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EN

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## II

*(Non-legislative acts)*

## REGULATIONS

**COUNCIL IMPLEMENTING REGULATION (EU) 2018/774****of 28 May 2018****implementing Regulation (EU) No 36/2012 concerning restrictive measures in view of the situation in Syria**

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 36/2012 of 18 January 2012 concerning restrictive measures in view of the situation in Syria and repealing n (EU) No 442/2011 <sup>(1)</sup>, and in particular Article 32(1) thereof,

Having regard to the proposal from the High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy,

Whereas:

- (1) On 18 January 2012, the Council adopted Regulation (EU) No 36/2012 concerning restrictive measures in view of the situation in Syria.
- (2) Based on a review of the measures, the entries for certain persons, entities and bodies subject to restrictive measures as set out in Annex II to Regulation (EU) No 36/2012 should be updated and amended.
- (3) Annex II to Regulation (EU) No 36/2012 should therefore be amended accordingly,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

*Article 1*

Annex II to Regulation (EU) No 36/2012 is amended as set out in the Annex to this Regulation.

*Article 2*This Regulation shall enter into force on the day following that 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 Brussels, 28 May 2018.

*For the Council**The President*

F. MOGHERINI

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<sup>(1)</sup> OJ L 16, 19.1.2012, p. 1.

## ANNEX

Annex II to Regulation (EU) No 36/2012 is amended as follows:

I. In Part A ('Persons'), the following entries are amended as follows:

	Name	Identifying information	Reasons	Date of listing
7.	Amjad (أمجد) Abbas (عباس) (a.k.a. Al-Abbas)		Head of Political Security in Banyas, involved in violence against demonstrators in Baida.	9.5.2011
8.	Rami (رامي) Makhlof (مخلوف)	Born: 10 July 1969; Place of birth: Damascus; passport no 000098044; Issue number 002-03-0015187	Leading businessman operating in Syria with interests in the telecommunications, financial services, transport and property sectors; he has financial interest in and/or holds senior and executive positions in Syriatel, the leading mobile telephone operator in Syria, the investment funds Al Mashreq, Bena Properties and Cham Holding.  He furnishes financing and support to the Syrian regime, through his business interests.  He is an influential member of the Makhlof family and closely connected to the Assad family; cousin of President Bashar al-Assad.	9.5.2011
9.	Abd Al-Fatah (عبد الفتاح) Qudsiyah (قدسية)	Born: 1953; Place of birth: Hama; diplomatic passport no D0005788	Officer of the rank of Major General in the Syrian Armed Forces in post after May 2011.  Deputy Director of the National Security Bureau of the Ba'ath Party. Former Head of Syrian Military Intelligence Directorate. Involved in violent repression of the civilian population in Syria.	9.5.2011
13.	Munzir (منذر) (a.k.a. Mundhir, Monzer) Jamil (جميل) Al-Assad (الأسد)	Date of birth: 1 March 1961; Place of birth: Kerdaha, Latakia Province; passports no 86449 and No 842781	Involved in violence against the civilian population as part of the Shabiha militia.	9.5.2011
19.	Iyad (إياد) (a.k.a. Eyad) Makhlof (مخلوف)	Date of birth: 21 January 1973; Place of birth: Damascus; passport no N001820740	Member of the Makhlof family; son of Mohammed Makhlof, brother of Hafez and Rami and brother of Ihab Makhlof; cousin of President Bashar al-Assad.  Member of the Syrian security and intelligence services in post after May 2011.  An officer in the GID involved in violence against the civilian population in Syria.	23.5.2011
23.	Zoulhima (ذوالهمة) (a.k.a. Zu al-Himma) Chalice (شاليش) (a.k.a., Shalish, Shaleesh) (a.k.a. Dhu al-Himma Shalish)	Born: 1951 or 1946 or 1956; Place of birth: Kerdaha	Officer of the Syrian security and intelligence services in post after May 2011; Former Head of Presidential Security.  Member of the Syrian Armed Forces of the rank of Major General in post after May 2011.  Involved in violence against demonstrators.  Member of the Assad family: cousin of President Bashar Al-Assad.	23.6.2011

	Name	Identifying information	Reasons	Date of listing
26.	Major General Qasem (قاسم) Soleimani (سليماني) (a.k.a. Qasim Soleimany; Qasim Soleimani; Qasem Sulaimani; Qasim Sulaimani; Qasim Sulaymani; Qasem Sulaymani; Kasim Soleimani; Kasim Sulaimani; Kasim Sulaymani; Haj Qasem; Haji Qassem; Sarder Soleimani)	Date of birth: 11 March 1957; Place of birth: Qom, Iran (Islamic Republic of); passport no: 008827, issued in Iran.	Commander of Iranian Revolutionary Guard Corps, IRGC - Qods, involved in providing equipment and support to help the Syrian regime suppress protests in Syria.	23.6.2011
27.	Hossein (حسين) Taeb (طائب) (a.k.a. Taeb, Hassan; a.k.a. Taeb, Hosein; a.k.a. Taeb, Hossein; a.k.a. Taeb, Hussayn; a.k.a. Hojjatolislam Hossein Ta'eb)	Born: 1963; Place of birth: Tehran, Iran	Deputy Commander for Intelligence of Iranian Revolutionary Guard Corps, involved in pro- viding equipment and support to help the Syrian regime suppress protests in Syria.	23.6.2011
36.	Nizar (نزار) al-Asaad (الأسعد) (a.k.a. Nizar Asaad)	Cousin of Bashar Al-Assad; previously head of the 'Nizar Oilfield Supplies' company	Very close to key government officials. Financing Shabiha in the region of Latakia.	23.8.2011
37.	Major General Rafiq (رفيق) (a.k.a. Rafeeq) Shahadah (شهادة) (a.k.a. Shahada, Shahade, Shahadeh, Chahada, Chahade, Chahadeh, Chahada)	Date of birth: 1956; Place of birth: Jablah, Latakia Province	Member of the Syrian Armed Forces of the rank of Major General in post after May 2011. Former Head of Syrian Military Intelli- gence (SMI) Branch 293 (Internal Affairs) in Damascus. Directly involved in repression and violence against the civilian population in Damascus. Advisor to President Bashar Al-Assad for strategic questions and military intelligence.	23.8.2011
50.	Tarif (طارف) Akhras (أخرس) (a.k.a. Al Akhras (الأخرس))	Date of birth: 2 June 1951; Place of birth: Homs, Syria; Syrian passport nr. 0000092405	Prominent businessman benefiting from and supporting the regime. Founder of the Akhras Group (commodities, trading, processing and logistics) and former Chairman of the Homs Chamber of Commerce. Close business rela- tions with President Al-Assad's family. Mem- ber of the Board of the Federation of Syrian Chambers of Commerce. Provided logistical support for the regime (buses and tank loaders).	2.9.2011
53.	Adib (أديب) Mayaleh (ميالة) (a.k.a. André Mayard)	Born: 15 May 1955; Place of birth: Bassir	Former Governor and Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Central Bank of Syria.  Adib Mayaleh controlled the Syrian banking sector and managed the Syrian money supply through the issue and withdrawal of bank notes and control of the Foreign Exchange rate value of the Syrian Pound. Through his role at the Central Bank of Syria, Adib Maya- leh provided economic and financial support to the Syrian regime.  Former Minister of Economy and Foreign Trade in power after May 2011.	15.5.2012

