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

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

Changes to legislation: *There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Council Implementing Regulation (EU) No 1002/2011. (See end of Document for details)*

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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	10.10.2011

Changes to legislation: *There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Council Implementing Regulation (EU) No 1002/2011. (See end of Document for details)*

			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.	
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	10.10.2011

			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.	
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	10.10.2011