



United States Department of State

Bureau of Political Military Affairs

Defense Trade News

The Bulletin of the Center for Defense Trade

Volume 4, Numbers 1 & 2

Washington, D.C.

January & April 1993

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Defense Trade News (ISSN 1051-2845) is a quarterly publication (January, April, July, October) of the Center for Defense Trade, Bureau of Political Military Affairs, U.S. Department of State. Its purpose is to provide the public, Congress, government agencies, and American industry with information on defense trade policy, licensing practices, and compliance issues. The newsletter contents include official policy statements and other official documents. Special features, articles, and other supportive materials (such as maps, charts, graphs, tables, and photographs) provide additional information on current issues but should not necessarily be interpreted as official U.S. policy statements. The Secretary of State has determined that the publication of this periodical is necessary in the transaction of public business required by law.

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Corrections, Contributions, and Correspondence: Address to Editor, *Defense Trade News*, PM/DTC, SA-6, Room 200, U.S. Department of State, Washington, D.C. 20522-0602.

Postmaster: Send address changes to *Defense Trade News*, PM/DTC, SA-6, Room 200, U.S. Department of State, Washington, D.C. 20522-0602.

Postage: Third-class postage paid in Washington, D.C. 20522-0602.

Defense Trade Advisory Group Holds Meetings

DTAG Discusses Coming Year's Activities

Ed's Note: For additional information on the DTAG, see three related articles in the October 1992 issue; "Defense Trade Advisory Group", "Partnership of Concerns", and "DTAG Leadership", pages 3-5.

DTAG holds two meetings. The Defense Trade Advisory Group (DTAG), a formal State Department advisory committee established in February 1992, recently held two meetings. The fall meeting was the second one for the advisory group, and the winter one, the third meeting.

The Fall Meeting

The DTAG held its second meeting on October 14, 1992, at the National Defense University in Washington, DC. Attendees included private sector DTAG members as well as observers from the Departments of Commerce, Defense, Justice, the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency (ACDA), U.S. Customs, and numerous U.S. defense firms.

Assistant Secretary of State for Political Military Affairs Robert L. Gallucci gave the opening address. He urged industry to support the State Department's efforts to reduce proliferation, prevent arms diversions, and lower armaments levels to enhance worldwide and regional stability. Recognizing that the defense industry must remain competitive in order to sustain a strong U.S. defense industrial base, the Department will continue to support arms sales that advance our security and foreign policy interests.

After the opening remarks, DTAG members adjourned into the Policy, Regulatory, and Technical Working Groups. DTAG Chairman William Schneider encouraged committee members to develop recommendations in time for the FY94 budget authorization. Each working group focussed on activities for the coming year.

The Policy Working Group (PWG). Led by Schneider, the PWG offered a number of recommendations which it asked the U.S. Government to consider. The following suggestions were considered to be among the most important:

- Foreign availability should be considered when reviewing export requests.
- The Foreign Commercial Service (FCS) should be utilized more to facilitate U.S. arms sales abroad.
- The cable on support for defense companies issued by then Deputy Secretary Eagleburger in July 1990, should be revised and retransmitted.
- The U.S. Government should review its policy on weapons upgrades and releasing US technology to Eastern Europe.

Longer term issues that the PWG intends to consider include:

- Retransfers.
- Globalization of the defense industry.
- Defense export financing.
- Offsets.
- Reducing national market barriers to US munitions exports.
- Expediting Congressional notification of non-controversial arms sales.
- Determining appropriate support for international trade shows.

The Regulatory Working Group (RWG).

This committee established a number of task forces to consider subjects for the next 1-2 years. Each task force will provide background papers. RWG consensus is needed before a background paper can be passed to the DTAG Secretariat for dissemination to the entire DTAG membership. The following subjects will be considered over the next year:

- The Commodity jurisdiction process.
- Third country transfers.
- Compliance procedures.
- Office of Defense Trade Controls (DTC) Day-in-Court procedures.

The following items made up the RWG 2-Year Work Plan:

- Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms multiple licensing activities.
- Revising ITAR detention and seizure procedures.
- Reviewing various ITAR exemptions for proscribed countries.
- Upgrading DTC administrative functions.

The Technical Working Group (TWG).

This group focussed on six commodities to determine whether they should be on the U.S. Munitions List (USML) or on the Commerce Department's Commodity Control List (CCL). The specific items were:

- Hot sections.
- Commercial development aircraft.
- Encryption devices.
- Satellite technology.
- Software source codes.
- Space items.

The TWG agreed to defer discussing commercial development aircraft until it made recommendations on the hot sections issue. As government studies are underway on encryption, software source codes and satellites, the group will wait for results to be reported before making recommendations on these items. John Walsh, chairman of the TWG, asked several committee members to prepare studies on hot sections and software source codes.

The Winter Meeting

The DTAG's third meeting took place on February 2, 1993, in the State Department's Loy Henderson Auditorium. Robert L. Gallucci, Assistant Secretary of State for Political Military Affairs, delivered the keynote speech, and introduced Under Secretary Designate Lynn Davis. Rand Beers, PM's Deputy Assistant Secretary, and Michael Newlin, Director of the Office of

Defense Trade Policy (DTP), were also present. In the keynote address, Mr. Gallucci commented on U.S.G. assistance to the U.S. defense industry and the non-proliferation goals of the Clinton Administration. After the keynote speakers, DTAG members adjourned into Working Groups, reviewed their progress to date, and made recommendations.

The Policy Working Group (PWG). This committee established subcommittees on Arms Control, New Initiatives, and Globalization of the Defense Industry. It asked for publication of the new ITAR and a reaffirmation of the 1990 Eagleburger directive on facilitating legitimate U.S. defense exports.

The Regulatory Working Group (RWG). This working group has task forces on Automation of the Licensing Process, a DTC Day-in-Court, Missile Technology Control Regime (MTCR), Commodity Jurisdiction (CJ), Third Country Transfers, and Compliance. RWG recommendations included expanding the capabilities of the Remote On-line Bulletin Board (ROBB); making licensing forms more user-friendly; instituting a DTC appeals process for disapproved license applications; establishing a review process for MTCR cases; working towards greater transparency regarding DTC CJ decisions; clarifying the definition of an empowered/delegated official; and reviewing State's policy towards persons indicted or ineligible to conduct business with the U.S. Government.

The Technical Working Group (TWG). This group is examining whether specific technologies, including jet engine hot sections and software source code, should be under State or Commerce control.

Point of Contact. To receive additional information about the DTAG and its upcoming meetings, contact Linda Lum at the Office of Defense Trade Policy (DTP) at (202) 647-4231, datafax (202) 647-4232. ♦

New Defense Trade Policies

Sudan, Cyprus, South Africa's "Homelands", Somalia, Yemen, Liberia and Anti-Personnel Mines Subject to U.S. Policy

Exports to Sudan Suspended

In a *Federal Register* Notice, Vol. 57, Page 4974, November 3, 1992, it was noticed that all Department of State licenses and other approvals to export or otherwise transfer defense articles or defense services to Sudan are suspended until further notice. Effective October 8, 1992, it is the policy of the Department of State to deny all applications for licenses and other approvals to export or otherwise transfer defense articles or defense services to Sudan. This action also precludes using any exemptions from licensing or other approval requirements included in the ITAR in connection with Sudan. Also, foreign assistance to Sudan other than humanitarian assistance, was suspended pursuant to § 513 of the Foreign Operations Authorization Act, which mandates suspension of assistance following a military coup. Exceptions to this policy, particularly for non-lethal items will be considered on a case-by-case basis.

Exports to Cyprus Denied

Effective November 18, 1992, it is the policy of the U.S. Government to deny all Department of State applications for licenses and other approvals to export or otherwise transfer defense articles or defense services to any of the armed forces on Cyprus, with the exception of the United Nations Forces in Cyprus (UNFICYP). Such exports are opposed because of their ability to contribute to an arms race on the island and hinder United Nations and U.S. efforts to reach a fair and permanent settlement of the Cyprus dispute. This action does not affect exports of defense articles or services for civilian end-users on Cyprus. This

action also precludes any exemptions from licensing or other approval requirements included in the ITAR for Cyprus [Vol. 57 *Federal Register*, page 60265 (December 18, 1992)].

South Africa's "Independent" Homelands Not Recognized

The U.S. Government does not recognize South Africa's so-called "independent" homelands of Bophuthatswana, Ciskei, Transkei and Venda. These entities are considered to be part of the Republic of South Africa. As a consequence, exports to any of these areas are subject to the arms embargo imposed against South Africa by the UN Security Council in Resolution 418 on November 4, 1977. Exports destined for the homelands should reflect South Africa as the "country of ultimate destination".

Exports to Somalia Suspended

In a *Federal Register* Notice, Vol. 57, page 59851, December 16, 1992, it was noticed that all Department of State licenses and other approvals to export or otherwise transfer defense articles or defense services to Somalia are suspended until further notice. Effective December 16, 1992, it is the policy of the Department of State to deny all applications for licenses and other approvals to export or otherwise transfer defense articles or defense services to Somalia. This action has been taken in accordance with UN Security Council Resolution 733 instituting a general complete embargo on all deliveries of weapons and military equipment to Somalia.

This action also precludes using any exemptions from licensing or other ITAR approval requirements in connection with Somalia.

Exports to Yemen

In a *Federal Register* Notice, Vol. 57, page 59852, December 16, 1992, it was noticed that effective November 16, 1992, all Department of State license applications and other written requests for approvals to export or otherwise transfer defense articles or defense services to Yemen are being reviewed on a more scrutinized case-by-case basis, with a presumption of denial for lethal articles or items supporting such articles. Approvals for export of defense articles or defense services bound for Yemen will be considered primarily for non-lethal defense articles or defense services.

For the purposes of this policy, "nonlethal defense articles" means an article that is not a weapon, ammunition, or other equipment or material which is designed to inflict serious bodily harm or death (see e.g., 10 U.S.C. § 2547).

Exports to Liberia Suspended

In a *Federal Register* Notice, Vol. 57, page 60265, December 18, 1992, it was noticed that all Department of State licenses and other approvals to export or otherwise transfer defense articles or defense services to Liberia, other than articles or services destined for the sole use of the peace-keeping forces of ECOWAS, are suspended until further notice.

Effective December 18, 1992, it is the policy of the Department of State to deny all applications for licenses and other approvals to export or otherwise transfer defense articles

or defense services to Liberia. This action has been taken in accordance with UN Security Council Resolution 788 instituting a general complete embargo on all deliveries of weapons and military equipment to Liberia. This action does not apply to weapons and military equipment destined for the sole use of the peace-keeping forces of ECOWAS in Liberia, including weapons and military equipment destined for constituent members of the ECOWAS peace-keeping forces. This action also precludes using any exemptions from licensing or other approval requirements included in the ITAR for Liberia.

Moratorium on Anti-Personnel Mines

On October 23, 1992, the President signed into law the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1993 (Public Law 102-484). Section 1365 of that Act contains a statutory moratorium on transfers of anti-personnel landmines to foreign nations. Effective with the signing of the Act, it is the policy of the U.S. Government to deny all applications for licenses and other approvals to export or otherwise transfer anti-personnel landmines to foreign persons or foreign nations. In addition, all previously issued licenses and other approvals for the export, sale, or other transfer of anti-personnel landmines have been revoked or suspended. This prohibition remains in effect until further notice.

Point of Contact . For further information about any of these policies, contact: Clyde G. Bryant, Jr., Chief, Compliance Analysis Division, Office of Defense Trade Controls, Bureau of Political Military Affairs, U.S. Department of State, Washington, D.C. 20522-0602. Phone (703) 875-6650, Fax (703) 875-5663. ♦

Notifying Congress

Update on the Congressional Notification Process and Special Handling of "Hill" Cases

The Arms Export Control Act (AECA) of 1976 requires the President to notify the Congress of certain commercial defense trade export applications prior to their approval. The President's authority has been delegated to the Secretary of State. Sections 36(c) and 36(d) of the AECA specifically delineate which cases submitted to the Office of Defense Trade Controls (DTC) require Congressional notification.

36(c) cases. Section 36(c) generally covers the following two types of license applications:

- All exports of defense articles or services sold under a contract in the amount of \$50 million or more; and
- All exports of Major Defense Equipment (MDE) sold under a contract in the amount of \$14 million or more.