	Name	Identifying information	Reasons	Date of listing
68.	Bassam (باسم) Sabbagh (صباغ) (a.k.a. Al Sabbagh (الصباغ))	Date of birth: 24 August 1959; Place of birth: Damascus; Address: Kasaa, Anwar al Attar Street, al Midani building, Damascus; Syrian passport no 004326765 issued 2 November 2008, valid until November 2014.	Legal and financial adviser and manages affairs of Rami Makhoul and Khaldoun Makhoul. Involved with Bashar al-Assad in funding a real estate project in Latakia. Provides financial support for the regime.	14.11.2011
79.	Major General Talal (طلال) Makhoul (مخلوف) (a.k.a. Makhoul)		Former commander of the 105th Brigade of the Republican Guards. Current commander general of the Republican Guards. Member of the Syrian Armed Forces of the rank of Major General in post after May 2011. Military official involved in the violence in Damascus.	1.12.2011
80.	Major General Nazih (نزيه) (a.k.a. Nazeeh) Hassun (حسن) (a.k.a. Hassoun)		Officer of the rank of Major General in the Syrian Armed Forces in post after May 2011. Head of the Political Security Directorate of the Syrian security services in post after May 2011. Responsible for violent repression against the civilian population in Syria.	1.12.2011
109.	Imad (عماد) Mohammad (محمد) (a.k.a. Mohamed, Muhammad, Mohammed) Deeb (ديب) Khamis (خميس) (a.k.a. Imad Mohammad Dib Khamees)	Date of birth: 1 August 1961; Place of birth: near Damascus	Prime Minister and former Minister of Electricity. As Government Minister, shares responsibility for the regime's violent repression against the civilian population.	23.3.2012
114.	Emad (عماد) Abdul-Ghani (عبدالغني) Sabouni (صابوني) (a.k.a. Imad Abdul Ghani Al Sabuni)	Born: 1964; Place of birth: Damascus	Former Minister of Telecommunications and Technology, in office until at least April 2014. As former Government Minister, shares responsibility for the regime's violent repression against the civilian population. Appointed in July 2016 as the Head of Planning and International Cooperation Agency (Government agency).	27.2.2012
116.	Tayseer (تيسير) Qala (قلا) Awwad (عواد)	Born: 1943; Place of birth: Damascus	Former Minister of Justice. Associated with the Syrian regime and its violent repression against the civilian population. Former Head of Military Court. Member of the High Judicial Council.	23.9.2011
132.	Brigadier General Abdul-Salam (عبد السلام) Fajr (فجر) Mahmoud (محمود)		Head of the Bab Tuma (Damascus) Branch of the air force's intelligence service. Responsible for the torture of opponents in custody.	24.7.2012
147.	General Amer al-Achi (a.k.a. Amer Ibrahim al-Achi; a.k.a. Amis al Ashi; a.k.a. Ammar Achi; a.k.a. Amer Ashi) (عامر إبراهيم العشي)		Head of the intelligence branch of the air force intelligence agency (2012-2016). Through his role in the air force intelligence agency, Amer al-Achi is implicated in the repression of the Syrian opposition.	24.7.2012

	Name	Identifying information	Reasons	Date of listing
153.	Waleed (وليد) (a.k.a. Walid) Al Mo'allem (المعلم) (a.k.a. Al Moallem, Muallem (معلم))		Vice Prime Minister, Minister of Foreign Affairs and Expatriates. As Government Minister shares responsibility for the regime's violent repression against the civilian population.	16.10.2012
157.	Eng. Bassam (بسام) Hanna (حنا)	Date of birth: 1954; Place of birth: Aleppo (Syria)	Former Minister of Water Resources in power after May 2011. As a former Government Minister, shares responsibility for the regime's violent repression against the civilian population.	16.10.2012
160.	Dr. Hazwan (هزوان) Al Wez (الوز) (a.k.a. Al Wazz)		Minister of Education. As Government Minister shares responsibility for the regime's violent repression against the civilian population.	16.10.2012
169.	Dr. Adnan (عدنان) Abdo (عبدو) (a.k.a. Abdou) Al Sikhny (السخني) (a.k.a. Al-Sikhni, Al-Sekhny, Al-Sekhni)	Date of birth: 1961; Place of birth: Aleppo (Syria)	Former Minister of Industry. As a former Government Minister shares responsibility for the regime's violent repression against the civilian population.	16.10.2012
171.	Dr Abdul-Salam (عبد السلام) Al Nayef (النائف)		Former Minister of Health in power after May 2011. As a former Government Minister, shares responsibility for the regime's violent repression against the civilian population.	16.10.2012
175.	Najm-eddin (نجم الدين) (a.k.a. Nejmeddin, Nejmeddeen, Nejm-addin, Nejmaddeen, Najmaddeen, Najm-addin) Khreit (خريت) (a.k.a. Khrait)		Former State Minister. As a former Government Minister shares responsibility for the regime's violent repression against the civilian population.	16.10.2012
176.	Abdullah (عبد الله) (a.k.a. Abdallah) Khaleel (خليل) (a.k.a. Khalil) Hussein (حسين) a.k.a. Hussain)		Former State Minister in power after May 2011. As a former Government Minister, shares responsibility for the regime's violent repression against the civilian population.	16.10.2012
189.	Dr Malek (مالك) Ali (علي) (a.k.a. Malik Ali)	Date of birth: 1956; Place of birth: Tartous (Syria)	Former Higher Education Minister in power after May 2011. As a former Government Minister, shares responsibility for the regime's violent repression against the civilian population.	24.6.2014
206.	Major General Muhamad (محمد) (a.k.a. Mohamed, Muhammad) Mahalla (محلا) (a.k.a. Mahla, Mualla, Maalla, Muhalla)	Born: 1960; Place of birth: Jableh	Member of the Syria Armed Forces of the rank of Major General in post after May 2011. Head of the Syrian Military Intelligence (SMI), Branch 293 (Internal Affairs), since April 2015. Responsible for repression and violence against the civilian population in Damascus/Damascus countryside. Former Deputy Head of Political Security (2012), Officer of the Syrian Republican Guard and Vice-Director of the Political Security Directorate. Head of Military Police, Member of the National Security Bureau.	29.5.2015

