

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF INDUSTRY AND SECURITY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20230

In the Matter of:)	
)	
Kabba & Amir Investments, Inc.)	
d.b.a. International Freight Forwarders)	Docket No. 05-BIS-08
286 Attwell Drive #16)	
Toronto, ON M9W 5B2)	
Canada)	
)	
<u>Respondent.</u>)	

FINAL DECISION AND ORDER

This matter is before me upon a Recommended Decision and Order (“RDO”) of an Administrative Law Judge (“ALJ”), as further described below.

In a charging letter filed on June 28, 2005, the Bureau of Industry and Security (“BIS”) alleged that Respondent Kabba & Amir Investments, Inc., d/b/a International Freight Forwarders (“IFF”), committed two violations of the Export Administration Regulations (currently codified at 15 CFR Parts 730-774 (2008) (“Regulations”)), issued pursuant to the Export Administration Act of 1979, as amended (50 U.S.C. app. 2401-2420 (2000)) (the “Act”),¹ stemming from its involvement in an attempted unlicensed

¹ From August 21, 1994 through November 12, 2000, the Act was in lapse. During that period, the President, through Executive Order 12924, which had been extended by successive Presidential Notices, the last of which was August 3, 2000 (3 CFR, 2000 Comp. 397 (2001)), continued the Regulations in effect under the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701 - 1706 (2000)) (“IEEPA”). On November 13, 2000, the Act was reauthorized and remained in effect through August 20, 2001. Since August 21, 2001, the Act has been in lapse and the President, through Executive Order 13222 of August 17, 2001 (3 CFR, 2001 Comp. 783 (2002)), which has been extended by successive Presidential Notices, the most recent being that of August 15, 2007 (72 FR 46137 (August 16, 2007)), has continued the Regulations in effect under IEEPA.

export of items subject to the Regulations from the United States to Cuba. Charge One of the charging letter alleged as follows:

Charge 1 15 C.F.R. §764.2(b) - Aiding and abetting an attempted violation of the Regulations.

On or about June 29, 2000, IFF aided and abetted the doing of an act prohibited by the Regulations when it took possession of a shipment of X-Ray Film Processors, items subject to the Regulations, in the United States for export to Cuba via Canada. Under Section 746.2 of the Regulations, a BIS export license was required for this shipment, but no such license was obtained. In aiding and abetting the attempted export, IFF committed one violation of Section 764.2([b])[²] of the Regulations.

June 28, 2005 Charging Letter, at 1.

On November 6, 2007, BIS filed a motion for summary decision against IFF as to Charge One. During the briefing of this motion, BIS withdrew the only other charged violation, Charge Two, which alleged that IFF had conspired to violate the Regulations. See § 766.3(a) of the Regulations (“BIS may unilaterally withdraw charging letters at any time, by notifying the respondent and the administrative law judge.”). The ALJ entered an order of dismissal as to Charge Two on January 29, 2008, consistent with BIS’s notice of withdrawal of that charge.

On April 2, 2008, based on the record before him, the ALJ issued an RDO in which he determined that BIS was entitled to summary decision as to Charge One, finding that IFF had committed one violation of § 764.2(b) when it aided and abetted an attempted unlicensed export of items subject to the Regulations to Cuba, via Canada. The ALJ also recommended, following consideration of the record, that IFF be assessed a monetary penalty of \$6,000.00 and a denial of export privileges for three years. The ALJ

² Due to a typographical error, BIS referred to Section 764.2(d) in the last sentence of the original Charge One. This typographical error was later corrected by BIS, as noted by the ALJ in fn. 4 of the RDO.

further recommended that the denial of export privileges be suspended for a period of three years as long as IFF pays the monetary penalty of \$6,000.00 within thirty days of the final Decision and Order and does not commit any further violations of the Act or Regulations within three years of the issuance of the final Decision and Order.

The RDO, together with the entire record in this case, has been referred to me for final action under § 766.22 of the Regulations. I find that the record supports the ALJ's findings of fact and conclusions of law. In making this finding, I have determined that the ALJ made at least an implied finding that IFF took constructive possession of the items in question when it had the items transported by truck to Canada, arranged for them to then be transported to Cuba by plane, and took other actions to effect their forwarding and the completion of their unlicensed export to Cuba. Such a finding is entirely consistent with Charge One of the charging letter and the RDO. See, e.g., RDO at 5-6 (making finding based on uncontroverted documentary exhibits submitted by BIS in support of its Motion for Summary Decision, including Respondent's Answer, that IFF had, inter alia, agreed to forward the items from the United States to Cuba, had the items trucked to Canada, and arranged for their further transport by plane to Cuba prior to the items being seized by Canada Customs); RDO at 13 ("BIS established by documentary evidence and IFF's admissions that there exists no genuine issues of material fact that Respondent violated 15 C.F.R. § 764.2(b) by aiding and abetting in the attempted export of X-Ray film Processors (classified as EAR 99) from the United States to Cuba, via Canada on or about June 29, 2000.").

exported from the United States that is subject to the Regulations, or in any other activity subject to the Regulations, including, but not limited to:

- A. Applying for, obtaining, or using any license, License Exception, or export control document;
- B. Carrying on negotiations concerning, or ordering, buying, receiving, using, selling, delivering, storing, disposing of, forwarding, transporting, financing, or otherwise servicing in any way, any transaction involving any item exported or to be exported from the United States that is subject to the Regulations, or in any other activity subject to the Regulations; or
- C. Benefiting in any way from any transaction involving any item exported or to be exported from the United States that is subject to the Regulations, or in any other activity subject to the Regulations.

