



Defence Export Controls Bulletin



Issue Three, Autumn 2007

DTCC HAS MOVED! On 2nd April 2007 DTCC relocated to the Russell Offices complex within the Department of Defence in Canberra. More details within.

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INTRODUCTION

Hello and welcome to the first edition of the Defence Trade Control and Compliance's Defence Export Controls Bulletin for 2007.

Our first edition of the year covers issues relating to International Traffic in Arms Regulations (ITAR), protecting your Intellectual Property (IP) and will also discuss recent United Nation Security Council Resolutions which will impact on Australian exports.

2007 also marks the 10th anniversary of the Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC). An article from the Australian Safeguards & Non-proliferation Office (ASNO) analyses the impact the CWC has had on export controls since its inception.

From within the DTCC directorate, there are some tips on how to avoid costly delays when completing applications, and also details on upcoming training events. Training opportunities include a Systems

Program Office (SPO) seminar, open to Defence personnel and contractors and an Advanced Course on Export Controls for Defence and Strategic Goods, open to all. The basic training course on Export Controls continues to be available to all on request.

As mentioned above, DTCC relocated to the Russell Offices complex within the Department of Defence in Canberra on Monday 2nd April 2007. The DTCC phone number, 1800 66 10 66, has not changed. Our new fax number is 02 6265 4583. Please refer to the 'contacts' page of the bulletin for the full postal address and phone numbers.

As always, please remember that DTCC does not want to impede trade, we are here to uphold Australia's strategic obligations. Any questions, queries or issues please feel free to contact us via phone, **1800 66 10 66**, or e-mail at dtcc@defence.gov.au

Editor



PROGRESS ON DUAL-NATIONALITY ISSUES

Mr Steve Hyland, Director U.S. Export Control Systems, Department of Defence

In early 2006, the Australia/U.S. Ministers Defence Acquisition Committee (ADAC) co-chaired by the Chief Executive Officer DMO and his U.S. Defense counterpart began working on an alternative to the stalled ITAR (International Traffic in Arms Regulations) exemption known as the Technology Transfer Process Improvement Initiative.

One of the proposals under this initiative focussed on the U.S.' requirement that Australian companies must protect U.S. technology in their possession from unauthorised access by foreign national and dual-national employees. Many Australian companies had dealt with this requirement by quarantining U.S. technology in sanitised areas of the company, and/or by employment practices that avoid known non-Australians having access to the technology. Some companies with larger workforces and substantial holdings of U.S. technology have sought and been granted exemptions from anti-discrimination legislation in the States in which they operate to permit them to comply with U.S. export control requirements.

Following negotiations at the ADAC meeting in March last year, and follow-up discussions between senior Australian and U.S. officials, the State Department has advised that it is prepared to routinely approve agreements for Australian defence companies that employ Australian dual-nationals, subject to these employees having a security clearance and a need-to-know. This is a significant concession reflecting Australia's standing as a valued U.S. ally.

However, in heightened post-September 11 security environment, the U.S. has reserved the right to examine the background of dual-nationals of countries "proscribed" under the U.S. International Traffic in Arms Regulations Clause 126.1 (eg, Cuba, Iran, Libya, North Korea, Syria, China and Vietnam).

This dual-national agreement will apply to export licences and agreements for cooperative projects with the U.S.

(eg, the Joint Strike Fighter), or where the ultimate end-user is the Australian Department of Defence. The latter can be established by the Defence Department being a party to the licence or agreement. Alternatively, where the Defence Department is not a direct party to the licence or a signatory to the proposed agreement, you should invite the U.S. exporter to reference the relevant Defence Capability Plan (DCP) project in the licence or agreement submission letter. For projects not listed in the DCP, the appropriate DMO Project Office or Capability Development Executive sponsor should be asked to provide a letter establishing the link between the proposed licence or agreement and Defence.

HELP US HELP YOU!

From time to time, Defence is asked to provide assistance to Australian companies to determine the status of licences and agreements being processed by the State Department. In the past, this has sometimes proved difficult because U.S. licensing data is viewed by the State Department as being "company proprietary" information and thus not generally releasable. Following discussions on this issue between Australian and U.S. officials, the U.S. has advised that Australian companies should invite their U.S. industry partners to include "*Information on the status of processing of this licence application may be shared with the Australian Government*" in the licence or agreement submission letter.