	Name	Identifying information	Reasons	Date of listing
210.	Tahir (طاهر) Hamid (خليل) Khalil (حامد) (a.k.a. Tahir Hamid Khali; Khalil Tahir Hamid)	Position: Major General	Holds the ranks of Major General, Head of the Syrian Artillery and Missiles Directorate of the Syrian Armed Forces, in post after May 2011. As a senior ranking officer of the Syrian Artillery and Missile Directorate, he is responsible for the violent repression of the civilian population, including the deployment of missiles and chemical weapons by Brigades under his command in highly populated civilian areas in Ghouta in 2013.	28.10.2016
251.	Mohammad (محمد) Ziad (زياد) Ghriwati (غريواتي) (a.k.a. Mohammad Ziad Ghriwati)		Mohammad Ziad Ghriwati is an engineer at the Syrian Scientific Studies and Research Centre. He is involved in chemical weapons proliferation and delivery. Mohammad Ziad Ghriwati has been involved in the construction of barrel bombs which have been used against the civilian population in Syria.  He is associated with the Syrian Scientific Studies and Research Centre, a listed entity.	18.7.2017
253.	Khaled (خالد) Sawan (صوان)		Dr Khaled Sawan is an engineer at the Syrian Scientific Studies and Research Centre, which is involved in chemical weapons proliferation and delivery. He has been involved in the construction of barrel bombs which have been used against the civilian population in Syria.  He has been associated with the Syrian Scientific Studies and Research Centre, a listed entity.	18.7.2017
254.	Raymond (ريمون) Rizq (رزق) (a.k.a. Raymond Rizk)		Raymond Rizq is an engineer at the Syrian Scientific Studies and Research Centre, involved in chemical weapons proliferation and delivery. He has been involved in the construction of barrel bombs which have been used against the civilian population in Syria.  He is associated with the Syrian Scientific Studies and Research Centre, a listed entity.	18.7.2017
261.	Maher Sulaiman (a.k.a. ماهر سليمان; Mahir; Suleiman)	Place of birth: Lattakia, Syria;  Doctor; Director of the Higher Institute for Applied Sciences and Technology;  Address: Higher Institute for Applied Sciences and Technology (HIAT), P.O. Box 31983, Damascus	Director of the Higher Institute for Applied Sciences and Technology (HIAT), which provides training and support as part of the Syrian chemical weapons proliferation sector. Due to his senior position at the HIAT, which is an affiliate and subsidiary of the Scientific Studies and Research Centre (SSRC), he is associated with the HIAT and SSRC, both of which are designated entities.	19.3.2018'

II. In Part A ('Persons'), the following names and corresponding entries are deleted:

21. Dawud Rajiha

39. Hassan Bin-Ali Al-Turkmani.



III. In Part A ('Persons'), the entry numbers for the persons below are replaced as follows:

Name of person	Current entry number	New entry number
Houmam Jaza'iri	1	264
Mohamad Amer Mardini	2	265
Mohamad Ghazi Jalali	3	266
Kamal Cheikha	4	15
Hassan Nouri	5	17
Mohammad Walid Ghazal	6	74
Khalaf Souleymane	7	118
Nizar Wahbeh Yazaji	8	178
Hassan Safiyeh	9	202
Issam Khalil	10	267
Ghassan Ahmed	13	268
Abdelhamid Khamis	16	269

IV. In Part B ('Entities'), entry No 60 is replaced by the following:

	Name	Identifying information	Reasons	Date of listing
'60.	Higher Institute for Applied Sciences and Technology (HIAST) المعهد العالي للعلوم التطبيقية (والتكنولوجيا) (a.k.a. Institut Supérieur des Sciences Appliquées et de Technologie (ISSAT))	P.O. Box 31983, Barzeh	Affiliated to and a subsidiary of the Syrian Scientific Studies and Research Centre (SSRC) which is already designated. It provides training and support to the SSRC and is therefore responsible for the violent repression of the civilian population.	23.7.2014'

**COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING REGULATION (EU) 2018/775****of 28 May 2018****laying down rules for the application of Article 26(3) of Regulation (EU) No 1169/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council on the provision of food information to consumers, as regards the rules for indicating the country of origin or place of provenance of the primary ingredient of a food****(Text with EEA relevance)**

THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION,

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

Having regard to Regulation (EU) No 1169/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 October 2011 on the provision of food information to consumers <sup>(1)</sup>, and in particular Article 26(8) thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) Article 26 of Regulation (EU) No 1169/2011 establishes general rules and requirements regarding the indication of the country of origin or place of provenance of foods, which apply without prejudice to the specific Union provisions.
- (2) Article 26(2)(a) of Regulation (EU) No 1169/2011 requires the indication of the country of origin or place of provenance where its omission could mislead the consumer as to the true country of origin or place of provenance of the final food in question, in particular if the information accompanying the food or the label as a whole would otherwise imply that the food has a different country of origin or place of provenance. This Article aims at preventing misleading food information which implies a certain origin of a food, when in fact its true origin is different.
- (3) Article 26(3) of Regulation (EU) No 1169/2011 provides that where the country of origin or the place of provenance of a food is given and where it is not the same as that of its primary ingredient, the country of origin or place of provenance of the primary ingredient in question shall also be given or indicated as being different to that of the food. It further states that the application of these requirements shall be subject to the adoption of an implementing act.
- (4) Article 26(3) of Regulation (EU) No 1169/2011 addresses cases where the country of origin or place of provenance is given mandatorily in accordance with Article 26(2)(a) of the Regulation or voluntarily through any indication such as statements, terms, pictorial presentation or symbols.
- (5) Voluntary indications such as geographical statements included in, or accompanying the name of the food, may also be part of product designations protected as geographical indications or as trade marks according to specific EU legislations.
- (6) Indications of the country of origin or the place of provenance of a food which are part of product designations protected as geographical indications under Regulations of the European Parliament and of the Council (EU) No 1151/2012 <sup>(2)</sup>, (EU) No 1308/2013 <sup>(3)</sup>, (EC) No 110/2008 <sup>(4)</sup> or (EU) No 251/2014 <sup>(5)</sup>, or protected pursuant to international agreements fall within the scope of Article 26(3) of Regulation (EU) No 1169/2011. In view of the fact that for these product designations an intrinsic link between product characteristics and geographical origin exists, that they are regulated by specific rules, including rules on labelling, and taking into consideration

<sup>(1)</sup> Regulation (EU) No 1169/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 October 2011 on the provision of food information to consumers amending Regulations (EC) No 1924/2006 and (EC) No 1925/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council, and repealing Commission Directive 87/250/EEC, Council Directive 90/496/EEC, Commission Directive 1999/10/EC, Directive 2000/13/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council, Commission Directives 2002/67/EC and 2008/5/EC and Commission Regulation (EC) No 608/2004 (OJ L 304, 22.11.2011, p. 18).

<sup>(2)</sup> Regulation (EU) No 1151/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 November 2012 on quality schemes for agricultural products and foodstuffs (OJ L 343, 14.12.2012, p. 1).

<sup>(3)</sup> Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 December 2013 establishing a common organisation of the markets in agricultural products and repealing Council Regulations (EEC) No 922/72, (EEC) No 234/79, (EC) No 1037/2001 and (EC) No 1234/2007 (OJ L 347, 20.12.2013, p. 671).

