New York. She is the sister of Shawn P. Falter.

1100. Plaintiff Russell C. Falter is a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of New York. He is the brother of Shawn P. Falter.

1101. Plaintiff John Sackett is a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of New York. He is the brother of Shawn P. Falter.

1102. Plaintiff Jason Sackett is a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of New York. He is the brother of Shawn P. Falter.

1103. Michael Lucas is a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of New York. He is the step-brother of Shawn P. Falter.

1104. Plaintiff Marsha Novak is a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of California. She is the step-sister of Shawn P. Falter.

1105. Plaintiff David Lucas is a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of New York. He is the step-brother of Shawn P. Falter.

1106. Plaintiff Tim Lucas is a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of New York. He is the step-brother of Shawn P. Falter.

1107. Plaintiff Andrew Lucas is a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of New York. He is the step-brother of Shawn P. Falter.

1108. Plaintiff Russell J. Falter brings an action individually and on behalf of the Estate of Shawn P. Falter, as its legal representative.

1109. As a result of the attack, and the death of Shawn P. Falter, Plaintiffs Linda Falter, Russell J. Falter, Marjorie Falter, Russell C. Falter, John Sackett, Jason Sackett, Michael Lucas, Marsha Novak, David Lucas, Tim Lucas, and Andrew Lucas have experienced severe mental anguish, extreme emotional pain and suffering, and loss of their son's/brother's society,

companionship, comfort, advice and counsel.

The Millican Family

1110. Johnathon M. Millican was a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of Alaska when he was killed in Iraq.

1111. Plaintiff Shannon Millican is a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of Alabama. She is the widow of Johnathon M. Millican.

1112. Plaintiff Mitchell Millican is a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of Alabama. He is the father of Johnathon M. Millican.

1113. Plaintiff Shannon Millican brings an action individually and on behalf of the Estate of Johnathon M. Millican, as its legal representative.

1114. As a result of the attack, and the death of Johnathon M. Millican, Plaintiffs Shannon Millican and Mitchell Millican have experienced severe mental anguish, extreme emotional pain and suffering, and loss of their husband's/son's society, companionship, comfort, advice and counsel.

The Fritz Family

1115. Jacob Fritz was a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of Nebraska when he was killed in Iraq.

1116. Plaintiff Noala Fritz is a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of Nebraska. She is the mother of Jacob Fritz.

1117. Lyle Fritz was a citizen of the United States at the time of the death of Jacob Fritz. He was the father of Jacob Fritz. Lyle Fritz died on June 11, 2011.

1118. Plaintiff Daniel Fritz is a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of Kansas. He is the brother of Jacob Fritz.

1119. Plaintiff Ethan Fritz is a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of Nebraska. He is the brother of Jacob Fritz.

1120. Plaintiff Noala Fritz brings an action individually and on behalf of the Estate of Jacob Fritz, as its legal representative.

1121. Plaintiff Noala Fritz brings an action individually and on behalf of the Estate of Lyle Fritz, as its legal representative.

1122. As a result of the attack, and the death of Jacob Fritz, Plaintiffs Noala Fritz, Daniel Fritz, and Ethan Fritz have experienced severe mental anguish, extreme emotional pain and suffering, and loss of their son's/brother's society, companionship, comfort, advice and counsel.

The Wallace Family

1123. Plaintiff Billy Wallace is a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of North Carolina.

1124. Mr. Wallace was wounded while helping to defend the PJCC's main building.

1125. He sustained serious shrapnel injuries when a grenade exploded in the doorway of the room that he was defending.

1126. Mr. Wallace also suffered hearing loss and tinnitus.

1127. He suffers from Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder ("PTSD") for which he has received ongoing treatment.

1128. As a result of the attack, and the injuries he suffered, Billy Wallace has experienced severe physical and mental anguish and extreme emotional pain and suffering.

1129. Plaintiff Stefanie Wallace is a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of North Carolina. She is the wife of Billy Wallace.

1130. Plaintiff Austin Wallace is a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of North Carolina. He is the son of Billy Wallace.

1131. Plaintiff D.W., a minor represented by his legal guardians Billy Wallace and Stefanie Wallace, is a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of North Carolina. He is the son of Billy Wallace.

1132. Plaintiff C.W., a minor represented by his legal guardians Billy Wallace and Stefanie Wallace, is a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of North Carolina. He is the son of Billy Wallace.

1133. As a result of the attack, and the injuries Billy Wallace suffered, Plaintiffs Stefanie Wallace, Austin Wallace, D.W., and C.W. have experienced severe mental anguish and extreme emotional pain and suffering.

The Kirby Family

1134. Plaintiff Evan Kirby is a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of Ohio.

1135. Mr. Kirby was wounded while helping to defend the PJCC's main building.

1136. As a result of an explosion that occurred during the attack, Mr. Kirby was thrown high into the air and sustained injuries to his back and spine.

1137. The aforementioned injuries have caused him great pain.

1138. As a result of the attack, and the injuries he suffered, Evan Kirby has experienced severe physical and mental anguish and extreme emotional pain and suffering.

The Washburn Family

1139. Plaintiff Johnny Washburn is a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of Washington.

1140. Mr. Washburn was wounded while helping to defend the PJCC's main building.

1141. He was in the same room as Johnathon M. Millican when the grenade detonated that killed Mr. Millican.

1142. In addition to witnessing Mr. Millican's murder, Mr. Washburn also observed other soldiers being killed and injured.

1143. Mr. Washburn attempted to assist the aforementioned soldiers.

1144. His clothing was covered in blood, causing him great distress, as he was initially unable to determine if the blood was his own or belonged to one of the surrounding soldiers.

1145. These images and memories of what he witnessed throughout the attack have caused him great distress.

1146. He has experienced sleep-related problems and headaches following the attack.

1147. As a result of the attack, and the injuries he suffered, Johnny Washburn has experienced severe mental anguish and extreme emotional pain and suffering.

The Thornsberry Family

1148. Plaintiff Marvin Thornsberry is a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of Michigan.

1149. Mr. Thornsberry was in the PJCC's adjacent building when the attack occurred.

1150. He has experienced survivor's guilt following the attack.

1151. Mr. Thornsberry has been prescribed medication to address issues of depression and anxiety.

1152. As a result of the attack, and the injuries he suffered, Marvin Thornsberry has experienced severe mental anguish and extreme emotional pain and suffering.

1153. Plaintiff Cynthia Thornsberry is a citizen of the United States and domiciled in

the State of Michigan. She is the wife of Marvin Thornsberry.

1154. Plaintiff A.B., a minor represented by his legal guardian Cynthia Thornsberry, is a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of Michigan. He is the son of Cynthia Thornsberry and the step-son of Marvin Thornsberry.

1155. Plaintiff M.T., a minor represented by her legal guardians Marvin Thornsberry and Cynthia Thornsberry, is a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of Michigan. She is the daughter of Marvin Thornsberry and Cynthia Thornsberry.

1156. Plaintiff N.T., a minor represented by his legal guardians, Marvin Thornsberry and Cynthia Thornsberry, is a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of Michigan. He is the son of Marvin Thornsberry and Cynthia Thornsberry.

1157. Plaintiff L.T., a minor represented by her legal guardians, Marvin Thornsberry and Cynthia Thornsberry, is a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of Michigan. She is the daughter of Marvin Thornsberry and Cynthia Thornsberry.

1158. As a result of the attack and the injuries Marvin Thornsberry suffered, Plaintiffs Cynthia Thornsberry, A.B., M.T., N.T., and L.T. have experienced severe mental anguish and extreme emotional pain and suffering.

2. THE APRIL 4, 2004 ATTACK – BAGHDAD

The Arsiaga Family

1159. Robert R. Arsiaga was a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of Texas when he was killed in Iraq.

1160. On April 4, 2004, Robert R. Arsiaga, aged 25, was serving in the United States military in Iraq when his unit was attacked with rocket-propelled grenades and small-arms fire.

1161. Robert R. Arsiaga was killed in the attack.

1162. The terrorist group that planned and executed the attack, the Mahdi Army, was trained and armed by Iran's IRGC with the assistance of Hezbollah.

1163. Plaintiff Tracie Arsiaga is a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of Texas. She is the widow of Robert R. Arsiaga.

1164. Plaintiff Sylvia Macias is a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of Texas. She is the mother of Robert R. Arsiaga.

1165. Plaintiff Gilbert Arsiaga, Jr. is a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of Texas. He is the brother of Robert R. Arsiaga.

1166. Plaintiff George Arsiaga is a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of Texas. He is the brother of Robert R. Arsiaga.

1167. Plaintiff Matthew Arsiaga is a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of Texas. He is the brother of Robert R. Arsiaga.

1168. Plaintiff Angel Munoz is a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of Texas. She is the sister of Robert R. Arsiaga.

1169. Plaintiff Robi Ann Galindo is a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of Texas. She is the sister of Robert R. Arsiaga.

1170. Jeremy Arsiaga was a citizen of the United States at the time of the death of Robert R. Arsiaga. He was the brother of Robert R. Arsiaga. Jeremy Arsiaga died on September 4, 2015.

1171. Patricia Arsiaga is the surviving widow of Jeremy Arsiaga. Patricia Arsiaga brings this action on behalf of the Estate of Jeremy Arsiaga.

1172. As a result of the attack, and the death of Robert R. Arsiaga, Plaintiffs Tracie Arsiaga, Sylvia Macias, Gilbert Arsiaga, Jr., George Arsiaga, Matthew Arsiaga, Angel Munoz,

Robi Ann Galindo and Patricia Arsiaga in her capacity as the legal representative for the Estate of Jeremy Arsiaga have experienced severe mental anguish, extreme emotional pain and suffering, and loss of their husband's/son's/brother's society, companionship, comfort, advice and counsel.

The Cason Family

1173. Ahmed A. Cason was a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of Alabama when he was killed in Iraq.

1174. On April 4, 2004, Ahmed A. Cason, aged 24, was serving in the United States military in Iraq when his unit was attacked with rocket-propelled grenades and small-arms fire.

1175. Ahmed A. Cason was killed in the attack.

1176. The terrorist group that planned and executed the attack, the Mahdi Army, was trained and armed by Iran's IRGC with the assistance of Hezbollah.

1177. Plaintiff Cedric Hunt, Sr. is a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of Alabama. He is the step-father of Ahmed A. Cason.

1178. As a result of the attack, and the death of Ahmed A. Cason, Plaintiff Cedric Hunt, Sr. has experienced severe mental anguish, extreme emotional pain and suffering, and loss of his step-son's society, companionship, comfort, advice and counsel.

3. THE NOVEMBER 11, 2004 ATTACK - FALLUJAH

The Neuman Family

1179. Plaintiff Brian Neuman is a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of Texas.

1180. On November 11, 2004, Brian Neuman, age 32 was serving in the U.S. Military in Iraq.

1181. Mr. Neuman was driving in a Bradley vehicle in Fallujah, Iraq, when the vehicle was struck by an EFP.

1182. The weapon used to injure Mr. Neuman was an Iranian-manufactured EFP provided to Iranian-funded and -trained terror operatives in Iraq.

1183. As a result of the attack, he lost his left arm, it having been severed a few inches below his left shoulder.

1184. He also was hit by shrapnel in multiple areas of his body, including both of his thighs, his right hand, and his legs.

1185. The injuries to his right leg caused significant soft tissue damage.

1186. Mr. Neuman has undergone more than six surgeries, having been treated in a Field Hospital in Iraq, in Germany, at Walter Reed Hospital, and Brooke Army Medical Center in San Antonio, Texas.

1187. He has received rehabilitative treatment and observation for over eight months, in both in-patient and out-patient capacities.

1188. Mr. Neuman has experienced “phantom limb” and pain that is often severe and shoots through his arm and chest.

1189. He has been diagnosed with Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (“PTSD”) and continues to experience nightmares. He has been prescribed sleep aids to assist with these experiences.

1190. As a result of the attack, and the injuries he suffered, Brian Neuman has experienced severe physical and mental anguish and extreme emotional pain and suffering.

1191. Plaintiff Erika Neuman is a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of Texas. She is the wife of Brian Neuman.

1192. As a result of the attack, and the injuries Brian Neuman suffered, Plaintiff Erika Neuman has experienced severe mental anguish and extreme emotional pain and suffering.

4. THE MAY 3, 2005 ATTACK – BAGHDAD

The Bartlett Family

1193. Plaintiff Robert Bartlett is a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of Virginia.

1194. On May 3, 2005, Robert Bartlett, then 31, was serving in the U.S. military in Iraq.

1195. He was driving in a convoy when an EFP struck his vehicle.

1196. The weapon used to injure Mr. Bartlett was an Iranian-manufactured EFP provided to Iranian-funded and -trained terror operatives in Iraq.

1197. As a result of the attack, part of Mr. Bartlett's head was severed.

1198. He also suffered third-degree burns on his neck, face and hands; internal bleeding; and a collapsed lung.

1199. Mr. Bartlett has undergone multiple surgeries, including plastic surgery on his head and his bottom lip.

1200. Mr. Bartlett nearly died on several occasions following the attack and was significantly physically impaired for several years following the attack.

1201. Mr. Bartlett suffers from PTSD and has constant nightmares.

1202. He has participated in group therapy to treat the emotional injuries he sustained as a result of the attack.

1203. As a result of the attack, and the injuries he suffered, Robert Bartlett has experienced severe physical and mental anguish and extreme emotional pain and suffering.

1204. Plaintiff Terrel Charles Bartlett is a citizen of the United States and domiciled in

the State of Arizona. He is the father of Robert Bartlett.

1205. Plaintiff Linda Jones is a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of Arizona. She is the mother of Robert Bartlett.

1206. Plaintiff Shawn Bartlett is a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of Arizona. He is the brother of Robert Bartlett.

1207. As a result of the attack, and the injuries Robert Bartlett suffered, Plaintiffs Terrel Charles Bartlett, Linda Jones and Shawn Bartlett have experienced severe mental anguish and extreme emotional pain and suffering.

5. THE JULY 3, 2005 ATTACK – BAGHDAD

The Montgomery Family

1208. Ryan Montgomery was a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of Kentucky when he was killed in Iraq.

1209. On July 3, 2005, Ryan Montgomery, aged 22, was serving in the United States military in Iraq when an EFP detonated near his Humvee in Baghdad.

1210. Ryan Montgomery was killed in the attack.

1211. The weapon used to kill Ryan Montgomery was an Iranian-manufactured EFP provided to Iranian-funded and –trained terror operatives in Iraq.

1212. Plaintiff Raymond Montgomery is a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of Kentucky. He is the father of Ryan Montgomery.

1213. Plaintiff Patricia Montgomery is a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of Kentucky. She is the mother of Ryan Montgomery.

1214. Plaintiff Bryan Montgomery is a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of Kentucky. He is the brother of Ryan Montgomery.

1215. As a result of the attack, and the death of Ryan Montgomery, Plaintiffs Raymond Montgomery, Patricia Montgomery and Bryan Montgomery have experienced severe mental anguish, extreme emotional pain and suffering, and loss of their son's/brother's society, companionship, comfort, advice and counsel.

6. THE JULY 27, 2005 ATTACK

The Wood Family

1216. Plaintiff Tony Wood is a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of Hawaii.

1217. On July 27, 2005, Tony Wood, age 38, was serving in the U.S. military in Iraq.

1218. Mr. Wood was returning to his base when his vehicle was struck by an EFP.

1219. The weapon used to injure Mr. Wood was an Iranian-manufactured EFP provided to Iranian-funded and -trained terror operatives in Iraq.

1220. As a result of the attack, he sustained significant injuries due to the impact of a large amount of shrapnel that pierced his body armor.

1221. Mr. Wood received extensive medical treatment at various hospitals, where he spent a number of months.

1222. He was also in a coma for over forty (40) days and developed numerous infections that required treatment.

1223. The shrapnel affected numerous internal organs, and he underwent over 20 separate surgeries.

1224. Mr. Wood continues to experience pain and limitations to his activities each day.

1225. Mr. Wood suffers from PTSD and has experienced severe depression.

1226. He has participated in treatment programs to address his emotional problems and

has been on medication to address this condition.

1227. As a result of the attack, and the injuries he suffered, Tony Wood has experienced severe physical and mental anguish and extreme emotional pain and suffering.

1228. Plaintiff Joedi Wood is a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of Hawaii. She is the wife of Tony Wood.

1229. Plaintiff Adam Wood is a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of Hawaii. He is the son of Tony Wood.

1230. Plaintiff Megan Wood is a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of Hawaii. She is the daughter of Tony Wood.

1231. As a result of the attack, and the injuries suffered by Tony Wood, Plaintiffs Joedi Wood, Adam Wood and Megan Wood have experienced severe mental anguish, and extreme emotional pain and suffering.

7. THE AUGUST 2, 2005 ATTACK – BASRA

The Vincent Family

1232. Steven Vincent was a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of New York when he was killed in Iraq.

1233. On August 2, 2005, Steven Vincent, aged 49, a journalist, was reporting on the Iraqi war in Basra when he was kidnapped, taken hostage for several hours and then shot.

1234. Steven Vincent was killed in the attack.

1235. The terrorist group that planned and executed the attack was trained and armed by Iranian-backed Special Groups.

1236. Plaintiff Lisa Ramaci is a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of New York. She is the widow of Steven Vincent.

1237. Plaintiff Isabell Vincent is a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of California. She is the mother of Steven Vincent.

1238. Plaintiff Charles Vincent is a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of California. He is the father of Steven Vincent.

1239. Plaintiff Lisa Ramaci brings an action individually and on behalf of the Estate of Steven Vincent, as its legal representative.

1240. As a result of the attack, and the death of Steven Vincent, Plaintiffs Lisa Ramaci, Isabell Vincent and Charles Vincent have experienced severe mental anguish, extreme emotional pain and suffering, and loss of their husband/son's society, companionship, comfort, advice and counsel.

8. THE SEPTEMBER 28, 2005 ATTACK – UMM QASR

The Morin Family

1241. Steve Morin, Jr. was a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of Texas when he was killed in Iraq.

1242. On September 28, 2005, Steve Morin, Jr., aged 34, was serving in the U.S. military in Iraq when an EFP detonated near his vehicle.

1243. Steve Morin, Jr. was killed in the attack.

1244. The weapon used to kill Steve Morin, Jr. was an Iranian-manufactured EFP provided to Iranian-funded and -trained terror operatives in Iraq.

1245. Plaintiff Gwendolyn Morin-Marentes is a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of Texas. She is the widow of Steve Morin, Jr.

1246. Plaintiff E.M., a minor represented by his legal guardian Gwendolyn Morin-Marentes, is a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of Texas. He is the son of

Steve Morin, Jr.

1247. Plaintiff Audelia (Audrey) Morin is a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of Texas. She is the mother of Steve Morin, Jr.

1248. Plaintiff Estevan (Steve) Morin, Sr. is a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of Texas. He is the father of Steve Morin, Jr.

1249. Plaintiff Gwendolyn Morin-Marentes brings an action individually and on behalf of the Estate of Steve Morin, Jr., as its legal representative.

1250. As a result of the attack, and the death of Steve Morin, Jr., Plaintiffs Gwendolyn Morin-Marentes, E.M., Audrey Morin and Steve Morin, Sr. have experienced severe mental anguish, extreme emotional pain and suffering, and loss of their husband's/father's/son's society, companionship, comfort, advice and counsel.

9. THE OCTOBER 6, 2005 ATTACK – BAGHDAD

The Robinson Family

1251. Jeremiah Robinson was a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of Arizona when he was killed in Iraq.

1252. On October 6, 2005, Jeremiah Robinson, aged 20, was serving in the U.S. military in Iraq when an EFP detonated near his vehicle.

1253. Jeremiah Robinson was killed in the attack.

1254. The weapon used to kill Jeremiah Robinson was an Iranian-manufactured EFP provided to Iranian-funded and -trained terror operatives in Iraq.

1255. Plaintiff Amy Lynn Robinson is a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of Arizona. She is the mother of Jeremiah Robinson.

1256. Plaintiff Floyd Burton Robinson is a citizen of the United States and domiciled in

the State of Arizona. He is the father of Jeremiah Robinson.

1257. Plaintiff Jacob Michael Robinson is a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of Arizona. He is the brother of Jeremiah Robinson.

1258. Plaintiff Lucas William Robinson is a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of Arizona. He is the brother of Jeremiah Robinson.

1259. Plaintiffs Amy Lynn Robinson and Floyd Burton Robinson bring an action individually and on behalf of the Estate of Jeremiah Robinson, as its legal representatives.

1260. As a result of the attack, and the death of Jeremiah Robinson, Plaintiffs Amy Lynn Robinson, Floyd Burton Robinson, Jacob Michael Robinson and Lucas William Robinson have experienced severe mental anguish, extreme emotional pain and suffering, and loss of their son's/brother's society, companionship, comfort, advice and counsel.

10. THE FEBRUARY 18, 2006 ATTACK – BAGHDAD

The Matheny Family

1261. Charles E. Matheny, IV was a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of Washington when he was killed in Iraq.

1262. On February 18, 2006, Charles E. Matheny, IV, aged 23, was serving in the U.S. military in Iraq when an EFP detonated near his vehicle.

1263. Charles E. Matheny, IV was killed in the attack.

1264. The weapon used to kill Charles E. Matheny, IV was an Iranian-manufactured EFP provided to Iranian-funded and -trained terror operatives in Iraq.

1265. Plaintiff Deborah Noble is a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of Texas. She is the mother of Charles E. Matheny, IV.

1266. Plaintiff David Noble is a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State

of Texas. He is the step-father of Charles E. Matheny, IV.

1267. Plaintiff Charles E. Matheny, III is a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of Washington. He is the father of Charles E. Matheny, IV.

1268. Plaintiff Deborah Noble brings an action individually and on behalf of the Estate of Charles E. Matheny, IV, as its legal representative.

1269. As a result of the attack, and the death of Charles E. Matheny, IV, Plaintiffs Deborah Noble, David Noble and Charles E. Matheny, III have experienced severe mental anguish, extreme emotional pain and suffering, and loss of their son's society, companionship, comfort, advice and counsel.

11. THE FEBRUARY 26, 2006 ATTACK – BAGHDAD

The Farr Family

1270. Clay P. Farr was a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of California when he was killed in Iraq.

1271. On February 26, 2006, Clay P. Farr, aged 21, was serving in the U.S. military in Iraq when an EFP detonated near his vehicle.

1272. Clay P. Farr was killed in the attack.

1273. The weapon used to kill Clay P. Farr was an Iranian-manufactured EFP provided to Iranian-funded and -trained terror operatives in Iraq.

1274. Plaintiff Silver Farr is a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of California. She is the step-mother of Clay P. Farr.

1275. Plaintiff Patrick Farr is a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of California. He is the father of Clay P. Farr.

1276. Plaintiff Carrol Alderete is a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the

State of California. She is the mother of Clay P. Farr.

1277. Plaintiff Anthony Alderete is a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of California. He is the step-father of Clay P. Farr.

1278. Plaintiff Chad Farr is a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of California. He is the brother of Clay P. Farr.

1279. Plaintiff Patrick Farr brings an action individually and on behalf of the Estate of Clay P. Farr, as its legal representative.

1280. As a result of the attack, and the death of Clay P. Farr, Plaintiffs Silver Farr, Patrick Farr, Carrol Alderete, Anthony Alderete and Chad Farr have experienced severe mental anguish, extreme emotional pain and suffering, and loss of their son's/brother's society, companionship, comfort, advice and counsel.

The Hunter Family

1281. Wesley Hunter was a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of New York when he was injured in Iraq.

1282. On February 26, 2006, Wesley Hunter, aged 26, was serving in the U.S. military in Iraq when an EFP detonated near his vehicle.

