Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps Qods Force (IRGC QF) (Iran) and any successor, sub-unit, or subsidiary thereof;
Milad Jafari (Iran) and any successor, sub-unit, or subsidiary thereof;
SAD Import-Export Company (Iran) and any successor, sub-unit, or subsidiary thereof;
Shahid Bakeri Industries Group (SBIG) (Iran) and any successor, sub-unit, or subsidiary thereof;
Tangun Trading (North Korea) and any successor, sub-unit, or subsidiary thereof;
Scientific Studies and Research Center (SSRC) (Syria) and any successor, sub-unit, or subsidiary thereof;
Venezuela Military Industries Company (CAVIM) (Venezuela) and any successor, sub-unit, or subsidiary thereof;

Accordingly, pursuant to the provisions of the Act, the following measures are imposed on these entities:

1. No department or agency of the United States Government may procure, or enter into any contract for the procurement of any goods, technology, or services from these foreign persons, except to the extent that the Secretary of State otherwise may have determined;
2. No department or agency of the United States Government may provide any assistance to the foreign persons, and these persons shall not be eligible to participate in any assistance program of the United States Government, except to the extent that the Secretary of State otherwise may have determined;
3. No United States Government sales to the foreign persons of any item on the United States Munitions List are permitted, and all sales to these persons of any defense articles, defense services, or design and construction services under the Arms Export Control Act are terminated; and
4. No new individual licenses shall be granted for the transfer to these foreign persons of items the export of which is controlled under the Export Administration Act of 1979 of the Export Administration Regulations, and any existing such licenses are suspended.

These measures shall be implemented by the responsible departments and agencies of the United States Government and will remain in place for two years from the effective date, except to the extent that the Secretary of State may subsequently determine otherwise. A new determination will be made in the event that circumstances change in such a manner as to warrant a change in the duration of sanctions.

Dated: May 24, 2011.
C.S. Eliot Kang,
Acting Assistant Secretary of State for International Security and Nonproliferation.
[FR Doc. 2011–13255 Filed 5–26–11; 8:45 am]
of the MOU. The United States continues to have an authorization from the WTO DSB, and the right under the MOU, to suspend concessions on EU products. At this time, however, the MOU is operating successfully by providing increased market access to U.S. beef producers. In light of the currently successful implementation of the MOU, the fact that all additional duties would have to be removed in August 2012 under a possible second phase of the MOU, and to encourage continued cooperation under the MOU, the Trade Representative has determined not to take steps at this time to exercise U.S. rights to impose additional duties on EU products in connection with the EC-Beef Hormones dispute. The Trade Representative will continue to monitor EU implementation of the MOU and other developments affecting market access for U.S. beef products. If EU implementation and other developments do not proceed as contemplated, the Trade Representative will consider additional actions under Section 301 of the Trade Act.

DATES: Effective Date: The remaining additional duties imposed in connection with the EC-Beef Hormones dispute are terminated with respect to (a) products that are entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption on or after the date of publication of this notice, (b) unliquidated entries made prior to the date of publication of this notice that were entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption after July 29, 2007, and (c) products that were entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption after July 29, 2007, where the liquidation of the entry is not final.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:
Roger Wentzel, Director, Agricultural Affairs, (202) 395–6127, or David Weiner, Deputy Assistant USTR for Europe, (202) 395–9679, for questions concerning the EC-Beef Hormones dispute or the MOU; or William Busis, Deputy Assistant USTR for Monitoring and Enforcement and Chair of the Section 301 Committee, (202) 395–3150, for questions concerning procedures under Section 301. Questions concerning customs matters may be directed to Laurie Dempsey, Branch Chief, Entry, Summary, and Drawback, Office of International Trade, U.S. Customs and Border Protection, 202–863–6509.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:
A. Background

In 1998, the WTO DSB found that the EU’s ban on beef produced from animals to which certain hormones have been administered was inconsistent with the EU’s obligations under the WTO Agreement. The DSB recommended that the EU bring its measures into compliance. In July 1999, WTO arbitrators determined that the level of nullification or impairment suffered by the United States as a result of the EU’s WTO-inconsistent hormone ban was $116.8 million per year. The WTO DSB authorized the United States to suspend the application to the EU and its member states of tariff concessions and related obligations under the GATT covering trade up to this amount. In a notice published on July 27, 1999, the Trade Representative announced that the United States was exercising this authorization by imposing 100 percent ad valorem duties on a list of certain products of certain EU member states.