<sup>(4)</sup> Regulation (EC) No 110/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 15 January 2008 on the definition, description, presentation, labelling and the protection of geographical indications of spirit drinks and repealing Council Regulation (EEC) No 1576/89 (OJ L 39, 13.2.2008, p. 16).

<sup>(5)</sup> Regulation (EU) No 251/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 February 2014 on the definition, description, presentation, labelling and the protection of geographical indications of aromatised wine products and repealing Council Regulation (EEC) No 1601/91 (OJ L 84, 20.3.2014, p. 14).

the specific character of these names as intellectual property rights, it is necessary to further examine how the origin of the primary ingredient provided by Article 26(3) of Regulation (EU) No 1169/2011 should be indicated for said names.

- (7) Indications of the country of origin or the place of provenance of a food which are part of registered trade marks fall within the scope of Article 26(3) of Regulation (EU) No 1169/2011. Trade marks may consist of any signs, in particular words, including personal names, designs, letters, numerals, colours, the shape of goods or of the packaging of goods, or sounds, provided that such signs give to the goods or services of one undertaking a distinctive character. The purpose of trade marks is to allow the consumer to identify a particular commercial source or trade origin in connection with specific good and/or services. Taking into consideration the specific character and objective of trade marks, it is appropriate to further examine how the origin of the primary ingredient provided by Article 26(3) of Regulation (EU) No 1169/2011 should be indicated when required for trade marks.
- (8) Customary and generic names including geographic terms that literally indicate origin, but whose common understanding is not an indication of origin or place of provenance of the food, should not be covered by this Regulation.
- (9) For the purpose of this Regulation, identification marks accompanying the food in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 853/2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council <sup>(1)</sup> laying down specific hygiene rules for food of animal origin should not be considered as an indication of the country of origin or the place of provenance.
- (10) To enable consumers to make better informed choices, it is necessary, by means of this Regulation, to set specific rules which should apply where the country of origin or the place of provenance of the primary ingredient is given. Those rules shall ensure that such information is sufficiently precise and meaningful.
- (11) It is therefore appropriate that such indication for the primary ingredient is provided with reference to a geographical area which should be easy to understand for the consumer. The use of invented names for regions or other geographical areas which are not meaningful information or could mislead the consumer as to the real place of provenance of the primary ingredient should be prohibited.
- (12) Where a primary ingredient is a food subject to specific Union provisions on the indication of the country of origin or the place of provenance, these provisions could be alternatively used for the purposes of Article 26(3)(a) of Regulation (EU) No 1169/2011.
- (13) Where food business operators opt to only indicate the country of origin or place of provenance of the primary ingredient as being different to that of the food, for example because of multiple or variable supply sources and particular production processes, it is appropriate to provide a framework which takes into account the various circumstances of food processing. The relevant indication should ensure comprehensible information to the consumer.
- (14) Information provided with respect to primary ingredient in accordance with this Regulation should complement the information given to the consumers on the country of origin or place of provenance of the food, and should be easily visible and clearly legible and where appropriate indelible.
- (15) An appropriate transitional period should be established for the application of this Regulation, in accordance with Article 47 of Regulation (EU) No 1169/2011, which requires that any new food information measures should apply as from 1 April in any calendar year.
- (16) The measures provided for in this Regulation are in accordance with the opinion of the Standing Committee on Plants, Animals, Food and Feed,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

#### *Article 1*

#### **Scope**

1. This Regulation lays down the modalities for the application of Article 26(3) of Regulation (EU) No 1169/2011 where the country of origin or place of provenance of a food is given by any means such as statements, pictorial presentation, symbols or terms, referring to places or geographical areas, except for geographic terms included in customary and generic names where those terms literally indicate origin but whose common understanding is not an indication of country of origin or place of provenance.

<sup>(1)</sup> Regulation (EC) No 853/2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 29 April 2004 laying down specific hygiene rules for foods of animal origin (OJ L 139, 30.4.2004, p. 55).

2. This Regulation shall not apply to geographical indications protected under Regulation (EU) No 1151/2012, Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013, Regulation (EC) No 110/2008 or Regulation (EU) No 251/2014 or protected pursuant to international agreements, nor registered trade marks where the latter constitute an origin indication, pending the adoption of specific rules concerning the application of Article 26(3) to such indications.

#### Article 2

##### **Indication of the country of origin or place of provenance of the primary ingredient**

The country of origin or the place of provenance of a primary ingredient which is not the same as the given country of origin or the given place of provenance of the food shall be given:

(a) with reference to one of the following geographical areas:

- (i) 'EU', 'non-EU' or 'EU and non-EU'; or
- (ii) Region, or any other geographical area either within several Member States or within third countries, if defined as such under public international law or well understood by normally informed average consumers; or
- (iii) FAO Fishing area, or sea or freshwater body if defined as such under international law or well understood by normally informed average consumers; or
- (iv) Member State(s) or third country(ies); or
- (v) Region, or any other geographical area within a Member State or within a third country, which is well understood by normally informed average consumers; or
- (vi) The country of origin or place of provenance in accordance with specific Union provisions applicable for the primary ingredient(s) as such;

(b) or by means of a statement as follows:

'(name of the primary ingredient) do/does not originate from (the country of origin or the place of provenance of the food)' or any similar wording likely to have the same meaning for the consumer.

#### Article 3

##### **Presentation of the information**

1. Information provided pursuant to Article 2 shall be provided in a font size which is not smaller than the minimum font size as required in accordance with Article 13(2) of Regulation (EU) No 1169/2011.

2. Without prejudice to paragraph 1, where the country of origin or place of provenance of a food is given with words, the information provided pursuant to Article 2 shall appear in the same field of vision as the indication of the country of origin or place of provenance of the food and by using a font size which has an x-height of at least 75 % of the x-height of the indication of the country of origin or place of provenance of the food.

3. Without prejudice to paragraph 1, where the country of origin or place of provenance of a food is given by means of non-scriptural form, the information provided pursuant to Article 2 shall appear in the same field of vision as the indication of the country of origin or place of provenance of the food.

#### Article 4

##### **Entry into force, date of application and transitional measures**

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

It shall apply from 1 April 2020.

Foods placed on the market or labelled prior to the date of application of this Regulation may be marketed until the stocks are exhausted.

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

Done at Brussels, 28 May 2018.