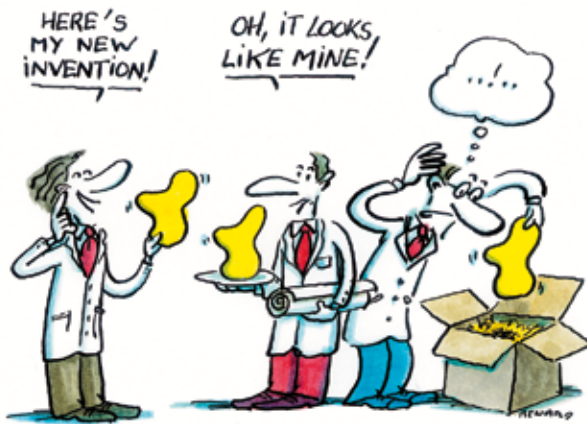
We hope this will make it easier for us to help you in the future.

The DMO's point of contact on U.S. export control matters is Mr Steve Hyland, Director U.S. Export Control Systems, and he can be contacted by phone on (08) 8305 6370 or by email at steve.hyland@defence.gov.au should you have any questions about this matter.



UNDERSTANDING INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY LAW

Ms Mary-Ann van Ballekom, Defence & IPR Partner, White Cleland Lawyers



Your company's R&D team has just developed an innovative new product - it's called the stealth-widget. The stealth-widget is a revolutionary advance on existing technology. Its immediate appeal is for use by Australian troops in combat situations, but it has broader application - not just with overseas defence organisations, but also in the civilian market.

The stealth-widget will enable your company to capture new clients, work orders and contracts, including work from OEMs, other Primes and Governments, both here and overseas.

There are two things you now need to do **as a priority** before you can pursue the commercialisation and export of your stealth-widget - obtain export approval and secure your intellectual property rights.

Obviously, due to the military applications for your stealth-widget, you must obtain export approval. That approval will regulate and restrict your capacity to lawfully sell the product in certain countries and to certain parties.

Export approval is a *legal requirement* - but it does not grant you any *positive legal rights* or protections over your product and this is a critical distinction. Its important not to get so caught up in dealing with the regulatory requirements that you forget that you also need to protect your company's future commercial interests in this new product.

This is why you need to work out a strategy for securing your intellectual property rights at the earliest possible time and well before you commence exporting.

In deciding what IP strategy is best for you, you are going to have to think about a lot of things - including the nature of product (or in other cases, services) you are offering, the countries into which you plan to export and the prevailing IP conditions in those countries, and also your commercial circumstances - that is, how much you can afford to spend.

If your instincts are correct and the stealth-widget has real potential in the global marketplace, then patent and/or design protection must be seriously considered. This is often the only way to secure monopoly rights over your innovation and foil (or at least deter) your competitors.

You need to be aware of the legal requirements for patent and design protection, the consequences of disclosing details of your innovation or commercialising it before an application is filed, and the advantages you will get from having monopoly rights over your innovation in a number of countries.

An important question to ask is - if I don't protect the stealth-widget through IP registration, what are the implications once this product falls into the hands of our competitors? The short answer is - if it can be readily reverse engineered and quickly reproduced, then you will probably never recoup the money invested in its research and development, let alone turn even a modest profit.

Remember also that patents and designs are not the 'be all and end all' of IP rights, so don't dismiss the need for an IP strategy altogether simply because patents and designs are not the right fit for the particular circumstances you are in. There are many other IP rights and clever protection strategies you could employ to protect your company's innovation and potential export markets.

If you are a CEO, CFO or IP Manager, it is your responsibility to recognise the issues relating to IP creation and development within your organisation and your responsibility to ensure that an IP analysis is undertaken of each and every new product or innovation that is developed by your company. Appropriate IP protection, management and commercialisation processes must form an integral part of your company's operations if you are going to survive and prosper in a very competitive export market.

After all, you would no doubt prefer to be remembered as the very clever individual who was instrumental in developing new export markets and securing your company's future prosperity, rather than the clown who let a lucrative IP opportunity slip through your fingers.

For assistance with Intellectual Property protection, management and commercialisation strategies, and Defence Contracting matters, contact Mary-Ann van Ballekom, Defence & IPR Partner, White Cleland Lawyers email: mvb@whitecleland.com.au web: www.whitecleland.com.au

CHEMICAL TRADE AND THE CHEMICAL WEAPONS CONVENTION¹

Dr Josy Meyer and Dr Vanessa Masters, Australian Safeguards and Non-Proliferation Office, Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade

On the eve of the tenth anniversary of the Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC), Australia's CWC National Authority examines how the Convention has influenced Australian chemical exports and imports.