1283. Wesley Hunter was injured in the attack, and he died on September 18, 2008 from the injuries he sustained in the attack.

1284. The weapon used to kill Wesley Hunter was an Iranian-manufactured EFP provided to Iranian-funded and -trained terror operatives in Iraq.

1285. Plaintiff Rayanne Hunter is a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of North Carolina. She is the widow of Wesley Hunter.

1286. Plaintiff W.H., a minor represented by his legal guardian Rayanne Hunter, is a

citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of North Carolina. He is the son of Wesley Hunter.

1287. Plaintiff T.H., a minor represented by her legal guardian Rayanne Hunter, is a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of North Carolina. She is the daughter of Wesley Hunter.

1288. Plaintiff Rayanne Hunter brings an action individually and on behalf of the Estate of Wesley Hunter, as its legal representative.

1289. As a result of the attack, and the death of Wesley Hunter, Plaintiffs Rayanne Hunter, W.H. and T.H. have experienced severe mental anguish, extreme emotional pain and suffering, and loss of their husband's/father's society, companionship, comfort, advice and counsel.

12. THE MARCH 13, 2006 ATTACK – RUSTAMIYAH

The Lewis Family

1290. Bryan A. Lewis was a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of Louisiana when he was killed in Iraq.

1291. On March 13, 2006, Bryan A. Lewis, aged 32, was serving in the U.S. military in Iraq when an EFP detonated near his vehicle.

1292. Bryan A. Lewis was killed in the attack.

1293. The weapon used to kill Bryan A. Lewis was an Iranian-manufactured EFP provided to Iranian-funded and -trained terror operatives in Iraq.

1294. Plaintiff Fabersha Flynt Lewis is a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of Florida. She is the widow of Bryan A. Lewis.

1295. As a result of the attack, and the death of Bryan A. Lewis, Plaintiff Fabersha Flynt

Lewis has experienced severe mental anguish, extreme emotional pain and suffering, and loss of her husband's society, companionship, comfort, advice and counsel.

13. THE APRIL 1, 2006 ATTACK – BAGHDAD

The Devora-Garcia Family

1296. Israel Devora-Garcia was domiciled in the State of Texas when he was killed in Iraq. He became a citizen of the United States posthumously.

1297. On April 1, 2006, Israel Devora-Garcia, aged 23, was serving in the U.S. military in Iraq when an EFP detonated while he was conducting a dismounted patrol.

1298. Israel Devora-Garcia was killed in the attack.

1299. The weapon used to kill Israel Devora-Garcia was an Iranian-manufactured EFP provided to Iranian-funded and -trained terror operatives in Iraq.

1300. Plaintiff Lorenzo Sandoval, Sr. is a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of Texas. He is the step-father of Israel Devora-Garcia.

1301. Plaintiff Lorenzo Sandoval, Jr. is a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of Texas. He is the brother of Israel Devora-Garcia.

1302. Plaintiff Lorenzo Sandoval, Sr. brings an action individually and on behalf of the Estate of Israel Devora-Garcia, as its legal representative.

1303. As a result of the attack, and the death of Israel Devora-Garcia, Plaintiffs Lorenzo Sandoval, Sr. and Lorenzo Sandoval, Jr. have experienced severe mental anguish, extreme emotional pain and suffering, and loss of their son's/brother's society, companionship, comfort, advice and counsel.

14. THE APRIL 12, 2006 ATTACK – MISIAB

The Bandhold Family

1304. Scott Bandhold was a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of New York when he was killed in Iraq.

1305. On April 12, 2006, Scott Bandhold, aged 37, was serving in the U.S. military in Iraq when an EFP detonated near his vehicle.

1306. Scott Bandhold was killed in the attack.

1307. The weapon used to kill Scott Bandhold was an Iranian-manufactured EFP provided to Iranian-funded and -trained terror operatives in Iraq.

1308. Plaintiff H. Joseph Bandhold is a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of New York. He is the brother of Scott Bandhold.

1309. Plaintiff Donald C. Bandhold is a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of Virginia. He is the brother of Scott Bandhold.

1310. As a result of the attack, and the death of Scott Bandhold, Plaintiffs H. Joseph Bandhold and Donald C. Bandhold have experienced severe mental anguish, extreme emotional pain and suffering, and loss of their brother's society, companionship, comfort, advice and counsel.

15. THE APRIL 25, 2006 ATTACK – SADR CITY

The Roberts Family

1311. Plaintiff Erik Roberts is a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of Ohio.

1312. On April 25, 2006, Erik Roberts, then 22, was serving in the U.S. military in Iraq.

1313. He was driving in a convoy when an EFP struck his vehicle.

1314. The weapon used to injure Mr. Roberts was an Iranian-manufactured EFP provided to Iranian-funded and -trained terror operatives in Iraq.

1315. Mr. Roberts' right femur was severed.

1316. He had had more than one dozen surgeries to treat his right femur and has suffered numerous infections.

1317. As a result of the attack, and the injuries he suffered, Erik Roberts has experienced severe physical and mental anguish and extreme emotional pain and suffering.

1318. Plaintiff E.C.R., a minor, represented by her legal representative Erik Roberts, is a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of Ohio. She is the daughter of Erik Roberts.

1319. Plaintiff Robin Roberts is a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of Tennessee. She is the mother of Erik Roberts.

1320. Plaintiff James Craig Roberts is a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of Ohio. He is the father of Erik Roberts.

1321. Plaintiff Cara Roberts is a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of Tennessee. She is the sister of Erik Roberts.

1322. Plaintiff Colin Roberts is a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of Tennessee. He is the brother of Erik Roberts.

1323. As a result of the attack, and the injuries Erik Roberts suffered, Plaintiffs E.C.R., Robin Roberts, James Craig Roberts, Cara Roberts and Colin Roberts have experienced severe mental anguish and extreme emotional pain and suffering.

16. THE MAY 5, 2006 ATTACK – BAGHDAD

The Saenz Family

1324. Carlos N. Saenz was a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of Nevada when he was killed in Iraq.

1325. On May 5, 2006, Carlos N. Saenz, aged 46, was serving in the U.S. military in Iraq when an EFP detonated near his vehicle.

1326. Carlos N. Saenz was killed in the attack.

1327. The weapon used to kill Carlos N. Saenz was an Iranian-manufactured EFP provided to Iranian-funded and -trained terror operatives in Iraq.

1328. Plaintiff Nanette Saenz is a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of Nevada. She is the widow of Carlos N. Saenz.

1329. Plaintiff Juan Saenz is a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of Nevada. He is the son of Carlos N. Saenz.

1330. Plaintiff Nanette Saenz brings an action individually and on behalf of the Estate of Carlos N. Saenz, as its legal representative.

1331. As a result of the attack, and the death of Carlos N. Saenz, Plaintiffs Nanette Saenz and Juan Saenz have experienced severe mental anguish, extreme emotional pain and suffering, and loss of their husband's/father's society, companionship, comfort, advice and counsel.

The Vacho Family

1332. Nathan J. Vacho was a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of Wisconsin when he was killed in Iraq.

1333. On May 5, 2006, Nathan J. Vacho, aged 29, was serving in the U.S. military in

Iraq when an EFP detonated near his vehicle.

1334. Nathan J. Vacho was killed in the attack.

1335. The weapon used to kill Nathan J. Vacho was an Iranian-manufactured EFP provided to Iranian-funded and -trained terror operatives in Iraq.

1336. Plaintiff John Vacho is a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of Wisconsin. He is the father of Nathan J. Vacho.

1337. Plaintiff Ashley Vacho Leslie is a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of Wisconsin. She is the sister of Nathan J. Vacho.

1338. Carol Vacho was a citizen of the United States at the time of the death of Nathan J. Vacho. She was the mother of Nathan J. Vacho. She died on November 9, 2013.

1339. Plaintiff John Vacho brings an action individually and on behalf of the Estate of Carol Vacho, as its legal representative.

1340. Plaintiff John Vacho also brings an action on behalf of the Estate of Nathan J. Vacho, as its legal representative.

1341. As a result of the attack, and the death of Nathan J. Vacho, Plaintiffs John Vacho and Ashley Vacho Leslie have experienced severe mental anguish, extreme emotional pain and suffering, and loss of their son's/brother's society, companionship, comfort, advice and counsel.

17. THE MAY 14, 2006 ATTACK – BAGHDAD

The West Family

1342. Robert H. West was a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of Ohio when he was killed in Iraq.

1343. On May 14, 2006, Robert H. West, aged 37, was serving in the U.S. military in Iraq when an EFP detonated near his vehicle.

1344. Robert H. West was killed in the attack.

1345. The weapon used to kill Robert H. West was an Iranian-manufactured EFP provided to Iranian-funded and -trained terror operatives in Iraq.

1346. Plaintiff Jeanette West is a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of Colorado. She is the widow of Robert H. West.

1347. Plaintiff Shelby West is a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of Colorado. She is the daughter of Robert H. West.

1348. Plaintiff Jeanette West brings an action individually and on behalf of the Estate of Robert H. West, as its legal representative.

1349. As a result of the attack, and the death of Robert H. West, Plaintiffs Jeanette West and Shelby West have experienced severe mental anguish, extreme emotional pain and suffering, and loss of their husband's/father's society, companionship, comfort, advice and counsel.

The Engeman Family

1350. John W. Engeman was a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of New York when he was killed in Iraq.

1351. On May 14, 2006, John W. Engeman, aged 45, was serving in the U.S. military in Iraq when an EFP detonated near his vehicle.

1352. John W. Engeman was killed in the attack.

1353. The weapon used to kill John W. Engeman was an Iranian-manufactured EFP provided to Iranian-funded and -trained terror operatives in Iraq.

1354. Plaintiff Donna Engeman is a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of Texas. She is the widow of John W. Engeman.

1355. Plaintiff Donna Engeman brings an action individually and on behalf of the Estate

of John W. Engeman, as its legal representative.

1356. As a result of the attack, and the death of John W. Engeman, Plaintiff Donna Engeman has experienced severe mental anguish, extreme emotional pain and suffering, and loss of her husband's society, companionship, comfort, advice and counsel.

18. THE JUNE 5, 2006 ATTACK – BAGHDAD

The Lawson Family

1357. Isaac S. Lawson was a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of California when he was killed in Iraq.

1358. On June 5, 2006, Isaac S. Lawson, aged 35, was serving in the U.S. military in Iraq when an EFP detonated near his vehicle.

1359. Isaac S. Lawson was killed in the attack.

1360. The weapon used to kill Isaac S. Lawson was an Iranian-manufactured EFP provided to Iranian-funded and -trained terror operatives in Iraq.

1361. Plaintiff Suzzettee Lawson is a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of California. She is the widow of Isaac S. Lawson.

1362. Plaintiff C.L., a minor represented by her legal guardian Suzzettee Lawson, is a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of California. She is the daughter of Isaac S. Lawson.

1363. Plaintiff Suzzettee Lawson brings an action individually and on behalf of the Estate of Isaac S. Lawson, as its legal representative.

1364. As a result of the attack, and the death of Isaac S. Lawson, Plaintiffs Suzzettee Lawson and C.L. have experienced severe mental anguish, extreme emotional pain and suffering, and loss of their husband's/father's society, companionship, comfort, advice and counsel.

19. THE JUNE 8, 2006 ATTACK – AL KUT

The Crabtree Family

1365. Daniel Crabtree was a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of Ohio when he was killed in Iraq.

1366. On June 8, 2006, Daniel Crabtree, aged 31, was serving in the U.S. military in Iraq when an EFP detonated near his vehicle.

1367. Daniel Crabtree was killed in the attack.

1368. The weapon used to kill Daniel Crabtree was an Iranian-manufactured EFP provided to Iranian-funded and -trained terror operatives in Iraq.

1369. Plaintiff Kathy Stillwell is a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of Ohio. She is the widow of Daniel Crabtree.

1370. Plaintiff M.C., a minor represented by her legal guardian Kathy Stillwell, is a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of Ohio. She is the daughter of Daniel Crabtree.

1371. Plaintiff Kathy Stillwell brings an action individually and on behalf of the Estate of Daniel Crabtree as its legal representative.

1372. Plaintiff Judy Ann Crabtree is a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of Georgia. She is the mother of Daniel Crabtree.

1373. Plaintiff Ronald Wayne Crabtree is a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of Ohio. He is the father of Daniel Crabtree.

1374. Plaintiff Debra Wigbels is a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of Georgia. She is the sister of Daniel Crabtree.

1375. Plaintiff Ronald William Crabtree is a citizen of the United States and domiciled

in the State of Ohio. He is the brother of Daniel Crabtree.

1376. As a result of the attack, and the death of Daniel Crabtree, Plaintiffs Kathy Stillwell, M.C., Judy Ann Crabtree, Ronald Wayne Crabtree, Debra Wigbels and Ronald William Crabtree have experienced severe mental anguish, extreme emotional pain and suffering, and loss of their husband's/father's/son's/brother's society, companionship, comfort, advice and counsel.

20. THE JUNE 9, 2006 ATTACK – DIWANIYAH

The Slaven Family

1377. Benjamin J. Slaven was a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of Nebraska when he was killed in Iraq.

1378. On June 9, 2006, Benjamin J. Slaven aged 22, was serving in the U.S. military in Iraq when an EFP detonated near his vehicle.

1379. Benjamin J. Slaven was killed in the attack.

1380. The weapon used to kill Benjamin J. Slaven was an Iranian-manufactured EFP provided to Iranian-funded and -trained terror operatives in Iraq.

1381. Plaintiff Judy Huenink is a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of Nebraska. She is the mother of Benjamin J. Slaven.

1382. Plaintiff Sean Slaven is a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of Nebraska. He is the brother of Benjamin J. Slaven.

1383. Plaintiff Chastity Dawn Laflin is a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of Nebraska. She is the sister of Benjamin J. Slaven.

1384. Plaintiff Nicole Landon is a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of Nebraska. She is the sister of Benjamin J. Slaven.

1385. Plaintiff Misti Fisher is a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of Nebraska. She is the sister of Benjamin J. Slaven.

1386. Plaintiff Judy Huenink brings an action individually and on behalf of the Estate of Benjamin J. Slaven, as its legal representative.

1387. As a result of the attack, and the death of Benjamin J. Slaven, Plaintiffs Judy Huenink, Sean Slaven, Chastity Dawn Laflin, Nicole Landon and Misti Fisher have experienced severe mental anguish, extreme emotional pain and suffering, and loss of their son's/brother's society, companionship, comfort, advice and counsel.

21. THE OCTOBER 2006 ATTACK – BAGHDAD

1388. Ahmed Al-Taie was born in Iraq, but left Iraq in 1980 with his family. Prior to 2004 he moved to the United States.

1389. In 2004 Ahmed Al-Taie enlisted in the U.S. Army Reserves and was deployed to Baghdad in 2005 as part of a Provincial Reconstruction Team. There, he served as a translator.

1390. On May 15, 2006, Ahmed Al-Taie was naturalized as a United States citizen.

1391. In October 2006, Ahmed Al-Taie was visiting his wife in the Karrada neighborhood of Bagdad. While there, the AAH abducted Ahmed Al-Taie and held him captive.

1392. In February, 2007, an affiliate of the AAH posted a video of Ahmed Al-Taie in captivity.

1393. Sometime prior to February 22, 2012, while the AAH held Ahmed Al-Taie prisoner, the AAH murdered Ahmed Al-Taie.

1394. On February 22, 2012, the AAH released Ahmed Al-Taie's remains to the Iraqi government as part of a prisoner exchange.

1395. Plaintiff Kousay Al-Taie is a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of Michigan. He is the father of Ahmed Al-Taie.

1396. Plaintiff Nawal Al-Taie is a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of Michigan. She is the mother of Ahmed Al-Taie.

1397. Plaintiff Bashar Al-Taie is a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of Michigan. He is the brother of Ahmed Al-Taie.

1398. Plaintiff Hathal K. Taie is a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of Michigan. He is the brother of Ahmed Al-Taie.

1399. Plaintiff Kousay Al-Taie brings an action individually and on behalf of the Estate of Ahmed Al-Taie, as its legal representative.

1400. As a result of the attack, and the death of Ahmed Al-Taie, Plaintiffs Kousay Al-Taie, Nawal Al-Taie, Bashar Al-Taie, Hathal K. Taie have experienced severe mental anguish, extreme emotional pain and suffering, and loss of their son's/brother's society, companionship, comfort, advice and counsel.

22. THE OCTOBER 17, 2006 ATTACK – BAQUBAH

The Frigo Family

1401. Nathan J. Frigo was a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of Indiana when he was killed in Iraq.

1402. On October 17, 2006, Nathan J. Frigo, aged 23, was serving in the U.S. military in Iraq when an EFP detonated near his vehicle.

1403. Nathan J. Frigo was killed in the attack.

1404. The weapon used to kill Nathan J. Frigo was an Iranian-manufactured EFP provided to Iranian-funded and -trained terror operatives in Iraq.

1405. Plaintiff Fred Frigo is a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of Indiana. He is the father of Nathan J. Frigo.

1406. As a result of the attack, and the death of Nathan J. Frigo, Plaintiff Fred Frigo has experienced severe mental anguish, extreme emotional pain and suffering, and loss of his son's society, companionship, comfort, advice and counsel.

The Haupt Family

1407. Ryan Haupt was a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of Arizona when he was killed in Iraq.

1408. On October 17, 2006, Ryan Haupt, aged 24, was serving in the U.S. military in Iraq when an EFP detonated near his vehicle.

1409. Ryan Haupt was killed in the attack.

1410. The weapon used to kill Ryan Haupt was an Iranian-manufactured EFP provided to Iranian-funded and -trained terror operatives in Iraq.

1411. Plaintiff Lynn Forehand is a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of Tennessee. She is the mother of Ryan Haupt.

1412. Plaintiff Lance Haupt is a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of Arizona. He is the father of Ryan Haupt.

1413. Plaintiff Rhonda Haupt is a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of California. She is the sister of Ryan Haupt.

1414. Plaintiff Tiffany Haupt is a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of California. She is the sister of Ryan Haupt.

1415. Plaintiff Sabrina Cumbe is a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of California. She is the sister of Ryan Haupt.

1416. As a result of the attack, and the death of Ryan Haupt, Plaintiffs Lynn Forehand, Lance Haupt, Rhonda Haupt, Tiffany Haupt and Sabrina Cumbe have experienced severe mental anguish, extreme emotional pain and suffering, and loss of their son's/brother's society, companionship, comfort, advice and counsel.

23. THE OCTOBER 22, 2006 ATTACK – BAGHDAD

The Haines Family

1417. Plaintiff David W. Haines is a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of Kentucky.

1418. On October 22, 2006, David W. Haines, then 41, was serving in the U.S. military in Iraq.

1419. Mr. Haines was a member of a mounted patrol conducting a route reconnaissance to the military hospital in Baghdad when an EFP struck his vehicle.

1420. The weapon used to injure Mr. Haines was an Iranian-manufactured EFP provided to Iranian-funded and -trained operatives in Iraq.

1421. As a result of the attack, Mr. Haines sustained a fracture of his right femur that resulted in his right and left legs being different lengths; shrapnel injuries to his right hand, left arm, right leg, and buttocks; burns to his body; and nerve damage.

1422. He has undergone multiple surgeries to repair the fracture to his femur and had multiple skin grafts.

1423. As a result of the nerve damage that he incurred, Mr. Haines continues to experience limited mobility in his left arm and hand and sensation problems.

1424. He has been diagnosed with PTSD and has sought counseling for emotional injuries resulting from the attack.

1425. As a result of the attack, and the injuries he suffered, David W. Haines has experienced severe physical and mental anguish and extreme emotional pain and suffering.

1426. Plaintiff Dawn Haines is a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of Kentucky. She is the wife of David W. Haines.

1427. Plaintiff C.H., a minor represented by his legal guardian Dawn Haines, is a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of Kentucky. He is the son of David W. Haines.

1428. Plaintiff Mackenzie Haines is a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of Kentucky. She is the daughter of David W. Haines.

1429. As a result of the attack, and the injuries suffered by David W. Haines, Plaintiffs Dawn Haines, C.H. and Mackenzie Haines have experienced severe mental anguish, and extreme emotional pain and suffering.

24. THE OCTOBER 23, 2006 ATTACK - BAGHDAD

The Bock Family

1430. Amos Bock was a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of Missouri when he was killed in Iraq.

1431. On October 23, 2006, Amos Bock, aged 24, was serving in the United States military in Iraq when an EFP detonated near his vehicle.

1432. Amos Bock was killed in the attack.

1433. The weapon used to kill Amos Bock was an Iranian-manufactured EFP provided to Iranian-funded and -trained terror operatives in Iraq.

1434. Plaintiff Harry Riley Bock is a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of Missouri. He is the father of Amos Bock.

1435. Plaintiff Jill Ann Bock is a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State

of Missouri. She is the mother of Amos Bock.

1436. Plaintiff Mariah Simoneaux is a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of Louisiana. She is the sister of Amos Bock.

1437. As a result of the attack, and the death of Amos Bock, Plaintiffs Harry Riley Bock, Jill Ann Bock, and Mariah Simoneaux have experienced severe mental anguish, extreme emotional pain and suffering, and loss of their son's/brother's society, companionship, comfort, advice and counsel.

25. THE NOVEMBER 2, 2006 ATTACK - BAGHDAD

The Kruger Family

1438. Eric Kruger was a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of Texas when he was killed in Iraq.

1439. On November 2, 2006, Eric Kruger, aged 44, was serving in the United States military in Iraq when an EFP detonated near his vehicle.

1440. Eric Kruger was killed in the attack.

1441. The weapon used to kill Eric Kruger was an Iranian-manufactured EFP provided to Iranian-funded and -trained terror operatives in Iraq.

1442. Plaintiff Lawrence Kruger is a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of Texas. He is the father of Eric Kruger.

1443. Plaintiff Carol Kruger is a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of Texas. She is the mother of Eric Kruger.

1444. Plaintiff Douglas Kruger is a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of Texas. He is the brother of Eric Kruger.

1445. Plaintiff Kristy Kruger is a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State

of Texas. She is the sister of Eric Kruger.

1446. As a result of the attack, and the death of Eric Kruger, Plaintiffs Lawrence Kruger, Carol Kruger, Douglas Kruger, and Kristy Kruger have experienced severe mental anguish, extreme emotional pain and suffering, and loss of their son's/brother's society, companionship, comfort, advice and counsel.

26. THE NOVEMBER 13, 2006 ATTACK – BAGHDAD

The Kim Family

1447. Jang Ho Kim was domiciled in the State of California when he was killed in Iraq. He became a citizen of the United States posthumously.

1448. On November 13, 2006, Jang Ho Kim, aged 20, was serving in the U.S. military in Iraq when an EFP detonated near his vehicle.

1449. Jang Ho Kim was killed in the attack.

1450. The weapon used to kill Jang Ho Kim was an Iranian-manufactured EFP provided to Kata'ib Hezbollah operatives in Iraq.

1451. Plaintiff Sangsoon Kim is a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of California. She is the mother of Jang Ho Kim.

1452. Plaintiff Seop (Steve) Kim is a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of California. He is the father of Jang Ho Kim.

1453. Plaintiff Michelle Kim is a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of California. She is the sister of Jang Ho Kim.

1454. Plaintiff Seop (Steve) Kim brings an action individually and on behalf of the Estate of Jang Ho Kim, as its legal representative.

1455. As a result of the attack, and the death of Jang Ho Kim, Plaintiffs Sangsoon Kim,

Seop (Steve) Kim and Michelle Kim have experienced severe mental anguish, extreme emotional pain and suffering, and loss of their son's/brother's society, companionship, comfort, advice and counsel.

