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Contents

II *Non-legislative acts*

REGULATIONS

- ★ **Council Implementing Regulation (EU) No 1002/2011 of 10 October 2011 implementing Article 12(1) of Regulation (EU) No 359/2011 concerning restrictive measures directed against certain persons, entities and bodies in view of the situation in Iran** 1

Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 1003/2011 of 11 October 2011 establishing the standard import values for determining the entry price of certain fruit and vegetables 7

Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 1004/2011 of 11 October 2011 amending the representative prices and additional import duties for certain products in the sugar sector fixed by Implementing Regulation (EU) No 971/2011 for the 2011/12 marketing year 9

Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 1005/2011 of 11 October 2011 establishing the allocation coefficient to be applied to applications for export licences for cheese to be exported to the United States of America in 2012 under certain GATT quotas 11

DECISIONS

- ★ **Council Implementing Decision 2011/670/CFSP of 10 October 2011 implementing Decision 2011/235/CFSP concerning restrictive measures directed against certain persons and entities in view of the situation in Iran** 13

Price: EUR 3

(Continued overleaf)

EN

Acts whose titles are printed in light type are those relating to day-to-day management of agricultural matters, and are generally valid for a limited period.

The titles of all other acts are printed in bold type and preceded by an asterisk.

2011/671/EU:

★ **Commission Implementing Decision of 11 October 2011 allowing Member States to extend provisional authorisations granted for the new active substances benalaxyl-M, gamma-cyhalothrin and valifenalate** *(notified under document C(2011) 7092) ⁽¹⁾* 19



⁽¹⁾ Text with EEA relevance

II

(Non-legislative acts)

REGULATIONS

COUNCIL IMPLEMENTING REGULATION (EU) No 1002/2011

of 10 October 2011

implementing Article 12(1) of Regulation (EU) No 359/2011 concerning restrictive measures directed against certain persons, entities and bodies in view of the situation in Iran

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,

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

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

Whereas:

(1) On 12 April 2011, the Council adopted Regulation (EU) No 359/2011.

(2) In view of the ongoing human rights abuses in Iran, additional persons should be included in the list of persons, entities and bodies subject to restrictive measures as set out in Annex I to Regulation (EU) No 359/2011,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

The persons listed in the Annex to this Regulation shall be added to the list set out in Annex I to Regulation (EU) No 359/2011.

*Article 2*This Regulation shall enter into force on the day of its publication in the *Official Journal of the European Union*.

This Regulation shall be binding in its entirety and directly applicable in all Member States.

Done at Luxembourg, 10 October 2011.

For the Council
The President
C. ASHTON

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 100, 14.4.2011, p. 1.

ANNEX

List of persons referred to in Article 1

Persons

	Name	Identifying information	Reasons	Date of listing
1.	ABBASZADEH-MESHKINI, Mahmoud		Interior Ministry's political director. As Head of the Article 10 Committee of the Law on Activities of Political Parties and Groups he is in charge of authorising demonstrations and other public events and registering political parties In 2010, he suspended the activities of two reformist political parties linked to Mousavi – the Islamic Iran Participation Front and the Islamic Revolution Mujahedeen Organization. From 2009 onwards he has consistently and continuously refused all non-governmental gatherings, therefore denying a constitutional right to protest and leading to many arrests of peaceful demonstrators in contravention of the right to freedom of assembly. He also denied in 2009 the opposition a permit for a ceremony to mourn people killed in protests over the Presidential elections.	10.10.2011
2.	AKBARSHAHI Ali-Reza		Commander of Tehran Police. His police force is responsible for use of extrajudicial violence of suspects during arrest and pre-court detention, as reported by witnesses to the post-election crackdown to Human Rights Watch (HRW). Tehran police were implicated in raids on Tehran university dorms in June 2009, when according to an Iranian Majlis commission, more than 100 students were injured by the police and Basiji.	10.10.2011
3.	AKHARIAN Hassan		Keeper of Ward 1 of Radjaishahr prison, Karadj. Several former detainees have denounced the use of torture by him, as well as orders he gave to prevent inmates receiving medical assistance. According to a transcript of one reported detainee in the Radjaishahr prison, wardens all beat him severely, with Akharian's full knowledge. There is also at least one reported case of the death of a detainee, Mohsen Beikvand, under Akharian's wardenship.	10.10.2011
4.	AVAEE Seyyed Ali-Reza (Aka: AVAEE Seyyed Alireza)		President of Tehran Judiciary. As President of Tehran Judiciary he has been responsible for human rights violations, arbitrary arrests, denials of prisoners' rights and increase of executions.	10.10.2011
5.	BANESHI Jaber		Prosecutor of Shiraz. He is responsible for the excessive and increasing use of the death penalty through having handed down dozens of death sentences. Prosecutor during the Shiraz bombing case in 2008, which was used by the regime to convict to death several opponents of the regime.	10.10.2011

