



U.S. Department of Commerce
Bureau of Industry and Security

Annual Report to the Congress for Fiscal Year 2015

Table of Contents

Bureau of Industry and Security Fiscal Year 2015 Annual Report	3
Appendix A: Regulatory Changes in Fiscal Year 2015.....	25
Appendix B: Bureau of Industry and Security Administrative Information.....	29
Appendix C: Summaries and Tables of Closed Export Enforcement Cases.....	31
Appendix D: Boycott Requests reported to the Office of Antiboycott Compliance, U.S. Department of Commerce.....	50
Appendix E: Approved Applications for Country Group D:1 and Cuba.....	51
Appendix F: Report on Domestic Economic Impact of U.S. Exports to Controlled Countries.....	61
Appendix G: Agricultural Supply Tables and Information.....	66
Appendix H: Export Control Reform Fact Sheets, Speeches, and Testimony.....	67

Bureau of Industry and Security Fiscal Year 2015 Annual Report

This report summarizes the activities of the Department of Commerce's Bureau of Industry and Security (BIS) during Fiscal Year 2015, from October 1, 2014, through September 30, 2015.



Under Secretary Eric L. Hirschhorn

"Our partnership and dialogue with the exporting community have been indispensable to creating more reliable and predictable rules that enable U.S. companies to be more reliable and predictable exporters. This is good for our national security, including our economic security."

Background on BIS

BIS advances U.S. national security, foreign policy, and economic objectives by ensuring an effective export control and treaty compliance system, and by promoting continued U.S. leadership in strategic technologies. BIS accomplishes its mission by maintaining and strengthening adaptable, efficient, and effective export control and treaty compliance systems.

BIS administers and enforces controls on the export of items with chiefly commercial

uses that can also be used in conventional arms, weapons of mass destruction, terrorist activities, or human rights abuses; less sensitive military items transferred from the Department of State under the President's Export Control Reform initiative; most commercial satellite and spacecraft items, and certain crude oil and timber. BIS administers and enforces these controls in coordination with several other agencies. BIS implements these controls primarily through the Export Administration Regulations (EAR). The EAR set forth license requirements and licensing policy for exports of these items.

Enforcement is an essential aspect of the BIS mission. Enforcement efforts encourage compliance, prevent and deter violations, disrupt illicit activities, and bring violators to justice. BIS achieves these important objectives through a law enforcement program focused on parties engaged in the export of sensitive commodities, software, and technology to end uses, end users, and destinations of concern.

BIS plays a significant role in the four major multilateral export control regimes and three treaties that deal in different industry sectors: the Australia Group (chemical and biological nonproliferation), the Missile Technology Control Regime, the Nuclear Suppliers Group, the Wassenaar Arrangement (conventional arms and related goods, software, and technologies), the Chemical Weapons Convention (chemical weapons nonproliferation), the Additional Protocol to the U.S.-International Atomic

Energy Agency Safeguards Agreement (nuclear weapons nonproliferation), and the Biological Weapons Convention (biological weapons nonproliferation).

BIS also is responsible for a number of functions related to the defense industrial base and enforcing prohibitions related to certain foreign boycotts.



Deputy Under Secretary Daniel O. Hill

BIS consults closely with industry on the development of regulatory policy through its Technical Advisory Committees (TACs). The TACs provide valuable industry input on trends in technology and the practicality and likely impact of export controls. BIS also conducts numerous outreach events throughout the United States and overseas to educate and update the public on export controls and policy.

Export Control Reform Update

In 2009, President Barack Obama directed the agencies involved in administering the U.S. export control system to conduct a broad-based review of export controls in order to enhance national security. This review led to the Export Control Reform (ECR) initiative. One of the key aspects of

ECR has been the effort to move less sensitive items (primarily parts and components) from the less flexible U.S. Munitions List (USML) of the International Traffic in Arms Regulations (ITAR), which is administered by the Department of State, to the more flexible Commerce Control List (CCL) of the Export Administration Regulations (EAR), which is administered by BIS. This effort is increasing military interoperability with allied countries, strengthening the U.S. industrial base by reducing incentives for foreign manufacturers to design out and avoid using U.S. parts and components, and allowing the U.S. Government to focus resources on the most serious national security and proliferation concerns.

Thus far, we have revised 15 out of 21 USML Categories and proposed updates in three additional categories. Our next set of revisions is expected to be final in 2016.

Continued Regulatory Efforts under ECR

Over the course of fiscal year 2015, BIS and its interagency partners continued to publish proposed controls for additional groups of items. On May 5, 2015, BIS and the Department of State published proposed revisions to fire control, sensors, and guidance and control equipment under USML Category XII and the CCL. On June 17, 2015, the two agencies published proposed revisions to toxicological items controlled under USML Category XIV and directed energy weapons under USML Category XVIII. BIS anticipates finalizing revisions to those categories and finishing the review of the USML and corresponding CCL controls during fiscal year 2016.

Harmonizing Definitions under the EAR and ITAR

An additional aspect of ECR is to amend the EAR and ITAR to facilitate enhanced compliance while reducing unnecessary regulatory burdens. The two sets of regulations have evolved separately over decades with little coordination between BIS and the State Department on the structure and content. Thus, the EAR and ITAR often use different words, or the same words differently, to accomplish similar regulatory objectives.

On June 3, 2015, BIS and the Department of State published proposed rules that would revise and harmonize, to the extent possible, definitions of terms such as “technology,” “required,” “foreign person,” “proscribed person,” “published,” “fundamental research,” “export,” “reexport,” “release,” “transfer,” and “transfer (in-country)” to enhance clarity and consistency with terms also found in the ITAR. The proposed rule would also revise the scope part of the EAR to update and clarify application of controls to electronically transmitted and stored technology and software. BIS will work with the Department of State to complete this important part of the reform effort during Fiscal Year 2016.

Implementation of a Consolidated Proscribed Party Screening List

As part of ECR, BIS and several other federal agencies collaborated and created a consolidated proscribed party screening list on www.export.gov/ecr. The list is a streamlined collection of eleven different screening lists from Commerce, State and Treasury that contains names of individuals and companies with whom a U.S. company may not be allowed to do business due to U.S. export regulations, sanctions and other

restrictions. On July 2, 2015, BIS led the deployment of a search engine with “fuzzy” search capabilities for exporters to quickly find names, aliases, and other screening information.

ECR Educational and Outreach Activities

During the fiscal year, BIS continued to expend significant resources to inform the regulated community on ECR as additional revised USML categories and CCL controls became effective. BIS conducted more than 50 ECR outreach activities that reached more than 5,262 participants. These outreach activities included weekly teleconferences on specific ECR topics hosted by the Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Export Administration, BIS seminars, industry group meetings and seminars, small and medium-sized business conferences, webinars, and meetings with foreign governments. Further, BIS continued to utilize web-based decision tools to assist exporters. In FY 2015, the decision tools on the BIS website, received more than 33,000 hits. In addition to outreach with the public, BIS continued to support U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) and other law enforcement agents around the United States with updated training materials. Also, BIS continued to work with CBP to implement and announce new requirements for the Automated Export System as additional final rules were published and became effective throughout the fiscal year.

Strengthening Safeguards under ECR

An additional key aspect of ECR is to create more effective safeguards, or “higher fences,” to keep the most sensitive items and technology away from foreign entities that seek to harm our national interests. In FY 2012, the Administration established the

Information Triage Unit (ITU), which is hosted and administered by BIS. The ITU is responsible for assembling, analyzing, and disseminating information from all sources to inform agencies about the bona fides of foreign parties to a license application. During FY 2015, the ITU supported 875 license applications.

On December 19, 2013, BIS published a final rule strengthening the Unverified List. This change enhances BIS's ability to conduct end-use checks and increases U.S. Government insight into potential transactions of concern involving foreign parties whose *bona fides* BIS has been unable to verify. On January 29, 2015, BIS added 14 persons to, and removed one person from, the Unverified List. Listed persons are ineligible to receive items under a license exception and must sign a specific end-use statement consenting to an end-use check before receiving items not subject to a license requirement.

BIS and the Department of State also coordinated on end-use checks where USML and CCL items are co-located. As a result of ECR, opportunities for such coordination have increased where "600 series" parts and components are exported to the same location as USML end items.

Executive Order 13558 created the Export Enforcement Coordination Center. The Center strengthens the enforcement of U.S. export laws through the facilitation of partner agency communication and collaboration to keep our nation safe. The Department of Homeland Security (DHS) manages and operates the Export Enforcement Coordination Center. There are two Deputy Directors, one from the Department of Commerce and one from the Department of Justice.

ECR Licensing and Export Statistics

In FY 2015, BIS processed 13,250 export license applications for exports of "600 series" items that transferred from the USML to the CCL; of the "600 series" licenses, BIS approved 11,844 license applications (89.7 percent), returned 1,386 applications without action (10.5 percent), and denied 19 applications (0.001 percent). In FY 2015, BIS's average processing time to review a license application for "600 series" items was 17.5 days.

Military aircraft and related commodities under ECCN 9A610 was the category of approved license applications with the highest transaction value (\$10.9 billion), followed by military gas turbine engines and related commodities (9A619 - \$7.3 billion), and ground vehicles and related commodities (0A606 - \$3.5 billion).

For fiscal year 2015, U.S. companies exported over 123,800 shipments for a value of over \$4.5 billion for "600 series" items, and over 2,900 shipments for a value of over \$653.3 million for 9x515 items.

Japan, Canada and South Korea received the largest value of "600 series" items from the U.S. under a BIS authorization. U.S. exporters used a BIS license authorization, License Exception Strategic Trade Authorization, and a "No License Required" designation to Canada most often (by value) to export "600 series" items.

French Guiana, France and Japan received the largest value of 9x515 items from the U.S. under a BIS authorization. U.S. exporters used the "No License Required" designation, BIS license authorization and License Exception Strategic Trade Authorization most often (by value) to export 9x515 items.

The top exports by value of “515 Series” items were classified under 9A515 - \$646 million (“Spacecraft” and related commodities) and 9B515 - \$7.1 million (“Test, inspection, and production “equipment” “specially designed” for “spacecraft” and related commodities”).

Revisions to Export Controls for Cuba

On December 17, 2014, the President announced that the United States is taking steps to chart a new course in bilateral relations with Cuba and to further engage and empower the Cuban people. The President explained that these steps build upon actions taken since 2009 that have been aimed at supporting the ability of the Cuban people to gain greater control over their own lives and determine their country’s future. On January 16, 2015, the Commerce and Treasury Departments took coordinated actions to implement certain elements of this policy, including changes to licensing policy and license exceptions in the EAR that are consistent with U.S. support for the Cuban people. BIS published a second rule implementing the rescission of Cuba’s State Sponsor of Terrorism designation on July 22, 2015. BIS published a third rule on September 21, 2015 that amended the terms of existing license exceptions that are available for Cuba, increased the number of license exception provisions that are available for Cuba, and created a new licensing policy in the EAR.

The United States maintains a comprehensive embargo on trade with Cuba. Pursuant to that embargo, all items that are subject to the Export Administration Regulations (EAR) require a license for export or reexport to Cuba unless authorized by a license exception. BIS administers export and reexport restrictions on Cuba

consistent with U.S. policy and relevant law. Accordingly, BIS may issue specific or general authorizations in the form of licenses or license exceptions for transactions that support the goals of United States policy while the embargo remains in effect.

Russia Sanctions

In response to Russia’s actions in Crimea and continued efforts to destabilize eastern Ukraine, BIS published three regulations restricting trade with Russia. These regulations imposed license requirements on exports to specific Russia entities; specific items for deep water, Arctic offshore, and shale exploration and production; and specific items for Russian military end users or end uses. In addition, BIS published a regulation imposing a license requirement for all items, other than food and medicine classified as EAR99, to the Crimea region of the Ukraine.

(Please see Appendix H for additional export control reform information.)

Export Control Policy and Regulations



Assistant Secretary for Export Administration Kevin J. Wolf

“Exporters are using a more efficient, predictable, and transparent system created under Export Control Reform. Since the reform effort was first implemented in 2013, U.S. exporters have used EAR authorizations to ship over \$7.1 billion worth of items that have transitioned from the State Department to the Commerce Department.”

Export Licensing

Export License Processing

In FY 2015, BIS processed 37,398 export license applications for transactions. This marked a 20.8% increase from the 30,953 applications processed in FY 2014. BIS approved 31,199 license applications (83.4 percent), returned 5,860 applications without action (15.7 percent), and denied 339 applications (.9 percent). In FY 2015, BIS’s average processing time to review a license application was 21.8 days. This includes time for reviews by other agencies.

Crude oil was the category of approved license applications with the highest transaction value. The greatest number of license application approvals under a single commodity classification was for Military Aircraft and related commodities (ECCN 9A610), with 6,029 approved applications for exports and reexports worth \$10.8 billion.

License Applications Escalated for Interagency Resolution

Under Executive Order 12981, BIS’s Operating Committee (OC) – with membership including the Departments of Commerce, Defense, Energy, and State – is tasked with resolving interagency disagreement on specific license applications. In FY 2015, 403 cases were

escalated to the OC for dispute resolution. Of those 403 cases, 16 were further escalated to the Assistant Secretary-level Advisory Committee on Export Policy for resolution.

Exports under License

BIS obtains data from the Bureau of the Census (Census) on exports subject to BIS licensing requirements to evaluate the impact controls have on U.S. exports. For calendar year 2014 (the most recent data available to BIS for this report), U.S. companies exported \$16.1 billion of licensed items. Crude petroleum exports were responsible for 79 percent of the value of licensed exports (\$12.7 billion). BIS licensed exports represented 1.0% of total U.S. exports. Exports under a BIS license exception totaled \$21.4 billion representing 1.3 percent of overall U.S. exports.

BIS continues to work with Census and the Department of Homeland Security’s U.S. Customs and Border Protection to improve the Automated Export System (AES) and to increase exporter compliance with the EAR. In FY 2015, export reports through the AES portal were made available to U.S. exporters to review export transactions filed in AES.

Commodity Classifications

To ascertain whether an export license is required from BIS, an exporter needs to classify the item to be exported by determining the ECCN and may request an official classification from BIS. In FY 2015, BIS processed 5,833 classification request applications, including encryption requests, in an average of 23.2 days.

Although exporters are encouraged to self-classify items, they often seek official classification determinations from BIS for

business, recordkeeping, or other reasons unrelated to whether a classification could be determined without ambiguity.

Validated End-User Program

In FY 2015, there were eleven Validated End Users (VEUs) in China with 46 locations and one in India with two locations. BIS issued two amendments to VEUs in FY 2015.

Since the July 2007 start of the VEU program, U.S. companies have made approximately 724 shipments totaling about \$653 million worth of controlled items to the VEUs, including 211 exports worth approximately \$104.4 million to VEUs in FY 2015.

Commodity Classification Determinations and Licensing of Encryption Items

The FY 2010 removal of the commodity classification determination requirements for less sensitive encryption items resulted in a significant decrease in the number of encryption commodity classification requests. The 1,098 requests processed in FY 2015 are less than half the number processed in FY 2010. The number of licenses has remained steady over the past three years despite increased use of encryption licensing arrangements, which authorize unlimited shipments of encryption products with notification and reporting requirements.

Commodity Jurisdiction Determinations

A commodity jurisdiction (CJ) request is used to determine whether an item or service is subject to the export licensing authority of the Department of Commerce or the Department of State, Directorate of Defense Trade Controls (DDTC). Exporters may

request a CJ determination by submitting the request to DDTC, which has final jurisdiction determination authority. In FY 2015, BIS provided recommendations to the State Department on 1,076 CJ requests.

Export Compliance Program

In FY 2015, BIS's Export Management and Compliance Division (EMCD) conducted 23 Export Management and Compliance Program (EMCP) reviews of corporate written compliance programs and conducted two seminars on how to develop an EMCP in St. Louis, MO and Detroit, MI. EMCD held its first annual Strategic Trade Compliance Symposium in Washington D.C. in November 2014 which included participation by five different U.S. government agencies involved in export control compliance. The symposium was attended by over 100 U.S. and foreign individuals involved in strategic trade.

In addition, EMCD reviewed items exported under license exception Strategic Trade Authorization (STA). Fifty three STA reviews were completed during FY 2015: of the 53, five were conducted on-site with the U.S. exporter. Of the 53 STA export reviews, 46 were completely compliant with STA requirements, 4 involved minor technical errors, and 3 exports were covered under authorizations other than license exception STA. BIS's Munitions Control Division also conducted 44 STA export reviews associated with "600 series"-related shipments.

During FY 2015, EMCD, working with BIS's Office of Technology Evaluation, initiated reviews of Automated Export System (AES) records to confirm appropriate compliance with Export Administration Regulation (EAR) requirements. These reviews detected

approximately 125 parties who had filed information in AES that was not consistent with EAR requirements. EMCD sent letters to these parties identifying these errors so they could be corrected going forward.

In addition to these compliance letters, EMCD conducted 13 on-site visits during FY 2015. Ten of these involved parties beyond the 125 above who had multiple AES filing errors relative to EAR information fields. EMCD met with these parties to understand better the specific reasons these errors occurred and to offer export counseling assistance. An additional three visits were made to parties who had received BIS “deemed export” licenses to provide access to controlled technologies for foreign nationals working in the United States. EMCD reviewed the technology control plans with these licensees and confirmed compliance with all the conditions included in the issued licenses.

License Determinations

License Determinations (LDs) are used to support enforcement actions by BIS and other agencies connected with potential violations of the EAR. In FY 2015, BIS completed 728 enforcement LDs for BIS’s Office of Export Enforcement in an average of 17 days. In addition, BIS processed 192 LDs for the Federal Bureau of Investigation and 1643 LDs for the Department of Homeland Security in support of investigations of potential unlawful exports.

Foreign Policy-Based Controls

Entity List-related Developments

In FY 2015, BIS implemented the decisions of the End-User Review Committee (ERC), the interagency group that administers the

Entity List, and published six Entity List-related rules.

The Entity List identifies foreign parties that are prohibited from receiving some or all items subject to the Export Administration Regulations (EAR) unless the exporter secures a license. Those persons present a greater risk of diversion to weapons of mass destruction (WMD) programs, terrorism, or other activities contrary to U.S. national security or foreign policy interests. By publicly listing such persons, the Entity List is an important tool to prevent unauthorized trade in items subject to the EAR.

BIS can add to the Entity List a foreign party, such as an individual, business, research institution, or government organization, for engaging in activities contrary to U.S. national security or foreign policy interests. In most instances, license exceptions are unavailable for the export, reexport, or transfer (in-country) to a party on the Entity List of items subject to the EAR. Rather, a license is required for such transactions, and a license application is usually subject to a policy of denial. The prohibitions and license application review policy applicable to a particular party are set forth with that party's entry on the list. Procedures for removal from the Entity List appear in section 744.16 of the EAR. General Orders also may restrict exports to named individuals or entities.

Through publication of these six rules, 60 persons (in 65 separate entries) were added to the Entity List for acting contrary to the national security or foreign policy interests of the United States. Additionally, five persons were removed from the Entity List in response to requests for removal, pursuant to the provisions of Section 744.16.

Export Enforcement



*Assistant Secretary for Export Enforcement
David W. Mills*

“Over these past six years, I have been part of an incredible era of change at BIS, especially as a result of the President’s Export Control Reform or “ECR” initiative and shifting geopolitical events across the globe. We at Export Enforcement have embraced these changes and challenges, and have worked proactively with you, our private sector partners, as well as our licensing and interagency colleagues, to implement the President’s vision through our “Securing America’s Trade” initiative.

“What this means is that we are working hard every day to help U.S. companies differentiate between legitimate and illegitimate business inquiries; to ensure that companies with strong internal compliance programs are not placed at an economic disadvantage by those seeking to flout U.S. export rules; and to differentiate between inadvertent compliance failures and less serious violations reported to BIS under our voluntary self-disclosure (VSD) program and more egregious, more serious violations that harm to U.S. national security and may involve willful acts.”

Penalties

BIS investigations in FY 2015 resulted in the criminal conviction of 31 individuals and businesses for export violations, as compared to 39 convictions in FY 2014. The penalties for these convictions came to \$156,416,030 in criminal fines, more than \$84,496,015 in forfeitures, and more than 487 months of imprisonment, compared to \$137,808,756 in criminal fines, more than \$1,318,832 in forfeitures, and more than 568 months of imprisonment in FY 2014.

In FY 2015, BIS investigations resulted in the completion of 51 administrative export and antiboycott actions against individuals and businesses and \$15,111,200 in civil penalties, as compared to 48 actions and \$60,567,150 in civil penalties in FY 2014. Of the 51 actions closed in FY 2015, four involved antiboycott violations that resulted in total civil penalties of \$98,200.

Prevention and Compliance

In FY 2015, BIS continued to emphasize its enforcement activities that focus on prevention and compliance. Export Enforcement officials participate in the export licensing process by making recommendations on license applications, detaining shipments that may have been undertaken in violation of the EAR, and in some significant cases seeking the issuance of Temporary Denial Orders to prevent imminent export violations.

End-use checks continue to serve as a valuable safeguard and preventive enforcement tool for verifying the bona fides of foreign end-users, ensuring that exported items have been or will be properly used as authorized, and that license conditions are adhered to. BIS end use checks have been effective in revealing unauthorized end-uses,

including improper or unauthorized diversion, of items subject to BIS jurisdiction.

In FY 2015, BIS completed 1,031 end-use checks in 55 countries. This represents a 10 percent achievement over FY 2015 goals. Of these, 92 were Pre-License Checks (PLCs), which are conducted to prevent the export of sensitive items to unreliable parties, and 939 were Post-Shipment Verifications (PSVs), which assist the U.S. Government in monitoring such transactions to conclusion. Approximately 61 percent of the checks were conducted by BIS Export Control Officers (ECOs) stationed at U.S. Embassies and consulates in Moscow, Beijing, Hong Kong, New Delhi, Dubai, and Singapore, who also have regional responsibilities. The remaining checks were conducted by Office of Export Enforcement Special Agents and Analysts deployed from the United States, or by Foreign Commercial Service Officers and support personnel stationed at various U.S. Embassies. BIS uses the results of the negative checks to prevent future exports to unsuitable end-users and to take enforcement action where appropriate.