AECA Section 47(6) defines MDE as Significant Military Equipment (SME) having a one-time research and development cost to the U.S. Government of \$50 million or more, or a total U.S. Government procurement cost of \$200 million or more. [The Defense Security Assistance Agency (DSAA) at the Department of Defense maintains a list of the defense articles categorized as MDE.] This definition will also be added to part 120 of the revised International Traffic in Arms Regulations (ITAR) when the final rule change is published in the *Federal Register*. [For completeness, it should be noted some retransfers - e.g., sale of U.S. defense articles by the licensed recipient country to another country of MDE valued at \$14 million or more, or of defense articles or defense services valued at \$50 million or more must also be notified to the Congress for 30 calendar days prior to DTC approval, pursuant to AECA Section 3(d)(3).]

36(d) cases. Section 36(d) covers the following cases received by DTC:

- All applications for Technical Assistance Agreements (TAAs) and Manufacturing License Agreements (MLAs) involving the manufacture of SME for or in a non-NATO country.

SME is defined in part 120 of the ITAR as articles for which special export controls are warranted because of their capacity for substantial military utility or capability. Articles designated as SME are preceded by an asterisk on the U.S. Munitions List (USML, ITAR Section 121.1). Additionally, all classified defense articles are designated as SME.

The role of Congress. The AECA requires that Congress be notified at least 30 calendar days before the issuance of any license or approval covered by Section 36(c). Though not required by the AECA, DTC will also not issue any agreement notified pursuant to Section 36(d) until 30 calendar days have elapsed since the date of notification. This provides Congress with an opportunity to review these specific commercial defense transactions. The authority to issue licenses and grant approvals, and the responsibility to notify Congress when required, have been delegated to the Director of DTC.

The AECA provides that licenses for proposed exports covered by Section 36(c) may generally not be issued if, within the 30-day notification period, Congress enacts a joint resolution prohibiting the proposed export. It should be noted that while the 30-day notification is still required, a joint resolution may not be enacted to prohibit issuance of licenses notified under Section 36(c) for export to NATO, any member country of NATO, Japan, Australia, or New Zealand. In such cases, a law specifically prohibiting the export would be required. Similarly, a law would be required to prohibit approval of a case notified under Section 36(d).

The review process for "Hill" cases. DTC is making a concerted effort, especially in light of the difficult economic situation, to be more responsive to the needs of industry in order to enhance U.S. competitiveness abroad. As a result, DTC is focusing on improvements in the timeliness of the licensing review process while still taking into full account U.S. national security and foreign policy interests. These efforts certainly apply as well to the Congressional notification process. Clearly, this is important since while only 60 of the 92,641 applications received in FY91 and FY92 were notified to the Congress, those 60 cases represented approximately \$6 billion in U.S. defense trade. Although only 30 companies submitted those 60 Hill cases, those cases affect hundreds of U.S. subcontractors and vendors.

Despite DTC's best efforts, however, exporters still need to plan on a lengthy review process for cases requiring Congressional notification. Applications that require Congressional notification represent some of DTC's lengthiest cases for three main reasons. *First*, they are often complicated or controversial cases that require extensive interagency review. *Second*, these cases are sometimes submitted before the final contract is completed and signed, resulting in DTC having to hold the case after interagency review until the contract is provided. And *third*, the review process for these cases involves two additional stages not included in the review process for other cases.

Congressional notification cases move through three stages in the license review process: (1) DTC and interagency review of the case; (2) interagency review of the Congressional notification letter; and (3) Congressional notification and related handling.

Stage one: DTC and interagency case review. The first stage is identical to that for all "staffed" cases (i.e., cases referred outside of DTC for more detailed technical or policy review). This stage involves (a) initial review in DTC, (b) forwarding for interagency review, with recommendations sent to DTC by all reviewing offices, and (c) final review in

DTC, including making a final decision based on the interagency recommendations and preparing the final decision letter as required.

For the 27% of DTC's cases that are staffed, the license review process ordinarily ends at this point with either the issuance or denial of the application. For Hill cases, however, the process is only one-third complete.

Stage two: interagency notification review. DTC prepares the Congressional notification letter and obtains interagency approval of the text of this letter in the second stage of the review process. To save time, DTC drafts the notification letter while the case is undergoing interagency review in stage one. However, since the letter is dependent upon the outcome of stage one, DTC does not begin seeking interagency approval of this letter until a final decision has been made in stage one.

DTC seeks interagency approval of the draft notification letter from four offices: the National Security Council (NSC) and the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) at the White House, and the Office of the Legal Advisor (L/PM) and the Office of the Under Secretary for International Security Affairs (T) in the State Department. After obtaining interagency approval of the Congressional notification letter, DTC prepares the final package to be sent to Congress.

Stage three: Congressional notification. In the third stage of the review process, DTC forwards the Congressional notification package to the State Department's Bureau of Legislative Affairs (H), which is responsible for sending the package to the appropriate members of Congress. Once the package is sent to the Congress, DTC waits 30 calendar days. Provided a joint resolution prohibiting the export is not enacted by Congress, DTC may issue the license on the 31st day.

Special tracking of "Hill" cases. In August 1990, DTC created a special tracking system for all "Hill" cases. Upon arrival at DTC and receipt by the appropriate licensing officer, all applications are immediately examined to see

if they require Congressional notification. If so, a copy of the case is given to the Special Projects Licensing Officer (SPLO) in DTC's Arms Licensing Division (DTC/ALD), who then send a letter to the company informing them that the case requires Congressional notification. The SPLO is responsible for tracking "Hill" cases throughout all three stages of the review process to prevent unnecessary delays at any point. The SPLO acts to facilitate the handling of these cases.

Time frames for each review stage. For each stage in the review process, DTC has set time guidelines. For the first stage, DTC seeks to adhere to the time frames established for all staffed cases, whether Hill cases or not. The first stage deadlines, therefore, are not more than 10 business days for initial DTC review, not more than 20 business days for inter-agency review, and 10 business days for final DTC review. In stage two, DTC has set a deadline of 10 business days for interagency review of the draft Congressional notification letter, and five business days for preparation of the final Hill package. In stage three, the Bureau of Legislative Affairs (H) handles each case as quickly as the individual case and the legislative environment permits. DTC then ordinarily issues the license (or approves the agreement) on the first business day after completion of the 30 (calendar) day notification period.

A joint effort for further gains. In an effort to further reduce the licensing time, DTC is identifying areas in each stage where it can expedite the processing of Hill cases. Likewise, industry can also help facilitate the review of Hill cases. In addition to providing the required information normally submitted with any application, it is recommended that applicants provide a cover letter stating that they believe the attached case requires Congressional notification and why. This letter should also explain the scope of the entire program involved, even if the application is only for phase one of a multiple phase program. It should note delivery schedules, relevant contractual obligations, and any other information that might be useful in the DTC and interagency review process. DTC is considering publishing a suggested cover letter format in a future issue of *Defense Trade News*.

Point of contact. If you have any questions concerning the progress of one of your pending DTC cases that requires Congressional notification, call the SPLO at (703) 875-6641. If your question, however, pertains to specific details in the case itself, please contact the licensing officer handling the case. ♦

NATO E-3A Related License Applications

Special Procedures for NATO AEW Program

Submit all applications for export licenses for technical data and/or hardware that are related to the NATO E-3A Airborne Early Warning (AEW) program directly to:

ESC/INF-B
The Boeing Company
PO Box 3707, Mail Stop 3F-30
Seattle, WA 98124-2207

(NOTE: This address is that of a U.S. Air Force office located at the Boeing Company.

ESC/INF-B will promptly review all license applications received, and forward comments and a recommendation regarding approval and provisos to the Office of Defense Trade Controls for further review and final action. Please direct all questions to Ms. Melodie Campbell at (206) 657-3030. ♦

Rolled Bars and Ammunition Penetrator Blanks

Differences Defined and Legislation Discussed

Rolled Bars. A rolled bar is a cylindrical piece of metal with no distinguishing marks, indentations, or protrusions that would identify it as an ammunition penetrator blank. Rolled bars containing depleted uranium are under the export licensing jurisdiction of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (10 C.F.R. 110), even if they are being exported to be manufactured abroad into ammunition penetrators. Rolled bars not containing depleted uranium are under the export licensing jurisdiction of the Department of Commerce, even if they are being exported to be manufactured abroad into ammunition penetrators.

Ammunition Penetrator Blanks. An ammunition penetrator blank is a cylindrical piece of metal with distinguishing marks, indentations or protrusions that make it clearly identifiable as a defense article. Ammunition penetrator blanks, including those containing depleted uranium, are under the export licensing jurisdiction of the Department of State (22 C.F.R. 121.10).

Laws Affecting Export. Section 551 of Public Law 102-391, dated October 6, 1992, a law making appropriations for foreign operations, export financing, and related programs for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1993, contains the following language affecting the export of ammunition and penetrators containing depleted uranium:

"None of the funds provided in this or any other Act may be made available to facilitate in any way the sale of M-833 antitank shells or any comparable antitank shells containing a depleted uranium component to any country other than (1) countries which are members of NATO, (2) countries which have been designated as a major non-NATO ally for purposes of section

1105 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1987 or, (3) Taiwan: Provided, that funds may be made available to facilitate the sale of such shells notwithstanding the limitations of this section if the President determines that to do so is in the national security interest of the United States."

The following is interpretational guidance for this legislation:

The "funds" referred to in the legislation include not only Foreign Military Sales (FMS) credits, but the salaries of U.S. Government employees who review commercial export license applications. The legislation applies, therefore, to both commercial and government-to-government sales.

The legislation applies only to antitank shells of equal or greater performance than the M-833 containing a depleted uranium penetrator and to individual depleted uranium penetrators. It does not apply to antitank shells with a depleted uranium penetrator of lesser performance than the M-833, nor does it apply to rolled bars containing depleted uranium, even if they are being exported to be manufactured abroad into ammunition penetrators.

It is permissible to approve the demonstration of M-833 or comparable antitank shells containing a depleted uranium penetrator (under the auspices of the appropriate exception to the National Disclosure Policy) to a country ineligible to purchase such rounds if the demonstration is for the sole purpose of illustrating the suitability of other rounds, such as tungsten, as a substitute for M-833 rounds. Such a demonstration is interpreted as furthering rather than defeating the purpose of the legislation.

Countries eligible to receive the M-833 or comparable antitank shells containing a

depleted uranium penetrator or individual depleted uranium penetrators are:

- NATO (Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Turkey, and the United Kingdom).
- Major non-NATO allies for purposes of Section 1105 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1987 (Australia, Egypt, Israel, Japan, Korea, and Taiwan).

Points of Contact. For additional information relating to the export of these items, contact

the appropriate agency and individual from the following list:

- Department of State
Peter Dade (703) 875-5677
- Department of Defense
Nancy Hindman (703) 614-7761
- Department of Commerce
Jeff Tripp (202) 482-1309
- Nuclear Regulatory Commission
Betty Wright (301) 504-2342

The point of contact for the contents of this article is Nancy Hindman, Department of Defense, (703) 614-7761. ♦

State Department Reorganizes Export Control Functions

State Department to Consolidate Export Control Policy and Operations in One Bureau

The Department of State (DOS) is closely reviewing export control activities and examining alternative ways of organizing these functions. A single bureau, the Bureau of Political Military Affairs (PM), may be given responsibility for most of State's export control policy and operations. The functions of the Economic Bureau (EB) and the Bureau of Oceans, Environment and Science (OES) for nuclear, dual-use, and other export controls will be combined with PM's current responsibilities for arms exports and non-proliferation. As the major processor of export licenses within the Government [50,000 munitions licenses per annum versus 26,000 licenses at the Department of Commerce (DOC)], PM already exercises broad export control functions. After the reorganization, PM would be responsible for:

- Licensing the export of defense articles and services,
 - Coordinating reviews of licenses from DOC and the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC), and for
 - Establishing related bilateral and multilateral export control policy.
- The reorganization is prompted by current unwieldy diffusion of export control activities within DOS. Responsibility for export controls is spread across several bureaus, including PM.

Integration is the key to efficient management of this increasingly complex area. Under the proposed change, State Department structure will be adjusted to reflect the reorientation in export controls priorities for strategic trade, from the old NATO-Warsaw Pact focus to the new emphasis on regional security and non-proliferation.

The State Department's interest is both to prevent exports that might contribute to proliferation and to promote legitimate exports that help U.S. industry and the economy. In centralizing responsibility for export controls in one bureau, the Department hopes to:

- Improve the coherence, consistency and efficiency of the Department's export control activities.
- Achieve economies of scale and streamline operations in the export control field and focus management responsibility for export controls within State.
- Strengthen efforts at harmonization both in U.S. control regimes and in multilateral control arrangements such as the Coordinating Committee for Multi-Lateral Export Controls (COCOM), the Australia Group, or the Missile Technology Control Regime (MTCR).
- Develop and maintain a consensus about export controls among the business community, Congress, and other U.S. agencies. ♦

Advisory Opinions

Procedure to Determine Likelihood of Export Approval

Persons desiring information as to whether or not the Office of Defense Trade Controls (DTC) would be likely to approve the export of specific defense articles or services to a particular country (or countries) are encouraged to use DTC's "Advisory Opinion" procedure.