	Name	Identifying information	Reasons	Date of listing
6.	FIRUZABADI Maj-Gen Dr Seyyed Hasan (Aka: FIRUZABADI Maj-Gen Dr Seyed Hassan; FIROUZABADI Maj-Gen Dr Seyyed Hasan; FIROUZABADI Maj-Gen Dr Seyed Hassan)	POB: Mashad. DOB: 3.2.1951	Chief of Staff of Iran's Joined Armed Forces. Also member of the Supreme National Security Council (SNSC). The highest military command responsible for directing all military divisions and policies, including the Islamic Revolutionary Guards Corps (IRGC) and police. Forces under his formal chain of command carried out brutal repression of peaceful protestors as well as mass detentions.	10.10.2011
7.	GANJI Mostafa Barzegar		Prosecutor-General of Qom. He is responsible for the arbitrary detention and maltreatment of dozens of offenders in Qom. He is complicit in a grave violation of the right to due process contributing to the excessive and increasing use of the death penalty leading to a sharp increase in executions since the beginning of the year.	10.10.2011
8.	HABIBI Mohammad Reza		Deputy Prosecutor of Isfahan. Complicit in proceedings denying defendants fair trial – such as Abdollah Fathi executed in May 2011 after his right to be heard and mental health issues were ignored by Habibi during his trial in March 2010. He is, therefore, complicit in a grave violation of the right to due process contributing to the excessive and increasing use of the death penalty leading to a sharp increase in executions since the beginning of the year.	10.10.2011
9.	HEJAZI Mohammad	POB: Isfahan DOB: 1956	Head of the IRGC's Sarollah Corps in Tehran, former Head of the Basij Forces. The Sarollah Corps played a central role in the post-election crackdown. Mohammad HEJAZI was the author of a letter sent to the Ministry of Health on 26 June 2009 forbidding the disclosure of documents or medical records of anyone injured or hospitalized during post-elections events, implying a cover up.	10.10.2011
10.	HEYDARI Nabiollah		Head of the Iranian Airport Police Authority. He has been instrumental, since June 2009, in arresting at Imam Khomeini International Airport Iranian protesters who were trying to leave the country after the crackdown started – including inside the international zone.	10.10.2011
11.	JAVANI Yadollah		IRGC Political Bureau Chief. He was one of the first high ranking officials to ask for Moussavi, Karroubi and Khatami's arrest. He has repeatedly supported the use of violence and harsh interrogation tactics against post-election protesters (justifying TV-recorded confessions) including instructing extrajudicial maltreatment of dissidents through publications circulated to the IRGC and Basij.	10.10.2011

	Name	Identifying information	Reasons	Date of listing
12.	JAZAYERI Massoud		Deputy Chief of Staff of Iran's Joint Armed Forces, in charge of cultural affairs (aka State Defence Publicity HQ). He actively collaborated in repression as deputy chief of staff. He warned in a Kayhan interview that many protesters inside and outside Iran have been identified and will be dealt with at the right time. He has openly called for repression of foreign mass media outlets and Iranian opposition. In 2010, he asked the government to pass tougher laws against Iranians who cooperate with foreign media sources.	10.10.2011
13.	JOKAR Mohammad Saleh		Commander of Student Basij Forces. In this capacity he was actively involved in suppressing protests in schools and universities and extra-judicial detention of activists and journalists.	10.10.2011
14.	KAMALIAN Behrouz	POB: Tehran DOB: 1983	Head of the IRGC- linked "Ashiyaneh" cyber group. The "Ashiyaneh" Digital Security, founded by Behrouz Kamalian is responsible for an intensive cyber-crackdown both against domestic opponents and reformists and foreign institutions. On 21 June 2009, the internet site of the Revolutionary Guard's Cyber Defence Command posted still images of the faces of people, allegedly taken during post-election demonstrations. Attached was an appeal to Iranians to "identify the rioters".	10.10.2011
15.	KHALILOLLAHI Moussa (Aka: KHALILOLLAHI Mousa)		Prosecutor of Tabriz. He is involved in Sakineh Mohammadi-Ashtiani's case and has opposed her release on several occasions and is complicit in grave violations of the right to due process.	10.10.2011
16.	MAHSOULI Sadeq (Aka: MAHSULI, Sadeq)	POB: Oroumieh (Iran) DOB: 1959/60	Former Minister of Interior until August 2009. As Interior Minister, Mahsouli had authority over all police forces, interior ministry security agents, and plain-clothes agents. The forces under his direction were responsible for attacks on the dormitories of Tehran University on 14 June 2009 and the torture of students in the basement of the Ministry (notorious basement level 4). Other protestors were severely abused at the Kahrizak Detention Center, which was operated by police under Mahsouli's control.	10.10.2011
17.	MALEKI Mojtaba		Prosecutor of Kermanshah. Responsible for a dramatic increase in death sentences including seven in one day on 3 January 2010 handed in Kermanshah's central prison, following Judge Maleki's indictment. He is, therefore, responsible for excessive and increasing use of the death penalty.	10.10.2011
18.	OMIDI Mehrdad		Head of the Computer Crimes Unit of the Iranian Police. He is responsible for thousands of investigations and indictments of reformists and political opponents using the Internet. He is thus responsible for directing grave human rights violations in the repression of persons who speak up in defence of their legitimate rights, including freedom of expression.	10.10.2011

