



EIB World Trade Headlines

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Issuance of Executive Order of June 24, 2019, “Imposing Sanctions with Respect to Iran;”

The SDN list has recently been updated.

In addition, today, the President issued a new Executive Order (E.O.) “[Imposing Sanctions with Respect to Iran](#)”. This Executive order imposes sanctions on Iran’s Supreme Leader’s Office (SLO); and targets persons appointed to certain official or other positions by the Supreme Leader and/or his office.

These are the toughest U.S. **sanctions** ever imposed on **Iran**, and will target critical sectors of **Iran's** economy, such as the energy, shipping and shipbuilding, and financial sectors. The United States is engaged in a campaign of maximum financial pressure on the Iranian regime and intends to enforce aggressively these **sanctions** that have come back into effect.

<https://www.treasury.gov/resource-center/sanctions/Programs/Pages/iran.aspx>

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Commerce Launches New 232 Exclusions Portal

June 13, 2019

Washington, DC: The U.S. Department of Commerce announced today the launch of its new 232 Exclusions Portal for processing new steel and aluminum exclusion requests, which is located at www.trade.gov/232/steelalum. The 232 Exclusions Portal will streamline the exclusion process and result in faster decisions for industry on their exclusion requests. Further, the public will now be able to easily view all exclusion request, objection, rebuttal, and sur-rebuttal documents in a centralized web-based system. The Portal features enhanced search capabilities that allow users to filter exclusion requests and related filings by categories such as company name and product type. In addition, the 232 Exclusions Portal will provide transparency to external parties through a real-time decision-status tracking mechanism. The Department has also streamlined its coordination with U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) to ensure that all exclusion requests posted on the 232 Exclusions Portal are identified by Harmonized Tariff Schedule codes that are administrable by CBP.

For organizations that submitted exclusion requests prior to June 13, 2019 via www.regulations.gov, filings relating to these exclusions requests, including objections, rebuttals, and sur-rebuttals, will continue to be posted on www.regulations.gov until a decision is issued. All exclusion requests filed on or after June 13, 2019 must be submitted through the new Exclusions Portal at www.trade.gov/232/steelalum.

“We are excited about our 232 Exclusions Portal launch, the user-friendly functionality it provides to the public, and its ability to expedite our decision-making process,” said Nazak Nikakhtar, Performing the Non-Exclusive Duties of the Under Secretary for Industry and Security, U.S. Department of Commerce. “Based on feedback from industry groups that tested the 232 Exclusions Portal, we are confident that this Portal will streamline the exclusions process in a very positive way.”

A comprehensive external user guide and Frequently Asked Questions, as well as a link to the 232 Exclusions Portal, is available at www.commerce.com/232. For 232 Exclusions Portal technical questions, contact (202) 482-3203 or 232ExclusionsPortal@bis.doc.gov.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Office of Public Affairs Bureau of Industry and Security U.S. Department of Commerce Anne Teague
Phone: + (1) 202.482.0224 Email: OPABIS@bis.doc.gov

Morris County Woman Admits Conspiring With Iranian National To Illegally Export Aircraft Components To Iran

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
Tuesday, June 11, 2019

Iranian National Charged In Scheme to Evade U.S. Sanctions

NEWARK, N.J. – A Morris County, New Jersey, woman today admitted her role in a scheme to illegally smuggle millions of dollars’ worth of aircraft parts from the United States to Iran, U.S. Attorney Craig Carpenito announced.

Joyce Eliabachus, a/k/a “Joyce Marie Gundran Manangan,” 52, of Morristown, New Jersey, pleaded guilty before U.S. District Judge Madeline Cox Arleo to an information charging her with one count of conspiracy to violate the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (IEEPA) in connection with her role in an international procurement network that smuggled over \$2 million worth of aircraft components to Iran.