*For the Commission*

*The President*

Jean-Claude JUNKER

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# DECISIONS

## COUNCIL DECISION (EU) 2018/776

of 22 May 2018

**on the position to be adopted, on behalf of the European Union, within the EEA Joint Committee concerning the amendment of Protocol 31 to the EEA Agreement, on cooperation in specific fields outside the four freedoms (Budget line 12 02 01: 'Implementation and development of the single market for financial services')**

(Text with EEA relevance)

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,

Having regard to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, and in particular Article 114 in conjunction with Article 218(9) thereof,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EC) No 2894/94 of 28 November 1994 concerning arrangements for implementing the Agreement on the European Economic Area <sup>(1)</sup>, and in particular Article 1(3) thereof,

Having regard to the proposal from the European Commission,

Whereas:

- (1) The Agreement on the European Economic Area <sup>(2)</sup> ('the EEA Agreement') entered into force on 1 January 1994.
- (2) Pursuant to Article 98 of the EEA Agreement, the EEA Joint Committee may decide to amend, inter alia, Protocol 31 to the EEA Agreement.
- (3) Protocol 31 to the EEA Agreement contains provisions on cooperation in specific fields outside the four freedoms.
- (4) It is appropriate to continue the cooperation of the Contracting Parties to the EEA Agreement in Union actions funded from the general budget of the Union regarding financial services.
- (5) Protocol 31 to the EEA Agreement should therefore be amended in order to allow for that extended cooperation to continue from 1 January 2018.
- (6) The position of the Union within the EEA Joint Committee should be based on the attached draft decision,

HAS ADOPTED THIS DECISION:

### *Article 1*

The position to be adopted, on behalf of the Union, within the EEA Joint Committee on the proposed amendment of Protocol 31 to the EEA Agreement, on cooperation in specific fields outside the four freedoms, shall be based on the draft decision of the EEA Joint Committee attached to this Decision.

### *Article 2*

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

Done at Brussels, 22 May 2018.

*For the Council*  
*The President*  
E. KARANIKOLOV

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<sup>(1)</sup> OJ L 305, 30.11.1994, p. 6.

<sup>(2)</sup> OJ L 1, 3.1.1994, p. 3.

DRAFT

**DECISION OF THE EEA JOINT COMMITTEE No .../2018****of ...****amending Protocol 31 to the EEA Agreement, on cooperation in specific fields outside the four freedoms**

THE EEA JOINT COMMITTEE,

Having regard to the Agreement on the European Economic Area ('the EEA Agreement'), and in particular Articles 86 and 98 thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) It is appropriate to continue the cooperation of the Contracting Parties to the EEA Agreement in Union actions funded from the general budget of the Union regarding the implementation and development of the single market for financial services.
- (2) Protocol 31 to the EEA Agreement should therefore be amended in order to allow for that extended cooperation to take place from 1 January 2018,

HAS ADOPTED THIS DECISION:

*Article 1*

In Article 7(11) of Protocol 31 to the EEA Agreement, the words 'and 2017' are replaced by the words ', 2017 and 2018'.

*Article 2*

This Decision shall enter into force on the day following the last notification under Article 103(1) of the EEA Agreement (\*).

It shall apply from 1 January 2018.

*Article 3*

This Decision shall be published in the EEA Section of, and in the EEA Supplement to, the *Official Journal of the European Union*.

Done at Brussels,.

*For the EEA Joint Committee*

*The President*

*The Secretaries to the EEA Joint Committee*

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(\*) [No constitutional requirements indicated.] [Constitutional requirements indicated.]

**COUNCIL DECISION (EU) 2018/777****of 22 May 2018****on the position to be adopted, on behalf of the European Union, within the EEA Joint Committee concerning the amendment of Protocol 31 to the EEA Agreement, on cooperation in specific fields outside the four freedoms (budget line 02 04 77 03: 'Preparatory action on defence research')****(Text with EEA relevance)**

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,

Having regard to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, and in particular Article 218(9) thereof,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EC) No 2894/94 of 28 November 1994 concerning arrangements for implementing the Agreement on the European Economic Area <sup>(1)</sup>, and in particular Article 1(3) thereof,

Having regard to Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 966/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 October 2012 on the financial rules applicable to the general budget of the Union and repealing Council Regulation (EC, Euratom) No 1605/2002 <sup>(2)</sup> and in particular point (b) of Article 54(2), Article 84(2) and Article 124 thereof,

Having regard to the proposal from the European Commission,

Whereas:

- (1) The Agreement on the European Economic Area <sup>(3)</sup> ('the EEA Agreement') entered into force on 1 January 1994.
- (2) Pursuant to Article 98 of the EEA Agreement, the EEA Joint Committee may decide to amend, inter alia, Protocol 31 to the EEA Agreement.
- (3) Protocol 31 to the EEA Agreement contains provisions on cooperation in specific fields outside the four freedoms.
- (4) The EFTA States are to continue to participate in Union activities related to budget line 02 04 77 03: 'Preparatory action on defence research', entered into the general budget of the Union for the financial year 2018.
- (5) Protocol 31 to the EEA Agreement should therefore be amended in order to allow for that extended cooperation to continue from 1 January 2018.
- (6) The position of the Union within the EEA Joint Committee should be based on the attached draft decision,

HAS ADOPTED THIS DECISION:

*Article 1*

The position to be adopted, on behalf of the Union, within the EEA Joint Committee on the proposed amendment of Protocol 31 to the EEA Agreement, on cooperation in specific fields outside the four freedoms, shall be based on the draft decision of the EEA Joint Committee attached to this Decision.

*Article 2*

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

Done at Brussels, 22 May 2018.

*For the Council*

*The President*

E. KARANIKOLOV

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<sup>(1)</sup> OJ L 305, 30.11.1994, p. 6.

<sup>(2)</sup> OJ L 298, 26.10.2012, p. 1.

<sup>(3)</sup> OJ L 1, 3.1.1994, p. 3.



DRAFT

**DECISION OF THE EEA JOINT COMMITTEE No .../2018****of ...****amending Protocol 31 to the EEA Agreement, on cooperation in specific fields outside the four freedoms**

THE EEA JOINT COMMITTEE,

Having regard to the Agreement on the European Economic Area ('the EEA Agreement'), and in particular Articles 86 and 98 thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) The cooperation of the Contracting Parties to the EEA Agreement was extended by Joint Committee Decision No 208/2017 to include the participation of the EFTA States in the Union's preparatory action on defence research which is funded from the general budget of the Union.
- (2) The EFTA States shall continue to participate in Union activities related to budget line 02 04 77 03: 'Preparatory action on defence research', entered into the general budget of the Union for the financial year 2018.
- (3) Protocol 31 to the EEA Agreement should therefore be amended in order to allow for that extended cooperation to continue from 1 January 2018,

HAS ADOPTED THIS DECISION:

*Article 1*

In paragraph 13(a) of Article 1 of Protocol 31 to the EEA Agreement, the words 'financial year 2017' are replaced by the words 'financial years 2017 and 2018'.

*Article 2*

This Decision shall enter into force on the day following the last notification under Article 103(1) of the EEA Agreement (\*).

It shall apply from 1 January 2018.

*Article 3*

This Decision shall be published in the EEA Section of, and in the EEA Supplement to, the *Official Journal of the European Union*.

Done at Brussels,

*For the EEA Joint Committee*

*The President*

*The Secretaries to the EEA Joint Committee*

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(\*) [No constitutional requirements indicated.] [Constitutional requirements indicated.]

