



EIB World Trade Headlines

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Revisions to the Export Administration Regulations (EAR): Control of Spacecraft Systems and Related Items the President Determines No Longer Warrant Control Under the United States Munitions List (USML); Final Rule

This interim final rule adds controls to the Export Administration Regulations (EAR) for spacecraft and related items that the President has determined no longer warrant control under United States Munitions List (USML) Category XV—spacecraft and related items. New Export Control Classification Numbers (ECCNs) 9A515, 9B515, 9D515, and 9E515 created by this rule and existing ECCNs on the Commerce Control List (CCL) will control such items. This rule also revises various sections of the EAR to provide the proper level of control for the new ECCNs. This rule is being published in conjunction with the publication of a Department of State, Directorate of Defense Trade Controls rule revising USML Category XV to control those articles the President has determined warrant control on the USML. Both rules are part of the President's Export Control Reform Initiative. The revisions in this final rule are also part of Commerce's retrospective regulatory review plan under Executive Order (EO) 13563.



NEWSLETTER NOTES

Revisions to the Export Administration...

Insecure File Sharing puts Corporate Data at Risk.

Discover Global Markets

Navy's X-47B Program Ramps up...

US Expands Export Restrictions on Russia

Customs and Border Protection Announces Online Tool

Department of Defense Will Provide Military...

Belmont Woman Sentenced for ...

More Denied Parties – Russia...

Sikorsky Aircraft Corp. has Won a \$1.24 Billion

FBI's Boston Office Warns Businesses of Venture Capital Scams

Ex-Gore Engineer Arrested in Trade Secrets Case

Kazakhstan's 1st Earth Observation...

This rule is being published as an interim final rule because the Departments of Commerce and State acknowledge that additional internal analysis of and industry input regarding the control threshold for various aspects of the amendments is warranted, particularly with respect to civil and commercial remote sensing satellites and civil and commercial space flight related items. The Departments did not want to wait until this review is done to publish this rule in final form because of the substantial national and economic security benefits that will flow from the various amendments to the controls on satellites and related items. This rule is effective June 27, 2014 except for amendatory instruction 8, which is effective July 1, 2014, and amendatory instructions 28–47, 49–50, 52, and 54, which are effective November 10, 2014. Comment Date: Comments must be received by November 10, 2014.

Insecure File Sharing puts Corporate Data at Risk.

February 6, 2014

Globalscape released the results of a survey of over 500 corporate professionals and found that in the past 12 months, 63 percent of employees used personal email to send sensitive documents, and that employees frequently used potentially insecure consumer cloud services and sites to store sensitive information, among other findings.

The threat of consumer-grade file transfer methods extends far beyond employees' use of personal email. In the past 12 months:

- 63 percent of employees have used remote storage devices, like USB drives, to transfer confidential work files
- 45 percent of employees have used consumer sites like Dropbox and [Box.net](#) to share sensitive business information
- 30 percent of employees have used cloud storage services for work-related files.

To review the rest of the article please click on the link: <http://www.net-security.org/secworld.php?id=16318>



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Navy's X-47B Program Ramps up Flight Test Ready for Summer Sea Trials

The X-47B unmanned combat air system is gearing up for shore-based flight test activities in preparation for the next round of sea trials this summer.

The program's test team will conduct various test events with the X-47B over the next few months in an effort to mature air traffic control and ground support standard operating procedures for co-use of airspace between unmanned and manned aircraft during day and nighttime operations.

"Continuing to fly the X-47B in the Patuxent River air space will further exercise the research, test, development and evaluation (RDT&E) infrastructure with an unmanned air system," said Capt. Beau Duarte, program manager for Unmanned Carrier Aviation at Patuxent River. "These tests are a build-up for the next carrier event this summer."

As the first unmanned aircraft to take off and land from a modern aircraft carrier, X-47B will once again embark on USS Theodore Roosevelt (CVN 71) in the August timeframe. This time, the test team will focus on perfecting flight deck operations and integrating the X-47B with manned carrier aircraft.

"We are working toward a new set of firsts for the X-47B," said Matt Funk, X-47B lead test engineer. "We'll test the new capabilities of the X-47B wing-fold and tailhook retract system, and will demonstrate compatibility with a carrier jet-blast deflector on the flight deck for the first time."

