



EIB World Trade Headlines

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January 15, 2015 - Volume 7, Issue 1

This end use/end user Change Critical to ECCN's 5A002, 5A992, 5D992, 3A001 and 3A991

**Please read the Federal Register Notice Carefully if you have any of these
ECCN's**

79 FR 75044 12/17/2014

Expansion of the Microprocessor Military End-Use and End-User Control PDF format

This rule expands the scope of § 744.17 of the EAR. In addition to the license requirements set forth elsewhere in the EAR, you may not export, reexport or transfer (in-country) microprocessors ("microprocessor microcircuits," "microcomputer microcircuits," and microcontroller microcircuits having a processing speed of 5 GFLOPS or more and an arithmetic logic unit with an access width of 32 bit or more, including those incorporating "information security" functionality), or associated "software" and "technology" for the "production" or "development" of such microprocessors without a license if, at the time of the export, reexport or transfer (in-country), you know, have reason to know, or are informed by BIS that the item will be or is intended to be used for a 'military end use' or 'military end user,' in a destination listed in Country Group D:1. In addition, this rule adds a prohibition on the use of license exceptions (including License Exception ENC) for transactions meeting these criteria.

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Names Added to DPL

Clarification on 600 Series Parts

Many “600 series” ECCNs also have a paragraph designated as paragraph .y, which specifies items to which only the antiterrorism (AT) reason for control applies.

Items covered by the .x paragraphs require a license for all destinations except Canada unless a license exception is available. Items covered by .y paragraphs require a license for only Cuba, Iran, North Korea, Sudan, Syria, the People’s Republic of China, Russia, and Venezuela.

11. In Supplement No. 1 to part 774, Category 9, ECCN 9A610, “List of Items Controlled Section,” the “Items” paragraph is amended by revising paragraph x. to read as follows: 9A610 Military aircraft and related commodities, other than those enumerated in 9A991.A

List of Items Controlled

x. “Parts,” “components,” “accessories,” and “attachments” that are “specially designed” for a commodity enumerated or otherwise described in ECCN 9A610 (except for 9A610.y) or a defense article enumerated or otherwise described in USML Category VIII and not elsewhere specified

■ 12. In Supplement No. 1 to part 774, Category 9, ECCN 9A619, “List of Items Controlled Section,” the “Items” paragraph is amended by revising paragraph x. to read as follows: 9A619 Military gas turbine engines and related commodities (see List of Items Controlled).

List of Items Controlled

x. “Parts,” “components,” “accessories,” and “attachments” that are “specially designed” for a commodity enumerated or otherwise described in ECCN 9A619 (except for ECCN 9A619.c or 9A619.y) or a defense article enumerated or otherwise described in USML Category XIX and not elsewhere specified on the USML, in 9A619.y or 3A611.y.



Unmanned Boats Protect Against Swarm Attacks

The Office of Naval Research says new system can handle up to 20 craft at once, all controlled by one person

By Christopher P. Cavas, Defense News - Filed Dec 11, 2014

WASHINGTON — Attacks by bunches of small, fast boats — swarm attacks — have long been a worry for US Navy commanders, concerned about the difficulty of hitting back at such a nimble target.

An array of quick-shooting weapons has been developed to counter the threat, but many of those weapons are mounted on ships that would themselves be under attack.

Now, a new system called CARACaS, or Control Architecture for Robotic Agent Command and Sensing, is being developed to counter a swarm with a swarm — only in this case, a swarm of armed, unmanned surface craft able to maneuver and shoot in a chaotic environment.

The system got a live tryout in mid-August when as many as 13 unmanned small craft maneuvered in Virginia’s James River.

“We took a high-value unit [HVU] and replicated a straits transit,” said Rear Adm. Matthew Klunder, head of the Office of Naval Research (ONR), which developed the system. The object of the exercise, he said, was to have CARACaS “protect that unit, be able to sense a threat, engage the threat and encircle the threat to allow the HVU to proceed.”

While operating an unmanned craft isn’t new, operating so many craft at the same time, in concert with each other, is unprecedented.

“Thirteen vessels at one time — it’s never been accomplished before,” Klunder told reporters during a Sept. 30 call.