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

- A. Export or reexport to or on behalf of the Denied Person any item subject to the Regulations;
- B. Take any action that facilitates the acquisition or attempted acquisition by the Denied Person of the ownership, possession, or control of any item subject to the Regulations that has been or will be exported from the United States, including financing or other support activities related to a transaction whereby the Denied Person acquires or attempts to acquire such ownership, possession or control;
- C. Take any action to acquire from or to facilitate the acquisition or attempted acquisition from the Denied Person of any item subject to the Regulations that has been exported from the United States;

- D. Obtain from the Denied Person in the United States any item subject to the Regulations with knowledge or reason to know that the item will be, or is intended to be, exported from the United States; or
- E. Engage in any transaction to service any item subject to the Regulations that has been or will be exported from the United States and which is owned, possessed or controlled by the Denied Person, or service any item, of whatever origin, that is owned, possessed or controlled by the Denied Person if such service involves the use of any item subject to the Regulations that has been or will be exported from the United States. For purposes of this paragraph, servicing means installation, maintenance, repair, modification or testing.

FIFTH, that, after notice and opportunity for comment as provided in § 766.23 of the Regulations, any person, firm, corporation, or business organization related to the Denied Person by affiliation, ownership, control, or position of responsibility in the conduct of trade or related services may also be made subject to the provisions of the Order.

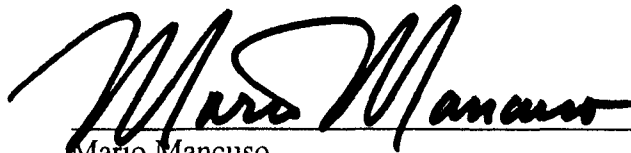
SIXTH, that this Order does not prohibit any export, reexport, or other transaction subject to the Regulations where the only items involved that are subject to the Regulations are the foreign-produced direct product of U.S.-origin technology.

SEVENTH, that, as authorized by § 766.17(c) of the Regulations, the denial period set forth above shall be suspended in its entirety, and shall thereafter be waived, provided that: (1) within thirty days of the effective date of the Decision and Order, IFF pays the monetary penalty of \$6,000.00 in full, and (2) during the period of the suspension IFF commits no further violations of the Act or Regulations.

EIGHTH, that the final Decision and Order shall be served on IFF and on BIS and shall be published in the Federal Register. In addition, the ALJ's Recommended Decision and Order, except for the section related to the Recommended Order, shall also be published in the Federal Register.

This Order, which constitutes the final agency action in this matter, is effective upon publication in the Federal Register.

Dated: April 30, 2008.



Mario Mancuso
Under Secretary of Commerce
for Industry and Security

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF INDUSTRY AND SECURITY

IN THE MATTER OF:

Kabba & Amir Investments, Inc.
d.b.a. International Freight Forwarders
286 Attwell Drive # 16
Toronto, ON M9W 5B2
Canada

Respondent(s)

Docket No.

05-BIS-08

RECOMMENDED DECISION AND ORDER

Issued:

April 2, 2008

Issued By:

Hon. Michael J. Devine
Presiding

Appearances:

For the Bureau of Industry and Security

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For Respondent Kabba & Amir Investments, Inc. d.b.a. International Freight Forwarders

A. Rahman Amir, Managing Director, pro se

PRELIMINARY STATEMENT

The Bureau of Industry and Security¹ (“BIS” or “Agency”) commenced this administrative enforcement action against Kabba & Amir Investments, Inc. d.b.a International Freight Forwarders (“IFF” or “Respondent”). In a Charging Letter dated June 27, 2005, BIS alleges that on or about June 29, 2000,² IFF committed two violations of the Export Administration Act of 1979 (“Act”), as amended and codified at 50 U.S.C. App. §§ 2401-20 (2000), and the Export Administration Regulations (“EAR” or “Regulations”), as amended and codified at 15 C.F.R. Parts 730-74 (2000 & 2007).³

The allegations stem from IFF’s involvement in the export of X-Ray Film Processors to Cuba via Canada without first obtaining the required United States government license for the transaction. Both charges read as follows:

¹On April 26, 2002, through an internal organizational order, the Department of Commerce changed the name of BXA to BIS. See Industry and Security Programs: Change of Name, 67 Fed. Reg. 20630 (Apr. 26, 2002). Pursuant to the Savings Provision of the order, “Any actions undertaken in the name of or on behalf of the Bureau of Export Administration, whether taken before, on, or after the effective date of this rule, shall be deemed to have been taken in the name of or on behalf of the Bureau of Industry and Security.” Id. at 20631.

²The charged violation occurred in 2000. The regulations governing the violations at issue are found in the 2000 version of the Code of Federal Regulations (15 C.F.R. §§ 730-74 (2000)). The 2007 regulations codified at 15 C.F.R. Part 766 establish the procedural rules that apply to this matter.