THE CHEMICAL WEAPONS CONVENTION

The CWC is the only international treaty that requires complete and verifiable elimination of an entire category of weapon of mass destruction. The Convention requires all States Parties (or member countries) to: prohibit and penalize production and use of chemical weapons (CW); destroy CW stockpiles; dismantle CW-related capabilities; declare CW defensive research and dual-use chemical activities; and allow independent verification by the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW). The OPCW ensures the Convention is implemented globally whilst national implementation is the responsibility of the Australian Safeguards and Non-Proliferation Office (ASNO) within the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade.

Australia signed the CWC in January 1993 and ratified in May 1994. The Convention entered-into-force on 29 April 1997 and at 6 April 2007 had 182 States Parties, representing about 98% of the global population and landmass, as well as about 98% of the worldwide chemical industry. Only six countries have declared CW stockpiles, and according to the Convention, verifiable destruction of these must be completed no later than April 2012.

CHEMICAL TRADE AND THE CWC

Some chemicals produced or used for normal industrial, medical or research purposes can also be used to produce chemical weapons. As a means of providing assurance of compliance with treaty obligations, each CWC State Party must declare information on certain chemical activities to the OPCW (including trade in CWC Scheduled chemicals²), and permit routine inspections of declared facilities by OPCW inspectors.

The cornerstone of Australia's mechanism for regulating exports and imports of CWC Scheduled chemicals is a permit and reporting based system. The import and export of CWC Scheduled chemicals is prohibited under the *Customs Act 1901* unless a permit is first obtained. Permits to import Scheduled chemicals are issued by ASNO, while the Department of Defence (DTCC) is responsible for export permits. Apart from the higher risk Schedule 1 chemical imports where individual

permits are required per shipment, import permits cover any number and quantity of Schedule 2 and 3 chemicals over a one-year period and are issued free-of-charge within seven days of application.²

To supplement the permit and reporting based system, Australia introduced unique classification codes based on a World Customs Organisation (WCO) recommendation for CWC Scheduled chemicals. In March 2003, Australia became the 11th country to formally notify the WCO of its adoption of these codes. These unique classification codes assist in the regulation of international trade in these chemicals and the declaration of such activity to the OPCW.

Since its introduction, the system has faced a number of challenges, with the main one being incidental misclassifications by industry. However, these have been largely resolved through the development and implementation of a number of support measures, including the continued vigilance of importers and exporters in providing chemical names and CAS numbers to assist their Customs brokers or freight forwarders in applying the correct classification codes.

CONTACT INFORMATION

Further information can be obtained from ASNO (02 6261 1920; asno@dfat.gov.au; <http://www.dfat.gov.au/cwco/index.html>) or from DTCC (1800 66 10 66; dtcc@defence.gov.au; <http://www.defence.gov.au/strategy/dtcc/default.htm>).

¹ Refer to previously published article "The Chemical Weapons Convention: 10 years on", *Chemistry in Australia*, Volume 74, No. 3, April 2007 (magazine of the Royal Australian Chemical Institute Inc.).

² For lists of chemicals requiring import and export permits refer to Defence's CD ROM entitled "International Chemical Trade Control: Information for Australian Importers and Exporters of Chemicals". Copies are available upon request and on the ASNO and Defence websites (see web addresses under Contact Information).

¹ Refer to previously published article "The Chemical Weapons Convention: 10 years on", *Chemistry in Australia*, Volume 74, No. 3, April 2007 (magazine of the Royal Australian Chemical Institute Inc.).

² For lists of chemicals requiring import and export permits refer to Defence's CD ROM entitled "International Chemical Trade Control: Information for Australian Importers and Exporters of Chemicals". Copies are available upon request and on the ASNO and Defence websites (see web addresses under Contact Information).



RECENT U.N. SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTIONS

Ms Julia Reed, Outreach Manager, Defence Trade Control and Compliance, Department of Defence

NORTH KOREA

On October 9, 2006 the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) conducted an underground nuclear test. The test was carried out despite a warning from the United Nations Security Council (UNSC) dated 6 October 2006, urging the DPRK not to carry out nuclear testing, saying it would jeopardize peace and security in the region and beyond.

