

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

Dated: June 24, 2022.

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

[FR Doc. 2022-13876 Filed 6-28-22; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510-DT-P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Bureau of Industry and Security

Washington, DC 20230; Pobeda Airlines, 108811, Russian Federation, Moscow, p. Moskovskiy, Kievskoe shosse, 22nd km, 4/1. 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 Russian airline Pobeda Airlines (“Pobeda”). OEE’s request and related information indicates that Pobeda is headquartered in Moscow, Russia, and Aeroflot Russian Airlines JSC, a/k/a PJSC Aeroflot (“Aeroflot”) is Pobeda’s majority shareholder.² The Russian Federal Government is the majority owner of Aeroflot, through its Federal Agency for State Property Management.

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

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as of ECRA’s date of enactment (August 13, 2018), shall continue in effect according to their terms until modified, superseded, set aside, or revoked through action undertaken pursuant to the authority provided under ECRA.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).

² Aeroflot is the subject of a Temporary Denial Order issued on April 8, 2022. *See* 87 FR 21611 (April 12, 2022).

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).³ 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

³ 87 FR 12226 (Mar. 3, 2022). Additionally, BIS published a final rule effective April 8, 2022, which imposed licensing requirements on items controlled on the Commerce Control List (“CCL”) under Categories 0-2 that are destined for Russia or Belarus. Accordingly, now all CCL items require export, reexport, and transfer (in-country) licenses if destined for or within Russia or Belarus. 87 FR 22130 (Apr. 14, 2022).

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 EAR).⁴ 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 Pobeda engaged in conduct prohibited by the Regulations by operating multiple aircraft subject to the EAR and classified under ECCN 9A991, including but not limited to those below, on international flights, including from Antalya, Gazipasa, and Istanbul, Turkey to Russia after March 2, 2022, without the required BIS authorization. Pursuant to Section 746.8 of the EAR, all of these flights would have required export or reexport licenses from BIS. Pobeda flights would not be eligible to use license exception AVS. No BIS authorizations were either sought or obtained by Pobeda for these exports or reexports to Russia.

Additionally, Pobeda’s continued use of such U.S.-origin aircraft 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. *See* General Prohibition 10 of the EAR at 15 CFR 736.2(b)(10).⁵ Specifically, OEE’s investigation, including publicly available flight tracking information, indicates that after March 2, 2022, Pobeda operated multiple U.S.-origin aircraft, including, but not limited to, those identified below, domestically on flights into and out of Russian cities, including Kazan, Russia; Moscow, Russia; Murmansk, Russia; Nalchik, Russia; Perm, Russia; St. Petersburg,

⁴ 87 FR 13048 (Mar. 8, 2022).

⁵ 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).

Russia; and Surgut, Russia. The information about those flights includes the following:

Tail No.	Serial No.	Aircraft type	Departure/arrival cities	Dates
VQ-BQB/RA-73225 ..	64862	737-8MC (B738)	Antalya, TR/Moscow, RU	March 6, 2022.
RA-73225	64862	737-8MC (B738)	Kazan, RU/St. Petersburg, RU ..	June 20, 2022.
RA-73225	64862	737-8MC (B738)	Moscow, RU/Naichik, RU	June 21, 2022.
RA-73225	64862	737-8MC (B738)	Moscow, RU/Murmansk, RU	June 21, 2022.
RA-73225	64862	737-8MC (B738)	Moscow, RU/Naichik, RU	June 22, 2022.
VQ-BQC/RA-73226 ..	64863	737-8MC (B738)	Gazipasa, TR/Moscow, RU	March 7, 2022.
RA-73226	64863	737-8MC (B738)	Naichik, RU/Moscow, RU	June 20, 2022.
RA-73226	64863	737-8MC (B738)	Saratov, RU/Moscow, RU	June 21, 2022.
RA-73226	64863	737-8MC (B738)	Moscow, RU/Saratov, RU	June 21, 2022.
RA-73226	64863	737-8MC (B738)	St. Petersburg, RU/Perm, RU ...	June 22, 2022.
VP-BQE/RA-73227 ...	64864	737-8MC (B738)	Istanbul, TR/Mineralnye Vody, RU.	March 6, 2022.
RA-73227	64864	737-8MC (B738)	Minsk, BY/St. Petersburg, RU ...	June 17, 2022.
RA-73227	64864	737-8MC (B738)	Moscow, RU/Perm, RU	June 20, 2022.
RA-73227	64864	737-8MC (B738)	Perm, RU/St. Petersburg, RU ...	June 20, 2022.
RA-73227	64864	737-8MC (B738)	Perm, RU/St. Petersburg, RU ...	June 21, 2022.
RA-73227	64864	737-8MC (B738)	St. Petersburg, RU/Mineralnye Vody, RU.	June 22, 2022.
VP-BQQ/RA-73232 ..	64869	737-8MC (B738)	Istanbul, TR/Moscow, RU	March 7, 2022.
RA-73232	64869	737-8MC (B738)	St. Petersburg, RU/Mineralnye Vody, RU.	June 20, 2022.
RA-73232	64869	737-8MC (B738)	Mineralnye Vody, RU/Moscow, RU.	June 20, 2022.
RA-73232	64869	737-8MC (B738)	Surgut, RU/Moscow, RU	June 21, 2022.
RA-73232	64869	737-8MC (B738)	Moscow, RU/Perm, RU	June 22, 2022.

Based upon the on-going violations by Pobeda, there are heightened concerns of future violations of the EAR, especially given that any subsequent actions taken with regard to any of the listed aircraft, or other Pobeda aircraft 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. *Id.*

Moreover, additional concerns of future violations of the Regulations are raised by public information on Pobeda's website, available as of the date of this order, indicating that Pobeda intends to continue its domestic flight routes. Specifically, Pobeda's website continues to advertise flights from Moscow, Russia to other Russian cities, including Kaliningrad, St. Petersburg, and Kazan.⁶ 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 Pobeda will attempt to evade the Regulations in order to obtain new or additional aircraft parts for 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 Pobeda took actions in apparent violation of the Regulations by operating the aircraft cited above, among many others, on flights into and within Russia after March 2, 2022, without the required BIS authorization. Moreover, the continued operation of these aircraft by Pobeda, 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. Additionally, given that Pobeda and its majority shareholder Aeroflot both own and operate a number of similar models of U.S.-origin aircraft requiring the same spare parts, I find it necessary to issue this Order not only to prevent further violations involving Pobeda's aircraft but also to prevent evasion of the Aeroflot TDO that I issued on April 8, 2022. I further find that such apparent violations have been "significant, deliberate, covert and/or likely to occur again, rather than technical or negligent[.]" 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 Pobeda, in connection with export and reexport transactions involving items subject to the Regulations and in connection with

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, Pobeda Airlines, 108811, Russian Federation, Moscow, p. Moskovskiy, Kievskoe shosse, 22nd km, 4#1. 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

⁶ <https://www.pobeda.aero/en/>.

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 Pobeda 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 Pobeda 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 Pobeda 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 Pobeda 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 Pobeda 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 Pobeda, or service any item, of whatever origin, that is owned, possessed or controlled by Pobeda 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 Pobeda 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, Pobeda 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 Pobeda 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 Pobeda and shall be published in the **Federal Register**.

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

Dated: June 24, 2022.

Matthew S. Axelrod,

Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Export Enforcement.

[FR Doc. 2022–13875 Filed 6–28–22; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–DT–P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Bureau of Industry and Security

Siberian Airlines d/b/a S7 Airlines 633104, Novosibirskaya obl., g. Ob, prospekt Mozherina, d. 10 ofis 201; 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

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

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 Russian airline Siberian Airlines d/b/a S7 Airlines (“Siberian”). OEE’s request and related information indicates that Siberian is headquartered in Moscow, Russia.

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 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

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).