A request for an advisory opinion must be submitted by letter. It must outline in detail the equipment or service, its intended usage/application, security classification (if any) of the articles or technical data, and the country or countries involved. Submit an original and seven copies of the request for advisory opin-

ion letter, along with seven copies of descriptive information about the defense article, technical data, or defense service. Applicants are reminded that opinions DTC renders in response to requests for advisory opinions are not binding and carry no permission to export. Additionally, these opinions may be revoked as international developments occur.

Ed's note: For additional information on Advisory Opinions, see the related article, "Identifying Defense Trade Opportunities: Use of Advisory Opinions, Technical Data License and Demonstration License" on page 14 of Vol. 2, No. 3, July 1991. ♦

Your Current License Status

DTC's Licensing Support Staff Provides Information

Applicants wishing to obtain the status of license applications or other requests for approval from the Office of Defense Trade Controls (DTC) have a number of options. Status information can be obtained automatically through the Automated License Information Status System (ALISS) from a Touch-Tone phone, or the Remote On-Line Bulletin Board (ROBB) via computer and modem. (See the inside back cover of this issue for the telephone numbers to use for either of these systems.) Before accessing ALISS, you must first obtain your license application number from the Licensing Support Staff.

Additionally, the DTC Licensing Support Staff can provide information on the current status of your license approximately 10 busi-

ness days after a registrant mails an application. This 10-day wait allows time for mail delivery to DTC, the assigning of a license application number, and staffing to external agencies. (Calling before the 10-day wait can result in repeated calls, and reduced service to registrants due to a telephone back-log.)

Licensing Support Staff members are:

- Shirley C. Shields
- Anne P. Diemer
- Beverly A. Parker

Contact the Licensing Support Staff from 9 am to noon and 2 to 5 pm Eastern Standard Time, Monday through Friday (except Federal holidays) at (703) 875-6652. ♦

New Application Forms Approved

Revised Munitions Application Forms Feature Less Paperwork, Easier Preparation

The Office of Management and Budget (OMB) approved revised munitions license application forms on December 22, 1992. The revised forms are the result of extensive government-industry consultations and should result in a reduced burden on industry while also facilitating the government's role in the regulation of defense trade.

The New Line-up. The revised forms are currently being prepared for distribution, and should generally be available to applicants by the end of April. The new forms are:

- **DSP-5** - Application/License for Permanent Export of Unclassified Defense Articles and Related Unclassified Technical Data.
- **DSP-61** - Application/License for Temporary Import of Unclassified Defense Articles
- **DSP-73** - Application/License for Temporary Export of Unclassified Defense Articles.
- **DSP-85** - Application/License for Permanent/Temporary Export or Temporary Import of Classified Defense Articles and Related Classified Technical Data.

In addition to the above revisions of existing forms, OMB has approved distribution of a new form:

- **DSP-119** - Application for Amendment to License for Export or Import of Classified or Unclassified Defense Articles and Related Technical Data.

The DSP-119 establishes a uniform procedure for requesting amendments to licenses, which should reduce the amount of time currently spent by defense firms in preparing amendment requests. It will also enable the Office of Defense Trade Controls (DTC) to maintain better control over the processing of amendment requests.

Instructions Clarified. A major improvement of the new forms over their predecessors is that instructions have been completely rewritten

to remove ambiguity and expanded to cover areas that have been problems in the past. Beginning in November 1991, a government-industry group conducted a line-by-line analysis of the instructions, reviewing them for clarity, completeness, and uniformity from form to form. The instructions were then revised with two major objectives in mind:

- Anticipate questions and problem areas and address them in the instructions, and
- Keep the forms simple so that a first-time exporter will be able to complete the form without the assistance of an attorney.

Less Paperwork Required. Another objective of the government-industry consultations was to reduce the paperwork burden on applicants wherever it could be done without compromising foreign policy or national security considerations. There are a number of breakthroughs in this area.

- The certification required under Section 126.13 of the International Traffic in Arms Regulations (ITAR) has been made a part of the application (see page 15). Although this means that forms must now be signed by empowered officials of the applicant, this incorporation eliminates the need to submit a separate Section 126.13 certification letter with each application. For applicants with a high volume of exporting, this change should result in significant time reductions.

- The certification required under Part 130 of the ITAR regarding political contributions, commissions and fees, when it is negative, is also now a part of the application. If there have been contributions, commissions or fees, a separate report must still be submitted.

Both of the above certifications can be accomplished on the new forms by simply checking the appropriate box on the reverse side of Copy 1 of the form (see page 15).

Good-bye Carbon Paper. The new forms will be printed on chemically treated carbonless paper, eliminating the messy job of inserting the legal size carbon sheets. Applicants will now have to remove the instruction sheet, insert the form in a typewriter, fill it out, sign it, and turn Copy 1 over to check the appropriate box on the back before sending it to DTC.

Some Other Changes. Some design changes were made on the face of forms to enable collection of all the information about a proposed transaction required to adequately evaluate it from a foreign policy and national security standpoint. At the same time, efforts were made to:

- Standardize block content and placement on all application forms,
- Minimize the completion time, and to
- Reduce paperwork to the minimum required.

For the first few months after the forms are made available to the public, DTC will continue to supply forms to all requestors. Plans are underway, however, to transfer this function to the Government Printing Office (GPO). The tentative date for the change over is August 1, 1993, after which applicants must purchase bulk forms from one of the 24 GPO bookstores nation-wide. DTC will continue to provide limited quantities (up to 5 copies) to applicants requesting them. Forms ordering information will be provided in a future issue of *Defense Trade News*. Old versions of the forms can continue to be used until they are exhausted.

DTC welcomes user comments on the forms. Written comments can be sent to the Executive Editor of *Defense Trade News*, at the address shown on the inside back cover of this issue, or can be datafaxed to (703) 875-6647. ♦

Checklist for Preparing the New Munitions Applications Forms

1. Remove the instruction sheet before placing the form in the typewriter. Read the instructions carefully before beginning to complete the form.
2. Assemble all required documentation.
3. Type carefully, checking names, descriptions, prices, destinations, categories, addresses, etc., for correctness.
4. Complete the face of the form, checking it for correctness. Place check marks in the appropriate boxes and sign the certification in the lower right hand portion of the form. *The form **must be** signed by an Empowered Official of the Applicant.*
5. Turn Copy 1 of the form over to the reverse and check the appropriate boxes. Applications without checkmarks in the appropriate boxes on the reverse of Copy 1 will be returned to the applicant *without action*. *The signatory on the face of the form is also verifying the information on the reverse.*

APPLICANT'S STATEMENT

I am a responsible official empowered by the applicant to certify the following in compliance with 22 C.F.R §126.13:

- (1) Neither the applicant, its chief executive officer, president, vice presidents, other senior officers or officials (e.g., comptroller, treasurer, general counsel) or any member of its board of directors is:
- (a) the subject of an indictment for or has been convicted of violating any of the U.S. criminal statutes enumerated in 22 C.F.R 120.24 since the effective date of the Arms Export Control Act, Public Law 94-329, 90 Stat. 729 June 30, 1976); or
 - (b) ineligible to contract with, or to receive a license or other approval to import defense articles or defense services from, or to receive an export license or other approval from any agency of the U.S. Government;
- (2) To the best of the applicant's knowledge, no party to the export as defined in Section 126.7(e) has been convicted of violating any of the U.S. criminal statutes enumerated in 22 C.F.R. § 120.24 since the effective date of the Arms Export Control Act, Public Law 94-329, 90 Stat. 729 June 30, 1976), or is ineligible to contract with, or to receive a license or other approval to import defense articles or defense services from, or to receive an export license or other approval from any agency of the U.S. Government; and
- (3) The natural person signing the application or other request for approval, or notification is (*check one only*) -
- ☐ a citizen of the U.S., OR
 - ☐ has been lawfully admitted to the U.S. for permanent residence (and maintains such residence) under the Immigration and Nationality Act, as amended, [8 U.S.C.. 1101(a), 101(a)20, 60 Stat. 163] OR
 - ☐ is an official of a foreign government entity in the U.S.

The following is certified in compliance with 22 C.F.R 130: (*CHECK APPROPRIATE BOX*)

- ☐ Neither the applicant nor its vendors have paid, or offered or agreed to pay, in respect of any sale for which a license or approval is requested, political contributions, fees or commissions in amounts as specified in 22 C.F.R 130.9(a).
- ☐ The applicant or its vendors have paid, or offered or agreed to pay, in respect of any sale for which a license or approval is requested, political contributions, fees or commissions in amounts as specified in 22 C.F.R. 130.9(a). Information required under 22 C.F.R 130.10 is attached.

CONDITIONS OF ISSUANCE

1. This license is issued under the conditions cited in 22 C.F.R 120 -130, including the provisos as applicable, that:
- A. It shall not be construed as implying U.S. Government approval or commitment to authorize future exports of any article (equipment or technical data) on the Munitions List, or any U.S. Government commitment with regard to any proposed manufacturing license or technical assistance agreements which may result from an authorized export.
 - B. If a license is issued for technical data only, it does not authorize the export of any hardware; if a license is issued for hardware only, it does not authorize the export of any technical data, unless specifically covered by an exemption.
 - C. The applicant's commitments to the U.S. Government are being met.
2. The issuance of this license does not release the licensee from complying with other requirements of U.S. law and regulations.
3. The prior written approval of the Department of State must be obtained before U.S. Munitions List articles exported from the U.S. under license or other approval may be resold, diverted, transferred, transshipped, reshipped, reexported to, or used in any country, or by any end-user, other than that described on the license or other approval as the country of ultimate destination or the ultimate end-user.

RETURN OF LICENSE

This license must be returned to the Office of Defense Trade Controls, PM/DTC, Room 200, SA-6, Department of State, Washington, DC 20520-0602 when: (1) the total value authorized has been shipped; (2) the applicant states that there will be no further shipments; (3) the date of expiration is reached; or (4) when requested by the Office of Defense Trade Controls.

ENDORSEMENT

Indicate below which *ITEM* on the face of the license is *BEING EXPORTED* and maintain a *CONTINUING BALANCE* of the remaining value.

SHIPMENT DATE	QUANTITY	COMMODITY (Include classification)	SHIPMENT VALUE	SED NO.	INITIALS	PORT OF EXIT / ENTRY
TOTAL AUTHORIZED VALUE:						
Ed's note: The final form is 8 1/2x 14". This block is NOT TO SCALE in order to present all essential information.						
REMAINING BALANCE:						

NOTE: Continuation of additional shipments must be authenticated by use of continuation sheets in the U.S. Customs Handbook.

Visiting the Office of Defense Trade Controls

A Guide to Dining and Lodging in the Rosslyn Area

Increased Industry presence at DTC. In response to the DTC training seminar program (see Training Form, page 41) offered by the Office Of Defense Trade Controls (DTC) , more out-of-town industry personnel are now visiting DTC offices in Rosslyn, VA. To aid these representatives in their lodging and dining needs while in the area, DTC contacted the Arlington County Convention and Visitors Service. The following information on restaurants and hotels is reprinted from their 1992 Visitors Information Package. Prior to traveling you may receive additional information about attractions and calendar of upcoming events by contacting them directly at:

Arlington County Convention
& Visitors Service
#1 Courthouse Plaza, Suite 608
2100 Clarendon Blvd.
Arlington, VA 22201 (703) 358-3520

When in town, interested parties may also stop by their offices at:

Visitors Center
735 S 18th Street
Arlington, VA 22202 (703) 358-5720

Although DTC provides this information for your convenience, we assume no responsibility for the contents, which were provided by Arlington County.

The Restaurant Guide

For the visitor's convenience, the restaurants listed are located in the immediate area of the Rosslyn Metrorail station on the orange and blue lines, and are all within walking distance of DTC. While prices are not listed, a cost guide is given based on the purchase of an average entree. The price ranges are:

- Economical = less than \$6;
- Moderate = \$ 6 - \$15;
- Higher = greater than \$15.