**COUNCIL DECISION (CFSP) 2018/778**  
**of 28 May 2018**  
**amending Decision 2013/255/CFSP concerning restrictive measures against Syria**

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,

Having regard to the Treaty on European Union, and in particular Article 29 thereof,

Having regard to the proposal from the High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy,

Whereas:

- (1) On 31 May 2013, the Council adopted Decision 2013/255/CFSP <sup>(1)</sup>.
- (2) On 29 May 2017, the Council adopted Decision (CFSP) 2017/917 <sup>(2)</sup> extending the restrictive measures set out in Decision 2013/255/CFSP until 1 June 2018.
- (3) Based on a review of the restrictive measures, they should be further extended until 1 June 2019.
- (4) The entries for certain persons, entities and bodies subject to restrictive measures as set out in Annex I to Decision 2013/255/CFSP should be updated and amended.
- (5) Decision 2013/255/CFSP should therefore be amended accordingly,

HAS ADOPTED THIS DECISION:

*Article 1*

Article 34 of Decision 2013/255/CFSP is replaced by the following:

*'Article 34*

This Decision shall apply until 1 June 2019. It shall be kept under constant review. It may be renewed, or amended as appropriate, if the Council deems that its objectives have not been met.'

*Article 2*

Annex I to Decision 2013/255/CFSP is amended as set out in the Annex to this Decision.

*Article 3*

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

Done at Brussels, 28 May 2018.

*For the Council*

*The President*

F. MOGHERINI

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<sup>(1)</sup> Council Decision 2013/255/CFSP of 31 May 2013 concerning restrictive measures against Syria (OJ L 147, 1.6.2013, p. 14).

<sup>(2)</sup> Council Decision (CFSP) 2017/917 of 29 May 2017 amending Decision 2013/255/CFSP concerning restrictive measures against Syria (OJ L 139, 30.5.2017, p. 62).

## ANNEX

Annex I to Decision 2013/255/CFSP is amended as follows:

I. In Part A ('Persons'), the following entries are amended as follows:

	Name	Identifying information	Reasons	Date of listing
7.	Amjad (أمجد) Abbas (عباس) (a.k.a. Al-Abbas)		Head of Political Security in Banyas, involved in violence against demonstrators in Baida.	9.5.2011
8.	Rami (رامي) Makhlof (مخلوف)	Born: 10 July 1969; Place of birth: Damascus; passport no 000098044; Issue number 002-03-0015187	Leading businessman operating in Syria with interests in the telecommunications, financial services, transport and property sectors; he has financial interest in and/or holds senior and executive positions in Syriatel, the leading mobile telephone operator in Syria, the investment funds Al Mashreq, Bena Properties and Cham Holding.  He furnishes financing and support to the Syrian regime, through his business interests.  He is an influential member of the Makhlof family and closely connected to the Assad family; cousin of President Bashar al-Assad.	9.5.2011
9.	Abd Al-Fatah (عبد الفتاح) Qudsiyah (قدسية)	Born: 1953; Place of birth: Hama; diplomatic passport no D0005788	Officer of the rank of Major General in the Syrian Armed Forces in post after May 2011.  Deputy Director of the National Security Bureau of the Ba'ath Party. Former Head of Syrian Military Intelligence Directorate. Involved in violent repression of the civilian population in Syria.	9.5.2011
13.	Munzir (منذر) (a.k.a. Mundhir, Monzer) Jamil (جميل) Al-Assad (الأسد)	Date of birth: 1 March 1961; Place of birth: Kerdaha, Latakia Province; passports no 86449 and No 842781	Involved in violence against the civilian population as part of the Shabiha militia.	9.5.2011
19.	Iyad (إياد) (a.k.a. Eyad) Makhlof (مخلوف)	Date of birth: 21 January 1973; Place of birth: Damascus; passport no N001820740	Member of the Makhlof family; son of Mohammed Makhlof, brother of Hafez and Rami and brother of Ihab Makhlof; cousin of President Bashar al-Assad.  Member of the Syrian security and intelligence services in post after May 2011.  An officer in the GID involved in violence against the civilian population in Syria.	23.5.2011
23.	Zoulhima (ذوالهمة) (a.k.a. Zu al-Himma) Chalice (شاليش) (a.k.a., Shalish, Shaleesh) (a.k.a. Dhu al-Himma Shalish)	Born: 1951 or 1946 or 1956; Place of birth: Kerdaha	Officer of the Syrian security and intelligence services in post after May 2011; Former Head of Presidential Security.  Member of the Syrian Armed Forces of the rank of Major General in post after May 2011.  Involved in violence against demonstrators.  Member of the Assad family: cousin of President Bashar Al-Assad.	23.6.2011

	Name	Identifying information	Reasons	Date of listing
26.	Major General Qasem (قاسم) Soleimani (سليماني) (a.k.a. Qasim Soleimany; Qasim Soleimani; Qasem Sulaimani; Qasim Sulaimani; Qasim Sulaymani; Qasem Sulaymani; Kasim Soleimani; Kasim Sulaimani; Kasim Sulaymani; Haj Qasem; Haji Qassem; Sarder Soleimani)	Date of birth: 11 March 1957; Place of birth: Qom, Iran (Islamic Republic of); passport no: 008827, issued in Iran.	Commander of Iranian Revolutionary Guard Corps, IRGC - Qods, involved in providing equipment and support to help the Syrian regime suppress protests in Syria.	23.6.2011
27.	Hossein (حسين) Taeb (طائب) (a.k.a. Taeb, Hassan; a.k.a. Taeb, Hosein; a.k.a. Taeb, Hossein; a.k.a. Taeb, Hussayn; a.k.a. Hojjatoleslam Hossein Ta'eb)	Born: 1963; Place of birth: Tehran, Iran	Deputy Commander for Intelligence of Iranian Revolutionary Guard Corps, involved in providing equipment and support to help the Syrian regime suppress protests in Syria.	23.6.2011
36.	Nizar (نزار) al-Asaad (الأسعد) (a.k.a. Nizar Asaad)	Cousin of Bashar Al-Assad; previously head of the "Nizar Oilfield Supplies" company	Very close to key government officials. Financing Shabiha in the region of Latakia.	23.8.2011
37.	Major General Rafiq (رفيق) (a.k.a. Rafeeq) Shahadah (شهادة) (a.k.a. Shahada, Shahade, Shahadeh, Chahada, Chahade, Chahadeh, Chahada)	Date of birth: 1956; Place of birth: Jablah, Latakia Province	Member of the Syrian Armed Forces of the rank of Major General in post after May 2011. Former Head of Syrian Military Intelligence (SMI) Branch 293 (Internal Affairs) in Damascus. Directly involved in repression and violence against the civilian population in Damascus. Advisor to President Bashar Al-Assad for strategic questions and military intelligence.	23.8.2011
50.	Tarif (طارف) Akhras (أخرس) (a.k.a. Al Akhras (الأخرس))	Date of birth: 2 June 1951; Place of birth: Homs, Syria; Syrian passport nr. 0000092405	Prominent businessman benefiting from and supporting the regime. Founder of the Akhras Group (commodities, trading, processing and logistics) and former Chairman of the Homs Chamber of Commerce. Close business relations with President Al-Assad's family. Member of the Board of the Federation of Syrian Chambers of Commerce. Provided logistical support for the regime (buses and tank loaders).	2.9.2011
53.	Adib (أديب) Mayaleh (ميالة) (a.k.a. André Mayard)	Born: 15 May 1955; Place of birth: Bassir	Former Governor and Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Central Bank of Syria.  Adib Mayaleh controlled the Syrian banking sector and managed the Syrian money supply through the issue and withdrawal of bank notes and control of the Foreign Exchange rate value of the Syrian Pound. Through his role at the Central Bank of Syria, Adib Mayaleh provided economic and financial support to the Syrian regime.  Former Minister of Economy and Foreign Trade in power after May 2011.	15.5.2012