³The EAA and all regulations promulgated there under expired on August 20, 2001. See 50 U.S.C. App. 2419. Three days before its expiration, on August 17, 2001, the President declared the lapse of the EAA constitutes a national emergency. See Exec. Order. No. 13222, *reprinted in* 3 C.F.R. at 783-784, 2001 Comp. (2002). Exercising authority under the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (“IEEPA”), 50 U.S.C. §§ 1701-1706 (2002), the President maintained the effectiveness of the EAA and its underlying regulations throughout the expiration period by issuing Exec. Order. No. 13222 on August 17, 2001. *Id.* The effectiveness of the export control laws and regulations were further extended by successive Notices issued by the President; the most recent being that of August 15, 2007. See Notice: Continuation of Emergency Regarding Export Control Regulations, 72 Fed. Reg. 46, 137 (August 15, 2007). Courts have held that the continuation of the operation and effectiveness of the EAA and its regulations through the issuance of Executive Orders by the President constitutes a valid exercise of authority. See Wisconsin Project on Nuclear Arms Control v. United States Dep’t of Commerce, 317 F.3d 275, 278-79 (D.C. Cir. 2003); Times Publ’g Co. v. U.S. Department of Commerce, 236 F.3d 1286, 1290 (11th Cir. 2001).

Charge 1 15 C.F.R. § 764.2(b) – Aiding and abetting an attempted violation of the Regulations

On or about June 29, 2000, IFF aided and abetted the doing of an act prohibited by Regulations when it took possession of a shipment of X-Ray Film Processors, items subject to the Regulations, in the United States for export to Cuba via Canada. Under Section 746.2 of the Regulations, a BIS export license was required for this shipment, but no such license was obtained. In aiding and abetting the attempted export, IFF committed one violation of Sections 764.2(b) (*sic*) of the Regulations.⁴

Charge 2 15 C.F.R. § 764.2(d) – Conspiracy to do an act that is in violation of the Regulations

On or about June 29, 2000, IFF conspired with one or more persons to do an act that constituted a violation of the Regulations. Specifically, IFF arranged with co-conspirators, known and unknown, to export X-Ray Film Processors, items subject to the Regulations, to Cuba via Canada without the BIS export license required by Section 746.2 of the Regulations. IFF took one or more acts in furtherance of the conspiracy, including taking possession of the items in the United States. In so doing, IFF committed one violation of Section 764.2(d) of the Regulations.

On November 6, 2007, BIS filed a Motion for Summary Decision on Charge 1. In support thereof, BIS argues that there are no genuine issues as to any material fact because of IFF's admissions regarding its participation in the attempted export from the United States to Cuba. Therefore, BIS states it is entitled to summary decision as a matter of law. Attached to its motion were eight (8) exhibits marked *Government Exhibit* ("Gov't Ex.") A – H.

A pre-hearing conference was conducted on December 18, 2007 at which time a scheduling order was issued establishing, among other things, a deadline for Respondent to file an Answer to the BIS Motion for Summary Decision. See Order Memorializing Pre-Hearing Conference, Dec. 20, 2007. IFF timely filed a response to the Motion for

⁴ In the Charging Letter, BIS mistakenly cites to Section 764.2(d) instead of Section 764.2(b). This is a typographical error, which BIS corrects in the Motion for Summary Decision filed on November 6, 2007. Prior decisions have allowed BIS to amend an incorrect citation in the Charging Letter caused by a typographical error. See e.g. In re Export Materials, Inc., 64 Fed. Reg. 40,820, 40,820 n. 3 (Jul. 28, 1999). This is especially true where, as in this case, the amendment is not a substantive change and it in no way prejudices the respondent.

Summary Decision on January 8, 2008. While IFF does not deny its participation in the transaction at issue, the company argues that Charge 1 should be dismissed. To support its argument, IFF asserts that *Gov't Ex. C – E* are irrelevant. IFF also states that the company lacked any knowledge that the shipment at issue was manufactured in the United States or that an export control permit was required. According to IFF, the shipper is responsible for securing the required export control permits, not the freight forwarder. Therefore, IFF asserts that the company cannot be found liable for violating 15 C.F.R. § 764.2(b).

BIS filed a reply on January 24, 2008. BIS attached to its reply brief two additional exhibits, marked *Gov't Ex. I and J*. Both exhibits attempt to attack the credibility of IFF's assertion of ignorance concerning the origin of the X-Ray Film Processors. Following a pre-hearing conference, the previous Scheduling Order dated December 20, 2007 was modified and IFF was provided an opportunity to introduce rebuttal evidence concerning *Gov't Ex. I and J*. See Scheduling Order, Feb. 19, 2008. A deadline was also established for BIS to file a proposed sanction and for IFF to submit rebuttal evidence concerning the proposed sanction. Id. BIS timely filed a Motion for Proposed Sanction. IFF provided a response dated February 25, 2008 regarding the BIS submission that included Exhibits I and J⁵ but did not submit a response to the Motion for Proposed Sanction.

On January 24, 2008, BIS also filed a Notice of Withdrawal of Charge 2. Pursuant to 15 C.F.R. § 766.3(a), BIS may “unilaterally withdraw charging letters at any time, by notifying the respondent and the administrative law judge.” While section

⁵ It is noted that on February 13, 2008, Respondent filed a letter addressing *Gov't Ex. J*, as well as other matters concerning the BIS's discovery request. Nonetheless, to ensure that Respondent was offered a reasonable opportunity to file rebuttal evidence to the new exhibits filed by BIS in accordance with 15 C.F.R. § 766.15 (2007), the scheduling order was established.