What’s more, the system can handle up to 20 craft at once, all controlled by one person.

To avoid friendly-fire issues or loss-of-control problems, the system has several fail-safe features, said Robert Brizzolara, ONR’s CARACaS program manager.

“If CARACaS lost communications with the human overseer it would go dead in the water,” Brizzolara explained, adding that each boat had two communications links.

Klunder said the fleet already is planning on making the system operational.

“Our job is to make sure the technology works,” he said. “We’re now coordinating with our fleet commanders. All indications are that we’re going to [become operational] inside a year.”

ISIS and the Ebola Epidemic to Drive Significant Spending in Global \$10.2bn CBRN Defence Market



Chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear defence continues to play an absolutely indispensable part in any country's security and defence systems. Although nuclear and radiological agents are relatively difficult to obtain by a non-state actor or terrorist organisation, chemical and biological warfare agents are much easier to produce and often require small labs to manufacture – an environment perfect for modern day terrorist organisations. ISIS has been recently identified by Western intelligence agencies as aiming to weaponise a number of biological agents. With the rise of homegrown terrorism affiliated with ISIS, the biological and chemical terrorism threat is currently on the increase, which is clearly visible in the previously unexpected increased spending on CBRN. The outbreak of the Ebola epidemic in West Africa is also a significant factor driving growth in the CBRN market with some Western countries spending heavily on developing vaccines and bio-defence countermeasures. Finally, CBRN defence is also an important part of safety and security infrastructure of any state with civilian nuclear energy generation programmes.

Supplement to AU, UK and Canadian ITAR Exemptions Updated

Federal Register /Vol. 79, No. 248

SUPPLEMENT NO. 1 TO PART 126

[Supplement No. 1*—*An "X" in the chart indicates that the item is excluded from use under the exemption referenced in the top of the column.

An item excluded in any one row is excluded regardless of whether other rows may contain a description that would include the item.]

http://www.pmdt.c.state.gov/FR/2015/22CFR_121_126.pdf

US Slaps Sanctions on North Korea After Sony Hack

Opening a new front in its cyber spat with **North Korea**, the United States slapped new sanctions Friday on government officials and the North's defense industry in its first public act of retribution for a cyberattack against Sony. Despite lingering doubts by the cyber community, the U.S. insisted that North Korea was to blame.

The White House warned that this was just the opening salvo in the U.S. response.

While the fresh sanctions will have limited effect - North Korea already is under tough U.S. sanctions over its nuclear program - American officials portrayed the move as a swift and decisive response to North Korean behavior they said had gone far over the line. Never before has the U.S. imposed sanctions on another nation in direct retaliation for a cyberattack on an American company.

"The order is not targeted at the people of North Korea, but rather is aimed at the government of North Korea and its activities that threaten the United States and others," President Barack Obama wrote in a letter to House and Senate leaders.

With this round of sanctions, the U.S. also put North Korea on notice that payback need not be limited to those who perpetrated the attack.

The 10 North Koreans singled out for sanctions didn't necessarily have anything to do with the attack on Sony, senior U.S. officials said. Anyone who works for or helps North Korea's government is now fair game, said the officials - especially North Korea's defense sector and spying operations.

The sanctions also apply to three organizations closely tied to North Korea's government: the country's primary intelligence agency, a state-owned arms dealer that exports missile and weapons technology, and the Korea Tangun Trading Corp., which supports defense research. All three of those entities were already subject to U.S. sanctions, so Friday's move against those groups appeared primarily symbolic.

Obama has also warned Pyongyang that the U.S. is considering whether to put North Korea back on its list of state sponsors of terrorism, which could jeopardize aid to North Korea on a global scale. Beyond that, it's unclear what additional penalties the U.S. has in its arsenal.

(*Continued On The Following Page)

Regulations FAQs-EAR

FAQs - Crude Oil and Petroleum Products December 30, 2014

North Korea has denied involvement in the cyberattack, which led to the disclosure of tens of thousands of confidential Sony emails and business files, then escalated to threats of terrorist attacks against movie theaters. Many cybersecurity experts have said it's entirely possible that hackers or even Sony insiders could be the culprits, not North Korea, and questioned how the FBI can point the finger so conclusively.