In situations where an end-use check indicates that a diversion of U.S.-origin goods has or may have occurred, or because the U.S. Government was unable to conduct the check or was otherwise unable to verify the existence or authenticity of the end-user, the end user may be considered for inclusion on the Entity List or the Unverified List. Persons listed on the Unverified List are ineligible to receive items subject to the EAR by means of a license exception. Such persons must also sign an end-use statement consenting to an end-use check before receiving any items not subject to a license requirement. In FY 2015, BIS added 14 persons in Hong Kong, Pakistan, and the

United Arab Emirates (UAE) to and removed one Hong Kong person from the Unverified List.

BIS completed a significant number of additional preventive enforcement actions in FY 2015, including the issuance of 365 warning letters, 242 detentions, and 84 seizures. One Temporary Denial Order, four Temporary Denial Order renewals, and two Temporary Denial Order modifications were also completed. 20 Denial Orders and one amended order were issued under Section 11(h) of the EAA (which authorizes denial of export privileges of parties convicted under certain Federal statutes), and 1,565 outreach contacts were made with industry.

Antiboycott Activities

The United States has long opposed the Arab League boycott of Israel. The antiboycott provisions of the Export Administration Act of 1979 were adopted to encourage or require U.S. firms to refuse to participate in foreign boycotts that the U.S. does not sanction.

During FY 2015, four companies agreed to pay civil penalties totaling \$98,200 to settle allegations that they violated the antiboycott provisions of the EAR, as compared to four companies that agreed to pay civil penalties totaling \$79,150 in FY 2014.

In FY 2015, through the Office of Antiboycott Compliance (OAC), BIS responded to 1,311 requests from companies for guidance on compliance with the antiboycott provisions of the EAR. BIS continued to reach out to exporters, manufacturers, freight forwarders, bankers, and attorneys involved in international trade, and to provide extensive counseling to individual companies with boycott-specific concerns.

OAC provided export counseling to several U.S. firms seeking to remove boycott-related language from tenders originating in the UAE, Bahrain, and Qatar. OAC also continued to work with the U.S. Embassy in Baghdad to assist U.S. firms seeking to register their patents in Iraq and remove boycott-related language from government procurement tenders.

During FY 2015, officials from the Departments of State, Commerce, and the Treasury, and from the Office of the U.S. Trade Representative, approached individual member governments at Arab League meetings, regional summits and conferences, and as individual opportunities arose, to underline U.S. opposition to the Arab League boycott of Israel, and to encourage Arab League members to improve their commercial and diplomatic ties with Israel. This message resonates with many Arab League members because they recognize that the Arab League boycott serves as a barrier to participating in the global economy, to attracting foreign investment, and to expanding trade in the region. They also recognize that the boycott has not stifled Israel's growing economy. As a result, several Arab League members have diminished enforcement of what they consider to be the secondary and tertiary aspects of the boycott. In addition, U.S. Embassies throughout the Middle East and North Africa continue to highlight and brief host governments regarding incidents of boycott-related requests made by local companies and government agencies in contracts and commercial documents sent to U.S. firms.

U.S. companies and their subsidiaries have encountered a significant number of boycott-related requests from Iraq in recent years. Data compiled by OAC indicate prohibited requests received by U.S. firms have

increased from nine in FY 2008 to 71 in FY 2015. Nearly all of the prohibited requests reported to OAC in FY 2015 were contained in either invitations to bid from the Iraqi Ministry of Health (MOH) requesting information about a firm's business relationship with Israel or a boycott questionnaire given to U.S. companies from the Iraqi Patent Office as part of the patent application process. In February 2014, the Iraqi government agreed that bidders on MOH tenders would no longer need to certify compliance with the Arab League boycott of Israel. Despite this commitment, U.S. firms continue to see boycott-related terms in tenders from the MOH and on patent applications. During FY 2015, U.S. Government officials urged the Iraqi government to fully implement their commitment to remove boycott-related documentation requirements.

For additional information related to significant BIS enforcement activities, see Appendices C and D.

Industry Outreach Activities

Seminars and Conferences

BIS's export outreach and educational offerings constitute the first line in BIS's contact with U.S. exporters and provide guidance and transparency to new as well as experienced exporters regarding the EAR. BIS counseling operations have been instrumental in assisting the exporting community in understanding and complying with critical national security and foreign policy-based regulations. Each year, counselors in the BIS Office of Exporter Services' (OExS) Outreach and Educational Services Division and Western Regional Office provide regulatory, policy and process guidance to tens of thousands of exporters, forwarders, universities and

individuals, enabling them to meet their obligations under the EAR.

In FY 2015, BIS updated its outreach and educational content in furtherance of the Export Control Reform Initiative and related regulatory developments. BIS continued outreach activities designed to educate industry on these regulations. BIS's activities included webinars, teleconferences, and on-location panel sessions at various conferences. For example, Assistant Secretary Wolf spoke weekly via teleconference with industry representatives on the Export Control Reform rules, which govern how items previously on the U.S. Munitions List are controlled on the Commerce Control List. These weekly teleconferences allowed BIS to address specific questions from the business community. These calls educated the regulated community on the reform rules and helped elicit useful stakeholder feedback.

One-on-one counseling assistance is provided on both coasts for extended periods of operation each day. In addition, counselors conduct numerous highly regarded and cost-effective seminars throughout the United States in the high technology communities most affected by these regulations. Over the past few years, BIS has also developed additional capabilities to offer training online. These services have been particularly useful for small and medium-sized businesses that operate with more limited compliance resources.

In FY 2015, BIS reached 5,262 individuals through one or more of the Bureau's 51 domestic export control seminars conducted in 13 states and the District of Columbia. These seminars provided guidance to new and experienced exporters regarding the

EAR, changes in export policy, and licensing procedures, as well as encryption and technical data issues. Over ninety percent of attendees rated the seminars either "good" or "excellent" in FY 2015. BIS also participated as a speaker or with information booths at several dozen additional events hosted by other organizations.

BIS held its annual Export Control Forum in California. This past year it was held on February 23-24, 2015 and attracted over 200 attendees, many of whom represented technology firms.

On its website, BIS provides an introductory series of easy-to-use training modules. Six of those modules mirror content provided in the "Complying with U.S. Export Controls" seminars that BIS offers around the United States. This service offers exporters and reexporters – particularly small and medium-sized enterprises – a cost-saving mechanism to learn about U.S. export controls.

BIS continued to offer on-site training programs to assist companies whose products were moved from the State Department's International Traffic in Arms Regulations to the Commerce Department's Export Administration Regulations. These seminars featured regulatory and technical experts from BIS and were offered throughout the United States to help firms get up to speed quickly on the new regulations. OExS conducted two of these seminars. OExS also collaborated with the Department of State to participate in conferences featuring subject matter experts from both departments.

BIS supports the interagency Trade Promotion Coordinating Committee (TPCC) as part of the TPCC's U.S. Export Pavilion

and Trade Officer Training Conference. It also participates on its own in a number of trade related events. In FY 2015, BIS participated in four trade shows, including one SelectUSA event sponsored by the Department of Commerce; the International Society for Optics and Photonics (SPIE) Defense, Security and Sensing Symposia; the Association of Small Business Development Centers (ASBDC); and the American Association of Exporters and Importers (AAEI). BIS also participated in numerous industry events focused on specific issues, such as revised controls on exports to Cuba and Russia sanctions.

BIS continued to support the Census Bureau's coordinated Automated Export System (AES) compliance seminars. In FY 2015, BIS presented in 10 U.S. cities on how to properly determine licensing requirements and report export control requirements in the AES. In addition, BIS prepared exporters and forwarders for the changes in AES to accommodate Export Control Reform.

BIS provided updated training information to U.S. Customs and Border Protection's Outbound Division to ensure that port officers understood the Export Control Reform regulatory changes affecting controlled items in order to facilitate legitimate exports and disrupt unauthorized ones.

In addition, BIS continued to focus on the enforcement aspects of expanded outreach and deemed export compliance involving individuals and companies that had not previously submitted applications for actual or deemed export licenses. In FY 2015, BIS's Office of Export Enforcement conducted more than 738 enforcement outreach visits to such individuals and companies within the export community.

BIS also initiated 45 leads and cases involving allegations of deemed export licensing violations.

Project Guardian

BIS maintains a constructive and cooperative relationship with the business community through outreach programs sponsored by BIS's Export Enforcement arm. BIS's Project Guardian focuses on specific goods and technologies that illicit proliferation networks actively seek to acquire. BIS contacts U.S. manufacturers and exporters of these goods and technologies to apprise them of these acquisition threats and to solicit cooperation in identifying and responding to suspicious purchase requests. In FY 2015, BIS initiated 251 Project Guardian leads and conducted 149 Project Guardian outreach contacts.

Counseling

BIS received more than 33,822 phone and email inquiries through its counseling programs at BIS's Outreach and Educational Services Division in Washington, DC, and at the Western Regional Office in California. Through these programs, BIS provides guidance on regulations, policies, and practices and helps to increase compliance with U.S. export control regulations.

International Cooperation

BIS participated in the G-7 contact sanctions group meetings on Russia sanctions. These meetings resulted in comparable U.S. and European Union sanctions on Russia.

BIS staff participated in bilateral discussions with Canada, China, Finland, Germany, Hong Kong, India, Israel, Singapore and the United Kingdom. BIS posted guidance on

its website advising U.S. exporters about trade control requirements in these jurisdictions to promote compliance and facilitate secure exports of U.S.-origin items to these destinations, focusing in particular on regulatory changes affecting National Security-controlled exports and reexports to Hong Kong. BIS also posted guidance about transshipment tactics involving Russia.

BIS continued to support the Department of State's Export Control and Border Security (EXBS) program by providing technical expertise.

International Regimes and Treaty Compliance

BIS plays an important role in the U.S. Government's efforts to develop and refine the control lists and operational guidelines for the four major multilateral export control regimes: the Australia Group (chemical and biological weapons), the Missile Technology Control Regime, the Nuclear Suppliers Group, and the Wassenaar Arrangement (conventional arms and related items).

Australia Group

The Australia Group (AG), a multilateral export control regime, was formed in 1985 to help stem the proliferation of chemical and biological weapons through harmonized export controls. The AG now includes 41 countries and the European Union.

The AG meets annually and communicates between meetings to review and refine the list of controlled chemicals, biological agents, and related equipment and technology. The 2015 Intersessional Implementation Meeting was held from February 4-5, in The Hague, the

Netherlands. The 2015 Plenary Meeting was held from June 1-5 in Perth, Australia. BIS published a final rule amending the Export Administration Regulations (EAR) to finalize the understandings reached at the 2013 Intersessional meeting. These regulatory changes are described in Appendix A of this report.

In FY 2015, BIS approved 4,044 license applications valued at \$1.5 billion for the export or reexport of items controlled by the AG. BIS denied 7 license applications valued at \$264,444, and returned without action 263 license applications valued at \$125 million.

Missile Technology Control Regime

The United States is a member of the Missile Technology Control Regime (MTCR), a multilateral export control regime established in 1987. The MTCR currently includes 34 member countries that have agreed to coordinate their national export controls to prevent missile proliferation.

The annual Plenary of the MTCR was held September 29 through October 3, 2014, in Oslo, Norway, where MTCR Partner countries (Partners) met to discuss recent developments in missile proliferation and efforts to address them. The Partners exchanged information on proliferation program developments and trends, with special emphasis on intangible technology transfer (ITT) issues, visa-vetting procedures and cases, and emerging technologies. Partners re-affirmed the critical need to ensure that MTCR controls keep pace with the evolution of missile-useful technologies and procurement strategies. Also discussed was continuing outreach to non-member countries.

In conjunction with the Plenary, an Information Exchange (IE), Licensing Enforcement Experts Meeting (LEEM), and Technical Experts Meeting (TEM) were held. The TEM resulted in several changes to the MTCR Equipment, Software, and Technology Annex being adopted by the Plenary, including modifications to the controls on liquid propellant pumps and turbines, the addition of liquid propellant rocket engine nozzles, and clarifying language added to the control text for many solid and liquid propellant constituents.

Additionally, an intersessional TEM was held in March 2015 in Bern, Switzerland, to discuss proposed changes to the MTCR Equipment, Software, and Technology Annex. Agreed upon changes were adopted following a six week silence procedure according to the consensus decision of the 2002 Warsaw Plenary. Changes to the MTCR Annex that will necessitate modifications to the EAR include clarifying language added to the control text for fiber/tow placement machines and tape laying machines to better define the parameters of machines controlled by the MTCR.

In FY 2015, BIS approved 1,047 applications, valued at \$5 billion, for the export or reexport of missile technology-controlled items. In addition, BIS denied 12 applications valued at \$20 million and returned without action 58 applications valued at \$587 million.

Nuclear Suppliers Group

The Nuclear Suppliers Group (NSG) is a multilateral export control regime that was formally established in 1992 and now includes 48 Participating Governments (PGs). The regime seeks to impede the proliferation of nuclear weapons through the

implementation of guidelines for the control of nuclear and nuclear-related exports. Members pursue the aims of the NSG through voluntary adherence to the NSG Guidelines, which are adopted either by consensus or through exchanges of information on developments of nuclear proliferation concern.

The NSG 35th Consultative Group (CG) Meeting and the Technical Experts Group (TEG) Preparatory Meeting were held in Vienna, Austria from November 3 through 7, 2014.

The 35th CG meeting was held November 5-6. In the CG, productive discussions took place on the NSG Transparency and Confidentiality Guidelines; streamlining government to government assurances; and conceptual issues with respect to outreach partners, adherent governments and the path to membership. In 2014 and 2015, the NSG continued active discussions on prospective conditions and pathways for membership, benefits for adherent governments, and the concepts of membership, adherence and outreach generally.

At the Preparatory Meeting, the TEG considered three recommendations with respect to the implementation of the Dedicated Meeting of Technical Experts (DMTE) language guides; considered eight new technical proposals, and continued discussions on five proposals submitted by PGs and forwarded from the DMTE. The TEG also reviewed in detail the implementation of the language guides. The TEG recommended consideration of the eight new PG proposals to the CG.

The NSG 36th Consultative Group (CG), Information Exchange Meeting (IEM), and Licensing and Enforcement Experts Meeting (LEEM) took place on June 1-3, 2015, in

San Carlos de Bariloche, Argentina. These meetings were followed by the Plenary on June 4-5 in the same location. Extensive discussion took place in the CG and the Plenary on criteria for membership, adherence, and proposed enhancements to NSG outreach activities. The PGs also discussed possible membership of India in the Group. The Plenary endorsed thirteen recommendations put forth by the CG.

Presentations in the IEM and LEEM included topics such as the Iranian nuclear program, the DPRK nuclear program, trends in denial notifications, the role of financiers and insurers in nonproliferation and export control, Pakistani procurement, additive manufacturing, fuel cycle planning, and research reactors.

In FY 2015, BIS approved 2,169 applications, valued at \$2.4 billion, for the export or reexport of items controlled for nuclear nonproliferation reasons. In addition, BIS rejected 21 applications valued at \$30.9 million and returned without action 118 applications valued at \$55.2 million.

Wassenaar Arrangement

The Wassenaar Arrangement (Wassenaar) is a multilateral arrangement addressing export controls on conventional arms and sensitive dual use goods and technologies.

Wassenaar was founded in 1996 to replace the East-West technology control program under the Coordinating Committee for Multilateral Export Controls (COCOM) regime that ended in 1994. There are currently 41 countries participating in Wassenaar.

Members are required to report approvals, transfers, and denials of certain items controlled under the Wassenaar Arrangement. Reporting denials helps to bring to the attention of member countries

attempts to obtain strategic items that may undermine the objectives of Wassenaar.

Wassenaar has continued to keep pace with advances in technology and market trends. It has continued its efforts to contribute to international and regional security and stability by promoting transparency and greater responsibility in the transfer of conventional arms and dual use goods and technologies, thus preventing destabilizing accumulations of such goods and technologies. Wassenaar members have agreed to make further use of the Regional Views exercise, implementing a rotating focus on geographic regions. They also agreed to conduct further work on addressing new challenges, including emerging technologies of concern, and to keep pace with advances in technology, research and innovation. Wassenaar members continued to work actively to make the existing control lists more readily understood and user-friendly for licensing authorities and exporters, and to ensure the detection and denial of undesirable exports. New export controls were agreed in a number of areas including controls on spacecraft equipment and technology for fly-by-wire/flight-by light systems. In addition, significant reviews of several categories resulted in the deletion or revision of obsolete controls such as some relating to vessels and Unmanned Aerial Vehicles (UAVs). Further relaxation was introduced in a number of areas, such as equipment for the production of electronic devices, and telecommunications equipment having specific information security functionality for the administration, operation or maintenance of networks.

In addition to a new guidance document on end-use(r) assurances that was adopted in July, Wassenaar members agreed on a guidelines document for new applicants.

Significant efforts have also been undertaken to promote the Wassenaar Arrangement and to encourage voluntary adherence to Wassenaar's standards by non-Participating States.

Wassenaar continues to undertake outreach in support of its aims and objectives, in particular through post-Plenary briefings, interaction with industry, and bilateral dialogue with non-Participating States. For instance, members held a technical briefing on recent changes to the Wassenaar control lists for a number of non-Participating States.

Treaty Compliance

BIS serves as the lead agency for ensuring U.S. industry compliance with the Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC), serves as a lead agency for implementation of the Additional Protocol (AP), and participates in activities to strengthen international implementation of the Biological Weapons Convention (BWC).

Chemical Weapons Convention

The United States ratified the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling, and Use of Chemical Weapons and their Destruction (the Chemical Weapons Convention, or CWC) on April 25, 1997. There are now 191 States Parties to the CWC with the recent accession of Myanmar. The CWC provides for an extensive verification regime to ensure CWC States Parties adherence to its terms. BIS works actively with the Department of State, other CWC States Parties and the Technical Secretariat (TS) of the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW) to ensure that all 191 States Parties to the CWC are implementing the CWC's provisions in a

rigorous, analytically sound, and equitable manner.

The CWC requires many commercial chemical facilities to submit compliance data in the form of declarations which include chemical production, processing, consumption, and import/export activities, and requires chemical traders to also submit reports on exports and imports of scheduled chemicals. BIS collects and compiles this information, and then submits it to the U.S. National Authority (Department of State) to transmit to the Technical Secretariat of the OPCW (TS/OPCW), which is the international organization charged with implementing the CWC.

During FY 2015, BIS collected 771 declarations and reports from 548 facilities and trading companies. BIS managed the inspections at 16 chemical facilities that were selected for inspection by the TS/OPCW, one of which was subject to onsite chemical analysis of a number of drawn samples, and successfully demonstrated United States compliance with the CWC, protected the facilities' confidential business information and other trade secrets, and minimized the burden imposed by the inspections.

BIS assisted the U.S. company that was contracted by the OPCW to destroy precursor chemicals from the Syrian chemical weapons program. This included preparations for TS/OPCW verification activities on destruction of the chemicals. BIS also gathered requisite data and prepared congressionally-mandated reports on the implementation of the CWC, including: (1) an annual report on the cost of inspections to both industry and the government; and (2) an annual certification regarding the impact of the treaty on

availability of Schedule 1 chemicals to industry.

BIS attended international meetings with States Parties and supported the permanent U.S. Delegation to the OPCW (in The Hague, Netherlands) with officials from Washington, DC during meetings of the Executive Council, the Conference of States Parties, and other meetings of the policy-making and technical organs of the OPCW.

U.S. Additional Protocol to the U.S.-International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) Safeguards Agreement

The Additional Protocol is a bilateral treaty that supplements and amends verification arrangements under the existing “Agreement between the United States of America and the International Atomic Energy Agency for the Application of Safeguards in the United States” of November 18, 1977 (U.S.-IAEA Safeguards Agreement). The Additional Protocol requires the United States to provide the IAEA with information on certain civil nuclear and nuclear-related items, materials, and activities not covered by the Safeguards Agreement.

The Additional Protocol entered into force for the United States on January 6, 2009. Under Executive Order 13458, BIS is the lead agency for all subject commercial activities and locations not licensed by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) or an NRC Agreement State, and not located at certain other government sites. BIS administers the compliance program involving private sector nuclear fuel cycle activities that are not subject to the jurisdiction of the NRC. BIS receives declarations from industry, academia, the NRC and the Department of Energy, to assemble the U.S. national declaration and other reports to the IAEA.

The Additional Protocol declaration for 2015 was submitted to the IAEA on May 15, 2015. This declaration contained 301 changes and new activities. BIS also submitted quarterly reports for the export of nuclear equipment. There were 31, 30, 72, and 45 exports during the respective quarters.

Biological Weapons Convention

The Biological Weapons Convention (BWC) prohibits developing, producing, stockpiling, or otherwise acquiring or retaining biological agents or toxins for non-peaceful purposes. The BWC entered into force in 1975. In 2001, international efforts to develop a verification regime for the BWC failed, in part due to the inability to develop a modality that could distinguish between peaceful and non-peaceful purposes. Nevertheless, the BWC establishes the international norm prohibiting the development, production and stockpiling of biological weapons. In FY 2015, BIS actively supported U.S. Government efforts, in accordance with the *National Strategy for Countering Biological Threats*, to improve confidence in States Parties’ compliance with the BWC. BIS prepared for and participated in the annual Meeting of States Parties (December 1 – 5, 2014) and the Meeting of Experts (August 10 – 14, 2015) in Geneva, Switzerland. BIS also participated in the various working groups preparing U.S. positions for the 8th Review Conference (December 2016). BIS brings the U.S. private sector’s perspective into discussions on the full range of issues pertinent to the BWC through consultations with its Materials Technical Advisory Committee and various trade and professional associations.

Short Supply Controls

BIS implements short supply controls on western red cedar, as required by section 7(i) of the EAA, and specified other timber as required by the Forest Resources Conservation and Shortage Relief Act, as amended. BIS also controls the export of crude oil pursuant to the Energy Policy and Conservation Act, the Mineral Leasing Act, the Naval Petroleum Reserves Production Act, and the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act. In FY 2015, BIS posted Frequently Asked Questions on its website regarding application of the EAR's definition of crude oil.