766.3(a) only refers to unilateral withdrawal of charging letters, implicit in the regulations is the fact that BIS may unilaterally withdraw a single charge. Accordingly, Charge 2 was dismissed by Order dated January 29, 2007. See Order Granting Motion to Withdraw Charge 2.

For reasons stated below, BIS's Motion for Summary Decision on Charge 1 is **GRANTED**. Since Charge 2 was withdrawn by BIS, this Recommended Decision & Order resolves the entire case.

RECOMMENDED FINDINGS OF FACT

The facts, when viewed in a light most favorable to IFF, establish:

1. IFF is a Canadian freight forwarding business. (*Gov't Ex. B*).
2. Kontron Instruments S.A. (Kontron) is a French based company. (*Gov't Ex. E*).
3. On May 29, 2000, Kontron issued Purchase Order # 17-3688-58-1124 to Medical Equipment Specialists, Inc., a United States based company. (*Gov't Ex. C*).⁶
4. Purchase Order # 17-3688-58-1124 was for four (4) AFP brand X-Ray Film Developers Minimed 90 with initial supplies and parts. (*Id.*).⁷
5. The X-Ray Film Developers were to be shipped to IFF in Canada. (*Id.*).
6. On June 23, 2000, Invoice # 70467 was issued to Medical Equipment Specialists, Inc. for four (4) Minimed 90 PRCSR 110/60. (*Gov't Ex. D*).
7. On June 28, 2000, Medical Equipment Specialists, Inc. issued Invoice # 624865 for four (4) Mini-Med X-Ray Film Processors sold to Kontron. The items were to

⁶ *Gov't Ex. C* contains a typographical error, which is now being corrected. *Gov't Ex. C* indicates that Medical Equipment Specialists, Inc. is located in "Shrewsbuty, MA 01545". The true name of the city is "Shrewsbury", not "Shrewsbuty." See (*Gov't Ex. E* (Medical Equipment Specialists, Inc.'s Invoice)).

⁷ Throughout this case, "AFP brand X-Ray Film Developers Minimed 90", "Minimed 90 PRCSR 110/60", "Mini-Med X-Ray Film Processors", "AFP Mini-medical/90 X-Ray Processors" are names used to refer to the same item, X-Ray Film Processors.

be shipped to IFF in Canada by “Truck Air Freight” and “Via Ground to Canada.”

(Gov't Ex. E).

8. IFF admits that on or around June 29, 2000, the company was “advised to pickup a shipment from United States for furtherance to Cuba.” *(Gov't Ex. B).*
9. With respect to the Cuban shipment, Kontron instructed IFF to, among other things:
 - a. Remove all packing lists and shipping documents attached to the parcels;
 - b. Attach new packing lists to the parcels and affix new shipping labels on top of the original labels;
 - c. Reserve a space on the next available flight on Cubana de Aviacion to Habana-Cuba;
 - d. Prepare an Air way bill for the shipment;
 - e. Complete the Certificate of Origin by typing the Airline Company, Flight number, and date of flight; and
 - f. Secure insurance for the benefit of Technoimport-Habana-Cuba.

(Gov't Ex. F).

10. IFF never inquired whether a license was obtained for the export of the X-Ray Film Processors from the United States to Cuba, via Canada. See generally *Kabba & Amir Investments, Inc. letter dated Jan. 8, 2008* (regarding response to the BIS motion for summary decision).
11. Upon arrival from the United States, the shipment was seized by Canada Customs and Revenue Agency from a Canadian custom bonded warehouse to which IFF could not access. *(Gov't Ex. B).*

12. The AFP Mini-medical/90 X-Ray Processors are classified as EAR99. (*Gov't Ex. G*; see also 15 C.F.R. § 734.3 (2000)).
13. In 2000, the United States had a virtual embargo on the export and re-export of certain goods from the United States to Cuba. However, there was a limited exception for medical items and agricultural goods. Such items required an export license. (*Gov't Ex. G*; see also 15 C.F.R. § 746.2(2000)).
14. Even though the Medical X-Ray Film Processors are U.S. origin goods, Medical Equipment Specialists, Inc. failed to secure the required license. (*Gov't Ex. H-J*).

DISCUSSION

A. Standard of Review

The standard for review of a motion for summary decision is set forth in 15 C.F.R. § 766.8 (2007). That standard of review is the same legal standard adopted in Rule 56(c) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure. Under Section 766.8, summary decision is appropriate where the entire record shows that: (a) there is no genuine issue as to any material fact; and (b) the moving party is entitled to summary decision as a matter of law. 15 C.F.R. § 766.8 (2007). A dispute over a material fact is “genuine” if the evidence is such that a reasonable fact finder could render a ruling in favor of the non-moving party. Anderson v. Liberty Lobby, Inc., 477 U.S. 242, 248 (1986). Substantive law dictates which facts is material, and only disputes that might affect the outcome of the litigation will properly preclude the entry of summary decision. *Id.* at 247.