Section 307(c) of the Trade Act provides for the Trade Representative to conduct a review of a Section 301 action four years after the action was taken. During 2008, the U.S. Court of International Trade held that the Trade Representative must also conduct Section 307(c) review eight years after the action was taken. See Gilda Industries v. United States, 556 F. Supp. 2d 1366 (Ct. Intl’l Trade 2008).

The first step in a Section 307(c) review is for USTR to request that the U.S. industry benefitting from the action submit a written confirmation that the action should be continued. If the U.S. industry requests continuation, the statute provides for USTR to review the effectiveness of the action. On remand from the U.S. Court of International Trade, USTR requested and received from the U.S. beef industry a written confirmation that it wanted the July 1999 action to continue, and USTR proceeded to conduct a review of the effectiveness of the July 1999 action.

In January 2009, USTR announced, and reported to the U.S. Court of International Trade, the results of the Section 307(c) review undertaken in the remand proceeding. The court found that the July 1999 action under Section 301 terminated as a matter of law after eight years (on July 29, 2007) because representatives of the U.S. beef industry did not submit a written request for a continuation of the action prior to July 29, 2007. See Gilda Industries v. United States, 625 F. Supp. 2d 1377 (Ct. Intl’l Trade 2009). The United States appealed the decision to the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit.

In August 2009, the EU opened the new beef TRQ in accordance with the terms of the MOU. In September 2009, the Trade Representative implemented U.S. obligations under the first phase of the MOU by terminating the additional duties that were announced in January 2009 but had been delayed up to that time and had never entered into force. The September 2009 action left in place the additional duties that had been in effect since March 23, 2009 on a reduced list of products.

In October 2010, the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit affirmed the June 2009 decision of the U.S. Court

In March 2011, Canada and the EU entered into an MOU in connection with the EC-Beef Hormones dispute, in which Canada was a co-complainant with the United States. The Canada-EU MOU provides for additional amounts in the TRQ specified in the U.S.-EU MOU: 1,500 metric tons in the first phase, and 3,200 metric tons in a possible second phase starting in August 2012.

For additional background concerning the EC-Beef Hormones WTO dispute, the additional duties imposed in connection with the dispute, and the May 2009 MOU, see 64 FR 40638 (July 27, 1999); 73 FR 66066 (Nov. 6, 2008); 74 FR 4265 (Jan. 23, 2009); 74 FR 11613 (March 18, 2009); 74 FR 12402 (March 24, 2009); 74 FR 19263 (April 28, 2009); 74 FR 22626 (May 13, 2009); 74 FR 40864 (August 13, 2009); and 74 FR 48808 (September 24, 2009), as well as the WTO Web site (http://www.wto.org) under dispute numbers DS26 and DS48.

B. Termination of the Remaining Additional Duties

As a result of the decision of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit, the Trade Representative has decided to terminate the additional duties imposed in connection with the EC-Beef Hormones dispute, effective with respect to (a) products that are entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption on or after the date of publication of this notice; (b) products that were entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption after July 29, 2007 where the entry is unliquidated on the date of publication of this notice, and (c) products that were entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption after July 29, 2007, where the liquidation of the entry is not final.