U.S. Defense Industrial and Technological Base Programs

BIS's mission includes supporting continued U.S. technology leadership in industries that are essential to U.S. national security. Activities in this regard include:

Administering the Defense Priorities and Allocations System

BIS's administration of the Defense Priorities and Allocations System (DPAS) continues to play an important role in supporting the deployment of U.S. and allied forces abroad, meeting critical national defense and homeland security requirements, and facilitating recovery from natural disasters. The U.S. Government places DPAS priority ratings on approximately 300,000 contracts and orders annually to support national defense requirements.

In FY 2015, BIS worked closely with the Departments of Agriculture, Defense, Energy, Health and Human Services, Homeland Security, and Transportation to implement regulations providing standards

and procedures for prioritizing contracts and orders to promote the national defense under emergency and non-emergency conditions. In FY 2015, in cooperation with the Department of Homeland Security, BIS also provided DPAS guidance in support of interagency emergency preparedness activities.

Committee on Foreign Investment in the United States

BIS participates in the Committee on Foreign Investment in the United States (CFIUS) by evaluating export control equities in transactions that could result in foreign control of a U.S. business. In FY 2015, BIS worked closely with the Department of Commerce's International Trade Administration (ITA) and interagency CFIUS partners to review 142 CFIUS filings to determine the effects of those transactions on the national security of the United States. The filings are reviewed pursuant to the Foreign Investment and National Security Act of 2007 regulations published by the Department of the Treasury.

Monitoring the Strength of the U.S. Defense Industrial and Technological Base

In FY 2015, BIS conducted the following industrial base assessment activities:

BIS published the U.S. Space Industry "Deep Dive" Assessment – Small Businesses in the Space Industrial Base in December 2014, the final of three short reports. BIS developed this report to better understand the contributions of small businesses and the challenges facing these organizations. This report provided a profile of small businesses, including products and services, as well as provided data on geographic distribution, financial health, and

comparisons to larger organizations of overall health and competitiveness. Also included was a review of Small Business Innovation Research (SBIR)/Small Business Technology Transfer (STTR) contract awards that assist small businesses interested in becoming part of the space industrial base.

BIS continued work for the Strategic and Critical Materials Supply Chain Assessments. These assessments will examine the condition of the industrial supply chains for titanium, magnesium, rare earth materials, and carbon fiber composites. The goal of these assessments, which are performed in partnership with the Defense Logistics Agency, is to understand the health and competitiveness of material suppliers and to identify potential problems in the supply base.

The Carbon Fiber Composites report was completed in June 2015. Carbon fiber producers, distributors, weavers, prepreggers, composite product manufacturers, and other carbon fiber-related businesses responded to the survey. One-third of the respondents considered their organizations highly or moderately dependent on U.S. Government defense demand for carbon fiber-related products. Sixty-three percent of these identified reductions in U.S. Government demand as an organizational challenge, citing reduced space program spending, lower than anticipated aircraft demand, and budget sequestration as notable causes of concern.

BIS continued work on the Industrial Capabilities Assessment which is being performed in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Defense. This effort will focus on U.S. Government contractors and facilities that design, manufacture, test, and evaluate various defense and high-

technology products and their components. Approximately 13,000 facilities will be surveyed over three years. The BIS survey was approved by the Office of Management and Budget in June 2015 and approximately 1,000 surveys per month are being distributed.

BIS initiated a survey and assessment of the U.S. printed circuit board industrial base in FY 2015. This assessment is being performed in coordination with the Naval Surface Warfare Center, Crane Division (NSWC Crane). The primary goal of this assessment is to assist the U.S. defense community in understanding the health and competitiveness of organizations manufacturing bare circuit boards at facilities located in the United States for commercial and U.S. Government applications.

BIS also initiated a new project to conduct a comprehensive survey and assessment of the U.S. Air Force C-17 Aircraft program industrial base which has ended production in Long Beach, California. This assessment is being performed in coordination with the Department of Defense, Office of Economic Adjustment (OEA). The survey will identify the nationwide supply chain network for the C-17 Aircraft to provide assistance to companies now that the program has been terminated, with a focus on Southern California.

BIS also completed its nineteenth congressionally mandated report on the impact of offsets in defense trade. The report was transmitted to Congress on February 3, 2015.

In FY 2015, BIS reviewed 99 proposed transfers of excess defense equipment to foreign governments through the Department of Defense's Excess Defense

Articles program and provided the Department of Defense with determinations whether these transfers would interfere with the ongoing sales or marketing activities of U.S. industry. BIS also reviewed 112 proposed international armament cooperative agreements and provided the Department of Defense with comments on these agreements' commercial implications and potential effects on the international competitive position of the U.S. defense industrial and technological base.

During FY 2015, BIS continued to co-chair the interagency National Defense Stockpile Market Impact Committee (MIC) with the Department of State's Bureau of Energy Resources. The MIC advises the Defense Logistics Agency regarding proposed plans to sell portions of the material in the stockpile and proposed plans to acquire new material. The advice relates to avoiding undue market disruptions during the sale or acquisition of such materials.

Supporting the U.S. Defense Industry's International Competitiveness

In FY 2015, BIS continued to administer the Department of Commerce's North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) Security Investment Program (NSIP), a certification requirement for U.S. companies interested in competing to supply goods and services in NSIP-funded procurements.

During FY 2015, BIS vetted and approved 238 U.S. firms that were interested in participating in NATO procurement competitions.

Appendix A: Regulatory Changes in Fiscal Year 2015

BIS published 42 notices, rules or other items in the *Federal Register* during FY 2015, including the following:

Export Control Reform (ECR)

On December 23, 2014, BIS published a final rule clarifying the scope of certain “600 series” Export Control Classification Numbers.

On May 5, 2015, BIS published a proposed rule to add to the Commerce Control List fire control, range finder, optical, and guidance and control equipment that the President determines no longer warrant control on the United States Munitions List.

On May 22, 2015, BIS published a rule proposing to harmonize Destination Control Statements across the Export Administration Regulations and the International Traffic in Arms Regulations. Also on May 22, 2015, BIS published a Notice of Inquiry soliciting public comment on improving export clearance provisions.

On June 3, 2015, BIS published a rule proposing to harmonize definitions across the Export Administration Regulations and the International Traffic in Arms Regulations.

On June 17, 2015, BIS published a proposed rule to add to the Commerce Control List items that the President determines no longer warrant control on the United States Munitions List under Category XIV (Toxicological Agents) or Category XVIII (Directed Energy Weapons).

Commerce Control List

On October 14, 2014, BIS published a rule imposing controls on certain integrated circuits, helicopter landing system radars, seismic detection systems, and technology for infrared up-conversion devices.

Defense Priorities and Allocation System

On August 21, 2015, BIS published a final rule adding Spain to the list of countries with which the Department of Defense (DOD) has entered into security of supply arrangements. Persons in the United States may request the assistance of DOD in seeking priority delivery from parties in those countries.

Entity List

In FY 2015, BIS implemented the decisions of the End-User Review Committee (the interagency group that administers the Entity List) and published six Entity List-related rules, including two rules related to Russian sanctions. The persons were added on the basis that they were engaging in activities contrary to U.S. national security or foreign policy interests. Two of these rules also removed persons from the Entity List.

Country Policy

BIS published four rules implementing or maintaining sanctions on Russia. On January 29, 2015, BIS published a rule imposing broad licensing requirements for the Crimea region of Ukraine. A rule published on May 22 revised those requirements to facilitate Internet-based communications with persons in the Crimea region of Ukraine. On August 7, BIS added a Russian oil and gas field to the Entity List.

On September 2, BIS added 29 persons under 33 entries to the Entity List.

On January 23, 2015, BIS published a rule removing certain license requirements to further implement the bilateral understanding between the United States and India.

On February 18, 2015, BIS published a rule making Sudan an eligible destination for a license exception for consumer communications devices.

On October 14, 2014, BIS published a rule imposing license requirements on certain items destined to military end uses or end users in Venezuela.

On December 23, 2014, BIS published a rule that expanded license requirements for items that are controlled for certain National Security reasons. The rule establishes a license requirement for items controlled for National Security, Column 2, reasons on the Commerce Control List in Part 774 of the EAR. The rule also thereby triggers an import license requirement from the Hong Kong government for the items to be imported into Hong Kong. This rule brings the EAR in closer alignment with controls established for commodities controlled under the Wassenaar Arrangement for export and reexport to Hong Kong. This rule also enhances scrutiny and prevention of diversion of the items through Hong Kong.

BIS recently expanded authorizations within the Export Administration Regulations (EAR) for the export and reexport to Cuba of certain categories of items. BIS published three sets of amendments to the EAR on January 16, July 22, and September 21, 2015.

On January 16, 2015, the Department of Commerce published a final rule in the Federal Register to create License Exception Support for the Cuban People (SCP) authorizing the export and reexport of certain items to Cuba intended to improve the living conditions of the Cuban people; support independent economic activity and strengthen civil society in Cuba; and improve the free flow of information to, from, and among the Cuban people. BIS also amended existing License Exception Consumer Communications Devices (CCD) by eliminating the donation requirement, thereby authorizing sales of certain communications items to eligible end users in Cuba. Additionally, BIS amended License Exception Gift Parcels and Humanitarian Donations (GFT) to authorize exports of multiple gift parcels in a single shipment. Lastly, BIS established a general policy of approval for exports and reexports to Cuba of items for the environmental protection of U.S. and international air quality, and waters, and coastlines.

On July 22, 2015, the Department of Commerce published a final rule in the Federal Register to implement the rescission by the Secretary of State of Cuba's designation as a State Sponsor of Terrorism. Specifically, this amendment removed anti-terrorism (AT) license requirements from Cuba and eliminated references to Cuba as a State Sponsor of Terrorism. However, consistent with the statutory embargo against Cuba, it maintained preexisting license requirements for all items subject to the EAR unless authorized by a license exception. The amendment also removed Cuba from Country Group E:1 (terrorist supporting countries), which makes Cuba eligible for a general 25 percent *de minimis* level in foreign-manufactured items and portions of four license exceptions, including authorizing the temporary sojourn

to Cuba of corporate and privately owned aircraft without a license.

On September 21, 2015, the Department of Commerce published a final rule in the *Federal Register* to expand the scope of License Exception Support for the Cuban People (SCP) to facilitate engagement between the U.S. and Cuban people; the free flow of information to, from, and among the Cuban people; and independent economic activity generated by Cuba's private sector. This amendment authorized the temporary sojourn to Cuba of certain categories of vessels without a license. Additionally, it created a case-by-case review policy of license applications to export and reexport to Cuba items to ensure the safety of civil aviation and the safe operation of commercial passenger aircraft. Lastly, it revised the deemed export and deemed reexport license requirements for releases of technology and source code to Cuban nationals; removed certain unintended restrictions on exports and reexports under License Exception SCP and License Exception Consumer Communications Devices (CCD); and made certain technical corrections to License Exception Agricultural Commodities (AGR).

On September 2, 2015, the Department of Commerce published a final rule in the *Federal Register* to correct an error in License Exception Temporary imports, exports, reexports, and transfer (in-country) (TMP) in Section 740 of the EAR. This rule makes certain consumer communication devices eligible for temporary export and reexport to Sudan as tools of trade under license exception TMP.

On February 18, 2015, the Department of Commerce published a final rule in the *Federal Register* to revise Sections 740 and 742 of the EAR. This rule makes Sudan an

eligible destination for License Exception Consumer Communications Devices (CCD) and revises license application review policy for certain telecommunications items from a general policy of denial to one of case-by-case review. BIS published this rule in conjunction with a Department of the Treasury, Office of Foreign Assets Control rule amending the Sudanese Sanctions Regulations by adding a general license pertaining to certain software, hardware, and services incident to personal communications.

Wassenaar Arrangement

On May 21, 2015, BIS published a rule amending the Commerce Control List to implement the agreements reached at the December 2014 plenary meeting of the Wassenaar Arrangement on Export Controls for Conventional Arms and Dual Use Goods and Technologies. This rule revised control list entries in many CCL categories.

On May 20, 2015, BIS published a rule proposing controls on intrusion and surveillance items to implement the agreement reached with respect to these items at the December 2013 plenary meeting of the Wassenaar Arrangement on Export Controls for Conventional Arms and Dual Use Goods and Technologies.

Chemical and Biological Weapons

On June 16, 2015, BIS implemented changes to the Commerce Control List resulting from the Australia Group November 2013 intersessional decisions.

Missile Technology Control Regime

On April 7, 2015, BIS implemented changes to the Commerce Control List based on the

2014 Missile Technology Control Regime plenary agreements.

Validated End-Users

In FY 2015, BIS implemented the decisions of the End-User Review Committee (the interagency group that administers the Validated End-User Program) and published two rules modifying the list of Validated End-Users in the People's Republic of China.

Retrospective Regulatory Review

On March 13, 2015, BIS published a rule streamlining support documentation requirements.

On August 26, 2015, BIS published a rule removing Special Comprehensive License provisions determined to be no longer useful.

On October 1, 2014, BIS published an advance notice of proposed rulemaking soliciting comment on recordkeeping requirements.

Unverified List (UVL)

The EAR imposes restrictions on exports, reexports, and transfers involving persons listed on the UVL. These restrictions, including the suspension of license exceptions, enhance U.S. government insight into transactions involving listed persons and support BIS's ability to conduct end-use checks. On January 29, 2015, BIS added 14 persons to the UVL. The suitability and reliability of these persons as parties to transactions subject to the EAR could not be verified through the successful conduct of end-use checks. In the same rule, BIS removed one person from the UVL based on the successful completion of an

end-use check, and added new addresses for two listed persons.

U.S. Industrial Base Surveys Pursuant to the Defense Production Act of 1950

On July 15, 2015 BIS published a final rule that sets forth the policies and procedures of the Bureau of Industry and Security (BIS) for conducting surveys to obtain information in order to perform industry studies assessing the U.S. industrial base to support the national defense pursuant to the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended. Specifically, this rule provides a description of BIS's authority to issue surveys; the purpose for the surveys and the manner in which such surveys are developed; the confidential treatment of submitted information; and the penalties for noncompliance with surveys. This rule, which became effective August 14, 2015, is intended to facilitate compliance with surveys, thereby resulting in stronger and more complete assessments of the U.S. industrial base.

Foreign Availability Assessments

On February 9, 2015, BIS published a positive determination of foreign availability for anisotropic plasma dry etching equipment in China that was based on BIS's foreign availability assessment. The assessment included a review of a submission from the Semiconductor Equipment and Materials International industry association, additional research and analysis, meetings with interagency stakeholders, input from exporters, and interagency site visits in China. As a result of this determination, BIS amended the EAR to make this equipment eligible for license exception CIV – Civil End Users.

Appendix B: Bureau of Industry and Security Administrative Information

Performance Based Programs

BIS has continued to develop performance-based budgets based on OMB guidance. BIS budget submissions continue to be directly tied to the Bureau's performance goals and measures, and BIS will continue to develop performance-based budgets that display the cost of achieving its performance goals. Budget requests are integrated with performance goals and describe the anticipated effects of resource requirements on performance. BIS contributes to three of the Department's five Strategic Goals and Objectives as follows:

1. Trade and Investment - Increasing U.S. exports by overhauling and simplifying the Nation's export control system
2. Data - Improving data based services, decision-making, and data sharing within the Department and with other parts of the Federal government; and
3. Operational Excellence - Strengthening organizational capabilities to drive customer-focused, outcomes-driven mission performance.

The Export Control Reform Initiative combines the efforts of the Commerce USXPORTS Exporter Support System (CUESS) program and a collaborative effort with the Department of Defense to expand the role of USXPORTS to include the Interagency Referral Sub-system to support the adjudication of dual-use export licenses and overall BIS's licensing process. This effort has initiated multiple projects to support the building and expansion of the BIS mission critical technology platform and orderly retirement of the Export Control

Automated Support System (ECASS) mainframe. As part of this effort, several subprojects are either being researched, completed or under way:

1. Simplified Network Application Process Redesign (SNAP-R) enhancements to support submission of Independent Validated License (IVL);
2. Enhancement of entity screening in the Investigative Management System Redesign (IMS-R) application;
3. Establishment of a technology platform to support various self-managed business applications such as the Committee on Foreign Investment in the United States (CFIUS), Offsets, Defense Priorities and Allocations System (DPAS), and Consolidated List;
4. Enhancement of electronic license determination requests in the Investigative Management System Redesign (IMS-R) application and the Commerce USXPORTS Exporter Support System (CUESS) to include requests from external agencies; and
5. Implementation of SIPRNet for the headquarters office and the BIS field offices;
6. Implementation of the Entity History System (EHS) to provide licensing officers the ability to research the results of previous export license requests by applicant and commodity;
7. Enhancement to the Commerce USXPORTS Exporter Support System (CUESS) and USXPORTS to incorporate automated capabilities for initiating referrals and collecting the associated referral responses for dual use

licenses request among all interagency partners in one centralized secure system.

8. Development of a single export license application; and
9. Implementation of single export licensing portal.

The fully deployed collaborative systems and interfaces will provide BIS business users with a modernized export licensing system while protecting export control applications and data from foreign intrusions.

Cooperation with Auditing Agencies and Responses to Requests from the Public and the Courts

BIS program controls are sound and recommendations resulting from the Government Accountability Office (GAO) and the Department of Commerce's Office of Inspector General (OIG) are being addressed. BIS continues to work with GAO and OIG on their studies of BIS programs and control systems, as well as to address audit findings and recommendations. During FY 2015, we submitted periodic reports to the Office of the CFO and Assistant Secretary for

Administration on the status of BIS corrective actions of all open GAO and OIG recommendations. BIS management also monitored the progress of corrective actions on the basis of these reports.

Three GAO studies addressing BIS programs and activities were completed in FY 2015. These studies were:

- 1) Critical Technology Protection Programs: GAO 15-288
- 2) North Korean Sanctions: GAO 15-485
- 3) Iran, North Korea, Syria Nonproliferation Act Reporting (INKSNA) (GAO 15- 519)

At the end of the fiscal year, two GAO studies and two OIG studies addressing BIS programs and activities are pending final report:

GAO:

- 1) Cuba Embargo
- 2) U.S. Critical Materials Supply

OIG:

- 1) USXPORTS Audit
- 2) Continuous Monitoring Strategy and Practices OIG

Appendix C: Summaries and Tables of Closed Export Enforcement Cases

*Table 1
Criminal Convictions during Fiscal Year 2015¹*

<i>Sentencing Date</i>	<i>Defendant</i>	<i>Criminal Charges</i>	<i>Criminal Sanctions</i>	<i>Case Details</i>
10/02/14	Robbins & Myers Belgium SA	Four counts of unlawful export or attempted export in violation of 50 USC 1705	Five years of probation; a \$1,000,000 criminal fine; and a \$31,716 forfeiture	Export and reexport of oil field equipment to Syria
10/15/14	Ya Qian Chen, also known as Jonathan Chen	One count of submission of false export information in violation of 13 USC 305	Six months of home confinement; three years of probation; and forfeiture of goods	Providing false export information
10/17/14	Kamran Ravanasa	One count of conspiracy to export to an embargo country in violation of 50 USC 1705	Five years of probation	Attempted export of various items, including parachute materials, to Iran via the United Arab Emirates
10/20/14	Zhenchun Huang	One count of false personation of a federal employee in violation of 18 USC 912 and one count of obstruction of justice in violation of 18 USC 1519	15 months in prison and three years of supervised release	Export of optical sensor materials to China
12/03/14	Helmut Oertmann	One count of attempting to smuggle goods from the United States to Iran in violation of 18 USC 554	12 months of probation	Export of a bar peeling machine to Iran via the United Arab Emirates
12/03/14	Hetran, Inc.	One count of conspiracy to smuggle goods from the United State to Iran in violation of 50 USC 1705	12 months of probation	Export of a bar peeling machine to Iran via the United Arab Emirates
02/20/15	Patrick Zuber	One count of conspiracy to smuggle goods from the United States in violation of 18 USC 371 and 554	One year of probation and a \$15,000 criminal fine	Reexport of oil field service equipment to Iran
03/03/15	Nicholas Kaiga	Two counts of attempting to violate Export Control Regulations in violation of 50 USC 1705	27 months in prison and two years of supervised release	Attempted export of aluminum tubing to Malaysia
03/09/15	Mike Cabatingan	One count of conspiracy in violation of 18 USC 371; illegal export of defense articles in violation of 22 USC 2778; and exporting controlled items without a license in violation of 50 USC 1705	One year and one day in prison; a \$7,500 criminal fine; and two years of supervised release	Export of riflescopes to the Philippines

¹ Four convictions are not included in this chart because the information has been sealed by the court.