When reviewing a summary judgment motion, all competing inferences and evidence are viewed in a light most favorable to the non-moving party. Anderson, 477 U.S. at 255. The burden of proof is on the moving party to identify those portions of the record that demonstrates absence of a genuine issue of material fact. *Id.* at 251-255;

Celotex Corp. v. Catrett, 477 U.S. 317, 322-24 (1986). Once the moving party proves that there exists no genuine issue of material fact, the burden shifts to the non-moving party to identify specific facts evidencing triable issues of fact. *Id.* A simple denial or conclusory allegations are insufficient to defeat a summary decision motion. See In re: MK Technology Assoc., Ltd., 64 Fed. Reg. 69,478 (Dec. 13, 1999).

B. Substantive Law/Regulations

The EAA and EAR govern exports from the United States. See 50 U.S.C. App. §§ 2402(2)(A), 2404(A)(1), 2405(A)(1), and 15 C.F.R. § 730.2 (2000). In 2000, there was a virtual embargo on the export and re-export of certain goods from the United States to Cuba. (*Gov't Ex. G*). Section 746.2(a) established, "you will need a license to export or reexport all items subject to the EAR . . . to Cuba." See 15 C.F.R. § 746.2(a) (2000). The phrase "[s]ubject to the EAR' . . . describe those items and activities over which the [Agency] exercises regulatory jurisdiction." See 15 C.F.R. § 734.2(a)(1). It broadly includes:

- (a) All items in the United States, including in a U.S. Foreign Trade Zone or moving in transit through the United States from one foreign country to another;
 - (b) All U.S. origin items wherever located;
 - (c) U.S. origin parts, components, materials, or other commodities incorporated abroad into foreign-made products, U.S. origin software commingled with foreign software, and U.S. origin technology commingled with foreign technology, in quantities exceeding *de minimis* levels;
 - (d) Certain foreign-made direct products of U.S. origin technology or software;
- and

- (e) Certain commodities produced by any plant or major component of a plant located outside the United States that is a direct product of U.S. origin technology or software.

See 15 C.F.R. § 734.3(a).⁸

Section 736.2(b)(6) contains a general prohibition against the “export or reexport of any items subject to the EAR [without a license or License Exception] to a country that is embargoed by the United States or otherwise made subject to controls . . . as described in part 746 of the EAR.” See 15 C.F.R. § 736.2(b)(6)(2000). The “export or reexport of items subject to the EAR that will transit through . . . or be transshipped in a country or countries to a new country or are intended for reexport to the new country, are deemed to be exports to the new country.” See 15 C.F.R. § 734.2(b)(6).

The term “‘Export’ means an actual shipment or transmission of items subject to the EAR out of the United States.” See 15 C.F.R. § 734.2(b)(1). Conversely, the term “‘Reexport’ means an actual shipment or transmission of items subject to the EAR from one foreign country to another foreign country . . . outside the United States.” Id. at (b)(4). The export or reexport need not be completed to constitute a violation of the EAR. The mere attempt to export or reexport an item subject to the EAR without a license constitutes a violation. See 15 C.F.R. § 764.2(c). Further, a person is not relieved of ones obligation to comply with the EAR simply because that person complied with the license or other requirements of foreign law or regulation. See 15 C.F.R. § 734.12.

⁸ Items subject to the EAR are listed in the Commerce Control List (CCL) located in part 774 of the EAR. 15 C.F.R. § 734.3(c). Those items subject to the EAR which are not listed on the CCL are designated as EAR99. Id.

IFF is charged with aiding and abetting the attempted unlicensed export of X-Ray

Film Processors to Cuba via Canada in violation of Section 764.2(b), which states:

- (c) *Causing, aiding, or abetting a violation.* No person may cause or aid, abet, counsel, command, induce, procure, or permit the doing of any act prohibited or the omission of any act required, by the EAA, the EAR, or any order, license or authorization issued thereunder.

See 15 C.F.R. § 764.2(b).

- C. IFF's Answer constitutes an admission thereby eliminating any genuine issue of material fact

In these proceedings, a respondent's Answer to the Charging Letter is critical in framing the factual issues in the case. See In re Jabal Damavand General Trading Co., 67 Fed. Reg. 32,009 (May 13, 2002). There are no factual issues in dispute where a respondent admits the allegations contained in the Charging Letter. An "admission" is defined as "a voluntary acknowledgement made by a party of the existence of the truth of certain facts." Black's Law Dictionary 47 (6th Ed. 1990).

The issue in this case is whether IFF's answer to the Charging Letter and subsequent responses operate as an admission thereby eliminating any genuine issues of material fact in this case. The Agency points to IFF's letter dated January 17, 2006 wherein Mr. A. Rahman Amir, Managing Director of IFF, acknowledges the company was "advised to pickup a shipment from United States for furtherance to Cuba." In the same breadth, however, IFF claims that: (1) the company was "not aware of the origin of the goods" or that the goods required an "export control permit" and (2) under Canadian law, the shipper – not the freight forwarder – is responsible for obtaining the "export control permit." Both arguments are rejected.

Based on a reading of IFF's Answer, the aforementioned response effectively operates as an admission. Respondent's contention that they "were not aware of the nature of the good [or] the origin of the goods" does not absolve the company of liability. Under the EAR, jurisdiction is established on all items in the United States regardless of origin. See generally 15 C.F.R. § 734.3(a).