APPETIZER PLUS
1117 N. 19th St
Japanese
Moderate 525-3171

ARLINGTON GRILL
1713 Wilson Blvd.
American/Deli
Economical 527-1508

BELLA VISTA RISTORANTE
1000 Wilson Blvd. (in USA Today Bldg.)
Northern Italian
Higher 528-2600

BRASSERIE & COFFEE SHOP
1700 N. Moore St.
American
Moderate 521-1900

CHINA GARDEN RESTAURANT
1900 N. Moore St.
Cantonese Chinese
Moderate-Higher 525-5317

COMMONWEALTH CARRYOUT
1300 Wilson Blvd.
Luncheon carryout
Economical 528-1123

DOMINO'S PIZZA
1401 Wilson Blvd.
Moderate 276-1400

FAR EAST RESTAURANT
1401 Wilson Blvd. (entrance on N. Oak St.)
Chinese
Economical 525-3366

GENERAL'S CLUB (in Quality Inn Iwo Jima)
1501 Arlington Blvd.
American/Continental
Moderate 841-0391

HOLIDAY INN RESTAURANT
(in Holiday Inn Key Bridge)
1850 N. Ft. Myer Dr.
American/Continental
Moderate 522-0400

HUGO'S (in Hyatt Arlington)
1325 Wilson Blvd.
Italian American
Moderate-Higher 525-1234

HUNAN PALACE 1812 N. Moore St. Chinese Moderate	528-8188	MANHATTAN DELI 1655 N. Ft Myer Dr. New York-Style Deli Moderate	527-0066
JACKIE'S COOKIE CONNECTION 1700 N. Moore St. Cookies, muffins, rolls Economical	276-9404	MARRIOTT CAFE (in Key Bridge Marriott) 1401 Lee Hwy. American/Continental Moderate	524-6400
JON'S COFFEE SHOP 1800 N. Kent St. American Economical	528-4324	MCDONALD'S 1823 N. Moore St. American Fast food Economical	528-1259
KABUL CARAVAN 1725 Wilson Blvd. Afghan Moderate	522-8394	ORESTE CAFE 1813 N. Lynn St. Deli/Subs & Sandwiches Economical	522-4455
LA GROCERIA 1901 N. Moore St., 2nd Floor Deli & Carryout Economical	527-8628	ORIENT EXPRESS 1700 N. Moore St., 2nd Floor Chinese-Vietnamese Luncheon Cafeteria Economical	527-5022
LA PIAZZA 1819 N. Lynn St. Italian/Mexican Moderate	528-1323	PASTA NOSTRA 1721 Wilson Blvd. Italian Moderate	527-5515
LA ROSE RESTAURANT 1515 Wilson Blvd. Cafeteria Economical-Moderate	525-2900	PHO 75 RESTAURANT 1711 Wilson Blvd. Vietnamese Economical-Moderate	525-7355
COPACABANA 1401 Wilson Blvd. Mexican/Salvadorian/American Economical	276-7672	QUARTERDECK 1200 N. Ft Myer Dr. Seafood Crabs/Pizza Moderate	528-CRAB
LONE STAR GRILL 1819 N. Lynn St Tex Mex Moderate	528-1323	RED HOT & BLUE 1600 Wilson Blvd. American BBQ Economical-Moderate	276-7427
LUCKY PEARL CAFE & CARRYOUT 1111 N. 19th St. Chinese Economical-Moderate	522-9620	ROSSLYN CAFETERIA 1701 N. Ft. Myer Dr. International Economical	841-0042
LUNCH CORNER 1810 N. Moore St. Cafeteria Economical	528-0770	ROSSLYN GOURMET 1611 N. Kent St. New York-Style Deli Economical	276-0372
LYNN STREET CAFE 1735 N. Lynn St. Deli Sandwiches/Carryout Economical	525-0384	ROSSLYN GOURMET DELI 1525 Wilson Blvd. Carry out sandwiches Economical	525-1187

ROSSLYN SUBWAY SANDWICH SHOP
1550 Wilson Blvd.
Subs & Salads
Economical 243-3663

ROY ROGERS
1801 N. Moore St.
American Fast Food
Economical 243-4354

SANTA FE CAFE
1500 Wilson Blvd.
Southwest American-Mexican
Moderate 276-0361

SPOUTS RUN
1325 Wilson Blvd. (in Hyatt Arlington)
French Bistro
Moderate 525-1234

STAR OF SIAM OF ROSSLYN
1735 N. Lynn St.
Thai
Moderate 524-1207

SZECHUAN GOURMET
1812 N. Moore St.
Hunan & Sechuan Chinese
Moderate 528-8188

THAI HOUSE RESTAURANT
1731-1733 Wilson Blvd.
Thai
Moderate 527-5772

THAI TREAT
1401 Wilson Blvd.
Thai/Oriental
Economical 525-2969

THE CAMBODIAN RESTAURANT
1727 Wilson Blvd.
Cambodian
Moderate 522-3832

THE FAIRFIELD INN
1401 Lee Hwy. (in Key Bridge Marriott)
American
Moderate-Higher 524-6400

THE GREAT EATERY
1000 Wilson Blvd.
Chinese/Italian/Deli
Economical 527-2110

THE PAWNSHOP ROSSLYN RESTAURANT
1911 N. Ft. Myer Dr.
American TexMex/Raw Bar
Moderate 522-7400

THE ROSSLYN ROOM RESTAURANT
& LOUNGE
1850 N Ft. Myer Dr. (in Holiday Inn Key Bridge)
Continental
Moderate 522-0400

THE VIEW RESTAURANT/LOUNGE
1401 Lee Hwy. (in Key Bridge Marriott)
Continental/American
Higher 524-6400

TIVOLI RESTAURANT & LOUNGE
1700 N. Moore St.
Italian Evolutionary
Higher 524-8900

TIVOLI GOURMET DELI & PASTRY SHOP
1700 N Moore St.
Deli Sandwiches, Salads & Pastries
Economical-Moderate 524-8904

TOM SARRIS' ORLEANS HOUSE
1213 Wilson Blvd.
American/Prime Rib/Salad Bar
Moderate 524-2929

VANTAGE POINT
1900 N. Ft. Myer Dr. (in Rosslyn Westpark)
American/Continental
Moderate-Higher 527-4814

VERANDA LOUNGE
1401 Lee Hwy. (in Key Bridge Marriott)
Sandwiches
Moderate 524-6400

VIET CAMBODIAN RESTAURANT
1727 Wilson Blvd.
Cambodian
Economical 522-3832

VILLAGE BISTRO
1723 Wilson Blvd.
American/Continental
Moderate 522-0284

WEST PARK CAFE
1900 N. Ft. Myer Dr. (in Rosslyn Westpark)
Cafeteria
Economical 527-4814

WHY NOT BOB'S DELI
1401 Wilson Blvd.
Sandwiches
Economical 524-6337

The Hotel Guide

The listed accommodations are located in the immediate vicinity of DTC's Rosslyn office, Washington National Airport, the Rosslyn and Ballston Metrorail stations, and the Pentagon City and Crystal City central business districts. For current pricing information, airport and downtown Rosslyn shuttle services, and parking arrangements, contact the hotel directly.

BED AND BREAKFAST FACILITIES

CRYSTAL BED & BREAKFAST
2620 S. Fern Street
Arlington, Virginia 22202
(703) 548-7652 Phone

MEMORY HOUSE
6404 N. Washington Blvd.
Arlington, Virginia 22205
(703) 534-4607 Phone

BUDGET HOTELS

AMERICANA HOTEL
1400 Jefferson Davis Hwy.
Arlington, Virginia 22202
(703) 979-3772 Phone
(703) 979-0547 Fax 100 Rooms

CHERRY BLOSSOM TRAVELODGE
3030 Columbia Pike
Arlington, Virginia 22204
(703) 521-5570 Phone
(703) 271-0081 Fax 76 Rooms

CRYSTAL CITY MOTOR INN
901 S. Clark Street
Arlington, Virginia 22202
(703) 979-1900 Phone
(703) 486-3530 Fax 46 Rooms

DAYS INN ARLINGTON/ROSSLYN
2201 Arlington Blvd.
Arlington, Virginia 22201
(703) 525-0300 Phone
(703) 525-5671 Fax 129 Rooms

ECONO-LODGE
3335 Lee Hwy.
Arlington, Virginia 22207
(703) 524-9800 Phone 55 Rooms

ECONO-LODGE ARLINGTON WEST
6800 Lee Hwy.
Arlington, Virginia 22213
(703) 538-5300 Phone 47 Rooms

ECONO-LODGE NAT'L. AIRPORT
2485 S. Glebe Road
Arlington, Virginia 22206
(703) 979-4100 Phone
(703) 979-6120 Fax 161 Rooms

HIGHLANDER MOTOR INN
3336 Wilson Blvd.
Arlington, Virginia 22201
(703) 524-4300 Phone 46 Rooms

MOTEL FIFTY
1601 Arlington Blvd.
Arlington, Virginia 22209
(703) 524-3400 Phone 38 Rooms

MID-RANGE HOTELS

BEST WESTERN ARLINGTON
2480 S. Glebe Road
Arlington, Virginia 22206
(703) 979-4400 Phone
(703) 685-0051 Fax 325 Rooms

COMFORT INN ARLINGTON/BALLSTON
1211 N. Glebe Road
Arlington, Virginia 22201
(703) 247-3399 Phone
(703) 524-8739 Fax 126 Rooms

COURTYARD by MARRIOTT CRYSTAL CITY
2899 Jefferson Davis Hwy.
Arlington, Virginia 22202
(703) 549-3434 Phone
(703) 549-0320 Fax 272 Rooms

COURTYARD by MARRIOTT ROSSLYN
1533 Clarendon Blvd.
Arlington, Virginia 22209
(703) 528-2222 Phone
(703) 528-1027 Fax 162 Rooms

DAYS HOTEL CRYSTAL CITY
2000 Jefferson Davis Hwy.
Arlington, Virginia 22202
(703) 920-8600 Phone
(703) 920-2840 Fax 47 Rooms

HOLIDAY INN ARLINGTON at BALLSTON
4610 N. Fairfax Drive
Arlington, Virginia 22203
(703) 243-9800 Phone
(703) 527-2677 Fax 221 Rooms

HOLIDAY INN KEY BRIDGE
1850 N. Ft. Myer Drive
Arlington, Virginia 22209
(703) 522-0400 Phone
(703) 524-5275 Fax 177 Rooms

HOLIDAY INN NAT'L. AIRPORT
1489 Jefferson Davis Hwy.
Arlington, Virginia 22202
(703) 521-1600 Phone
(703) 920-1236 Fax 308 Rooms

HOWARD JOHNSON NAT'L. AIRPORT
2650 Jefferson Davis Hwy.
Arlington, Virginia 22202
(703) 684-7200 Phone
(703) 684-3217 Fax 276 Rooms

QUALITY HOTEL ARLINGTON
1200 N. Courthouse Road
Arlington, Virginia 22201
(703) 524-4000 Phone
(703) 524-1046 Fax 400 Rooms

QUALITY INN IWO JIMA
1501 Arlington Blvd.
Arlington, Virginia 22209
(703) 524-5000 Phone
(703) 522-5484 Fax 150 Rooms

ROSSLYN WESTPARK
1900 N. Ft. Myer Drive
Arlington, Virginia 22209
(703) 527-4814 Phone
(703) 522-7480 Fax 308 Rooms

SHERATON NATIONAL
Columbia Pike at Washington Blvd.
Arlington, Virginia 22204
(703) 521-1900 Phone
(703) 521-2122 Fax 431 Rooms

DELUXE HOTELS

CRYSTAL CITY MARRIOTT
1999 Jefferson Davis Hwy.
Arlington, Virginia 22202
(703) 413-5500 Phone
(703) 413-0185 Fax 340 Rooms

CRYSTAL GATEWAY MARRIOTT
1700 Jefferson Davis Hwy.
Arlington, Virginia 22202
(703) 920-3230 Phone
(703) 979-6332 Fax 700 Rooms

DOUBLETREE HOTEL NAT'L. AIRPORT
300 Army-Navy Drive
Arlington, Virginia 22202
(703) 892-4100 Phone
(703) 521-0286 Fax 635 Rooms

EMBASSY SUITES
1300 Jefferson Davis Hwy.
Arlington, Virginia 22202
(703) 979-9799 Phone
(703) 920-5947 Fax 267 Rooms

HYATT ARLINGTON
1325 Wilson Blvd.
Arlington, Virginia 22209
(703) 525-1234 Phone
(703) 525-1476 Fax 303 Rooms

HYATT REGENCY CRYSTAL CITY
2799 Jefferson Davis Hwy.
Arlington, Virginia 22202
(703) 418-1234 Phone
(703) 418-1233 Fax 685 Rooms

KEY BRIDGE MARRIOTT HOTEL
1401 Lee Hwy.
Arlington, Virginia 22209
(703) 524-6400 Phone
(703) 243-3280 Fax 678 Rooms

RENAISSANCE HOTEL - ARLINGTON
at BALLSTON METRO CENTER
950 N. Stafford Street
Arlington, Virginia 22203
(703) 528-6000 Phone
(703) 528-4386 Fax 209 Rooms

THE RITZ CARLTON - PENTAGON CITY
1250 S. Hayes Street
Arlington, Virginia 22202
(703) 415-5000 Phone
(703) 41-5060 Fax 345 Rooms

SHERATON CRYSTAL CITY
1800 Jefferson Davis Hwy.
Arlington, Virginia 22202
(703) 486-1111 Phone
(703) 979-3556 Fax 197 Rooms

STOUFFER CONCOURSE HOTEL
at NAT'L. AIRPORT
2399 Jefferson Davis Hwy.
Arlington, Virginia 22202
(703) 418-6800 Phone
(703) 418-3762 Fax 386 Rooms ♦

Where in the World Is It?