03/16/15	Hsien Tai Tsai	One count of conspiracy to defraud the United States in violation of 18 USC 371	24 months of prison	Export of machine tools to a Specially Designated National
04/03/15	Touraj Ghavidel	One count of making false statements to a federal agency in violation of 18 USC 1001	Two years of probation; a \$75,000 criminal fine; and forfeiture of laptop computers	False statements to federal agents in connection with the export of computer and computer equipment to Iran via the United Arab Emirates
04/03/15	Brono Faizy	One count of making false statements to a federal agency in violation of 18 USC 1001	Two years of probation; a \$75,000 criminal fine; and forfeiture of laptop computers	False statements to federal agents in connection with the export of computer and computer equipment to Iran via the United Arab Emirates
04/08/15	Ronald Colman	One count of making false statement in violation of 18 USC 1001	One year of probation	False statements related to the export of guns, shotguns, ammunition, and body armor
04/23/15	Yueh-Hsun Tsai	One count of creating a false bill of lading in violation of 49 USC 80116	Three years of probation and a \$250 criminal fine	Export of machine tools to a Specially Designated National
04/24/15	Russel Marshall	One count of negotiations concerning a transaction involving items exported from the United States to Thailand in violation of 50 USC 1705 and one count of negotiations concerning a transaction involving items export from the United States to Iran in violation of 50 USC 1705	41 months in prison and two years of supervised release	Export of temperature transmitters to Thailand and Iran in violation of a Denial Order
04/24/15	Universal Industries Ltd. Inc.	One count of negotiations concerning a transaction involving items exported from the United States to Thailand in violation of 50 USC 1705 and one count of negotiations concerning a transaction involving items export from the United States to Iran in violation of 50 USC 1705	One year of probation	Export of temperature transmitters to Thailand and Iran in violation of a Denial Order
04/25/15	Rong Nie	One count of conspiracy to launder monetary instruments in violation of 18 USC 1956	Time served in prison (21 months); three years of supervised release; and a \$6,877,847 forfeiture	Export of radiation hardened integrated circuits to China
04/30/15	Schlumberger Oilfield Holdings Ltd.	One count of conspiracy to violate the International Emergency Economic Powers Act in violation of 18 USC 371	Three years of probation; a \$155,138,904 criminal fine; and a \$77,569,452 forfeiture	Export of oil field equipment to Iran, Syria and Sudan

05/04/15	Yanhong Zhou	One count of false export information in violation of 13 USC 305 and one count of causing an act to be done in violation of 18 USC 2	One year of probation and a \$2,500 criminal fine	Export of aircraft parts to Iran via Hong Kong
05/04/15	Merit Aerospace	One count of violating the International Emergency Economic Powers Act in violation of 50 USC 1705	Three years of probation and a \$63,876 criminal fine	Export of aircraft parts to Iran via Hong Kong
05/14/15	Ahmed Bilal	One count of willfully violating the International Emergency Economic Powers Act in violation of 50 USC 1705	24 months in prison; two years of supervised release; and a \$1,000 criminal fine	Attempted export of a thermal imaging camera to a company on the BIS Entity List in Pakistan
06/08/15	Changxi Shi	One count of conspiracy to commit offenses against the United States and defraud the United States in violation of 18 USC 371	Time served (14 months) in prison	Export of thermal imaging cameras to Iran via China
06/08/15	Shuguo Xiao	One count of conspiracy to commit offenses against the United States and defraud the United States in violation of 18 USC 371	Time served (14 months) in prison	Export of thermal imaging cameras to Iran via China
06/10/15	Shahin Sabooni	One count of conspiracy to commit money laundering in violation of 18 USC 1956	Time served in prison and three years of supervised release	Transfer of money from an Iranian procurement group to U.S. suppliers for the purchase of dual-use aircraft commodities
07/14/15	Lip Bor Ng	One count of conspiracy in violation of 18 USC 371	Five years of probation and a \$25,000 criminal fine	Filing false Automated Export System record and bill of lading related to the export of cathode ray tubes to China
08/27/15	Ali Mohammadi	One count of attempt to export goods from the United States to Iran in violation of 50 USC 1705	Five years of probation and a \$2,000 criminal fine	Attempted export of gyroscopes to Iran via the United Arab Emirates
09/25/15	Eli Heller	One count of smuggling in violation of 18 USC 554	16 months in prison	Export of rifle sights to Israel

Table 2
Department of Commerce Export Enforcement Administrative Cases during Fiscal Year 2015

Order Date	Respondent	Charges	Sections Violated¹	Result
10/07/14	Wind River Systems, Inc.	Exported operating software, controlled on national security grounds and valued in total at approximately \$3 million, without the required BIS licenses on 51 occasions to Government end users in the People's Republic of China (directly or via Hong Kong), Hong Kong, Russia, Israel, South Africa, or South Korea, and on four occasions to entities in China on BIS's Entity List. (ECCN 5D002)	764.2(a)[55]	Settlement Agreement – civil penalty of \$750,000.
10/07/14	Robbins & Myers Belgium S.A.	Reexported stators, special heat-treated alloy tubes that are used as part of power sections used in oil and gas exploration, are controlled for Anti-Terrorism reasons, and were valued at approximately \$66,763, to Syria without the required BIS licenses and with knowledge that violations would occur. (EAR99; <i>de minimis</i>)	764.2(a) [3] 764.2(e) [4]	Settlement Agreement – civil penalty of \$600,000.
10/16/14	Signal Micro Systems, Inc. d/b/a Techonweb; Borna Faizy a/k/a Brad Faizy; and Touraj Ghavidel a/k/a Brent Dell	Conspired to export computers controlled for anti-terrorism reasons and valued at approximately \$1,015,757 from the United States through the UAE to Iran without the required U.S. Government authorization. (ECCN 5A992)	764.2(d) [1]	Settlement Agreement – export privileges denied for 10 years.
10/31/14	Lisong Ma a/k/a Ma Li	Underlying criminal conviction for violating IEEPA by knowingly, intentionally, and willfully attempting to export one or more spools of Toray type T-800-HB12000-50B carbon fiber from the United States to China without the required Department of Commerce license.	IEEPA	Export privileges denied until May 27, 2024, pursuant to Section 766.25 of the EAR (see also Section 11(h) of the EAA).

Order Date	Respondent	Charges	Sections Violated ¹	Result
11/05/14	Mohammad Hakim Hashemi	Underlying criminal conviction for violating IEEPA by knowingly and willfully conspiring to export and to cause the exportation, sale, and supply of aircraft parts from the United States to Iran without the required U.S. Government authorization and conspiring to engage in transactions within the United States that evade and have the purpose of evading the prohibition against exporting, reexporting, selling and supplying, directly or indirectly, aircraft parts from the United States to Iran without the required U.S. Government authorization.	IEEPA	Export privileges denied until December 16, 2023, pursuant to Section 766.25 of the EAR (see also Section 11(h) of the EAA).
11/18/14	Dioceny Ribamar Barbosa-Santos	Underlying criminal conviction for violating IEEPA by knowingly and willfully engaging in a transaction involving the attempted export, sale, brokering, and financing of an A-300 Airbus aircraft from China to Iran.	IEEPA	Export privileges denied until October 3, 2018, pursuant to Section 766.25 of the EAR (see also Section 11(h) of the EAA).
11/20/14	Lev Steinberg	Underlying criminal conviction for violating IEEPA by unlawfully, willfully, and knowingly exporting and attempting to export from the United States to Russia items on the Commerce Control List, including an Eo-Tech 552 holographic weapons scope, without the required Department of Commerce license.	IEEPA	Export privileges denied until February 25, 2016, pursuant to Section 766.25 of the EAR (see also Section 11(h) of the EAA).

Order Date	Respondent	Charges	Sections Violated ¹	Result
12/03/14	Hetran, Inc. and Helmut Oertmann	Engaged in a conspiracy to export a bar peeling machine and related parts, items used in high- grade metal processing and finishing and valued in total at approximately \$895,000, from the United States to Iran, via the UAE, without the required U.S. Government authorization. (EAR 99)	Hetran: 764.2(d)[1] Oertmann: 764.2(d)[1]	Settlement Agreement – Hetran and Oertmann were held jointly and severally liable for a civil penalty of \$837,500, of which \$500,000 was suspended for two years from the date of the Order and thereafter will be waived so long as Respondents make full and timely payment of the \$337,500 civil penalty, comply with their plea agreements and sentences in the related criminal case, and do not violate the EAR during the two-year probationary period.
12/19/14	Fiber Materials, Inc.	See Result column.		Waived the remaining approximately 11 months of the denial order period imposed against Fiber Materials, Inc. (FMI) under a March 12, 2007 denial order that was due to expire on November 18, 2015. (The underlying criminal conduct, involving the unlicensed export to India of a component, accessory, and controls for a hot isostatic press, occurred in April 1988, for which FMI was tried criminally in 1995, and for which ultimately a judgment of conviction issued against FMI following its sentencing on November 18, 2005).

Order Date	Respondent	Charges	Sections Violated ¹	Result
12/22/14	Maria Luisa Sanchez-Lopez	Underlying criminal conviction for violating Section 38 of the Arms Export Control Act (AECA) by conspiring to knowingly and willfully export, and for attempting to export and causing to be exported, from the United States to Mexico AK47 magazines and 7.62mm ammunition, which were designated as defense articles on the United States Munitions List, without the required State Department license.	Section 38 of the AECA	Export privileges denied until February 13, 2024, pursuant to Section 766.25 of the EAR (see also Section 11(h) of the EAA).
12/22/14	Gregorio Rodriguez-Aranda	Underlying criminal conviction for violating Section 38 of the AECA by conspiring to knowingly and willfully export, and for attempting to export and causing to be exported, from the United States to Mexico AK47 magazines and 7.62mm ammunition, which were designated as defense articles on the United States Munitions List, without the required State Department license.	Section 38 of the AECA	Export privileges denied until February 13, 2024, pursuant to Section 766.25 of the EAR (see also Section 11(h) of the EAA).
12/22/14	Zhifu Lin	Underlying criminal conviction for violating Section 38 of the AECA by knowingly and willfully exporting from the United States to China firearms and firearms barrels, including a Beretta 9mm semi-automatic handgun, which were designated as defense articles on the United States Munitions List, without the required State Department license.	Section 38 of the AECA	Export privileges denied until November 15, 2023, pursuant to Section 766.25 of the EAR (see also Section 11(h) of the EAA).
01/08/15	B&H Foto & Electronics Corp.	Exported optical sighting devices, items controlled for crime control reasons and valued at approximately \$23,000, to various countries, including Russia, Kazakhstan, Hong Kong, Saudi Arabia and South Africa, without the required licenses. (ECCN 0A987)	764.2(a) [50]	Settlement Agreement – civil penalty of \$275,000.

Order Date	Respondent	Charges	Sections Violated ¹	Result
01/12/15	Mario Obdulio Padilla	Underlying criminal conviction for violating Section 38 of the AECA by conspiring and knowingly and willfully attempting to export AR-15M-16 firearm barrels, receivers, components, parts, and accessories from the United States to Honduras without required State Department licenses.	Section 38 of the AECA	Export privileges denied until December 17, 2022, pursuant to Section 766.25 of the EAR (see also Section 11(h) of the EAA).
01/16/15	Mahan Airways; Pejman Mahmood Kosarayanifard a/k/a Kosarian Fard; Mahmoud Amini; Kerman Aviation a/k/a GIE Kerman Aviation; Sirjanco Trading LLC; Ali Eslamian; Mahan Air General Trading LLC; Skyco (UK) Ltd.; Equipco (UK) Ltd.; and Mehdi Bahrami	Temporary denial order (TDO) in matter that has involved the re-export and attempted or intended re-export of U.S.-origin Boeing 747s, false statements to BIS regarding the ultimate destination and end-user of the aircraft, and a failure to comply with a BIS order to return the aircraft to the United States. This matter also has involved exports and reexports, or attempted or intended exports or reexports, of U.S.-origin McDonnell Douglas aircraft, U.S.-origin jet engines, Airbus aircraft with U.S.-origin engines, and other items subject to the Regulations during renewal periods of the TDO.		TDO Renewal. Order issued renewing denial of export privileges for 180 days.
01/21/15	General Logistics International, Inc.	Aided and abetted the export of scrap metal valued at approximately \$672,000 to the People's Steel Mills, an entity in Pakistan listed on BIS's Entity List. (EAR99)	764.2(b) [4]	Settlement Agreement – civil penalty of \$90,000.

Order Date	Respondent	Charges	Sections Violated ¹	Result
02/05/15	Maple Pacific Corporation and Related Person Andrew Hsu	Underlying criminal conviction for violating the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (IEEPA) by willfully exporting and transshipping industrial parts used to maintain equipment in the steel manufacturing industry to Iran without the required U.S. Government authorization.	IEEPA	Export privileges denied until February 6, 2022, pursuant to Section 766.25 of the EAR (see also Section 11(h) of the EAA).
02/12/15	Ernesto Salgado-Guzman	Underlying criminal conviction for violating Section 38 of the AECA by knowingly and willfully exporting, causing to be exported, attempting to export, and attempting to cause the export from the United States to Mexico of caliber rifles without the required States Department licenses.	Section 38 of the AECA	Export privileges denied until May 5, 2024, pursuant to Section 766.25 of the EAR (see also Section 11(h) of the EAA).
03/19/15	Flider Electronics, LLC (a/k/a Flider Electronics, d/b/a Trident International Corporation, LLC, d/b/a Trident International Corporation, d/b/a Trident International); Pavel Semenovich Flider (a/k/a Pavel Flider); and Gennadiy Semenovich Flider (a/k/a Gennadiy Flider)	Temporary denial order (TDO) issued based on showing of imminent violation in matter involving, inter alia, unlicensed exports of items to Russia via transshipment through third countries, including exports of field programmable gate array (FPGA) circuits controlled for national security reasons, and making false or misleading Automated Export System (AES) filings as to the items, ultimate consignees, and/or destinations. (ECCN 3A001.a.2.c)		Initial TDO issued for 180 days.
03/20/15	AAG Makina	Caused, aided, and/or abetted the unauthorized export of valve parts and a pressure transmitter valued in total at approximately \$47,334 from the United States to Iran via Turkey. (EAR99)	764.2(b) [1]	Settlement Agreement – civil penalty of \$23,000.

Order Date	Respondent	Charges	Sections Violated ¹	Result
03/23/15	Flider Electronics, LLC (a/k/a Flider Electronics, d/b/a Trident International Corporation, LLC, d/b/a Trident International Corporation, d/b/a Trident International); Pavel Semenovich Flider (a/k/a Pavel Flider); and Gennadiy Semenovich Flider (a/k/a Gennadiy Flider)	Temporary denial order (TDO) in matter involving, inter alia, unlicensed exports of items to Russia via transshipment through third countries, including exports of field programmable gate array (FPGA) circuits controlled for national security reasons, and making false or misleading Automated Export System (AES) filings as to the items, ultimate consignees and/or destinations. (ECCN 3A001.a.2.c)		Issued amended TDO.
03/23/15	Yavuz Cizmeci	Caused, aided, and abetted actions contrary to the terms of a BIS Temporary Denial Order by facilitating the participation by a denied party (Dunyaya Bais Hava Tasimaciligi A.S., a/k/a Dunyaya Bakis Air Transportation, Inc., d/b/a Ankair) in the unlawful reexport of a U.S.-origin Boeing 747 aircraft from Turkey to Iran, and by facilitating the acquisition of ownership, possession, and/or control of the aircraft by Iran Air, also a denied person. (ECCN 9A991.b)	764.2(b) [1]	Settlement of litigated matter—civil penalty of \$50,000; export privileges denied for 20 years.
03/26/15	Brian Keith Bishop	Underlying criminal conviction for violating Section 38 of the AECA by knowingly and willfully attempting to export 7.62 x 39mm and 9mm ammunition from the United States to Jordan without the required State Department licenses.	Section 38 of the AECA	Export privileges denied until May 7, 2018, pursuant to Section 766.25 of the EAR (see also Section 11(h) of the EAA).
03/26/15	Erik Antonio Perez-Bazan	Underlying criminal conviction for violating Section 38 of the AECA by intentionally and knowingly conspiring to export, attempting to export, and causing to be exported from the United States to Mexico M203 grenade launcher barrels without the required State Department licenses.	Section 38 of the AECA	Export privileges denied until September 15, 2024, pursuant to Section 766.25 of the EAR (see also Section 11(h) of the EAA).

Order Date	Respondent	Charges	Sections Violated¹	Result
03/26/15	Ivon Castaneda	Underlying criminal conviction for violating Section 38 of the AECA by conspiring and knowingly and willfully attempting to export AR-15M-16 firearm barrels, receivers, components, parts, and accessories from the United States to Honduras without the required State Department licenses.	Section 38 of the AECA	Export privileges denied until December 18, 2022, pursuant to Section 766.25 of the EAR (see also Section 11(h) of the EAA).
03/26/15	Ronald Alexander Dobek	Underlying criminal conviction for violating Section 38 of the AECA by conspiring and knowingly and willfully exporting, attempting to export, and causing to be exported F-16 canopy seals from the United States to Venezuela without the required State Department licenses.	Section 38 of the AECA	Export privileges denied until September 10, 2024, pursuant to Section 766.25 of the EAR (see also Section 11(h) of the EAA).
03/26/15	Precision Image Corporation	Underlying criminal conviction for violating Section 38 of the AECA by willfully exporting technical data designated on the United States Munitions List, namely, a PCB, Sensor Motherboard, H-1 Gyro, PESK-7571, from the United States to Taiwan, without the required State Department authorization.	Section 38 of the AECA	Export privileges denied until October 28, 2023, pursuant to Section 766.25 of the EAR (see also Section 11(h) of the EAA).
03/27/15	X-TREME Motors LLC, XTREME Outdoor Store, Tyson Preece, Corey Justin Preece and Toby Green	Temporary denial order (TDO) in matter that involved repeated unlicensed exports of rifle scopes and other items controlled for crime control reasons to various destinations, including Russia and China, repeatedly providing false information to the U.S. Government concerning the items being exported, and an export and attempted export of items subject to the Regulations following issuance of the original TDO.		TDO Renewal. Order issued renewing denial of export privileges for 180 days.

Order Date	Respondent	Charges	Sections Violated ¹	Result
05/11/15	Joseph DeBose	Underlying criminal conviction for violating Section 38 of the AECA by knowingly and willfully exporting from the United States to China firearms and firearms barrels, including a Beretta 9mm semi-automatic handgun, designated as defense articles on the United States Munitions List, without the required State Department license.	Section 38 of the AECA	Export privileges denied until July 19, 2023, pursuant to Section 766.25 of the EAR (see also Section 11(h) of the EAA).
05/13/15	Wei Jiun Chu a/k/a Jim Chu	Underlying criminal conviction for violating Section 38 of the AECA by knowingly and willfully exporting from the United States to Taiwan forty radiation-hardened adjustable positive voltage regulators, which were designated as defense articles on the United States Munitions List, without the required State Department license.	Section 38 of the AECA	Export privileges denied until August 25, 2024, pursuant to Section 766.25 of the EAR (see also Section 11(h) of the EAA).
05/21/15	Mahan Airways; Pejman Mahmood Kosarayanifard a/k/a Kosarian Fard; Mahmoud Amini; Kerman Aviation a/k/a GIE Kerman Aviation; Sirjanco Trading LLC; Ali Eslamian; Mahan Air General Trading LLC; Skyco (UK) Ltd.; Equipco (UK) Ltd.; Mehdi Bahrami; Al Naser Airlines, a/k/a al-Naser Airlines a/k/a Alnaser Airlines and Air Freight Ltd.; Ali Abdullah Alhay a/k/a Ali Alhay a/k/a Ali Abdullah Ahmed Alhay; and Bahar Safwa General Trading	Temporary denial order (TDO) in matter that has involved the re-export and attempted or intended re-export of U.S.-origin Boeing 747s, false statements to BIS regarding the ultimate destination and end-user of the aircraft, and a failure to comply with a BIS order to return the aircraft to the United States. This matter also has involved exports and reexports, or attempted or intended exports or reexports, of U.S.-origin McDonnell Douglas aircraft, U.S.-origin jet engines, Airbus aircraft with U.S.-origin engines, and other items subject to the Regulations during renewal periods of the TDO.		Modified TDO to add three new respondents.

Order Date	Respondent	Charges	Sections Violated ¹	Result
06/02/15	Luis Armando Collins-Avila	Underlying criminal conviction for violating Section 38 of the AECA by knowingly and willfully attempting to export and causing to be exported from the United States to Mexico 7.62 x 39 caliber ammunition, .38 Super caliber ammunition, and 9mm caliber ammunition designated as defense articles on the United States Munitions List, without the required State Department license.	Section 38 of the AECA	Export privileges denied until September 24, 2024, pursuant to Section 766.25 of the EAR (see also Section 11(h) of the EAA).
06/16/15	Teledyne LeCroy, Inc.	Exported oscilloscopes controlled for nuclear nonproliferation and anti-terrorism reasons and valued at approximately \$15,602 to Beihang University of Aeronautics and Astronautics (BUAA) in Beijing, the People's Republic of China, a Chinese entity listed on BIS's Entity List. (ECCN 3A292)	764.2(a) [2]	Settlement Agreement – civil penalty of \$75,000.
06/21/15	Armin Shir Mohammadi	Underlying criminal conviction for violating the IEEPA by knowingly and willfully conspiring to export, and causing the exportation, sale and supply of, satellite communication equipment, navigation equipment, and related goods from the United States to persons in third countries with knowledge that such goods were intended for supply, transshipment, and reexportation to Iran, without the required U.S. Government authorization.	IEEPA	Export privileges denied until June 21, 2023, pursuant to Section 766.25 of the EAR (see also Section 11(h) of the EAA).

Order Date	Respondent	Charges	Sections Violated ¹	Result
06/30/15	Teoman Tosun	Acted contrary to terms of a TDO by facilitating the acquisition by Mahan Airways, via a wet lease agreement, of the possession and/or control of a U.S.-origin MD-82 aircraft controlled for anti-terrorism reasons; caused, aided, and/or abetted the unlicensed reexport of the MD-82 from Turkey to Iran, and in particular to or for the use of Mahan Airways. (ECCN 9A991.b)	764.2(k) [1] 764.2(b) [1]	Settlement agreement – civil penalty of 75,000 and a two-year denial of export privileges, with \$50,000 of the civil penalty amount and the denial of export privileges suspended subject to a two-year probationary period.
07/13/15	Mahan Airways; Pejman Mahmood Kosarayanifard a/k/a Kosarian Fard; Mahmoud Amini; Kerman Aviation a/k/a GIE Kerman Aviation; Sirjanco Trading LLC; Ali Eslamian; Mahan Air General Trading LLC; Skyco (UK) Ltd.; Equipco (UK) Ltd.; Mehdi Bahrami; Al Naser Airlines, a/k/a al-Naser Airlines a/k/a Alnaser Airlines and Air Freight Ltd.; Ali Abdullah Alhay a/k/a Ali Alhay a/k/a Ali Abdullah Ahmed Alhay; Bahar Safwa General Trading; Sky Blue Bird Group a/k/a Sky Blue Bird Aviation a/k/a Sky Blue Bird Ltd. a/k/a Sky Blue Bird FZC; and Issam Shammout a/k/a Muhammad Isam Muhammad Anwar Nur Shammout a/ka Issam Anwar	Temporary denial order (TDO) in matter that has involved the re-export and attempted or intended re-export of U.S.-origin Boeing 747s, false statements to BIS regarding the ultimate destination and end-user of the aircraft, and a failure to comply with a BIS order to return the aircraft to the United States. This matter also has involved exports and reexports, or attempted or intended exports or reexports, of U.S.-origin McDonnell Douglas aircraft, U.S.-origin jet engines, Airbus aircraft with U.S-origin engines, and other items subject to the Regulations during renewal periods of the TDO.		TDO renewed for 180 days.