27. THE NOVEMBER 26, 2006 ATTACK – BAGHDAD

The Fraser Family

1456. David M. Fraser was a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of Texas when he was killed in Iraq.

1457. On November 26, 2006, David M. Fraser, aged 25, was serving in the U.S. military in Iraq when an EFP detonated near his vehicle.

1458. David M. Fraser was killed in the attack.

1459. The weapon used to kill David M. Fraser was an Iranian-manufactured EFP provided to Iranian-funded and -trained terror operatives in Iraq.

1460. Plaintiff Helen Fraser is a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of Texas. She is the mother of David M. Fraser.

1461. Plaintiff Richard Fraser is a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of Texas. He is the father of David M. Fraser.

1462. Plaintiff Richard Fraser brings an action individually and on behalf of the Estate of David M. Fraser, as its legal representative.

1463. As a result of the attack, and the death of David M. Fraser, Plaintiffs Helen Fraser and Richard Fraser have experienced severe mental anguish, extreme emotional pain and suffering, and loss of their son's society, companionship, comfort, advice and counsel.

28. THE DECEMBER 3, 2006 ATTACK – BAGHDAD

The English Family

1464. Shawn L. English was a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of Ohio when he was killed in Iraq.

1465. On December 3, 2006, Shawn L. English, aged 35, was serving in the U.S. military in Iraq when an EFP detonated near his vehicle.

1466. Shawn L. English was killed in the attack.

1467. The weapon used to kill Shawn L. English was an Iranian-manufactured EFP provided to Iranian-funded and -trained terror operatives in Iraq.

1468. Plaintiff Tricia English is a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of Ohio. She is the widow of Shawn L. English.

1469. Plaintiff N.W.E., a minor represented by his legal guardian Tricia English, is a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of Ohio. He is the son of Shawn L. English.

1470. Plaintiff N.C.E., a minor represented by his legal guardian Tricia English, is a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of Ohio. He is the son of Shawn L. English.

1471. Plaintiff A.S.E., a minor represented by his legal guardian Tricia English, is a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of Ohio. He is the son of Shawn L. English.

1472. Plaintiff Todd Daily brings an action on behalf of the Estate of Shawn L. English, as its legal representative.

1473. As a result of the attack, and the death of Shawn L. English, Plaintiffs Tricia

English, N.W.E., N.C.E. and A.S.E. have experienced severe mental anguish, extreme emotional pain and suffering, and loss of their husband's/father's society, companionship, comfort, advice and counsel.

29. THE DECEMBER 10, 2006 ATTACK – BAGHDAD

The Ford Family

1474. Philip C. Ford was a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of Texas when he was killed in Iraq.

1475. On December 10, 2006, Philip C. Ford, aged 21, was serving in the U.S. military in Iraq when an EFP detonated near his vehicle.

1476. Philip C. Ford was killed in the attack.

1477. The weapon used to kill Philip C. Ford was an Iranian-manufactured EFP provided to Iranian-funded and -trained terror operatives in Iraq.

1478. Plaintiff Philip S. Ford is a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of Texas. He is the father of Philip C. Ford.

1479. As a result of the attack, and the death of Philip C. Ford, Plaintiff Philip S. Ford has experienced severe mental anguish, extreme emotional pain and suffering, and loss of his son's society, companionship, comfort, advice and counsel.

The Gibson Family

1480. Brennan C. Gibson was a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of Oregon when he was killed in Iraq.

1481. On December 10, 2006, Brennan C. Gibson aged 26, was serving in the U.S. military in Iraq when an EFP detonated near his vehicle.

1482. Brennan C. Gibson was killed in the attack.

1483. The weapon used to kill Brennan C. Gibson was an Iranian-manufactured EFP provided to Iranian-funded and -trained terror operatives in Iraq.

1484. Plaintiff Linda Gibson is a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of Oregon. She is the mother of Brennan C. Gibson.

1485. Plaintiff John Gibson is a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of Oregon. He is the step-father of Brennan C. Gibson.

1486. Plaintiff Stephanie Gibson Webster is a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of Oregon. She is the sister of Brennan C. Gibson.

1487. Plaintiff Sean Elliott is a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of Oregon. He is the brother of Brennan C. Gibson.

1488. Plaintiff Travis Gibson is a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of Oregon. He is the brother of Brennan C. Gibson.

1489. As a result of the attack, and the death of Brennan C. Gibson, Plaintiffs Linda Gibson, John Gibson, Stephanie Gibson Webster, Sean Elliott and Travis Gibson have experienced severe mental anguish, extreme emotional pain and suffering, and loss of their son's/brother's society, companionship, comfort, advice and counsel.

30. THE DECEMBER 30, 2006 ATTACK – BAGHDAD

The Sullivan Family

1490. John M. Sullivan was a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of Tennessee when he was killed in Iraq.

1491. On December 30, 2006, John M. Sullivan, aged 22, was serving in the U.S. military in Iraq when an EFP detonated near his vehicle.

1492. John M. Sullivan was killed in the attack.

1493. The weapon used to kill John M. Sullivan was an Iranian-manufactured EFP provided to Iranian-funded and -trained terror operatives in Iraq.

1494. Plaintiff Deborah Beavers is a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of Tennessee. She is the mother of John M. Sullivan.

1495. As a result of the attack, and the death of John M. Sullivan, Plaintiff Deborah Beavers has experienced severe mental anguish, extreme emotional pain and suffering, and loss of her son's society, companionship, comfort, advice and counsel.

31. THE DECEMBER 31, 2006 ATTACK – BAGHDAD

The Blohm Family

1496. Alan R. Blohm was a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of Alaska when he was killed in Iraq.

1497. On December 31, 2006, Alan R. Blohm, aged 21, was serving in the U.S. military in Iraq when an EFP detonated near his vehicle.

1498. Alan R. Blohm was killed in the attack.

1499. The weapon used to kill Alan R. Blohm was an Iranian-manufactured EFP provided to Iranian-funded and -trained terror operatives in Iraq.

1500. Plaintiff Denise Vennix is a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of Michigan. She is the mother of Alan R. Blohm.

1501. Plaintiff Chris Blohm is a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of Michigan. He is the father of Alan R. Blohm.

1502. Plaintiff Kiana Blohm is a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of Michigan. She is the sister of Alan R. Blohm.

1503. Plaintiff Jeremy Blohm is a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State

of Michigan. He is the brother of Alan R. Blohm.

1504. As a result of the attack, and the death of Alan R. Blohm, Plaintiffs Denise Vennix, Chris Blohm, Kiana Blohm and Jeremy Blohm have experienced severe mental anguish, extreme emotional pain and suffering, and loss of their son's/brother's society, companionship, comfort, advice and counsel.

32. THE DECEMBER 31, 2006 ATTACK – BAQUBAH

The Smith Family

1505. Richard Smith was a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of Texas when he was killed in Iraq.

1506. On December 31, 2006, Richard Smith, aged 20, was serving in the U.S. military in Iraq when an EFP detonated near his vehicle.

1507. Richard Smith was killed in the attack.

1508. The weapon used to kill Richard Smith was an Iranian-manufactured EFP provided to Iranian-funded and -trained terror operatives in Iraq.

1509. Plaintiff James Smith is a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of Texas. He is the father of Richard Smith.

1510. Plaintiff Megan Smith is a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of Texas. She is the sister of Richard Smith.

1511. As a result of the attack, and the death of Richard Smith, Plaintiffs James Smith and Megan Smith has experienced severe mental anguish, extreme emotional pain and suffering, and loss of their son's/brother's society, companionship, comfort, advice and counsel.

33. THE JANUARY 18, 2007 ATTACK – BAGHDAD

The Rechenmacher Family

1512. William Joshua Rechenmacher was a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of Florida when he was killed in Iraq.

1513. On January 18, 2007, William Joshua Rechenmacher, aged 24, was serving in the U.S. military in Iraq when an EFP detonated near his vehicle.

1514. William Joshua Rechenmacher was killed in the attack.

1515. The weapon used to kill William Joshua Rechenmacher was an Iranian-manufactured EFP provided to Iranian-funded and -trained terror operatives in Iraq.

1516. Plaintiff Joanne Gutcher is a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of Florida. She is the mother of William Joshua Rechenmacher.

1517. As a result of the attack, and the death of William Joshua Rechenmacher, Plaintiff Joanne Gutcher has experienced severe mental anguish, extreme emotional pain and suffering, and loss of her son's society, companionship, comfort, advice and counsel.

34. THE JANUARY 22, 2007 ATTACK – BAGHDAD

The Stout Family

1518. Brandon L. Stout was a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of Michigan when he was killed in Iraq.

1519. On January 22, 2007, Brandon L. Stout, aged 23, was serving in the U.S. military in Iraq when an EFP detonated near his vehicle.

1520. Brandon L. Stout was killed in the attack.

1521. The weapon used to kill Brandon L. Stout was an Iranian-manufactured EFP provided to Iranian-funded and -trained terror operatives in Iraq.

1522. Plaintiff Tracy Anderson is a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of Michigan. She is the mother of Brandon L. Stout.

1523. Plaintiff Jeffrey Anderson is a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of Michigan. He is the step-father of Brandon L. Stout.

1524. Plaintiff Adam G. Stout is a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of Michigan. He is the brother of Brandon L. Stout.

1525. As a result of the attack, and the death of Brandon L. Stout, Plaintiffs Tracy Anderson, Jeffrey Anderson and Adam G. Stout have experienced severe mental anguish, extreme emotional pain and suffering, and loss of their son's/brother's society, companionship, comfort, advice and counsel.

35. THE JANUARY 25, 2007 ATTACK – BAGHDAD

The Fuller Family

1526. Alexander H. Fuller was a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of Massachusetts when he was killed in Iraq.

1527. On January 25, 2007, Alexander H. Fuller, aged 21, was serving in the U.S. military in Iraq when an EFP detonated near his vehicle.

1528. Alexander H. Fuller was killed in the attack.

1529. The weapon used to kill Alexander H. Fuller was an Iranian-manufactured EFP provided to Iranian-funded and -trained terror operatives in Iraq.

1530. Plaintiff Anastasia Fuller is a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of Massachusetts. She is the widow of Alexander H. Fuller.

1531. Plaintiff Anastasia Fuller brings this action individually and on behalf of the Estate of Alexander H. Fuller, as its legal representative.

1532. Plaintiff A.F., a minor represented by her legal guardian Anastasia Fuller, is a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of Massachusetts. She is the daughter of Alexander H. Fuller.

1533. As a result of the attack, and the death of Alexander H. Fuller, Plaintiffs Anastasia Fuller and A.F. have experienced severe mental anguish, extreme emotional pain and suffering, and loss of their husband's/father's society, companionship, comfort, advice and counsel.

36. THE MARCH 15, 2007 ATTACK – BAQUBAH

The Harris Family

1534. Blake Harris was a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of Georgia when he was killed in Iraq.

1535. On March 15, 2007, Blake Harris, aged 27, was serving in the U.S. military in Iraq when an EFP detonated near his vehicle.

1536. Blake Harris was killed in the attack.

1537. The weapon used to kill Blake Harris was an Iranian-manufactured EFP provided to Iranian-funded and -trained terror operatives in Iraq.

1538. Plaintiff (Melba) Anne F. Harris is a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of Georgia. She is the step-mother of Blake Harris.

1539. Plaintiff Paul D. Harris is a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of Georgia. He is the father of Blake Harris.

1540. As a result of the attack, and the death of Blake Harris, Plaintiffs Anne F. Harris and Paul D. Harris have experienced severe mental anguish, extreme emotional pain and suffering, and loss of their son's society, companionship, comfort, advice and counsel.

37. THE MARCH 20, 2007 ATTACK – BAGHDAD

The Glawson Family

1541. Curtis E. Glawson was a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of Alabama when he was killed in Iraq.

1542. On March 20, 2007, Curtis E. Glawson, aged 24, was serving in the U.S. military in Iraq when an EFP detonated near his vehicle.

1543. Curtis E. Glawson was killed in the attack.

1544. The weapon used to kill Curtis E. Glawson was an Iranian-manufactured EFP provided to Iranian-funded and -trained terror operatives in Iraq.

1545. Plaintiff Hyunjung Glawson is domiciled in the State of Florida. She is the widow of Curtis E. Glawson.

1546. Plaintiff Yolanda M. Brooks is a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of Alabama. She is the mother of Curtis E. Glawson.

1547. Plaintiff Curtis Glawson, Sr. is a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of Georgia. He is the father of Curtis E. Glawson.

1548. Plaintiff Kierra Glawson is a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of Louisiana. She is the sister of Curtis E. Glawson.

1549. Plaintiff Cortez Glawson is a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of Georgia. He is the brother of Curtis E. Glawson.

1550. As a result of the attack, and the death of Curtis E. Glawson, Plaintiffs Hyunjung Glawson, Yolanda M. Brooks, Curtis Glawson, Sr., Kierra Glawson and Cortez Glawson have experienced severe mental anguish, extreme emotional pain and suffering, and loss of their husband's/son's/brother's society, companionship, comfort, advice and counsel.

38. THE MARCH 23, 2007 ATTACK – NASIRIYAH

The Sabinish Family

1551. Plaintiff Ryan Sabinish is a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of Minnesota.

1552. On March 23, 2007, Ryan Sabinish, then 25, was serving in the U.S. military in Iraq.

1553. Mr. Sabinish, a gunner, was tasked with protecting his base from mortar and rocket attacks.

1554. While he was conducting his operations, his vehicle was struck by an EFP.

1555. The weapon used to injure Mr. Sabinish was an Iranian-manufactured EFP provided to Iranian-funded and -trained terror operatives in Iraq.

1556. As a result of the attack, Mr. Sabinish experienced severe blood loss and sustained injuries to his back, hip, and lower extremities.

1557. In addition, shrapnel penetrated and scarred his right arm.

1558. Mr. Sabinish has been diagnosed with Traumatic Brain Injury (“TBI”).

1559. He also suffers from PTSD.

1560. Mr. Sabinish has been hospitalized for his emotional injuries and has sought mental health treatment as an outpatient. He continues to seek treatment.

1561. He has been prescribed medication to address his emotional health issues, and he continues to take medication to treat his emotional injuries.

1562. As a result of the attack, and the injuries he suffered, Ryan Sabinish has experienced severe physical and mental anguish and extreme emotional pain and suffering.

1563. Plaintiff R.J.S., a minor represented by her legal guardian Ryan Sabinish, is a

citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of Minnesota. She is the daughter of Ryan Sabinish.

1564. Plaintiff S.J.S., a minor represented by her legal guardian Ryan Sabinish, is a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of Minnesota. She is the daughter of Ryan Sabinish.

1565. As a result of the attack, and the injuries suffered by Ryan Sabinish, Plaintiffs R.J.S. and S.J.S. have experienced severe mental anguish, and extreme emotional pain and suffering.

39. THE MARCH 31, 2007 ATTACK – DIWANIYAH

The Christopher Family

1566. Kwesi Christopher was a citizen of the United States and domiciled in Brooklyn, in the State of New York, when he was killed in Iraq.

1567. On March 31, 2007, Kwesi Christopher, aged 25, a former soldier in the U.S. military, was serving as a civilian contractor in Iraq when an EFP detonated near him.

1568. Kwesi Christopher was killed in the attack.

1569. The weapon used to kill Kwesi Christopher was an Iranian-manufactured EFP provided to Iranian-funded and -trained terror operatives in Iraq.

1570. Plaintiff Ann Christopher is a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of Florida. She is the mother of Kwesi Christopher.

1571. Plaintiff Ann Christopher brings an action individually and on behalf of the Estate of Kwesi Christopher, as its legal representative.

1572. As a result of the attack, and the death of Kwesi Christopher, Plaintiff Ann Christopher has experienced severe mental anguish, extreme emotional pain and suffering, and

loss of her son's society, companionship, comfort, advice and counsel.

40. THE APRIL 6, 2007 ATTACK – BAGHDAD

The Fuentes Family

1573. Daniel A. Fuentes was a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of New York when he was killed in Iraq.

1574. On April 6, 2007, Daniel A. Fuentes, aged 19, was serving in the U.S. military in Iraq when an EFP detonated near his vehicle.

1575. Daniel A. Fuentes was killed in the attack.

1576. The weapon used to kill Daniel A. Fuentes was an Iranian-manufactured EFP provided to Iranian-funded and -trained terror operatives in Iraq.

1577. Plaintiff Nancy Fuentes is a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of New York. She is the mother of Daniel A. Fuentes.

1578. Plaintiff Nancy Fuentes brings this action individually and on behalf of the Estate of Daniel A. Fuentes.

1579. Plaintiff Armando Fuentes is a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of New York. He is the father of Daniel A. Fuentes.

1580. Plaintiff Julio Fuentes is a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of New York. He is the brother of Daniel A. Fuentes.

1581. Plaintiff T.F., a minor represented by her legal guardians Nancy Fuentes and Armando Fuentes, is a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of New York. She is the sister of Daniel A. Fuentes.

1582. Plaintiff D.J.F., a minor represented by his legal guardian, Emma McGarry, is a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of New York. He is the son of Daniel A. Fuentes.

1583. Emma McGarry is a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of New York. She was the fiancée of Daniel A. Fuentes and is the legal guardian of Plaintiff D.J.F. Emma McGarry brings this action solely on behalf of Plaintiff D.J.F., a minor.

1584. As a result of the attack, and the death of Daniel A. Fuentes, Plaintiffs Nancy Fuentes, Armando Fuentes, Julio Fuentes, T.F. and D.J.F. have experienced the loss of their son's/brother's/father's society, companionship, comfort, advice and counsel.

41. THE APRIL 13, 2007 ATTACK – BAGHDAD

The Bowman Family

1585. Larry R. Bowman was a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of North Carolina when he was killed in Iraq.

1586. On April 13, 2007, Larry R. Bowman, aged 29, was serving in the U.S. military in Iraq when an EFP detonated near his vehicle.

1587. Larry R. Bowman was killed in the attack.

1588. The weapon used to kill Larry R. Bowman was an Iranian-manufactured EFP provided to Iranian-funded and -trained terror operatives in Iraq.

1589. Plaintiff Michelle Klemensberg is a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of California. She is the widow of Larry R. Bowman.

1590. Plaintiff Michelle Klemensberg brings an action individually and on behalf of the Estate of Larry R. Bowman, as its legal representative.

1591. As a result of the attack, and the death of Larry R. Bowman, Plaintiff Michelle

Klemensberg has experienced the loss of her late husband's society, companionship, comfort, advice and counsel.

42. THE APRIL 15, 2007 ATTACK – BAGHDAD

The Lilley Family

1592. Plaintiff Scott Lilley is a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of Texas.

1593. On April 15, 2007, Scott Lilley, then 28, was serving in the U.S. military in Iraq when an EFP detonated near his vehicle.

1594. The weapon used to injure Mr. Lilley was an Iranian-manufactured EFP provided to Iranian-funded and -trained terror operatives in Iraq.

1595. As a result of the attack, shrapnel struck Mr. Lilley's head and entered his skull. He developed significant swelling of the brain.

1596. Surgeons removed a portion of Mr. Lilley's skull to alleviate the swelling.

1597. He remained in a coma for over 24 hours.

1598. Mr. Lilley also underwent procedures in an attempt to prevent brain aneurisms.

1599. The injury to his brain resulted in Mr. Lilley's inability to do simple and complex tasks that included walking, eating, and talking.

1600. His received physical and occupational therapy so he could relearn these and other skills.

1601. Mr. Lilley has developed short-term memory loss since the attack and has difficulty following up with tasks and recalling information. He has been diagnosed with ADHD and has been prescribed medication to address this condition.

1602. As a result of the attack, and the injuries he suffered, Scott Lilley has experienced

severe physical and mental anguish and extreme emotional pain and suffering.

1603. Plaintiff Frank Lilley is a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of New Mexico. He is the father of Scott Lilley.

1604. Plaintiff Jolene Lilley is a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of New Mexico. She is the mother of Scott Lilley.

1605. Plaintiff Matthew Lilley is a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of Texas. He is the brother of Scott Lilley.

1606. As a result of the attack, and the injuries Scott Lilley suffered, Plaintiffs Frank Lilley, Jolene Lilley, and Matthew Lilley have experienced severe mental anguish and extreme emotional pain and suffering.

43. THE APRIL 16, 2007 ATTACK – BAGHDAD

The Starceвич Family

1607. Lucas V. Starceвич was a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of Illinois when he was killed in Iraq.

1608. On April 16, 2007, Lucas V. Starceвич, aged 25, was serving in the U.S. military in Iraq when an EFP detonated near his vehicle.

1609. Lucas V. Starceвич was killed in the attack.

1610. The weapon used to kill Lucas V. Starceвич was an Iranian-manufactured EFP provided to Iranian-funded and -trained terror operatives in Iraq.

1611. Plaintiff Ava Tomson is a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of Illinois. She is the mother of Lucas V. Starceвич.

1612. Plaintiff Richard Tomson is a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of Illinois. He is the step-father of Lucas V. Starceвич.

1613. Plaintiff Bradley Starceвич is a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of Pennsylvania. He is the father of Lucas V. Starceвич.

1614. Plaintiff Glenda Starceвич is a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of Pennsylvania. She is the step-mother of Lucas V. Starceвич.

1615. Plaintiff Ariana Reyes is a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of Illinois. She is the sister of Lucas V. Starceвич.

1616. Plaintiff Trenton Starceвич is a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of Illinois. He is the brother of Lucas V. Starceвич.

1617. Plaintiff Samantha Tomson is a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of Illinois. She is the step-sister of Lucas V. Starceвич.

1618. Plaintiff Andrew Tomson is a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of Illinois. He is the step-brother of Lucas V. Starceвич.

1619. Plaintiff Ava Tomson brings an action individually and on behalf of the Estate of Lucas V. Starceвич, as its legal representative.

1620. As a result of the attack, and the death of Lucas V. Starceвич, Plaintiffs Ava Tomson, Richard Tomson, Bradley Starceвич, Glenda Starceвич, Ariana Reyes, Trenton Starceвич, Samantha Tomson and Andrew Tomson have experienced severe mental anguish, extreme emotional pain and suffering, and loss of their son's/brother's society, companionship, comfort, advice and counsel.

44. THE APRIL 29, 2007 ATTACK – BAGHDAD

The Funcheon Family

1621. Alexander J. Funcheon was a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of Kansas when he was killed in Iraq.

1622. On April 29, 2007, Alexander J. Funcheon, aged 21, was serving in the U.S. military in Iraq when an EFP detonated near his unit.

1623. Alexander J. Funcheon was killed in the attack.

1624. The weapon used to kill Alexander J. Funcheon was an Iranian-manufactured EFP provided to Iranian-funded and -trained terror operatives in Iraq.

1625. Plaintiff Karen Funcheon is a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of Kansas. She is the mother of Alexander J. Funcheon.

1626. Plaintiff Robert Funcheon is a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of Kansas. He is the father of Alexander J. Funcheon.

1627. Plaintiff Karen Funcheon brings an action individually and on behalf of the Estate of Alexander J. Funcheon, as its legal representative.

1628. As a result of the attack, and the death of Alexander J. Funcheon, Plaintiffs Karen Funcheon and Robert Funcheon have experienced severe mental anguish, extreme emotional pain and suffering, and loss of their son's society, companionship, comfort, advice and counsel.

45. THE MAY 3, 2007 ATTACK – BAGHDAD

The Potter Family

1629. Jerome Potter was a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of Washington when he was killed in Iraq.

1630. On May 3, 2007, Jerome Potter, aged 24, was serving in the U.S. military in Iraq when an EFP detonated near his vehicle.

1631. Jerome Potter was killed in the attack.

1632. The weapon used to kill Jerome Potter was an Iranian-manufactured EFP provided to Iranian-funded and -trained terror operatives in Iraq.

1633. Plaintiff Holly Burson-Gilpin is a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of Washington. She is the mother of Jerome Potter.

