

Dated: April 7, 2022.

Matthew S. Axelrod,
Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Export
Enforcement.

[FR Doc. 2022-07768 Filed 4-11-22; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Bureau of Industry and Security

Information Systems Technical Advisory Committee; Notice of Partially Closed Meeting—Revised

Note: The Committee will meet for one day on April 27, 2022, instead of the two-day meeting published on April 8, 2022.

The Information Systems Technical Advisory Committee (ISTAC) will meet on April 27, 2022, at 1:00 p.m., Eastern Daylight Time. The meeting will be available via teleconference. The Committee advises the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Export Administration on technical questions that affect the level of export controls applicable to information systems equipment and technology.

Wednesday, April 27

Open Session

1. Welcome and Introductions
2. Working Group Reports
3. Ideas for Wassenaar Proposals 2023
4. Old Business

Closed Session

5. Discussion of matters determined to be exempt from the provisions relating to public meetings found in 5 U.S.C. app. 2 10(a)(1) and 10(a)(3).

The open session will be accessible via teleconference. To join the conference, submit inquiries to Ms. Yvette Springer at Yvette.Springer@bis.doc.gov, no later than April 20, 2022.

To the extent time permits, members of the public may present oral statements to the Committee.

The public may submit written statements at any time before or after the meeting. However, to facilitate distribution of public presentation materials to Committee members, the Committee suggests that public presentation materials or comments be forwarded before the meeting to Ms. Springer.

The Assistant Secretary for Administration, with the concurrence of the delegate of the General Counsel, formally determined on January 7, 2022, pursuant to Section 10(d) of the Federal Advisory Committee Act, as amended (5 U.S.C. app. 2 (10)(d))), that the portion of the meeting concerning trade secrets

and commercial or financial information deemed privileged or confidential as described in 5 U.S.C. 552b(c)(4) and the portion of the meeting concerning matters the disclosure of which would be likely to frustrate significantly implementation of an agency action as described in 5 U.S.C. 552b(c)(9)(B) shall be exempt from the provisions relating to public meetings found in 5 U.S.C. app. 2 10(a)(1) and 10(a)(3). The remaining portions of the meeting will be open to the public.

For more information, contact Yvette Springer via email.

Yvette Springer,

Committee Liaison Officer.

[FR Doc. 2022-07801 Filed 4-11-22; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Bureau of Industry and Security

Azur Air, Sharypovo Airport, 404/1 Kozhevnicheskiy Lane, Moscow, Russia; Order Temporarily Denying Export Privileges

Pursuant to Section 766.24 of the Export Administration Regulations, 15 CFR parts 730–774 (2021) (“EAR” or “the Regulations”),¹ the Bureau of Industry and Security (“BIS”), U.S. Department of Commerce, through its Office of Export Enforcement (“OEE”), has requested the issuance of an Order temporarily denying, for a period of 180 days, the export privileges under the Regulations of: Azur Air (“Azur”). OEE’s request and related information indicate that Azur is headquartered in Moscow, Russia, with a regional hub located in Vnukovo International Airport, Vnukovo, Russia.

I. Legal Standard

Pursuant to Section 766.24, BIS may issue an order temporarily denying a

¹ On August 13, 2018, the President signed into law the John S. McCain National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2019, which includes the Export Control Reform Act of 2018, 50 U.S.C. 4801–4852 (“ECRA”). While Section 1766 of ECRA repeals the provisions of the Export Administration Act, 50 U.S.C. app. 2401 *et seq.* (“EAA”) (except for three sections which are inapplicable here), Section 1768 of ECRA provides, in pertinent part, that all orders, rules, regulations, and other forms of administrative action that were made or issued under the EAA, including as continued in effect pursuant to the International Emergency Economic Powers Act, 50 U.S.C. 1701 *et seq.* (“IEEPA”), and were in effect as of ECRA’s date of enactment (August 13, 2018), shall continue in effect according to their terms until modified, superseded, set aside, or revoked through action undertaken pursuant to the authority provided under ECRA. Moreover, Section 1761(a)(5) of ECRA authorizes the issuance of temporary denial orders. 50 U.S.C. 4820(a)(5).

respondent’s export privileges upon a showing that the order is necessary in the public interest to prevent an “imminent violation” of the Regulations, or any order, license or authorization issued thereunder. 15 CFR 766.24(b)(1) and 766.24(d). “A violation may be ‘imminent’ either in time or degree of likelihood.” 15 CFR 766.24(b)(3). BIS may show “either that a violation is about to occur, or that the general circumstances of the matter under investigation or case under criminal or administrative charges demonstrate a likelihood of future violations.” *Id.* As to the likelihood of future violations, BIS may show that the violation under investigation or charge “is significant, deliberate, covert and/or likely to occur again, rather than technical or negligent[.]” *Id.* A “lack of information establishing the precise time a violation may occur does not preclude a finding that a violation is imminent, so long as there is sufficient reason to believe the likelihood of a violation.” *Id.*