The proven use of these functions will allow the air vehicle to take off, land, and hold in the same pattern as manned aircraft, the next step toward UAS operations aboard aircraft carriers without disruption to normal carrier flight deck operations, he said.

"This at-sea period will mark the first time manned aircraft and the X-47B will operate together on the flight deck," Duarte said. The goal is to clear the deck within 90 seconds after landing and demonstrate deck handling on par with manned aircraft.

The Navy will conduct X-47B flight operations over the next year to mature technologies for the future Unmanned Carrier Launched Airborne Surveillance and Strike system and refine the concept of operations to demonstrate the integration of unmanned carrier-based aircraft within the carrier environment, Duarte said.

Read more: http://www.asdnews.com/news-54792/Navy_s_X-47B_program_ramps_up_flight_test%2C_readying_for_summer_sea_trials.htm?utm_source=ASDNews&utm_medium=email&utm_campaign=Channel_48_06_05#ixzz30

United States Expands Export Restrictions on Russia

Today, in response to Russia's continued actions in southern and eastern Ukraine, the United States is implementing additional restrictive measures on defense exports to Russia. Accordingly, the Department of State is expanding its export restrictions on technologies and services regulated under the U.S. Munitions List (USML). Effective immediately, the Department's Directorate of Defense Trade Controls (DDTC) will deny pending applications for export or re-export of any high technology defense articles or services regulated under the U.S. Munitions List to Russia or occupied Crimea that contribute to Russia's military capabilities. In addition, the Department is taking actions to revoke any existing export licenses which meet these conditions. All other pending applications and existing licenses will receive a case-by-case evaluation to determine their contribution to Russia's military capabilities.

The United States will continue to adjust its export licensing policies toward Russia, as warranted by Russia's actions in Ukraine. We urge Russia to honor the commitments it made in Geneva on April 17 to deescalate the situation in Ukraine.

Customs and Border Protection Announces Online Tool for Renewal of Trademarks and Copyright Recordation

WASHINGTON — Effective today, the owners of federally registered trademarks and copyrights who recorded their rights with Customs and Border Protection can renew their recordation online through the newly revised Intellectual Property Rights e-Recordation application.

The [online tool](#) will enable 32,000 trademark and copyright owners to

owners to update ownership information, request extensions renew their recordation electronically rather than through paper filings.

The revised application also can be used by trademark and copyright of time for submitting renewals and to check on the status of pending applications.

For more information, please email the Intellectual Property Rights Branch, Regulations and Rulings, Office of International Trade, at hqiprbranch@dhs.gov, or call Paul Pizzeck at (202) 325-0057, or Charles Stuart at (202) 325-0093.

For more information about CBP's role in international trade, visit cbp.gov/trade.

Department of Defense Will Provide Military Recruits with American-Made Footwear.

Last Friday, the Department of Defense announced it will change its policy based on this legislation that I authored with Rep. Mike Michaud of Maine, and provide recruits with American-made footwear.

Congress passed the Berry Amendment in 1941 to ensure that American soldiers trained and operated, to the greatest extent possible, with American-made uniforms and equipment. However, since FY 2002, the Defense Department has circumvented this policy by issuing cash allowances to new recruits for training shoes which are not required to be Berry Amendment-compliant.

On Friday, April 25, Acting Deputy Secretary of Defense Christine Fox sent me a letter announcing that the Department of Defense will provide military recruits with American-made footwear.

In the letter, Secretary Fox wrote: "DoD has an interest in having our recruits purchase domestically manufactured athletic shoes to the maximum extent practicable in order to abide by the spirit of the Berry Amendment."

Massachusetts manufacturer New Balance now produces a 100 percent Berry Amendment-compliant shoe that costs less than the current Army allowance. There is at least one other footwear manufacturing company that can currently provide a 100 percent Berry Amendment-compliant athletic shoe, and at least five other companies have begun the process to begin making such footwear.

The DoD has spent approximately \$180 million on the athletic footwear cash allowance program to date, which is money that could have gone to American jobs and manufacturing.