1634. Plaintiff Holly Burson-Gilpin brings an action individually and on behalf of the Estate of Jerome Potter, as its legal representative.

1635. As a result of the attack, and the death of Jerome Potter, Plaintiff Holly Burson-Gilpin has experienced severe mental anguish, extreme emotional pain and suffering, and loss of her son's society, companionship, comfort, advice and counsel.

46. THE MAY 3, 2007 ATTACK – MUSAYYIB

The Umbrell Family

1636. Colby J. Umbrell was a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of Pennsylvania when he was killed in Iraq.

1637. On May 3, 2007, Colby J. Umbrell aged 26, was serving in the U.S. military in Iraq when an EFP detonated near his vehicle.

1638. Colby J. Umbrell was killed in the attack.

1639. The weapon used to kill Colby J. Umbrell was an Iranian-manufactured EFP provided to Iranian-funded and -trained terror operatives in Iraq.

1640. Plaintiff Nancy Umbrell is a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of Pennsylvania. She is the mother of Colby J. Umbrell.

1641. Plaintiff Mark Umbrell is a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of Pennsylvania. He is the father of Colby J. Umbrell.

1642. Plaintiffs Nancy Umbrell and Mark Umbrell bring an action individually on behalf of the Estate of Colby J. Umbrell, as its legal representatives.

1643. As a result of the attack, and the death of Colby J. Umbrell, Plaintiffs Nancy

Umbrell and Mark Umbrell have experienced severe mental anguish, extreme emotional pain and suffering, and loss of their son's society, companionship, comfort, advice and counsel.

47. THE MAY 6, 2007 ATTACK – BAGHDAD

The Dixon Family

1644. Robert J. Dixon was a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of Minnesota when he was killed in Iraq.

1645. On May 6, 2007, Robert J. Dixon aged 27, was serving in the U.S. military in Iraq when an EFP detonated near his vehicle.

1646. Robert J. Dixon was killed in the attack.

1647. The weapon used to kill Robert J. Dixon was an Iranian-manufactured EFP provided to Iranian-funded and -trained terror operatives in Iraq.

1648. Ilene Dixon was a citizen of the United States at the time of the death of Robert J. Dixon. She was the mother of Robert J. Dixon. She died on November 18, 2014.

1649. Plaintiff Daniel Dixon is a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of Michigan. He is the father of Robert J. Dixon.

1650. Plaintiff Daniel Dixon brings this action individually and on behalf of the Estate of Ilene Dixon, as its legal representative.

1651. Plaintiff Daniel Dixon also brings this action on behalf of the Estate of Robert J. Dixon, as its legal representative.

1652. As a result of the attack, and the death of Robert J. Dixon, Plaintiff Daniel Dixon has experienced severe mental anguish, extreme emotional pain and suffering, and loss of his son's society, companionship, comfort, advice and counsel.

48. THE MAY 6, 2007 ATTACK – BAGHDAD

The Martinez Family

1653. Virgil C. Martinez was a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of Utah when he was killed in Iraq.

1654. On May 6, 2007, Virgil C. Martinez, aged 33, was serving in the U.S. military in Iraq when an EFP detonated near his vehicle.

1655. Virgil C. Martinez was killed in the attack.

1656. The weapon used to kill Virgil C. Martinez was an Iranian-manufactured EFP provided to Iranian-funded and -trained terror operatives in Iraq.

1657. Plaintiff Rebecca J. Oliver is a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of Utah. She is the mother of Virgil C. Martinez.

1658. Plaintiff Daniel C. Oliver is a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of Utah. He is the step-father of Virgil C. Martinez.

1659. Plaintiff Kimberlee Austin-Oliver is a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of Utah. She is the sister of Virgil C. Martinez.

1660. As a result of the attack, and the death of Virgil C. Martinez, Plaintiffs Rebecca J. Oliver, Daniel C. Oliver, and Kimberlee Austin-Oliver have experienced severe mental anguish, extreme emotional pain and suffering, and loss of their son's/brother's society, companionship, comfort, advice and counsel.

49. THE MAY 8, 2007 ATTACK – SALMAN PAK

The Little Family

1661. Kyle A. Little was a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of Massachusetts when he was killed in Iraq.

1662. On May 8, 2007, Kyle A. Little, aged 20, was serving in the U.S. military in Iraq when an EFP detonated near his vehicle.

1663. Kyle A. Little was killed in the attack.

1664. The weapon used to kill Kyle A. Little was an Iranian-manufactured EFP provided to Iranian-funded and -trained terror operatives in Iraq.

1665. Plaintiff Shelley Ann Smith is a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of Massachusetts. She is the mother of Kyle A. Little.

1666. Plaintiff Tiffany M. Little is a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of Alabama. She is the widow of Kyle A. Little.

1667. Plaintiff K.L., a minor represented by her legal guardian Tiffany M. Little, is a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of Alabama. She is the daughter of Kyle A. Little.

1668. Plaintiff Dakota Smith-Lizotte is a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of Massachusetts. He is the brother of Kyle A. Little.

1669. Plaintiff Shyanne Smith-Lizotte is a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of Massachusetts. She is the sister of Kyle A. Little.

1670. Plaintiff Tiffany M. Little brings an action individually and on behalf of the Estate of Kyle A. Little as its legal representative.

1671. As a result of the attack, and the death of Kyle A. Little, Plaintiffs Shelley Ann Smith, Tiffany M. Little, K.L., Dakota Smith-Lizotte, and Shyanne Smith-Lizotte have experienced severe mental anguish, extreme emotional pain and suffering, and loss of their son's/husband's/father's/brother's society, companionship, comfort, advice and counsel.

50. THE MAY 11, 2007 ATTACK – AL ISKANDARIYAH

The Farrar Family

1672. William A. Farrar was a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of California when he was killed in Iraq.

1673. On May 11, 2007, William A. Farrar, aged 20, was serving in the U.S. military in Iraq when an EFP detonated near his vehicle.

1674. William A. Farrar was killed in the attack.

1675. The weapon used to kill William A. Farrar was an Iranian-manufactured EFP provided to Iranian-funded and -trained terror operatives in Iraq.

1676. Plaintiff William Farrar, Sr. is a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of California. He is the father of William A. Farrar.

1677. Plaintiff William Farrar, Sr. brings an action individually and on behalf of the Estate of William A. Farrar, as its legal representative.

1678. As a result of the attack, and the death of William A. Farrar, Plaintiff William Farrar, Sr. has experienced severe mental anguish, extreme emotional pain and suffering, and loss of his son's society, companionship, comfort, advice and counsel.

51. THE JUNE 2, 2007 ATTACK – BAGHDAD

The Dressler Family

1679. Shawn E. Dressler was a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of California when he was killed in Iraq.

1680. On June 2, 2007, Shawn E. Dressler, aged 22, was serving in the U.S. military in Iraq when an EFP detonated near his vehicle.

1681. Shawn E. Dressler was killed in the attack.

1682. The weapon used to kill Shawn E. Dressler was an Iranian-manufactured EFP provided to Iranian-funded and -trained terror operatives in Iraq.

1683. Plaintiff Tonya K. Dressler is a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of Arizona. She is the mother of Shawn E. Dressler.

1684. Plaintiff Ardith Cecil Dressler is a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of Arizona. He is the father of Shawn E. Dressler.

1685. Plaintiff Melissa Dressler is a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of Arizona. She is the sister of Shawn E. Dressler.

1686. As a result of the attack, and the death of Shawn E. Dressler, Plaintiffs Tonya K. Dressler, Ardith Cecil Dressler and Melissa Dressler have experienced severe mental anguish, extreme emotional pain and suffering, and loss of their son's/brother's society, companionship, comfort, advice and counsel.

The Brown Family

1687. Joshua D. Brown was a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of Michigan when he was killed in Iraq.

1688. On June 3, 2007, Joshua D. Brown, aged 26, was serving in the U.S. military in Iraq when an EFP detonated near his vehicle.

1689. Joshua D. Brown was killed in the attack.

1690. The weapon used to kill Joshua D. Brown was an Iranian-manufactured EFP provided to Iranian-funded and -trained terror operatives in Iraq.

1691. Plaintiff Elizabeth Brown is a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of Michigan. She is the widow of Joshua D. Brown.

1692. Plaintiff Marian Brown is a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State

of Michigan. She is the mother of Joshua D. Brown.

1693. Plaintiff Wayne Brown is a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of Michigan. He is the father of Joshua D. Brown.

1694. Plaintiff Elizabeth Brown brings an action individually and on behalf of the Estate of Joshua D. Brown, as its legal representative.

1695. As a result of the attack, and the death of Joshua D. Brown, Plaintiffs Elizabeth Brown, Marian Brown and Wayne Brown have experienced severe mental anguish, extreme emotional pain and suffering, and loss of their husband's/son's society, companionship, comfort, advice and counsel.

52. THE JUNE 5, 2007 ATTACK – KIRKUK

The Balmer Family

1696. Ryan A. Balmer was a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of Indiana when he was killed in Iraq.

1697. On June 5, 2007, Ryan A. Balmer, aged 33, was serving in the U.S. military in Iraq when an EFP detonated near his vehicle.

1698. Ryan A. Balmer was killed in the attack.

1699. The weapon used to kill Ryan A. Balmer was an Iranian-manufactured EFP provided to Iranian-funded and -trained terror operatives in Iraq.

1700. Plaintiff Danielle Sweet is a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of Florida. She is the widow of Ryan A. Balmer.

1701. Plaintiff A.B., a minor represented by his legal guardian Danielle Sweet, is a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of Florida. He is the son of Ryan A. Balmer.

1702. Plaintiff G.B., a minor represented by her legal guardian Danielle Sweet, is a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of Florida. She is the daughter of Ryan A. Balmer.

1703. Plaintiff Danielle Sweet brings an action individually and on behalf of the Estate of Ryan A. Balmer, as its legal representative.

1704. As a result of the attack, and the death of Ryan A. Balmer, Plaintiffs Danielle Sweet, A.B. and G.B. have experienced severe mental anguish, extreme emotional pain and suffering, and loss of their husband's/father's society, companionship, comfort, advice and counsel.

The Kuglics Family

1705. Matthew J. Kuglics was a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of Ohio when he was killed in Iraq.

1706. On June 5, 2007, Matthew J. Kuglics, aged 25, was serving in the U.S. military in Iraq when an EFP detonated near his vehicle.

1707. Matthew J. Kuglics was killed in the attack.

1708. The weapon used to kill Matthew J. Kuglics was an Iranian-manufactured EFP provided to Iranian-funded and -trained terror operatives in Iraq.

1709. Plaintiff Donna Kuglics is a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of Ohio. She is the mother of Matthew J. Kuglics.

1710. Plaintiff Les Kuglics is a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of Ohio. He is the father of Matthew J. Kuglics.

1711. Plaintiff Emily Adams is a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of Ohio. She is the sister of Matthew J. Kuglics.

1712. Plaintiff Donna Kuglics brings an action individually and on behalf of the Estate of Matthew J. Kuglics, as its legal representative.

1713. As a result of the attack, and the death of Matthew J. Kuglics, Plaintiffs Donna Kuglics, Les Kuglics and Emily Adams have experienced severe mental anguish, extreme emotional pain and suffering, and loss of their son's/brother's society, companionship, comfort, advice and counsel.

53. THE JUNE 13, 2007 ATTACK - SCANIA

The Parker Family

1714. Richard Parker was a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of Maine when he was killed in Iraq.

1715. On June 13, 2007, Richard Parker, aged 26, was serving in the United States military in Iraq when an EFP detonated near his vehicle.

1716. Richard Parker died on June 14, 2007 as a result of injuries sustained in the attack.

1717. The weapon used to kill Richard Parker was an Iranian-manufactured EFP provided to Iranian-funded and -trained terror operatives in Iraq.

1718. Plaintiff Scott Hood is a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of Maine. He is the father of Richard Parker.

1719. Plaintiff Flora Hood is a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of Maine. She is the step-mother of Richard Parker.

1720. Plaintiff Stephanie Howard is a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of Maine. She is the sister of Richard Parker.

1721. Plaintiff Dixie Flagg is a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of

Maine. She is the mother of Richard Parker.

1722. Plaintiff C.F., a minor represented by her legal guardian Dixie Flagg, is a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of Maine. She is the sister of Richard Parker.

1723. Plaintiff William Parker is a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of Maine. He is the brother of Richard Parker.

1724. Plaintiff Meghan Parker-Crockett is a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of Maine. She is the sister of Richard Parker.

1725. As a result of the attack, and the death of Richard Parker, Plaintiffs Scott Hood, Flora Hood, Stephanie Howard, Dixie Flagg, C.F., William Parker, and Meghan Parker-Crockett have experienced severe mental anguish, extreme emotional pain and suffering, and loss of their son's/brother's society, companionship, comfort, advice and counsel.

54. THE JUNE 21, 2007 ATTACK – BAGHDAD

The Spencer Family

1726. Raymond N. Spencer was a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of California when he was killed in Iraq.

1727. On June 21, 2007, Raymond N. Spencer, aged 23, was serving in the U.S. military in Iraq when an EFP detonated near his vehicle.

1728. Raymond N. Spencer was killed in the attack.

1729. The weapon used to kill Raymond N. Spencer was an Iranian-manufactured EFP provided to Iranian-funded and -trained terror operatives in Iraq.

1730. Plaintiff Sylvia Johnson Spencer is a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of California. She is the step-mother of Raymond N. Spencer.

1731. Plaintiff Raymond Nigel Spencer, Sr. is a citizen of the United States and

domiciled in the State of California. He is the father of Raymond N. Spencer.

1732. As a result of the attack, and the death of Raymond N. Spencer, Plaintiffs Sylvia Johnson Spencer and Raymond Nigel Spencer, Sr. have experienced severe mental anguish, extreme emotional pain and suffering, and loss of their son's society, companionship, comfort, advice and counsel.

55. THE JUNE 29, 2007 ATTACK – BAGHDAD

The Adair Family

1733. James L. Adair was a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of Texas when he was killed in Iraq.

1734. One June 29, 2007, James L. Adair, aged 26, was serving in the U.S. military in Iraq when EFP detonated near his vehicle.

1735. James L. Adair was killed in the attack.

1736. The weapon used to kill James L. Adair was an Iranian-manufactured EFP provided to Iranian-funded and -trained terror operatives in Iraq.

1737. Plaintiff Amanda B. Adair is a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of Texas. She is the sister of James L. Adair.

1738. As a result of the attack, and the death of James L. Adair, Plaintiff Amanda B. Adair has experienced severe mental anguish, extreme emotional pain and suffering, and loss of his brother's society, companionship, comfort, advice and counsel.

56. THE JULY 6, 2007 ATTACK – BAGHDAD

The Lamie Family

1739. Gene Lamie was a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of Georgia when he was killed in Iraq.

1740. On July 6, 2007, Gene Lamie, aged 25, was serving in the U.S. military in Iraq when an EFP detonated near his vehicle.

1741. Gene Lamie was killed in the attack.

1742. The weapon used to kill Gene Lamie was an Iranian-manufactured EFP provided to Iranian-funded and -trained terror operatives in Iraq.

1743. Plaintiff John D. Lamie is a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of Georgia. He is the brother of Gene Lamie.

1744. As a result of the attack, and the death of Gene Lamie, Plaintiff John D. Lamie has experienced severe mental anguish, extreme emotional pain and suffering, and loss of his brother's society, companionship, comfort, advice and counsel.

57. THE JULY 6, 2007 ATTACK – BAGHDAD

The Lewis Family

1745. Jason Dale Lewis was a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of Virginia when he was killed in Iraq.

1746. On July 6, 2007, Jason Dale Lewis, aged 30, was serving in the U.S. military in Iraq when an EFP detonated near his vehicle.

1747. Jason Dale Lewis was killed in the attack.

1748. The weapon used to kill Jason Dale Lewis was an Iranian-manufactured EFP provided to Iranian-funded and -trained terror operatives in Iraq.

1749. Plaintiff Donna Lewis is a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of Virginia. She is the widow of Jason Dale Lewis.

1750. Plaintiff Donna Lewis brings an action individually and on behalf of the Estate of Jason Dale Lewis, as its legal representative.

1751. Plaintiff J.L., a minor represented by his legal guardian Donna Lewis, is a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of Virginia. He is the son of Jason Dale Lewis.

1752. Plaintiff J.L., a minor represented by his legal guardian Donna Lewis, is a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of Virginia. He is the son of Jason Dale Lewis.

1753. Plaintiff G.L., a minor represented by her legal guardian Donna Lewis, is a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of Virginia. She is the daughter of Jason Dale Lewis.

1754. Plaintiff Jean Mariano is a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of Connecticut. She is the mother of Jason Dale Lewis.

1755. As a result of the attack, and the death of Jason Dale Lewis, Plaintiffs Donna Lewis, J.L., J.L., G.L. and Jean Mariano have experienced severe mental anguish, extreme emotional pain and suffering, and loss of their spouse's/father's/son's society, companionship, comfort, advice and counsel.

The McRill Family

1756. Robert McRill was a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of Virginia when he was killed in Iraq.

1757. On July 6, 2007, Robert McRill, aged 42, was serving in the U.S. military in Iraq when an EFP detonated near his vehicle.

1758. Robert McRill was killed in the attack.

1759. The weapon used to kill Robert McRill was an Iranian-manufactured EFP provided to Iranian-funded and -trained terror operatives in Iraq.

1760. Plaintiff Katherine McRill-Fellini is a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of Virginia. She is the widow of Robert McRill.

1761. Plaintiff Brett Coke is a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of Virginia. He is the step-son of Robert McRill.

1762. Plaintiff Brian Coke is a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of Virginia. He is the step-son of Robert McRill.

1763. As a result of the attack, and the death of Robert McRill, Plaintiffs Katherine McRill-Fellini, Brett Coke, and Brian Coke have experienced severe mental anguish, extreme emotional pain and suffering, and loss of their husband's/father's society, companionship, comfort, advice and counsel.

58. THE JULY 17, 2007 ATTACK – BAGHDAD

The Bobb Family

1764. Brandon K. Bobb was a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of Florida when he was killed in Iraq.

1765. On July 17, 2007, Brandon K. Bobb, aged 20, was serving in the U.S. military in Iraq when an EFP detonated near his vehicle.

1766. Brandon K. Bobb was killed in the attack.

1767. The weapon used to kill Brandon K. Bobb was an Iranian-manufactured EFP provided to Iranian-funded and -trained terror operatives in Iraq.

1768. Plaintiff Paula C. Bobb-Miles is a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of Texas. She is the mother of Brandon K. Bobb.

1769. Plaintiff Johnny Javier Miles, Sr. is a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of Alabama. He is the step-father of Brandon K. Bobb.

1770. Plaintiff J.J.M., Jr., a minor represented by his legal guardian Paula C. Bobb-Miles, is a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of Texas. He is the brother of

Brandon K. Bobb.

1771. Plaintiff Racquel Arnae Bobb Miles is a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of Texas. She is the sister of Brandon K. Bobb.

1772. Plaintiff Paula C. Bobb-Miles brings an action individually and on behalf of the Estate of Brandon K. Bobb, as its legal representative.

1773. As a result of the attack, and the death of Brandon K. Bobb, Plaintiffs Paula C. Bobb-Miles, Johnny Javier Miles, Sr., J.J.M. Jr. and Racquel Arnae Bobb Miles have experienced severe mental anguish, extreme emotional pain and suffering, and loss of their son's/brother's society, companionship, comfort, advice and counsel.

The Joshua Family

1774. Ron J. Joshua, Jr. was a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of Texas when he was killed in Iraq.

1775. On July 17, 2007, Ron J. Joshua, Jr., aged 19, was serving in the U.S. military in Iraq when an EFP detonated near his vehicle.

1776. Ron J. Joshua, Jr. was killed in the attack.

1777. The weapon used to kill Ron J. Joshua, Jr. was an Iranian-manufactured EFP provided to Iranian-funded and -trained terror operatives in Iraq.

1778. Plaintiff Ursula Ann Joshua is a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of Michigan. She is the mother of Ron J. Joshua, Jr.

1779. As a result of the attack, and the death of Ron J. Joshua, Jr., Plaintiff Ursula Ann Joshua has experienced severe mental anguish, extreme emotional pain and suffering, and loss of her son's society, companionship, comfort, advice and counsel.

59. THE DECEMBER 1, 2007 ATTACK – BAGDAD

The Reece Family

1780. Matthew K. Reece was a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of Arkansas when he was killed in Iraq.

1781. On December 1, 2007, Matthew K. Reece, aged 24, was serving in the U.S. military in Iraq when an EFP detonated near his vehicle.

1782. Matthew K. Reece was killed in the attack.

1783. The weapon used to kill Matthew K. Reece was an Iranian-manufactured EFP provided to Iranian-funded and -trained terror operatives in Iraq.

1784. Plaintiff Tammy Vanderwaal is a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of Arkansas. She is the mother of Matthew K. Reece.

1785. Plaintiff A.L.R., a minor represented by her legal guardian Tammy Vanderwaal, is a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of Arkansas. She is the daughter of Matthew K. Reece.

1786. Plaintiff Preston Shane Reece is a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of Arkansas. He is the brother of Matthew K. Reece.

1787. Plaintiff Shaylyn C. Reece is a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of Arkansas. She is the sister of Matthew K. Reece.

1788. As a result of the attack, and the death of Matthew K. Reece, Plaintiffs Tammy Vanderwaal, A.L.R., Preston Shane Reece, and Shaylyn C. Reece have experienced severe mental anguish, extreme emotional pain and suffering, and loss of their son's/father's/brother's society, companionship, comfort, advice and counsel.

60. THE JANUARY 6, 2008 ATTACK – BAGHDAD

The Gudridge Family

1789. James D. Gudridge was a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of New York when he was killed in Iraq.

1790. On January 6, 2008, James D. Gudridge, aged 20, was serving in the U.S. military in Iraq when an EFP detonated near his vehicle.

1791. James D. Gudridge was killed in the attack.

1792. The weapon used to kill James D. Gudridge was an Iranian-manufactured EFP provided to Iranian-funded and -trained terror operatives in Iraq.

1793. Plaintiff Ashley Gudridge Houppert is a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of New York. She is the sister of James D. Gudridge.

1794. As a result of the attack, and the death of James D. Gudridge, Plaintiff Ashley Gudridge Houppert has experienced severe mental anguish, extreme emotional pain and suffering, and loss of her brother's society, companionship, comfort, advice and counsel.

61. THE MARCH 17, 2008 ATTACK – BAGHDAD

The Elledge Family

1795. Michael D. Elledge was a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of Indiana when he was killed in Iraq.

1796. On March 17, 2008, Michael D. Elledge, aged 41, was serving in the U.S. military in Iraq when an EFP detonated near his vehicle.

1797. Michael D. Elledge was killed in the attack.

1798. The weapon used to kill Michael D. Elledge was an Iranian-manufactured EFP provided to Iranian-funded and -trained terror operatives in Iraq.

1799. Plaintiff Marion Crimens is a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of Florida. She is the mother of Michael D. Elledge.

1800. Plaintiff Timothy W. Elledge is a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of Michigan. He is the brother of Michael D. Elledge.

1801. As a result of the attack, and the death of Michael D. Elledge, Plaintiffs Marion Crimens and Timothy W. Elledge have experienced severe mental anguish, extreme emotional pain and suffering, and loss of their son's/brother's society, companionship, comfort, advice and counsel.

62. THE MARCH 17, 2008 ATTACK – BAGHDAD

The Levi Family

1802. Plaintiff Christopher Levi is a citizen of the United States and domiciled in Holbrook, in the State of New York.

1803. On March 17, 2008, Christopher Levi, then 23, was serving in the U.S. military in Iraq.

1804. Mr. Levi was in a convoy when an EFP struck his vehicle.

1805. The weapon used to injure Mr. Levi was an Iranian-manufactured EFP provided to Iranian-funded and -trained terror operatives in Iraq.