	Name	Identifying information	Reasons	Date of listing
19.	SALARKIA Mahmoud		Deputy to the Prosecutor General of Tehran for Prison Affairs. Directly responsible for many of the arrest warrants against innocent, peaceful protesters and activists. Many reports from human rights defenders show that virtually all of those arrested are, on his instruction, held incommunicado without access to their lawyer or families, and without charge, for varying lengths of time, often in conditions amounting to enforced disappearance. Their families are often not notified of the arrest.	10.10.2011
20.	SOURI Hojatollah		As head of Evin prison, he bears responsibility for severe human rights abuses ongoing in this prison, such as beatings, mental and sexual abuses. According to consistent information from different sources, torture is a common practice in Evin prison. In Ward 209, many activists are being held for their peaceful activities in opposition to the ruling government.	10.10.2011
21.	TALA Hossein (Aka: TALA Hosseyn)	Head of the Iranian Tobacco Company.	Deputy Governor General ("Farmandar") of Tehran Province until September 2010, in particular responsible for the intervention of police forces and therefore for the repression of demonstrations. He received a prize in December 2010 for his role in the post-election repression.	10.10.2011
22.	TAMADDON Morteza (Aka: TAMADON Morteza)	POB: Shahr Kord-Isfahan DOB: 1959	IRGC Governor General of Tehran Province, head of Tehran provincial Public Security Council. In his capacity as governor and head of Tehran provincial Public Security Council, he holds an overall responsibility for all repression activities, including cracking down on political protests since June 2009. He is known for being personally involved in the harassing of opposition leaders Karroubi and Moussavi.	10.10.2011
23.	ZEBHI Hossein		Deputy to the Prosecutor General of Iran. He is in charge of several judicial cases linked to the post-elections protests.	10.10.2011
24.	BAHRAMI Mohammad-Kazem		Head of the judiciary branch of the armed forces. He is complicit in the repression of peaceful demonstrators.	10.10.2011
25.	HAJMOHAMMADI Aziz		Former judge at the first chamber of the Evin Court, and now judge at branch 71 of the Tehran Provincial Criminal Court. He has conducted several trials of demonstrators, inter alia that of Abdol-Reza Ghanbari, a teacher arrested in January 2010 and sentenced to death for his political activities. The Evin court of first instance had recently been established within the walls of Evin prison, a fact welcomed by Jafari Dolatabadi in March 2010. In this prison some accused persons are confined, mistreated and forced to make false statements.	10.10.2011

	Name	Identifying information	Reasons	Date of listing
26.	BAGHERI Mohammad-Bagher		Vice-chairman of the judiciary administration of South Khorasan province, in charge of crime prevention. In addition to his acknowledging, in June 2011, 140 executions for capital offences between March 2010 and March 2011, about 100 other executions are reported to have taken place in the same period and in the same province of South Khorasan without either the families or the lawyers being notified. He is, therefore, complicit in a grave violation of the right to due process contributing to the excessive and increasing use of the death penalty.	10.10.2011
27.	BAKHTIARI Seyyed Morteza	POB: Mashad (Iran) DOB: 1952	Minister of Justice, former Isfahan governor general and director of the State Prisons Organization (until June 2004). As Minister of Justice, he has played a key role in threatening and harassing the Iranian diaspora by announcing the establishment of a special court to deal specifically with Iranians who live outside of the country. With the Tehran Prosecutor's efforts, two branches of the first and appeals courts and several branches of the magistrate courts will be assigned to deal with expatriates affairs.	10.10.2011
28.	HOSSEINI Dr Mohammad (Aka: HOSSEYNI, Dr Seyyed Mohammad; Seyed, Sayyed and Sayyid)	POB: Rafsanjan, Kerman DOB: 1961	Minister of Culture and Islamic Guidance since September 2009. Ex-IRGC, he is complicit in the repression of journalists.	10.10.2011
29.	MOSLEHI Heydar (Aka: MOSLEHI Heidar; MOSLEHI Haidar)	POB: Isfahan (Iran) DOB: 1956	Minister of Intelligence. Under his leadership, the Ministry of Intelligence has continued the practices of widespread arbitrary detention and persecution of protestors and dissidents. The Ministry of Intelligence continues to run Ward 209 of Evin Prison, where many activists are being held for their peaceful activities in opposition to the ruling government. Interrogators from the Ministry of Intelligence have subjected prisoners in Ward 209 to beatings and mental and sexual abuses. As the Minister of Intelligence, Moslehi bears responsibility for ongoing abuses.	10.10.2011

COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING REGULATION (EU) No 1003/2011**of 11 October 2011****establishing the standard import values for determining the entry price of certain fruit and vegetables**

THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION,

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

Having regard to Council Regulation (EC) No 1234/2007 of 22 October 2007 establishing a common organisation of agricultural markets and on specific provisions for certain agricultural products (Single CMO Regulation) ⁽¹⁾,

Having regard to Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 543/2011 of 7 June 2011 laying down detailed rules for the application of Council Regulation (EC) No 1234/2007 in respect of the fruit and vegetables and processed fruit and vegetables sectors ⁽²⁾, and in particular Article 136(1) thereof,

Whereas:

Implementing Regulation (EU) No 543/2011 lays down, pursuant to the outcome of the Uruguay Round multilateral trade negotiations, the criteria whereby the Commission fixes the standard values for imports from third countries, in respect of the products and periods stipulated in Annex XVI, Part A thereto,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

The standard import values referred to in Article 136 of Implementing Regulation (EU) No 543/2011 are fixed in the Annex hereto.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on 12 October 2011.

This Regulation shall be binding in its entirety and directly applicable in all Member States.

Done at Brussels, 11 October 2011.