As a result under Article 41 of the United Nations Charter the UNSC unanimously adopted resolution 1718, which prohibits:

- (i) the direct or indirect supply, sale or transfer (including brokering services) to the DPRK of major conventional arms or material which could be used in the DPRK's nuclear or other weapons of mass destruction (WMD) programs or ballistic missile programs;
- (ii) the direct or indirect supply, sale or transfer of luxury goods to the DPRK (as defined on Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade website - http://www.dfat.gov.au/un/unsanctions/north-korea_luxury_items_list.html);
- (iii) the import or procurement from the DPRK of arms or material related to goods listed in (i); and
- (iv) the provision and receipt of military technical assistance, advice and training related to goods listed in (i).

As a UN member state, Australia is obliged to implement the UNSC sanctions domestically. In the case of resolution 1718, restrictions are implemented under the following pieces of legislation:

- (i) the *Charter of the United Nations (Sanctions - DPRK) Regulations 2006*;
- (ii) regulations 13CO and 13E of the *Customs (Prohibited Exports) Regulations 1958*;
- (iii) regulation 4Y of the *Customs (Prohibited Imports) Regulations 1956*;
- (iv) the *Migration Regulations 1994*; and
- (v) the *Weapons of Mass Destruction (Prevention of Proliferation) Act 1995*.

The prohibitions outlined above apply to persons and entities within Australia as well as

Australian citizens or entities outside Australia. Breaches of the legislation may constitute criminal offences.

Further, Australia has taken additional steps against 12 entities and one individual associated with the DPRK's WMD and missile programs under the *Banking (Foreign Exchange) Regulations 1959*. These regulations make it an offence to be a party to a transaction with any of the listed entities or individuals. More information on these financial sanctions can be found on the website of the Reserve Bank of Australia (RBA) at www.rba.gov.au/MediaReleases/2006/mr_06_07.html.

The resolution is intended to send a strong message to the DPRK and other like-minded countries that there will be serious repercussions if they choose to pursue the development of weapons of mass destruction.

IRAN

Australia has also taken action to implement fully in Australian law the UNSC sanctions against Iran. These sanctions were imposed following Iran's failure to comply with Security Council demands that Iran suspend uranium enrichment and reprocessing activities. All UN member states are obliged to implement the sanctions.

The new *Charter of the United Nations (Sanctions - Iran) Regulations 2007* implement Australia's obligations under United Nations Security Council Resolution 1737, adopted on 23 December 2006. The Resolution imposes a targeted trade embargo against Iran and imposes financial sanctions against designated Iranian persons and entities. The Regulations took effect on 21 February 2007, and apply to all persons in Australia and to Australian nationals overseas.

Under the new Regulations, it is an offence to engage in any conduct resulting in the supply, sale or transfer of specified military and dual-use items (items capable of use in nuclear and ballistic missile programs) to, for the use in, or for the benefit of Iran. It is also an offence to provide Iran with technical training, advice, services or assistance, or financial resources, related to such specified

items. Further, it is an offence to procure specific military and dual-use items from Iran. Pursuant to the Resolution, Australians should not engage in any training of Iranian nationals which may support Iran's nuclear proliferation sensitive programs.

The new Regulations freeze the assets and economic resources owned or controlled by persons or entities designated by the Security Council as providing support for Iran's nuclear or missile programs. It is an offence to engage in any financial or commercial dealings with such persons or entities.

The goods controlled under the Regulations are those listed in UNSC documents S/2006/814 (related to nuclear programmes) and S/2006/815 (related to ballistic missile programmes). Details are available on the website of the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade at <http://www.dfat.gov.au/un/unsanctions/iran.html>.

It is recommended that anyone considering exporting or considering other dealings with Iran familiarise themselves with the operation of the sanctions regime, and seek the advice of DTCC before making commercial decisions. The *Charter of the United Nations (Sanctions - Iran) Regulations 2007* should be read in conjunction with the *Customs (Prohibited Exports) Regulations 1958*. The provision of goods or services which may be connected to a weapons of mass destruction program is also regulated under the *Weapons of Mass Destruction (Prevention of Proliferation) 1995*.

The Australian Government will continue to strictly implement the measures mandated by the Security Council until Iran fully complies with the provisions of United Nations Security Council Resolution 1737.