Further, Respondent's lack of awareness that the X-Ray Film Processors required an "export control permit" does not insulate the company from liability. IFF is in a highly regulated industry. Those engaged in the industry are "presumed to be aware of, and practitioners in the industry are charged with knowledge of, as well as the responsibility to comply with, the duly promulgated regulations." See In re Aluminum Company of America, 64 Fed. Reg. 42,641, 42,648 (Aug. 5, 1999) (citing United States v. Int'l Minerals and Chemical Corp., 402 U.S. 558, 563 & 565 (1971)). One's compliance with foreign law or regulation does not relieve one of the obligations to comply with the EAR. See 15 C.F.R. § 734.12.

Here, as a freight forwarder, IFF had an obligation, at very least, to inquire whether all applicable export licenses had been secured for the X-Ray Film Processors before entering into the transaction. Upon learning that no license had been secured for the export from the United States to Cuba via Canada IFF should have acted accordingly. Its failure to do either of the above unnecessarily exposed IFF to liability in this case.

BIS correctly argues that IFF's knowledge of the violation is irrelevant in determining whether a violation occurred because 15 C.F.R. § 764.2(b) is strict liability. Knowledge or intent is simply not a requisite element of proof for an aiding or abetting violation. See Doron Totler individually and d/b/a Ram Robotics, Ltd. a/k/a Ram Robotic Automation Mfg. Systems, Ltd., 58 Fed. Reg. 62,095 (Nov. 24, 1993). Thus,

liability may be imposed regardless of knowledge or intent. See Iran Air v. Kugelman, 996 F.2d 1253, 1258-59 (D.C. Cir. 1992); see also In re Aluminum Company of America, 64 Fed. Reg. 42,641 (Aug. 5, 1999).

In addition, the fact that the X-Ray Film Processors were not exported to Cuba as planned, and that IFF never took actual possession of the items does not serve as a defense in this case. The mere attempt to export or reexport the X-Ray Film Processors, classified as EAR99, from the United States to Cuba, via Canada without a license is sufficient to establish a violation of the EAA and EAR. See 15 C.F.R. § 764.2(c).

Based on the above and viewing the evidence in a light most favorable to Respondent, BIS is entitled to summary decision as a matter of law based on IFF's admission and the documentary evidence supporting the motion for summary decision.

**RECOMMENDED ULTIMATE FINDINGS OF FACT AND
CONCLUSIONS OF LAW**

1. Kabba & Amir Investments, Inc. d.b.a. International Freight Forwarders and the subject matter of this case are properly within the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Industry and Security in accordance with the Export Administration Act of 1979 (50 U.S.C. App. §§ 2401-20 (2000)), and the Export Administration Regulations (15 C.F.R. Parts 730-74 (2000 & 2007)).
2. Under 15 C.F.R. § 764.2(c), the attempted export of the Medical X-Ray Film Processors (classified as EAR99) from the United States to Cuba, via Canada constitutes a violation of the EAR.
3. Title 15 C.F.R. § 764.2(b) is a strict liability offense. Thus, the Agency need not prove "knowledge" or "intent" to establish that Respondent aided or abetted the

attempted export of X-Ray Film Processors (classified as EAR99) from the United States to Cuba, via Canada on or about June 29, 2000.

4. Respondent is not relieved of the obligation to comply with the EAR simply by establishing compliance with Canadian laws and/or regulations. See generally 15 C.F.R. § 734.12.
5. IFF's answer to the Charging Letter and subsequent responses constitute admissions thereby eliminating any genuine issues of material fact in this case.
6. BIS has established by documentary evidence and IFF's admissions that there exists no genuine issues of material fact that Respondent violated 15 C.F.R. § 764.2(b) by aiding or abetting in the attempted export of X-Ray Film Processors (classified as EAR99) from the United States to Cuba, via Canada on or about June 29, 2000. Accordingly, BIS is entitled to summary decision.

RECOMMENDED SANCTION

Section 764.3 of the EAR sets forth the sanctions BIS may seek for violations. The sanctions include: (i) a monetary penalty; (ii) suspension from practice before BIS, and (iii) denial of export privileges. See 15 C.F.R. § 766.3. A denial order may be considered an appropriate sanction even in matters involving simple negligence or carelessness, if the violation involves "harm to the national security or other essential interests protected by the export control system," if the violations are of such a nature and extent that a monetary fine alone represents an insufficient penalty. See 15 C.F.R. Part 766, Supp. No. 1, III, A.

Here, BIS seeks a monetary penalty amount of \$6,000.00 and a denial of export privileges for a period of three (3) years. BIS also proposes that this denial of export privileges be suspended as long as Respondent pays the monetary penalty within thirty

(30) days from the date of the final Decision and Order, and Respondent does not commit any further violations of the Act or Regulations within three (3) years from the date of the final Decision and Order. Furthermore, BIS counsel explains that this sanction is reasonable because it falls below the maximum penalty allowed.

The governing regulations in this case provide for the available sanction of civil monetary penalties, suspension from practice before BIS and denial of export privileges. See 15 C.F.R. § 764.3. Specifically, 15 C.F.R. § 764.3(a)(1) states that maximum monetary penalty allowed is set forth in the Export Administration Act of 1979 (EAA).⁹ 50 U.S.C. App. §§2401-20 (2000). “In the event that any provision of the EAR is continued by IEEPA or any other authority, the maximum monetary penalty for each violation shall be provided by such other authority. Id. Since the EAA had lapsed at the time of the violation, the regulations violated by Respondent were in effect under the IEEPA and thus, the maximum monetary penalty is provided for under the IEEPA. The maximum penalty amount according to the IEEPA is \$250,000.00.