In addition to the guilty plea, a complaint was unsealed today in New Jersey against Peyman Amiri Larijani, 33, a citizen and resident of Iran charging him with one count each of conspiracy to violate Iranian Transactions and Sanctions Regulations (ITSR), conspiracy to commit money laundering, and conspiracy to smuggle goods from the United States. Larijani was also charged in U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia in two separate indictments unsealed June 4, 2019.

The guilty plea by Eliabachus and the charges unsealed against Larijani follow a joint investigation by the U.S. Department of Homeland Security, Homeland Security Investigations, and the U.S. Department of Commerce, Office of Export Enforcement.

“Eliabachus and others allegedly ran an international smuggling ring that shipped \$2 million in aircraft parts to multiple Iranian airlines, including a company that has provided financial, material, and technological support to the Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps,” U.S. Attorney Carpenito said. “This arrest, which was made possible by a close collaboration between our office and our partners at Homeland Security Investigations and the Office of Export Enforcement, has snuffed out another source of funds and goods to overseas entities that may endanger our national and economic security.”

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“Today’s action is the result of outstanding collaborative efforts by the Office of Export Enforcement, the Justice Department, and Homeland Security Investigations,” Special Agent in Charge Jonathan Carson of the Office of Export Enforcement said. “This arrest will cut-off a key supplier to a proliferation network which illegally sold U.S. origin items to Iran. Violations such as these jeopardize national security and undermine U.S. foreign policy. We will continue to vigorously pursue violators wherever they may be.”

“For over two years, Eliabachus illegally engaged in aircraft component sales to Iran, a nation listed by the United States as a state sponsor of terrorism,” Brian Michael, HSI Newark Special Agent in Charge, said. “This potentially endangered U.S. security, particularly as one of the Iranian companies sold to does business with the Iranian Revolutionary Guard, a military unit tied to terrorist acts around the world. As protectors of the homeland, HSI is proud to have worked with other government agencies to have exposed this dangerous network.”

According to documents filed in this case and statements made in court:

Eliabachus, Larijani and others were part of an international procurement network that surreptitiously acquired large quantities of aircraft components from United States-based manufacturers and vendors and unlawfully exported them to entities in Iran using freight-forwarding companies in the United Arab Emirates (UAE) and Turkey.

Eliabachus was the principal officer and operator of Edsun Equipments LLC, a purported New Jersey-based aviation parts trading company run out of her Morristown residence. Larijani was the owner of an Iran-based procurement firm and served as operations and sales manager of a network of supply and engineering companies in Tehran, Iran, and Istanbul, Turkey.

From May 2015 through October 2017, Eliabachus, Larijani, and their conspirators facilitated at least 49 shipments containing 23,554 license-controlled aircraft parts from the United States to Iran, all of which were exported without the required licenses.

Eliabachus conspired with Larijani, whose international network helped initiate the purchase of United States-origin aircraft components on behalf of Larijani’s clients in Iran. The network’s client list included Iranian airline companies, several of which have been officially designated by the United States as a threat to national security, foreign policy, or economic interests. One company, Mahan Air Co., has been subject to sanctions by the United States for providing financial, material and technological support to the Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps-Qods Force (IRGC-QF), and allegedly ferrying arms and reinforcements to designated terrorist groups such as Hezbollah and Hamas.

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Eliabachus used her company to finalize the purchase and acquisition of the requested components from the various United States-based distributors. She repackaged and shipped the components to shipping companies in the UAE and Turkey, where Larijani and other Iranian conspirators directed the components to locations in Iran.

In order to obscure the extent of the network’s procurement activities, Eliabachus routinely falsified the true destination and end-user of the aircraft components she acquired. She also falsified the true value of the components being exported in order to avoid filing export control forms, which further obscured the network’s illegal activities from law enforcement.