*For the Commission,
On behalf of the President,
José Manuel SILVA RODRÍGUEZ
Director-General for Agriculture and
Rural Development*

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 299, 16.11.2007, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ OJ L 157, 15.6.2011, p. 1.

ANNEX

Standard import values for determining the entry price of certain fruit and vegetables

(EUR/100 kg)

CN code	Third country code ⁽¹⁾	Standard import value
0702 00 00	AL	58,3
	EC	36,3
	MA	52,9
	MK	58,0
	ZZ	51,4
0707 00 05	AL	65,0
	MK	64,2
	TR	120,0
	ZZ	83,1
0709 90 70	TR	119,5
	ZZ	119,5
0805 50 10	AR	67,7
	BR	38,2
	CL	60,5
	TR	64,9
	UY	57,5
	ZA	83,4
	ZZ	62,0
0806 10 10	BR	246,3
	CL	79,6
	MK	85,4
	PE	228,3
	TR	113,9
	US	275,5
	ZA	65,0
	ZZ	156,3
0808 10 80	CL	83,9
	CN	80,0
	NZ	120,9
	ZA	84,9
	ZZ	92,4
0808 20 50	CL	85,4
	CN	42,4
	TR	107,9
	ZA	60,3
	ZZ	74,0

⁽¹⁾ Nomenclature of countries laid down by Commission Regulation (EC) No 1833/2006 (OJ L 354, 14.12.2006, p. 19). Code 'ZZ' stands for 'of other origin'.

COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING REGULATION (EU) No 1004/2011**of 11 October 2011****amending the representative prices and additional import duties for certain products in the sugar sector fixed by Implementing Regulation (EU) No 971/2011 for the 2011/12 marketing year**

THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION,

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

Having regard to Council Regulation (EC) No 1234/2007 of 22 October 2007 establishing a common organisation of agricultural markets and on specific provisions for certain agricultural products (single CMO Regulation) ⁽¹⁾,

Having regard to Commission Regulation (EC) No 951/2006 of 30 June 2006 laying down detailed rules for the implementation of Council Regulation (EC) No 318/2006 as regards trade with third countries in the sugar sector ⁽²⁾, and in particular Article 36(2), second subparagraph, second sentence thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) The representative prices and additional duties applicable to imports of white sugar, raw sugar and certain syrups

for the 2011/12 marketing year are fixed by Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 971/2011 ⁽³⁾. These prices and duties have been last amended by Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 998/2011 ⁽⁴⁾.

- (2) The data currently available to the Commission indicate that those amounts should be amended in accordance with the rules and procedures laid down in Regulation (EC) No 951/2006,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

The representative prices and additional duties applicable to imports of the products referred to in Article 36 of Regulation (EC) No 951/2006, as fixed by Implementing Regulation (EU) No 971/2011 for the 2011/12 marketing year, are hereby amended as set out in the Annex hereto.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on 12 October 2011.

This Regulation shall be binding in its entirety and directly applicable in all Member States.

Done at Brussels, 11 October 2011.

*For the Commission,
On behalf of the President,
José Manuel SILVA RODRÍGUEZ
Director-General for Agriculture and
Rural Development*

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 299, 16.11.2007, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ OJ L 178, 1.7.2006, p. 24.

⁽³⁾ OJ L 254, 30.9.2011, p. 12.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ L 264, 8.10.2011, p. 30.

ANNEX

Amended representative prices and additional import duties applicable to white sugar, raw sugar and products covered by CN code 1702 90 95 from 12 October 2011

(EUR)

CN code	Representative price per 100 kg net of the product concerned	Additional duty per 100 kg net of the product concerned
1701 11 10 ⁽¹⁾	47,89	0,00
1701 11 90 ⁽¹⁾	47,89	0,54
1701 12 10 ⁽¹⁾	47,89	0,00
1701 12 90 ⁽¹⁾	47,89	0,24
1701 91 00 ⁽²⁾	49,18	2,72
1701 99 10 ⁽²⁾	49,18	0,00
1701 99 90 ⁽²⁾	49,18	0,00
1702 90 95 ⁽³⁾	0,49	0,22

⁽¹⁾ For the standard quality defined in point III of Annex IV to Regulation (EC) No 1234/2007.⁽²⁾ For the standard quality defined in point II of Annex IV to Regulation (EC) No 1234/2007.⁽³⁾ Per 1 % sucrose content.

COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING REGULATION (EU) No 1005/2011**of 11 October 2011****establishing the allocation coefficient to be applied to applications for export licences for cheese to be exported to the United States of America in 2012 under certain GATT quotas**

THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION,

competent authority being notified of the quantities accepted by the operator concerned and upon the interested operators lodging a security.

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

Having regard to Council Regulation (EC) No 1234/2007 of 22 October 2007 establishing a common organisation of agricultural markets and on specific provisions for certain agricultural products (Single CMO Regulation) ⁽¹⁾,

- (4) Given the time limit for implementing the procedure for determining those coefficients, as provided for in Article 4 of Implementing Regulation (EU) No 789/2011, this Regulation should apply as soon as possible,

Having regard to Commission Regulation (EC) No 1187/2009 of 27 November 2009 laying down special detailed rules for the application of Council Regulation (EC) No 1234/2007 as regards export licences and export refunds for milk and milk products ⁽²⁾, and in particular the first subparagraphs of Article 23(1) and (3) thereof,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

Applications for export licences lodged under Implementing Regulation (EU) No 789/2011 in respect of the product groups and quotas identified by 16-Tokyo, 16-, 17-, 18-, 20- and 21-Uruguay, and 22-Tokyo in column 3 of the Annex to this Regulation shall be accepted, subject to the application of the allocation coefficients laid down in column 5 of that Annex.