Belmont Woman Sentenced for Illegally Exporting Electronics Components to China

Yufeng Wei, a Chinese national residing in Belmont was re-sentenced yesterday to 23 months in prison for illegally exporting electronics components to China. Wei, 50, was also sentenced to two years of supervised release. After serving her sentence Wei, who has been residing in the United States as a Lawful Permanent Resident, will be subject to deportation. She is the former manager of a Massachusetts electronics company. Several Chinese military entities were among those to whom the defendant and her co-conspirators exported the equipment.

Wei is charged with conspiring, over a 10 year period, to illegally export military and sophisticated electronics used in military phased array radar, electronic warfare, and missile systems to the People's Republic of China (PRC) and illegally exporting sensitive electronic components to the PRC in violation of the Export Administration Regulations. Wei was sentenced to 23 months in prison for conspiring, over a 10 year period, to illegally export military and sophisticated electronics used in military phased array radar, electronic warfare, and missile systems to the People's Republic of China (PRC) and illegally exporting sensitive electronic components to the PRC in violation of the Export Administration Regulations.

On March 19, 2013, the U.S. Court of Appeals for the First Circuit affirmed Wei's conviction on export violations charges, for which a jury convicted her in May 2010. The First Circuit vacated two counts of the conviction that charged Wei, and her now ex-husband, Zhen Zhou Wu, with illegally exporting parts designated on the United States Munitions List because it held that the jury instructions given were constitutionally inadequate. However, the First Circuit observed that, from 1996 until 2008, Wu and Wei, shipped tens of millions of dollars worth of sophisticated electronic components from the United States to China, with little regard for whether the parts that they sold were export-controlled. Further, the First Circuit determined that Wu and Wei repeatedly attempted to disguise the fact that they were exporting to China and that they lacked the necessary licenses to do so. Because two counts of conviction were vacated, the case was remanded for a re-sentencing hearing. Wu was sentenced to 84 months in prison at his re-sentencing hearing held on Sept. 9, 2013.

On May 17, 2010, Wei, Wu and Chitron Electronics, Inc. (Chitron-US), were convicted of conspiring from 1997 to 2007 to unlawfully export to the PRC military electronics and export restricted electronics components and illegally exporting such parts to the PRC on numerous occasions between 2004 and 2007.

(*Continued On The Following Column)

The defendants' illegal enterprise involved the use of Chitron-US, a company Wu established in Waltham, Mass., as a front company for its parent company, Chitron Electronics Company Limited, based in Shenzhen, PRC. Wei was a "hands-on" manager at Chitron-US who oversaw the procurement of export restricted equipment from U.S. suppliers and shipment of those goods from Waltham to China, through Hong Kong without the suppliers' knowledge. The exported equipment is used in electronic warfare, military radar, fire control, military guidance and control equipment, missile systems, and satellite communications. Many of Chitron's customers were Chinese military research institutes and military entities responsible for procuring, developing, and manufacturing electronic components for China's Army, Navy, and Air Force.



More Denied Parties - Russia ALL Items Subject to EAR

Country Entity License requirement License review policy
Federal Register citation 53 Prospekt Vernadskogo,
Moscow, 119415, Russia Transoil, a.k.a., the following
four aliases:

—Limited Liability Company Transoil, and for all items subject to the EAR. (See § 744.11 of the EAR).
Presumption of denial 79 FR [INSERT FR PAGE NUMBER] May 1, 2014.
—Transoil LLC, and
—Transoil SNG Ltd., and
—Obshchestvo S Organichernnoi Otvetstvennostyu
Transoil
18A Petrogradskaya nab, St. Petersburg, Russia, 197046

* * * * *

Volga Group, a.k.a., the following three aliases:

—Volga Group Investments, and for all items subject to the EAR. (See § 744.11 of the EAR). Presumption of denial 79 FR [INSERT FR PAGE NUMBER] May 1, 2014.

—Volga Resources, and
—Volga
Group.
Russia
alternate
under



Resources
(see
address

Sikorsky Aircraft Corp. has Won a \$1.24 Billion Contract to Build the Next Fleet of “Marine One” Presidential Helicopters

HARTFORD, Conn.—Helicopter manufacturer Sikorsky Aircraft Corp. has won a \$1.24 billion contract to build the next fleet of “Marine One” presidential helicopters, ending a years-long effort to return the high-profile aerospace project to Connecticut.