At the time the charging letter was filed the IEEPA provided for a maximum penalty amount of \$11,000.00 per violation. 15 C.F.R. §§ 6.4, 764.3(a) (2000). On October 15, 2007, Congress increased the maximum civil penalty under the IEEPA to \$250,000 or twice the amount of the transaction that is the basis of the violation. Pub. L. No. 110-96, 121 Stat. 1011 (2007). Congress applied this penalty increase with respect to which enforcement action was pending or commenced on or after the date of the

⁹ From August 21, 1994 through November 12, 2000, the EAA was in lapse. The regulations were continued in effect under the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (IEEPA) pursuant to Executive Order 12924 and several successive Presidential Notices. The EAA was reauthorized on November 13, 2000, by Public L. No. 106-508 (114 Stat. 2360 (2000)). The EAA lapsed again on August 20, 2001 but was continued in effect under the IEEPA pursuant to Executive Order 13222 and several successive Presidential Notices.

enactment of the EAA. Id. Therefore, since this action was pending on October 16, 2007, the maximum penalty available is \$250,000.00 per violation

Although Respondent did not reply to the Agency's Motion for Proposed Sanction, Respondent did assert lack of knowledge in prior filings. I have taken that into consideration and after review of the entire record, including all filings and responses by the parties, I find that the sanction proposed by BIS is appropriate. Accordingly, Respondent shall be sanctioned with a monetary penalty of \$6,000.00, and a denial of export privileges for three (3) years. This three (3) year suspension shall be suspended for a period of three years as long as Respondent pays the monetary penalty of \$6,000.00 within thirty (30) days of the issuance of the Final Decision and Order and Respondent does not commit any further violations of the Act or Regulations within three (3) years of the issuance of the Final Decision and Order.

RECOMMENDED ORDER¹⁰

[REDACTED SECTION]

pgs. 16-18

[REDACTED SECTION]

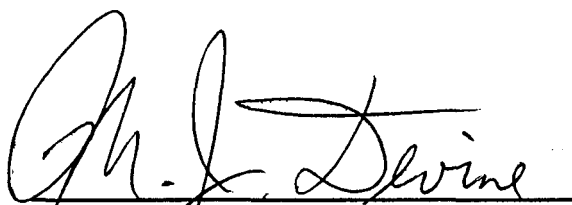
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PLEASE BE ADVISED that this Recommended Decision and Order is being referred to the Under Secretary for Industry & Security for review and final action for the agency. Pursuant to Section 766.22(b), the parties have twelve (12) days from the date of

issuance of this recommended decision and order in which to submit simultaneous responses. Parties thereafter shall have eight (8) days from receipt of any response(s) in which to submit replies. Any response or reply must be received within the time specified by the Under Secretary.

PLEASE BE FURTHER ADVISED that within thirty (30) days after receipt of this Recommended Decision and Order, the Under Secretary shall issue a written order affirming, modifying, or vacating the Recommended Decision and Order in accordance with 15 C.F.R. § 766.22 (2007), a copy of which is supplied in Attachment A.

Done and dated April 2, 2008.
Norfolk, Virginia



MICHAEL J. DEVINE
ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE
U.S. COAST GUARD¹¹

¹¹ United States Coast Guard Administrative Law Judges perform adjudicatory functions for the Bureau of Industry and Security with approval from the Office of Personnel Management pursuant to a memorandum of understanding between the Coast Guard and the Bureau of Industry and Security.

ATTACHMENT A

NOTICE OF REVIEW BY UNDER SECRETARY

15 C.F.R. § 766.22 Review by Under Secretary.

(a) *Recommended decision.* For proceedings not involving violations relating to part 760 of the EAR, the administrative law judge shall immediately refer the recommended decision and order to the Under Secretary. Because of the time limits provided under the EAA for review by the Under Secretary, service of the recommended decision and order on the parties, all papers filed by the parties in response, and the final decision of the Under Secretary must be by personal delivery, facsimile, express mail or other overnight carrier. If the Under Secretary cannot act on a recommended decision and order for any reason, the Under Secretary will designate another Department of Commerce official to receive and act on the recommendation.

(b) *Submissions by parties.* Parties shall have 12 days from the date of issuance of the recommended decision and order in which to submit simultaneous responses. Parties thereafter shall have eight days from receipt of any response(s) in which to submit replies. Any response or reply must be received within the time specified by the Under Secretary.

(c) *Final decision.* Within 30 days after receipt of the recommended decision and order, the Under Secretary shall issue a written order affirming, modifying or vacating the recommended decision and order of the administrative law judge. If he/she vacates the recommended decision and order, the Under Secretary may refer the case back to the administrative law judge for further proceedings. Because of the time limits, the Under Secretary's review will ordinarily be limited to the written record for decision, including the transcript of any hearing, and any submissions by the parties concerning the recommended decision.

(d) *Delivery.* The final decision and implementing order shall be served on the parties and will be publicly available in accordance with § 766.20 of this part.