Whereas:

- (1) Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 789/2011 ⁽³⁾ opens the procedure for the allocation of export licences for cheese to be exported to the United States of America in 2012 under the GATT quotas listed in Article 21 of Regulation (EC) No 1187/2009.

Article 2

Applications for export licences lodged under Implementing Regulation (EU) No 789/2011 in respect of the product groups and quotas identified by 25-Tokyo, 22- and 25-Uruguay in column 3 of the Annex to this Regulation shall be accepted for the quantities requested.

- (2) The export licence applications for certain quotas and product groups exceed the quantities available for the 2012 quota year. Allocation coefficients should therefore be established.

- (3) In the case of product groups and quotas for which the applications lodged are for quantities smaller than those available, it is appropriate to provide for the allocation of the remaining quantities to the applicants in proportion to the quantities applied for. The allocation of such further quantities should be conditional upon the

Export licences may be issued for further quantities distributed in accordance with the allocation coefficients in column 6 of the Annex, after acceptance by the operator within one week of publication of this Regulation and subject to the lodging of the security applicable.

Article 3

This Regulation shall enter into force on the day following its publication in the *Official Journal of the European Union*.

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 299, 16.11.2007, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ OJ L 318, 4.12.2009, p. 1.

⁽³⁾ OJ L 203, 6.8.2011, p. 26.

This Regulation shall be binding in its entirety and directly applicable in all Member States.

Done at Brussels, 11 October 2011.

*For the Commission,
On behalf of the President,
José Manuel SILVA RODRÍGUEZ
Director-General for Agriculture and
Rural Development*

ANNEX

Identification of group in accordance with the additional notes in Chapter 4 of the Harmonised Tariff Schedule of the United States		Identification of group and quota	Quantity available for 2012 (in tonnes)	Allocation coefficient provided for in Article 1	Allocation coefficient provided for in Article 2
Note No	Group				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
16	Not specifically provided for (NSPF)	16-Tokyo	908,877	0,2717243	
		16-Uruguay	3 446,000	0,1769757	
17	Blue Mould	17-Uruguay	350,000	0,0925926	
18	Cheddar	18-Uruguay	1 050,000	0,4929577	
20	Edam/Gouda	20-Uruguay	1 100,000	0,1834862	
21	Italian type	21-Uruguay	2 025,000	0,1359973	
22	Swiss or Emmenthaler cheese other than with eye formation	22-Tokyo	393,006	0,8675629	
		22-Uruguay	380,000		6,3333333
25	Swiss or Emmenthaler cheese with eye formation	25-Tokyo	4 003,172		1,8816320
		25-Uruguay	2 420,000		3,0344828

DECISIONS

COUNCIL IMPLEMENTING DECISION 2011/670/CFSP

of 10 October 2011

implementing Decision 2011/235/CFSP concerning restrictive measures directed against certain persons and entities in view of the situation in Iran

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,

Having regard to the Treaty on European Union, and in particular Article 31(2) thereof,

Having regard to Council Decision 2011/235/CFSP of 12 April 2011 concerning restrictive measures directed against certain persons and entities in view of the situation in Iran⁽¹⁾, and in particular Article 3(1) thereof,

Whereas:

(1) On 12 April 2011, the Council adopted Decision 2011/235/CFSP.

(2) In view of the ongoing human rights abuses in Iran, additional persons should be included in the list of persons and entities subject to restrictive measures as set out in the Annex to Decision 2011/235/CFSP,

HAS ADOPTED THIS DECISION:

Article 1

The persons listed in the Annex to this Decision shall be added to the list set out in the Annex to Decision 2011/235/CFSP.

Article 2

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

Done at Luxembourg, 10 October 2011.

For the Council

The President

C. ASHTON

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 100, 14.4.2011, p. 51.

ANNEX

List of persons referred to in Article 1

Persons

	Name	Identifying information	Reasons	Date of listing
1.	ABBASZADEH-MESHKINI, Mahmoud		Interior Ministry's political director. As Head of the Article 10 Committee of the Law on Activities of Political Parties and Groups he is in charge of authorising demonstrations and other public events and registering political parties. In 2010, he suspended the activities of two reformist political parties linked to Mousavi – the Islamic Iran Participation Front and the Islamic Revolution Mujahedeen Organization. From 2009 onwards he has consistently and continuously prohibited all non-governmental gatherings, therefore denying a constitutional right to protest and leading to many arrests of peaceful demonstrators in contravention of the right to freedom of assembly. In 2009 he also denied the opposition a permit for a ceremony to mourn people killed in protests over the Presidential elections.	10.10.2011
2.	AKBARSHAHI Ali-Reza		Commander of Tehran Police. His police force is responsible for the use of extrajudicial force on suspects during arrest and pre-trial detention, as reported to Human Rights Watch (HRW) by witnesses to the post-election crackdown. Tehran police were implicated in raids on Tehran university dorms in June 2009, when according to an Iranian Majlis commission, more than 100 students were injured by the police and Basiji.	10.10.2011
3.	AKHARIAN Hassan		Keeper of Ward 1 of Radjaishahr prison, Karadj. Several former detainees have denounced the use of torture by him, as well as orders he gave to prevent inmates receiving medical assistance. According to a transcript of one reported detainee in the Radjaishahr prison, wardens all beat him severely, with Akharian's full knowledge. There is also at least one reported case of the death of a detainee, Mohsen Beikvand, under Akharian's wardenship.	10.10.2011
4.	AVAEE Seyyed Ali-Reza (Aka: AVAEE Seyyed Alireza)		President of the Tehran Judiciary. As President of the Tehran Judiciary he has been responsible for human rights violations, arbitrary arrests, denials of prisoners' rights and an increase in executions.	10.10.2011
5.	BANESHI Jaber		Prosecutor of Shiraz. He is responsible for the excessive and increasing use of the death penalty by handing down dozens of death sentences. Prosecutor during the Shiraz bombing case in 2008, which was used by the regime to sentence to death several opponents of the regime.	10.10.2011