Senior U.S. officials, who briefed reporters on condition of anonymity, dismissed those arguments and said independent experts don't have access to the same classified information as the FBI.

"We stand firmly behind our call that the DPRK was behind the attacks on Sony," one official said, using an acronym for the North's official name, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Those sanctioned include North Koreans representing the country's interests in Iran, Russia and **Syria**. Any assets they have in the U.S. will be frozen, and they'll be barred from using the U.S. financial system. Americans will be prohibited from doing business with them, the Treasury Department said.

At the **United Nations**, no one answered the phone at North Korea's U.N. Mission, and calls to a diplomat there were not answered. Sony, too, declined to comment.



1. What are the restrictions on the export of crude oil?

Crude oil is subject to short supply export controls; section 754.2 of the Export Administration Regulations (EAR) (15 C.F.R. Parts 730-774) sets forth the restrictions relating to the export of crude oil. These restrictions are derived from a number of statutory provisions, such as the Energy Policy and Conservation Act of 1975 (EPCA). Per the EAR, a license is required to export crude oil (as defined in the Section 754.2(a) of the EAR) to all destinations, including Canada.

Section 754.2(b)(1) provides for approval of licenses in the following instances: - Exports of crude oil from Alaska's Cook Inlet; - Exports of oil to Canada for consumption or use therein; - Exports in connection with refining or exchange of strategic petroleum reserve oil; - Exports of certain California heavy crude oil; - Exports consistent with certain international agreements; - Exports consistent with Presidential findings; and - Exports of foreign origin crude oil not comingled with domestic crude.

The EPCA and other statutes generally ban the export of crude oil in other instances. However, pursuant to 754.2(b)(2), BIS will consider applications on a case-by-case basis and generally will approve them if the proposed exports are consistent with the national interest and the purposes of the Energy Policy and Conservation Act.

2. How do I determine if my commodity is crude oil?

Crude oil is defined in the Section 754.2(a) of the EAR as "a mixture of hydrocarbons that existed in liquid phase in underground reservoirs and remains liquid at atmospheric pressure after passing through surface separating facilities and which has not been processed through a crude oil distillation tower. Included are reconstituted crude petroleum, and lease condensate and liquid hydrocarbons produced from tar sands, gilsonite, and oil shale. Drip gases are also included, but topped crude oil, residual oil, and other finished and unfinished oils are excluded."

Furthermore, crude oils controlled in Export Control Classification Number (ECCN) 1C981 are listed by Schedule B number in Supplement 1 to Part 754.

3. Is lease condensate considered crude oil?

Lease condensate, including lease condensate produced from tar sands, gilsonite, and oil shale, is defined as crude oil in Section 754.2(a) of the EAR. Lease condensate is also classified as a crude oil under ECCN 1C981.

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However, under 754.2(a), lease condensate that has been processed through a crude oil distillation tower is not crude oil but a petroleum product. Petroleum products are subject to few export restrictions. Those unsure whether their lease condensate has been processed sufficiently to be considered a petroleum product eligible for export may request a formal Commodity Classification from BIS, in accordance with the procedures described in EAR Section 748.3.

4. What is required in order for liquid hydrocarbons to have been “processed through a crude oil distillation tower”?

Under Section 754.2(a) of the EAR, liquid hydrocarbons that have not been processed through a crude oil distillation tower are classified as crude oil. Liquid hydrocarbons processed through a crude oil distillation tower are classified as petroleum products (EAR99). 15 CFR 754.2(a).

Distillation is the process of separating a mixture of components according to their differences in boiling points. In order for liquid hydrocarbons to be classified as petroleum products, there must be material processing through a crude oil distillation tower. If there is no processing in the distillation tower, or the processing is de minimis, the liquid hydrocarbons will not qualify as petroleum products.

Processes that utilize pressure reduction alone to separate vapors from liquid or pressure changes at a uniform temperature, such as flash drums with heater treaters or separators, do not constitute processing through a crude oil distillation tower. Crude oil processed through such equipment remains classified as crude oil.