Sikorsky, a subsidiary of United Technologies Corp., said the contract is to modify, test and deliver six S-92 helicopters and two trainer simulators to the U.S. Marine Corps. It says it will eventually supply 21 aircraft by 2023.

“Every president since Eisenhower has flown in a Sikorsky, made right in Connecticut,” said Rep. Rosa DeLauro, D-Conn.

Sens. Richard Blumenthal and Chris Murphy, both D-Conn., said the Navy’s decision “comes five years and \$3.2 billion too late after first pursuing failed foreign alternatives.”

DeLauro and Rep. John Larson, D-Conn., said the state’s congressional delegation lobbied the Pentagon to end a previous contract with Lockheed Martin Corp. and Europe-based AugustaWestland after cost overruns nearly doubled the price of the program and saw it fall six years behind schedule.

Then-Defence Secretary Robert Gates, citing cost, cancelled Lockheed Martin contracts in 2009 for a helicopter to carry the president and a communications satellite.

The helicopters will not be manufactured solely in Connecticut. Assembly will be in Coatesville, Pennsylvania, and principal subcontractor Lockheed Martin Mission Systems and Training will install communications and mission systems in Owego, New York.

Aircraft modifications and installation of the helicopter’s interior will be at Sikorsky’s Stratford, Connecticut, site.

The announcement is a big deal for Sikorsky, which has faced declining revenue and recently laid off workers after the U.S. military exited Iraq and has begun to wind down operations in Afghanistan.

In February, United Technologies Chief Financial Officer Greg Hayes said Sikorsky faces a “tough couple of years,” though he said it has a bright future.

Sales of the Black Hawk, which the military has relied on as a workhorse helicopter striking targets and ferrying troops in Iraq and Afghanistan, have fallen about 20 per cent year over year, Hayes said in January.

FBI's Boston Office Warns Businesses of Venture Capital Scams

April 4, 2014

The FBI's Boston outpost is warning Boston-area businesses of scams involving malicious foreign venture capitalists. In its push to educate the private sector and raise awareness about economic espionage and cyber counterintelligence, the FBI released the following op-ed to the Boston Business Journal.

Community policing in a high tech world

The FBI recently released a notification to technology companies and research facilities, which include colleges and universities in the Boston area, warning them of the possible perils of entering into joint partnerships with foreign venture capital firms from Russia. The warning was based on the FBI’s growing concern that the purported reasons offered by the Russian partners mask their true intentions. The FBI believes the true motives of the Russian partners, who are often funded by their government, is to gain access to classified, sensitive and emerging technology from the companies. The Boston area has among the nation’s highest concentration of technology companies, many of which support the defense industry. The warning urged those contacted by Russian venture capitalists to remain vigilant and cognizant of the potential losses and compromises of company assets.

The warning is part of the FBI’s growing alliance with the private sector. The FBI issues dozens of such bulletins every year to help businesses protect their intellectual property and systems from criminal threats. In the past, such information might have been provided to the private sector, but with limited details due to of the restrictions of sharing classified information. With the uptick of economic espionage and export control or “counter proliferation” cases prosecuted in federal courts, the FBI now has the ability to use unclassified and publicly available information to warn businesses and entrepreneurs of the possible perils of partnering with foreign investors. **With regard to Russia, the FBI offered this insight, “The offer may seem lucrative at first, but it could also mean the permanent loss of intellectual property rights and manipulation of dual-use technologies.”**

Over the past decade, the FBI has increasingly shared detailed information with those in private industries in an effort to prevent and deter crimes and to prevent sensitive technology from being lost. The change was precipitated by law enforcement’s widely accepted belief that engaging the private sector through partnerships and by sharing information about the threats facing them is an effective way to prevent and detect threats.

*(*Continued On The Following Page)*

Since 9/11, the FBI advocates intelligence-led policing which aims to detect and deter crimes before they are committed by anticipating crime trends through sound analysis. The FBI combines this relatively new practice with the well-accepted community policing model that relies on enlisting community groups, non-profit agencies, private businesses and neighborhood residents to work together to defeat factors commonly associated with fostering crime. Understanding and predicting future threats rather than merely reacting to ones as they appear, while at the same time sharing information about those threats, is a more effective way to protect our national interests.