	Name	Identifying information	Reasons	Date of listing
6.	FIRUZABADI Maj-Gen Dr Seyyed Hasan (Aka: FIRUZABADI Maj-Gen Dr Seyed Hassan; FIROUZABADI Maj-Gen Dr Seyyed Hasan; FIROUZABADI Maj-Gen Dr Seyed Hassan)	POB: Mashad. DOB: 3.2.1951	Chief of Staff of Iran's Armed Forces. Also a member of the Supreme National Security Council (SNSC) the highest military commander responsible for directing all military divisions and policies, including the Islamic Revolutionary Guards Corps (IRGC) and police. Forces under his formal chain of command brutally suppressed peaceful protestors and perpetrated mass detentions.	10.10.2011
7.	GANJI Mostafa Barzegar		Prosecutor-General of Qom. He is responsible for the arbitrary detention and maltreatment of dozens of offenders in Qom. He is complicit in a grave violation of the right to due process, contributing to the excessive and increasing use of the death penalty and a sharp increase in executions since the beginning of the year.	10.10.2011
8.	HABIBI Mohammad Reza		Deputy Prosecutor of Isfahan. Complicit in proceedings denying defendants a fair trial – such as Abdollah Fathi executed in May 2011 after his right to be heard and mental health issues were ignored by Habibi during his trial in March 2010. He is, therefore, complicit in a grave violation of the right to due process, contributing to the excessive and increasing use of the death penalty and a sharp increase in executions since the beginning of the year.	10.10.2011
9.	HEJAZI Mohammad	POB: Ispahan DOB: 1956	Head of the IRGC's Sarollah Corps in Tehran, former Head of the Basij Forces. The Sarollah Corps played a central role in the post-election crackdown. Mohammad HEJAZI was the author of a letter sent to the Ministry of Health on 26 June 2009 forbidding the disclosure of documents or medical records of anyone injured or hospitalised during post-election events, implying a cover up.	10.10.2011
10.	HEYDARI Nabiollah		Head of the Iranian Airport Police Authority. He has been instrumental, since June 2009, in arresting at Imam Khomeini International Airport - including inside the international zone -Iranian protesters who were trying to leave the country after the crackdown started.	10.10.2011
11.	JAVANI Yadollah		IRGC Political Bureau Chief. He was one of the first high-ranking officials to demand Moussavi, Karroubi and Khatami's arrest. He has repeatedly supported the use of violence and harsh interrogation tactics against post-election protesters (justifying TV-recorded confessions), including ordering the extrajudicial maltreatment of dissidents through publications circulated to the IRGC and Basij.	10.10.2011

	Name	Identifying information	Reasons	Date of listing
12.	JAZAYERI Massoud		Deputy Chief of Staff of Iran's Joint Armed Forces, in charge of cultural affairs (aka State Defence Publicity HQ). He actively collaborated in repression as deputy chief of staff. He warned in a Kayhan interview that many protesters inside and outside Iran had been identified and would be dealt with at the right time. He has openly called for the suppression of foreign mass media outlets and the Iranian opposition. In 2010, he asked the government to pass tougher laws against Iranians who cooperate with foreign media sources.	10.10.2011
13.	JOKAR Mohammad Saleh		Commander of Student Basij Forces. In this capacity he was actively involved in suppressing protests in schools and universities and extra-judicial detention of activists and journalists.	10.10.2011
14.	KAMALIAN Behrouz	POB: Tehran DOB: 1983	Head of the IRGC- linked "Ashiyaneh" cyber group. The "Ashiyaneh" Digital Security, founded by Behrouz Kamalian, is responsible for an intensive cyber-crackdown both on domestic opponents and reformists and foreign institutions. On 21 June 2009, the internet site of the Revolutionary Guard's Cyber Defence Command 32 posted still images of the faces of 26 people, allegedly taken during post-election demonstrations. Attached was an appeal to Iranians to "identify the rioters".	10.10.2011
15.	KHALILOLLAHI Moussa (Aka: KHALILOLLAHI Mousa)		Prosecutor of Tabriz. He is involved in Sakineh Mohammadi-Ashtiani's case and has opposed her release on several occasions and is complicit in grave violations of the right to due process.	10.10.2011
16.	MAHSOULI Sadeq (Aka: MAHSULI, Sadeq)	POB: Oroumieh (Iran) DOB: 1959/60	Minister of the Interior until August 2009. As Interior Minister, Mahsouli had authority over all police forces, interior ministry security agents, and plain-clothes agents. The forces under his direction were responsible for attacks on the dormitories of Tehran University on 14 June 2009 and the torture of students in the basement of the Ministry (the notorious basement level 4). Other protestors were severely abused at the Kahrizak Detention Center, which was operated by police under Mahsouli's control.	10.10.2011
17.	MALEKI Mojtaba		Prosecutor of Kermanshah. Responsible for a dramatic increase in death sentences, including seven hangings in one day on 3 January 2010 in Kermanshah's central prison, following Judge Maleki's indictment. He is, therefore, responsible for the excessive and increasing use of the death penalty.	10.10.2011
18.	OMIDI Mehrdad		Head of the Computer Crimes Unit of the Iranian Police. He is responsible for thousands of investigations and indictments of reformists and political opponents using the Internet. He is thus responsible for grave human rights violations in the repression of persons who speak out in defence of their legitimate rights, including freedom of expression.	10.10.2011