The factors BIS will consider in reviewing commodity classifications to determine whether the product has been "processed through a crude oil distillation tower" include, among others:

- (1) Whether the distillation process materially transforms the crude oil, by using heat to induce evaporation and condensation, into liquid streams that are chemically distinct from the crude oil input;
- (2) The change in API gravity between the input of the process and the output of the process;
- (3) The change in percentage of different types of hydrocarbons between the input and output of the process;
- (4) Whether the streams resulting from distillation have purposes other than allowing the product to be classified as exportable petroleum products, such as use as petrochemical feedstock, diluent, and gasoline blendstock;
- (5) Whether the distillation process utilizes temperature gradients and has significant internal structures, such as trays or packing, and differentiated output streams;

*(*Continued On The Following Column)*

Whether the distillation uses towers with more mechanical complexity and heat, higher residence time, internal structures that promote condensation and better separation, and a consistent quality liquid streams (also called cuts or fractions) than equipment used to separate vapors and liquids for transportation needs.

These factors are not intended to be categorical or exhaustive. In reviewing commodity classification applications, BIS will look at the particular circumstances of each application to determine whether the output of a process can be considered a petroleum product under the current regulatory definition.

5. Is an export license required to export refined petroleum products?

Most petroleum products (listed by Schedule B number in Supplement No. 1 to part 754) are classified as EAR99 and may therefore be exported to most of the world without a license (the exception is exports to embargoed destinations). However, if the petroleum product was produced or derived from the Naval Petroleum Reserve, then it is covered by ECCN 1C982 and is subject to the licensing requirements for that ECCN described in Section 754.3 of the EAR.

6. According to the Regulations, “foreign-origin” crude oil can be exported (with a valid license) as long as it is not “co-mingled” with domestic crude oil. What is the acceptable level of domestic crude that can be mixed with foreign crude and still be eligible for export?

The Regulations do not specify any de minimis amount of U.S.-origin oil that can be co-mingled with the foreign oil. However, BIS understands that a minimal amount of mixing may occur due to incidental contact in pipelines and/or storage tanks when foreign and U.S. origin-oil is sequentially transported or stored in the same pipeline or tank. We encourage those applying for export licenses for foreign-origin crude to include in their application an explanation of the precautions they are taking to ensure that U.S. crude oil is not mixed with the foreign-origin crude, other than incidental contact.



Cuban Cigars in Small Amounts can be Brought into U.S. as Soon as Friday

WASHINGTON — The Obama administration is putting a large dent in the U.S. embargo against Cuba as of Friday, significantly loosening restrictions on American trade and investment.

The new rules also open up the communist island to greater American travel and allow U.S. citizens to start bringing home small amounts of Cuban cigars after more than a half-century ban.

Thursday's announcement of new Treasury and Commerce Department regulations are the next step in President Barack Obama's ambitious goal of re-establishing diplomatic relations with the government of Cuban President Raul Castro, Fidel's younger brother. They come three days after U.S. officials confirmed the release of 53 political prisoners Cuba had promised to free.

Only Congress can end the five-decade embargo. But the measures give permission for Americans to use credit cards in Cuba and U.S. companies to export telephone, computer and Internet technologies. Investments in some small business are permitted. General tourist travel is still prohibited, but Americans authorized to visit Cuba need no longer apply for special licenses.

Cuba: Providing Support for the Cuban People

Today, the Federal Register posted Commerce and Treasury rules implementing the President's new Cuba policy announced on December 17, 2014. Deputy Assistant Secretary for Export Administration Matthew Borman and Anthony Christino, Director of the Foreign Policy Division, Office of Nonproliferation & Treaty Compliance, Bureau of Industry and Security, U.S. Department of Commerce, will be discussing these changes and answering your written questions in a teleconference on January 21 at 2:30 p.m. This teleconference will take the place of the Export Control Reform material that is normally presented by Assistant Secretary Kevin Wolf. Please submit questions to ecrweekly@bis.doc.gov and we will answer as many as possible during this time. To hear the teleconference please dial 1-888-455-8218 and use passcode 6514196. If you are calling in from overseas the number is 212-547-0330. You may view the public inspection of the notice today by going to <https://www.federalregister.gov/public-inspection>. Scroll down to the Regular Filings, then scroll down to "Industry and Security Bureau". Click on the PDF link.