In particular:

(i) The imposition of 100 percent ad valorem duties as provided in subheadings 9903.02.83 of the HTSUS is terminated with respect to (a) products that are entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption after July 29, 2007, and (c) products that were entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption after July 29, 2007, where the liquidation of the entry is not final;

(ii) The imposition of 100 percent ad valorem duties as provided in subheading 9903.02.83 of the HTSUS is terminated with respect to (a) products that are entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption on or after the date of publication of this notice, (b) unliquidated entries made prior to the date of publication of this notice that were entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption on or after March 23, 2009, and (c) products that were entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption on or after March 23, 2009, where the liquidation of the entry is not final;

(iii) The imposition of 100 percent ad valorem duties as provided in subheadings 9903.02.31, 9903.02.33, 9903.02.35, 9903.02.36, 9903.02.37, 9903.02.38, 9903.02.39, 9903.02.40, 9903.02.41, 9903.02.42, and 9903.02.47 of the HTSUS is terminated with respect to (a) unliquidated entries made after July 29, 2007 and before March 23, 2009, and (b) products that were entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption after July 29, 2007 and before March 23, 2009, where the liquidation of the entry is not final;

(iv) The above-listed subheadings, along with any associated superior headings or subheadings, are deleted from the HTSUS, effective on the date of publication of this notice; and

(v) As of the date of publication of this notice, products in subheadings 9903.02.21, 9903.02.22, 9903.02.23, 9903.02.24, 9903.02.25, 9903.02.26, 9903.02.27, 9903.02.28, 9903.02.29, 9903.02.30, 9903.02.32, 9903.02.33, 9903.02.34, 9903.02.35, 9903.02.36, 9903.02.37, 9903.02.38, 9903.02.39, 9903.02.40, 9903.02.41, 9903.02.42, and 9903.02.47 of the HTSUS are terminated with respect to (a) products that are entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption after July 29, 2007, and before March 23, 2009, where the liquidation of the entry is not final.

C. Continued Monitoring and Implementation of the MOU

Until the entry into force of the possible second phase of the MOU in August 2012, the United States retains the right under the MOU to impose additional duties on the reduced list of products subject to additional duties after March 23, 2009 (reprinted in the Annex of the notice published on September 24, 2009). The United States also continues to have an authorization from the WTO DSB to suspend concessions on EU products in the amount of $116.8 million per year. At this time, however, the MOU is operating successfully by providing increased market access to U.S. beef producers. In light of the currently successful implementation of the MOU, the fact that all additional duties would have to be removed in August 2012 under a possible second phase of the MOU, and to encourage continued cooperation under the MOU, the Trade Representative has determined not to take steps at this time to exercise U.S. rights to impose additional duties on EU products in connection with the EC-Beef Hormones dispute.

The Trade Representative will continue to monitor EU implementation of the MOU and other developments affecting market access for U.S. beef products. If implementation of the MOU and other developments do not proceed as contemplated, the Trade Representative will proceed to consider additional actions under Section 301 of the Trade Act.

William Busis,
Chair, Section 301 Committee.
[FR Doc. 2011–13282 Filed 5–26–11; 8:45 am]
BILLING CODE 4910–W1–P

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Office of the Secretary

Aviation Proceedings, Agreements Filed the Week Ending April 30, 2011

The following Agreements were filed with the Department of Transportation under the Sections 412 and 414 of the Federal Aviation Act, as amended (49 U.S.C. 1382 and 1384) and procedures governing proceedings to enforce these provisions. Answers may be filed within 21 days after the filing of the application.

Date Filed: April 27, 2011.
Parties: Members of the International Air Transport Association.
Subject: CSC/33/Meet/009/2011 dated 21 April 2011, Expedited Finally, Adopted Resolution 621, 681 and Recommended Practice 1665, Intended effective date: 1 October 2011.
Renee V. Wright,
Program Manager, Docket Operations, Federal Register Liaison.
[FR Doc. 2011–13182 Filed 5–26–11; 8:45 am]
BILLING CODE 4910–9XP