II. OEE’s Request for a Temporary Denial Order (“TDO”)

The U.S. Commerce Department, through BIS, responded to the Russian Federation’s (“Russia’s”) further invasion of Ukraine by implementing a sweeping series of stringent export controls that severely restrict Russia’s access to technologies and other items that it needs to sustain its aggressive military capabilities. These controls primarily target Russia’s defense, aerospace, and maritime sectors and are intended to cut off Russia’s access to vital technological inputs, atrophy key sectors of its industrial base, and undercut Russia’s strategic ambitions to exert influence on the world stage. Effective February 24, 2022, BIS imposed expansive controls on aviation-related (*e.g.*, Commerce Control List Categories 7 and 9) items to Russia, including a license requirement for the export, reexport or transfer (in-country) to Russia of any aircraft or aircraft parts specified in Export Control Classification Number (ECCN) 9A991 (Section 746.8(a)(1) of the EAR).² BIS will review any export or reexport license applications for such items under a policy of denial. *See* Section 746.8(b). Effective March 2, 2022, BIS excluded any aircraft registered in, owned, or controlled by, or under charter or lease by Russia or a national of Russia from being eligible for license exception Aircraft, Vessels, and Spacecraft (AVS) (Section 740.15 of the

² 87 FR 12226 (Mar. 3, 2022).

EAR).³ Accordingly, any U.S.-origin aircraft or foreign aircraft that includes more than 25% controlled U.S.-origin content, and that is registered in, owned, or controlled by, or under charter or lease by, Russia or a national of Russia, is subject to a license requirement before it can travel to Russia.

OEE's request is based upon facts indicating that Azur engaged in recent conduct prohibited by the Regulations by operating aircraft subject to the EAR

and classified under ECCN 9A991.b, on flights into Russia after March 2, 2022, without the required BIS authorization.

Specifically, OEE's investigation, including publicly available flight tracking information, indicates that after March 2, 2022, Azur operated multiple U.S.-origin aircraft subject to the EAR, including, but not limited to, those identified below, on flights into and out of Moscow and other cities in Russia from/to: Antalya, Turkey; Male, Maldives; Dubai, United Arab Emirates;

and Nha Trang, Vietnam, respectively. Pursuant to Section 746.8 of the EAR, all of these flights would have required export or reexport licenses from BIS. Azur flights would not be eligible to use license exception AVS. No BIS authorizations were either sought or obtained by Azur for these exports or reexports to Russia. The information about those flights includes the following:

Tail No.	Serial No.	Aircraft type	Departure/arrival cities	Dates
VQ-BKF	26268	757-2Q8 (B752)	Antalya, TR/Moscow, RU	March 4, 2022.
VQ-BKF	26268	757-2Q8 (B752)	Antalya, TR/Moscow, RU	March 5, 2022.
VQ-BKF	26268	757-2Q8 (B752)	Antalya, TR/Moscow, RU	March 7, 2022.
VQ-BKF	26268	757-2Q8 (B752)	Antalya, TR/Moscow, RU	March 9, 2022.
RA-73032	27614	767-306 (ER) (B763)	Antalya, TR/Moscow, RU	March 14, 2022.
RA-73032	27614	767-306 (ER) (B763)	Antalya, TR/Kazan, RU	March 17, 2022.
RA-73032	27614	767-306 (ER) (B763)	Antalya, TR/Moscow, RU	March 18, 2022.
VQ-BTK	35302	777-3ZG (ER) (B77W)	Male, MV/Moscow, RU	March 5, 2022.
RA-73032	27614	767-306 (ER) (B763)	Male, MV/Moscow, RU	March 13, 2022.
RA-73032	27614	767-306 (ER) (B763)	Dubai, AE/Moscow, RU	March 5, 2022.
VQ-BKF	26268	757-2Q8 (B752)	Dubai, AE/Moscow, RU	March 6, 2022.
VQ-BUO	27909	767-33A (ER) (B763)	Dubai, AE/Samara, RU	March 6, 2022.
VQ-BUO	27909	767-33A (ER) (B763)	Dubai, AE/Moscow, RU	March 9, 2022.
VQ-BUO	27909	767-33A (ER) (B763)	Dubai, AE/Vladivostok, RU	March 10, 2022.
RA-73034	27612	767-306 (ER) (B763)	Dubai, AE/Moscow, RU	March 10, 2022.
RA-73032	27614	767-306 (ER) (B763)	Dubai, AE/Moscow, RU	March 14, 2022.
RA-73030	24746	767-3Q8 (ER) (B763)	Dubai, AE/Moscow, RU	March 17, 2022.
RA-73034	27612	767-306 (ER) (B763)	Nha Trang, VN/Moscow, RU	March 6, 2022.
RA-73032	27614	767-306 (ER) (B763)	Nha Trang, VN/Moscow, RU	March 15, 2022.