	Name	Identifying information	Reasons	Date of listing
19.	SALARKIA Mahmoud		Deputy to the Prosecutor-General of Tehran for Prison Affairs. Directly responsible for many of the arrest warrants against innocent, peaceful protesters and activists. Many reports from human rights defenders show that virtually all those arrested are, on his instruction, held incommunicado without access to their lawyer or families, and without charge, for varying lengths of time, often in conditions amounting to enforced disappearance. Their families are often not notified of the arrest.	10.10.2011
20.	SOURI Hojatollah		As head of Evin prison, he bears responsibility for severe human rights abuses ongoing in this prison, such as beatings, and mental and sexual abuse. According to consistent information from different sources, torture is a common practice in Evin prison. In Ward 209, many activists are being held for their peaceful activities in opposition to the ruling government.	10.10.2011
21.	TALA Hossein (Aka: TALA Hosseyn)	Head of the Iranian Tobacco Company.	Deputy Governor-General ("Farmandar") of Tehran Province until September 2010, in particular responsible for the intervention of police forces and therefore for the repression of demonstrations. He received a prize in December 2010 for his role in the post-election repression.	10.10.2011
22.	TAMADDON Morteza (Aka: TAMADON Morteza)	POB: Shahr Kord-Isfahan DOB: 1959	IRGC Governor- General of Tehran Province, head of Tehran provincial Public Security Council. In his capacity as governor and head of Tehran provincial Public Security Council, he bears overall responsibility for all repressive activities, including cracking down on political protests since June 2009. He is known for being personally involved in the harassing of opposition leaders Karroubi and Moussavi.	10.10.2011
23.	ZEBHI Hossein		Deputy to the Prosecutor- General of Iran. He is in charge of several judicial cases linked to the post-election protests.	10.10.2011
24.	BAHRAMI Mohammad-Kazem		Head of the judiciary branch of the armed forces. He is complicit in the repression of peaceful demonstrators.	10.10.2011
25.	HAJMOHAMMADI Aziz		Former judge at the first chamber of the Evin Court, and now judge at branch 71 of the Tehran Provincial Criminal Court. He has conducted several trials of demonstrators, inter alia that of Abdol-Reza Ghanbari, a teacher arrested in January 2010 and sentenced to death for his political activities. The Evin court of first instance had recently been established within the walls of Evin prison, a fact welcomed by Jafari Dolatabadi in March 2010. In this prison some accused persons are confined, mistreated and forced to make false statements.	10.10.2011

	Name	Identifying information	Reasons	Date of listing
26.	BAGHERI Mohammad-Bagher		Vice-chairman of the judiciary administration of South Khorasan province, in charge of crime prevention. In addition to his acknowledging, in June 2011, 140 executions for capital offences between March 2010 and March 2011, about 100 other executions are reported to have taken place in the same period and in the same province of South Khorasan without either the families or the lawyers being notified. He is, therefore, complicit in a grave violation of the right to due process, contributing to the excessive and increasing use of the death penalty.	10.10.2011
27.	BAKHTIARI Seyyed Morteza	POB: Mashad (Iran) DOB: 1952	Minister of Justice, former Isfahan governor-general and director of the State Prisons Organisation (until June 2004). As Minister of Justice, he has played a key role in threatening and harassing the Iranian diaspora by announcing the establishment of a special court to deal specifically with Iranians who live outside the country. With the Tehran Prosecutor's assistance, two branches of the courts of first instance and appeal courts and several branches of the magistrate courts will be assigned to deal with expatriate affairs.	10.10.2011
28.	HOSSEINI Dr Mohammad (Aka: HOSSEYNI, Dr Seyyed Mohammad; Seyed, Sayyed and Sayyid)	POB: Rafsanjan, Kerman DOB: 1961	Minister of Culture and Islamic Guidance since September 2009. Ex-IRGC, he is complicit in the repression of journalists.	10.10.2011
29.	MOSLEHI Heydar (Aka: MOSLEHI Heidar; MOSLEHI Haidar)	POB: Isfahan (Iran) DOB: 1956	Minister of Intelligence. Under his leadership, the Ministry of Intelligence has continued the practices of widespread arbitrary detention and persecution of protesters and dissidents. The Ministry of Intelligence continues to run Ward 209 of Evin Prison, where many activists are being held on account of their peaceful activities in opposition to the government in power. Interrogators from the Ministry of Intelligence have subjected prisoners in Ward 209 to beatings and mental and sexual abuse. As the Minister of Intelligence, Moslehi bears responsibility for ongoing abuse.	10.10.2011

COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING DECISION

of 11 October 2011

**allowing Member States to extend provisional authorisations granted for the new active substances
benalaxyl-M, gamma-cyhalothrin and valifenalate***(notified under document C(2011) 7092)***(Text with EEA relevance)**

(2011/671/EU)

THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION,

complete and could be considered as satisfying, in principle, the data and information requirements of Annex II and Annex III to that Directive.