The funds for the illicit transactions were obtained from the Iranian purchasers, funneled through Turkish bank accounts held in the names of shell companies controlled by the Iranian conspirators. The money was ultimately transferred into one of Edsun Equipments’ accounts in the United States. The network’s creation and use of multiple bank accounts and shell companies abroad was intended to conceal the true sources of funds in Iran, as well as the identities of the Iranian entities who were receiving U.S. aircraft components. The count of conspiracy to violate IEEPA, to which Eliabachus pleaded guilty, carries a maximum potential of five years in prison and a \$250,000 fine. Sentencing is scheduled for Sept. 24, 2019.

The counts against Larijani are punishable as follows: conspiracy to violate the ITSR carries a maximum penalty of 20 years in prison and a \$1 million fine; conspiracy to commit money laundering carries a maximum penalty of 20 years in prison and a \$500,000 fine; conspiracy to smuggle goods carries a maximum penalty of five years in prison and a \$250,000 fine. The charges against Larijani are only allegations, and he is presumed innocent unless and until proven guilty.

U.S. Attorney Carpenito credited special agents of Department of Homeland Security, Homeland Security Investigations, under the direction of Special Agent in Charge Brian Michael in Newark, and the U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Industry and Security, Office of Export Enforcement, under the direction of Special Agent in Charge Jonathan Carson in New York, with the investigation.

The government is represented by Assistant U.S. Attorneys Dean C. Sovolos of the U.S. Attorney’s Office National Security Unit, and Sarah Devlin of the office’s Asset Recovery and Money Laundering Unit, with assistance from Trial Attorney David Recker of the National Security Division’s Counterintelligence and Export Control Section.

Defense counsel:
Eliabachus: John Yauch Esq., Assistant Federal Public Defender, Newark

The U.S. expected China to integrate into global capitalism as a subordinate power, but recent deals with Russia show China is moving towards equality in economic and military power

PAUL JAY: Welcome to The Real News Network. I'm Paul Jay.

Big power rivalry is heading into very dangerous waters. The rise of China as an economic and military superpower is threatening the global hegemony of the United States. Russia has been pushed into an increasingly tighter relationship with China to balance the attempts by the West to isolate it. President Trump, representing the most aggressive sections of American capital, is responding with a trade war, and an unparalleled massive peacetime military budget that was justified by his Secretary of Defense Shanahan with three words: China, China, and China. Christine Lagarde, the IMF's managing director, said in a briefing note that taxing all trade between the world's two largest economies would cause some \$455 billion in gross domestic product to evaporate. The report said this would be a loss larger than South Africa's entire economy.

In a recent meeting between Russia's President Putin and Chinese President Xi Jinping, apparently the 29th such meeting in the last few years, it was announced with the two leaders looking on that the Chinese tech company Huawei has struck a deal to build Russia's first 5G wireless network. This is the same company that Trump has banned from developing the 5G network in the United States and is pushing Europe to do the same.

This is clearly just the early stages of what is already the defining big power contention of the 21st century. When the two countries should be focused on the climate crisis, it's looking more like the years before World War I. Of course, there were no nuclear weapons in 1914.

Now joining us to discuss the Chinese, Russian, and American rivalry is Rob Johnson. Rob is the president of the Institute on New Economic Thinking. He was formerly a banking associate of George Soros, and he's now leading the Commission on Global Economic Transformation, a project of INET, co-chaired by Nobel Prize winners Joseph Stiglitz and Mike Spence. Thanks for joining us, Rob.

ROB JOHNSON: Pleasure.

PAUL JAY: So just how dangerous is this trade war? When you listen to the, sort of the business media, it goes anywhere from, well, they're all going to sort it out at a meeting in June, to this is just the beginning of something that's going to get extremely messy.

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ROB JOHNSON: I would say we can't know whether things will be what you might call mended back together, or whether we're opening a very, very big and contentious hole in the design of the world system.

PAUL JAY: There certainly seems to be circles within United States that do not accept the idea that this will be anything but a single-superpower world, and they're trying to do something about it.

