UPDA

UPD

USG "600 Series" License Review Panel: Overview, Preparation, and Best Practices

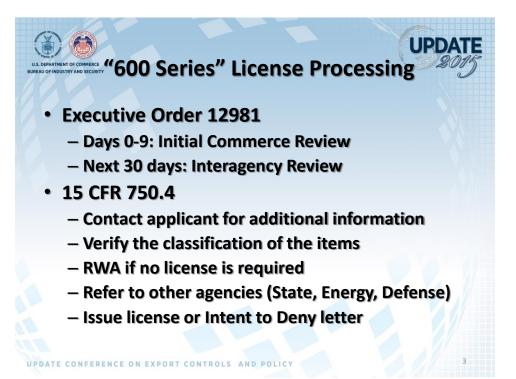
UPDATE CONFERENCE ON EXPORT CONTROLS AND POLIC

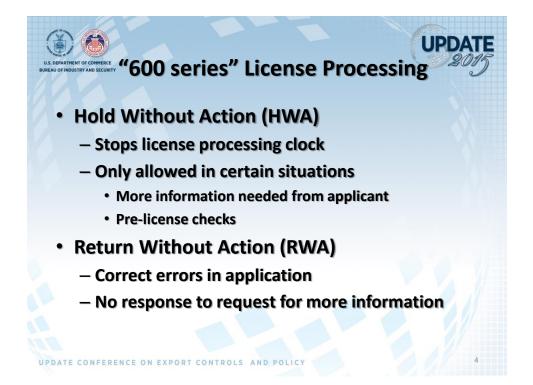
UPDATE CONFERENCE ON EXPORT CONTROLS AND POLICY

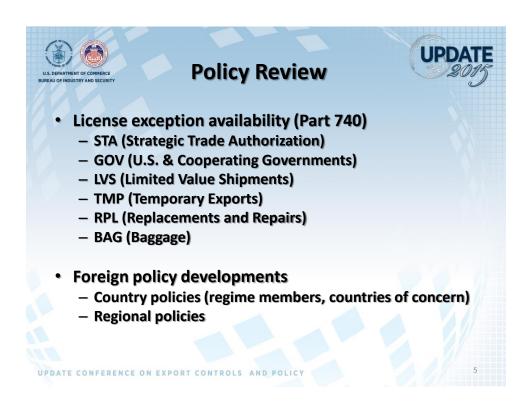
"600 Series" Interagency Review Observations: A BIS Perspective

Mary Quach

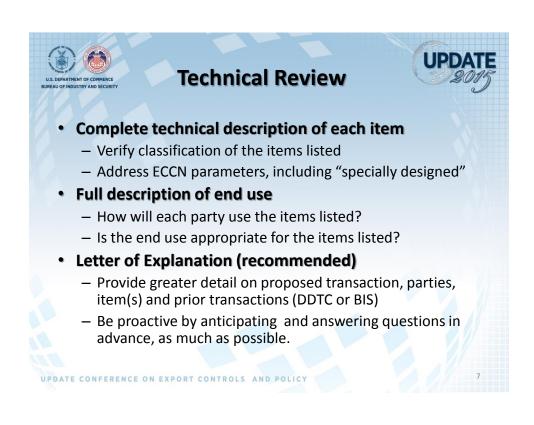
Munitions Control Division (MCD) Office of Strategic Industries and Economic Security (SIES)