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

Having regard to Council Directive 91/414/EEC of 15 July 1991 concerning the placing of plant protection products on the market ⁽¹⁾, and in particular the fourth subparagraph of Article 8(1) thereof,

Having regard to Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 October 2009 concerning the placing of plant protection products on the market and repealing Council Directives 79/117/EEC and 91/414/EEC ⁽²⁾, and in particular Article 80(1)(a) thereof,

Whereas:

(1) In accordance with Article 80(1)(a) of Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009, Directive 91/414/EEC shall continue to apply to active substances for which a decision has been adopted in accordance with Article 6(3) of Directive 91/414/EEC before 14 June 2011.

(2) In accordance with Article 6(2) of Directive 91/414/EEC, in February 2002 Portugal received an application from ISAGRO IT for the inclusion of the active substance benalaxyl-M in Annex I to Directive 91/414/EEC. Commission Decision 2003/35/EC ⁽³⁾ confirmed that the dossier was complete and could be considered as satisfying, in principle, the data and information requirements of Annex II and Annex III to that Directive.

(3) In accordance with Article 6(2) of Directive 91/414/EEC, in August 2001 the United Kingdom received an application from Pytech Chemicals GmbH for the inclusion of the active substance gamma-cyhalothrin in Annex I to Directive 91/414/EEC. Commission Decision 2004/686/EC ⁽⁴⁾ confirmed that the dossier was

(4) In accordance with Article 6(2) of Directive 91/414/EEC, in September 2005 Hungary received an application from ISAGRO SpA for the inclusion of the active substance valifenalate, previously referred to as valiphenal, in Annex I to Directive 91/414/EEC. Commission Decision 2006/586/EC ⁽⁵⁾ confirmed that the dossier was complete and could be considered as satisfying, in principle, the data and information requirements of Annex II and Annex III to that Directive.

(5) Confirmation of the completeness of the dossiers was necessary in order to allow them to be examined in detail and to allow Member States the possibility of granting provisional authorisations, for periods of up to 3 years, for plant protection products containing the active substances concerned, while complying with the conditions laid down in Article 8(1) of Directive 91/414/EEC and, in particular, the conditions relating to the detailed assessment of the active substances and the plant protection products in the light of the requirements laid down by that Directive.

(6) For these active substances, the effects on human health and the environment have been assessed, in accordance with the provisions of Article 6(2) and (4) of Directive 91/414/EEC, for the uses proposed by the applicants. The rapporteur Member States submitted the respective draft assessment reports to the Commission on 21 November 2003 (benalaxyl-M), on 25 January 2008 (gamma-cyhalothrin) and on 19 February 2008 (valifenalate).

(7) Following submission of the draft assessment reports by the rapporteur Member States, it has been found to be necessary to request further information from the applicants and to have the rapporteur Member States examine that information and submit their assessment. Therefore, the examination of the dossiers is still ongoing

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 230, 19.8.1991, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ OJ L 309, 24.11.2009, p. 1.

⁽³⁾ OJ L 11, 16.1.2003, p. 52.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ L 313, 12.10.2004, p. 21.

⁽⁵⁾ OJ L 236, 31.8.2006, p. 31.

and it will not be possible to complete the evaluation within the time-frame provided for in Directive 91/414/EEC, read in conjunction with Commission Decisions 2009/579/EC ⁽¹⁾ (benalaxyl-M) and 2009/865/EC ⁽²⁾ (gamma-cyhalothrin).

- (8) As the evaluation so far has not identified any reason for immediate concern, Member States should be given the possibility of prolonging provisional authorisations granted for plant protection products containing the active substances concerned for a period of 24 months in accordance with the provisions of Article 8 of Directive 91/414/EEC so as to enable the examination of the dossiers to continue. It is expected that the evaluation and decision-making process with respect to a decision on a possible approval in accordance with Article 13(2) of Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009 for benalaxyl-M, gamma-cyhalothrin and valifenalate will have been completed within 24 months.
- (9) The measures provided for in this Decision are in accordance with the opinion of the Standing Committee on the Food Chain and Animal Health,

HAS ADOPTED THIS DECISION:

Article 1

Member States may extend provisional authorisations for plant protection products containing benalaxyl-M, gamma-cyhalothrin or valifenalate for a period ending on 31 October 2013 at the latest.

Article 2

This Decision shall expire on 31 October 2013.

Article 3

This Decision is addressed to the Member States.

Done at Brussels, 11 October 2011.

For the Commission

John DALLI

Member of the Commission

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 198, 30.7.2009, p. 80.

⁽²⁾ OJ L 314, 1.12.2009, p. 100.

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