Based on this information, there are heightened concerns of future violations of the EAR, given that any subsequent actions taken with regard to any of the listed aircraft, or other Azur aircraft illegally exported or reexported to Russia after March 2, 2022, may violate the EAR. Such actions include, but are not limited to, refueling, maintenance, repair, or the provision of spare parts or services. See General Prohibition 10 of the EAR at 15 CFR 736.2(b)(10).⁴ Even Azur's continued use of such U.S.-origin aircraft only on domestic routes within Russia runs afoul of General Prohibition 10, which (among other restrictions) prohibits the continued use of an item that was known to have been exported or reexported in violation of the EAR. For example, publicly available flight tracking data shows that between March 25-28, 2022, aircraft RA-73030 (SN 24746) and RA-73032 (SN 27614) flew on flights into and out of Moscow, Russia to/from the Russian cities of:

Irkutsk, Kaliningrad; Mineralnye Vody, Novosibirsk and Samara.

Moreover, additional concerns of future violations of the Regulations are raised by public information available as of the signing of this order. Specifically, Azur's own website indicates that its fleet of 34 aircraft is entirely comprised of Boeing aircraft.⁵ Given BIS's review policy of denial under Section 746.8(a) of the Regulations for exports and reexports to Russia, it is foreseeable that Azur will attempt to evade the Regulations in order to obtain new or additional aircraft parts or service its existing aircraft that were exported or reexported to Russia in violation of Section 746.8 of the Regulations.

III. Findings

Under the applicable standard set forth in Section 766.24 of the Regulations and my review of the entire record, I find that the evidence presented by BIS convincingly

demonstrates that Azur took actions in apparent violation of the Regulations by exporting or reexporting the aircraft cited above, among many others, on flights into Russia after March 2, 2022, without the required BIS authorization. Moreover, the continued operation of these aircraft by Azur, even on domestic routes within Russia and the company's on-going need to acquire replacement parts and components, many of which are U.S.-origin, presents a high likelihood of imminent violations warranting imposition of a TDO. I further find that such apparent violations have been significant and deliberate. Therefore, issuance of the TDO is necessary in the public interest to prevent imminent violation of the Regulations and to give notice to companies and individuals in the United States and abroad that they should avoid dealing with Azur, in connection with export and reexport transactions involving items subject to the Regulations and in connection with

³ 87 FR 13048 (Mar. 8, 2022).

⁴ Section 736.2(b)(10) of the EAR provides: General Prohibition Ten—Proceeding with transactions with knowledge that a violation has occurred or is about to occur (Knowledge Violation to Occur). You may not sell, transfer, export, reexport, finance, order, buy, remove, conceal,

store, use, loan, dispose of, transport, forward, or otherwise service, in whole or in part, any item subject to the EAR and exported or to be exported with knowledge that a violation of the Export Administration Regulations, the Export Administration Act or any order, license, License Exception, or other authorization issued thereunder has occurred, is about to occur, or is intended to

occur in connection with the item. Nor may you rely upon any license or License Exception after notice to you of the suspension or revocation of that license or exception. There are no License Exceptions to this General Prohibition Ten in part 740 of the EAR. (emphasis in original).

⁵ <https://www.azurair.ru/en/azurair/our-fleet>.

any other activity subject to the Regulations.

This Order is being issued on an *ex parte* basis without a hearing based upon BIS's showing of an imminent violation in accordance with Section 766.24 and 766.23(b) of the Regulations.

IV. Order

It is therefore ordered:

FIRST, Azur Air, Sharypovo Airport, 404/1 Kozhevnikheskiy Lane, Moscow, Russia, when acting for or on their behalf, any successors or assigns, agents, or employees may not, directly or indirectly, participate in any way in any transaction involving any commodity, software or technology (hereinafter collectively referred to as "item") exported or to be exported from the United States that is subject to the EAR, or in any other activity subject to the EAR including, but not limited to:

A. Applying for, obtaining, or using any license (except directly related to safety of flight), license exception, or export control document;

B. Carrying on negotiations concerning, or ordering, buying, receiving, using, selling, delivering, storing, disposing of, forwarding, transporting, financing, or otherwise servicing in any way, any transaction involving any item exported or to be exported from the United States that is subject to the EAR except directly related to safety of flight and authorized by BIS pursuant to section 764.3(a)(2) of the regulations, or engaging in any other activity subject to the EAR except directly related to safety of flight and authorized by BIS pursuant to Section 764.3(a)(2) of the Regulations; or

C. Benefitting in any way from any transaction involving any item exported or to be exported from the United States that is subject to the EAR, or from any other activity subject to the EAR except directly related to safety of flight and authorized by BIS pursuant to Section 764.3(a)(2) of the Regulations.