ROB JOHNSON: The United States officials that you referred to thought China would fall into the global trading system and evolve into a—what you might call a Western-like commercial entity. They thought that the financial systems would become integrated and open to the West. They thought they would eventually privatize and stop using state credit allocation to subsidize state-owned enterprises that compete with private enterprise. Places like the World Trade Organization, so-called WTO, would bridge the differences and bring things to a healing point. And that doesn't appear to be where we're going.

I also would say empires that are used to being in charge start to, what you might call, experience a great deal of dread when somebody else challenges. And the Chinese themselves were very wounded from the opium war, from the Japanese invasion. There's a very strong sense of national identity that I think their leader Xi Jinping draws upon, but also the people yearn for. I would say the same would be the case in Putin's Russia after the collapse of the Soviet Union. There's some woundedness that's in repair that gives them what I'll call nationalistic resolve.

And so, this is a hard game. And the Chinese, circa 2001, were supposed to fall into line. They were supposed to become part of our trading system. And that's not—that's not the case. And with the advent of digital commerce, with the announcement of China 2025, they are replacing, what I'll call, as they move up the value chain, the more complex activities. They're not falling into line in a U.S.-led system where they make Nike tennis shoes or assemble iPhones with low-cost labor or low environmental protections. They're not moving into what I'll call changing their comparative advantage, because it's not based on what's buried in the ground. It's based on human capital and evolution and training and R&D.

The other final thing where I think the United States has some real concern is we have been talking about how the government doesn't play a role. We've been cutting government support to things like basic science very drastically over the last 20 years as a percentage of GDP. The Chinese ultimately will have a population four to five times the size of America's. They continue to develop their science budgets. And what you might call the locus of innovation may shift from the United States in places like Silicon Valley to a place like Shenzhen in China.

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So I think the Americans are, you might call it, ostrich-like. They don't think this challenge is going to be for real.

PAUL JAY: The global trading system, as you said, led by the United States, and also in practice, is the various countries, part of it, play to some extent a subordinate role within that system. And China is clearly positioning itself to be a direct competitor in many markets. In Latin America and other places China has actually supplanted the United States as the major trading partner. It's a fact of life. This is—I don't see how this is going to change. But the way Trump's approaching this, the trade war and such, it's all being done in the name of being good for American workers. It's being—it's all about American jobs. Is it?

ROB JOHNSON: Well, this is my biggest concern. You hit the nail on the head, as far as I see. The problems were originally that American-based multinational corporations, and for that matter multinational corporations in Western Europe, moved in with foreign direct investment in China, and then sold things back to the United States, whether through Toys R Us, or Wal-Mart, or other things; consumer products or telephones. And that system imposed a real adjustment on a very large portion of the American workforce. So, firms didn't go out of business, they responded by automating. But the pressure on labor intensive activity, the downward pressure on wages, is very real. But what a Chinese leader would tell you, and I go over there two, three times a year to meet with them, yes, those adjustments took place. But the responsibility to alleviate that suffering belongs with the American government. The transfers that—what I'll say, leaving orthodox economists probably said free trade is great, because you can compensate people and nobody's worse off and some people are better off. The problem is we don't have a political economy in America that's set up to make those transfers. So the losers lose bad and the winners lobby to get their own taxes cut and keep their money offshore.

And so, the you might call it divisiveness, or the unsustainability of the narrowing of prosperity is a problem in the United States which Donald Trump, what you might call his genius, was to call that out when both Democrats and Republicans were hiding from it. And people felt like they'd heard the truth for the first time in a long time. But Trump's diagnosis is now being used, what you might call, as a prescription to beat on the Chinese or the Mexicans or whatever, is a rallying cry for the people who support him to get re-elected. And I think we're entering into very destructive and treacherous waters if we stick to this path. And he's not redressing the problems of those people who were in such pain that voted for him. The people who suffer from what are so-called the diseases of despair.