The FBI's proactive stance is illustrated by the genesis of the warning about the Russians. When the FBI observed a new pattern of Russian government-funded businesses increasing their footprint in Boston and Silicon Valley by seeking joint ventures with U.S. companies and academic institutions, its analysts and agents reviewed the pattern to discern the factors and motivations behind their sudden emergence. It was determined that the partnerships were primarily promoted by the Skolkovo Foundation, founded by Russian president Dmitry Medvedev in 2010. The Foundation may be a means for the Russian government to access our nation's sensitive or classified research, development facilities and dual-use technologies with military and commercial applications. This analysis is supported by reports coming out of Russia itself. The Foundation has been reported to be a critical part of Medvedev's plan to modernize the Russian economy, decrease dependency on oil revenue, create a more diversified economy based on high-technology and innovation and to completely renovate its military technology equipment and arsenal by 2020. According to news reports, in the fall of 2013, the Foundation signed an agreement with the Russian vehicle manufacturer Ojsc Kamaz. Kamaz is also a Russian defense contractor who supplies the Russian military with armed and armored vehicles and was scheduled to produce more than 100 all terrain transports to the Russian strategic missile troops last year. The agreement enabled Kamaz to establish a research and development facility in the Skolkovo 'innovation city' located near Moscow. The FBI fears that Kamaz will provide Russia's military with innovative research obtained from the Foundation's U.S. partners.

The analysis raised another area of concern regarding the Foundation's history of corruption. The Foreign Corrupt Practices Act prohibits U.S. firms from engaging in corrupt actions overseas. In November 2013, the Russian Federation's Accounts Chamber fined over 200 managers and senior employees at the Skolkovo Foundation after an investigation of the Foundation's use of government funds. The fines followed criminal charges against the Foundation's executives for the misuse and embezzlement of \$1.5 million through various schemes. It is the intent of the FBI for the recipients of the bulletin about Skolkovo to use the information to inform their decision making process when selecting foreign investors to protect their interests which results in

The FBI's effort to collaborate with industry dates to the mid-1990's. As it became clear criminals would increasingly exploit technology for illicit gains, the FBI initiated a pilot project called InfraGard, which was designed to engage those in the technology industry. The pilot began in the FBI Cleveland Division in 1996 as a way to create an exchange of information about cyber investigations with local information technology experts and academia. Sharing information about intrusions, trends and vulnerabilities with private industry was seen as a way to help secure private computer networks and harnessing industry expertise. (The program proved so successful that it was replicated in each of the FBI's 56 field offices and later expanded to include terrorism, criminal and counterintelligence matters.) InfraGard is especially valuable in light of Director of National Intelligence James Clapper's recent prioritization of cybersecurity over that of both terrorism and espionage.

Building on the success of InfraGard, the FBI has initiated other partnerships. Under the FBI's Counterintelligence Strategic Partnership Program, agents work with defense contractors, firms that develop defense or export controlled products and universities that conduct sensitive research on the government's behalf. The threat from foreign governments is so prevalent that the FBI Boston Division, which covers one of the nation's most concentrated areas of technology firms and research universities, has two full-time employees for Strategic Partnership outreach. Their sole responsibility is to warn companies about the risks of foreign businesses and insiders or cyber hackers seeking to steal their proprietary products.

FBI Director Comey recently spoke at the RSA Cyber Security Conference and remarked about how important it was for the FBI to protect the private sector's proprietary information and customer data. "We must share as much information as we can, as quickly as possible, so that companies can minimize any breach. And we must continue to build strong relationships." Director Comey encouraged companies to use the FBI's malware database. If a company has been hacked, it can send the malware to the FBI and in most cases, receive a report within hours of how the malware works, what it might be targeting and whether others have suffered a similar attack. This information sharing assists the FBI in its investigations of high level, state sponsored intrusions into the private sector companies seeking proprietary information.