SECOND, that no person may, directly or indirectly, do any of the following:

A. Export, reexport, or transfer (in-country) to or on behalf of Azur any item subject to the EAR except directly related to safety of flight and authorized by BIS pursuant to Section 764.3(a)(2) of the regulations;

B. Take any action that facilitates the acquisition or attempted acquisition by Azur of the ownership, possession, or control of any item subject to the EAR that has been or will be exported from the United States, including financing or other support activities related to a transaction whereby Azur acquires or attempts to acquire such ownership,

possession or control except directly related to safety of flight and authorized by BIS pursuant to Section 764.3(a)(2) of the Regulations;

C. Take any action to acquire from or to facilitate the acquisition or attempted acquisition from Azur of any item subject to the EAR that has been exported from the United States except directly related to safety of flight and authorized by BIS pursuant to section 764.3(a)(2) of the Regulations;

D. Obtain from Azur in the United States any item subject to the EAR with knowledge or reason to know that the item will be, or is intended to be, exported from the United States except directly related to safety of flight and authorized by BIS pursuant to section 764.3(a)(2) of the regulations; or

E. Engage in any transaction to service any item subject to the EAR that has been or will be exported from the United States and which is owned, possessed or controlled by Azur, or service any item, of whatever origin, that is owned, possessed or controlled by Azur if such service involves the use of any item subject to the EAR that has been or will be exported from the United States except directly related to safety of flight and authorized by BIS pursuant to Section 764.3(a)(2) of the Regulations. For purposes of this paragraph, servicing means installation, maintenance, repair, modification, or testing.

THIRD, that, after notice and opportunity for comment as provided in section 766.23 of the EAR, any other person, firm, corporation, or business organization related to Azur by ownership, control, position of responsibility, affiliation, or other connection in the conduct of trade or business may also be made subject to the provisions of this Order.

In accordance with the provisions of Sections 766.24(e) of the EAR, Azur may, at any time, appeal this Order by filing a full written statement in support of the appeal with the Office of the Administrative Law Judge, U.S. Coast Guard ALJ Docketing Center, 40 South Gay Street, Baltimore, Maryland 21202–4022.

In accordance with the provisions of Section 766.24(d) of the EAR, BIS may seek renewal of this Order by filing a written request not later than 20 days before the expiration date. A renewal request may be opposed by Azur as provided in Section 766.24(d), by filing a written submission with the Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Export Enforcement, which must be received not later than seven days before the expiration date of the Order.

A copy of this Order shall be provided to Azur and shall be published in the **Federal Register**.

This Order is effective immediately and shall remain in effect for 180 days.

Dated: April 7, 2022.

Matthew S. Axelrod,

Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Export Enforcement.

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Bureau of Industry and Security

UTair Aviation JSC, Khanty-Mansiysk Airport, Tyumen Region, Russia 628012; Order Temporarily Denying Export Privileges

Pursuant to Section 766.24 of the Export Administration Regulations, 15 CFR parts 730–774 (2021) ("EAR" or "the Regulations"),¹ the Bureau of Industry and Security ("BIS"), U.S. Department of Commerce, through its Office of Export Enforcement ("OEE"), has requested the issuance of an Order temporarily denying, for a period of 180 days, the export privileges under the Regulations of: UTair Aviation JSC ("UTair"). OEE's request and related information indicates that UTair is headquartered at Khanty-Mansiysk Airport, located in Khanty-Mansiysk, Russia, with domestic hubs at Surgut Airport and Vnukovo Airport.

I. Legal Standard

Pursuant to Section 766.24, BIS may issue an order temporarily denying a respondent's export privileges upon a showing that the order is necessary in the public interest to prevent an "imminent violation" of the Regulations, or any order, license or authorization issued thereunder. 15 CFR 766.24(b)(1) and 766.24(d). "A violation

¹ On August 13, 2018, the President signed into law the John S. McCain National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2019, which includes the Export Control Reform Act of 2018, 50 U.S.C. 4801–4852 ("ECRA"). While Section 1766 of ECRA repeals the provisions of the Export Administration Act, 50 U.S.C. app. 2401 *et seq.* ("EAA") (except for three sections which are inapplicable here), Section 1768 of ECRA provides, in pertinent part, that all orders, rules, regulations, and other forms of administrative action that were made or issued under the EAA, including as continued in effect pursuant to the International Emergency Economic Powers Act, 50 U.S.C. 1701 *et seq.* ("IEEPA"), and were in effect as of ECRA's date of enactment (August 13, 2018), shall continue in effect according to their terms until modified, superseded, set aside, or revoked through action undertaken pursuant to the authority provided under ECRA. Moreover, Section 1761(a)(5) of ECRA authorizes the issuance of temporary denial orders. 50 U.S.C. 4820(a)(5).