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PAUL JAY: And one of the sort-of not real secrets, but sort of a dirty secret, because people don't talk about it very much, is one of the things that in fact has been subsidizing American workers as their jobs flee, both through going to China and such, and also through automation, has been such incredibly cheap products coming from China. I mean, you go to Wal-Mart and you can buy, you know, a dozen socks for, like, \$3. That's a kind of subsidy from cheap Asian labor for American workers which, one, the tariffs are going to eliminate, and two, in the long term, American workers are going to be replaced by automation and they're going to lose the cheap products from China.

ROB JOHNSON: Yes. Well, what I would say is cheap products from China are fine as long as you have a trust fund. If you don't have a trust fund they can be as cheap as whatever; making zero income you still can't buy them. And I think in the United States what I've talked about transfers was income support and retraining support for people to evolve as, you might all it, the shock of the development of China reoriented the pattern of trade.

This is also true—this isn't an American problem only. There's a wonderful book called *Everything Is Broken Up and Dances* by Edoardo Nesi in Italy about how the textile industry, of which his family was an owner, got devastated by the entrance of Chinese textiles. And in Germany and the Eurozone, problems have been Germany makes capital goods and high what you might call inputs to production. They sell a lot of new exports to China, helping them develop, while Southern Europe is largely labor intensive. And after the Lehman crisis everybody wants austerity, so you can't use the fiscal button to transform, so you just sit in stagnation for the better part of a decade. Very many parts of Europe, particularly southern Europe are doing worse now since 2008 than they did in the 1930s, the depression. And so these are very substantial, powerful forces. America is not handling them well, the eurozone is not handling them well. And the stagnation—this is kind of the irony—the stagnation of demand in places like Europe and to some degree America has been a source of why the Chinese have changed to go inward and move to higher value-added products.



India's Retaliatory Tariffs On U.S. Come Into Impact For 28 Objects

By
Katherine Doris

-
June 16, 2019

India's retaliatory tariffs on the U.S. got here into impact Sunday, with 28 U.S. merchandise—together with almonds, walnuts and pulses—now attracting a better import obligation. The India U.S. tariffs are a response to the U.S. withdrawing the Generalised System of Preferences programme for Indian exporters on June 5.

India has eliminated the 29th merchandise—artemia, a sort of shrimp—from the checklist of merchandise that may entice increased tariffs.

The retaliatory tariffs will earn India \$217 million in further income.

Amending its June 30, 2017 notification, the Central Board of Oblique Taxes and Customs stated it's going to "implement the imposition of retaliatory tariffs on 28 specified items originating in or exported from the U.S. and preserving the prevailing MFN fee for all these items for all international locations aside from U.S."

On June 21, 2018, India determined to impose retaliatory tariffs on U.S. imports after the Donald Trump administration determined to considerably hike customs duties on sure metal and aluminium merchandise. As India is likely one of the main exporters of this stuff to the U.S., the choice resulted in \$240 million income loss for the home trade.

Nonetheless, India prolonged the deadline for imposition of those duties a number of instances, hoping that some resolution would emerge from India-U.S. commerce talks to reach at a consensus. These negotiations got here to a halt after U.S.'s choice to withdraw the Generalised System of Preferences programme for Indian exporters.

The GSP withdrawal got here into impact on June 5 this yr. It impacts items price \$5.5 billion from India to the U.S.

Retaliatory Tariffs: What Will get Impacted

Whereas import obligation on walnut has been hiked to 120 p.c from 30 p.c, obligation on chickpeas, Bengal Gram and masur dal shall be raised to 70 p.c from 30 p.c at current. The levy on lentils shall be elevated to 40 p.c.

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The import obligation on boric acid and binders for foundry moulds can be hiked to 7.5 p.c, whereas that on home reagents shall be elevated to 10 p.c.

The opposite merchandise on which duties shall be hiked embrace sure sort of nuts, iron and metal merchandise, apples, pears, flat-rolled merchandise of stainless-steel, different alloy metal, tube and pipe fittings, and screws, bolts and rivets.

India has additionally dragged the U.S. to the World Commerce Group's dispute settlement mechanism over the imposition of import duties on metal and aluminium. India exports metal and aluminium merchandise price about \$1.5 billion to the U.S. yearly.