Order Date	Respondent	Charges	Sections Violated¹	Result
07/22/15	Envirotech Pump Systems, Inc.	Exported globe, gate and butterfly valves controlled on chemical and biological weapons proliferation grounds and valued at approximately \$1.4 million to China, Russia, and various other destinations without the required BIS licenses. (ECCN 2B350)	764.2(a) [32]	Settlement Agreement – civil penalty of \$500,000, with \$150,000 to be paid within 30 days and the remaining \$350,000 suspended subject to a two-year probationary period; complete two audits of its export control compliance program.
07/23/15	Peter Gromacki, and related persons JEN Fibers, LLC and Performance Engineered Nonwovens, LLC	Underlying criminal conviction for violating IEEPA by unlawfully, willfully, and knowingly exporting to China T700 carbon fiber, an item subject to the Regulations, without the required BIS license.	IEEPA	Export privileges denied until November 26, 2023, pursuant to Section 766.25 of the EAR (see also Section 11(h) of the EAA).
07/27/15	Falcon Instrumentation and Machinery FZE (“FIMCO”)	Conspired to export a bar peeling machine and related parts, items used in high-grade metal processing and finishing and valued in total at approximately of \$895,000, from the United States to Iran, via the United Arab Emirates, without the required U.S. Government authorization. (EAR99)	764.2(d) [1]	Settlement Agreement – civil penalty of \$837,500, with \$587,500 to be paid within 30 days and the remaining \$250,000 suspended for a two-year conditional probationary period; two-year suspended denial of export privileges.
08/28/15	Air Bashkortostan, Ltd.	Reexported Boeing 757 aircraft controlled for anti-terrorism reasons from Russia to Iran, without the required U.S. Government authorization. The aircraft were reexported pursuant to a lease agreement with Iran-based Eram Air and were operated on flights into and out of Iran. (ECCN 9A991.b)	764.2(a) [4]	Settlement Agreement (after filing of charging letter) – civil penalty of \$350,000, all of which is suspended subject to a one-year probationary period; export privileges denied for one year.

Order Date	Respondent	Charges	Sections Violated ¹	Result
09/01/15	Streit USA Armoring, LLC	Caused, aided, and abetted unlicensed reexports of U.S.-origin armored vehicles, items controlled on national security grounds and valued at approximately \$2,382,050, from the UAE to various destinations in violation of a BIS license condition; made false or misleading statements to BIS in connection with the submission of a license application; failed to update BIS regarding material changes of fact relating to a license application; and transferred and/or forwarded armored vehicles, items controlled on national security grounds and valued at approximately \$753,840, from the United States to Canada with knowledge that upon their arrival in Canada the items would be transshipped to Venezuela without the required BIS license. (ECCN 9A018)	764.2(a) [2] 764.2(b) [8] 764.2(e) [1] 764.2(g) [2]	Settlement Agreement - civil penalty of \$1,600,000, with \$850,000 to be paid over the course of twenty-eight months, and the remaining \$750,000 suspended subject to a three-year probationary period; complete two audits (the first an external audit and the second an internal audit) of its export control compliance program over a three-year period; three-year suspended denial of export privileges.
09/01/15	Streit Group FZE and Streit Middle East FZCO	Sold and/or transferred U.S.-origin armored vehicles controlled on national security grounds with knowledge that doing so violated a BIS license condition; caused, aided, and abetted a false statement in connection with a license application. (ECCN 9A018)	Streit Middle East FZCO 764.2(e) [6] Streit Group FZE 764.2(b) [1] 764.2(e) [4]	Settlement Agreement – civil penalty of \$1,600,000, for which the respondents are jointly and severally liable, with \$850,000 to be paid over the course of twenty-four months, and the remaining \$750,000 suspended subject to a three-year probationary period; complete two audits (the first an external audit and the second an internal audit) of their export control compliance programs over a three-year period; three-year suspended denial of export privileges.

Order Date	Respondent	Charges	Sections Violated ¹	Result
09/01/15	Eric Carlson	Caused, aided, and abetted a false statement to BIS in connection with a license application. (ECCN 9A018)	764.2(b) [1]	Settlement Agreement – civil penalty of \$50,000, to be paid over the course of twenty-eight months; three-year suspended denial of export privileges.
09/01/15	Guerman Goutorov	Caused, aided, and abetted unlicensed reexports of armored vehicles, items controlled on national security grounds and valued at approximately \$1,806,250, in violation of a known BIS license condition. (ECCN 9A018)	764.2(b) [1]	Settlement Agreement – civil penalty of \$250,000, to be paid within 30 days; three-year suspended denial of export privileges.
9/14/15	Flider Electronics, LLC (a/k/a Flider Electronics, d/b/a Trident International Corporation, LLC, d/b/a Trident International Corporation, d/b/a Trident International); Pavel Semenovich Flider (a/k/a Pavel Flider); and Gennadiy Semenovich Flider (a/k/a Gennadiy Flider)	Temporary denial order (TDO) issued based on showing of imminent violation in matter involving, inter alia, unlicensed exports of items to Russia via transshipment through third countries, including exports of field programmable gate array (FPGA) circuits controlled for national security reasons, and making false or misleading Automated Export System (AES) filings as to the items, ultimate consignees, and/or destinations. (ECCN 3A001.a.2.c)		TDO renewed for 180 days.

Order Date	Respondent	Charges	Sections Violated ¹	Result
09/18/15	Aiman Ammar a/k/a Ayman Ammar; Rashid Albuni; Engineering Construction & Contracting Co. (“ECC”); Advanced Tech Solutions a/k/a Advanced Technology Solutions; and iT Wave FZCO a/k/a iT-Wave a/k/a ITECH-Wave FZCO	Conspired to export and reexport to Syria, including the state-run Syrian Telecommunications Establishment (STE), computer equipment and software designed for use in monitoring and controlling Web traffic, and other associated equipment, without the required BIS licenses; engaged in transactions or took actions with intent to evade the Regulations in connection with the unlawful export and reexport of the items to Syria, including for use by STE. The items are subject to the Regulations and nearly all classified under ECCN 5A002 and controlled for National Security and Anti-Terrorism reasons and as Encryption Items, and were valued in total at approximately \$1,800,000. (ECCN 5A002; EAR99)	Ammar, Albuni, and ECC 764.2(d) [1] 764.2(h) [7] Advanced Tech Solutions 764.2(d) [1] 764.2(h) [5] iT Wave 764.2(d) [1] 764.2(h) [2]	Settlement Agreement (after filing of charging letter) – civil penalty of \$7 million, for which the respondents are jointly and severally liable, with \$250,000 to be paid over the course of two years and the remainder suspended subject to a two-year probationary period; export privileges denied for a period of seven years for Advanced Tech Solutions and for Engineering Construction & Contracting Co., for six years for Rashid Albuni, for five years for Aiman Ammar, and for four years for iT Wave FZCO.
09/25/15	Production Products, Inc.	Exported three spiral duct production machines and related accessories, items valued at approximately \$500,000, from the United States to China National Precision Machinery Import/Export Corporation (CPMIEC) in Beijing, People’s Republic of China, without the required U.S. Government authorization. CPMIEC is an OFAC SDN. (EAR99)	764.2(a) [1]	Settlement Agreement – civil penalty of \$50,000, all of which is suspended for a two-year conditional probationary period; a twelve-month forward-looking export controls compliance audit; and export controls compliance training that must be completed by four officials within twelve months.

Table 3

Summary of Antiboycott Cases Closed in Fiscal Year 2015

Company Name & Location	Date Order Signed	Alleged Violations	Settlement Amount
Infinova Corporation (Monmouth Junction, NJ)	1/5/15	1 x 760.2(d) Furnishing information about business relationships with or in a boycotted country 5 x 760.5 Failure to report receipt of a boycott request	\$12,800
Morex, Inc. (Charlotte, NC)	4/22/15	4 x 760.2(d) Furnishing information about business relationships with or in a boycotted country 2 x 760.5 Failure to report receipt of a boycott request	\$25,200
Vinmar International, Ltd. (Houston, TX)	9/25/15	2 x 760.2(d) Furnishing information about business relationships with or in a boycotted country 5 x 760.5 Failure to report receipt of a boycott request	\$19,800
Vinmar Overseas, Ltd. (Houston, TX)	9/25/15	5 x 760.2(d) Furnishing information about business relationships with or in a boycotted country 8 x 760.5 Failure to report receipt of a boycott request	\$41,400

**Appendix D:
Boycott Requests reported to the
Office of Antiboycott Compliance, U.S. Department of Commerce**

Country	Prohibited Boycott-Related Requests	Permissible Boycott-Related Requests	Amended Boycott-Related Requests	Boycott-Related Exceptions	Totals
Algeria	0	0	1	7	8
Bahrain	8	2	0	4	14
Iraq	71	2	0	1	74
Jordan	2	0	0	1	3
Kuwait	7	7	1	6	21
Lebanon	4	15	1	1	21
Libya	7	27	1	0	35
Oman	5	6	2	0	13
Qatar	11	48	2	15	76
Saudi Arabia	14	5	3	14	36
Syria	3	0	0	0	3
United Arab Emirates	83	111	24	64	282
Yemen	0	0	0	0	0
Total (Arab League members)	215	223	35	113	586
Bangladesh	0	5	0	31	36
Iran	0	0	0	0	0
Malaysia	3	6	0	299	308
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0
Pakistan	1	8	1	20	30
All other Countries	3	7	1	12	23
Total (All countries & Arab League members)	222	249	37	475	983

Prohibited boycott-related requests describe those requests to take an action that would be prohibited under Section 760.2 of the EAR.

Permissible boycott-related requests are for actions that fall outside the prohibitions of the EAR but nonetheless still require compliance with some level of a foreign unsanctioned boycott.

Amended boycott-related requests were ones that were prohibited as an initial matter, but were subsequently adjusted and reclassified as permissible or as an exception under the EAR.

Boycott-related exceptions are requests to take actions that would be prohibited, but for a specific provision in the EAR that allow the action.

Appendix E: APPROVED APPLICATIONS FOR COUNTRY GROUP D1 AND CUBA Fiscal Year 2015

CCL	DESCRIPTION	APPLICATIONS	DOLLAR VALUE
ALBANIA			
3A231	NEUTRON GENERATOR SYSTEMS INCLUDING TUBES	1	\$5,405,520
5A002	SYSTEMS/EQUIP/INTEGRATED CIRCUITS FOR INFO SEC	4	\$194,170
5D002	SOFTWARE FOR INFO SEC	2	\$49,608
6A003	CAMERAS	1	\$14,807
TOTAL APPLICATIONS: 6			
TOTAL CCL'S: 4			
TOTAL DOLLAR VALUE: \$5,664,105			
ARMENIA			
0A984	SHOTGUNS, BUCKSHOT, SHOTGUN SHELLS	3	\$32,638
0A987	OPTICAL SIGHTING DEVICES FOR FIREARMS	3	\$6,579
1A985	FINGERPRINTING POWDERS, DYES, AND INKS	1	\$50,000
3A981	POLYGRAPHS/FINGERPRINT ANALYZERS/CAMERAS/EQUIP	2	\$56,910
3D980	SOFTWARE FOR DEV/PROD/USE OF ITEMS IN 3A980/3A981	1	\$3
5A002	SYSTEMS/EQUIP/INTEGRATED CIRCUITS FOR INFO SEC	4	\$8,075
5D002	SOFTWARE FOR INFO SEC	3	\$4
5E002	TECH FOR DEV/PROD/USE OF INFO SEC	1	\$1
6A003	CAMERAS	1	\$348,125
TOTAL APPLICATIONS: 15			
TOTAL CCL'S: 9			
TOTAL DOLLAR VALUE: \$502,335			
AZERBAIJAN			
0A987	OPTICAL SIGHTING DEVICES FOR FIREARMS	1	\$229
0E521	ANY TECH SUBJECT TO THE EAR NOT LISTED ELSEWHERE IN THE CCL	1	\$500
1A004	PROTECTIVE AND DETECTION EQUIP	1	\$40,800
1A984	CHEMICAL AGENTS, INCLUDING TEAR GAS	1	\$127,920
1A985	FINGERPRINTING POWDERS, DYES, AND INKS	1	\$150,000
2B350	CHEMICAL MANUFACTURING FACILITIES AND EQUIP EXCEPT VALVES CONTROLLED BY 2A226 OR 2A292	6	\$211,933
2B352	EQUIP FOR HANDLING BIOLOGICAL MATERIALS	1	\$1,156,352
2E301	TECH FOR USE OF COMMODITIES CONTROLLED BY 2B	1	\$81,024
3A231	NEUTRON GENERATOR SYSTEMS INCLUDING TUBES	3	\$8,194,458
3A981	POLYGRAPHS/FINGERPRINT ANALYZERS/CAMERAS/EQUIP	3	\$114,125
3D001	SOFTWARE FOR DEV/PROD OF EQUIP IN 3A001.b to 3A002.g or 3B	2	\$2,000,000
3E001	TECH FOR DEV/PROD OF CERTAIN ITEMS IN 3A/3B/3C	4	\$23,001
3E002	OTHER TECH FOR DEV/PROD ITEMS NOT IN CATEGORY 3E001	1	\$1
4D001	SOFTWARE FOR CERTAIN EQUIP/SOFTWARE IN 4A/4D	2	\$2
4E001	TECH FOR DEV/PROD/USE OF CERTAIN EQUIP/SOFTWARE	2	\$2
5A002	SYSTEMS/EQUIP/INTEGRATED CIRCUITS FOR INFO SEC	4	\$74
5D001	CERTAIN SOFTWARE FOR ITEMS IN 5A/5B/5D/5E	1	\$1
5D002	SOFTWARE FOR INFO SEC	4	\$47
5E001	SPECIFIC TECH AS LISTED	1	\$1
6A003	CAMERAS	3	\$145,758
7A003	INERTIAL NAV SYSTEMS (GIMBALLED/STRAPDOWN)	1	\$349,562
7A103	INSTRUMENT/NAV EQUIP/SYSTEMS NOT IN 7A003	2	\$456,000
7D001	SOFTWARE DEV/PROD FOR CERTAIN EQUIP CONTROLLED BY 7A/7B	2	\$2,000,000
7D002	SOURCE CODE FOR INERTIAL NAVIGATION EQUIP NOT CONTROLLED BY 7A003/7A004	2	\$2,000,000
7E001	TECH FOR DEV OF EQUIP/SOFTWARE CONTROLLED BY 7A/7B/7D	3	\$21,000
7E002	TECH FOR PROD OF CERTAIN EQUIP CONTROLLED BY 7A/7B	3	\$21,000
7E003	TECH FOR REPAIR OF EQUIP IN 7A	3	\$21,000
7E004	OTHER TECH FOR NAVIGATION AND AVIONICS	1	\$500
9A515	SPACECRAFT AND RELATED COMMODITIES	3	\$60,100,000
9B515	TEST, INSPECTION, AND PRODUCTION "EQUIP" "SPECIALLY DESIGNED" FOR "SPACECRAFT" AND RELATED COMMODITIES	2	\$60,000,000
9D515	SOFTWARE SPECIALLY DESIGNED FOR THE DEV/ PROD OPERATION, INSTALLATION, MAINTENANCE, REPAIR, OVERHAUL, OR REFURBISHING OF SPACECRAFT AND RELATED COMMODITIES	6	\$23,011,001
9E515	TECH REQUIRED FOR THE DEV/PROD OPERATION, INSTALLATION, REPAIR, OVERHAUL, OR REFURBISHING OF SPACECRAFT AND RELATED COMMODITIES	6	\$7,670,011
TOTAL APPLICATIONS: 36			
TOTAL CCL'S: 32			
TOTAL DOLLAR VALUE: \$167,896,302			

BELARUS

0A987	OPTICAL SIGHTING DEVICES FOR FIREARMS	4	\$530,448
1E001	TECH FOR DEV/PROD OF CERTAIN EQUIP IN 1A/1B/1C	2	\$20,000
2B350	CHEMICAL MANUFACTURING FACILITIES AND EQUIP EXCEPT VALVES CONTROLLED BY 2A226 OR 2A292	2	\$332,694
3A981	POLYGRAPHS/FINGERPRINT ANALYZERS/CAMERAS/EQUIP	3	\$65,500
3D980	SOFTWARE FOR DEV/PROD/USE OF ITEMS IN 3A980/3A981	1	\$30
3E001	TECH FOR DEV OR PROD OF CERTAIN ITEMS IN 3A/3B/3C	2	\$2
3E002	OTHER TECH FOR DEV/PROD ITEMS NOT IN CATEGORY 3E001	2	\$2
4D001	SOFTWARE FOR CERTAIN EQUIP/SOFTWARE IN 4A/4D	3	\$3
4E001	TECH FOR DEV/PROD/USE OF CERTAIN EQUIP/SOFTWARE	3	\$3
5A002	SYSTEMS/EQUIP/INTEGRATED CIRCUITS FOR INFO SEC	5	\$189,717
5D001	CERTAIN SOFTWARE FOR ITEMS IN 5A/5B/5D/5E	2	\$2
5D002	SOFTWARE FOR INFO SEC	1	\$1
5E001	SPECIFIC TECH AS LISTED	2	\$2
6A003	CAMERAS	1	\$144,000

TOTAL APPLICATIONS: 20

TOTAL CCL'S: 14

TOTAL DOLLAR VALUE: \$1,282,404

BURMA

5A002	SYSTEMS/EQUIP/INTEGRATED CIRCUITS FOR INFO SEC	2	\$93,104
5A992	INFO SEC EQUIP NOT CONTROLLED BY 5A002	1	\$213,500
5D002	SOFTWARE FOR INFO SEC	2	\$3
5D992	SOFTWARE NOT CONTROLLED BY 5D002	1	\$5
EAR99	ITEMS SUBJECT TO THE EAR N.E.S.	1	\$1

TOTAL APPLICATIONS: 2

TOTAL CCL'S: 5

TOTAL DOLLAR VALUE: \$306,613

CAMBODIA

0A606	GROUND VEHICLES AND RELATED COMMODITIES	3	\$66,350
1A004	PROTECTIVE AND DETECTION EQUIP	3	\$1,744
2B350	CHEMICAL MANUFACTURING FACILITIES AND EQUIP EXCEPT VALVES CONTROLLED BY 2A226 OR 2A292	1	\$2,744
3A101	ELECTRONIC EQUIP/DEVICES NOT CONTROLLED BY 3A001	1	\$540,000
3A981	POLYGRAPHS/FINGERPRINT ANALYZERS/CAMERAS/EQUIP	1	\$10,000
5A002	SYSTEMS/EQUIP/INTEGRATED CIRCUITS FOR INFO SEC	2	\$33
5D002	SOFTWARE FOR INFO SEC	2	\$10
7A103	INSTRUMENT/NAV EQUIP/SYSTEMS NOT IN 7A003	2	\$102,500

TOTAL APPLICATIONS: 13

TOTAL CCL'S: 8

TOTAL DOLLAR VALUE: \$723,381

CHINA

0A984	SHOTGUNS, BUCKSHOT, SHOTGUN SHELLS	2	\$677,145
0A985	DISCHARGE TYPE ARMS/DEVICES TO ADMINISTER ELECTRIC SHOCK	1	\$1,960
0A987	OPTICAL SIGHTING DEVICES FOR FIREARMS	16	\$1,249,298
0B999	SPECIFIC PROCESSING EQUIP	1	\$8,889
0E521	ANY TECH SUBJECT TO THE EAR NOT LISTED ELSEWHERE IN THE CCL	1	\$500
1A004	PROTECTIVE AND DETECTION EQUIP	136	\$12,644,498
1A007	EQUIP/DEVICES DESIGNED TO INITIATE ENERGETIC CHARGES	2	\$215,824,200
1A984	CHEMICAL AGENTS, INCLUDING TEAR GAS	1	\$7,200
1A999	SPECIFIC PROCESSING EQUIP, N.E.S FOR RADIOACTIVE DETECTION	3	\$323,644
1B001	EQUIP FOR PROD/INSPEC OF COMPOSITES/FILAMENTARY MATERIALS CONTROLLED BY 1A002/1C010	2	\$4,453,281
1B018	EQUIP ON THE INTERNATIONAL MUNITIONS LIST	1	\$42,600
1B118	CONTINUOUS MIXERS W/PROVISION FOR MIXING UNDER VACUUM IN THE RANGE FROM 0- 13.326 kPa AND W/TEMP CONTROL CAPABILITY	1	\$1,231,178
1B119	FLUID ENERGY MILLS USED FOR GRINDING/MILLING PROPELLANTS SPECIFIED IN 1C011/1C111 OR U.S. MUNITIONS LIST	7	\$315,487
1C006	FLUIDS AND LUBRICATING MATERIALS	11	\$35,696
1C007	CERAMIC BASE AND PRECURSOR MATERIALS	1	\$3,638
1C008	NON-FLUORINATED POLYMERIC SUBSTANCES	14	\$133,429,876
1C010	FIBROUS/FILAMENTARY MATERIALS	9	\$3,131,316
1C011	METALS AND COMPOUNDS	1	\$397,925
1C107	GRAPHITE AND CERAMIC MATERIALS	7	\$25,120,000
1C111	PROPELLANTS AND CONSTITUENT CHEMICALS NOT SPECIFIED IN 1C011	6	\$7,072,000
1C202	ALLOYS, OTHER THAN THOSE CONTROLLED BY 1C002.B.3 OR 1C002.B.4	64	\$9,318,361
1C210	FIBROUS/FILAMENTARY MATERIALS NOT CONTROLLED BY 1C010	16	\$46,567,555
1C216	MARAGING STEEL NOT CONTROLLED BY 1C116	1	\$7,470