Hong Kong Exports

Certain electronic commodities and RADAR headed for Hong Kong may now require a license and be controlled under NS2

79 FR 76867 12/23/2014

Revision to the Export Administration Regulations: Controls on Electronic Commodities; Exports and Reexports to Hong Kong PDF format

This rule amends the Export Administration Regulations (EAR) to expand controls for national security reasons and responds to public comments solicited by a Bureau of Industry and Security (BIS) notice of inquiry regarding the proper export control classification of certain electronic commodities and a type of radar. Specifically, in this rule, BIS amends the EAR to expand national security controls on certain electronic commodities controlled on the Commerce Control List (CCL) and to limit license exceptions for these items. This rule also expands license requirements for exports and reexports to Hong Kong of items controlled for national security reasons.

Automated Export System (AES) Seminars 2015:

The Bureau of Industry and Security (BIS) has partnered with its sister Commerce agency, the Bureau of Census to conduct Automated Export System (AES) compliance seminars. In addition to a presentation made by the Census Bureau's Foreign Trade Division on its Foreign Trade Regulations, a representative from BIS's Office of Technology Evaluation (OTE) will provide a walkthrough of how industry determines its licensing requirements and successfully reports such export control information in AES. In doing so, BIS will demonstrate the U.S. Government's Consolidated Screening List and provide new AES reporting requirements impacted by the Export Control Reform. "BIS is committed to working with Census and the U.S. Customs and Border Protection to educate industry on reporting AES transactions right the first time" says OTE Office Director Gerard Horner. Upcoming seminars are being held at the following locations.

- **HOUSTON, TX** January 21-22, 2015
- **LOS ANGELES, CA** February 24-25, 2015
- **LONG BEACH, CA** February 26-27, 2015
- **SEATTLE, WA** April 15-16, 2015
- **CHICAGO, IL** May 6-7, 2015
- **BOSTON, MA** May 20-21, 2015
- **SAVANNAH, GA** June 3-4, 2015
- **SAN FRANCISCO, CA** September 9-10, 2015
- **LAREDO, TX** October 7-8, 2015
- **VIRGINIA BEACH, VA** November 4-5, 2015
- **TAMPA, FL** December 9-10, 2015

The Bureau of Industry and Security invites you to register for one of these upcoming seminars to learn about export control requirements under the Export Administration Regulations.

Complying with U.S. Export Controls – 2 Days February 10-11 Ft. Lauderdale, FL – \$415. This two-day program is led by BIS's professional counseling staff and provides an in-depth examination of the Export Administration Regulations (EAR). The program will cover the information exporters need to know to comply with U.S. export control requirements on commercial goods. We will focus on what items and activities are subject to the EAR; how to determine your export control classification number (ECCN); steps to take to determine the export licensing requirements for your item; when you can export or reexport without applying for a license; export clearance procedures; and record keeping requirements.

The registration fee to attend both this seminar and the Export Control Reform seminar on February 12th is \$575.00.

[View Complying with U.S. Export Controls event details.](#)

Export Control Reform – 1 Day February 12 Ft. Lauderdale, FL – \$210. This one day training course is designed to provide in-depth exposure to core elements of the Export Control Reform (ECR) initiative. Regulatory, compliance, and engineering officers will provide training on the key elements ranging from licensing issues to "specially designed" and license exceptions such as use of the Strategic Trade Authorization. The course will focus on new and different compliance requirements. This course will be useful to defense exporters with relatively limited exposure to the regulatory requirements of the Export Administration Regulations (EAR), and to exporters who now will be able to support U.S. military items without incurring International Traffic in Arms Regulations (ITAR) liability.

The registration fee to attend both this seminar and Complying with U.S. Export Controls on February 10-11 is \$575.00.

[View Export Control Reform event details.](#)

Visit the BIS web site at www.bis.doc.gov. For general information about the BIS Seminar Program contact the Outreach and Educational 6031. Services Division at OESDSeminar@bis.doc.gov, or 202/482-6031.