India's exports to the U.S. in 2017-18 stood at \$47.9 billion, whereas imports have been at \$26.7 billion. The commerce stability is in favour of India.

Revisions to the Unverified List(UVL)

06/27/19

84 FR 30593

Revisions to the Unverified List(UVL)

The Bureau of Industry and Security (BIS) is amending the Export Administration Regulations (EAR) by removing eight (8) persons from the Unverified List ("UVL") and correcting the name for one (1) person currently listed on the UVL. The eight persons are removed from the UVL on the basis that BIS was able to verify their bona fides because of an end-use check.

<https://bis.doc.gov/index.php/documents/regulations-docs/federal-register-notice/federal-register-2019/2412-84-fr-30593/file>

Hong Kong police move to forcibly clear protesters occupying legislature complex

By [Shibani Mahtani](#) and
Timothy McLaughlin
July 1 at 1:56 PM

Hong Kong police began forcibly removing protesters who occupied the territory's legislature in an unprecedented act of civil disobedience. Here's what we know:

- Police started to clear thousands of protesters just after midnight on Tuesday, using riot shields, canisters of tear gas and other force.
- Protesters had earlier removed metal fencing, smashed glass doors at the Legislative Council building and occupied the complex, spray-painting graffiti and removing portraits of pro-Beijing officials.
- The official commemoration of the 1997 handover featuring both Hong Kong and Chinese central government officials was moved indoors, officially due to "inclement weather."
- Tens of thousands of Hong Kongers joined a protest march, shutting down roads in the city, despite police warning people against participating due to fears of a "safety threat."
- Hong Kong leader Carrie Lam promised her government would be "more open and accommodating."

HONG KONG — Police used force early Tuesday to clear thousands of protesters in and around Hong Kong's legislature after some broke into the complex and occupied it Monday, the 22nd anniversary of the semiautonomous city's return to Chinese rule.

The escalation has brought Hong Kong into unprecedented and uncertain territory, and represents the biggest test of Beijing's grip over the global financial hub and the status under which it operates.

Protesters on Monday smashed their way through metal barricades and glass doors surrounding Hong Kong's Legislative Council. As they wrote graffiti on walls, tore down portraits of pro-Beijing officials and emptied rooms of chairs and desks, the mostly young protesters escalated weeks of tensions and massive demonstrations here to a new level. The demonstrators occupying the complex penned a declaration that included a call for overthrowing the "puppet Legislative Council and the Government," and they vowed to stay. But just after midnight Tuesday, police equipped with riot shields, tear gas and other projectiles began ejecting protesters from streets surrounding the complex, sending them fleeing. Police then retook the complex, stopping and frisking the young protesters who remained nearby.

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More than 500,000 demonstrators, meanwhile, marched peacefully across the city Monday and forced major thoroughfares to shut down. The scenes of defiance were the latest indication that anger here, sparked by plans to allow extraditions to China but now incorporating broader concerns about Hong Kong's autonomy and Beijing's influence, will not be easily quelled. The protesters smashed shutters, broke windows and ripped down metal fencing around the Legislative Council, eventually forcing their way into the building. Protesters repeatedly tried to slam against metal shutters and pry them open as riot police stood guard.

At some point during the night, police appeared to vacate their posts. By 9:30 p.m., dozens of demonstrators wearing yellow hard hats and carrying umbrellas had entered the building and were roaming the complex. They spray-painted wood-paneled walls with graffiti cursing the Hong Kong government and tore down posters of pro-Beijing officials. Outside, protesters cheered as more windows and doors were smashed open. Later Monday night, police said the building was "violently attacked" and "illegally entered." In a tweet, they warned that they would conduct a sweep with "reasonable force" and urged people to leave the area.

The Hong Kong government in a statement also condemned the "violent acts," which it said was the work of "radical protesters." Protesters inside the building, however, vowed to come back even if they were cleared out.