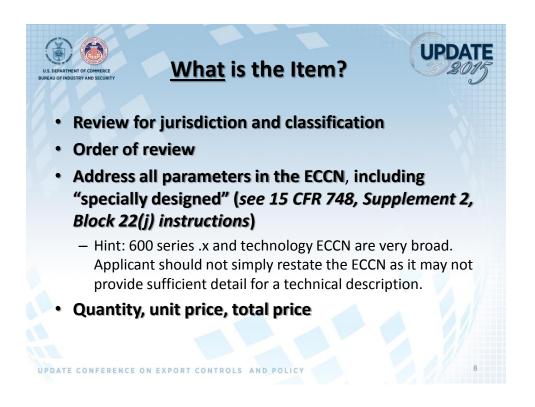


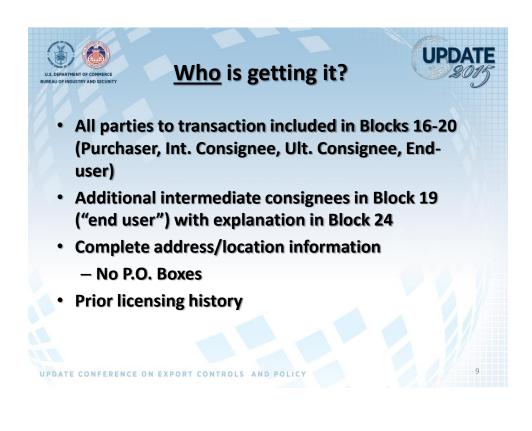


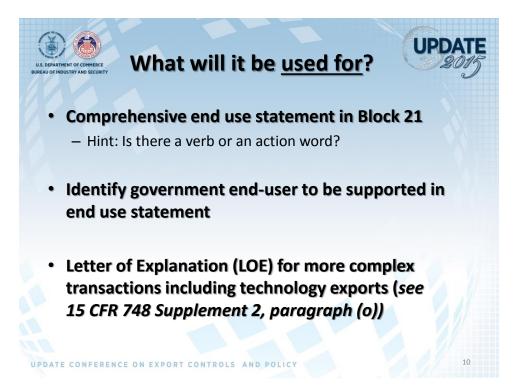


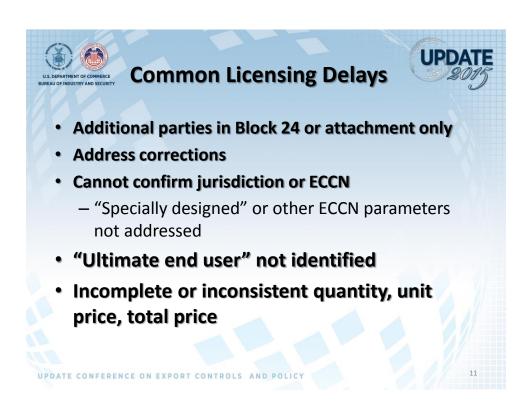


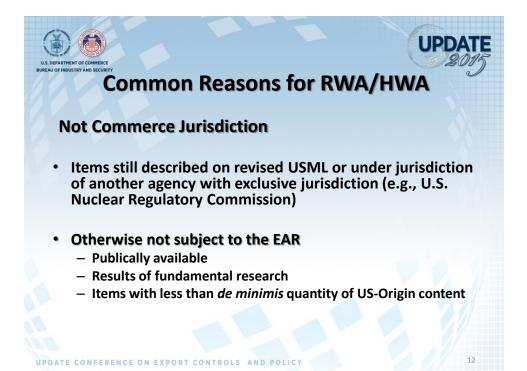






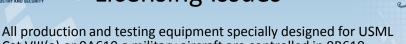












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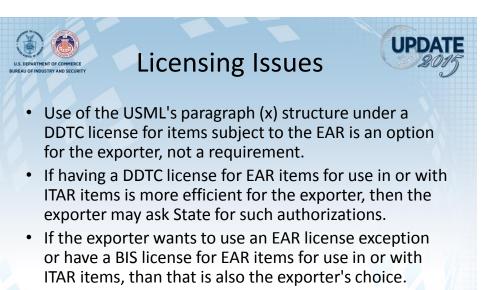
- Cat VIII(a) or 9A610.a military aircraft are controlled in 9B610.
 All production and testing equipment specially designed for USML Cat XIX(a) or 9A619.a military aircraft are controlled in 9B619.
- If components of such equipment, however, would by their very nature contain information directly related to a USML component, such as a mandrel for a JSF component, then additional work will be needed to determine whether an ITAR authorization is required for such technical data (although the mandrel itself would continue to be 9B619).
- State and Commerce's proposed revisions to the aircraft and engine categories will revise the relevant entries to address these points. Some production equipment may thus be moved from the CCL to the USML, depending up on the results of our review of the public comments.