The Federal Register has been added to the following names on the DPL:

79. F.R. 78395 Dated December 30, 2014 Fiber Materials, Inc. 5 Morin Street Biddeford, ME 04005
79. F.R. 78392 Dated December 30, 2014 Gregorio Rodriguez-Aranda Inmate Number: 51776-379 D. Ray James Correctional Institution P.O. Box 2000 Folkston, GA 31537
79. F.R. 78391 Dated December 30, 2014 Maria Luisa Sanchez-Lopez Inmate Number: 51777-379 FCI Aliceville Federal Correctional Institution P.O. Box 4000 Aliceville, AL 35442
79. F.R. 78394 Dated December 30, 2014 Zhifu Lin Inmate Number: 08295-087 CI Moshannon Valley 555 Geo Drive Philipsburg, PA 16866

Please visit http://export.gov/ecr/eg_main_023148.asp for more information.

BIS February Seminars

Seminar in Phoenix The Bureau of Industry and Security still has space available for our upcoming program in Phoenix, AZ on February 3-4, 2015. This will be a two-day, "Complying with U.S. Export Controls" seminar that provides the key information you need to know to understand and comply with the Export Administration Regulations. BIS will be offering fewer of these two day seminars in the western United States this spring, so do take advantage of the opportunity to attend when one is in the area.

Export Control Forum Registration is open for the 10th Annual Export Control Forum in Newport Beach, CA on February 23-24, 2015. This day-and-a-half program provides updates on the latest developments in the export control arena. Undersecretary Eric Hirschhorn will be the keynote presenter. The program will feature representatives from the Department of Commerce and other agencies involved in the export control field. The conference will include a networking reception open to all attendees, enabling you to interact with the speakers and other participants in a more informal setting. We hope to post an agenda for this event shortly.

Please visit our website for additional information on these programs and for registration details: <http://www.bis.doc.gov/>.

Industry Notice

New Forms and Batch Common Schema -- In support of Federal Register Notices [79 FR 37536](#) and [79 FR 66608](#), DTrade DSP forms (i.e., DSP-5, -61, and -73), DSP-85 (a fillable PDF form), and the Common Schema have been upgraded to accommodate the additions and revisions to USML Categories VIII, XI, XV and XIX. Beginning December 30, 2014, DTrade users must use version 8.5 for the DSP-5 and -61, version 8.6 for the DSP-73, version 3.0 for the DSP-85, and version 7.4 for the Common Schema to submit license applications. Earlier versions of these forms and schema will automatically be rejected by the system beginning on **December 30, 2014**. To access the new DTrade forms and Common Schema, [click here](#). To access the new DSP-85, [click here](#). (12.15.14)

The following names were added to the DPL:

Fiber Materials, Inc. 5 Morin Street Biddeford, ME 04005

Gregorio Rodriguez-Aranda Inmate Number: 51776-379 D. Ray James Correctional Institution P.O. Box 2000 Folkston, GA 31537

Maria Luisa Sanchez-Lopez Inmate Number: 51777-379 FCI Aliceville Federal Correctional Institution P.O. Box 4000 Aliceville, AL 35442

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Please visit http://export.gov/ecr/eg_main_023148.asp for more information.

79 FR 75044 12/17/14

Expansion of the Microprocessor Military End-Use and End-User Control

This rule expands the scope of § 744.17 of the EAR. In addition to the license requirements set forth elsewhere in the EAR, you may not export, reexport or transfer (in-country) microprocessors (“microprocessor microcircuits,” “microcomputer microcircuits,” and microcontroller microcircuits having a processing speed of 5 GFLOPS or more and an arithmetic logic unit with an access width of 32 bit or more, including those incorporating “information security” functionality), or associated “software” and “technology” for the “production” or “development” of such microprocessors without a license if, at the time of the export, reexport or transfer (in-country), you know, have reason to know, or are informed by BIS that the item will be or is intended to be used for a ‘military end use’ or ‘military end user,’ in a destination listed in Country Group D:1. In addition, this rule adds a prohibition on the use of license exceptions (including License Exception ENC) for transactions meeting these criteria.

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“Don’t be pushed by your problems. Be led by your dreams.”

~Ralph Waldo Emerson~