"Unless universal suffrage and a just election system are in place, we shall never stand down," they said in a statement. Monday's chaotic demonstrations came on a day when the territory's return to Beijing is officially celebrated.

Before dawn, riot police and hundreds of protesters gathered on roads leading to a square where the Hong Kong and Chinese flags were set to be raised. The ceremony, which was attended by Hong Kong leaders and dignitaries including chief executive Carrie Lam, was moved indoors as crowds of protesters gathered. Officials said the event, which has never been held indoors, was moved because of "inclement weather."

As helicopters carrying the flags flew over, protesters on the streets below waved middle fingers at them. Earlier in the morning, protesters had replaced a Chinese flag with a black flag featuring a withered Bauhinia flower, a riff on the Hong Kong flag. That flag was still flying on Monday night.

Hospitals and police have not confirmed the number of injuries from the clashes. Police said in a statement that protesters earlier Monday had pelted officers with objects containing an "unknown liquid," which made their skin swollen and itchy. Thirteen officers were treated at hospital and discharged.

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In recent years, the July 1 the anniversary of the 1997 handover of sovereignty has been marked by marches featuring hundreds of thousands of people who want to uphold Hong Kong's unique status, democratic characteristics and relative freedoms compared with mainland China.

But after weeks of spiraling tensions in the territory, Monday's protests took on a different flavor. In the face of an increasingly assertive Beijing, protesters saw the occasion as their final chance for a massive stand against a government they believe is not working in their interests.

"We are exhausted," said a 22-year-old protester who did not want to give his name for fear of retribution from authorities. "But today's march is special. We think it will be the last one that people will come out [to] on a large scale. We have to show our disappointment and anger."

An hour into the planned afternoon march, police sent out a warning, discouraging people from joining the procession.

"Police absolutely respect people's freedom of assembly, procession and expression of opinion in a peaceful and orderly manner," the statement said. "However, Police's risk assessment indicates that there is a serious safety threat".

Yet, demonstrators turned up in the tens of thousands, filling Hong Kong's main roads with a swell of shuffling people once again. Some in the march — the elderly, parents with children — broke off to join the young protesters gathered on Harcourt Road, the main city thoroughfare that they have taken over several times over the past month.

They carried signs that read: "We Shall Never Surrender" and "Hong Kong is Resilient."

Lam has postponed the extradition plans, but demonstrators have continued to return to the streets in rallies like Monday's — the revival of a pro-democracy movement that is now advocating for a freer Hong Kong, for Lam to step down and for police to be investigated for their handling of the street protests, among other demands.

The protests were once again marked by a high degree of organization. Participants set up first aid, water and food stations, and used hand signals to indicate police mobilization or use of pepper spray. Demonstrators urged each other and members of the public not to take photos of the crowd to ensure their anonymity.

As protesters attempted for hours to storm the legislative building, human chains passed supplies including umbrellas, gloves, helmets and protective masks to assist their efforts.

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More than 80 people were injured in a clash between police and protesters in mid-June, drawing the ire of many in Hong Kong who turned up at a large rally days later to denounce what they consider police brutality against young students.

Police appeared initially restrained on Monday by contrast.

Inside a convention center where the anniversary ceremony was held in the morning, Lam, flanked by Hong Kong and Chinese officials, raised a glass of champagne to mark the occasion. At a reception that followed, she said she had reflected on the disputes and that she understands "the need to grasp public sentiments accurately." "After this incident, I will learn the lessons and ensure that the government's future work will be closer and more responsive to the aspirations, sentiments and opinions of the community," she said. Work to make Hong Kong's governance "more open and accommodating" will start immediately, she added. She has not indicated that she would step down or fully withdraw the extradition plans. Analysts and some in her government say she has angered Beijing by misjudging the widespread and vociferous opposition to the extradition bill.