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Section Contain more conditions or limitations than DDTC licenses for the same items when they were ITAR controlled, all other variables being equal. It should not take longer to receive such a BIS license than it did to receive a DDTC license for the same items and parties. If this is not the case for any of your licenses do

 If this is not the case for any of your licenses, do not sit quietly. Notify BIS, who will work with ISN and DTSA to resolve the issue.

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• The paragraph (x) structure was created for the benefit of the exporter.

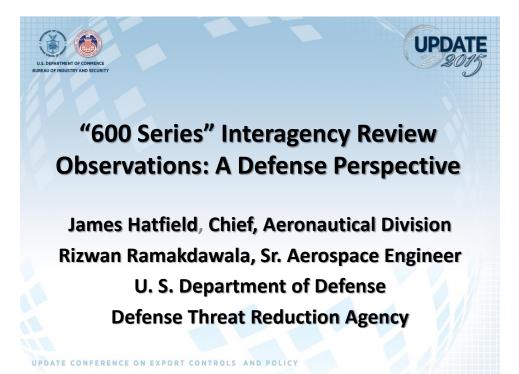
UPDATE CONFERENCE ON EXPORT CONTROLS AND POLICY



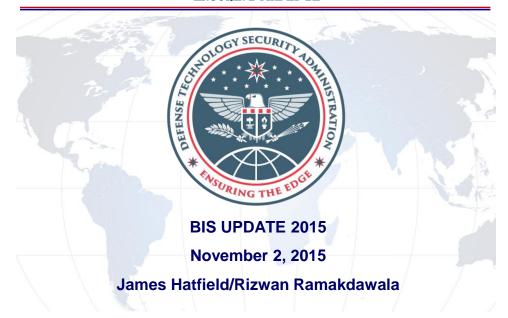


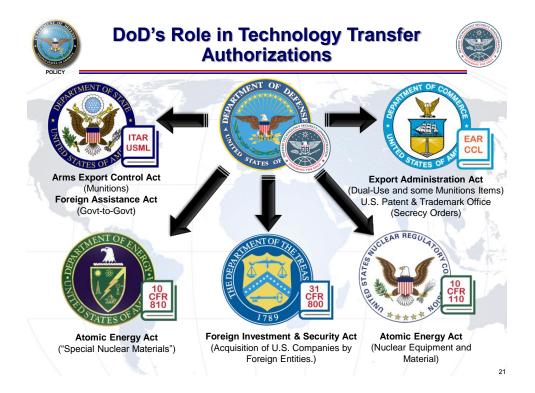
Thomas Krueger U. S. Department of State Bureau of International Security and Non-Proliferation Office of Conventional Arms Threat Reduction (ISN/CATR)

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Defense Technology Security Administration "ENSURING THE EDGE"

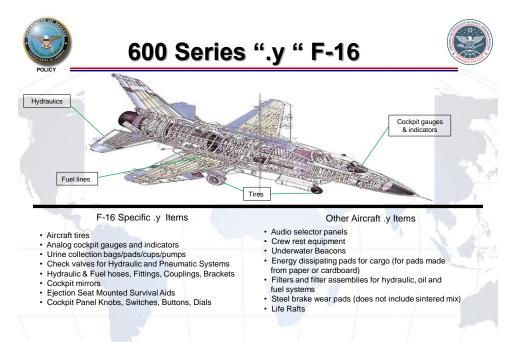




Export Control Reform







Illustrative list only







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 Need to be more diligent in proper categorization:

> VIII(x) and XIX(x) MUST comply with ITAR 123.1(b)(3). The commodities must be properly described and enumerated.