(e) *Appeals.* The charged party may appeal the Under Secretary's written order within 15 days to the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia pursuant to 50 U.S.C. app. § 2412(c)(3).

JUN 27 2005



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
Office of the General Counsel
OFFICE OF CHIEF COUNSEL FOR INDUSTRY AND SECURITY
Washington, D.C. 20230

REGISTERED MAIL - RETURN RECEIPT REQUESTED

Kabba & Amir Investments, Inc.
d.b.a. International Freight Forwarders
286 Attwell Drive #16
Toronto, ON M9W 5B2
Canada

Attn: *Amir Rahman*
Secretary Treasurer

Dear Mr. Rahman:

The Bureau of Industry and Security, U.S. Department of Commerce ("BIS") has reason to believe that Kabba & Amir Investments, Inc., doing business as International Freight Forwarders (hereinafter, "IFF"), of Toronto, Ontario, Canada, has committed two violations of the Export Administration Regulations (the "Regulations"),¹ which are issued under the authority of the Export Administration Act of 1979 (the "Act").² Specifically, BIS charges that IFF committed the following violations:

Charge 1 15 C.F.R. §764.2(b) - Aiding and abetting an attempted violation of the Regulations.

On or about June 29, 2000, IFF aided and abetted the doing of an act prohibited by the Regulations when it took possession of a shipment of X-Ray Film Processors, items subject to the Regulations, in the United States for export to Cuba via Canada. Under Section 746.2 of the Regulations, a BIS export license was required for this shipment, but no such license was obtained. In aiding and abetting the attempted export, IFF committed one violation of Section 764.2(d) of the Regulations.

¹ The Regulations are currently codified in the Code of Federal Regulations at 15 C.F.R. Parts 730-774 (2005). The violations charged occurred during 2000. The Regulations governing the violations at issue are found in the 2000 version of the Code of Federal Regulations (15 C.F.R. Parts 730-774 (2000)). The 2005 Regulations establish the procedures that apply to this matter.

² 50 U.S.C. app. §§ 2401- 2420 (2000). Since August 21, 2001, the Act has been in lapse and the President, through Executive Order 13222 of August 17, 2001 (3 C.F.R., 2001 Comp. 783 (2002)), which has been extended by successive Presidential Notices, the most recent being that of August 6, 2004 (69 Fed. Reg. 48763, August 10, 2004), has continued the Regulations in effect under the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. §§ 1701 - 1706 (2000)).

Charge 2 15 C.F.R. §764.2(d) - Conspiracy to do an act that is in violation of the Regulations.

On or about June 29, 2000 IFF conspired with one or more persons to do an act that constituted a violation of the Regulations. Specifically, IFF arranged with co-conspirators, known and unknown, to export X-Ray Film Processors, items subject to the Regulations, to Cuba via Canada without the BIS export license required by Section 746.2 of the Regulations. IFF took one or more acts in furtherance of the conspiracy, including taking possession of the items in the United States. In so doing, IFF committed one violation of Section 764.2(d) of the Regulations.

Accordingly, IFF is hereby notified that an administrative proceeding is instituted against it pursuant to Section 13(c) of the Act and Part 766 of the Regulations for the purpose of obtaining an order imposing administrative sanctions, including any or all of the following:

The maximum civil penalty allowed by law of \$11,000 per violation;³

Denial of export privileges; and/or

Exclusion from practice before BIS.

If IFF fails to answer the charges contained in this letter within 30 days after being served with notice of issuance of this letter, that failure will be treated as a default. (Regulations, Sections 766.6 and 766.7). If IFF defaults, the Administrative Law Judge may find the charges alleged in this letter to be true without hearing or further notice to IFF. The Under Secretary of Commerce for Industry and Security may then impose up to the maximum penalty on each charge in this letter.

IFF is further notified that it is entitled to an agency hearing on the record if it files a written demand for one with its answer. (Regulations, Section 766.6). IFF is also entitled to be represented by counsel or other authorized representative who has power of attorney to represent it. (Regulations, Sections 766.3(a) and 766.4).

³ See 15 C.F.R. § 6.4(a)(4) (2005).

Kabba & Amir Investments, Inc.
d.b.a. International Freight Forwarders
Charging Letter
Page 3

The Regulations provides for settlement without a hearing. (Regulations, Section 766.18). Should IFF have a proposal to settle this case, IFF or its representative should transmit the offer to me through the attorney representing BIS named below.

The U.S. Coast Guard is providing administrative law judge services in connection with the matters set forth in this letter. Accordingly, IFF's answer must be filed in accordance with the instructions in Section 766.5(a) of the Regulations with:

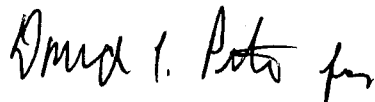
U.S. Coast Guard ALJ Docketing Center
40 S. Gay Street
Baltimore, Maryland 21202-4022

In addition, a copy of IFF's answer must be served on BIS at the following address:

Chief Counsel for Industry and Security
Attention: Charles Wall, Esq.
Room H-3839
United States Department of Commerce
14th Street and Constitution Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20230

Charles Wall is the attorney representing BIS in this case; any communications that IFF may wish to have concerning this matter should occur through him. He may be contacted by telephone at (202) 482-5301.

Sincerely,



Michael D. Turner
Director
Office of Export Enforcement