Others, however, also have marched to back the police. On Sunday, thousands of demonstrators showed up in support of the Hong Kong police and expressed appreciation for their efforts in managing the civil disobedience in recent weeks.

In mainland China, there was no mention of Monday's protests on social media. State media played up news of Sunday's pro-police rally and highlighted official celebrations of the anniversary of Hong Kong's return.

On several prior occasions, protesters surrounded and blocked off the police headquarters, threw eggs at the building and spray-painted surveillance cameras.

Pro-democracy protesters believe that Hong Kong's relative autonomy, which is guaranteed under the "one country, two systems" framework, is at stake. Many here want Hong Kong to be able to pick its own leader and to abolish the current system in which chief executives such as Lam are selected by a committee, out of a small pool of candidates handpicked by Beijing.

Lam, speaking Monday, said Hong Kong is "backed by the motherland and open to the world" and has benefited from the "one country, two systems" framework.

"I and the [Hong Kong] government will double our efforts to restore people's confidence and get Hong Kong off to a new start," she added. The 22-year-old protester, however, scoffed at Lam's comments, dismissing her as a pawn of Beijing.

"She has not responded to us, or learned how to engage with us," he said.

Yuan Wang in Beijing contributed to this report.

Crew members arrested in \$1bn cocaine bust on MSC ship

At least two crew members from an MSC containership have been charged after an estimated \$1bn worth of cocaine was found on the vessel in Philadelphia port.

Law enforcement officials were reported to have found 16.5 tons of cocaine with a street value of over \$1bn in seven containers onboard the MSC Gayane at Packer Marine Terminal in Philadelphia.

The US Attorney's Office, Eastern District of Pennsylvania said members of the ship's crew had been arrested and charged, with investigations ongoing. According to reports at least two crew members had been charged with trafficking.

The vessel had previously called in Colombia, Chile, Panama and the Bahamas, and was bound for Europe.

It is reportedly the largest drug's seizure in the region's history.

MSC said in a statement: "MSC Mediterranean Shipping Company is aware of reports of an incident at the Port of Philadelphia in which US authorities made a seizure of illicit cargo. MSC takes this matter very seriously and is grateful to the authorities for identifying any suspected abuse of its services.

"Unfortunately, shipping and logistics companies are from time to time affected by trafficking problems. MSC has a longstanding history of cooperating with US federal law enforcement agencies to help disrupt illegal narcotics trafficking and works closely with U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP)," it added.

Posted 19 June 2019

"Stay Positive, work hard, make it happen."

NEW CHINA ENTITIES ADDED TO LIST

This final rule adds the following five entities to the Entity List in China:

- ☐ Chengdu Haiguang Integrated Circuit, including two aliases (Hygon and Chengdu Haiguang Jincheng Dianlu Sheji);
- ☐ Chengdu Haiguang Microelectronics Technology, including two aliases (HMC and Chengdu Haiguang Wei Dianzi Jishu);
- ☐ Higon, including five aliases (Higon Information Technology, Haiguang Xinxi Jishu Youxian Gongsi, THATIC, Tianjing Haiguang Advanced Technology Investment, and Tianjing Haiguang Xianjin Jishu Touzi Youxian Gongsi);
- ☐ Sugon, including nine aliases (Dawning, Dawning Information Industry, Sugon Information Industry, Shuguang, Shuguang Information Industry, Zhongke Dawn, Zhongke Shuguang, Dawning Company, and Tianjin Shuguang Computer Industry);
- ☐ Wuxi Jiangnan Institute of Computing Technology, including two aliases (Jiangnan Institute of Computing Technology and JICT).

Web Notice: The Directorate of Defense Trade Controls (DDTC) is currently in the process of modernizing its IT systems. During this time period, we anticipate there may be delays in response times and time to resolve IT related incidents and requests. We apologize for any inconvenience, and appreciate your patience while we work to improve DDTC services. If you need assistance, please contact the DDTC Service Desk at (202) 663-2838, or email at DtradeHelpDesk@state.gov (06.28.16)

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