1806. As a result of the attack, Mr. Levi lost both of his legs.

1807. He also sustained a fracture of his right ulna and loss of the second metacarpal in his right hand.

1808. In addition to adjusting to life as a double amputee through the use of prosthetics and a wheelchair, Mr. Levi continues to experience numbness in his left arm.

1809. He also suffers from TBI.

1810. As a result of the attack, and the injuries he suffered, Christopher Levi has experienced severe physical and mental anguish and extreme emotional pain and suffering.

1811. Plaintiff Eric Levi is a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of New York. He is the father of Christopher Levi.

1812. Plaintiff Debra Levi is a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of New York. She is the mother of Christopher Levi.

1813. Plaintiff Emily Levi is a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of New York. She is the sister of Christopher Levi.

1814. Plaintiff Kimberly Vesey is a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of New York. She is the sister of Christopher Levi.

1815. As a result of the attack, and the injuries suffered by Christopher Levi, Plaintiffs Eric Levi, Debra Levi, Emily Levi and Kimberly Vesey have experienced severe mental anguish, and extreme emotional pain and suffering.

63. THE MARCH 23, 2008 ATTACK – BAGHDAD

The Habsieger Family

1816. Andrew J. Habsieger was a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of Missouri when he was killed in Iraq.

1817. On March 23, 2008, Andrew J. Habsieger, aged 22, was serving in the U.S. military in Iraq when an EFP detonated near his vehicle.

1818. Andrew J. Habsieger was killed in the attack.

1819. The weapon used to kill Andrew J. Habsieger was an Iranian-manufactured EFP provided to Iranian-funded and -trained terror operatives in Iraq.

1820. Plaintiff Brenda Habsieger is a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the

State of Missouri. She is the mother of Andrew J. Habsieger.

1821. Plaintiff Michael Habsieger is a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of Missouri. He is the father of Andrew J. Habsieger.

1822. Plaintiff Jacob Michael Habsieger is a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of Missouri. He is the brother of Andrew J. Habsieger.

1823. As a result of the attack, and the death of Andrew J. Habsieger, Plaintiffs Brenda Habsieger, Michael Habsieger and Jacob Michael Habsieger have experienced severe mental anguish, extreme emotional pain and suffering, and loss of their son's/brother's society, companionship, comfort, advice and counsel.

The Hake Family

1824. Christopher M. Hake was a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of Oklahoma when he was killed in Iraq.

1825. On March 23, 2008, Christopher M. Hake, aged 26, was serving in the U.S. military in Iraq when an EFP detonated near his vehicle.

1826. Christopher M. Hake was killed in the attack.

1827. The weapon used to kill Christopher M. Hake was an Iranian-manufactured EFP provided to Iranian-funded and -trained terror operatives in Iraq.

1828. Plaintiff Kelli D. Hake is a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of Oklahoma. She is the widow of Christopher M. Hake.

1829. Plaintiff Denice York is a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of Oklahoma. She is the mother of Christopher M. Hake.

1830. Plaintiff Russel York is a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of Oklahoma. He is the step-father of Christopher M. Hake.

1831. Plaintiff Jill Hake is a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of Oklahoma. She is the step-mother of Christopher M. Hake.

1832. Plaintiff Peter Hake is a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of Oklahoma. He is the father of Christopher M. Hake.

1833. Plaintiff G.H., a minor represented by his legal guardian Kelli D. Hake, is a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of Oklahoma. He is the son of Christopher M. Hake.

1834. Plaintiff Zachary Hake is a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of North Carolina. He is the brother of Christopher M. Hake.

1835. Plaintiff Keri Hake is a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of Oklahoma. She is the sister of Christopher M. Hake.

1836. Plaintiff Skylar Hake is a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of Oklahoma. He is the brother of Christopher M. Hake.

1837. Plaintiff Kelli D. Hake brings an action individually and on behalf of the Estate of Christopher M. Hake, as its legal representative.

1838. As a result of the attack, and the death of Christopher M. Hake, Plaintiffs Kelli D. Hake, Denise York, Russel York, Jill Hake, Peter Hake, G.H., Zachary Hake, Keri Hake and Skylar Hake have experienced severe mental anguish, extreme emotional pain and suffering, and loss of their husband's/son's/father's/brother's society, companionship, comfort, advice and counsel.

The Delgado Family

1839. George Delgado was a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of California when he was killed in Iraq.

1840. On March 23, 2008, George Delgado, aged 21, was serving in the U.S. military in Iraq when an EFP detonated near his vehicle.

1841. George Delgado was killed in the attack.

1842. The weapon used to kill George Delgado was an Iranian-manufactured EFP provided to Iranian-funded and -trained terror operatives in Iraq.

1843. Plaintiff Maria E. Calle is a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of California. She is the mother of George Delgado.

1844. Plaintiff Cynthia Delgado is a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of California. She is the sister of George Delgado.

1845. Plaintiff Cynthia Delgado brings an action individually and on behalf of the Estate of George Delgado, as its legal representative.

1846. As a result of the attack, and the death of George Delgado, Plaintiffs Maria E. Calle and Cynthia Delgado have experienced severe mental anguish, extreme emotional pain and suffering, and loss of their son's/brother's society, companionship, comfort, advice and counsel.

The McCoy Family

1847. Steve A. McCoy was a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of Georgia when he was injured in Iraq.

1848. On March 23, 2008, Steve A. McCoy, aged 22, was serving in the U.S. military in Iraq when an EFP detonated near his vehicle.

1849. As a result of the attack, Steve A. McCoy sustained third degree burns over 98% of his body. The explosion and resulting fire also caused the loss of some fingers, his ear, and his nose.

1850. After initial treatment in Iraq and Germany, Steve A. McCoy received extensive treatment in the United States. During the course of his treatment he underwent a number of skin grafts.

1851. He was heavily sedated for hours each day so that his bandages could be changed and his wounds could be treated.

1852. Occasionally, he was conscious and able to communicate through blinking and other methods. Following a tracheotomy procedure he developed a limited ability to speak.

1853. His condition also respiratory therapy and dialysis treatment.

1854. Steve A. McCoy died on June 10, 2008 as a result of the injuries he sustained in the attack.

1855. Plaintiff Tabitha McCoy is a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of Georgia. She is the widow of Steve A. McCoy.

1856. Plaintiff L.M., a minor represented by his legal guardian Tabitha McCoy, is a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of Georgia. He is the son of Steve A. McCoy.

1857. Plaintiff R.M., a minor represented by her legal guardian Tabitha McCoy, is a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of Georgia. She is the daughter of Steve A. McCoy.

1858. Plaintiff Tabitha McCoy brings an action individually and on behalf of the Estate of Steve A. McCoy, as its legal representative.

1859. As a result of the attack, and the death of Steve A. McCoy, Plaintiffs Tabitha McCoy, L.M., and R.M. have experienced severe mental anguish, extreme emotional pain and

suffering, and loss of their husband's/father's society, companionship, comfort, advice and counsel.

64. THE MARCH 29, 2008 ATTACK – BAGHDAD

The Miller Family

1860. Patrick J. Miller was a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of Florida when he was killed in Iraq.

1861. On March 29, 2008, Patrick J. Miller aged 23, was serving in the U.S. military in Iraq when an EFP detonated near his vehicle.

1862. Patrick J. Miller was killed in the attack.

1863. The weapon used to kill Patrick J. Miller was an Iranian-manufactured EFP provided to Iranian-funded and -trained terror operatives in Iraq.

1864. Plaintiff Kim Miller is a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of Florida. She is the mother of Patrick J. Miller.

1865. Plaintiff Michael J. Miller is a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of Florida. He is the brother of Patrick J. Miller.

1866. As a result of the attack, and the death of Patrick J. Miller, Plaintiffs Kim Miller and Michael J. Miller have experienced severe mental anguish, extreme emotional pain and suffering, and loss of their son's/brother's society, companionship, comfort, advice and counsel.

65. THE MARCH 30, 2008 ATTACK – BAGHDAD

The Bailey Family

1867. Plaintiff Walter Bailey is a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of Florida.

1868. On March 30, 2008, Walter Bailey, then 19, was serving in the U.S. military in Iraq.

1869. Mr. Bailey was returning to base when his vehicle was struck by an EFP.

1870. The weapon used to injure Mr. Bailey was an Iranian-manufactured EFP provided to Iranian-funded and -trained terror operatives in Iraq.

1871. As a result of the attack, Mr. Bailey sustained multiple pieces of shrapnel in his right arm and both legs. He was also struck by shrapnel in his face and arm.

1872. As a result of the attack, Walter Bailey lost consciousness.

1873. He has been diagnosed with both TBI and PTSD.

1874. Mr. Bailey has also experienced memory loss.

1875. He has sought and continues to avail himself of counseling for the emotional injuries caused by the attack.

1876. As a result of the attack, and the injuries he suffered, Walter Bailey has experienced severe physical and mental anguish and extreme emotional pain and suffering.

1877. Plaintiff Cassandra Bailey is a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of Florida. She is the wife of Walter Bailey.

1878. As a result of the injuries suffered by Walter Bailey, Cassandra Bailey has sought counseling and been prescribed medication.

1879. As a result of the attack, and the injuries Walter Bailey suffered, Plaintiff Cassandra Bailey has experienced severe mental anguish, and extreme emotional pain and suffering.

66. THE MARCH 30, 2008 ATTACK – BAGHDAD

The Gilmore Family

1880. Terrell W. Gilmore, Sr. was a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of Louisiana when he was killed in Iraq.

1881. On March 30, 2008, Terrell W. Gilmore, Sr., aged 38, was serving in the U.S. military in Iraq when an EFP detonated near his vehicle.

1882. Terrell W. Gilmore, Sr. was killed in the attack.

1883. The weapon used to kill Terrell W. Gilmore, Sr. was an Iranian-manufactured EFP provided to Iranian-funded and -trained terror operatives in Iraq.

1884. The terrorist group that planned and executed the attack, the Mahdi Army/Special Groups, was trained and armed by Iran's IRGC-QF with the assistance of Hezbollah.

1885. Plaintiff Kacey Gilmore is a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of Louisiana. She is the daughter of Terrell W. Gilmore, Sr.

1886. Plaintiff Terrell Gilmore, Jr. is a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of Louisiana. He is the son of Terrell W. Gilmore, Sr.

1887. As a result of the attack, and the death of Terrell W. Gilmore, Sr., Plaintiffs Kacey Gilmore and Terrell Gilmore, Jr. have experienced severe mental anguish, extreme emotional pain and suffering, and loss of their father's society, companionship, comfort, advice and counsel.

67. THE MARCH 31, 2008 ATTACK – BAGHDAD

The Dhanoolal Family

1888. Dayne D. Dhanoolal was a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of New York when he was killed in Iraq.

1889. On March 31, 2008, Dayne D. Dhanoolal, aged 26, was serving in the U.S. military in Iraq when an EFP detonated near his vehicle.

1890. Dayne D. Dhanoolal was killed in the attack.

1891. The weapon used to kill Dayne D. Dhanoolal was an Iranian-manufactured EFP provided to Iranian-funded and -trained terror operatives in Iraq.

1892. Plaintiff Kynesha Dhanoolal is a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of Georgia. She is the widow of Dayne D. Dhanoolal.

1893. Plaintiff Kynesha Dhanoolal brings an action individually and on behalf of the Estate of Dayne D. Dhanoolal.

1894. As a result of the attack, and the death of Dayne D. Dhanoolal, Plaintiff Kynesha Dhanoolal has experienced severe mental anguish, extreme emotional pain and suffering, and loss of her husband's society, companionship, comfort, advice and counsel.

68. THE APRIL 6, 2008 ATTACK – BAGHDAD

The Pickett Family

1895. Emanuel Pickett was a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of North Carolina when he was killed in Iraq.

1896. On April 6, 2008, Emanuel Pickett, aged 34, was serving in the U.S. military when he was involved in a mortar attack.

1897. Emanuel Pickett was killed in the attack.

1898. The terrorist group that planned and executed the mortar attack, the Mahdi Army, was trained and armed by Iran's IRGC-QF with the assistance of Hezbollah.

1899. Plaintiff Merlese Pickett is a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of North Carolina. She is the mother of Emanuel Pickett.

1900. Plaintiff Harry Cromity is a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of North Carolina. He is the brother of Emanuel Pickett.

1901. Plaintiff Marlen Pickett is a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of North Carolina. He is the brother of Emanuel Pickett.

1902. Plaintiff Kemely Pickett is a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of North Carolina. He is the brother of Emanuel Pickett.

1903. Plaintiff Vivian Pickett is a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of North Carolina. She is the sister of Emanuel Pickett.

1904. Plaintiff Kyshia Sutton is a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of North Carolina. She is the sister of Emanuel Pickett.

1905. Plaintiff Merlese Pickett brings an action individually and on behalf of the Estate of Emanuel Pickett as its legal representative.

1906. As a result of the attack, and the death of Emanuel Pickett, Plaintiffs Merlese Pickett, Harry Cromity, Marlen Pickett, Kemely Pickett, Vivian Pickett, and Kyshia Sutton have experienced severe mental anguish, extreme emotional pain and suffering, and loss of their son's/brother's society, companionship, comfort, advice and counsel.

69. THE APRIL 6, 2008 ATTACK – BAGHDAD

The Scott Family

1907. Stephen K. Scott was a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of Alabama when he was killed in Iraq.

1908. On April 6, 2008, Stephen K. Scott, aged 54, was serving in the U.S. military when he was involved in a mortar attack.

1909. Stephen K. Scott was killed in the attack.

1910. Jaysh al Mahdi, the terrorist group that planned and executed the mortar attack was trained and armed by Iran's IRGC-QF with the assistance of Hezbollah.

1911. Plaintiff Rachel M. Gillette is a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of Missouri. She is the daughter of Stephen K. Scott.

1912. Plaintiff Rebekah Scott is a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of Missouri. She is the daughter of Stephen K. Scott.

1913. As a result of the attack, and the death of Stephen K. Scott, Plaintiffs Rachel M. Gillette and Rebekah Scott have experienced severe mental anguish, extreme emotional pain and suffering, and loss of their father's society, companionship, comfort, advice and counsel.

The Wolfer Family

1914. Stuart Wolfer was a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of Idaho when he was killed in Iraq.

1915. On April 6, 2008, Stuart Wolfer, aged 36, was serving in the United States military in Iraq when Jaysh al Mahdi operatives attacked his unit.

1916. Stuart Wolfer was killed as a result of injuries sustained in the attack.

1917. Jaysh al Mahdi, the terrorist group that planned and executed the mortar attack, was trained and armed by Iran's IRGC-QF with the assistance of Hezbollah.

1918. Plaintiff Leonard Wolfer is a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of Florida. He is the father of Stuart Wolfer.

1919. Plaintiff Esther Wolfer is a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of Florida. She is the mother of Stuart Wolfer.

1920. As a result of the attack, and the death of Stuart Wolfer, Plaintiffs Leonard Wolfer and Esther Wolfer have experienced severe mental anguish, extreme emotional pain and

suffering, and loss of their son's society, companionship, comfort, advice and counsel.

70. THE APRIL 7, 2008 ATTACK – BAGHDAD

The Smith Family

1921. Timothy Smith was a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of California when he was killed in Iraq.

1922. On April 7, 2008, Timothy Smith, aged 25, was serving in the U.S. military in Iraq when an EFP detonated near his vehicle.

1923. Timothy Smith was killed in the attack.

1924. The weapon used to kill Timothy Smith was an Iranian-manufactured EFP provided to Iranian-funded and -trained terror operatives in Iraq.

1925. Plaintiff Patricia Smith is a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of California. She is the mother of Timothy Smith.

1926. Plaintiff Michael Smith is a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of Florida. He is the father of Timothy Smith.

1927. Plaintiff Jacqueline A. Smith is a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of California. She is the sister of Timothy Smith.

1928. Plaintiff Thomas Smith is a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of California. He is the brother of Timothy Smith.

1929. As a result of the attack, and the death of Timothy Smith, Plaintiffs Patricia Smith, Michael Smith, Jacqueline A. Smith, and Thomas Smith have experienced severe mental anguish, extreme emotional pain and suffering, and loss of their son's/brother's society, companionship, comfort, advice and counsel.

71. THE APRIL 8, 2008 ATTACK – KHARGULIAH

The Hartley Family

1930. Jeffery Hartley was a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of Texas when he was killed in Iraq.

1931. On April 8, 2008, Jeffery Hartley, aged 25, was serving in the U.S. military in Iraq when an EFP detonated near his vehicle.

1932. Jeffery Hartley was killed in the attack.

1933. The weapon used to kill Jeffery Hartley was an Iranian-manufactured EFP provided to Iranian-funded and -trained terror operatives in Iraq.

1934. Plaintiff David Hartley is a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of Texas. He is the father of Jeffery Hartley.

1935. Plaintiff David Hartley brings an action individually and on behalf of the Estate of Jeffery Hartley, as its legal representative.

1936. As a result of the attack, and the death of Jeffery Hartley, Plaintiff David Hartley has experienced severe mental anguish, extreme emotional pain and suffering, and loss of his son's society, companionship, comfort, advice and counsel.

72. THE APRIL 12, 2008 ATTACK

The Swinton Family

1937. Plaintiff Allen Swinton is a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of Georgia.

1938. On April 12, 2008, Allen Swinton, then 33, was serving in the U.S. military in Iraq.

1939. Mr. Swinton's unit was providing escort duties when his vehicle was struck by an EFP.

1940. The weapon used to injure Mr. Swinton was an Iranian-manufactured EFP provided to Iranian-funded and -trained terror operatives in Iraq.

1941. As a result of the explosion, Mr. Swinton's artery was severed; he lost a great amount of blood; multiple pieces of shrapnel entered his lower extremities; and his right hand was injured.

1942. Mr. Swinton underwent surgery to tie his artery; he also underwent multiple surgeries to remove shrapnel from his body.

1943. He has also undergone physical therapy to treat the injuries he sustained to his legs and hand.

1944. Mr. Swinton continues to experience pain in his lower extremities and will likely require additional treatment to address the remaining shrapnel in his body.

1945. As a result of the attack, and the injuries he suffered, Allen Swinton has experienced severe physical and mental anguish and extreme emotional pain and suffering.

1946. Plaintiff Temika Swinton is a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of Georgia. She is the wife of Allen Swinton.

1947. Plaintiff T.S., a minor represented by her legal guardian Temika Swinton, is a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of Georgia. She is the daughter of Allen Swinton and Temika Swinton.

1948. Plaintiff T.S., a minor represented by her legal guardian Temika Swinton, is a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of Georgia. She is the daughter of Allen Swinton and Temika Swinton.

1949. Plaintiff T.B., a minor represented by her legal guardian Temika Swinton, is a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of Georgia. She is the daughter of Temika Swinton and the step-daughter of Allen Swinton.

1950. Plaintiff Linda Pritchett is a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of Michigan. She is the mother of Allen Swinton.

1951. As a result of the attack, and the injuries Allen Swinton suffered, Plaintiffs Temika Swinton, T.S., T.S., T.B. and Linda Pritchett have experienced severe mental anguish and extreme emotional pain and suffering.

73. THE APRIL 21, 2008 ATTACK – BASRA

The Vandegrift Family

1952. Matthew R. Vandegrift was a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of Colorado when he was killed in Iraq.

1953. On April 21, 2008, Matthew R. Vandegrift, aged 28, was serving in the U.S. military in Iraq when an EFP detonated near his vehicle.

1954. Matthew R. Vandegrift was killed in the attack.

1955. The weapon used to kill Matthew R. Vandegrift was an Iranian-manufactured EFP provided to Iranian-funded and -trained terror operatives in Iraq.

1956. Plaintiff Mary Jane Vandegrift is a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of Colorado. She is the mother of Matthew R. Vandegrift.

1957. Plaintiff John Vandegrift is a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of Colorado. He is the father of Matthew R. Vandegrift.

1958. Plaintiff John Vandegrift brings an action individually and on behalf of the Estate of Matthew R. Vandegrift, as its legal representative.

1959. As a result of the attack, and the death of Matthew R. Vandegrift, Plaintiffs Mary Jane Vandegrift and John Vandegrift have experienced severe mental anguish, extreme emotional pain and suffering, and loss of their son's society, companionship, comfort, advice and counsel.

74. THE APRIL 28, 2008 ATTACK – BAGHDAD

The Marion Family

1960. Adam L. Marion was a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of North Carolina when he was killed in Iraq.

1961. On April 28, 2008, Adam L. Marion, aged 26, was serving in the U.S. military in Iraq when his unit was attacked with Improvised Rocket-Assisted Munitions ("IRAMs").

1962. Adam L. Marion was killed in the attack.

1963. The terrorist group that planned and executed the attack, the Mahdi Army/Special Groups, was trained and armed by Iran's IRGC-QF with the assistance of Hezbollah.

1964. Plaintiff Pam Marion is a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of North Carolina. She is the mother of Adam L. Marion.

1965. Plaintiff Donnie Marion is a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of North Carolina. He is the father of Adam L. Marion.

1966. Plaintiff Adrian McCann is a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of North Carolina. She is the sister of Adam L. Marion.

1967. As a result of the attack, and the death of Adam L. Marion, Plaintiffs Pam Marion, Donnie Marion and Adrian McCann have experienced severe mental anguish, extreme emotional pain and suffering, and loss of their son's/brother's society, companionship, comfort, advice and counsel.

The Stone Family

1968. Mark Stone was a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of Texas when he was killed in Iraq.

1969. On April 28, 2008, Mark Stone, aged 22, was serving in the U.S. military in Iraq when his unit was attacked with IRAMs.

1970. Mark Stone was killed in the attack.

1971. Plaintiff Don Jason Stone is a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of Texas. He is the brother of Mark Stone.

1972. As a result of the attack, and the death of Mark Stone, Plaintiff Don Jason Stone has experienced severe mental anguish, extreme emotional pain and suffering, and loss of his brother's society, companionship, comfort, advice and counsel.

75. THE MAY 9, 2008 ATTACK – BAGHDAD

The Williamson Family

1973. Plaintiff Wesley Williamson is a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of New Mexico.

1974. On May 9, 2008, Wesley Williamson, then 23, was serving in the U.S. military in Iraq when an EFP detonated near his vehicle.

1975. The weapon used to injure Mr. Williamson was an Iranian-manufactured EFP provided to Iranian-funded and -trained terror operatives in Iraq.

1976. As a result of the attack, Mr. Williamson's right ulna and radius were completely shattered, and his posterior interosseous nerve was severed.

1977. Shrapnel also penetrated his body.

1978. Mr. Williamson received medical treatment in Iraq, Germany, Washington D.C.,

and Brooke Army Medical Center in San Antonio, Texas.

1979. He has undergone multiple procedures to stabilize his condition and address his injuries.

1980. In an attempt to regain functionality of his right arm and hand, Mr. Williamson underwent multiple surgeries.

1981. These surgeries included the installation of plates and 16 screws in his right arm and tendon transfer surgery.

1982. Mr. Williamson underwent occupational therapy for approximately 18 months. During that time, he was prescribed medications to manage the pain that he experienced.

1983. The injury to his hand has resulted in a loss of dexterity to his fingers. This has forced Mr. Williamson to re-learn simple everyday tasks such as typing.

1984. He experiences pain and limitations of movement daily.

1985. Mr. Williamson has suffered memory loss since the attack and has difficulty recalling information.

1986. He has been diagnosed with PTSD and TBI, and has sought counseling and been prescribed medication to treat those conditions.

1987. As a result of the attack, and the injuries he suffered, Wesley Williamson has experienced severe physical and mental anguish and extreme emotional pain and suffering.