Using DOS Geographic Regions to Speed Licensing

License applications for some exports (i.e. temporary exports of defense articles, and exports of technical data) can contain more than one country in the block indicating 'country of ultimate destination.' In order to facilitate the processing of applications, however, the Office of Defense Trade Controls (DTC) asks that a separate application be submitted for each major geographical region.

Grouping reduces work load. To submit a DSP -73 for Temporary Export, or a DSP- 5 for Permanent Export of Technical Data for the same item to several countries on the same application, consolidate these requests onto a single application. This significantly reduces the work load of both the applicant and the reviewing Bureau. A service to our readers, we provide the following listing of countries and territories, grouped by Department of State regional bureau, or geographic region. (See the related listing by country in "Publications for Exporters", page 33.)

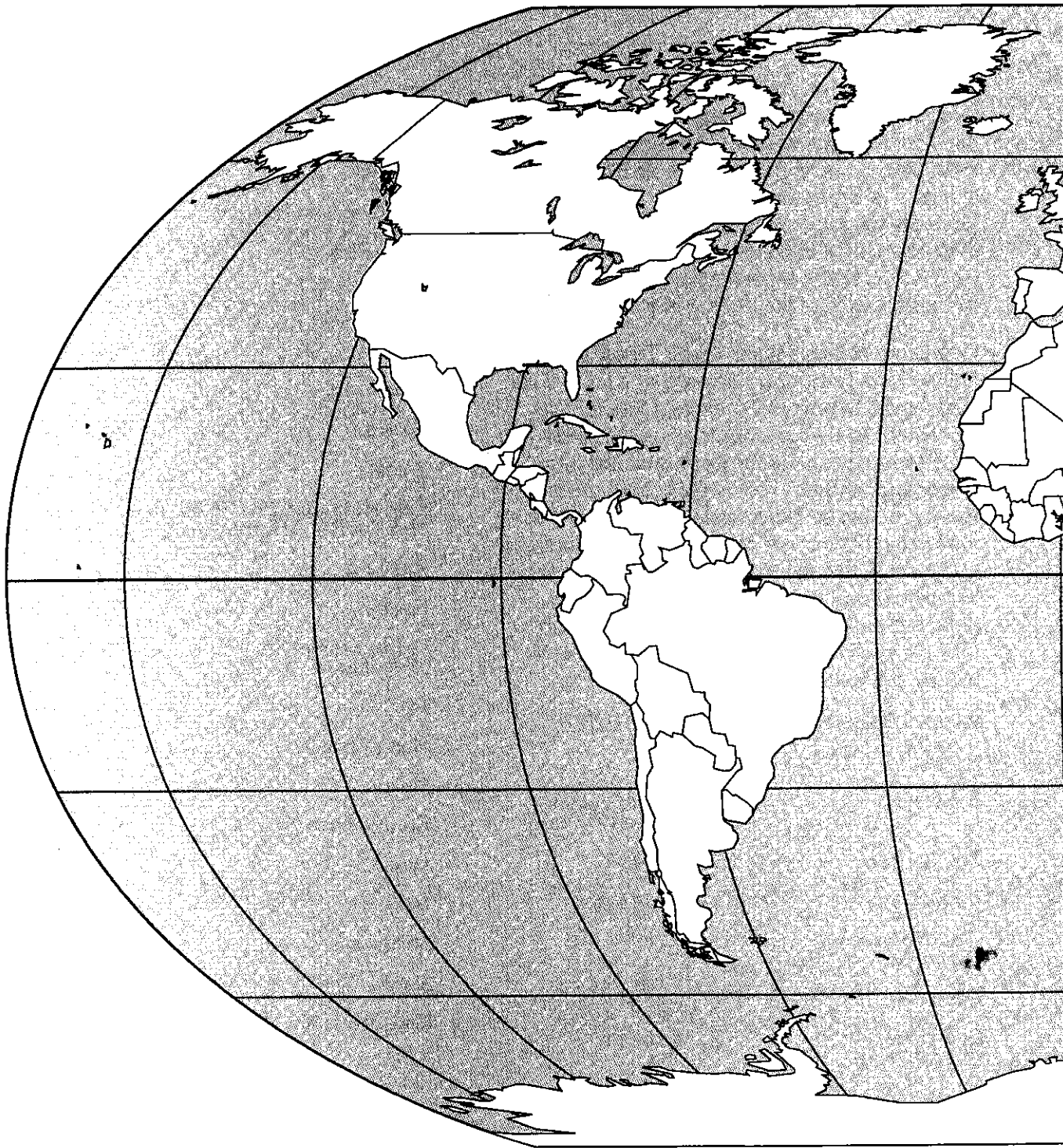
Africa - Bureau of African Affairs (AF)

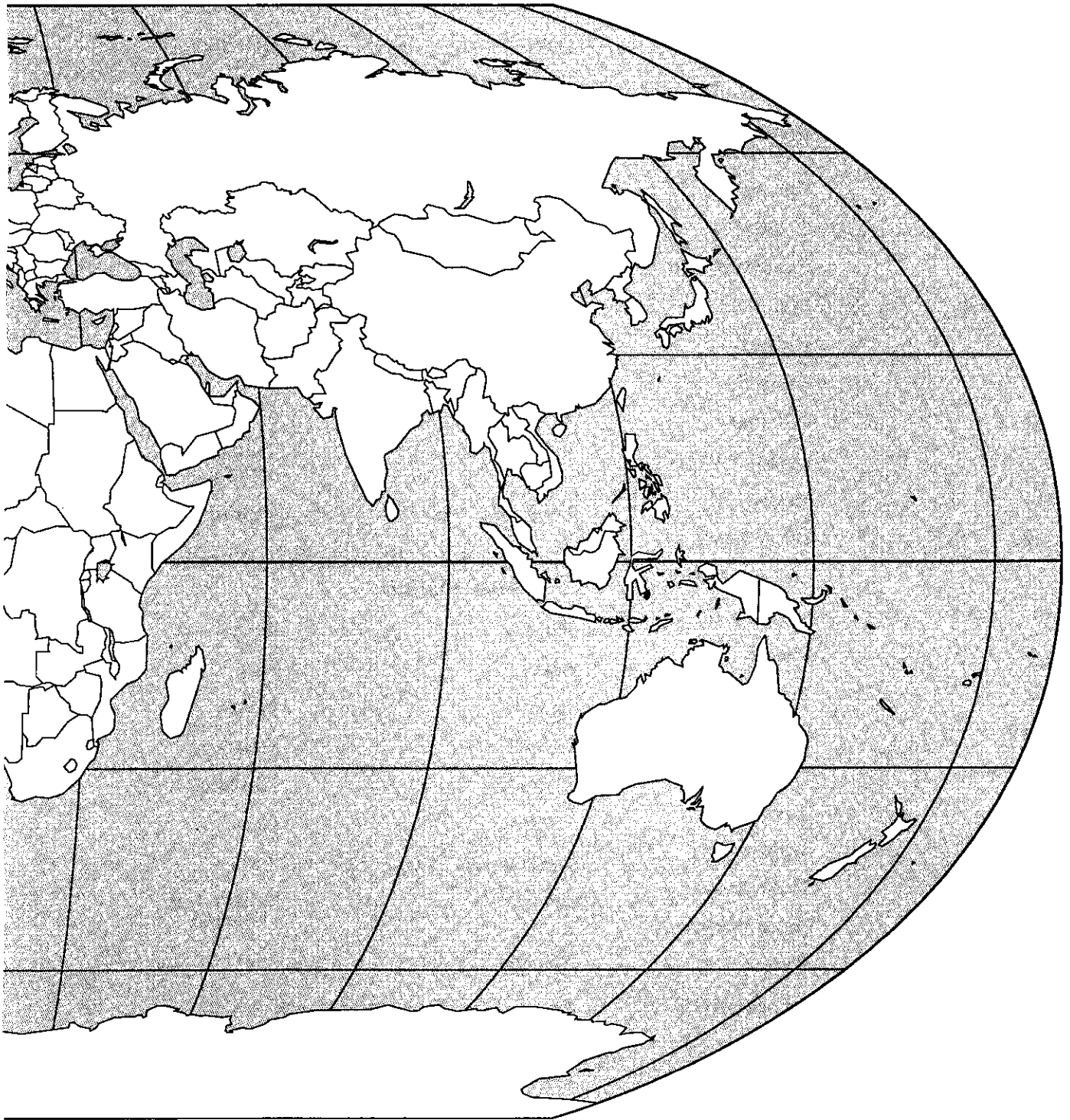
Angola	Benin
Botswana	British Indian Ocean Territory
Burkina Faso	Burundi
Cameroon	Cape Verde
Central African Republic	Chad
Comoros	Congo
Cote d'Ivoire (Ivory Coast)	Djibouti
Equatorial Guinea	Ethiopia
Gabon	Gambia
Ghana	Guinea-Bissau
Guinea	Kenya
Lesotho	Liberia
Madagascar	Malawi

Mali, Republic of	Mauritania
Mauritius	Mozambique
Namibia	Niger
Nigeria	Rwanda
Sao Tome and Principe	Senegal
Seychelles	Sierra Leone
Somalia	South Africa, Republic of
Sudan	Swaziland
Tanzania	Togo
Uganda	Zaire, Republic of
Zambia	Zimbabwe

East Asia and Pacific - Bureau of East Asian and Pacific Affairs (EAP)

Australia	Brunei
Burma	Cambodia
China, People's Republic of	Cook Islands
Fiji	French Polynesia
Hong Kong	Indonesia
Japan	Kiribati
Korea, North	Korea, South
Laos	Macau
Malaysia	Marshall Islands
Micronesia	Mongolia
Nauru	New Caledonia
New Zealand	Pacific Islands, Trust Territory of
Palau	Papua New Guinea
Philippines	Singapore
Solomon Islands	Taiwan
Thailand	Tonga
Tuvalu	Vanuatu
Vietnam	Western Samoa





Europe and Canada - Bureau of European and Canadian Affairs (EUR)

Albania	Andorra
Armenia +	Austria
Azerbaijan +	Belgium
Bermuda	Bosnia and Herzegovina *
Bulgaria	Belarus +
Canada	Croatia *
Cyprus	Czechoslovakia
Czech Republic	Denmark
Estonia	Finland
France	Georgia +
Germany	Gibraltar
Greece	Greenland
Hungary	Iceland
Lithuania	Luxembourg
Malta	Moldova +
Monaco	Netherlands
Norway	Poland
Romania	Russia +
San Marino	Serbia
Slovak Republic	Slovenia *
Spain	Sweden
Switzerland	Tajikistan +
Turkey	Turkmenistan +
Ukraine +	United Kingdom
Uzbekistan +	Vatican

* formerly Yugoslavia

+ formerly USSR

The Americas - Bureau of Inter-American Affairs (ARA)

Antigua and Barbuda	Argentina
Bahamas	Barbados
Belize	Bolivia

Brazil	Chile
Columbia	Costa Rica
Cuba	Dominica
Dominican Republic	Ecuador
El Salvador	French Antilles
Grenada	Guadeloupe
Guatemala	Guyana
Haiti	Honduras
Jamaica	Martinique
Mexico	Netherlands Antilles
Nicaragua	Panama
Paraguay	Peru
Suriname	Trinidad and Tobago
Uruguay	Venezuela

The Near East - Bureau of Near Eastern Affairs (NEA)

Algeria	Egypt
Iran	Iraq
Israel	Jordan
Kuwait	Lebanon
Libya	Morocco
Oman	Qatar
Saudi Arabia	Syria
Tunisia	United Arab Emirates
Yemen	

South Asia - Bureau of South Asian Affairs (SA)

Afghanistan	Bangladesh
Bhutan	India
Maldives	Nepal
Pakistan	Sri Lanka ♦

DEPARTMENTS

US Customs at DTC



The Automated Export System

Ed's note: The following article first appeared in The Exporter, January 1992, and is reprinted here in its entirety with permission of the publisher. The U.S. Customs point of contact has been updated to reflect current personnel.

