

Dated: April 1, 2024.

David Mussatt,

Supervisory Chief, Regional Programs Unit.

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Bureau of Industry and Security

Order Renewing Temporary Denial of Export Privileges

Aviastar—TU, 5 b. 7 Leningradsky prospekt, g. Moskva, 125040, Moscow, Russia

Pursuant to section 766.24 of the Export Administration Regulations, 15 CFR parts 730–774 (“EAR” or “the Regulations”),¹ I hereby grant the request of the Office of Export Enforcement (“OEE”) to renew the temporary denial order (“TDO”) issued in this matter on April 14, 2023. I find that renewal of this order is necessary in the public interest to prevent an imminent violation of the Regulations and that renewal for an extended period is appropriate because Aviastar—TU’s (“Aviastar”) has engaged in a pattern of repeated, ongoing and/or continuous apparent violations of the EAR.

I. Procedural History

On April 21, 2022, I signed an order denying Aviastar export privileges for a period of 180 days on the ground that issuance of the order was necessary in the public interest to prevent an imminent violation of the Regulations. The order was issued *ex parte* pursuant to Section 766.24(a) of the Regulations and was effective upon issuance.² The temporary denial order was subsequently renewed on October 17,

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as of ECRA’s date of enactment (August 13, 2018), shall continue in effect according to their terms until modified, superseded, set aside, or revoked through action undertaken pursuant to the authority provided under ECRA.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 The TDO was published in the **Federal Register** on April 26, 2022 (87 FR 24514).

2022,³ April 14, 2023,⁴ and October 6, 2023⁵ in accordance with section 766.24(d) of the Regulations.⁶

On March 11, 2024, BIS, through OEE, submitted a written request for a fourth renewal of the TDO. The written request was made more than 20 days before the TDO’s scheduled expiration and, given the temporary suspension of international mail service to Russia, OEE has attempted to deliver a copy of the renewal request to Aviastar by alternative means in accordance with sections 766.5 and 766.24(d) of the Regulations. No opposition to the renewal of the TDO has been received.

II. Renewal of the TDO

A. 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.*

If BIS believes that renewal of a denial order is necessary in the public interest to prevent an imminent violation, it may file a written request for renewal, with

³ The October 17, 2022 renewal order, which was effective upon issuance, was published in the **Federal Register** on October 20, 2022 (87 FR 63760).

⁴ The April 14, 2023 renewal order, which was also effective upon issuance, was published in the **Federal Register** on April 19, 2023 (88 FR 24162).

⁵ The October 6, 2023 renewal order, which was effective upon issuance, was published in the **Federal Register** on October 13, 2023 (88 FR 70928).

⁶ Section 766.24(d) provides that BIS may seek renewal of a temporary denial order for additional 180-day renewal periods, if it believes that renewal is necessary in the public interest to prevent an imminent violation. Renewal requests are to be made in writing no later than 20 days before the scheduled expiration date of a temporary denial order.

any modifications if appropriate. 15 CFR 766.24(d)(1). The written request, which must be filed no later than 20 days prior to the TDO’s expiration, should set forth the basis for BIS’s belief that renewal is necessary, including any additional or changed circumstances. *Id.* “In cases demonstrating a pattern of repeated, ongoing and/or continuous apparent violations, BIS may request the renewal of a temporary denial order for an additional period not exceeding one year.”⁷ *Id.*

B. The TDO and BIS’s Request for Renewal

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).⁸ 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 EAR).⁹ 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

⁷ 88 FR 59791 (Aug. 30, 2023).

⁸ 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).

⁹ 87 FR 13048 (Mar. 8, 2022).

requirement before it can travel to Russia.