76. THE AUGUST 4, 2008 ATTACK – BAGHDAD

The Menke Family

1988. Jonathan D. Menke was a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of Indiana when he was killed in Iraq.

1989. On August 4, 2008, Jonathan D. Menke, aged 22, was serving in the U.S. military

in Iraq when an EFP detonated near his vehicle.

1990. Jonathan D. Menke was killed in the attack.

1991. The weapon used to kill Jonathan D. Menke was an Iranian-manufactured EFP provided to Iranian-funded and -trained terror operatives in Iraq.

1992. Plaintiff Paula Menke is a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of Indiana. She is the step-mother of Jonathan D. Menke.

1993. Plaintiff Daniel Menke is a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of Indiana. He is the father of Jonathan D. Menke.

1994. Plaintiff Matthew Menke is a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of Indiana. He is the step-brother of Jonathan D. Menke.

1995. Plaintiff Nichole Lohrig is a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of Indiana. She is the sister of Jonathan D. Menke.

1996. As a result of the attack, and the death of Jonathan D. Menke, Plaintiffs Paula Menke, Daniel Menke, Matthew Menke and Nichole Lohrig have experienced severe mental anguish, extreme emotional pain and suffering, and loss of their son's/brother's society, companionship, comfort, advice and counsel.

77. THE AUGUST 26, 2008 ATTACK – SADR CITY

The Alfonso Family

1997. Carlo E. Alfonso was domiciled in the State of Washington when he was killed in Iraq.

1998. On August 26, 2008, Carlo E. Alfonso, aged 23, was serving in the U.S. military in Iraq when an EFP detonated near his vehicle.

1999. Carlo E. Alfonso was killed in the attack.

2000. The weapon used to kill Carlo E. Alfonso was an Iranian-manufactured EFP provided to Iranian-funded and -trained terror operatives in Iraq.

2001. Plaintiff Rosemarie Alfonso is a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of Washington. She is the widow of Carlo E. Alfonso.

2002. Plaintiff K.B., a minor represented by his legal guardian Rosemarie Alfonso, is a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of Washington. He is the son of Carlo E. Alfonso.

2003. As a result of the attack, and the death of Carlo E. Alfonso, Plaintiffs Rosemarie Alfonso and K.B. have experienced severe mental anguish, extreme emotional pain and suffering, and loss of their husband's/father's society, companionship, comfort, advice and counsel.

78. THE SEPTEMBER 4, 2008 ATTACK – BAGHDAD

The Mayne Family

2004. Kenneth W. Mayne was a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of Colorado when he was killed in Iraq.

2005. On September 4, 2008, Kenneth W. Mayne, aged 29, was serving in the U.S. military in Iraq when an EFP detonated near his vehicle.

2006. Kenneth W. Mayne was killed in the attack.

2007. The weapon used to kill Kenneth W. Mayne was an Iranian-manufactured EFP provided to Iranian-funded and -trained terror operatives in Iraq.

2008. Plaintiff Michelle Benavidez is a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of Colorado. She is the mother of Kenneth W. Mayne.

2009. Plaintiff Daniel Benavidez is a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the

State of Colorado. He is the step-father of Kenneth W. Mayne.

2010. Plaintiff Christina Biederman is a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of Colorado. She is the sister of Kenneth W. Mayne.

2011. Plaintiff Daniel Benavidez, Jr. is a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of Colorado. He is the brother of Kenneth W. Mayne.

2012. Plaintiff Jennifer Morman is a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of Colorado. She is the sister of Kenneth W. Mayne.

2013. Plaintiff Michelle Benavidez brings an action individually and on behalf of the Estate of Kenneth W. Mayne, as its legal representative.

2014. As a result of the attack, and the death of Kenneth W. Mayne, Plaintiffs Michelle Benavidez, Daniel Benavidez, Christina Biederman, Daniel Benavidez, Jr. and Jennifer Morman have experienced severe mental anguish, extreme emotional pain and suffering, and loss of their son's/brother's society, companionship, comfort, advice and counsel.

Christopher Miller

2015. Plaintiff Christopher Miller is a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of Ohio.

2016. On September 4, 2008, Christopher Miller, then 19, was serving in the U.S. military in Iraq.

2017. Mr. Miller's vehicle was struck, and he was injured, by an Iranian-manufactured EFP provided to Iranian-funded and -trained terror operatives in Iraq.

2018. As a result of the attack, Mr. Miller lost part of his right leg, rendering him a below-the-knee amputee.

2019. He also lost part of his left leg.

2020. Mr. Miller developed gangrene in both his leg and foot, necessitating multiple medical procedures.

2021. During part of his treatment, he was placed in a medically-induced coma.

2022. Mr. Miller has received physical therapy.

2023. He has also received counseling for his emotional injuries.

2024. As a result of the attack, and the injuries he suffered, Christopher Miller has experienced severe physical and mental anguish and extreme emotional pain and suffering.

79. THE OCTOBER 16, 2008 ATTACK – BAQUBAH

The Eggleston Family

2025. Cody J. Eggleston was a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of Oregon when he was killed in Iraq.

2026. On October 16, 2008, Cody J. Eggleston, aged 21, was serving in the U.S. military when he was involved in a mortar attack.

2027. Cody J. Eggleston was killed in the attack.

2028. The terrorist group that planned and executed the mortar attack, the Mahdi Army/Special Groups, was trained and armed by Iran's IRGC-QF with the assistance of Hezbollah.

2029. Plaintiff Angeline (Angie) Jackson is a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of Oregon. She is the mother of Cody J. Eggleston.

2030. Plaintiff Kaytrina Jackson is a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of Oregon. She is the sister of Cody J. Eggleston.

2031. Plaintiff Shilyn Jackson is a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of Oregon. She is the sister of Cody J. Eggleston.

2032. As a result of the attack, and the death of Cody J. Eggleston, Plaintiffs Angie Jackson, Kaytrina Jackson and Shilyn Jackson have experienced severe mental anguish, extreme emotional pain and suffering, and loss of their son's/brother's society, companionship, comfort, advice and counsel.

80. THE DECEMBER 28, 2008 ATTACK – SADR CITY

The Gonzales Family

2033. Tony J. Gonzales was a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of California when he was killed in Iraq.

2034. On December 28, 2008, Tony J. Gonzales, aged 20, was serving in the United States military in Iraq an improvised explosive device detonated near his vehicle.

2035. Tony J. Gonzales was killed in the attack.

2036. The weapon used to kill Tony J. Gonzales was an Iranian-manufactured EFP provided to Iranian-funded and -trained terror operatives in Iraq.

2037. Plaintiff Tony Gonzales is a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of Texas. He is the father of Tony J. Gonzales.

2038. Plaintiff Marlynn Gonzales is a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of Texas. She is the mother of Tony J. Gonzales.

2039. Plaintiff Tamara Runzel is a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of California. She is the sister of Tony J. Gonzales.

2040. Plaintiff Megan People is a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of California. She is the sister of Tony J. Gonzales.

2041. Plaintiff Shaula Shaffer is a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of Texas. She is the sister of Tony J. Gonzales.

2042. As a result of the attack, and the death of Tony J. Gonzales, Plaintiffs Tony Gonzales, Marlynn Gonzales, Tamara Runzel, Megan People, and Shaula Shaffer have experienced severe mental anguish, extreme emotional pain and suffering, and loss of their son's/brother's society, companionship, comfort, advice and counsel.

81. THE JANUARY 10, 2009 ATTACK – BAGHDAD

The Bauer Family

2043. Justin Bauer was a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of Colorado when he was killed in Iraq.

2044. On January 10, 2009, Justin Bauer, aged 24, was serving in the U.S. military in Iraq when an EFP detonated near his vehicle.

2045. Justin Bauer was killed in the attack.

2046. The weapon used to kill Justin Bauer was an Iranian-manufactured EFP provided to Iranian-funded and -trained terror operatives in Iraq.

2047. Plaintiff Kari Carosella is a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of Colorado. She is the widow of Justin Bauer.

2048. Plaintiff Gregory Bauer is a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of New Mexico. He is the father of Justin Bauer.

2049. As a result of the attack, and the death of Justin Bauer, Plaintiffs Kari Carosella and Gregory Bauer has experienced severe mental anguish, extreme emotional pain and suffering, and loss of their husband's/son's society, companionship, comfort, advice and counsel.

82. THE JANUARY 18, 2009 ATTACK – BAGHDAD

The Andrade Family

2050. Roberto Andrade, Jr. was a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State

of Illinois when he was killed in Iraq.

2051. On January 18, 2009, Roberto Andrade, Jr., aged 26, was serving in the U.S. military in Iraq when an EFP detonated near his vehicle.

2052. Roberto Andrade, Jr. was killed in the attack.

2053. The weapon used to kill Roberto Andrade, Jr. was an Iranian-manufactured EFP provided to Iranian-funded and -trained terror operatives in Iraq.

2054. Plaintiff Roberto Andrade, Sr. is a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of Arizona. He is the father of Roberto Andrade, Jr.

2055. Plaintiff Veronica Pena Andrade is a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of Arizona. She is the step-mother of Roberto Andrade, Jr.

2056. Plaintiff Angelica Andrade is a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of Arizona. She is the sister of Roberto Andrade, Jr.

2057. Plaintiff Veronica Denisse Andrade is a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of Arizona. She is the sister of Roberto Andrade, Jr.

2058. As a result of the attack, and the death of Roberto Andrade, Jr., Plaintiffs Roberto Andrade, Sr., Veronica Pena Andrade, Angelica Andrade, and Veronica Denisse Andrade have experienced severe mental anguish, extreme emotional pain and suffering, and loss of their son's/brother's society, companionship, comfort, advice and counsel.

83. THE APRIL 22, 2009 ATTACK – BAGHDAD

The Davis Family

2059. Brad A. Davis was a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of Ohio when he was killed in Iraq.

2060. On April 22, 2009, Brad A. Davis, aged 21, was serving in the U.S. military in

Iraq when an EFP detonated near his vehicle.

2061. Brad A. Davis was killed in the attack.

2062. The weapon used to kill Brad A. Davis was an Iranian-manufactured EFP provided to Iranian-funded and -trained terror operatives in Iraq.

2063. Plaintiff Theresa Davis is a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of Ohio. She is the mother of Brad A. Davis.

2064. As a result of the attack, and the death of Brad A. Davis, Plaintiff Theresa Davis has experienced severe mental anguish, extreme emotional pain and suffering, and loss of her son's society, companionship, comfort, advice and counsel.

84. THE MAY 17, 2009 ATTACK – BAGHDAD

The Canine Family

2065. Plaintiff Robert Canine is a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of Missouri.

2066. On May 17, 2009, Robert Canine, age 29, was serving in the U.S. military in Iraq.

2067. Mr. Canine was on a routine patrol in northwest Baghdad when his vehicle was struck by an EFP.

2068. The weapon used to injure Mr. Canine was an Iranian-manufactured EFP provided to Iranian-funded and -trained terror operatives in Iraq.

2069. As a result of the attack, he sustained significant injuries due to the impact of shrapnel and portions of the explosive device impacting his body.

2070. Mr. Canine's injuries included significant damage to his right leg and foot and the essential removal of the toes of his left foot as well as the loss of a great deal of blood.

2071. The injuries necessitated the amputation of his right leg and left foot.

2072. Apart from the injuries to his legs and feet, he also sustained a large laceration that ran from his buttocks to the back of his knee. It was determined that muscle and tissue was removed in these areas due to the blast.

2073. Mr. Canine has suffered infections that have required treatment and assessment.

2074. Apart from medical treatment while in Iraq, Mr. Canine received treatment and rehabilitation at Walter Reed Hospital for approximately 18 months.

2075. Mr. Canine has been diagnosed with PTSD and has received treatment and counseling. He has been prescribed medication to address both the pain and emotional impact of the attack.

2076. Mr. Canine continues to experience pain and emotional distress each day, and he receives treatment for his injuries.

2077. As a result of the attack, and the injuries he suffered, Robert Canine has experienced severe physical and mental anguish and extreme emotional pain and suffering.

2078. Plaintiff Janet Jones is a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of Missouri. She is the mother of Robert Canine.

2079. Plaintiff Calvin Canine is a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of Missouri. He is the father of Robert Canine.

2080. Plaintiff James Canine is a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of Missouri. He is the brother of Robert Canine.

2081. As a result of the attack, and the injuries Robert Canine suffered, Plaintiffs Janet Jones, Calvin Canine and James Canine have experienced severe mental anguish and extreme emotional pain and suffering.

85. THE JUNE 28, 2009 ATTACK – BAGHDAD

The David Family

2082. Timothy A. David was a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of Michigan when he was killed in Iraq.

2083. On June 28, 2009, Timothy A. David, aged 28, was serving in the U.S. military in Iraq when an EFP detonated near his vehicle.

2084. Timothy A. David was killed in the attack.

2085. The weapon used to kill Timothy A. David was an Iranian-manufactured EFP provided to Iranian-funded and -trained terror operatives in Iraq.

2086. Plaintiff Linda David is a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of Michigan. She is the mother of Timothy A. David.

2087. Plaintiff Michael David is a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of Michigan. He is the father of Timothy A. David.

2088. Plaintiff Christopher David is a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of Michigan. He is the brother of Timothy A. David.

2089. Plaintiff Linda David brings an action individually and on behalf of the Estate of Timothy A. David, as its legal representative.

2090. As a result of the attack, and the death of Timothy A. David, Plaintiffs Linda David, Michael David and Christopher David have experienced severe mental anguish, extreme emotional pain and suffering, and loss of their son's/brother's society, companionship, comfort, advice and counsel.

86. THE JUNE 29, 2009 ATTACK – BAGHDAD

The Karcher Family

2091. Plaintiff Timothy Karcher is a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of Texas.

2092. On June 29, 2009, Timothy Karcher, age 42, was serving in the U.S. military in Iraq.

2093. Mr. Karcher was on patrol with his unit on the outskirts of Sadr City in Baghdad when his vehicle was struck by an EFP.

2094. The weapon used to injure Mr. Karcher was an Iranian-manufactured EFP provided to Iranian-funded and -trained terror operatives in Iraq.

2095. As a result of the attack, he lost both of his legs, suffered internal bleeding, kidney failure, serious cardiac and respiratory complications and nearly died several times (both during surgeries and while suffering post-operative complications).

2096. Mr. Karcher received extensive medical treatment at various hospitals, where he spent many months.

2097. As a result of the attack, and the injuries he suffered, Timothy Karcher has experienced severe physical and mental anguish and extreme emotional pain and suffering.

2098. Plaintiff Alesia Karcher is a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of Texas. She is the wife of Timothy Karcher.

2099. Plaintiff A.K., a minor, represented by her legal guardians Timothy Karcher and Alesia Karcher, is a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of Texas. She is the daughter of Timothy Karcher and Alesia Karcher.

2100. Plaintiff Audrey Karcher is a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the

State of Texas. She is the daughter of Timothy Karcher.

2101. Plaintiff Anna Karcher is a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of Texas. She is the daughter of Timothy Karcher.

2102. As a result of the attack, and the injuries Timothy Karcher suffered, Plaintiffs Alesia Karcher, A.K., Audrey Karcher and Anna Karcher have experienced severe mental anguish and extreme emotional pain and suffering.

87. THE JULY 16, 2009 ATTACK – BASRA

The Drevnick Family

2103. Daniel P. Drevnick was a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of Minnesota when he was killed in Iraq.

2104. On July 16, 2009, Daniel P. Drevnick, aged 22, was serving in the U.S. military when he was involved in a mortar attack.

2105. Daniel P. Drevnick was killed in the attack.

2106. The terrorist group that planned and executed the mortar attack was trained and armed by Iran's IRGC-QF with the assistance of Hezbollah.

2107. Plaintiff Kenneth J. Drevnick is a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of Wisconsin. He is the father of Daniel P. Drevnick.

2108. As a result of the attack, and the death of Daniel P. Drevnick, Plaintiff Kenneth J. Drevnick has experienced severe mental anguish, extreme emotional pain and suffering, and loss of his son's society, companionship, comfort, advice and counsel.

88. THE SEPTEMBER 8, 2009 ATTACK – TIKRIT

The Myers Family

2109. Zachary T. Myers was a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of

Ohio when he was killed in Iraq.

2110. On September 8, 2009, Zachary T. Myers, aged 21, was serving in the U.S. military in Iraq when an EFP detonated near his vehicle.

2111. Zachary T. Myers was killed in the attack.

2112. The weapon used to kill Zachary T. Myers was an Iranian-manufactured EFP provided to Iranian-funded and -trained terror operatives in Iraq.

2113. Plaintiff Megan Marie Rice is a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of Ohio. She is the widow of Zachary T. Myers.

2114. Plaintiff R.N.R., a minor represented by her legal guardian Megan Marie Rice, is a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of Ohio. She is the daughter of Zachary T. Myers.

2115. Plaintiff Tonya Latto is a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of Ohio. She is the mother of Zachary T. Myers.

2116. Plaintiff Jerry L. Myers is a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of Ohio. He is the father of Zachary T. Myers.

2117. Plaintiff Jeffrey D. Price is a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of North Carolina. He is the brother of Zachary T. Myers.

2118. Plaintiff Megan Marie Rice brings an action individually and on behalf of the Estate of Zachary T. Myers, as its legal representative.

2119. As a result of the attack, and the death of Zachary T. Myers, Plaintiffs Megan Marie Rice, R.N.R., Tonya Latto, Jerry L. Myers and Jeffrey D. Price have experienced severe mental anguish, extreme emotional pain and suffering, and loss of their husband's/father's/son's/brother's society, companionship, comfort, advice and counsel.

The Smith Family

2120. Shannon M. Smith was a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of Ohio when he was killed in Iraq.

2121. On September 8, 2009, Shannon M. Smith was serving in the U.S. military in Iraq when an EFP detonated near his vehicle.

2122. Shannon M. Smith was killed in the attack.

2123. The weapon used to kill Shannon M. Smith was an Iranian-manufactured EFP provided to Iranian-funded and trained terror operatives in Iraq.

2124. Plaintiff Cassie Collins is a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of Ohio. She is the widow of Shannon M. Smith.

2125. Plaintiff Deborah Smith is a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of Ohio. She is the mother of Shannon M. Smith.

2126. Plaintiff James Smith is a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of Ohio. He is the father of Shannon M. Smith.

2127. Plaintiff Cory Smith is a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of Ohio. He is the brother of Shannon M. Smith.

2128. Plaintiff Christina Smith is a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of Ohio. She is the sister of Shannon M. Smith.

2129. Plaintiff Cassie Collins brings an action individually and on behalf of the Estate of Shannon M. Smith, as its legal representative.

2130. As a result of the attack, and the death of Shannon M. Smith, Plaintiffs Cassie Collins, Deborah Smith, James Smith, Cory Smith and Christina Smith have experienced severe mental anguish, extreme emotional pain and suffering, and loss of their spouse's/son's/brother's

society, companionship, comfort, advice and counsel.

89. THE APRIL 27, 2010 ATTACK - KHALIS

Nicholas Baumhoer

2131. Plaintiff Nicholas Baumhoer is a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of Indiana.

2132. On April 27, 2010, Nicholas Baumhoer, age 20, was serving in the U.S. military in Iraq.

2133. Mr. Baumhoer was north of his base in Iraq when his vehicle was struck by an EFP.

2134. The weapon used to injure Mr. Baumhoer was an Iranian-manufactured EFP provided to Iranian-funded and -trained terror operatives in Iraq.

2135. As a result of the attack, he sustained significant injuries due to the impact of shrapnel to his face and left arm. He also sustained a concussion.

2136. Mr. Baumhoer underwent surgery to address internal bleeding and the removal of shrapnel.

2137. As a result of the attack, and the injuries he suffered, Nicholas Baumhoer has experienced severe physical and mental anguish and extreme emotional pain and suffering.

90. THE JUNE 29, 2011 ATTACK – WASIT PROVINCE

The White Family

2138. Plaintiff George D. White is a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of Texas.

2139. On June 29, 2011, George D. White, then 39, was serving in the U.S. military in Iraq when his unit was attacked with Improvised Rocket-Assisted Munitions (“IRAMs”)

deployed by Kata'ib Hezbollah.

2140. The rocket fire and one of the many explosions caused George D. White to be thrown toward the bunker.

2141. Immediately following the attack, George D. White suffered vision and hearing loss as well as ringing in his ears. The vision loss – encompassing his night vision – and the ringing in his ears continue to the present.

2142. He has been diagnosed with TBI, and has experienced severe headaches, nightmares and difficulty sleeping – all conditions that he has received treatment for.

2143. In addition, George D. White suffers from PTSD and depression.

2144. As a result of the attack, and the injuries he suffered, George D. White has experienced severe physical and mental anguish and extreme emotional pain and suffering.

2145. Plaintiff Natalia White is a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of Texas. She is the wife of George D. White.

2146. Plaintiff K.W., a minor represented by her legal guardian George D. White, is a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of Texas. She is the daughter of George D. White.

2147. Plaintiff George J. White is a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of Florida. He is the father of George D. White.

2148. Plaintiff Edna Luz Burgos is a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of Arizona. She is the mother of George D. White.

2149. As a result of the attack, and the injuries George D. White suffered, Plaintiffs Natalia White, K.W., George J. White and Edna Luz Burgos have experienced severe mental anguish and extreme emotional pain and suffering.

The McCulley Family

2150. Plaintiff John McCulley is a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of Georgia.

2151. On June 29, 2011, John McCulley, then 32, a former soldier in the U.S. military, was serving as a civilian contractor in Iraq when Improvised Rocket-Assisted Munitions (“IRAMs”) were deployed by Kata’ib Hezbollah.

2152. Two rockets landed near Mr. McCulley.

2153. Mr. McCulley was struck by shrapnel.

2154. His right arm was severed at the elbow, and his left leg was badly damaged.

2155. Mr. McCulley was hospitalized on several occasions to treat his injuries, and he has had more than 20 surgeries.

2156. Mr. McCulley has been diagnosed with TBI, PTSD, and has been treated for depression.

2157. As a result of the attack, and the injuries he suffered, John McCulley has experienced severe physical and mental anguish and extreme emotional pain and suffering.

2158. Plaintiff Stephanie McCulley is a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of Georgia. She is the wife of John McCulley.

2159. Plaintiff T.M., a minor represented by his legal guardians John McCulley and Stephanie McCulley, is a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of Georgia. He is the son of John McCulley.

2160. Plaintiff R.M., a minor represented by his legal guardians John McCulley and Stephanie McCulley, is a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of Georgia. He is the son of John McCulley.

2161. Plaintiff B.D., a minor represented by his legal guardians John McCulley and Stephanie McCulley, is a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of Georgia. He is the son of John McCulley.

2162. As a result of the attack, and the injuries John McCulley suffered, Plaintiffs Stephanie McCulley, T.M., R.M. and B.D. have experienced severe mental anguish and extreme emotional pain and suffering.

91. THE JULY 7, 2011 ATTACK – BAGHDAD

The Newby Family

2163. Nicholas W. Newby was a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of Idaho when he was killed in Iraq.

2164. On July 7, 2011, Nicholas W. Newby, aged 20, was serving in the U.S. military in Iraq when an EFP detonated near his vehicle.

2165. Nicholas W. Newby was killed in the attack.

2166. The weapon used to kill Nicholas W. Newby was an Iranian-manufactured EFP provided to Iranian-funded and -trained terror operatives in Iraq.

2167. Plaintiff Theresa Hart is a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of Idaho. She is the mother of Nicholas W. Newby.

2168. Plaintiff Wayne Newby is a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of Idaho. He is the father of Nicholas W. Newby.

2169. Plaintiff Nathan Newby is a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of Idaho. He is the brother of Nicholas W. Newby.