1C225	BORON AND BORON COMPOUNDS/MIXTURES AND LOADED MATERIALS	3	\$3,959,290
1C227	CALCIUM CONTAINING BORON AND OTHER IMPURITIES	7	\$2,588
1C228	MAGNESIUM CONTAINING IMPURITIES OTHER THAN CALCIUM	3	\$2,880
1C229	HIGH PURITY BISMUTH WITH LOW SILVER CONTENT	8	\$8,360
1C230	BERYLLIUM METAL	3	\$63,542
1C231	HAFNIUM METAL	12	\$1,079,133
1C232	HELIUM-3, & MIXTURES/PRODUCTS OR DEVICES CONTAINING HELIUM-3	2	\$138,000
1C233	LITHIUM ENRICHED IN LITHIUM-6 OR \ PRODUCTS OR DEVICES CONTAINING ELEMENTAL LITHIUM	13	\$57,555
1C234	ZIRCONIUM, WITH A HAFNIUM CONTENT	22	\$2,546,841
1C240	NICKEL POWDER OR POROUS NICKEL METAL	4	\$5,960,245
1C350	CHEMICALS, PRECURSORS FOR TOXIC CHEMICAL AGENTS	25	\$106,410,102
1C351	HUMAN AND ANIMAL PATHOGENS AND TOXINS	43	\$130,654
1C352	ANIMAL PATHOGENS	2	\$13,000
1C981	CRUDE PETROLEUM/TAR SANDS/CRUDE SHALE	8	\$7,135,685,000
1D003	SOFTWARE DESIGNED FOR EQUIP IN 1A004	18	\$826,169
1D390	SOFTWARE FOR USE WITH 1C350 MATERIALS	1	\$0
1E001	TECH FOR DEV/PROD OF CERTAIN EQUIP IN 1A/1B/1C	13	\$12
1E201	TECH FOR USE OF CERTAIN ITEMS IN 1A/1B/1C/1D	1	\$1
1E350	TECH FOR USE OF 1C350 CHEMICALS	4	\$5,000,003
1E351	TECH FOR USE OF MICROBIOLOGICAL MATERIALS CONTROLLED BY 1C	6	\$6
2A226	CERTAIN VALVES AS DESCRIBED	1	\$2,900,000
2A291	NUCLEAR REACTOR AND NUCLEAR POWER PLANT RELATED EQUIP NOT CONTROLLED BY 2A290	1	\$24,000
2A292	PIPING/FITTINGS/V ALVES MADE/LINED WITH NAMED ALLOY	1	\$797,292
2A983	EXPLOSIVES OR DETONATOR DETECTION EQUIP	7	\$2,385,727
2B001	MACHINE TOOLS FOR REMOVING OR CUTTING METALS W/NUMERICAL CONTROL UNITS/MOTION CONTROL BOARDS	37	\$30,852,056
2B006	DIMENSIONAL INSPECTION/MEASURING SYSTEMS OR EQUIP 72		\$4,179,919
2B008	ASSEMBLIES/UNITS/ FOR MACHINE TOOLS OR DIMENSIONAL INSPEC EQUIP OR MEASURING SYSTEMS/EQUIP	2	\$479,350
2B009	SPIN-FORMING MACHINES AND FLOW-FORMING MACHINES	1	\$1,300,000
2B104	"ISOSTATIC PRESSES", NOT CONTROLLED BY 2B004	1	\$750,000
2B120	MOTION SIMULATORS OR RATE TABLES	1	\$155,327
2B201	MACHINE TOOLS FOR REMOVING OR CUTTING METALS/CERAMICS OR COMPOSITS NOT CONTROLLED BY CB001	27	\$6,934,746
2B226	VACUUM AND CONTROLLED ENVIRONMENT INDUCTION FURNACES AND POWER SOURCES	2	\$875,000
2B230	PRESSURE TRANSDUCERS	130	\$12,881,497
2B350	CHEMICAL MANUFACTURING FACILITIES AND EQUIP EXCEPT VALVES CONTROLLED BY 2A226 OR 2A292	329	\$38,583,503
2B351	TOXIC GAS MONITORING SYSTEMS & DEDICATED DETECTORS EXCEPT THOSE CONTROLLED BY ECCN 1A004.c	6	\$1,072,432
2B352	EQUIP FOR HANDLING BIOLOGICAL MATERIALS	150	\$20,059,773
2D002	ADAPTIVE CONTROL/ELECTRONIC DEVICE SOFTWARE	7	\$24,000
2D991	SOFTWARE DESIGNED FOR DEV/PROD/USE OF EQUIP CONTROLLED BY 2B	1	\$0
2E001	TECH SUPPORTING CERTAIN EQUIP/SOFTWARE IN 2A/2B/2D	16	\$15
2E002	TECH SUPPORTING PROD OF CERTAIN ITEMS IN 2A/2B	20	\$60,016
2E003	OTHER TECH FOR MATERIALS PROCESSING	1	\$1
2E301	TECH FOR USE OF COMMODITIES CONTROLLED BY 2B	7	\$6
3A001	ELECTRONIC DEVICES/COMPONENTS	205	\$70,517,312
3A002	GENERAL PURPOSE ELECTRONIC EQUIP	49	\$14,540,898
3A101	ELECTRONIC EQUIP/DEVICES NOT CONTROLLED BY 3A001	2	\$3,615,139
3A225	INVERTERS/CONVERTERS/FREQUENCY CHANGERS/GENERATORS ECEPT THOSE SUBJECT TO EXPORT LICENSING AUTH. OF NUC. REG. COMMISSION	17	\$4,741,069
3A231	NEUTRON GENERATOR SYSTEMS INCLUDING TUBES	3	\$18,577,194
3A233	MASS SPECTROMETERS	422	\$62,532,216
3A292	OSCILLOSCOPES AND TRANSIENT RECORDERS NOT CONTROLLED BY BY 3A002.a.5,	1	\$8,400
3A991	ELECTRONIC DEVICES AND COMPONENTS	1	\$8,100
3A992	GENERAL PURPOSE ELECTRONIC EQUIP NOT CONTROLLED BY 3A002	3	\$97,425
3A999	SPECIFIC PROCESSING EQUIP, N.E.S.	13	\$945,118
3B001	EPITAXIAL EQUIP FOR SEMICONDUCTORS	48	\$967,631,449
3B002	ION IMPLANTATION EQUIP FOR SEMICONDUCTORS	1	\$81,216
3B991	OTHER MFG/TEST EQUIP NOT CONTROLLED BY 3B001	8	\$7
3B992	EQUIP FOR THE INSPECTION/TESTING OF COMPONENTS NOT CONTROLLED BY 3B002	8	\$7
3C001	HETERO-EPITAXIAL MATERIALS	13	\$1,535,506
3C002	RESIST MATERIALS	14	\$222,451,160
3C003	ORGANO-INORGANIC COMPOUNDS DESCRIBED IN THIS ENTRY	53	\$1,017,008,045
3C004	HYDRIDES OF PHOSPHORUS, ARSENIC, OR ANTIMONY	38	\$89,961,873
3D001	SOFTWARE FOR DEV OR PROD OF EQUIP IN 3A001.b to 3A002.g or 3B	49	\$49
3D002	SOFTWARE FOR USE OF CERTAIN EQUIP IN 3B	122	\$12,055,478
3D003	PHYSICS-BASED SIMULATION SOFTWARE SPEC DESIGNED FOR THE DEV OF CERTAIN PROCESSES RELATED TO CONDUCTORS, DIELECTRICS OR SEMICONDUCTOR MATERIALS	69	\$69
3D991	GENERAL PURPOSE ELECTRONIC EQUIP FOR 3A992	9	\$7
3E001	TECH FOR DEV OR PROD OF CERTAIN ITEMS IN 3A/3B/3C	462	\$89,242
3E002	OTHER TECH FOR DEV/PROD ITEMS NOT IN CATEGORY 3E001	380	\$356

3E003	OTHER "TECH"	80	\$80
3E101	TECH FOR THE USE OF CERTAIN ITEMS IN 3A/3D	2	\$25,010
3E201	TECH FOR THE USE OF CERTAIN ITEMS IN 3A	7	\$144,735
3E292	TECH FOR EQUIP DEV/PROD/USE CONTROLLED BY		
3A292		1	\$1
3E991	TECH FOR DEV/PROD CONTROLLED BY 3A991 FOR MANUFACTURING & TEST EQUIP FOR CONTROLLED BY 3B991/3B992	10	\$8
4A003	DIGITAL COMPUTERS/ASSEMBLIES AND RELATED EQUIP	1	\$1
4A004	SYSTOLIC ARRAY/NEURAL/OPTICAL COMPUTERS	1	\$1
4A994	COMPUTERS/ NOT CONTROLLED BY 4A/4A/4A	12	\$65,835
4D001	SOFTWARE FOR CERTAIN EQUIP/SOFTWARE IN 4A/4D	212	\$211
4E001	TECH FOR DEV/PROD/USE OF CERTAIN EQUIP/SOFTWARE	279	\$277
4E992	TECH FOR DEV/PROD/USE OF 4A/4B/4C	2	\$2
5A001	TELECOMMUNICATIONS/TRANSMISSION EQUIP	1	\$1
5A002	SYSTEMS/EQUIP/INTEGRATED CIRCUITS FOR INFO SEC	34	\$45,134,069
5A991	TRANSMISSION ITEMS NOT W/I PARAMETERS IN 5A001	1	\$1,235,783
5A992	INFO SEC EQUIP NOT CONTROLLED BY 5A002	4	\$468,723
5B002	TEST/INSPECTION/PRODUCTION EQUIP FOR INFO SEC	14	\$8,788
5B991	TELECOMMUNICATIONS TEST EQUIP	1	\$120,000
5D001	CERTAIN SOFTWARE FOR ITEMS IN 5A/5B/5D/5E	221	\$221
5D002	SOFTWARE FOR INFO SEC	51	\$4,174,874
5D991	SOFTWARE FOR DEV/PROD/USE WITH 5B994 TEST EQUIP	2	\$1,686,174
5D992	SOFTWARE NOT CONTROLLED BY 5D002	5	\$177,714
5E001	SPECIFIC TECH AS LISTED	386	\$994
5E002	TECH FOR DEV/PROD/USE OF INFO SEC	87	\$6,900,074
5E991	TECH FOR DEV/PROD/USE OF 5B994/5D991	2	\$2
5E992	TECH FOR INFO SEC/CRYPTOLOGY	3	\$3
6A001	ACOUSTICS SYSTEMS/EQUIP SYSTEMS/EQUIP	20	\$502,510,048
6A002	OPTICAL SENSORS/EQUIP/EQUIP	6	\$247,392
6A003	CAMERAS	62	\$3,326,196
6A005	OPTICAL EQUIP (LASERS)	92	\$58,251,364
6A006	MAGNETOMETERS, MAGNETIC GRADIOMETERS, INTRINSIC MAGNETIC GRADIOMETERS, UNDERWATER ELECTRIC FIELD SENSORS, COMPENSATION SYSTEMS	1	\$6,406
6A203	CAMERAS/COMPONENTS NOT CONTROLLED BY ECCN 6A003	13	\$1,515,254
6A205	LASERS, OTHER THAN THOSE SPECIFIED IN 6A005	2	\$159,200
6C005	SYNTHETIC CRYSTALLINE LASER HOST MATERIAL IN UNFINISHED FORM	7	\$343,455
6E001	TECH FOR DEV OF CERTAIN EQUIP/MATERIALS/SOFTWARE IN CATEGORY 6	8	\$7
6E002	TECH FOR PROD OF CERTAIN EQUIP/MATERIALS IN BY 6A	8	\$107
7A001	ACCELEROMETERS	1	\$2,000,000
7A003	INERTIAL NAVIGATION SYSTEMS (GIMBALLED/STRAPDOWN)	3	\$523,314
7A103	INSTRUMENT/NAV EQUIP/SYSTEMS NOT IN 7A003	22	\$15,660,233
7A994	OTHER NAVIGATION/AIRBORNE COMMUNICATION EQUIP NOT CONTROLLED BY 7A003/7A103	1	\$629
7D101	SOFTWARE FOR USE OF CERTAIN ITEMS IN 7A/7B	2	\$501
7E001	TECH FOR DEV OF EQUIP/SOFTWARE CONTROLLED BY 7A/7B/7D	1	\$1
7E004	OTHER TECH FOR NAVIGATION AND AVIONICS	3	\$26,500
7E101	TECH FOR EQUIP/SOFTWARE CONTROLLED BY 7A/ 7B/7D	3	\$25,501
8A001	SUBMERSIBLE VEHICLES OR SURFACE VESSELS	2	\$1,428,642
8A002	SYSTEMS OR EQUIP FOR SUBMERSIBLE VEHICLES	4	\$413,362
8A992	UNDERWATER SYSTEMS OR EQUIP NOT CONTROLLED BY 8A001/8A002	1	\$3,093
8D001	SOFTWARE FOR THE DEV/PROD/USE OF CERTAIN EQUIP IN 8A/8B/8C	1	\$0
9A001	AERO GAS TURBINE ENGINES	2	\$116,700,000
9A003	GAS TURBINE ENGINE PROPULSION SYSTEMS CONTROLLED BY 9E003.a, 9E003.h/9E003.	2	\$1,840,000
9A012	UNMANNED AERIAL VEHICLE SYSTEMS	1	\$43,741
9A991	AIRCRAFT AND CERTAIN GAS TURBINE ENGINES N.E.S. NOT CONTROLLED BY 9A001/9A101	1	\$1
9B002	ON-LINE CONTROL SYSTEMS FOR GAS TURBINE ENGINES	1	\$900,000
9B106	ENVIRONMENTAL CHAMBERS AND ANECHOIC CHAMBERS	5	\$719,035
9D001	SOFTWARE FOR DEV OF CERTAIN EQUIP/TECH IN 9A	3	\$300
9D003	SOFTWARE FOR USE OF FADEC FOR CERTAIN PROPULSION SYSTEMS CONTROLLED IN CATEGORY 9	4	\$301
9D004	OTHER SOFTWARE FOR AEROSPACE AND PROPULSION	3	\$300
9D991	SOFTWARE FOR DEV/PROD OF ITEMS IN 9A991/9B991	1	\$1
9E003	OTHER CATEGORY FOR AEROSPACE AND PROPULSION	3	\$30,100
9E991	TECH FOR THE DEV/PROD/USE WITH ITEMS IN 9A991/9B991	1	\$1
9E993	OTHER TECH NOT CONTROLLED IN 9E003	1	\$3,600
EAR99	ITEMS SUBJECT TO THE EAR N.E.S.	86	\$110,051,622

TOTAL APPLICATIONS: 3,231
TOTAL CCL'S: 150
TOTAL DOLLAR VALUE: \$11,211,332,881

CUBA

1A999	SPECIFIC PROCESSING EQUIP, N.E.S FOR RADIOACTIVE DETECTION	2	\$69,190
1B999	SPECIFIC PROCESSING EQUIP, N.E.S. FOR MATERIALS CHEMICALS MICROORGANISMS AND TOXINS	1	\$1
1C990	FIBROUS AND FILAMENTARY MATERIALS	1	\$1
1C992	COMMERCIAL CHARGES/DEVICES CONTAINING ENERGETIC MATERIALS		

	SUCH AS OIL WELL PERFORATORS	1	\$840
1E994	TECH DEV/PROD/USE FOR 1C993 MATERIALS OR 1C994 FLUIDS	1	\$1
3E002	OTHER TECH FOR DEV/PROD ITEMS NOT IN CATEGORY 3E001	1	\$1
3E991	TECH FOR DEV/PROD CONTROLLED BY 3A991 FOR MANUFACTURING & TEST EQUIP FOR CONTROLLED BY 3B991/3B992 EQUIP	1	\$1
4A994	COMPUTERS/ NOT CONTROLLED BY 4A/4A/4A	3	\$10,661
4E992	TECH FOR DEV/PROD/USE OF 4A/4B/4C	1	\$1
4E993	TECH FOR THE DEV/PROD OF EQUIP DESIGNED FOR MULTI-DATA-STREAM PROCESSING	1	\$1
5A002	SYSTEMS/EQUIP/INTEGRATED CIRCUITS FOR INFO SEC	5	\$12,315,608
5A992	INFO SEC EQUIP NOT CONTROLLED BY 5A002	32	\$8,021,395
5D002	SOFTWARE FOR INFO SEC	7	\$3,457,100
5D991	SOFTWARE FOR DEV/PROD/USE WITH 5B994 TEST EQUIP	3	\$30
5D992	SOFTWARE NOT CONTROLLED BY 5D002	10	\$30,396
5E002	TECH FOR DEV/PROD/USE OF INFO SEC	1	\$1
5E991	TECH FOR DEV/PROD/USE OF 5B994 OR 5D991	1	\$1
5E992	TECH FOR INFO SEC/CRYPTOLOGY	1	\$1
6A006	MAGNETOMETERS, MAGNETIC GRADIOMETERS, INTRINSIC MAGNETIC GRADIOMETERS, UNDERWATER ELECTRIC FIELD SENSORS, COMPENSATION SYSTEMS	1	\$0
6A991	MARINE OR TERRESTRIAL ACOUSTIC EQUIP	1	\$0
7A994	OTHER NAVIGATION/AIRBORNE COMMUNICATION EQUIP NOT CONTROLLED BY 7A003/7A103	3	\$68,196
8A002	SYSTEMS OR EQUIP FOR SUBMERSIBLE VEHICLES	1	\$0
8A992	UNDERWATER SYSTEMS OR EQUIP NOT CONTROLLED BY 8A001/8A002	142	\$8,070,000
8E992	TECH FOR THE DEV/PROD/USE OF ITEMS IN 8A992	1	\$0
9A991	AIRCRAFT AND CERTAIN GAS TURBINE ENGINES N.E.S. NOT CONTROLLED BY 9A001/9A101	44	\$6
9E991	TECH FOR THE DEV/PROD/USE WITH ITEMS IN 9A991/9B991	1	\$1
EAR99	ITEMS SUBJECT TO THE EAR N.E.S.	188	\$2,048,243,970

TOTAL APPLICATIONS: 395

TOTAL CCL'S: 27

TOTAL DOLLAR VALUE: \$2,080,287,403

GEORGIA

0A984	SHOTGUNS, BUCKSHOT, SHOTGUN SHELLS	2	\$31,638
0A987	OPTICAL SIGHTING DEVICES FOR FIREARMS	5	\$10,152
1A004	PROTECTIVE AND DETECTION EQUIP	1	\$130
1A007	EQUIP/DEVICES DESIGNED TO INITIATE ENERGETIC CHARGES	1	\$9,850,000
1A613	ARMORED AND PROTECTIVE EQUIP, CONSTRUCTIONS, AND COMPONENTS	1	\$2,550
1A985	FINGERPRINTING POWDERS, DYES, AND INKS	1	\$100,000
1C351	HUMAN AND ANIMAL PATHOGENS AND TOXINS	1	\$1,400
1C353	GENETICALLY MODIFIED MICROORGANISMS	1	\$2,000
3A981	POLYGRAPHS/FINGERPRINT ANALYZERS/CAMERAS/EQUIP	3	\$41,910
3D611	SOFTWARE SPECIALLY DESIGNED FOR MILITARY ELECTRONICS	1	\$2,888
3D980	SOFTWARE FOR DEV/PROD/USE OF ITEMS IN 3A980/3A981	2	\$13
5A002	SYSTEMS/EQUIP/INTEGRATED CIRCUITS FOR INFO SEC	9	\$131,859
5D002	SOFTWARE FOR INFO SEC	7	\$81,055
5D991	SOFTWARE FOR DEV/PROD/USE WITH 5B994 TEST EQUIP	1	\$1
5D992	SOFTWARE NOT CONTROLLED BY 5D002	1	\$1
5E001	SPECIFIC TECH AS LISTED	1	\$1
5E002	TECH FOR DEV/PROD/USE OF INFO SEC	1	\$1
5E991	TECH FOR DEV/PROD/USE OF 5B994 OR 5D991	1	\$1
5E992	TECH FOR INFO SEC/CRYPTOLOGY	1	\$1
6A003	CAMERAS	2	\$176,269
9A610	MILITARY AIRCRAFT AND RELATED COMMODITIES	1	\$44,569

TOTAL APPLICATIONS: 30

TOTAL CCL'S: 21

TOTAL DOLLAR VALUE: \$10,476,439

IRAQ

0A606	GROUND VEHICLES AND RELATED COMMODITIES	14	\$34,705,754
0A614	MILITARY TRAINING EQUIP	2	\$15,596
0A617	MISCELLANEOUS EQUIP, MATERIALS, & RELATED COMMODITIES	1	\$3,600
0A979	POLICE HELMETS, SHIELDS AND PARTS	1	\$48,000
0B606	TEST/INSPEC/PROD EQUIP NOT ON THE USML SPEC DESIGNED FOR DEV/PROD/REPAIR OF COMMODITIES IN 0A606 OR USML CAT VII	1	\$80,000
0E606	TECH REQUIRED FOR THE DEV/PROD/OPERATION/REPAIR OF GROUND VEHICLES IN 0A/0B/0C/0D	1	\$20,000
1A004	PROTECTIVE AND DETECTION EQUIP	14	\$3,976,678
1A007	EQUIP/DEVICES DESIGNED TO INITIATE ENERGETIC CHARGES	3	\$457,146,450
1A613	ARMORED & PROTECTIVE EQUIP, CONSTRUCTIONS	5	\$62,108
1A985	FINGERPRINTING POWDERS, DYES, AND INKS	1	\$50,000
1B999	SPECIFIC PROCESSING EQUIP, N.E.S. FOR MATERIALS CHEMICALS MICROORGANISMS AND TOXINS	12	\$11,822,582
1C010	FIBROUS/FILAMENTARY MATERIALS	1	\$3,000
1C355	(CWC) SCHEDULE 2 AND 3 CHEMICALS NOT CONTROLLED BY ECCN 1C350		