OOE’s request for renewal for a period of one year is based upon the facts underlying the issuance of the TDO and the renewal orders subsequently issued in this matter on October 17, 2022, April 14, 2023, and October 6, 2023, as well as other evidence developed during this investigation. This evidence demonstrates that Aviastar has continued, and continues, to act in blatant disregard for U.S. export controls and the terms of previously issued TDOs. Specifically, the initial TDO, issued on April 21, 2022, was based on evidence that Aviastar engaged in conduct prohibited by the Regulations by operating multiple aircraft subject to the EAR and classified under ECCN 9A991.b on flights into Russia after March 2, 2022, from

destinations including, but not limited to, Hangzhou, China; Shenzhen, China; and Zhengzhou, China from/to Novosibirsk, Russia and Abakan, Russia, without the required BIS authorization.¹⁰ Further evidence indicated that Aviastar also operated aircraft subject to the EAR on domestic flights within Russia, potentially in violation of Section 736.2(b)(10) of the Regulations.

As discussed in the prior renewal orders, BIS presented evidence indicating that, after the initial April 21, 2022 TDO issued, Aviastar continued to operate aircraft subject to the EAR and classified under ECCN 9A991.b on flights both into and within Russia, in violation of the Regulations and the TDO itself.¹¹ The October 17, 2022 order detailed flights into and out of Russia from/to Hangzhou, China and

Zhengzhou, China.¹² The April 14, 2023 and October 6, 2023 orders detailed domestic flights within Russia.¹³

Since that time, Aviastar continued to engage in conduct prohibited by the TDO and Regulations. In its March 11, 2024 request for TDO renewal, BIS submitted evidence that Aviastar continues to operate aircraft subject to the EAR and classified under ECCN 9A991.b, both on flights into and within Russia, in violation of the October 6, 2023 renewal order and/or the Regulations. Specifically, BIS’s evidence and related investigation demonstrates that Aviastar continued to operate aircraft subject to the EAR, including, but not limited to, on flights into and out of Russia from/to Hangzhou, China as well as domestically within Russia. Information about those flights includes, but is not limited to, the following:

Tail No.	Serial No.	Aircraft type	Departure/arrival cities	Dates
RA-73351	25696	757-223 (PCF) (B752)	Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk, RU/Moscow, RU	March 15, 2024.
RA-73351	25696	757-223 (PCF) (B752)	Norilsk, RU/Moscow, RU	March 5, 2024.
RA-73351	25696	757-223 (PCF) (B752)	Hangzhou, CN/Novosibirsk, RU	March 3, 2024.
RA-73351	25696	757-223 (PCF) (B752)	Nizhnevartovsk, RU/Yakutsk, RU	February 12, 2024.
RA-73351	25696	757-223 (PCF) (B752)	Mirny, RU/Krasnoyarsk, RU	February 6, 2024.
RA-73354	27053	757-223 (PCF) (B752)	Norilsk, RU/Moscow, RU	March 18, 2024.
RA-73354	27053	757-223 (PCF) (B752)	Novosibirsk, RU/Moscow, RU	March 6, 2024.
RA-73354	27053	757-223 (PCF) (B752)	Moscow, RU/Norilsk, RU	March 1, 2024.
RA-73354	27053	757-223 (PCF) (B752)	Mirny, RU/Ulan-Ude, RU	February 9, 2024.
RA-73354	27053	757-223 (PCF) (B752)	Blagoveshchensk, RU/Moscow, RU	December 27, 2023.

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 Aviastar has acted in violation of the Regulations and the TDO; that such violations have been significant and deliberate; and that given the foregoing and the nature of the matters under investigation, there is a likelihood of imminent violations. Therefore, renewal 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 Aviastar, in connection with export and reexport transactions involving items subject to the Regulations and in connection with

any other activity subject to the Regulations.

IV. Order

It is therefore ordered:

First, Aviastar—TU, 5 b. 7 Leningradsky prospekt, g. Moskva, 125040, 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

¹⁰ Publicly available flight tracking information shows that on April 10, 2022, serial number (SN) 27054 flew from Hangzhou, China to Novosibirsk, Russia, and on April 12, 2022, SN 27054 flew from Zhengzhou, China to Abakan, Russia. In addition, on April 12, 2022, SN 27053 flew from Shenzhen, China to Abakan, Russia.

