



DEPARTMENT OF STATE

[Public Notice: 13070]

Bureau of Political-Military Affairs; Statutory Debarment under the Arms Export Control Act and the International Traffic in Arms Regulations

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: Notice is hereby given that the Department of State has imposed statutory debarment under the International Traffic in Arms Regulations (ITAR) on persons convicted of violating, or conspiracy to violate, the Arms Export Control Act (AECA).

DATES: Debarment imposed as of **[INSERT DATE OF PUBLICATION IN THE FEDERAL REGISTER]**.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Jae E. Shin, Director, Office of Defense Trade Controls Compliance, Bureau of Political-Military Affairs, Department of State: shinje@state.gov, (202) 623-2785.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Section 38(g)(4) of the AECA, 22 U.S.C. 2778(g)(4), restricts the Department of State from issuing licenses for the export of defense articles or defense services where the applicant, or any party to the export, has been convicted of violating the AECA or certain other statutes enumerated in section 38(g)(1) of the AECA, subject to a narrowly defined statutory exception. This provision establishes a presumption of denial for licenses or other approvals involving such persons. The Department refers to this restriction as a limitation on “export privileges” and implements this presumption of denial through section 127.11 of the ITAR.

In addition, section 127.7(b) of the ITAR provides for “statutory debarment” of any person who has been convicted of violating or conspiring to violate the AECA. Under

this policy, persons subject to statutory debarment are prohibited from participating directly or indirectly in any activities that are regulated by the ITAR. Statutory debarment is based solely upon conviction in a criminal proceeding, conducted by a United States court, and as such the administrative debarment procedures outlined in part 128 of the ITAR are not applicable.

It is the policy of the Department of State that statutory debarment as described in section 127.7(b) of the ITAR lasts for a three-year period following the date of conviction and to prohibit that person from participating directly or indirectly in any activities that are regulated by the ITAR. Reinstatement from the policy of statutory debarment is not automatic, and in all cases the debarred person must submit a request to the Department of State and be approved for reinstatement from statutory debarment before engaging in any activities subject to the ITAR.

The Department of State policy permits debarred persons to apply to the Director, Office of Defense Trade Controls Compliance, for reinstatement beginning one year after the date of the statutory debarment. In response to a request for reinstatement from statutory debarment, the Department may determine either to rescind only the statutory debarment pursuant to section 127.7(b) of the ITAR, or to both rescind the statutory debarment pursuant to section 127.7(b) of the ITAR and reinstate export privileges as described in section 127.11 of the ITAR. See 84 FR 7411 (March 4, 2019) for discussion of the Department's policy regarding actions to both rescind the statutory debarment and reinstate export privileges. The reinstatement of export privileges may be made only after the statutory requirements of section 38(g)(4) of the AECA have been satisfied.

Certain exceptions, known as transaction exceptions, may be made to this debarment determination on a case-by-case basis. However, such an exception may be granted only after a full review of all circumstances, paying particular attention to the following factors: whether an exception is warranted by overriding U.S. foreign policy or national

security interests; whether an exception would further law enforcement concerns that are consistent with the foreign policy or national security interests of the United States; or whether other compelling circumstances exist that are consistent with the foreign policy or national security interests of the United States, and that do not conflict with law enforcement concerns. Even if exceptions are granted, the debarment continues until subsequent reinstatement from the statutory debarment.

Pursuant to section 38(g)(4) of the AECA and section 127.7(b) and (c)(1) of the ITAR, the following persons, having been convicted in a U.S. District Court, are denied export privileges, and are statutorily debarred as of the date of this notice (Name; Date of Judgment; Judicial District; Case No.; Month/Year of Birth):

Ajak, Peter Biar; February 10, 2026; District of Arizona; 24-cr-00394; January 1984

Azuma, Toshihiro; March 17, 2025; Southern District of California; 12-cr-03361;
January 1974

Charles, Juan Arturo; February 8, 2024; Eastern District of Wisconsin; 21-cr-00223; May
1988

Cobian, Victor; January 7, 2025; Eastern District of Wisconsin; 21-cr-00223; March
1982

Doyduk, Samet; a.k.a. Doyduk; July 12, 2022; District of New Jersey; 21-cr-00326;
February 1986

Keech, Abraham Chol; December 22, 2025; District of Arizona; 24-cr-00394; January
1980

Lazarin-Zurita, Jose Miguel; July 15, 2021; Western District of Texas; 21-cr-00109;
April 1984

Mosqueda, Richard; February 19, 2025; Eastern District of Wisconsin; 21-cr-00223;

November 1966

Pascoe, Phil; October 29, 2025; Western District of Kentucky; 22-cr-00088; October

1962

Quadrant Magnetics, LLC; March 20, 2026; Western District of Kentucky; 22-cr-00088

Shilman, Gene; May 27, 2021; District of New Jersey; 19-cr-00384; November 1956

Stepul, Glenn; September 23, 2025; Northern District of Illinois; 20-cr-00703; September

1987

Tubbs, Scott; October 29, 2025; Western District of Kentucky; 22-cr-00088; July 1963

Wei, Jinchao; a.k.a. Wei, Patrick; January 12, 2026; Southern District of California; 23-

cr-01471; August 2000

At the end of the three-year period following the date of this notice, the above-named persons remain debarred unless a request for reinstatement from statutory debarment is approved by the Department of State.

Pursuant to section 120.16(c) of the ITAR, debarred persons are generally ineligible to participate in activities regulated under the ITAR. Also, under section 127.1(d) of the ITAR, any person who has knowledge that another person is ineligible pursuant to section 120.16(c) of the ITAR may not, without prior disclosure of the facts to and written authorization from the Directorate of Defense Trade Controls, participate, directly or indirectly, in any manner or capacity, in any ITAR-controlled transaction where such ineligible person may obtain benefit therefrom or have a direct or indirect interest therein.

This notice is provided for purposes of making the public aware that the persons listed above are prohibited from participating directly or indirectly in activities regulated by the

ITAR, including any brokering activities and any export from or temporary import into the United States of defense articles, technical data, or defense services in all situations covered by the ITAR. Specific case information may be obtained from the Office of the Clerk for the U.S. District Courts mentioned above and by citing the court case number where provided.

Stanley L. Brown,

*Senior Bureau Official, Bureau of Political-Military Affairs,
U.S. Department of State.*

[FR Doc. 2026-15042 Filed: 7/23/2026 8:45 am; Publication Date: 7/24/2026]