Customs has outlined a program for automating the export process—in part to collect and admitted \$18 million in under-collected Harbor Use Fees and to keep in line with their stated goal of replacing paper with the electronic transmission of trade data.

Stewart Hauser, representative of the National Customs Brokers and Freight Forwarders Association (NCBFFA), said that "forwarders will play a major part in developing the system which will enhance the forwarder's role" in the export process. He commented that all of the players are cooperating. (In fact, the hallmark of U.S. Customs Commissioner Hallet's tenure is cooperation between Customs and industry.)

Outline of Automated System

Provided by U.S. Customs

In cooperation with other government agencies and the trade community, Customs is in the process of developing an automated system for electronically collecting export documentation. This documentation includes manifests, Shippers Export Declarations (SEDs), and licenses subject to export controls.

The system, which will be called AES, will eliminate many of the current labor intensive

manual processes involved in producing, transporting, reviewing and storing export documents.

When all parties to the export shipment transaction are automated, Customs envisions the following system flow:

The exporter/shipper will prepare the information for the SED and will then transmit that information directly to Customs or Census, or will provide the data to his freight forwarder. If the exporter is contracting directly with the carrier, the carrier may provide the information through AES or the Census monthly filer program if the exporter does not have an automated interface.

The freight forwarder will supply the information needed on the house/subhouse bills of lading for each shipment on a specific vessel, plane or train. This information will be added to the SED data in the Customs AES system and will form the basis for construction the full manifest.

The carrier will provide the remaining bill of lading information including the date and time of departure for those shipments for which previous information has been received. In some cases, the carrier will provide all the manifest and SED data when the other parties to the transaction do not have an automated interface.

The Customs computer system will, using one of the currently accepted electronic data interchange standards (EDIFACT, ANSI X.12, ARINC, Customs ABI type messages), accumulate data as it comes in from various sources, make it immediately available to interested government agencies, and eventually build an electronic outbound manifest with the associated SED data, including the automated decrementing of export licenses for any agency which currently imposes export controls, or may do so in the future.

Basic edits and validations will take place to ensure the accuracy of data for developing

trade statistics; however the goal of the system is to expedite, not delay the movement of exported cargo.

The customs inspector will be able, from a central location, to review export documentation on a terminal connected to the AES system. Data will be sorted to allow the most efficient use of the inspector's time, i.e. licensable commodities will appear first, followed by shipments which have not been previously reviewed. The inspector will be able to electronically notify the carrier, freight forwarder or exporter of any shipment which needs to be inspected. Exported merchandise will be presumed to be released unless one of the parties to the transaction is notified differently.

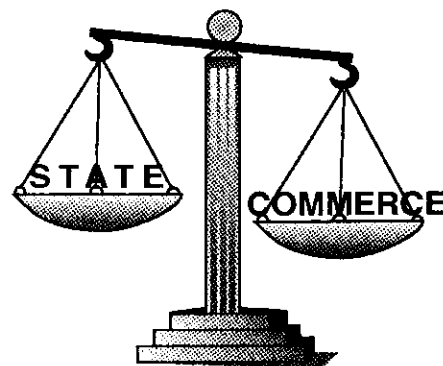
Periodically, Customs will transmit to the Bureau of Census all the SED data collected in AES. Census will use this data as an input to their automated system to compile trade statistics for exports.

As export licenses are fully decremented through AES, other agencies such as the State Department, the Bureau of Export Administration (BXA) or the Drug Enforcement Agency will receive electronic notification of the transactions which were applied to a particular license.

All the data that is collected electronically will be stored in a central database which will be available for access by government agencies involved in exports. This database will provide a mechanism for assessing trade patterns, validating drawback claims and harbor maintenance fees, and establishing time frames for the clearance of exported cargo.

For more information, contact Charles Armstrong at U.S. Customs, (202) 376-7000. ♦

Commodity Jurisdiction Determinations



The following chart provides selected commodity jurisdiction (CJ) determinations. The commodity descriptions are intentionally general to ensure the confidentiality of all proprietary information related to individual cases. These determinations apply only to the specific commodity reviewed in the CJ process. If you believe one of your products is similar to one of those listed as having been placed on the Commerce Department's Commerce Control List (CCL), please submit a CJ request letter (ITAR 120.5). Please refer to the articles "Guidelines for Preparing CJ Requests" and "CJs for Mass Market Software" (Vol. 3, No. 4, Oct 1992) and "Class and Multiple CJ Requests" (Vol. 3, No. 1, Jan 1992) for guidance in preparing the CJ request letter.

COMMODITY	JURISDICTION	COMMODITY	JURISDICTION
Ablative Material, Designed for Military and Space Application	USML IV(f)	Banking Equipment, containing DES for PIN Encryption In Object Code In Source Code	CCL ** USML XIII(b)(1)
Accelerometer, Designed for the Oil Industry in Downhole Drilling	CCL 7A94F	Black Powder, Made with Potassium Nitrate or Sodium Nitrate	CCL **
Aircraft Engines, Rotary	CCL **	Bore Sighter	CCL **
Air Speed Data System, Designed for Military Aircraft	USML VIII(j)	Calcium Resinate	CCL **
Air Traffic Control Radar, Portable, Ground-Based, Designed for Military Application	USML XI(a)(3)	Compensators, for Firearms	CCL **
Airbag Inflators and Seat Belt Tensioners	CCL 9A96G	Cellular Telephone Monitoring System	USML XI(b)
Aircraft Engine and Auxiliary Systems Monitoring System	CCL 7A94F	Ceramic Fiber, Specifically Designed for Military Applications	USML IV(f)
Algorithm, for Data Encryption, not Incorporated into a Finished Software Product	USML XIII(b)(1)	Circulator, Specifically Designed for Use in an Air-to-Air Missile	USML IV(h)
Aluminum Alloys Specifically Designed as Armor for Defense Articles	USML XIII(d)	Command, Control, Communication, and Intelligence System	USML XI(a)(5)
In the Form of Plates, Forgings, Castings, Welding Consumables, and Rolled and Extruded Shapes That Have Been Specifically Designed or Modified for Defense Articles	USML XIII(d)	Compensators, for Firearms	CCL **
Otherwise	CCL **	Computer Programs and Services Related to Naval Vessel Maintenance and Logistics	USML VI(f)
Aluminum Powder, Containing Spherical Particles of 60 Micrometers or Less Manufactured from Material with Aluminum Content of 99% or More [See 121.12 (a) (1)]	USML V(a)	Computer Workstation, Ruggedized and meeting TEMPEST standards	USML XI(b)(3)
Ammunition, Non-Lethal, for Training Purposes	USML III(a)	Computer Workstations and Monitors, Ruggedized and Modified for Military Application	USML XI(a)
Angular Rate Sensor, Designed for Military Application	USML XII(d)	Control Unit, Hand-held, for Industrial Applications	CCL **
Antennas and Accessories, Commercial	CCL 5A02A	Cooling Unit Not Specifically Designed for Military Use When Specifically Modified for Use in USML Articles or Incorporated into USML Articles	CCL 2A96G USML Note 1
Armor, for Ballistic Protection of Vehicles, Aircraft, & Ships	USML XIII(d)	Countermeasures System, Designed to Detect Eavesdropping Devices	CCL 5A96G
Automated Teller Machine	CCL Category 5	Dehydrator, Designed for a Naval Vessel	USML VI(b)
Automated Voice System, for Use in Banking Applications	CCL 5D13A	Drive Shaft, Designed for Civil and Military Helicopters	CCL 9A94F
Automotive Yaw Sensor	CCL **	Electric Generator Set, Diesel Engine Powered not Designed, Modified, or Configured for Military Application	CCL 2A94F

COMMODITY	JURISDICTION	COMMODITY	JURISDICTION
Engines and Their Components, Vehicle		Infrared Imaging Systems,	
Those Engines and Their Components That are Not Specifically Designed, Modified, or Configured for Military Application	CCL *	Configured for Military Use	USML XII(c)
Those Engines That are Specifically Designed, Modified, or Configured for Military Application	USML VII(g)	Initiators, Electrical, Designed for Automotive Airbag Restraint Systems	CCL **
Components That are Specifically Designed, Modified, or Configured for Military Application	USML VII(h)	Integrated Circuits, Specifically Designed for a Military Radio	USML XI(d)
Engines That Contain Components That are Specifically Designed, Modified, or Configured for Military Application	USML VII(g)	Kevlar	
Evaluation Board, for DES chips	USML XIII(b)(5)	In fiber, fabric, or yarn form	CCL IC96G
Ferrite Switches, Circulators, and Isolators		Kevlar products specifically designed, modified, or configured for military application	USML Note 1
Specifically Designed, Modified, or Configured for Military or Space Application	USML Note 1	Kevlar products not specifically designed, modified, or configured for military application	CCL **
Radiation Hardened to Meet or Exceed All of the Following Radiation Hardening Levels:		Klystrons,	
Total Dose	5 X 10 EXP 5 Rads (SI)	Specifically Designed for Medical Application	CCL 3A96G
Dose Rate Upset	5 X 10 EXP 8 Rads (SI)/Sec.	Lead Styphnate	CCL **
Single-Event Upset	1 X 10 EXP 7 Error/Bit/Day	Lens, Specifically Designed for Gen II and Gen III Image Intensification Tubes	USML XII(f)
Neutron	1 X 10 EXP 14 N/cm2	Liner, for Military and Commercial Helmets	CCL **
Latch-Up	Latch-up Free	Magnetometers,	
Otherwise	CCL 3A96	Not Designed for Military Application	CCL 6A06A
Fiber Optic Gyro (FOG) Chip,		Magnetrons, Designed for Commercial Weather Radar Applications	CCL 3A96G
Not Designed for Military Application	CCL **	Measurement Device, Vibration/Shock, Not Designed for Military Application	CCL 3A96G
Frequency Agile Magnetron Tubes & Components	USML XI(d)	Miniature Incandescent Lamps	CCL OA96G
Frequency Agile Signal Simulator	USML XI(b)	Monitors, Ruggedized and Meeting TEMPEST Standards	USML XI (b)(3)
Fuel cell Power Plant, Specifically Designed for the Space Shuttle	USML VIII(i)	MOSFETS, Radiation-Hardened, Designed for Civil Space Applications	USML XI(d)
Related Technical Data	USML VIII(k)	Navigation and Test Equipment, Designed for Naval Vessels	USML VI(b)
Fuel cell Power System, for Manned Submersible	CCL 8A02A	Night Vision Viewer, Using a Gen 1 Image Intensifier Tube	CCL 6A96G
Gallium Arsenide (GaAs) Monolithic Microwave Integrated Circuits (MMICs) in the 2-25 GHz Range Utilizing 0.5 Micron Ion-Implanted MESFET and PIN Diode Technologies	CCL **	Oceanographic Research Vessel	CCL **
Technical Data Relating to the Manufacture and Production of These GaAs MMICs	USML XI(e)	Photo-multiplier Tubes	
Glass, Designed for Nuclear Weapons Applications	USML XVI(a)	Specifically Designed for Military Application	USML XII(f)
Gloves		Not Specifically Designed for Military Application	CCL 6A96G
Designed to Protect Against Chemical and Biological Warfare Agents	USML X(c)	PIN Selection System, for Use in Banking Applications	CCL 5A11A
Designed for Commercial Industrial Use	CCL OA96G	Potassium Titanyl Phosphate (KTP) Crystals	
GPS Receiver Engine, C/A Code, Designed for Use by Commercial Airlines	CCL 7A94F	Unfinished or Rough Finished Crystals	CCL 6A96G
Ground Station for Remote Sensing Satellite	USML VIII(j)	Finished Crystals not Specifically Designed for Military Application	CCL 6A96G
Gyro Stabilizers and Accessories, Designed for Commercial Application	CCL Category 7	Finished Crystals Specifically Designed for Military Application	USML Note 1
Gyro, Designed for Military Application	USML XII(d)	Potentiometer,	
Hardware, Employing Encryption for Access Control and Copy Protection Only	CCL 5A11A	Not Designed for Military Application	CCL 3A96G
Headsets,		Power Amplifier, Designed for Use in Missile Development	USML XI(a)(7)
Modified for Military Aircraft Applications	USML X(a)	Power Conditioner, Allowing Military Headsets to Operate Within TEMPEST Standards	USML XI(b)(3)
Ignitors, Specifically Designed for Fireworks	CCL **	Propellant Test and Production Equipment	CCL **
Image Generator, Part of a Training Simulator System	CCL **	Radar Coolant,	
		Designed for use in Military Radars	USML XI(d)
		Radar Simulator, Designed for Military Training	USML IX(a)
		Radar Video Mapper	CCL 6A96G