¹¹ Engaging in conduct prohibited by a denial order violates the Regulations. 15 CFR 764.2(a) and (k).

¹² Publicly available flight tracking information shows that on May 22, 2022, SN 27054 flew from Zhengzhou, China to Novosibirsk, Russia, and on May 25, 2022, SN 27053 flew from Hangzhou, China to Novosibirsk, Russia. In addition, on September 22, 2022, SN 25731 flew from Irkutsk, Russia to Moscow, Russia.

¹³ Publicly available flight tracking information shows that on February 24, 2023, SN 27053 flew from Novosibirsk, Russia to Mirny, Russia. On

March 7, 2023, SN 25696 flew from Novosibirsk, Russia to Moscow, Russia. On September 26, 2023 SN 25731 flew from Ulan-Ude, Russia to Moscow, Russia. In addition, SN 27054 flew from Norilsk, Russia to Moscow, Russia.

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

This Order is effective immediately and shall remain in effect for one year.

Matthew S. Axelrod,

Assistant Secretary of Commerce, for Export Enforcement.

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[C-533-870]

Certain New Pneumatic Off-The-Road Tires From India: Preliminary Results of Countervailing Duty Administrative Review; 2022

AGENCY: Enforcement and Compliance, International Trade Administration, Department of Commerce.

SUMMARY: The U.S. Department of Commerce (Commerce) preliminarily determines that countervailable subsidies were provided to producers and/or exporters of certain new pneumatic off-the-road tires (OTR tires) from India, during the period of review (POR) January 1, 2022, through December 31, 2022. Interested parties are invited to comment on these preliminary results.

DATES: Applicable April 5, 2024.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Austin Davison or Mark Hoadley, AD/CVD Operations, Office VII, Enforcement and Compliance, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 1401 Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20230; telephone: (202) 482-2811 and (202) 482-3148, respectively.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

On May 9, 2023, Commerce published the initiation of this administrative review of the countervailing duty order on OTR tires from India.¹ The mandatory company respondents are ATC Tires Private Limited (ATC) and Balkrishna Industries Ltd. On November 9, 2023, Commerce extended the time limit for these preliminary results to March 29, 2024.²

For a complete description of the events that followed the initiation of the review, see the Preliminary Decision Memorandum.³ A list of topics discussed in the Preliminary Decision Memorandum is included as Appendix I to this notice. The Preliminary Decision Memorandum is a public document and is on file electronically via Enforcement and Compliance's Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Centralized Electronic System (ACCESS). ACCESS is available to registered users at <https://access.trade.gov>. In addition, a complete version of the Preliminary Decision Memorandum can be accessed directly at <https://access.trade.gov/public/FRNoticesListLayout.aspx>.

Scope of the Order

The merchandise covered by the order is OTR tires. OTR tires are tires with an off road tire size designation. The tires included in the scope may be either tube-type or tubeless, radial, or non-radial, regardless of whether for original equipment manufacturers or the replacement market. For a complete description of the scope of this order, see the Preliminary Decision Memorandum.

Methodology

Commerce is conducting this administrative review in accordance with section 751(a)(1)(A) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the Act). For each of the subsidy programs preliminarily found to be countervailable, Commerce preliminarily determines that there is a subsidy, *i.e.*, a financial contribution from an authority that gives rise to a benefit to the recipient and that the

¹ See *Initiation of Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Administrative Reviews*, 88 FR 29885 (May 9, 2023).

² See Memorandum, "Extension of Deadline for Preliminary Results of Review," dated November 9, 2023.

³ See Memorandum, "Decision Memorandum for the Preliminary Results of the Administrative Review of the Countervailing Duty Order on Off-the-Road Tires from India; 2022," dated concurrently with, and hereby adopted by, this notice (Preliminary Decision Memorandum).