	Name	Identifying information	Reasons	Date of listing
68.	Bassam (باسم) Sabbagh (صباغ) (a.k.a. Al Sabbagh (المصباح))	Date of birth: 24 August 1959; Place of birth: Damascus; Address: Kasaa, Anwar al Attar Street, al Midani building, Damascus; Syrian passport no 004326765 issued 2 November 2008, valid until November 2014.	Legal and financial adviser and manages affairs of Rami Makhoulf and Khaldoun Makhoulf. Involved with Bashar al-Assad in funding a real estate project in Latakia. Provides financial support for the regime.	14.11.2011
79.	Major General Talal (طلال) Makhoulf (مخلوف) (a.k.a. Makhoulf)		Former commander of the 105th Brigade of the Republican Guards. Current commander general of the Republican Guards. Member of the Syrian Armed Forces of the rank of Major General in post after May 2011. Military official involved in the violence in Damascus.	1.12.2011
80.	Major General Nazih (نزيه) (a.k.a. Nazeeh) Hassun (حسن) (a.k.a. Hassoun)		Officer of the rank of Major General in the Syrian Armed Forces in post after May 2011. Head of the Political Security Directorate of the Syrian security services in post after May 2011. Responsible for violent repression against the civilian population in Syria.	1.12.2011
109.	Imad (عماد) Mohammad (محمد) (a.k.a. Mohamed, Muhammad, Mohammed) Deeb (ديب) Khamis (خميس) (a.k.a. Imad Mohammad Dib Khamees)	Date of birth: 1 August 1961; Place of birth: near Damascus	Prime Minister and former Minister of Electricity. As Government Minister, shares responsibility for the regime's violent repression against the civilian population.	23.3.2012
114.	Emad (عماد) Abdul-Ghani (عبدالغني) Sabouni (صابوني) (a.k.a. Imad Abdul Ghani Al Sabuni)	Born: 1964; Place of birth: Damascus	Former Minister of Telecommunications and Technology, in office until at least April 2014. As former Government Minister, shares responsibility for the regime's violent repression against the civilian population. Appointed in July 2016 as the Head of Planning and International Cooperation Agency (Government agency).	27.2.2012
116.	Tayseer (تيسير) Qala (قلا) (a.k.a. Awwad) (عواد)	Born: 1943; Place of birth: Damascus	Former Minister of Justice. Associated with the Syrian regime and its violent repression against the civilian population. Former Head of Military Court. Member of the High Judicial Council.	23.9.2011
132.	Brigadier General Abdul-Salam (عبد السلام) Fajr (فجر) Mahmoud (محمود)		Head of the Bab Tuma (Damascus) Branch of the air force's intelligence service. Responsible for the torture of opponents in custody.	24.7.2012
147.	General Amer al-Achi (a.k.a. Amer Ibrahim al-Achi; a.k.a. Amis al Ashi; a.k.a. Ammar Achi; a.k.a. Amer Ashi) (عامر إبراهيم العشي)		Head of the intelligence branch of the air force intelligence agency (2012-2016). Through his role in the air force intelligence agency, Amer al-Achi is implicated in the repression of the Syrian opposition.	24.7.2012

	Name	Identifying information	Reasons	Date of listing
153.	Waleed (وليد) (a.k.a. Walid) Al Mo'allem (المعلم) (a.k.a. Al Moallem, Muallem (معلم))		Vice Prime Minister, Minister of Foreign Affairs and Expatriates. As Government Minister shares responsibility for the regime's violent repression against the civilian population.	16.10.2012
157.	Eng. Bassam (بسام) Hanna (حنا)	Date of birth: 1954; Place of birth: Aleppo (Syria)	Former Minister of Water Resources in power after May 2011. As a former Government Minister, shares responsibility for the regime's violent repression against the civilian population.	16.10.2012
160.	Dr. Hazwan (هزوان) Al Wez (الوز) (a.k.a. Al Wazz)		Minister of Education. As Government Minister shares responsibility for the regime's violent repression against the civilian population.	16.10.2012
169.	Dr. Adnan (عدنان) Abdo (عبدو) (a.k.a. Abdou) Al Sikhny (السخني) (a.k.a. Al-Sikhni, Al-Sekhny, Al-Sekhni)	Date of birth: 1961; Place of birth: Aleppo (Syria)	Former Minister of Industry. As a former Government Minister shares responsibility for the regime's violent repression against the civilian population.	16.10.2012
171.	Dr Abdul-Salam (عبد السلام) Al Nayef (النأييف)		Former Minister of Health in power after May 2011. As a former Government Minister, shares responsibility for the regime's violent repression against the civilian population.	16.10.2012
175.	Najm-eddin (نجم الدين) (a.k.a. Nejmeddin, Nejm-eddeen, Najm-eddeen, Nejmeddin, Nejm-addeen, Najm-addeen, Najmeddin) Khreit (خریط) (a.k.a. Khrait)		Former State Minister. As a former Government Minister shares responsibility for the regime's violent repression against the civilian population.	16.10.2012
176.	Abdullah (عبدالله) (a.k.a. Abdallah) Khaleel (خليل) (a.k.a. Khalil) Hussein (حسين) a.k.a. Hussain)		Former State Minister in power after May 2011. As a former Government Minister, shares responsibility for the regime's violent repression against the civilian population.	16.10.2012
189.	Dr Malek (مالك) Ali (علي) (a.k.a. Malik Ali)	Date of birth: 1956; Place of birth: Tartous (Syria)	Former Higher Education Minister in power after May 2011. As a former Government Minister, shares responsibility for the regime's violent repression against the civilian population.	24.6.2014
206.	Major General Muhamad (محمد) (a.k.a. Mohamed, Muhammad) Mahalla (محلا) (a.k.a. Mahla, Mualla, Maalla, Muhalla)	Born: 1960; Place of birth: Jableh	Member of the Syria Armed Forces of the rank of Major General in post after May 2011. Head of the Syrian Military Intelligence (SMI), Branch 293 (Internal Affairs), since April 2015. Responsible for repression and violence against the civilian population in Damascus/Damascus countryside. Former Deputy Head of Political Security (2012), Officer of the Syrian Republican Guard and Vice-Director of the Political Security Directorate. Head of Military Police, Member of the National Security Bureau.	29.5.2015