COMMODITY	JURISDICTION	COMMODITY	JURISDICTION
RF and Microwave Filters		Software, Employing Encryption for Access Control and Authentication only	CCL **
Specifically Designed, Modified, or Configured for Military or Space Application	USML Note 1	Software, for Analysis of Impact Dynamics	CCL 4D96G
Radiation Hardened to Meet or Exceed All of the Following Radiation Hardening Levels:		Software, for Field Repairs, with Data Encryption In Object Code	CCL **
Total Dose	5 X 10 EXP 5 Rads (SI)	In Source Code	USML XIII(b)(1)
Dose Rate Upset	5 X 10 EXP 8 Rads (SI)/Sec.	Software, Photogrammetric, for Civil Application	CCL 4D96G
Single-Event Upset	1 X 10 EXP 7 Error/Bit/Day	Software, Precision Signal Generator	USML XI(b)
Neutron	1 X 10 EXP 14 N/cm ²	Software, Radar Simulator	USML XI(b)
Latch-Up	Latch-up Free	Software, Used in Counseling & Training Programs	CCL 5D13A
Otherwise	CCL **	Software, Using DES for Data Encryption	USML XIII(b)(1)
Receiver System for Ground Station, for Remote Sensing Satellite	USML VIII(j)	Software, Using DES for Password Encryption In Object Code	CCL **
Recoil Reduction Spring Systems, for Firearms	USML I(a)	In Source Code	USML XIII(b)(1)
Refrigeration Technology, Not Designed for Military Application	CCL **	Software, Using Encryption for Access Control only	CCL **
Satellite Video Receivers, containing Descrambler Modules Without Digital Encryption and Where Digital Decryption is Limited to Video, Audio, and Management Functions	CCL Category 5	Sonar, Not Specifically Designed for Military Application	CCL Category 6
Sealant, not Specifically Designed for Military Application	CCL IC96G	Steel, Scrap, Cut from Submarine Hulls	CCL IC96G
Services, Relating to Data Encryption and Key Management	USML XIII(k)	Strategic Military Telecommunications System, Designed to be Secure and Survivable	USML XI(a)(5)
Shelter and Shelter Vans Not Incorporating USML Articles or Features	CCL **	Surface Effect Ship (SES) Vessel	CCL **
Shipboard Combustion Control Systems, Parts and Components		TACAN Beacon Simulators	CCL **
Specifically Designed, Modified, or Configured for Naval Vessels	USML VI(b)	Technical Data Related to a Military Helicopter	USML VIII(k)
Not Specifically Designed, Modified, or Configured for Naval Vessels	CCL 8A18A & 8A94F	Television Broadcast System with Data Encryption Capability	USML XIII(b)(1)
Simple Analog Scrambler	CCL 5A11A	Test Equipment, for Voltage Measurement	CCL 3A93F
Smokeless Powder	USML V(c)	Testing Programs, Related to the Space Shuttle	USML VIII(k)
Software Development System, Targeted for Military Computers	USML XI(d)	Trainer, Specifically Designed to Simulate Navy Frigates	USML IX(c)
Software, Atmospheric Modeling	CCL 4D96G	Transmitter and Receiver System, Designed for Commercial Air-Traffic Control Applications	CCL **
Software, Designed for Military Data Collection and Analysis	USML XXI(b)	Unexploded Ordnance Detection System	USML IV(c)
Software, Designed for Military Training Applications	USML IX(c)	Uniforms, Designed to Protect Against Chemical Warfare Agents	USML X(c)
Software, Designed for Radar Tracking, Command and Control, and Battlefield Communications	USML XI(e)	Videographic Reader, for Verification of Seals/Anti-Tampering	CCL **
Software, Designed for the Development of Stealth Technology	USML XIII(k)	Workstation, Designed for the Analysis of Environmental Data	CCL **
Software, Electronic Mail	CCL **	Zinc Dialkylthiophosphate	CCL IC96G
		Zirconium Potassium Perchlorate	USML V(a)

Note 1: USML category is the same as the item for which this part or component was designed.

** A specific Export Commodity Classification Number (ECCN) was not provided by the Department of Commerce. For the ECCN number, please file a commodity classification request with the Bureau of Export Administration (BXA), Department of Commerce, P.O. Box 273, Washington, DC 20044. ♦

Personnel Updates

Michael H. Newlin is currently the acting Deputy Assistant Secretary for Export Control in the Bureau of Political Military Affairs, and also the acting director of the Office of Defense Trade Policy. Prior to coming on board, Ambassador Newlin served as Deputy Executive Chairman of the UN Special Commission on Iraq. He has also been Ambassador to several UN agencies in Vienna, Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary in the State Department Bureau of Consular Affairs, and ambassador to Algeria. He joined the U.S. Foreign Service in 1952, and has served at posts in Europe, Africa, the Middle East, and Washington, and at the UN in New York.

LCDR Glenn E. Smith reported to the Office of Defense Trade Controls (DTC) in November 1992, replacing Lcdr Will Massie.

LCDR Smith recently completed a tour as the Commissioning First Lieutenant aboard the USS RUSHMORE (LSD-47). Lcdr Smith has also served on the USS FORD (FFG-54), USS CURTIS (FFG-38), and USS BELLEAU-WOOD-WOOD (LHA-3). As a licensing officer in the Arms Licensing Division (ALD), he is responsible for reviewing Technical Assistance Agreements (TAAs) and Manufacturing Licensing Agreements (MLAs).

MAJ Robert S. Kovac reported to DTC in February 1993 after serving as the Inspector General at Ft. Buchanan, Puerto Rico. A Command and General Staff College graduate and Infantry officer with a specialty in Operations, MAJ Kovac has served at Ft. Lewis, WA, Ft. Bragg, NC, and also in Germany and Korea. In ALD, MAJ Kovac is responsible for TAAs and MLAs. ♦

Category Assignments

Aerospace & Ordnance Branch Update

The October 1992 issue of *Defense Trade News* contained an article "All About Contacting DTC: Principle Sections and Phone Numbers of the Office of Defense Trade Controls". The information which follows updates the information on pages 27-28 in regards to USML Category assignments. Phone numbers remain as previously published.

The Licensing Officers also handle applications for both technical data and components of the equipment in their assigned categories.

Carolyn Lancaster

Companies A - L

Cat. VIII(a) - Fixed Wing Aircraft

Cat. VIII(d) - Launching & Recovery Equipment

Cat. VIII(f) - Developmental Aircraft

Companies D, I, U

Cat. I(a)-(d)

Cat. III(a)-(e)

Terry Hunter

Companies M - Z

Cat. VIII(a) - Fixed Wing Aircraft

Cat. VIII(d) - Launching & Recovery Equipment

Cat. VIII(f) - Developmental Aircraft

Companies G, H

Cat. I(a)-(d)

Cat. III(a)-(e)

Ken Peoples**Companies A - L**

Cat. IV (a)-(g) - Rockets, Grenades, Depth Charges, Missile Launchers, Demolition Blocks, Blasting Caps, Missile & Anti-missile Systems, Excavating Devices, Ablative Materials
Cat. XV(a)-(f) - Spacecraft, Remote Sensing Satellite Systems, Communications Satellites, Global Positioning Systems

Companies S, T

Cat. I(a)-(d)
Cat. III(a)-(e)

Terry Davis**Companies M - Z**

Cat. IV (a)-(g) - Rockets, Grenades, Depth Charges, Missile Launchers, Demolition Blocks, Blasting Caps, Missile & Anti-missile Systems, Excavating Devices, Ablative Materials
Cat. XV(a)-(f) - Spacecraft, Remote Sensing Satellite Systems, Communications Satellites, Global Positioning Systems

Companies A, B, F

Cat. I(a)-(d)
Cat. III(a)-(e)

Suzanne Palmer**Companies A - Z**

Cat. IV(a) - Torpedoes
Cat. V (a)-(f) - Explosives, Fuel Thickeners, Propellants, Pyrotechnics, Compounds
Cat. VIII(e) - Inertial Navigation Systems
Cat. XII(d) - Inertial Platforms & Sensors, Astrocompasses, Star Trackers, Accelerometers, Gyros

Companies C

Cat. I(a)-(d)
Cat. III(a)-(e)

Sue Clark**Companies A - Z**

Cat. II(a)-(d) - Guns over .50 Cal., Howitzers, Mortars, Recoilless Rifles, Flamethrowers, Projectors
Cat. IV(a) - Mines, Bombs
Cat. X(a)-(e) - Body Armor, Helmets, Partial Pressure Suits, Liquid Oxygen Converters, Protective Apparel & Equipment
Cat. XIV(a)-(f) - Chemical Agents, Tear Gas, Biological Agents, Dissemination & Detection Equipment, Nuclear Radiation Detection & Measuring Equipment
Cat. XVI(a)-(c) - Nuclear Weapons & Nuclear Explosive Related Articles

Companies E, V, W, X, Y, Z

Cat. I(a)-(d)
Cat. III(a)-(e)

Carol Basden**Companies A - L**

Cat. VIII(a) - Helicopters, Non-expansive Balloons, Drones
Cat. VIII(b) - Aircraft Engines
Cat. VIII(c) - Cartridge Actuated Devices
Cat. VIII(g) - Ground Effect Machines

Companies J, K, L, M

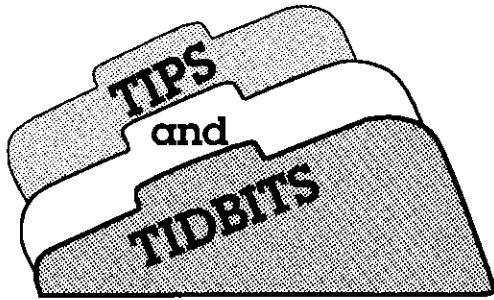
Cat. I(a)-(d)
Cat. III(a)-(e)

Peter Dade**Companies M - Z**

Cat. VIII(a) - Helicopters, Non-expansive Balloons, Drones
Cat. VIII(b) - Aircraft Engines
Cat. VIII(c) - Cartridge Actuated Devices
Cat. VIII(g) - Ground Effect Machines

Companies N, O, P, Q, R

Cat. I(a)-(d)
Cat. III(a)-(e)



Additional Electronic Distribution

Defense Trade News is now available on the Federal Bulletin Board (BBS) from the U.S. Government Printing Office. BBS is a low-cost service that is easy to access and use. *Defense Trade News* is located in the Library File DOS MISC. To browse the BBS at no charge, dial (202) 512-1387. For additional information about this GPO service, contact the Office of Electronic Information Dissemination Services on (202) 512-1524. To open a GPO Deposit Account, call (202) 512-1530 or FAX (202) 512-1262.

Extra Copies of Attachments Needed

In an effort to expedite processing of license applications, the Office of Defense Trade Controls (DTC) has instituted new procedures to process incoming applications and get them into the hands of licensing officers faster. In order to successfully implement the new procedures, however, applicants will be required to submit an original and three copies of ALL attachments such as commodities, foreign consignees and freight forwarders. DTC still requires seven copies of all technical data and brochures. When the new processing system is fully implemented, applications without the required number of attachments will be returned to applicants without further processing. DTC offers apologies for any inconvenience caused by the new procedure, but asks every applicant's

cooperation and understanding. The new system should result in faster turn around time for the vast majority of applications.

Enhancements to ROBB

DTC's Remote On-Line Bulletin Board (ROBB) has been enhanced. In addition to the license status information, users can now access a message board that features *Federal Register* Notices, announcements, and advisories of interest to exporters. Another addition is tables of the abbreviations that ROBB uses. Two tables added are:

- initials and names of the licensing officers
- abbreviations for the the agencies to which license applications are staffed.

CJ's

If an exporter believes that an item is covered by both the Commerce Control List (CCL) and the U.S. Munitions List (USML), please check with DTC to see if similar products have been reviewed through the commodity jurisdiction process. Seeking this information early is preferable to waiting for U.S. Customs to officially ask for the same information from DTC, while products are held in detention.

Note from the Editor

Since March 1990, Defense Trade News has been written and edited by personnel of the Bureau of Political Military Affairs, with layout and printing done outside the bureau. Last year, we decided to enter the ranks of desktop publishers, and do all, except the printing, in-house. The new equipment arrived in December, and we have been busy since that time setting up and learning how to operate it. This took a bit longer than we anticipated, thus the January issue was delayed. Rather than skip an issue, we decided to go with a larger combined January-April issue. The editorial staff apologizes for the delay, but hope that the volume you are currently reading was worth the wait. ♦

Publications for Exporters

Cross Reference of Countries and Bureaus

In conjunction with the centerfold article "Where in the World is It?", the following list of countries, country codes, and geographic bureaus will prove to be a valuable tool for exporters. This section is perforated for easy tear-out, perhaps to be added to your ITAR and ROBB notebooks.