	OR "SUBJECT TO THE ITAR"	2	\$1,980,000
1C992	COMMERCIAL CHARGES/DEVICES CONTAINING ENERGETIC MATERIALS SUCH AS OIL WELL PERFORATORS	6	\$93,897,300
1C995	MIXTURES CONTAINING CHEMICALS IN 1C350, 1C355 AND MED/FOOD TESTING KITS	1	\$137
1D003	SOFTWARE DESIGNED FOR EQUIP CONTROLLED UNDER 1A004	2	\$1,008
2A291	NUCLEAR REACTOR AND NUCLEAR POWER PLANT RELATED EQUIP NOT CONTROLLED BY 2A290	1	\$37,480
2A292	PIPING/FITTINGS/VALVES MADE/LINED WITH NAMED ALLOY	1	\$7,628,730
2A983	EXPLOSIVES OR DETONATOR DETECTION EQUIP	1	\$2,500,000
2B350	CHEMICAL MANUFACTURING FACILITIES AND EQUIP EXCEPT VALVES CONTROLLED BY 2A226 OR 2A292	2	\$30,031
2B351	TOXIC GAS MONITORING SYSTEMS & DEDICATED DETECTORS EXCEPT THOSE CONTROLLED BY ECCN 1A004.c	1	\$2,603
3A001	ELECTRONIC DEVICES/COMPONENTS	2	\$4,250
3A101	ELECTRONIC EQUIP/DEVICES NOT CONTROLLED BY 3A001	3	\$18,994,520
3A225	INVERTERS/CONVERTERS/FREQUENCY CHANGERS/GENERATORS EXCEPT THOSE SUBJECT TO EXPORT LICENSING AUTH. OF NUC. REG. COMMISSION	1	\$12,297
3A231	NEUTRON GENERATOR SYSTEMS INCLUDING TUBES	3	\$7,888,355
3A233	MASS SPECTROMETERS	1	\$97,284
3A292	OSCILLOSCOPES AND TRANSIENT RECORDERS NOT CONTROLLED BY BY 3A002.a.5,	4	\$386,556
3A611	MILITARY ELECTRONICS	4	\$511,843
3A981	POLYGRAPHS/FINGERPRINT ANALYZERS/CAMERAS/EQUIP	2	\$59,950
3D101	SOFTWARE FOR THE USE OF CERTAIN ITEMS IN 3A101.B	1	\$10,000
3D980	SOFTWARE FOR DEV/PROD/USE OF ITEMS IN 3A980/3A981	2	\$240,046
3E001	TECH FOR DEV OR PROD OF CERTAIN ITEMS IN 3A/3B/3C	1	\$1
3E002	OTHER TECH FOR DEV/PROD ITEMS NOT IN CATEGORY 3E001	1	\$1
3E201	TECH FOR THE USE OF CERTAIN ITEMS IN 3A	1	\$1,000
3E991	TECH FOR DEV/PROD CONTROLLED BY 3A991 FOR MANUFACTURING & TEST EQUIP CONTROLLED BY 3B991/3B992	1	\$0
4D001	SOFTWARE FOR CERTAIN EQUIP/SOFTWARE IN 4A/4D	1	\$1
4E001	TECH FOR DEV/PROD/USE OF CERTAIN EQUIP/SOFTWARE	1	\$1
5A002	SYSTEMS/EQUIP/INTEGRATED CIRCUITS FOR INFO SEC	9	\$583,158
5D001	CERTAIN SOFTWARE FOR ITEMS IN 5A/5B/5D/5E	1	\$1
5D002	SOFTWARE FOR INFO SEC	5	\$19,131
5E001	SPECIFIC TECH AS LISTED	1	\$1
5E002	TECH FOR DEV/PROD/USE OF INFO SEC	2	\$1
5E991	TECH FOR DEV/PROD/USE OF 5B994 OR 5D991	1	\$0
5E992	TECH FOR INFO SEC/CRYPTOLOGY	1	\$0
6A003	CAMERAS	2	\$508,085
6A992	OPTICAL SENSORS/EQUIP, NOT CONTROLLED BY 6A002	1	\$2,660,000
9A604	COMMODITIES RELATED TO LAUNCH VEHICLES, MISSILES, ROCKETS, TORPEDOES, BOMBS AND MINES	1	\$287
9A610	MILITARY AIRCRAFT AND RELATED COMMODITIES	13	\$13,804,881
9A619	MILITARY GAS TURBINE ENGINES AND RELATED COMMODITIES	3	\$25,639,140
9B610	TEST/INSPEC/PROD EQUIP SPEC. DESIGNED FOR THE DEV/PROD OF COMMODITIES IN ECCN 9A610 OR USML CATEGORY VIII	9	\$577,490
9B619	TEST/INSPEC/PROD EQUIP SPEC. DESIGNED FOR THE DEV/PROD OF COMMODITIES IN ECCN 9A619 OR USML CATEGORY XIX	1	\$82,677
9E610	TECH REQUIRED FOR THE DEV/PROD/OPERATION/REPAIR OF MILITARY AIRCRAFT IN	1	\$0
9A610	IN 9A/9B/9C/9D	1	\$0
9E619	TECH REQUIRED FOR THE DEV/PROD/OPERATION/REPAIR OF MILITARY GAS TURBINE ENGINES IN 9A/9B/9C/9D	1	\$0
EAR99	ITEMS SUBJECT TO THE EAR N.E.S.	5	\$234,160

TOTAL APPLICATIONS: 123

TOTAL CCL'S: 54

TOTAL DOLLAR VALUE: \$686,326,174

KAZAKHSTAN

0A978	LAW ENFORCEMENT STRIKING WEAPONS	2	\$2,301
0A979	POLICE HELMETS, SHIELDS AND PARTS	1	\$3,920
0A984	SHOTGUNS, BUCKSHOT, SHOTGUN SHELLS	1	\$5,453
0A985	DISCHARGE TYPE ARMS/DEVICES TO ADMINISTER ELECTRIC SHOCK	1	\$300,000
0A987	OPTICAL SIGHTING DEVICES FOR FIREARMS	57	\$6,419,607
1A004	PROTECTIVE AND DETECTION EQUIP	5	\$326,625
1A005	BODY ARMOR	2	\$24,255
1A007	EQUIP/DEVICES DESIGNED TO INITIATE ENERGETIC CHARGES	4	\$635,394,300
1A613	ARMORED AND PROTECTIVE EQUIP, CONSTRUCTIONS, AND COMPONENTS	1	\$13,717
1A984	CHEMICAL AGENTS, INCLUDING TEAR GAS	1	\$18,540
1D003	SOFTWARE DESIGNED FOR EQUIP CONTROLLED UNDER 1A004	2	\$2,800
2B001	MACHINE TOOLS FOR REMOVING OR CUTTING METALS W/NUMERICAL CONTROL UNITS/MOTION CONTROL BOARDS	1	\$448,990
2B350	CHEMICAL MANUFACTURING FACILITIES AND EQUIP EXCEPT VALVES CONTROLLED BY 2A226 OR 2A292	3	\$630,066
3A231	NEUTRON GENERATOR SYSTEMS INCLUDING TUBES	1	\$79,925
3A611	MILITARY ELECTRONICS	1	\$103,488

3A981	POLYGRAPHS/FINGERPRINT ANALYZERS/CAMERAS/EQUIP	3	\$74,250
3D980	SOFTWARE FOR DEV/PROD/USE OF ITEMS IN 3A980/3A981	3	\$0
3E001	TECH FOR DEV OR PROD OF CERTAIN ITEMS IN 3A/3B/3C	2	\$2
3E002	OTHER TECH FOR DEV/PROD ITEMS NOT IN CATEGORY 3E001	2	\$2
4D001	SOFTWARE FOR CERTAIN EQUIP/SOFTWARE IN 4A/4D	3	\$3
4E001	TECH FOR DEV/PROD/USE OF CERTAIN EQUIP/SOFTWARE	3	\$3
5A002	SYSTEMS/EQUIP/INTEGRATED CIRCUITS FOR INFO SEC	13	\$3,658,952
5A980	COMM INTERCEPTING DEVICES AND PARTS/ACCE	1	\$1,381
5D001	CERTAIN SOFTWARE FOR ITEMS IN 5A/5B/5D/5E	2	\$2
5D002	SOFTWARE FOR INFO SEC	5	\$50
5E001	SPECIFIC TECH AS LISTED	3	\$3
6A003	CAMERAS	1	\$3,000
6A006	MAGNETOMETERS, MAGNETIC GRADIOMETERS, INTRINSIC MAGNETIC GRADIOMETERS, UNDERWATER ELECTRIC FIELD SENSORS, COMPENSATION SYSTEMS	1	\$28,000
9A012	UNMANNED AERIAL VEHICLE SYSTEMS	1	\$27,816
9A610	MILITARY AIRCRAFT AND RELATED COMMODITIES	1	\$303,826
9E610	TECH REQUIRED FOR THE DEV/PROD/OPERATION/REPAIR OF MILITARY AIRCRAFT IN IN 9A/9B/9C/9D	1	\$0
EAR99	ITEMS SUBJECT TO THE EAR N.E.S.	2	\$4,550

TOTAL APPLICATIONS: 105
TOTAL CCL'S: 32
TOTAL DOLLAR VALUE: \$647,875,827

KOREA DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE REPUBLIC OF

3A611	MILITARY ELECTRONICS	1	\$258,300
5A002	SYSTEMS/EQUIP/INTEGRATED CIRCUITS FOR INFO SEC	2	\$8,128
5A992	INFO SEC EQUIP NOT CONTROLLED BY 5A002	4	\$41,720
5D002	SOFTWARE FOR INFO SEC	2	\$0
5D991	SOFTWARE FOR DEV/PROD/USE WITH 5B994 TEST EQUIP	1	\$480
5D992	SOFTWARE NOT CONTROLLED BY 5D002	3	\$253
8A992	UNDERWATER SYSTEMS OR EQUIP NOT CONTROLLED BY 8A001/8A002	1	\$0
EAR99	ITEMS SUBJECT TO THE EAR N.E.S.	13	\$10,910,726

TOTAL APPLICATIONS: 18
TOTAL CCL'S: 8
TOTAL DOLLAR VALUE: \$11,219,607

KYRGYZSTAN

0A987	OPTICAL SIGHTING DEVICES FOR FIREARMS	3	\$210,093
1A004	PROTECTIVE AND DETECTION EQUIP	1	\$10,000
3A981	POLYGRAPHS/FINGERPRINT ANALYZERS/CAMERAS/EQUIP	1	\$441,000
3D003	PHYSICS-BASED SIMULATION SOFTWARE SPEC DESIGNED FOR THE DEV OF CERTAIN PROCESSES RELATED TO CONDUCTORS, DIELECTRICS OR SEMICONDUCTOR MATERIALS		
3E001	TECH FOR DEV OR PROD OF CERTAIN ITEMS IN 3A/3B/3C	1	\$1
3E002	OTHER TECH FOR DEV/PROD ITEMS NOT IN CATEGORY 3E001	1	\$1
4D001	SOFTWARE FOR CERTAIN EQUIP/SOFTWARE IN 4A/4D	1	\$1
4D002	SOFTWARE TO SUPPORT TECH CONTROLLED BY 4E	1	\$1
4D003	SPECIFIC SOFTWARE, AS DESCRIBED IN THIS ENTRY	1	\$1
4E001	TECH FOR DEV/PROD/USE OF CERTAIN EQUIP/SOFTWARE	1	\$1
5A002	SYSTEMS/EQUIP/INTEGRATED CIRCUITS FOR INFO SEC	4	\$371,036
5D001	CERTAIN SOFTWARE FOR ITEMS IN 5A/5B/5D/5E	1	\$1
5D002	SOFTWARE FOR INFO SEC	3	\$0
5E001	SPECIFIC TECH AS LISTED	1	\$1
7A103	INSTRUMENT/NAV EQUIP/SYSTEMS NOT IN 7A003	1	\$8,500

TOTAL APPLICATIONS: 10
TOTAL CCL'S: 15
TOTAL DOLLAR VALUE: \$1,040,638

LAOS

0A987	OPTICAL SIGHTING DEVICES FOR FIREARMS	4	\$2,169
5A002	SYSTEMS/EQUIP/INTEGRATED CIRCUITS FOR INFO SEC	1	\$2
5D002	SOFTWARE FOR INFO SEC	1	\$2
9D101	SOFTWARE FOR THE USE WITH CERTAIN ITEMS CONTROLLED BY 9B.	1	\$0
EAR99	ITEMS SUBJECT TO THE EAR N.E.S.	1	\$130,080

TOTAL APPLICATIONS: 6
TOTAL CCL'S: 5
TOTAL DOLLAR VALUE: \$132,253

LIBYA

1A007	EQUIP/DEVICES DESIGNED TO INITIATE ENERGETIC CHARGES	2	\$223,442,500
2B350	CHEMICAL MANUFACTURING FACILITIES AND EQUIP EXCEPT VALVES CONTROLLED BY 2A226 OR 2A292	1	\$358

3A101	ELECTRONIC EQUIP/DEVICES NOT CONTROLLED BY 3A001	1	\$550,000
3B001	EPITAXIAL EQUIP FOR SEMICONDUCTORS	1	\$0
3C001	HETERO-EPITAXIAL MATERIALS	1	\$0
3E001	TECH FOR DEV OR PROD OF CERTAIN ITEMS IN 3A/3B/3C	1	\$0
5A002	SYSTEMS/EQUIP/INTEGRATED CIRCUITS FOR INFO SEC	2	\$19,196
5D002	SOFTWARE FOR INFO SEC	1	\$3
7A103	INSTRUMENT/NAV EQUIP/SYSTEMS NOT IN 7A003	1	\$356,758
EAR99	ITEMS SUBJECT TO THE EAR N.E.S.	1	\$17,140

TOTAL APPLICATIONS: 9
TOTAL CCL'S: 10
TOTAL DOLLAR VALUE: \$224,385,955

MACAO

1C350	CHEMICALS, PRECURSORS FOR TOXIC CHEMICAL AGENTS	1	\$80
1C351	HUMAN AND ANIMAL PATHOGENS AND TOXINS	2	\$29,760
3A002	GENERAL PURPOSE ELECTRONIC EQUIP	2	\$93,505
3A233	MASS SPECTROMETERS	1	\$173,901
3E001	TECH FOR DEV OR PROD OF CERTAIN ITEMS IN 3A/3B/3C	2	\$2
5A002	SYSTEMS/EQUIP/INTEGRATED CIRCUITS FOR INFO SEC	3	\$5
5D001	CERTAIN SOFTWARE FOR ITEMS IN 5A/5B/5D/5E	2	\$2
5D002	SOFTWARE FOR INFO SEC	3	\$3
5E001	SPECIFIC TECH AS LISTED	2	\$2
6A003	CAMERAS 1		\$11,000
7E004	OTHER TECH FOR NAVIGATION AND AVIONICS	1	\$500

TOTAL APPLICATIONS: 13
TOTAL CCL'S: 11
TOTAL DOLLAR VALUE: \$308,760

MOLDOVA

0A987	OPTICAL SIGHTING DEVICES FOR FIREARMS	1	\$530
1A985	FINGERPRINTING POWDERS, DYES, AND INKS	1	\$1,000,000
2A983	EXPLOSIVES OR DETONATOR DETECTION EQUIP	1	\$454,000
3A101	ELECTRONIC EQUIP/DEVICES NOT CONTROLLED BY 3A001	1	\$540,000
5A002	SYSTEMS/EQUIP/INTEGRATED CIRCUITS FOR INFO SEC	6	\$32,746
5D002	SOFTWARE FOR INFO SEC	5	\$5,129
6A003	CAMERAS	1	\$337,600
9D515	SOFTWARE SPEC DESIGNED FOR THE DEV/PROD/OP/REPAIR OF SPACECRAFT	1	\$0

TOTAL APPLICATIONS: 13
TOTAL CCL'S: 8
TOTAL DOLLAR VALUE: \$2,370,005

MONGOLIA

0A606	GROUND VEHICLES AND RELATED COMMODITIES	1	\$25,000
0A982	LAW ENFORCEMENT RESTRAINT DEVICES: HANDCUFFS, LEG IRONS AND SHACKLES	1	\$5,000
0A984	SHOTGUNS, BUCKSHOT, SHOTGUN SHELLS	2	\$650
0A987	OPTICAL SIGHTING DEVICES FOR FIREARMS	1	\$210
3A981	POLYGRAPHS/FINGERPRINT ANALYZERS/CAMERAS/EQUIP	3	\$164,400
5A002	SYSTEMS/EQUIP/INTEGRATED CIRCUITS FOR INFO SEC	2	\$207,016
5D002	SOFTWARE FOR INFO SEC	2	\$267,764
6A003	CAMERAS	1	\$6,375

TOTAL APPLICATIONS: 11
TOTAL CCL'S: 8
TOTAL DOLLAR VALUE: \$676,415

RUSSIAN FEDERATION

0A980	HORSES BY SEA	1	\$50,000
0A982	LAW ENFORCEMENT RESTRAINT DEVICES: HANDCUFFS, LEG IRONS AND SHACKLES	1	\$1,500
0E521	ANY TECH SUBJECT TO THE EAR NOT LISTED ELSEWHERE IN THE CCL	1	\$500
1A001	COMPONENTS MADE FROM FLUORINATED COMPOUNDS	1	\$4,164
1A004	PROTECTIVE AND DETECTION EQUIP	2	\$909,569
1A007	EQUIP/DEVICES DESIGNED TO INITIATE ENERGETIC CHARGES	2	\$210,238,018
1B101	EQUIP NOT IN 1B001 FOR PROD OF STRUCTURAL COMPOSITES/FIBERS/PREFORMS USEABLE FOR CERTAIN ROCKETS...	1	\$285,000
1C006	FLUIDS AND LUBRICATING MATERIALS	6	\$34,006
1C350	CHEMICALS, PRECURSORS FOR TOXIC CHEMICAL AGENTS	1	\$400,000
1C608	ENERGETIC MATERIALS AND RELATED COMMODITIES N.E.S IN USML CATEGORY V AND ECCN 1C018	1	\$3,500
1C995	MIXTURES CONTAINING CHEMICALS IN 1C350, 1C355 AND MED/FOOD		

	TESTING KITS	1	\$100
1D003	SOFTWARE DESIGNED FOR EQUIP CONTROLLED UNDER 1A004	2	\$377,389
1E001	TECH FOR DEV/PROD OF CERTAIN EQUIP IN 1A/1B/1C	1	\$0
1E101	TECH FOR USE OF CERTAIN ITEMS IN 1A/1B/1C/1D	1	\$0
1E201	TECH FOR USE OF CERTAIN ITEMS IN 1A/1B/1C/1D	1	\$500
1E608	TECH REQUIRED FOR ITEMS CONTROLLED IN 1B608 OR MATERIALS CONTROLLED BY		
1C608		1	\$1
2A983	EXPLOSIVES OR DETONATOR DETECTION EQUIP	1	\$612,500
2B350	CHEMICAL MANUFACTURING FACILITIES AND EQUIP EXCEPT		
	VALVES CONTROLLED BY 2A226 OR 2A292	17	\$2,623,164
2B352	EQUIP FOR HANDLING BIOLOGICAL MATERIALS	5	\$6,406,168
2E003	OTHER TECH	1	\$0
2E290	TECH FOR USE OF COMMODITIES CONTROLLED BY 2A	1	\$500
2E983	TECH FOR DEV/PROD/USE OF SOFTWARE CONTROLLED BY 2D983	1	\$500
3A001	ELECTRONIC DEVICES/COMPONENTS	23	\$3,212,644
3A002	GENERAL PURPOSE ELECTRONIC EQUIP	3	\$233,645
3A101	ELECTRONIC EQUIP/DEVICES NOT CONTROLLED BY 3A001	4	\$3,995,000
3A999	SPECIFIC PROCESSING EQUIP, N.E.S.	1	\$5,306
3C002	RESIST MATERIALS	2	\$2,760,000
3D002	SOFTWARE FOR USE OF CERTAIN EQUIP IN 3B	6	\$6
3D003	PHYSICS-BASED SIMULATION SOFTWARE SPEC DESIGNED FOR THE DEV OF CERTAIN PROCESSES RELATED TO		
	CONDUCTORS, DIELECTRICS OR SEMICONDUCTOR MATERIALS	6	\$6
3E001	TECH FOR DEV OR PROD OF CERTAIN ITEMS IN 3A/3B/3C	62	\$563
3E002	OTHER TECH FOR DEV/PROD ITEMS NOT IN CATEGORY 3E001	53	\$53
3E003	OTHER TECH	6	\$6
3E292	TECH FOR EQUIP DEV/PROD/USE CONTROLLED BY		
3A292		1	\$500
3E991	TECH FOR DEV/PROD CONTROLLED BY 3A991 FOR MANUFACTURING		
	& TEST EQUIP FOR CONTROLLED BY 3B991/3B992EQUIP	1	\$500
4A994	COMPUTERS/ NOT CONTROLLED BY 4A/4A/4A	3	\$79,400
4D001	SOFTWARE FOR CERTAIN EQUIP/SOFTWARE IN 4A/4D	46	\$46
4E001	TECH FOR DEV/PROD/USE OF CERTAIN EQUIP/SOFTWARE	47	\$47
4E992	TECH FOR DEV/PROD/USE OF 4A/4B/4C	3	\$41,500
4E993	TECH FOR DEV/PROD EQUIP DESIGNED FOR MULTI-DATA-STREAM PROCESSING		
		1	\$500
5A002	SYSTEMS/EQUIP/INTEGRATED CIRCUITS FOR INFO SEC		
		34	\$8,258,365
5A991	TRANSMISSION ITEMS NOT W/I PARAMETERS IN 5A001	2	\$144,800
5A992	INFO SEC EQUIP NOT CONTROLLED BY 5A002		
		3	\$669,200
5D001	CERTAIN SOFTWARE FOR ITEMS IN 5A/5B/5D/5E	46	\$46
5D002	SOFTWARE FOR INFO SEC	9	\$580,481
5D992	SOFTWARE NOT CONTROLLED BY 5D002	4	\$132,428,905
5E001	SPECIFIC TECH AS LISTED	51	\$61
5E002	TECH FOR DEV/PROD/USE OF INFO SEC	4	\$3
5E991	TECH FOR DEV/PROD/USE OF 5B994 OR 5D991	1	\$500
5E992	TECH FOR INFO SEC/CRYPTOLOGY	1	\$500
6A001	ACOUSTICS SYSTEMS/EQUIP	3	\$46,575,000
6A002	OPTICAL SENSORS/EQUIP	1	\$2,364,601
6A003	CAMERAS	3	\$11,598
6A005	OPTICAL EQUIP (LASERS)	10	\$1,516,330
6A006	MAGNETOMETERS, MAGNETIC GRADIOMETERS, INTRINSIC MAGNETIC GRADIOMETERS		
	UNDERWATER ELECTRIC FIELD SENSORS, COMPENSATION SYSTEMS	1	\$40,000
6E001	TECH FOR DEV OF CERTAIN EQUIP/MATERIALS/SOFTWARE IN CATEGORY 6	1	\$0
6E101	TECH FOR EQUIP/SOFTWARE CONTROLLED BY 6A	1	\$0
6E991	TECH FOR EQUIP CONTROLLED BY 6A991/96-98	1	\$0
7A103	INSTRUMENT/NAV EQUIP/SYSTEMS NOT IN 7A003	4	\$9,166,900
7B001	TEST/CALIBRATION/ALIGNMENT FOR EQUIP IN 7A	1	\$700,000
7D101	SOFTWARE FOR USE OF CERTAIN ITEMS IN 7A/7B	1	\$1
7E003	TECH FOR REPAIR OF EQUIP IN 7A	1	\$0
7E004	OTHER TECH FOR NAVIGATION AND AVIONICS	1	\$500
7E101	TECH FOR EQUIP/SOFTWARE CONTROLLED BY 7A/ 7B/7D	2	\$1
9A004	SPACECRAFT	1	\$225,000
9A515	SPACECRAFT AND RELATED COMMODITIES	28	\$22,013,689
9D515	SOFTWARE SPECIALLY DESIGNED FOR THE DEVELOPMENT, PRODUCTION OPERATION, INSTALLATION, MAINTENANCE, REPAIR,		
	OVERHAUL, OR REFURBISHING OF SPACECRAFT	1	\$1
9E001	TECH FOR DEV OF CERTAIN EQUIP/SOFTWARE IN 9A/9B/9D	2	\$100,001
9E002	TECH FOR PROD OF CERTAIN EQUIP IN 9A/9B	2	\$100,001
9E003	OTHER TECH FOR AEROSPACE AND PROPULSION	1	\$100
9E102	TECHNOLOGY FOR USE WITH CERTAIN ITEMS IN 9A	1	\$1
9E515	TECH REQUIRED FOR THE DEV/PROD, OPERATION, INSTALLATION,		
	REPAIR, OVERHAUL, OR REFURBISHING OF SPACECRAFT AND RELATED COMMODITIES	6	\$300,004
EAR99	ITEMS SUBJECT TO THE EAR N.E.S.	34	\$993,196,889
TOTAL APPLICATIONS: 266			
TOTAL CCL'S: 72			
TOTAL DOLLAR VALUE: \$1,450,670,279			