2170. As a result of the attack, and the death of Nicholas W. Newby, Plaintiffs Theresa Hart, Wayne Newby and Nathan Newby have experienced severe mental anguish, extreme

emotional pain and suffering, and loss of their son's/brother's society, companionship, comfort, advice and counsel.

92. THE NOVEMBER 14, 2011 ATTACK – BAGHDAD

The Hickman Family

2171. David Emanuel Hickman was a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of North Carolina when he was killed in Iraq.

2172. On November 14, 2011, David Emanuel Hickman, aged 23, was serving in the U.S. military in Iraq when an EFP detonated near his vehicle.

2173. David Emanuel Hickman was killed in the attack.

2174. The weapon used to kill David Emanuel Hickman was an Iranian-manufactured EFP provided to Iranian-funded and -trained terror operatives in Iraq.

2175. Plaintiff Veronica Hickman is a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of North Carolina. She is the mother of David Emanuel Hickman.

2176. Plaintiff David Eugene Hickman is a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of North Carolina. He is the father of David Emanuel Hickman.

2177. Plaintiff Devon Fletcher Hickman is a citizen of the United States and domiciled in the State of North Carolina. He is the brother of David Emanuel Hickman.

2178. As a result of the attack, and the death of David Emanuel Hickman, Plaintiffs Veronica Hickman, David Eugene Hickman and Devon Fletcher Hickman have experienced severe mental anguish, extreme emotional pain and suffering, and loss of their son's/brother's society, companionship, comfort, advice and counsel.

CLAIMS FOR RELIEF

FIRST CLAIM FOR RELIEF

CIVIL LIABILITY UNDER 18 U.S.C. § 2333(a) AGAINST ALL DEFENDANTS FOR VIOLATIONS OF 18 U.S.C. § 2339A CONSTITUTING ACTS OF INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM

2179. Plaintiffs repeat and re-allege each and every allegation of the foregoing paragraphs as if fully set forth herein.

2180. By knowingly agreeing to provide, and providing, material support to Iran in an illegal manner, and knowing, or with deliberate indifference to the fact, that the objects and aims of the Conspiracy were to be used in preparation for or carrying out multiple acts set forth in 18 U.S.C. § 2339A, each Defendant violated § 2339A's express prohibition against conspiring to provide material support within the meaning of § 2339A, and committed and completed overt acts in furtherance of the Conspiracy.

2181. Each Defendant's conduct in agreeing to provide Iran with hundreds of millions (or more) of USD in an illegal manner, violated 18 U.S.C. § 2339A's express prohibition against concealing or disguising the nature, location, source, or ownership of material support or resources, knowing that the material support or resources are to be used in preparation for, or in carrying out, a violation of any of 18 U.S.C. §§ 32, 37, 81, 175, 229, 351, 831, 842(m)-(n), 844(f) or (i), 930 (c), 956, 1091, 1114, 1116, 1203, 1361, 1362, 1363, 1366, 1751, 1992, 2155, 2156, 2280, 2281, 2332, 2332a, 2332b, 2332f, 2340A, or 2442, 42 U.S.C. § 2284, 49 U.S.C. §§ 46502 or 60123 (b), or any offense listed in 18 U.S.C. § 2332b (g)(5)(B) (except for §§ 2339A and 2339B).

2182. Both the Conspiracy itself and the acts of international terrorism that injured the Plaintiffs constitute acts of international terrorism under 18 U.S.C. § 2331, and constitute

“engaging in terrorist activity” under 8 U.S.C. § 1182(a)(3)(B)(iii)-(iv), and/or “engaging in terrorism” under 22 U.S.C. § 2656f.

2183. The Conspiracy between Iran and its agents and the Defendants (including Defendants John Does 1-50), and other non-defendant Co-conspirators resulted in the transfer of: (a) more than two hundred billion dollars through the United States in a manner designed to purposefully circumvent monitoring by U.S. regulators and law enforcement agencies; and (b) hundreds of millions of dollars to Hezbollah, the IRGC and other terrorist organizations (including the Special Groups) actively engaged in murdering and maiming U.S. nationals in Iraq.

2184. The Defendants (including Defendants John Does 1-50) together with other non-defendant Co-conspirators (including Iran) agreed to, and did in fact, purposefully transfer billions of USD through the United States knowing that such funds would be delivered to Iran and Iranian agents, and that the payment order messages facilitating such funds transfers had been deliberately and intentionally structured, designed, and processed in a manner expressly designed to ensure that such funds would not be detected or monitored by U.S. regulators and law enforcement agencies.

2185. At the time each Defendant knowingly agreed to provide Iran material support in an illegal manner, each Defendant knew that the United States had formally designated Iran as a State Sponsor of Terrorism and knew, or was deliberately indifferent to the fact that, *inter alia*, Iran used the IRGC and Hezbollah as primary mechanisms to cultivate and support terrorism.

2186. Among other things, and as documented in the U.S. State Department’s 2013 *Country Reports on Terrorism*, between 2004 and 2011 the IRGC, in concert with Hezbollah, provided training outside of Iraq, as well as sending advisors to Iraq, to assist, train, supply and

guide Special Groups in the construction and use of EFPs and other advanced weaponry, devices that constitute “weapons of mass destruction” as defined in 18 U.S.C. § 2332a, incorporating the definition of “destructive devices” set forth in 18 U.S.C. § 924(4)(A)-(C).

2187. Each Defendant knew or was deliberately indifferent to the fact that Iran, the IRGC, Hezbollah, and the Special Groups engaged or engages in terrorist activity (8 U.S.C. § 1182(a)(3)(B)(iii)-(iv)), terrorism (22 U.S.C. § 2656f), and acts of international terrorism (18 U.S.C. § 2331), including facilitating, funding, preparing for, and supporting terrorist activity by the Special Groups.

2188. Through this clandestine stream of U.S. dollars, each Defendant knew, or was deliberately indifferent to the fact that as a result of knowingly agreeing to join the Conspiracy to provide Iran with illegal material support, such conduct foreseeably (and in fact did) facilitate the transfer of hundreds of millions of dollars in payments to the IRGC and Hezbollah through the international financial system, including payments initiated, processed, altered, modified, falsified, or released by or through the Defendants.

2189. Each Defendant knowingly and purposefully agreed to provide material support and services to Iran in an illegal manner, knowing or deliberately indifferent to the fact that such illegal support and services facilitated Iran’s clandestine support for the IRGC and Hezbollah, and that such agreements and resultant overt acts and conduct would foreseeably facilitate acts of international terrorism, terrorist activities, and terrorism, including homicides, attempted homicides, or conspiracies to commit homicide against U.S. nationals by the IRGC, Hezbollah and/or the Special Groups (including KH, JAM and AAH), as well as attacks conducted by weapons of mass destruction, such as EFPs, and bombings, attempted bombings, or conspiracies to bomb places of public use, state or government facilities, public transportation systems, or

infrastructure facilities by the IRGC, Hezbollah, and/or the Special Groups.

2190. The material support that Defendants knowingly agreed to illegally provide to Iran, provided foreseeable, substantial assistance to the IRGC, Hezbollah and the Special Groups, thereby preparing and facilitating acts of terrorism in violation of 18 U.S.C. §§ 1114, 1203, 1362, 2332(a), 2332(b), 2332(c), 2332a, and/or 2332f that caused Plaintiffs' injuries.

2191. The material support that Defendants knowingly agreed to illegally provide to Iran included facilitating tens of millions of dollars in illicit transactions on behalf of MODAFL, the IRGC, Mahan Air and other instrumentalities of Iranian state-sponsored terror to enable numerous violations of the U.S. trade embargo against Iran, concealing Iran's efforts to evade U.S. sanctions and enabling Iran's acquisition from the United States of goods and technologies prohibited by U.S. law to be sold or transferred to Iran, including components of IEDs deployed against Coalition Forces in Iraq.

2192. Each Defendant also: knew of the existence of other conspirators including some or all of the Defendants; was aware that the other conspirators (including Defendants and Iranian Bank Co-conspirators) engaged in the same or similar conduct, and that the other conspirators shared the objective of providing material support to Iran in an illegal manner for the explicit purpose of enabling Iran to avoid U.S. sanctions and regulations enacted specifically to prevent Iran's ability to finance, support, prepare for, plan, or carry out acts of international terrorism, including the types of acts that injured the Plaintiffs.

2193. Each Defendant also knew or was deliberately indifferent to the fact that one of the specific aims and objectives of the Conspiracy was keeping U.S. depository institutions, law enforcement and counter-terrorism agencies blind to Iran's movement of U.S. dollars through the international financial system, and thus also knew or was deliberately indifferent to the fact that

the overt acts they performed in furtherance of the Conspiracy facilitated that specific objective.

2194. Having entered into an agreement to provide Iran material support in an illegal manner, in direct contravention of U.S. laws and regulations enacted expressly to mitigate Iran's sponsorship of terrorism and terrorist organizations (including Weapons of Mass Destruction proliferation activities in furtherance of such sponsorship) each Defendant also knew or was deliberately indifferent to the fact, that the Conspiracy's aims would foreseeably result in Iran transferring millions of dollars in order to engage in terrorist activities (8 U.S.C. § 1182(a)(3)(B)(iii)-(iv)), terrorism (22 U.S.C. § 2656f), and acts of international terrorism (18 U.S.C. § 2331).

2195. The Defendants' overt acts and agreement to purposefully transfer billions of dollars through the United States to Iran in a manner expressly designed to ensure that the funds could be transferred by and to Iran without being monitored by U.S. regulators and law enforcement agencies, involved acts that were dangerous to human life, by their nature, and as further evidenced by their consequences.

2196. The Defendants' acts either occurred primarily outside the territorial jurisdiction of the United States or transcended national boundaries in terms of the means by which they were accomplished.

2197. Each Defendant's agreement to enter into the Conspiracy and purposeful transfer of billions of dollars through the United States in a manner designed to purposefully circumvent monitoring by U.S. regulators and law enforcement agencies foreseeably resulted in material support being delivered in order to carry out or prepare for violations of, *inter alia*, 18 U.S.C. §§ 2332(a)-(c), 2332a, and § 2332f by the IRGC, Hezbollah and/or the Special Groups, and were thus themselves acts of international terrorism because they either were, or objectively appear to

have been intended to: (a) intimidate or coerce the civilian population of the United States and other nations, (b) influence the policy of the governments of the United States and other nations by intimidation or coercion, and/or (c) affect the conduct of the governments of the United States and other nations by facilitating the IRGC, Hezbollah and/or the Special Groups' abilities to prepare for, support, fund, train, initiate, and/or carry out mass destruction and murder.

2198. Each Defendant's conduct was a substantial cause in fact and a significant factor in the chain of events leading to the Plaintiffs' injuries, and foreseeably, substantially enhanced the IRGC, Hezbollah and the Special Groups' ability to engage in terrorist activity (8 U.S.C. § 1182(a)(3)(B)(iii)-(iv)), terrorism (22 U.S.C. § 2656f), and/or commit acts of international terrorism (18 U.S.C. § 2331) (including violations of 18 U.S.C. §§ 1114, 1203, 1362, 2332(a), 2332(b), 2332(c), 2332a, and/or 2332f and 2339A). Each Defendant's conduct was thus also a substantial, foreseeable factor in bringing about the Plaintiffs' injuries.

2199. Furthermore, each Plaintiff's injuries constitutes a harm falling within the foreseeable risk contemplated by each Defendant's violations, including each Defendant's knowing agreement to enter into the Conspiracy, each Defendant's performance of overt acts in furtherance of the Conspiracy, and each Defendant's knowledge or deliberate indifference to the full scope, objectives, and results of the Conspiracy. Injuries resulting from terrorist attacks (including attacks launched by the IRGC, Hezbollah and the Special Groups) that were planned, supported by, funded, or assisted by Iran are precisely the risks contemplated by Executive Orders, statutes and regulations (including, without limitation, designations under Executive Orders specifically concerning the IRGC, Defendant Bank Saderat Plc, and the IRISL) enacted specifically to ensure that Iran had restricted access to USD and financial services under conditions of maximum transparency, that such dollars were used only for legitimate agencies,

operations, and programs and not by or for the benefit of SDNs, and not for Iran's efforts to acquire, develop, and distribute Weapons of Mass Destruction (including weapons such as EFPs directed at Coalition Forces), and to ensure that any funds Iran did receive that touched U.S. depository institutions could be monitored by U.S. regulators and law enforcement agencies.

2200. Through its conduct as described above, by knowingly entering into the Conspiracy and violating 18 U.S.C. § 2339A in the manner and with the state of mind alleged above, each Defendant committed acts of international terrorism and is civilly liable for damages to each Plaintiff for their injuries pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 2333(a).

SECOND CLAIM FOR RELIEF

CIVIL LIABILITY UNDER 18 U.S.C. § 2333(a) AGAINST ALL DEFENDANTS FOR VIOLATIONS OF 18 U.S.C. § 2339B CONSTITUTING ACTS OF INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM

2201. Plaintiffs repeat and re-allege each and every allegation of the foregoing paragraphs as if fully set forth herein.

2202. In knowingly agreeing to provide, and providing, material support to Iran in an illegal manner, and knowing, or deliberately indifferent to the fact, that the objects and aims of the Conspiracy were to provide material support to Foreign Terrorist Organizations (FTOs), including Hezbollah and Kata'ib Hezbollah, each Defendant violated § 2339B's express prohibition against conspiring to provide material support within the meaning of § 2339B, and committed and completed overt acts in furtherance of the Conspiracy

2203. The Defendants herein (including Defendants John Does 1-50) and Iran agreed to, and did in fact, purposefully transfer hundreds of billions of dollars through the United States in a manner expressly designed to purposefully circumvent monitoring by U.S. regulators and law enforcement agencies and evade U.S. sanctions; minimize the transparency of their financial

activities; and knowingly, or with deliberate indifference, facilitated the transfer of tens of millions of dollars in payments to Hezbollah through the international financial system. In doing so, the Defendants were willing to, and did, commit numerous felonies under U.S. law to assist Iran in concealing its financial activities and violated 18 U.S.C. § 2339B by knowingly, or with deliberate indifference, entering the Conspiracy, which provided material support to FTOs that were responsible for Plaintiffs' injuries.

2204. At the time each Defendant knowingly agreed to provide Iran material support in an illegal manner, each Defendants knew that Iran had, since 1984, been officially designated by the United States as a State Sponsor of Terrorism, subject to various U.S. sanctions, and knew or were deliberately indifferent to the fact that such designation was based in part on Iran's sponsorship and patronage of Hezbollah and other FTOs, and that Iran used Hezbollah as a primary mechanism to enable it to cultivate and support terrorism.

2205. Each Defendant knew, or was deliberately indifferent to the fact that, Hezbollah was designated an FTO at all times relevant to this action. Each Defendant also knew that Hezbollah engaged in terrorist activities (8 U.S.C. § 1183(a)(3)(B)(iii)-(iv)), terrorism (22 U.S.C. § 2656f), and acts of international terrorism (18 U.S.C. § 2331).

2206. Each Defendant knew or was deliberately indifferent to the fact that its agreement to provide Iran material support in an illegal manner, and the overt acts it completed in connection with the Conspiracy unlawfully evaded U.S. sanctions and regulations directed at mitigating the risk that Iran would carry out, support, fund, plan for, prepare, conspire with, or facilitate acts of international terrorism by FTOs, including acts planned, attempted, and perpetrated by Iran's proxy, agent, and strategic partner, Hezbollah.

2207. Both the Conspiracy itself and the acts of international terrorism that injured the

Plaintiffs constitute acts of international terrorism under 18 U.S.C. § 2331, and constitute “engaging in terrorist activity” under 8 U.S.C. § 1182(a)(3)(B)(iii)-(iv), and/or “engaging in terrorism” under 22 U.S.C. § 2656f.

2208. Each Defendant also: knew of the existence of other Co-conspirators including some or all of the Defendants; was aware that the other Co-conspirators (including Defendants and Iranian Bank Co-conspirators) engaged in the same or similar conduct, and that the other Co-conspirators shared the objective of providing material support and services to Iran in an illegal manner for the explicit purpose of enabling Iran to avoid U.S. sanctions and regulations enacted specifically to prevent Iran’s ability to finance, support, prepare for, plan, or carry out acts by FTOs including Iran’s proxy, agent, and strategic partner, Hezbollah.

2209. Each Defendant also knew or was deliberately indifferent to the fact that one of the specific aims and objectives of the Conspiracy was to keep U.S. depository institutions, law enforcement and counter-terrorism agencies blind to Iran’s movement of U.S. dollars through the international financial system, and thus also knew or was deliberately indifferent to the fact that the overt acts it performed in furtherance of the Conspiracy facilitated that specific objective.

2210. Having entered into an agreement to provide Iran material support in an illegal manner, in direct contravention of U.S. laws and regulations enacted expressly to mitigate Iran’s sponsorship of terrorism and terrorist organizations (including Weapons of Mass Destruction proliferation activities in furtherance of such sponsorship), each Defendant also knew or was deliberately indifferent to the fact, that the Conspiracy’s aims would foreseeably result in Iran transferring millions of dollars to Hezbollah, an FTO.

2211. The material support that each Defendant, through the Conspiracy, knowingly, or with deliberate indifference, provided to Hezbollah, constituted substantial assistance to

Hezbollah, thereby facilitating acts of terrorism in violation of §§ 1114, 1203, 1362, 2332(a), 2332(b), 2332(c), 2332a, and/or 2332f, and that have caused injuries to Plaintiffs.

2212. The Defendants' overt acts in entering into the Conspiracy and knowingly agreeing to provide Iran – a known and designated State Sponsor of Terrorism – material support and services in an illegal manner, and resultant, purposeful transfer of billions of USD through the United States in a manner expressly designed to ensure that the funds could be transferred without being monitored by U.S. regulators and law enforcement agencies – involved acts that were dangerous to human life, by their nature, and as further evidenced by their consequences.

2213. The Defendants' acts either occurred primarily outside the territorial jurisdiction of the United States or transcended national boundaries in terms of the means by which they were accomplished.

2214. Each Defendant's agreement to enter into the Conspiracy and purposeful transfer (collectively) of billions of dollars through the United States in a manner designed to purposefully circumvent monitoring by U.S. regulators and law enforcement agencies foreseeably resulted in material support being provided to FTOs, and were thus themselves acts of international terrorism because they either were, or objectively appear to have been intended to: (a) intimidate or coerce the civilian population of the United States and other nations, (b) influence the policy of the governments of the United States and other nations by intimidation or coercion (in part to cause them to withdraw Coalition Forces from Iraq), and/or (c) affect the conduct of the governments of the United States and other nations by facilitating Hezbollah's role in killing and injuring hundreds of American nationals in Iraq.

2215. Each Defendant's conduct was a substantial cause in fact and a significant factor in the chain of events leading to the Plaintiffs' injuries, and foreseeably, substantially accelerated

and multiplied Hezbollah's ability to engage in terrorist activity (8 U.S.C. § 1182(a)(3)(B)(iii)-(iv)), terrorism (22 U.S.C. § 2656f), and acts of international terrorism under the definition set forth in 18 U.S.C. § 2331. Each Defendant's conduct was thus also a substantial, foreseeable factor in bringing about the Plaintiffs' injuries.

2216. Furthermore, each Plaintiff's injuries constitutes a harm falling within the risk contemplated by each Defendant's violations, including each Defendant's knowing agreement to enter into the Conspiracy, the overt acts each Defendant performed in furtherance of the Conspiracy, and each Defendant's knowledge of, or deliberate indifference to, the fact that a specific, foreseeable aim and purpose of the Conspiracy was to provide material support to Hezbollah and other FTOs. Injuries resulting from terrorist attacks planned, designed, assisted, funded, initiated, and/or overseen by Hezbollah are precisely the risks contemplated by statutes, regulations and Executive Orders designed to ensure that Hezbollah's sponsor, principal, and strategic partner – Iran – had restricted access to U.S. dollars and financial services, and that any funds it did receive that touched U.S. depository institutions were transparent and could be blocked if warranted.

2217. Through its conduct as described above, by knowingly entering into the Conspiracy and violating 18 U.S.C. § 2339B in the manner and with the state of mind alleged above, each Defendant committed acts of international terrorism and is civilly liable for damages to each Plaintiff for their injuries pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 2333(a).

THIRD CLAIM FOR RELIEF

CIVIL LIABILITY AGAINST HSBC BANK USA, N.A. UNDER 18 U.S.C. § 2333(a) FOR VIOLATIONS OF 18 U.S.C. § 2332d CONSTITUTING ACTS OF INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM

2218. Plaintiffs repeat and re-allege each and every allegation of the foregoing

paragraphs as if fully set forth herein.

2219. Defendant HSBC-US is a juridical person organized under the laws of the United States pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 2332d(b)(2)(C), and is also a person within the United States pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 2332d(b)(2)(D).

2220. As alleged above, at all relevant times HSBC-US knew that Iran was a country designated by the United States under section 6(j) of the Export Administration Act of 1979 (50 App. U.S.C. 2405) as a country supporting international terrorism, yet HSBC-US nevertheless engaged in thousands of financial transactions with Iran in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 2332d.

2221. Defendant HSBC-US also knew, or was deliberately indifferent to the fact, that Hezbollah had been designated an FTO.

2222. Defendant HSBC-US also knew, or was deliberately indifferent to the fact, that the IRGC-QF had been designated an SDGT.

2223. Defendant HSBC-US also knew, or was deliberately indifferent to the fact, that Bank Saderat (including Defendant Bank Saderat Plc) had been designated an SDGT.

2224. Defendant HSBC-US also knew, or was deliberately indifferent to the fact, that the IRGC had been designated an SDN.

2225. Defendant HSBC-US also knew or was deliberately indifferent to the fact that Bank Melli (including Melli Bank Plc), Bank Saderat (including Defendant Bank Saderat Plc), Bank Mellat, and Bank Sepah had been designated SDNs before November 2008, and, as such, were excluded from accessing the U-Turn exemption in the Iranian Transaction Regulations.

2226. Defendant HSBC-US also knew or was deliberately indifferent to the fact that the IRISL and multiple IRISL entities had been designated SDNs.

2227. As alleged above, HSBC-US knowingly conducted illegal financial transactions

on behalf of Iran through Bank Melli and other Iranian counter-parties that did not fall within the safe harbor provisions of the regulations issued by the U.S. Treasury Department – regulations passed for the specific purposes of mitigating the risk that funds transfers to Iran could be used to: engage in terrorist activity under 8 U.S.C. § 1182(a)(3)(B)(iii)-(iv), terrorism under 22 U.S.C. § 2656f, or acts of international terrorism under 18 U.S.C. § 2331.

2228. In fact, the transactions at issue (including at least the \$183 million HSBC-US facilitated on behalf of sanctioned entities in Iran that were identified in HSBC-US's December 11, 2012 Deferred Prosecution Agreement with DOJ) explicitly violated 31 C.F.R 535.701(a)(2) and 31 C.F.R 560.203.

2229. Defendant HSBC-US knew that Defendants HSBC-Europe and HSBC-Middle East were deliberately altering and omitting information in funds transfer payment order messages being processed through HSBC-US, thereby evading U.S. laws and regulations whose express purpose was (and is) to ensure that only a very limited class of payments could be facilitated to Iran, and that payment order messages for such funds transfers required transparency in order to ensure that the transfers qualified for the limited exceptions and exemptions, and did not result in U.S. depository institutions processing transactions for the benefit of SDNs.

2230. As alleged in detail above, throughout the relevant time period, HSBC-US knew that other HSBC Defendants such as HSBC-London and HSBC-Middle East were providing material support to Iran in a manner violating U.S. laws and regulations, and HSBC-US also knew its own systems and networks were being used to facilitate the HSBC Defendants' illegal conduct.