To ensure adherence Australian exporters should be fully conversant with the sanctions against North Korea and Iran, for further details please see; <http://www.dfat.gov.au/un/unsanctions/index.html>. Contact DTCC 1800 66 10 66, for assistance in regard to exports of defence or dual-use goods or Australian Customs Service 1300 363 263 in regard to all other exports and imports.

TIME IS MONEY - HOW TO AVOID THOSE COSTLY DELAYS

The Licensing Section within Defence Trade Control and Compliance (DTCC) processes over 4000 applications each year. With such a volume of applications, it is not surprising that many contain common errors, or are missing essential documentation or information that will result in delays in finalising the process. These delays can prove costly to your business. Don't despair, we're here to help.

We have put together a list of some of the most common errors or omissions that cause delay, but can be avoided with a few precautionary steps;

- Use clear, legible handwriting or fill in the forms on your PC;
- Ensure the correct documentation is supplied with the application; for example an End User Certificate, or a copy of (or reference to) a previous permit if it relates to the current application;
- Make sure the end use and end user details are clear;
- Do not use acronyms in your application;
- If you require a permit for more than 10 items, please attach a separate Excel spreadsheet and e-mail it to DTCC;
- If you are exporting a firearm, please ensure DTCC has up to date information on your dealer's licence;
- If you are applying for a Delivery Verification Certificate, please ensure import paperwork is supplied;
- Always supply either an ABN number or Customs Client Identification number (CCID) with your application;
- If your company's details change, please advise DTCC. Changes can include company mergers, changes of address and company name changes. An e-mail or letter to DTCC is the preferred method to advise of any changes; and
- It is important to include complete technical and product information. This will make the job of our technical assessors easier and will not slow down the application process.

Some other points to note include;

- DTCC receives numerous applications every day. We endeavour to turn applications around in 15 working days. If your application has been with DTCC less than 15 working days please do not contact us to check the progress of your application unless any details have changed. Please keep in mind when we are answering phone calls we cannot work on the applications.
- When contacting DTCC please use the generic DTCC e-mail address eg. DTCC@defence.gov.au or telephone 1800 66 10 66. E-mails and phone calls to individuals can result in further delays especially if those individuals are on leave or have left the area.

Any questions in relation to completing applications, or if an application is necessary, can be directed to DTCC on 1800 66 10 66.

TYPES OF PERMITS / LICENCES

MEA: Military Export Permit

Covers the export of a specified quantity of defence and related goods to named consignee(s).

MEL Military Export Licence

Covers the export of unspecified quantities of defence and related goods to named consignees.

MRO Military Return to Owner

Enables the return of defence related goods to overseas owners after repair or modification.

MTT Military Temporary Export Permit

Used for defence and related goods which will be returning to Australia (eg overseas demonstration trials).

MRM Military Return to Manufacturer

To return defence related goods to overseas manufacturer(s) (eg. for repair or modification)

MIP Military In-principle Permit

Preliminary advice that approval may be granted. MIP allows exporters to market defence and related goods to potential customers, this permit does not give actual export approval.

IEP Individual Export Permit

A single transaction export of a specified quantity of dual-use goods to a single consignee.

ESS Export Service Supply Licence

Used for nominated dual-use goods in support of a maintenance program or service to specified companies.

MRR Maintenance Repair & Return Licence

To send dual-use goods for repair overseas and return.

EDL Export Distribution Licence

The multiple shipment of an unspecified quantity of dual-use goods to a single or multiple consignees.

GEL General Export Licence

The export of a range of dual-use goods to unspecified consignees in nominated countries.

AIP Approval-in-principle Permit

As per MIP but for dual-use goods

Send your permit application by e-mail in pdf format. PDF via e-mail gives you a clear audit trail of what you sent to us and when you sent it. If the application is typewritten as well, there will be very little room for ambiguity. It will also make our operations more efficient as we relay your application to other specialist officers. So give pdf a try. Our e-mail address is: DTCC@defence.gov.au However, you must remember to sign the application before you scan it.

EXPORT CONTROL SEMINARS FOR DMO SPO PERSONNEL

Defence Trade Control and Compliance Outreach section is delivering a series of seminars covering a number of export related topics for Defence Materiel Organisation Systems Program Office personnel. It is hoped the seminars will provide personnel with a sound understanding of Australian export control regulations, US technology control requirements and the

release of classified material through the Exchange of Military Information Committee (Australia) (EMIC(A)).