Grouping reduces work load. To submit a DSP-73 for Temporary Export of Equipment, or a DSP-5 for Permanent Export of Technical Data to several countries on the same application, applicants may prepare one application for each Department of State (DOS) Bureau. Consolidating these requests onto a single application significantly reduces the work load of both the applicant and the reviewing Bureau.

Submitting multiple-country licenses. Look up each country on the alphabetical list on this and the following pages. Group countries by the geographic region. List all countries by the official name (do *not* use Country Codes) in Block 3 of the DSP-5 for Permanent Export of Technical Data, or Block 4 of the DSP-73 for Temporary Export of Equipment.

Other-than-Country Information. As you scan the list, you will notice that areas not recognized as countries may, in fact, have both a Country Code and an assignment to a DOS Bureau. For example, Puerto Rico (RQ) is under the purview of the Bureau of Inter-American Affairs (ARA). Although Puerto Rico is a U.S. territory and, therefore, requires no license for export, issues in Puerto Rico can effect regional affairs. ARA, therefore, may need a code for Puerto Rico. Consider the British Virgin Islands (VI), also assigned to ARA. Although a British territory, exports to the Virgin Islands are reviewed by ARA, not the Bureau of European Affairs (EUR). These cases usually occur when the area, although officially a part of a specific country, is located in a geographic region other than that of the country itself.

Use of the Country Code. Registrants who electronically access the current status of their license applications on DTC's Remote On-Line Bulletin Board (ROBB) will find the Country Codes useful. Whenever you query the database, you may query for all licenses to a specific country. ♦

Country Name	Country Code	DOS Bureau
Afghanistan	AF	SA
Albania (1)	AL	EUR
Algeria	AG	NEA
American Samoa	AQ	EAP
Andorra	AN	EUR
Angola (1)	AO	AF
Anguilla	AV	ARA
Antarctica	AY	EAP
Antigua and Barbuda	AC	ARA
Argentina	AR	ARA
Armenia (former USSR) (1)	AM	EUR
Australia	AS	EAP
Austria	AU	EUR
Azerbaijan (former USSR) (1)	AJ	EUR
Bahamas, The	BF	ARA

(1) Prohibited, 22 C.F.R. § 126.1 (a) (2) Prohibited, 22 C.F.R. § 126.1 (c) (3) Specified Terrorism country, 22 C.F.R. § 126.1 (d)

Country Name	Country Code	DOS Bureau
Bahrain	BA	NEA
Bangladesh	BG	SA
Barbados	BB	ARA
Belarus (former USSR) (1)	BO	EUR
Belgium	BE	EUR
Belize	BH	ARA
Benin	BN	AF
Bermuda	BD	EUR
Bhutan	BT	SA
Bolivia	BL	ARA
Bosnia and Herzegovina (former Yugoslavia)	BK	EUR
Botswana	BC	AF
Brazil	BR	ARA
British Indian Ocean Territory	IO	AF
Brunei	BX	EAP
Bulgaria (1)	BU	EUR
Burkina Faso	UV	AF
Burma	BM	EAP
Burundi	BY	AF
Cambodia (1)	CB	EAP
Cameroon	CM	AF
Canada	CA	EUR
Cape Verde	CV	AF
Cayman Islands	CJ	ARA
Central African Republic	CT	AF
Chad	CD	AF
Chile	CI	ARA
China, People's Republic of	CH	EAP
Christmas Island	KT	EAP
Cocos (Keeling) Islands	CK	EAP
Columbia	CO	ARA
Comoros	CN	AF
Congo	CF	AF
Cook Islands	CW	EAP
Costa Rica	CS	ARA
Cote d'Ivoire (see Ivory Coast)	IV	AF
Croatia (former Yugoslavia)	HR	EUR
Cuba (1)(3)	CU	ARA
Cyprus	CY	EUR
Czech Republic	EZ	EUR
Czechoslovakia	CZ	EUR
Denmark	DA	EUR
Djibouti, Republic of	DJ	AF
Dominica	DO	ARA
Dominican Republic	DR	ARA
Ecuador	EC	ARA

(1) Prohibited, 22 C.F.R. § 126.1 (a) (2) Prohibited, 22 C.F.R. § 126.1 (c) (3) Specified Terrorism country, 22 C.F.R. § 126.1 (d)

Country Name	Country Code	DOS Bureau
Egypt	EG	NEA
El Salvador	ES	ARA
Equatorial Guinea	EK	AF
Estonia (1)	UR	EUR
Ethiopia	ET	AF
Falkland Islands	FA	ARA
Faroe Islands	FO	EUR
Federated States of Micronesia (see Micronesia)	FM	EAP
Fiji	FJ	EAP
Finland	FI	EUR
France	FR	EUR
French Guiana	FG	ARA
French Polynesia	FP	EAP
French South and Antarctic Lands	FS	EAP
Gabon	GB	AF
Gambia	GA	AF
Georgia (former USSR) (1)	GG	EUR
Germany	GE	EUR
Ghana	GH	AF
Gibraltar	GI	EUR
Greece	GR	EUR
Greenland	GL	EUR
Grenada	GJ	ARA
Guadeloupe	GP	ARA
Guatemala	GT	ARA
Guinea	GV	AF
Guinea-Bissau	PU	AF
Guyana	GY	ARA
Haiti	HA	ARA
Heard and McDonald Islands	HM	EAP
Honduras	HO	ARA
Hong Kong	HK	EAP
Hungary	HU	EUR
Iceland	IC	EUR
India	IN	SA
Indonesia	ID	EAP
Iran (3)	IR	NEA
Iraq (3)	IZ	NEA
Ireland	EI	EUR
Israel	IS	NEA
Italy	IT	EUR
Ivory Coast	IV	AF
Jamaica	JM	ARA
Japan	JA	EAP
Jordan	JO	NEA
Kazakhstan (former USSR) (1)	KZ	EUR

(1) Prohibited, 22 C.F.R. § 126.1 (a) (2) Prohibited, 22 C.F.R. § 126.1 (c) (3) Specified Terrorism country, 22 C.F.R. § 126.1 (d)

Country Name	Abbreviation	DOS Bureau
Kenya	KE	AF
Kiribati	KR	EAP
Korea, North (1), (3)	KN	EAP
Korea, South	KS	EAP
Kuwait	KU	NEA
Kyrgyzstan (former USSR) (1)	KG	EUR
Laos	LA	EAP
Latvia (1)	UR	EUR
Lebanon	LE	NEA
Lesotho	LT	AF
Liberia	LI	AF
Libya (3)	LY	NEA
Liechtenstein	LS	EUR
Lithuania (1)	UR	EUR
Luxembourg	LU	EUR
Macau	MC	EAP
Macedonia	MK	EUR
Madagascar	MA	AF
Malawi	MI	AF
Malaysia	MY	EAP
Maldives	MV	SA
Mali, Republic of	ML	AF
Malta	MT	EUR
Marshall Islands, Republic of	RM	EAP
Martinique	MB	ARA
Mauritania	MR	AF
Mauritius	MP	AF
Mexico	MX	ARA
Micronesia, Federated States of	FM	EAP
Midway Islands	MQ	EAP
Moldova (former USSR) (1)	MD	EUR
Monaco	MN	EUR
Mongolia (1)	MG	EAP
Montenegro	MW	EUR
Montserrat	MH	ARA
Morocco	MO	NEA
Mozambique	MZ	AF
Namibia	WA	AF
Nauru	NR	EAP
Navassa Island	BQ	ARA
Nepal	NP	SA
Netherlands	NL	EUR
Netherlands Antilles	NA	ARA
New Caledonia	NC	EAP
New Zealand	NZ	EAP
Nicaragua	NU	ARA

(1) Prohibited, 22 C.F.R. § 126.1 (a) (2) Prohibited, 22 C.F.R. § 126.1 (c) (3) Specified Terrorism country, 22 C.F.R. § 126.1 (d)

Country Name	Abbreviation	DOS Bureau
Niger	NG	AF
Nigeria	NI	AF
Norfolk Islands	NF	EAP
Northern Mariana Islands	CQ	EAP
Norway	NO	EUR
Okinawa	JA	EAP
Oman	MU	NEA
Pacific Islands, Trust Territory	PS	EAP
Pakistan	PK	SA
Panama	PM	ARA
Papau New Guinea	PP	EAP
Paraguay	PA	ARA
Peru	PE	ARA
Philippines	RP	EAP
Poland	PL	EUR
Portugal	PO	EUR
Puerto Rico	RQ	ARA
Qatar	QA	NEA
Reunion	RE	AF
Romania (1)	RO	EUR
Russia (former USSR) (1)	XX	EUR
Rwanda	RW	AF
San Marino	SM	EUR
Sao Tome and Principe	TP	AF
Saudi Arabia	SA	NEA
Serbia	SR	EUR
Senegal	SG	AF
Seychelles	SE	AF
Sierra Leone	SL	AF
Singapore	SN	EAP
Slovak Republic	LO	EUR
Slovenia (former Yugoslavia)	SI	EUR
Solomon Islands	BP	EAP
Somalia	SO	AF
South Africa, Republic of (2)	SF	AF
Spain	SP	EUR
Sri Lanka	CE	SA
St. Helena	SH	AF
St. Kitts and Nevis-Anguilla	SC	ARA
St. Lucia	ST	ARA
St. Pierre and Miquelon	SB	EUR
St. Vincent	VC	ARA
Sudan	SU	AF
Suriname	NS	ARA
Svalbard and Jan Mayen	JS	EUR
Swaziland	WZ	AF

(1) Prohibited, 22 C.F.R. § 126.1 (a) (2) Prohibited, 22 C.F.R. § 126.1 (c) (3) Specified Terrorism country, 22 C.F.R. § 126.1 (d)

Country Name	Country Code	DOS Bureau
Sweden	SW	EUR
Switzerland	SZ	EU
Syria (3)	SY	NEA
Taiwan	TW	EAP
Tajikistan (former USSR) (1)	TI	EUR
Tanzania	TZ	AF
Thailand	TH	EAP
Togo	TO	AF
Tokelau	TL	EAP
Tonga	TN	EAP
Trinidad and Tobago	TD	ARA
Trust Terr. of Pacific Islands (see Pacific Islands)		
Tunisia	TS	NEA
Turkey	TU	EUR
Turkmenistan (former USSR) (1)	TX	EUR
Turks and Caicos Islands	TK	ARA
Tuvalu	TV	EAP
Uganda	UG	AF
Ukraine (former USSR) (1)	UP	EUR
United Arab Emirates	TC	NEA
United Kingdom	UK	EUR
United Nations	UN	N/A
United States Miscellaneous Pacific Islands	IQ	EAP
Uruguay	UY	ARA
Uzbekistan (former USSR) (1)	UZ	EUR
Vanuatu	NH	EAP
Vatican City	VT	EUR
Venezuela	VE	ARA
Vietnam (1)	VM	EAP
Virgin Islands, British	VI	ARA
Virgin Islands, U.S.	VQ	ARA
Wake Island	WQ	EAP
Wallis and Futuna	WF	EAP
Western Sahara	WI	AF
Western Samoa	WS	EAP
Yemen	YM	NEA
Yugoslavia	YO	EUR
Zaire, Republic of	CG	AF
Zambia	ZA	AF
Zimbabwe	ZI	AF

(1) Prohibited, 22 C.F.R. § 126.1 (a) (2) Prohibited, 22 C.F.R. § 126.1 (c) (3) Specified Terrorism country, 22 C.F.R. § 126.1 (d)

Reader Questionnaire

Dear Reader,

As we begin the new year, we'd like to get a sense of how we at *Defense Trade News* did during the past year, and what you'd like to see us do in the future. Please complete this survey and return as soon as possible. The results will be published in an upcoming issue.

1. The agency /organization receiving this publication is (Check all that apply):
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☐ 100 % ☐ 75 % ☐ 50 % ☐ 25 % ☐ Less than 25 %

5. Article length is generally: ☐ Too long ☐ About right ☐ Too short

6. Article content is generally: ☐ Too complex ☐ About Right ☐ Too simple

7. Articles are generally: ☐ Useful and interesting ☐ Useful but not interesting
☐ Interesting but not useful ☐ Neither interesting or useful

8. Publication frequency is: ☐ Too often ☐ About right ☐ Too infrequent
Note: This is a quarterly publication (Jan., Apr., July, Oct.).

9. If GPO distributed *Defense Trade News* by subscription, would your agency/organization subscribe?
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<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (Please Specify) _____			

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