2231. Defendant HSBC-US also thus knew or was deliberately indifferent to the fact

that Iran, the IRGC, IRISL, Hezbollah, and Defendant Bank Saderat Plc all engaged in terrorist activity under 8 U.S.C. § 1182(a)(3)(B)(iii)-(iv), terrorism under 22 U.S.C. § 2656f, and acts of international terrorism under 18 U.S.C. § 2331 (including violations of 18 U.S.C. §§ 1114, 1203, 1362, 2332(a), 2332(b), 2332(c), 2332a, and/or 2332f), and that Iran provided massive support and sponsorship for violations of all these statutes, while also providing support for other acts of international terrorism, such as those planned, attempted, and/or perpetrated by the Special Groups.

2232. Knowing that Defendants HSBC-London and HSBC-Middle East were moving billions of sanctions-evading Iranian USD through HSBC-US's offices with the specific intent of defeating HSBC-US's OFAC filters and violating HSBC-US reporting requirements, it was reasonably foreseeable that HSBC-US's conduct would aid Iran and Iran's agents, proxies, and strategic partners (including Hezbollah, the IRGC, and Special Groups) to engage in terrorist activity under 8 U.S.C. § 1182(a)(3)(B)(iii)-(iv), terrorism under 22 U.S.C. § 2656f, and acts of international terrorism under 18 U.S.C. § 2331.

2233. Because Defendant HSBC-US is a financial institution operating in the United States, at all times relevant to the Complaint, it is deemed by law to be aware of all designations made to the SDN list, including without limitation designations for Iran, Hezbollah, the IRGC, the IRGC-QF, Bank Saderat (including Defendant Bank Saderat Plc), Bank Melli, Bank Mellat, Bank Sepah, IRISL (and multiple IRISL entities).

2234. Defendant HSBC-US thus also knew or was deliberately indifferent to the fact that Bank Melli (including Melli Bank Plc), Bank Saderat (including Defendant Bank Saderat Plc) Bank Mellat, and Bank Sepah had been designated SDNs before November 2008, and, as

such, were excluded from accessing the U-Turn exemption in the Iranian Transaction Regulations.

2235. Defendant HSBC-US's conduct foreseeably and substantially enhanced Hezbollah's, the IRGC's and the Special Groups' and other Iranian-sponsored terrorists' ability to engage in terrorist activity, including preparing and facilitating acts of terrorism in violation of 18 U.S.C. §§ 1114, 1203, 1362, 2332(a), 2332(b), 2332(c), 2332a, and/or 2332f that caused Plaintiffs' injuries, and thus HSBC-US's conduct was also a substantial, foreseeable factor in bringing about the Plaintiffs' injuries.

2236. Defendant HSBC-US's knowing or deliberately indifferent provision of illegal financial services to Iran, enabled Iran to move billions of U.S. dollars through the United States without those funds being monitored by U.S. regulators and law enforcement agencies and therefore involved acts that were dangerous to human life, by their nature and as evidenced by their consequences.

2237. Defendant HSBC-US's acts transcended national boundaries in terms of the means by which they were accomplished.

2238. Defendant HSBC-US's conduct itself constitutes an act of international terrorism because it either was, or objectively appears to have been intended to: (a) intimidate or coerce the civilian population of the United States and other nations, (b) influence the policy of the governments of the United States and other nations by intimidation or coercion, and/or (c) affect the conduct of the governments of the United States and other nations by facilitating Iran's ability to prepare for and/or carry out mass destruction and murder.

2239. Furthermore, each Plaintiff's injuries constitute a harm falling within the risk contemplated by Defendant HSBC-US's violations, including its knowing agreement to provide

illegal services to Iran. Injuries resulting from terrorist attacks (including attacks launched by Hezbollah or the Special Groups) that were planned, supported by, funded, or assisted by the IRGC and/or Hezbollah are precisely the risks contemplated by Executive Orders, statutes and regulations designed to ensure that Iran had restricted access to U.S. dollars and financial services, and that any funds it did receive that touched U.S. depository institutions could be monitored by U.S. regulators and law enforcement agencies, and that the transactions were not for the benefit of SDNs.

2240. Through its conduct as described above, by violating § 2332d in the manner and with the state of mind alleged above, HSBC-US committed acts of international terrorism, and is civilly liable for damages to each Plaintiff for their injuries pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 2333(a).

FOURTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF

CIVIL LIABILITY UNDER 18 U.S.C. § 2333(a) AGAINST STANDARD CHARTERED BANK, ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND N.V. AND COMMERZBANK FOR VIOLATIONS OF 18 USC § 2332d CONSTITUTING ACTS OF INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM

2241. Plaintiffs repeat and re-allege each and every allegation of the foregoing paragraphs as if fully set forth herein.

2242. Defendants SCB, ABN Amro (RBS N.V.), and Commerzbank each utilized their respective New York branches in connection with their agreement to provide Iran material support in an illegal manner in order to effectuate and facilitate the Conspiracy, and each of those respective New York branches is a “person in the United States” within the scope of 18 U.S.C. § 2332d(b)(2)(D).

2243. As set forth above, each of the above-referenced Defendants knew or was deliberately indifferent to the fact that Iran was designated under section 6(j) of the Export

Administration Act of 1979 (50 App. U.S.C. 2405) as a country supporting international terrorism and nonetheless knowingly engaged in thousands of illegal financial transactions with the government of Iran through their U.S. operations.

2244. The New York branch of each of the above-referenced Defendants also knew, or was deliberately indifferent to the fact, that Hezbollah had been designated an FTO, that the IRGC-QF and Bank Saderat (including Defendant Bank Saderat Plc) had each been designated an SDGT, and that multiple other Iranian actors and agents (including the IRGC, Bank Melli, Bank Mellat, Bank Sepah, IRISL (and multiple IRISL entities)) had been designated SDNs.

2245. The New York branches of the above-referenced Defendants also knew or were deliberately indifferent to the fact that Bank Melli (including Melli Bank Plc), Bank Saderat (including Defendant Bank Saderat Plc), Bank Mellat, and Bank Sepah had been designated SDNs before November 2008, and, as such, were excluded from accessing the U-Turn exemption in the Iranian Transaction Regulations.

2246. As set forth above, the illegal transactions knowingly facilitated through New York by the respective New York branches of the above-referenced Defendants thus did not fall within the safe harbor provisions of the regulations issued by the U.S. Treasury Department for U-Turn exemption transactions, and therefore violated the criminal provisions of 18 U.S.C § 2332d(a).

2247. In fact, the transactions at issue explicitly violated 31 C.F.R 535.701(a)(2) and 31 C.F.R 560.203.

2248. Each of the above-referenced Defendants' New York branch's acts transcended national boundaries in terms of the means by which they were accomplished.

2249. Each of the above-referenced Defendants' New York branch's conduct

foreseeably and substantially enhanced Hezbollah's, the IRGC's and Special Groups' and other Iranian sponsored terrorists' ability to engage in terrorist activity, including preparing and facilitating acts of terrorism in violation of 18 U.S.C. §§ 1114, 1203, 1362, 2332(a), 2332(b), 2332(c), 2332a, and/or 2332f that caused Plaintiffs' injuries, and thus each of the above Defendants' New York branch's conduct was also a substantial, foreseeable factor in bringing about the Plaintiffs' injuries.

2250. Each of the above-referenced Defendant's New York branch knowingly, or with deliberate indifference, provided financial services to Iran in the United States, knowing that its conduct enabled Iran to move millions (or in some cases, billions) of USD through the United States without those funds being monitored by U.S. regulators and law enforcement agencies. That conduct involved acts that were dangerous to human life, by their nature and as evidenced by their consequences.

2251. Each of the above-referenced Defendant's conduct itself constitutes an act of international terrorism because it either was, or objectively appears to have been intended to: (a) intimidate or coerce the civilian population of the United States and other nations, (b) influence the policy of the governments of the United States and other nations by intimidation or coercion, and/or (c) affect the conduct of the governments of the United States and other nations by facilitating Iran's ability to prepare for and/or carry out mass destruction and murder.

2252. Furthermore, each Plaintiff's injuries constitute a harm falling within the risk contemplated by each of the above-referenced Defendants' New York branch's unlawful conduct, including their knowing agreement to provide illegal services to Iran. Injuries resulting from terrorist attacks (including attacks launched by Hezbollah or the Special Groups) that were planned, supported by, funded, or assisted by the IRGC and/or Hezbollah are precisely the risks

contemplated by Executive Orders, statutes and regulations designed to ensure that Iran had restricted access to U.S. dollars and financial services, and that any funds it did receive that touched U.S. depository institutions could be monitored by U.S. regulators and law enforcement agencies.

2253. Each of the above-referenced Defendants' criminal violations of the provisions of 18 U.S.C. § 2332d(a) was a sufficient cause of Plaintiffs' injuries, and, for the reasons alleged in Plaintiffs' Third Claim for Relief against Defendant HSBC-US, constitutes an act of international terrorism rendering each of the above Defendants civilly liable for damages to each Plaintiff for their injuries pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 2333(a).

FIFTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF

CIVIL LIABILITY AGAINST COMMERZBANK AG UNDER 18 U.S.C. § 2333(a) FOR VIOLATIONS OF 18 U.S.C. § 2339A CONSTITUTING ACTS OF INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM

2254. Plaintiffs repeat and re-allege each and every allegation of the foregoing paragraphs as if fully set forth herein.

2255. Defendant Commerzbank provided material support to the IRGC through Commerzbank's acts on behalf of IRISL, and Commerzbank violated § 2339A in concealing and disguising the nature, location, source, and ownership of material support it provided to IRISL, knowing or deliberately indifferent to the fact, that IRISL and the IRGC would use that support in preparation for, or in carrying out acts of international terrorism, including violations of 18 U.S.C. §§ 1114, 1203, 1362, 2332(a), 2332(b), 2332(c), 2332a, and/or 2332f .

2256. Defendant Commerzbank knew or was deliberately indifferent that to the fact that the IRISL had been designated an SDN for Weapons of Mass Destruction-related activities that included arms shipments, including shipments destined for Hezbollah and other terrorists.

2257. Defendant Commerzbank's conduct was a substantial cause in fact and a significant factor in the chain of events leading to the Plaintiffs' injuries, and substantially accelerated and multiplied the IRGC's ability to engage in terrorist activity (8 U.S.C. § 1182(a)(3)(B)(iii)-(iv)), terrorism (22 U.S.C. § 2656f), and/or commit acts of international terrorism as that term is defined in 18 U.S.C. § 2331.

2258. The material support that Commerzbank knowingly and illegally provided to the IRISL provided foreseeable, substantial assistance to the IRGC, Hezbollah and the Special Groups, thereby preparing and facilitating acts of terrorism in violation of 18 U.S.C. §§ 1114, 1203, 1362, 2332(a), 2332(b), 2332(c), 2332a, and/or 2332f that caused Plaintiffs' injuries, and thus Commerzbank's conduct was also a substantial, foreseeable factor in bringing about the Plaintiffs' injuries.

2259. Commerzbank's illegal conduct transcended national boundaries in terms of the means by which it was accomplished.

2260. Commerzbank's knowing or deliberately indifferent provision of illegal financial services to the IRGC and IRISL involved acts that were dangerous to human life, by their nature and as evidenced by their consequences.

2261. Commerzbank's conduct itself constitutes an act of international terrorism because it either was, or objectively appears to have been intended to: (a) intimidate or coerce the civilian population of the United States and other nations, (b) influence the policy of the governments of the United States and other nations by intimidation or coercion, and/or (c) affect the conduct of the governments of the United States and other nations by facilitating Iran's ability to prepare for and/or carry out mass destruction and murder.

2262. Furthermore, each Plaintiff's injuries constitute a harm falling within the risk

contemplated by Commerzbank's material support to the IRGC and IRISL. Injuries resulting from terrorist attacks perpetrated, planned, supported by, funded, or assisted by Iran and Hezbollah are precisely the risks contemplated by statutes and regulations designed to ensure that the IRGC, IRISL and Iran had restricted access to USD and financial services, and that any funds they did receive that touched U.S. depository institutions were transparent and could be blocked if warranted, and did not benefit an SDN.

2263. Through its conduct as described above, by knowingly or with deliberate indifference, providing material support to Iran, the IRGC, and IRISL, and thereby violating 18 U.S.C. § 2339A in the manner and with the state of mind alleged above, Commerzbank is civilly liable for damages to each Plaintiff for their injuries pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 2333(a).

SIXTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF

CIVIL LIABILITY AGAINST COMMERZBANK AG UNDER 18 U.S.C. § 2333(a) FOR VIOLATIONS OF 18 U.S.C. § 2339B CONSTITUTING ACTS OF INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM

2264. Plaintiffs repeat and re-allege each and every allegation of the foregoing paragraphs as if fully set forth herein.

2265. Defendant Commerzbank violated § 2339B by providing material support to Hezbollah through Commerzbank's acts on behalf of its customer Waisenkinderprojekt Libanon e.V. (Orphans Project Lebanon e.V.).

2266. Commerzbank knew, or was deliberately indifferent to the fact, that Orphans Project Lebanon e.V. was transferring funds through Commerzbank to FTO Hezbollah and that Hezbollah would use that support in preparation for, or in carrying out, acts of international terrorism, including violations of 18 U.S.C. §§ 1114, 1203, 1362, 2332(a), 2332(b), 2332(c), 2332a, and/or 2332f.

2267. Defendant Commerzbank's conduct was a substantial cause in fact and a significant factor in the chain of events leading to the Plaintiffs' injuries, and substantially accelerated and multiplied Hezbollah's ability to engage in terrorist activity (8 U.S.C. § 1182(a)(3)(B)(iii)-(iv)), terrorism (22 U.S.C. § 2656f), and acts of international terrorism as that term is defined in 18 U.S.C. § 2331.

2268. The material support that Commerzbank knowingly and illegally provided to the Orphans Project Lebanon e.V. and hence to Hezbollah, provided foreseeable, substantial assistance to the Hezbollah and the Special Groups, thereby preparing and facilitating acts of terrorism in violation of 18 U.S.C. §§ 1114, 1203, 1362, 2332(a), 2332(b), 2332(c), 2332a, and/or 2332f that caused Plaintiffs' injuries, and thus Commerzbank's conduct was also a substantial, foreseeable factor in bringing about the Plaintiffs' injuries.

2269. Commerzbank's illegal conduct transcended national boundaries in terms of the means by which it was accomplished.

2270. Commerzbank's knowing or deliberately indifferent provision of illegal financial services to Hezbollah involved acts that were dangerous to human life, by their nature and as evidenced by their consequences.

2271. Commerzbank's conduct itself constitutes an act of international terrorism because it either was, or objectively appears to have been intended to: (a) intimidate or coerce the civilian population of the United States and other nations, (b) influence the policy of the governments of the United States and other nations by intimidation or coercion, and/or (c) affect the conduct of the governments of the United States and other nations by facilitating Iran's ability to prepare for and/or carry out mass destruction and murder.

2272. Furthermore, each Plaintiff's injuries constitute a harm falling within the risk

contemplated by Commerzbank's material support to Hezbollah.

2273. Through its conduct as described above, by knowingly or with deliberate indifference, providing material support to Hezbollah, and thereby violating 18 U.S.C. § 2339B in the manner and with the state of mind alleged above, Commerzbank is civilly liable for damages to each Plaintiff for their injuries pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 2333(a).

SEVENTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF

CIVIL LIABILITY AGAINST STANDARD CHARTERED BANK UNDER 18 U.S.C. § 2333(a) FOR VIOLATIONS OF 18 U.S.C. § 2339A CONSTITUTING ACTS OF INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM

2274. Plaintiffs repeat and re-allege each and every allegation of the foregoing paragraphs as if fully set forth herein.

2275. Defendant Standard Chartered Bank provided material support to the IRGC and its Qods Force through its acts on behalf of Mahan Air, MODAFL and other entities identified *supra* in violation of § 2339A by concealing and disguising the nature, location, source, and ownership of material support it provided to Mahan Air, MODAFL and other entities identified *supra*, knowing or deliberately indifferent to the fact that the IRGC and its Qods Force would use that support in preparation for, or in carrying out, acts of international terrorism, including violations of 18 U.S.C. §§ 1114, 1203, 1362, 2332(a), 2332(b), 2332(c), 2332a, and/or 2332f .

2276. Defendant Standard Chartered Bank knew or was deliberately indifferent to the fact that Mahan Air, MODAFL and other entities identified *supra* were utilizing Letters of Credit facilitated by Standard Chartered Bank to evade U.S. sanctions and acquire materials used, *inter alia*, to effectuate arms shipments, transport weapons, personnel and technology to the IRGC-QF and Hezbollah.

2277. Mahan Air did, in fact, transport weapons, personnel and technology into Iraq on

behalf of the IRGC-QF and Hezbollah and did, in fact, transport modules used to control and activate IEDs and EFPs deployed against Coalition Forces in Iraq.

2278. Iran could not have successfully evaded U.S. sanctions and obtained raw materials and manufacturing equipment prohibited by the International Traffic in Arms Regulations (“ITARs”), Export Administration Regulations (“EARs”), and Iran Trade Regulations (“ITRs”) simply by establishing front companies in foreign jurisdictions like Malaysia, Singapore or Dubai because those front companies could not have negotiated international payments without being able to provide U.S. and other suppliers with conventional letters of credit drawn on Western banks with established correspondent accounts with U.S. clearing banks.

2279. Nor could the front companies that participated in Iran’s clandestine supply chain have succeeded in their efforts had they been forced to rely solely on financing by Iranian banks because those banks could not have provided financing directly since they could not maintain correspondent accounts with U.S. clearing banks and most of them were blacklisted at one point in time or another and frozen out of the US dollar-clearing system.

2280. For example, no legitimate U.S. manufacturer would have agreed to transport materials subject to the ITARs, EARs or ITRs to an unknown company in Singapore or Dubai based on a letter of credit issued by Bank Saderat or Bank Melli.

2281. The linchpin of Iran’s illegal and clandestine supply chain was the cooperation of Standard Chartered Bank and the other Western Bank Defendants who concealed both the role of Iranian banks in providing the credit necessary to finance the transactions and the identities of the Iranian military and IRGC sub-agencies that were actually purchasing the raw materials and

manufacturing equipment (invariably being transported to Iran by IRISL, Mahan Air or Iran Air).

2282. Defendant Standard Chartered Bank knew, or was deliberately indifferent to the fact, that Mahan Air, MODAFL and other entities identified *supra* were utilizing Letters of Credit facilitated by Standard Chartered Bank to evade U.S. sanctions and acquire materials used, *inter alia*, to effectuate arms shipments, transport weapons, personnel and technology to the IRGC-QF and Hezbollah.

2283. Mahan Air did, in fact, transport weapons, personnel and technology into Iraq on behalf of the IRGC-QF and Hezbollah and did, in fact, transport modules used to control and activate IEDs and EFPs deployed against Coalition Forces in Iraq.

2284. With the necessary assistance of Standard Chartered Bank and the other Western Bank Defendants, MODAFL did in fact acquire spare parts for various military aircraft.

2285. With the necessary assistance of Standard Chartered Bank and the other Western Bank Defendants, Iranian front companies did purchase hydraulic press components of the kind used to manufacture EFPs and did purchase steel and copper and other materials necessary for the manufacturing of EFPs and other weapons deployed against Coalition Forces in Iraq.

2286. This substantial assistance to Iran's terror apparatus (including the IRGC and MODAFL), knowingly provided by Defendant Standard Chartered Bank, made it possible for Iran to procure the radio frequency modules, metals, and hydraulic presses used to manufacture the copper plates and steel cylinders necessary to manufacture the EFPs and other Iranian weapons used in the attacks on the Plaintiffs, as well Iran's transport of weapons, supplies, and IRGC and Hezbollah operatives (who conducted, supervised, and trained the perpetrators of those attacks).

2287. Defendant Standard Chartered Bank's conduct was a substantial cause in fact and a significant factor in the chain of events leading to the Plaintiffs' injuries, and substantially accelerated and multiplied the IRGC's ability to engage in terrorist activity (8 U.S.C. § 1182(a)(3)(B)(iii)-(iv)), terrorism (22 U.S.C. § 2656f), and commit acts of international terrorism as that terms is defined in 18 U.S.C. § 2331.

2288. The material support that Standard Chartered Bank knowingly and illegally provided to Mahan Air, MODAFL and other entities identified *supra* provided foreseeable, substantial assistance to the IRGC, Hezbollah and the Special Groups, thereby preparing and facilitating acts of terrorism in violation of 18 U.S.C. §§ 1114, 1203, 1362, 2332(a), 2332(b), 2332(c), 2332a, and/or 2332f that caused Plaintiffs' injuries, and thus Standard Chartered Bank's conduct was also a substantial, foreseeable factor in bringing about the Plaintiffs' injuries.

2289. Standard Chartered Bank's illegal conduct transcended national boundaries in terms of the means by which it was accomplished.

2290. Standard Chartered Bank's knowing or deliberately indifferent provision of illegal financial services to the IRGC, Mahan Air, MODAFL and other entities identified *supra*, involved acts that were dangerous to human life, by their nature and as evidenced by their consequences.

2291. Standard Chartered Bank's conduct itself constitutes an act of international terrorism because it either was, or objectively appears to have been intended to: (a) intimidate or coerce the civilian population of the United States and other nations, (b) influence the policy of the governments of the United States and other nations by intimidation or coercion, and/or (c) affect the conduct of the governments of the United States and other nations by facilitating Iran's ability to prepare for and/or carry out mass destruction and murder.

2292. Furthermore, each Plaintiff's injuries constitute a harm falling within the risk contemplated by Standard Chartered Bank's material support to the IRGC, Mahan Air, MODAFL and other entities identified *supra*. Injuries resulting from terrorist attacks perpetrated, planned, supported by, funded, or assisted by Iran and Hezbollah are precisely the risks contemplated by statutes and regulations designed to ensure that Iran had restricted access to U.S. dollars and financial services, and that any funds they did receive that touched U.S. depository institutions were transparent and could be blocked if warranted, and did not benefit an SDN.

2293. Through its conduct as described above, by knowingly or with deliberate indifference, providing material support to Iran, the IRGC, Mahan Air, MODAFL and other entities identified *supra*, and thereby violating 18 U.S.C. § 2339A in the manner and with the state of mind alleged above, Standard Chartered Bank is civilly liable for damages to each Plaintiff for their injuries pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 2333(a).

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, Plaintiffs pray that this Court:

- (a) Accept jurisdiction over this action;
- (b) Enter judgment against the Defendants and in favor of Plaintiffs for compensatory damages in amounts to be determined at trial;
- (c) Enter judgment against Defendants and in favor of Plaintiffs for treble damages pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 2333(a);
- (d) Enter judgment against Defendants and in favor of Plaintiffs for any and all costs sustained in connection with the prosecution of this action, including attorneys' fees, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 2333(a);

(e) Enter an Order declaring that Defendants have violated the Anti-Terrorism Act, 18 U.S.C. § 2331 *et seq.*; and

(f) Grant such other and further relief as justice requires.

PLAINTIFFS DEMAND A TRIAL BY JURY ON ALL ISSUES SO TRIABLE.

Dated: August 17, 2016

By /s/ Gary M. Osen
Gary M. Osen
Peter Raven-Hansen, Of Counsel
Ari Ungar
Aaron Schlanger
Naomi B. Weinberg
OSEN LLC
2 University Plaza, Suite 201
Hackensack, NJ 07601
(201) 265-6400
(201) 265-0303 Fax

120 W. 45th Street, Suite 406
New York, New York 10036

TURNER & ASSOCIATES, P.A.
C. Tab Turner
4705 Somers Avenue, Suite 100
North Little Rock, AR 72116
(501) 791-2277

Attorneys for Plaintiffs