TAJKISTAN

1A004	PROTECTIVE AND DETECTION EQUIP	1	\$150,000
1A613	ARMORED AND PROTECTIVE EQUIP, CONSTRUCTIONS, AND COMPONENTS	1	\$68,000
1A985	FINGERPRINTING POWDERS, DYES, AND INKS	1	\$50,000
5D002	SOFTWARE FOR INFO SEC	1	\$39

TOTAL APPLICATIONS: 4
 TOTAL CCL'S: 4
 TOTAL DOLLAR VALUE: \$268,039

TURKMENISTAN

0A987	OPTICAL SIGHTING DEVICES FOR FIREARMS	1	\$445,250
1C006	FLUIDS AND LUBRICATING MATERIALS	1	\$13,760
2B350	CHEMICAL MANUFACTURING FACILITIES AND EQUIP EXCEPT VALVES CONTROLLED BY 2A226 OR 2A292	1	\$50,000
3A101	ELECTRONIC EQUIP/DEVICES NOT CONTROLLED BY 3A001	1	\$462,191
5A002	SYSTEMS/EQUIP/INTEGRATED CIRCUITS FOR INFO SEC	2	\$18
5D002	SOFTWARE FOR INFO SEC	2	\$16

TOTAL APPLICATIONS: 6
 TOTAL CCL'S: 6
 TOTAL DOLLAR VALUE: \$971,235

UKRAINE

0A606	GROUND VEHICLES AND RELATED COMMODITIES	2	\$3,534,700
0A984	SHOTGUNS, BUCKSHOT, SHOTGUN SHELLS	6	\$866,015
0A986	SHOTGUN SHELLS (EXCEPT BUCKSHOT SHELLS) AND PARTS	1	\$0
0A987	OPTICAL SIGHTING DEVICES FOR FIREARMS	22	\$3,366,502
0E606	TECH REQUIRED FOR THE DEV/PROD/OPERATION/REPAIR OF GROUND VEHICLES IN 0A/0B/0C/0D	1	\$20,000
1A004	PROTECTIVE AND DETECTION EQUIP	3	\$1,348,321
1A005	BODY ARMOR	1	\$256,000
1A613	ARMORED AND PROTECTIVE EQUIP, CONSTRUCTIONS, AND COMPONENTS	10	\$1,171,073
2A983	EXPLOSIVES OR DETONATOR DETECTION EQUIP	2	\$2,313,500
2B350	CHEMICAL MANUFACTURING FACILITIES AND EQUIP EXCEPT VALVES CONTROLLED BY 2A226 OR 2A292	2	\$10,000
3A101	ELECTRONIC EQUIP/DEVICES NOT CONTROLLED BY 3A001	1	\$2,700,000
3A611	MILITARY ELECTRONICS	2	\$12,600
3A981	POLYGRAPHS/FINGERPRINT ANALYZERS/CAMERAS/EQUIP	18	\$332,140
3D002	SOFTWARE FOR USE OF CERTAIN EQUIP IN 3B	1	\$1
3D003	PHYSICS-BASED SIMULATION SOFTWARE SPEC DESIGNED FOR THE DEV OF CERTAIN PROCESSES RELATED TO CONDUCTORS, DIELECTRICS OR SEMICONDUCTOR MATERIALS	1	\$1
3D980	SOFTWARE FOR DEV/PROD/USE OF ITEMS IN 3A980/3A981	9	\$47,280
3E001	TECH FOR DEV OR PROD OF CERTAIN ITEMS IN 3A/3B/3C	12	\$12
3E002	OTHER TECH FOR DEV/PROD ITEMS NOT IN CATEGORY 3E001	9	\$9
3E003	OTHER TECH	1	\$1
3E611	TECH REQUIRED FOR MILITARY ELECTRONICS	1	\$50
4D001	SOFTWARE FOR CERTAIN EQUIP/SOFTWARE IN 4A/4D	8	\$8
4E001	TECH FOR DEV/PROD/USE OF CERTAIN EQUIP/SOFTWARE	8	\$8
5A002	SYSTEMS/EQUIP/INTEGRATED CIRCUITS FOR INFO SEC	7	\$1,827,226
5D001	CERTAIN SOFTWARE FOR ITEMS IN 5A/5B/5D/5E	8	\$8
5D002	SOFTWARE FOR INFO SEC	6	\$20,005
5E001	SPECIFIC TECH AS LISTED	10	\$14
5E002	TECH FOR DEV/PROD/USE OF INFO SEC	1	\$1
6A003	CAMERAS	2	\$91,376
6A005	OPTICAL EQUIP (LASERS)	1	\$876
6A993	CAMERAS NOT CONTROLLED BY 6A003 OR 6A203	1	\$80,000
8A609	SURFACE VESSELS OF WAR AND RELATED COMMODITIES	1	\$2,600,000
8E609	TECH REQUIRED FOR THE DEV/PROD/OP/REPAIR OF CERTAIN ITEMS IN 8A/8B/8C/8D	1	\$250,000
9A012	UNMANNED AERIAL VEHICLE SYSTEMS	1	\$334,200
9B604	TEST/INSPEC/PROD EQUIP DESIGNED FOR THE DEV/PROD OF ITEMS IN 9A604	2	\$114,000
9E604	TECH REQUIRED FOR ITEMS IN 9A/9B/9C	2	\$2

TOTAL APPLICATIONS: 100
 TOTAL CCL'S: 35
 TOTAL DOLLAR VALUE: \$21,295,929

UZBEKISTAN

1A004	PROTECTIVE AND DETECTION EQUIP	1	\$387,590
1A985	FINGERPRINTING POWDERS, DYES, AND INKS	1	\$294
2B350	CHEMICAL MANUFACTURING FACILITIES AND EQUIP EXCEPT VALVES CONTROLLED BY 2A226 OR 2A292	1	\$11,454
5A002	SYSTEMS/EQUIP/INTEGRATED CIRCUITS FOR INFO SEC	3	\$6,011
5D002	SOFTWARE FOR INFO SEC	1	\$1
6A003	CAMERAS	1	\$57,000

TOTAL APPLICATIONS: 7

TOTAL CCL'S: 6

TOTAL DOLLAR VALUE: \$462,350

VIETNAM

0A985	DISCHARGE TYPE ARMS/DEVICES TO ADMINISTER ELECTRIC SHOCK	1	\$100,000
1A004	PROTECTIVE AND DETECTION EQUIP	5	\$46,192
1A007	EQUIP/DEVICES DESIGNED TO INITIATE ENERGETIC CHARGES	2	\$446,494,000
1A985	FINGERPRINTING POWDERS, DYES, AND INKS	3	\$550,000
1C006	FLUIDS AND LUBRICATING MATERIALS	2	\$20,000
1C008	NON-FLUORINATED POLYMERIC SUBSTANCES	3	\$1,386,000
1C202	ALLOYS, OTHER THAN THOSE CONTROLLED BY 1C002.B.3 OR 1C002.B.4	2	\$1,000,000
1C210	FIBROUS/FILAMENTARY MATERIALS NOT CONTROLLED BY 1C010	1	\$3,000,000
1C231	HAFNIUM METAL	1	\$337,500
1C234	ZIRCONIUM, WITH A HAFNIUM CONTENT	2	\$1,055
1C350	CHEMICALS, PRECURSORS FOR TOXIC CHEMICAL AGENTS	4	\$2,175,440
1C351	HUMAN AND ANIMAL PATHOGENS AND TOXINS	6	\$28,757
2B001	MACHINE TOOLS FOR REMOVING OR CUTTING METALS W/NUMERICAL CONTROL UNITS/MOTION CONTROL BOARDS	1	\$360,000
2B201	MACHINE TOOLS FOR REMOVING OR CUTTING METALS/CERAMICS OR COMPOSITS NOT CONTROLLED BY CB001	4	\$437,085
2B350	CHEMICAL MANUFACTURING FACILITIES AND EQUIP EXCEPT VALVES CONTROLLED BY 2A226 OR 2A292	13	\$126,241
2B352	EQUIP FOR HANDLING BIOLOGICAL MATERIALS	8	\$162,788
3A001	ELECTRONIC DEVICES/COMPONENTS	13	\$875,754
3A231	NEUTRON GENERATOR SYSTEMS INCLUDING TUBES	3	\$19,422,228
3A233	MASS SPECTROMETERS	2	\$228,578
3A981	POLYGRAPHS/FINGERPRINT ANALYZERS/CAMERAS/EQUIP	2	\$416,360
3D001	SOFTWARE FOR DEV/PROD OF EQUIP IN 3A001.b to 3A002.g or 3B	5	\$5
3D002	SOFTWARE FOR USE OF CERTAIN EQUIP IN 3B	5	\$5
3E001	TECH FOR DEV OR PROD OF CERTAIN ITEMS IN 3A/3B/3C	12	\$14
3E002	OTHER TECH FOR DEV/PROD ITEMS NOT IN CATEGORY 3E001	7	\$7
4A003	DIGITAL COMPUTERS/ASSEMBLIES AND RELATED EQUIP	1	\$40,120
4A980	COMPUTERS FOR FINGERPRINT EQUIP, N.E.S.	1	\$25,000
4D001	SOFTWARE FOR CERTAIN EQUIP/SOFTWARE IN 4A/4D	5	\$5
4E001	TECH FOR DEV/PROD/USE OF CERTAIN EQUIP/SOFTWARE	5	\$5
5A002	SYSTEMS/EQUIP/INTEGRATED CIRCUITS FOR INFO SEC	4	\$847,749
5D001	CERTAIN SOFTWARE FOR ITEMS IN 5A/5B/5D/5E	4	\$4
5D002	SOFTWARE FOR INFO SEC	10	\$20,064
5E001	SPECIFIC TECH AS LISTED	7	\$12
5E002	TECH FOR DEV/PROD/USE OF INFO SEC	6	\$6
6A001	ACOUSTICS SYSTEMS/EQUIP	3	\$95,880,670
6A003	CAMERAS	2	\$70,980
6A006	MAGNETOMETERS, MAGNETIC GRADIOMETERS, INTRINSIC MAGNETIC GRADIOMETERS, UNDERWATER ELECTRIC FIELD SENSORS, COMPENSATION SYSTEMS	2	\$1,566,000
7E001	TECH FOR DEV OF EQUIP/SOFTWARE CONTROLLED BY 7A/7B/7D	1	\$1
9A003	GAS TURBINE ENGINE PROPULSION SYSTEMS CONTROLLED BY 9E003.a, 9E003.h/9E003.	1	\$275,250
9A610	MILITARY AIRCRAFT AND RELATED COMMODITIES	4	\$1,176,866
9A619	MILITARY GAS TURBINE ENGINES	1	\$96,510
9D610	SOFTWARE SPEC DESIGNED FOR THE DEV/PROD/OP/REPAIR OF MILITARY AIRCRAFT IN		
9A610	EQUIP IN 9B610, AND MATERIALS IN 9C610	1	\$40,075
9E003	OTHER TECH FOR AEROSPACE AND PROPULSION	4	\$4,650
9E610	TECH REQUIRED FOR THE DEV/PROD/OPERATION/REPAIR OF MILITARY AIRCRAFT IN 9A610	1	\$110
EAR99	ITEMS SUBJECT TO THE EAR N.E.S.	1	\$17,582

TOTAL APPLICATIONS: 123

TOTAL CCL'S: 44

TOTAL DOLLAR VALUE: \$577,229,668

Appendix F: Report on Domestic Economic Impact of U.S. Exports to Controlled Countries

In accordance with Section 14(e) of the Export Administration Act of 1979 (EAA), the Bureau of Industry and Security (BIS) continues to assess the impact on U.S. industry and employment of output from “controlled countries”² resulting, in particular, from the use of U.S. exports of turnkey plants and manufacturing facilities.

Section 14(e), which was added to the Act in 1985, requires the following:

- “a detailed description of the extent of injury to United States industry and the extent of job displacement caused by United States exports of goods and technology to controlled countries;” and
- “a full analysis of the consequences of exports of turnkey plants and manufacturing facilities to controlled countries... to produce goods for export to the United States or to compete with United States products in export markets.”

Goods and Technology Exports

In calendar year 2014 U.S. exports to controlled countries totaled \$149.0 billion, which represents a 1.2 percent increase from 2013 levels of \$147.3 billion and about 9.2 percent of total U.S. worldwide exports. Historically, the dollar value of trade with controlled destinations, other than the People’s Republic of China (PRC or China), has been low. China is the largest single export market among the controlled country group, with roughly 83.0 percent of the total. Russia ranks second with roughly 7.2 percent of the total. An analysis of exports by commodity category indicates that electronics, information and communication products, transportation equipment, machinery, chemicals, and waste and scrap represented more than half of the total U.S. exports to controlled countries, especially China. The small share of U.S. exports to controlled countries relative to total U.S. exports (9.2 percent) suggests that the overall adverse impact through injury to U.S. industry and job displacement is not large, although controls do have greater impact on certain industry sectors and companies.

¹ For the purpose of this section, “controlled countries” are: Albania; Armenia; Azerbaijan; Belarus; Burma, Cambodia; China (PRC); Cuba; Georgia; Iraq; Kazakhstan; Kyrgyzstan; Laos; Libya, Macao; Moldova; Mongolia; North Korea; Russia; Tajikistan; Turkmenistan; Ukraine; Uzbekistan; and Vietnam.

Controlled Countries	Calendar Year 2014 U.S. Export (in millions)
Albania	\$51.3
Armenia	\$60.5
Azerbaijan	\$950.3
Belarus	\$93.4
Burma	\$92.9
Cambodia	\$327.9
China (PRC)	\$123,675.7
Cuba	\$299.1
Georgia	\$627.5
Iraq	\$2,105.7
Kazakhstan	\$1,009.7
Kyrgyzstan	\$71.7
Laos	\$28.5
Libya	\$531.9
Macao	\$433.4
Moldova	\$35.3
Mongolia	\$167.5
North Korea	\$24.0
Russia	\$10,752.8
Tajikistan	\$24.5
Turkmenistan	\$455.5
Ukraine	\$1,239.8
Uzbekistan	\$212.9
Vietnam	\$5,734.4
 Total Exports to Controlled Countries	 \$149,006.2
 Total Exports to All Countries	 \$1,620,531.9
 U.S. Exports to Controlled Countries as a Percent of Overall U.S. Exports	 9.2%
 Percent of U.S. Exports to Controlled Countries Requiring a BIS License	 .04%
 Percent of U.S. Exports to Controlled Countries Subject to a BIS License Requirement (Licensed and Unlicensed)	 0.2%

As part of its defense industrial base monitoring responsibilities, BIS reviews on an ongoing basis the potential domestic impact of U.S. technology transfers. U.S. and other western firms choose to establish production facilities in China for a variety of reasons, including technology transfer requirements imposed by China; a desire to take advantage of China's large pool of labor; the desire for proximity to the market for their products; and a desire to take advantage of business incentives created by Chinese local and national governments. The United States runs a trade deficit with China (\$342.6 billion in 2014, a 7.6% increase from 2013), and more than 50 percent of China's exports originate from foreign-invested enterprises. Thus, these practices and trends raise concerns with regard to their impact on the competitiveness of U.S. industry and employment over the long term.

A review of license applications for exports to China in the past year shows that a significant number involve manufacturing equipment and facilities, electronics, and components for use in foreign-invested production facilities. Among the top-valued manufacturing equipment exported in 2014 were telecommunication instruments, equipment for semiconductors, machine tools, and robotics. Examples of the top-valued licensed components are semiconductor manufacturing equipment, mass spectrometers, chemical manufacturing facilities and pressure transducers. Many other types of products, such as civil aircraft, computers, other electronic components, and semiconductor manufacturing equipment may be exported without the need for an export license (i.e., because they are going to a Validated End-User, the items are not controlled for national security reasons, or the items are eligible for shipment under a license exception). U.S. government policy is to encourage exports to China of commercial items for civil end uses and end users but not to export military items or commercial items for military end uses.

BIS also monitors certain forms of technology transfer as part of its overall responsibilities for the defense industrial base. These responsibilities include reviewing the impact of offsets on defense trade, participating in the Treasury Department-chaired Committee on Foreign Investment in the United States, and assessing the health and competitiveness of strategic industry sectors. Further information on these activities, including copies of the industrial sector assessments, is available from BIS's website at www.bis.doc.gov.

Turnkey Plants and Facilities Exports

The Export Administration Regulations (EAR) require a license to export certain items for turnkey plants and facilities to controlled destinations. As a result of several revisions to the EAR in recent years, more items for turnkey plants and facilities have become eligible for export to controlled destinations without a license or under a license exception. For example, a license is generally not required for exports to controlled countries (except Cuba and North Korea) of items for turnkey plants and facilities that are designated as EAR99 (the designation for items that are subject to the EAR but not listed on the Commerce Control List). In addition, certain items for turnkey plants and facilities may be listed in a Commerce Control List entry where the applicable reason for control does not require a license to one or more controlled destinations, as indicated in the appropriate Reason for Control column of the Commerce Country Chart.

Other items for turnkey plants and facilities may be eligible for export to controlled destinations under a license exception, such as License Exception CIV (Civil End-Users), which authorizes

exports of certain national security-controlled items to civil end users, for civil end uses, in most controlled countries, except Cuba and North Korea; or License Exception TSU (Technology and Software-Unrestricted), which authorizes exports of operation technology and software, sales technology, and software updates, subject to certain conditions.

U.S. export data that are available from the U.S. Census Bureau do not provide the level of specificity needed to identify exports of turnkey plants or items for turnkey plants and facilities. This precludes a thorough assessment of the impact of U.S. exports of items for turnkey plants and facilities to controlled countries. However, the small number of such exports in the past, coupled with the low percentage of U.S. exports destined for controlled countries and items subject to a license requirement, make it reasonable to conclude that the ultimate impact on U.S. production is not significant.

Appendix G: Agricultural Supply Tables and Information

The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) regularly updates the World Agricultural Supply and Demand Estimates (WASDE) report. The most recent report, prior reports, and a schedule of upcoming release dates for new reports may be accessed at:

<http://www.usda.gov/oce/commodity/wasde>

Appendix H: Export Control Reform Links

News About Export Control Reform (ECR)

- Export Control Reform News

<http://export.gov/%5C/ecr/index.asp>

- Export Control Reform Frequently Asked Questions

<http://www.bis.doc.gov/index.php/2012-03-30-17-54-11/ecr-faqs>

- The ECR Library

http://export.gov/%5C/ecr/eg_main_023180.asp

Speeches

- Remarks of Under Secretary Hirschhorn to the U.S.-India High Technology Cooperation Group
November 20, 2014

<http://www.bis.doc.gov/index.php/about-bis/newsroom/speeches/148-about-bis/newsroom/speeches/speeches-2014/778-remarks-of-under-secretary-hirschhorn-to-the-u-s-india-high-technology-cooperation-group>

- Eric L. Hirschhorn Remarks at the 2015 West Coast Forum
February 23, 2015

<http://www.bis.doc.gov/index.php/about-bis/newsroom/speeches/173-about-bis/newsroom/speeches/speeches-2015/834-remarks-of-under-secretary-eric-l-hirschhorn-export-control-forum-newport-beach-california>

- Keynote Speech of David W. Mills Assistant Secretary for Export Enforcement 2015 West Coast Forum
February 24, 2015

<http://www.bis.doc.gov/index.php/about-bis/newsroom/speeches/173-about-bis/newsroom/speeches/speeches-2015/843-remarks-of-under-secretary-eric-l-hirschhorn-export-control-forum-newport-beach-california-2>

- Remarks of Under Secretary of Commerce Eric L. Hirschhorn to the U.S.-India High Technology Cooperation Group
November 20, 2014

<http://www.bis.doc.gov/index.php/about-bis/newsroom/speeches/148-about-bis/newsroom/speeches/speeches-2014/778-remarks-of-under-secretary-hirschhorn-to-the-u-s-india-high-technology-cooperation-group>

- Remarks of Under Secretary Hirschhorn at 2015 Update Conference
November 2, 2015

<http://www.bis.doc.gov/index.php/about-bis/newsroom/speeches/173-about-bis/newsroom/speeches/speeches-2015/942-eric-l-hirschhorn-remarks-at-the-2015-update-conference>

- Remarks of Assistant Secretary Kevin Wolf at 2015 Update Conference
November 2, 2015

<http://www.bis.doc.gov/index.php/about-bis/newsroom/speeches/173-about-bis/newsroom/speeches/speeches-2015/943-kevin-j-wolf-remarks-at-the-2015-update-conference>