 This will be a challenge as more Categories are transitioned.



Aircraft 600 Series Licenses



Post – 15 Oct 2013

- Bulk licenses with 'representative parts lists' MUST BE scrubbed for accuracy
 - Lots of misclassified items found to date
 - Parts or components that are not part of the actual system
 - e.g., Requesting the export of an afterburner (augmentor) for the T56 turboprop engine.
 - NOTE: The T56 does not have an afterburner



Aircraft 600 Series Licenses



 If an aircraft has moved to the CCL (e.g., UH-1) and you are requesting the export of the aircraft you MUST provide a configuration list for the aircraft.

 Aircraft mission systems are of specific concern (e.g., communication, navigation, weapons or armaments, aircraft survivability, etc.)



Engine Licenses



Post – 15 Oct 2013

- Technology or Software for engines enumerated on the USML are also on the USML in XIX(g)
 - For ITAR engines not enumerated in XIX(f)(1):
 - Hot Section, FADEC, Low Pressure Turbines, Combustor components and Engine Monitoring Systems are still controlled on the ITAR.
 - All other parts or components are on the EAR.
- Hot Section or FADEC Technology for Engines Controlled under 9A619 should still fill out the DTSA Gas Turbine Engine Checklist

How to Minimize Conditions



• Be specific about the request. Fully scope out the contemplated export.

• Don't parrot an ECCN in full. We already know the regulations. Only put that part of the ECCN you are requesting.

Example: If you are requesting ECCN 9E610 technology to conduct MRO (Maintenance, Repair and Overhaul) activities to an aircraft system, only put that portion of the ECCN in your LOE (Letter of Explanation).

- 9E610 technology required for the operation, installation, maintenance, repair, overhaul or refurbishment of military aircraft...
- Development or production technology is not needed so exclude it from the request.



How to Minimize Conditions



Be specific about the request. Fully scope out the contemplated export

- For production technology: If the foreign party is a capable vendor and only needs the required documentation (drawings, work packages, method ops sheets, etc.) then limit to production technology and only to "build-to-print" as defined in 772.1.
 - If they need more, be specific as to why they need more and with which area they need assistance.
- For development technology: Provide detailed information as to their current capability to design the item or why they need design information. If the need is limited to acceptance test or conformance than state so.



How to Minimize Conditions



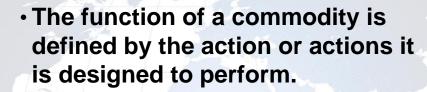
 Do not use open-ended language when requesting technology. It will not be accepted.

- · Do not use:
 - "including but not limited to..."
 - "such as"
 - "for example"
- You MUST identify all the technology contemplated for export. Provide operational definitions of the technology (we may not understand your taxonomy) as well as examples (excerpts are acceptable as long as they communicate the purpose of the document).

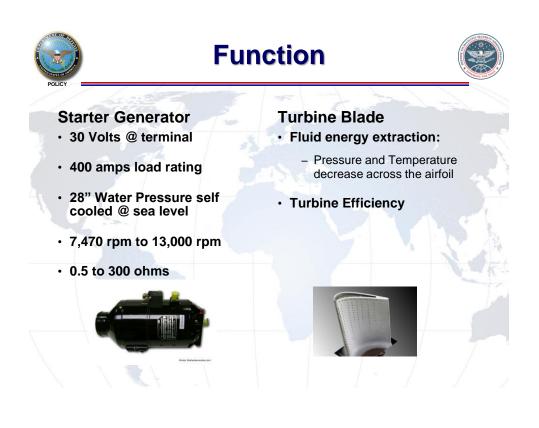
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 It is what the commodity was intended to do.







- The form of a commodity is defined by its configuration (including the geometrically measured configuration), material, and material properties that uniquely characterize it.
- It is the size and composition of the item that makes it what it is (configuration).