These seminars are aimed at DMO staff who are involved in exporting defence or dual-use goods. Locations and dates for the seminars are as follows:

LOCATION	DATE	VENUE	ADDRESS
Brisbane	17 Apr 2007	Rydges South Bank	Glenelg Street Southbank QLD 4101
Sydney	10 May 2007	Novotel Brighton Beach	Cnr The Grand Parade & Princess St Brighton Le Sands NSW 2216
Adelaide	29 May 2007	Stamford Plaza Adelaide	150 North Terrace Adelaide SA 5000
Perth	31 May 2007	Duxton Hotel Perth	1 St Georges Terrace Perth WA 6000

Expressions of interest may be forwarded to Ms Vicki Berkhout on 02 6265 1122 or e-mail vicki.berkhout@defence.gov.au

ADVANCED TRAINING COURSE - EXPORT CONTROLS OF DEFENCE AND STRATEGIC GOODS

Along with the SPO seminars, DTCC is also currently offering an advanced training course titled 'Export Controls of Defence and Strategic Goods'.

The advanced course is a full day program that intends to build on the introductory course (delivered in 2006) and includes

the background of exporting defence and dual use goods, the application process, internal compliance and industry issues. It is a practical hands-on program aimed at those that are engaged in export controls on a daily basis. The dates and locations for the course are;

LOCATION	DATE	VENUE	ADDRESS
Sydney	09 May 2007	Novotel Brighton Beach	Cnr The Grand Parade & Princess St Brighton Le Sands NSW 2216
Brisbane	16 May 2007	Rydges South Bank	Glenelg Street Southbank QLD 4101
Adelaide	28 May 2007	Stamford Plaza Adelaide	150 North Terrace Adelaide SA 5000
Perth	30 May 2007	Duxton Hotel Perth	1 St Georges Terrace Perth WA 6000

If you would like to attend a course please go to the DTCC website, <http://www.defence.gov.au/strategy/dtcc/training.htm>. A registration form can be downloaded and sent to DTCC. Any question can be directed to Mr Ryan Selmes on 02 6265 1135 or e-mail ryan.selmes@defence.gov.au

CONTACTS

Defence Trade Control & Compliance

RI-1-A038
 Russell Offices, Canberra ACT 2600
www.defence.gov.au/strategy/dtcc
 Tel: 1800 66 10 66 Fax: (02) 6265 4583
Implementation of export controls on defence and dual-use goods

Australian Customs Service

Customs House
 Constitution Ave, Canberra ACT 2600
www.customs.gov.au
 Tel: 1300 363 263 or (02) 6275 6666 Fax: (02) 8339 6714
Enforcement of import and export controls

Australian Safeguards & Non-proliferation Office

R.G. Casey Building
 John McEwen Cres, Barton ACT 0221
www.asno.dfat.gov.au/
 Tel: (02) 6261 1111 Fax: (02) 6261 3111
Chemical imports, chemical and nuclear activity

Attorney-General's Department

Robert Garran Offices
 National Circuit, Barton ACT 2600
www.ag.gov.au
 Tel: (02) 6250 6666 Fax: (02) 6250 5900
Firearms under 50 calibre import

Department of Foreign Affairs & Trade

R.G. Casey Building
 John McEwen Cres, Barton ACT 0221
www.dfat.gov.au
 Tel: (02) 6261 1111 Fax: (02) 6261 3111
International arms control and non-proliferation policy

US Export Controls Systems

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Contributors

Thank you to the following contributors to this edition of the DTCC Bulletin: Vanessa Masters, Josy Meyer, Steve Hyland, Mary-Ann van Ballekom, Julia Reed. Editorial staff reserve the right to reject, edit or rearrange any item submitted for the reasons of clarity and space. While editorial staff are not responsible for the accuracy of the information submitted, every reasonable effort will be made to verify information.

Send your ideas for articles to: dtcc@defence.gov.au. The deadline for contributions to the next edition of the DTCC Bulletin is 13 April 2007.

OUR RANGE OF INFORMATION BROCHURES



Weapons of Mass Destruction



Chemical and Biotech Industry



Australian Export Controls for Defence and Dual Use Goods



Australian Export Controls An Overview



Tertiary and Research Institutions Export Controls



Detecting Attempted Procurement



Australian Controls on the Export of Defence and Dual Use Goods



Previous Issues of the Defence Export Controls Bulletin

Please contact DTCC on 1800 66 10 66 if you would like any of the above publications sent to you.