	Name	Identifying information	Reasons	Date of listing
210.	Tahir (طاهر) Hamid (خليل) Khalil (حامد) (a.k.a. Tahir Hamid Khali; Khalil Tahir Hamid)	Position: Major General	Holds the ranks of Major General, Head of the Syrian Artillery and Missiles Directorate of the Syrian Armed Forces, in post after May 2011. As a senior ranking officer of the Syrian Artillery and Missile Directorate, he is responsible for the violent repression of the civilian population, including the deployment of missiles and chemical weapons by Brigades under his command in highly populated civilian areas in Ghouta in 2013.	28.10.2016
251.	Mohammad (محمد) Ziad (زياد) Ghriwati (غريواتي) (a.k.a. Mohammad Ziad Ghriwati)		Mohammad Ziad Ghriwati is an engineer at the Syrian Scientific Studies and Research Centre. He is involved in chemical weapons proliferation and delivery. Mohammad Ziad Ghriwati has been involved in the construction of barrel bombs which have been used against the civilian population in Syria.  He is associated with the Syrian Scientific Studies and Research Centre, a listed entity.	18.7.2017
253.	Khaled (خالد) Sawan (صوان)		Dr Khaled Sawan is an engineer at the Syrian Scientific Studies and Research Centre, which is involved in chemical weapons proliferation and delivery. He has been involved in the construction of barrel bombs which have been used against the civilian population in Syria.  He has been associated with the Syrian Scientific Studies and Research Centre, a listed entity.	18.7.2017
254.	Raymond (ريمون) Rizq (رزق) (a.k.a. Raymond Rizk)		Raymond Rizq is an engineer at the Syrian Scientific Studies and Research Centre, involved in chemical weapons proliferation and delivery. He has been involved in the construction of barrel bombs which have been used against the civilian population in Syria.  He is associated with the Syrian Scientific Studies and Research Centre, a listed entity.	18.7.2017
261.	Maher Sulaiman (a.k.a. ماهر سليمان; Mahir; Suleiman)	Place of birth: Lattakia, Syria;  Doctor; Director of the Higher Institute for Applied Sciences and Technology;  Address: Higher Institute for Applied Sciences and Technology (HIAT), P.O. Box 31983, Damascus	Director of the Higher Institute for Applied Sciences and Technology (HIAT), which provides training and support as part of the Syrian chemical weapons proliferation sector. Due to his senior position at the HIAT, which is an affiliate and subsidiary of the Scientific Studies and Research Centre (SSRC), he is associated with the HIAT and SSRC, both of which are designated entities.	19.3.2018'

II. In Part A ('Persons'), the following names and corresponding entries are deleted:

21. Dawud Rajiha

39. Hassan Bin-Ali Al-Turkmani

III. In Part A ('Persons'), the entry numbers for the persons below are replaced as follows:

Name of person	Current entry number	New entry number
Houmam Jaza'iri	1	264
Mohamad Amer Mardini	2	265
Mohamad Ghazi Jalali	3	266
Kamal Cheikha	4	15
Hassan Nouri	5	17
Mohammad Walid Ghazal	6	74
Khalaf Souleymane	7	118
Nizar Wahbeh Yazaji	8	178
Hassan Safiyeh	9	202
Issam Khalil	10	267
Ghassan Ahmed	13	268
Abdelhamid Khamis	16	269

IV. In Part B ('Entities'), entry no 60 is replaced by the following:

	Name	Identifying information	Reasons	Date of listing
'60.	Higher Institute for Applied Sciences and Technology (HIAST) المعهد العالي للعلوم التطبيقية (والتكنولوجيا) (a.k.a. Institut Supérieur des Sciences Appliquées et de Technologie (ISSAT))	P.O. Box 31983, Barzeh	Affiliated to and a subsidiary of the Syrian Scientific Studies and Research Centre (SSRC) which is already designated. It provides training and support to the SSRC and is therefore responsible for the violent repression of the civilian population.	23.7.2014'



**COMMISSION DELEGATED DECISION (EU) 2018/779****of 19 February 2018****on the applicable systems to assess and verify constancy of performance of metal-faced sandwich panels for structural use pursuant to Regulation (EU) No 305/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council****(Text with EEA relevance)**

THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION,

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

Having regard to Regulation (EU) No 305/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 9 March 2011 laying down harmonised conditions for the marketing of construction products and repealing Council Directive 89/106/EEC <sup>(1)</sup>, and in particular Article 28 and Article 60(h) thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) An appropriate decision for assessment and verification of constancy of performance does not exist for metal-faced sandwich panels for structural use ('sandwich panels'). It is therefore necessary to establish which systems of assessment and verification of constancy of performance are applicable to the sandwich panels.
- (2) This Decision should only apply to products not within the scope of other corresponding acts of Union law. Thus, it should not apply to metal-faced sandwich panels not intended for structural use since they are already covered by Commission Decision 98/436/EC <sup>(2)</sup> and Commission Decision 98/437/EC <sup>(3)</sup>,

HAS ADOPTED THIS DECISION:

*Article 1*

This Decision applies to metal-faced sandwich panels for structural use.

*Article 2*

The sandwich panels referred to in Article 1 shall be assessed and verified for constancy of performance in relation to their essential characteristics in accordance with the systems specified in the Annex.

*Article 3*This Decision shall enter into force on the twentieth day following that of its publication in the *Official Journal of the European Union*.

Done at Brussels, 19 February 2018.

*For the Commission**The President*

Jean-Claude JUNCKER

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<sup>(1)</sup> OJ L 88, 4.4.2011, p. 5.<sup>(2)</sup> Commission Decision 98/436/EC of 22 June 1998 on the procedure for attesting the conformity of construction products pursuant to Article 20(2) of Council Directive 89/106/EEC as regards roof coverings, rooflights, roof windows and ancillary products (OJ L 194, 10.7.1998, p. 30).<sup>(3)</sup> Commission Decision 98/437/EC of 30 June 1998 on the procedure for attesting the conformity of construction products pursuant to Article 20(2) of Council Directive 89/106/EEC as regards internal and external wall and ceiling finishes (OJ L 194, 10.7.1998, p. 39).

## ANNEX

## SYSTEMS OF ASSESSMENT AND VERIFICATION OF CONSTANCY OF PERFORMANCE

Table 1

**For all essential characteristics related to Basic Requirement on Construction Works No 1  
(Mechanical resistance and stability)**

Product and intended use	Applicable system
Metal-faced sandwich panels for structural use	2+

Table 2

**For reaction to fire only**

For all products indicated in the first column of Table 1, the AVCP systems are determined, depending on their subfamilies, as follows:

Product subfamilies	Applicable system
Products for which a clearly identifiable stage in their production process results in an improvement of their reaction to fire performance (e.g. by adding fire retardants or limiting of organic materials)	1
Products for which an applicable European legal base exists to classify their reaction to fire performance without testing	4
Products not belonging to the subfamilies indicated in rows 1 and 2	3

Table 3

**For all other essential characteristics**

Product and intended use	Applicable system
Metal-faced sandwich panels for structural use	3