Though it may sound alarmist, losses of technology, research and intellectual property are a real danger. Preventing foreseeable and predictable losses is critical to our nation. U.S. technology replicated overseas means U.S. employees may lose their jobs and U.S. investments may suffer losses. Furthermore, diverted technology could affect the primacy of the United States in both economic and military terms and it could compromise our nation's security. In the wrong hands, especially those of foreign governments, everyone loses except our

Ex-Gore Engineer Arrested in Trade Secrets Case

DELAWARE ONLINE

April 14, 2014

Kwang Seoung Jeon, 48, allegedly attempted to steal a large number of paper and electronic documents related to Gore's new "multispectral concealment fabrics" or high tech camouflage

A former chemical engineer for W.L. Gore & Associates has been arrested and is being held by federal authorities for attempted theft of trade secrets.

Kwang Seoung Jeon, 48, a U.S. citizen who was born in Seoul, South Korea, allegedly attempted to steal a large number of paper and electronic documents related to Gore's new "multispectral concealment fabrics" or high tech camouflage which is sold under the name "Nemesis," after he received a poor performance review.

Jeon was taken into custody on April 2 at a Newark hotel on the same day he had tickets to fly back to his native Korea. He has been held since his arrest as a possible flight risk and is scheduled to appear for a detention hearing before a U.S. Magistrate Judge on Monday.

Jeon's arrest and prosecution follows several similar high-profile cases in recent years involving theft of trade secrets in Delaware.

To review the rest of the article please click on the link: Both the Delaware U.S. Attorney's Office and Jeon's federal public defender Dina Chavar declined comment on the case.

But according to a criminal complaint that was unsealed after Jeon's arrest, Jeon had worked for Gore since January 2012 after a 14-year career at Procter & Gamble.

COURTS: [Chancery Court issues unprecedented arrest warrant in another Gore case](#)

Jeon was part of Gore's "Camouflage, Concealment and Detection" development team and worked on fabrics that help mask a soldier or security officer from surveillance technology like radar and infrared sensors, according to court and company promotional documents. Sometime in late 2013, according to court papers, supervisors told Jeon that he needed to improve his job performance and that he would not be receiving a pay raise in 2014.

(*Continued On The Following Column)

On March 4, Jeon told his supervisors that he would be resigning at the end of March so he and his wife could return to South Korea. Due to the sensitive nature of Jeon's work, Gore moved Jeon out of the team's area but a short time later two employees reported seeing Jeon printing "many 'book' sized documents early in the morning in the CCD area," according to court documents.

In a subsequent interview on March 11, Jeon told superiors he intended to work as a consultant when he returned to South Korea "but he would not specify what field in which he intended to consult" or identify the contacts he said he was going to work with, according to the criminal complaint.

The next day, Jeon was told he would be paid through April 1 but he was to stop reporting to work at Gore's Elkton, Md., facility. In an exit interview, Jeon denied having any portable electronic storage devices or paper documents containing Gore information at home, according to court documents.

At that time Jeon was also asked to read out loud and sign the company's "Association Separation Agreement," acknowledging terms of his non-disclosure obligations related to Gore company information.

Jeon was then escorted from the building and Gore officials secured his company laptop. A review of that laptop showed that Jeon had accessed a restricted company network drive that contained "highly confidential" company files. Investigators also found Jeon's computer had been connected to at least three different external drives – small, easily hidden, thumb storage drives – in violation of company policy on Feb. 24, March 4 and March 11. Computer logs on the laptop showed that between February and March, 540 documents and at least 27 folders or files from Gore's restricted network drive had been accessed. A company official determined from file names that the files saved to an outside drive contained Gore trade secrets and furthermore related to products that are protected by the U.S. Arms Export Control Act.

To review the rest of the article please click on the link: <http://www.delawareonline.com/story/news/crime/2014/04/13/former-gore-engineer-arrested-theft-trade-secrets/7687267/>

Kazakhstan's 1st Earth Observation Satellite has Been Placed Successfully in Orbit

- KazEOSat-1 was launched last night from the European Spaceport in French Guiana
- Thanks to its integrated cutting-edge technologies, KazEOSat-1 will provide Kazakhstan with very high resolution data

KazEOSat-1 (formerly known as DZZ-HR), the Republic of Kazakhstan's first Earth observation satellite, was successfully launched last night on board a Vega launcher from the European Spaceport in Kourou (French Guiana). It is in a low Sun-synchronous orbit (about 700 km from Earth), from which it will operate, and has sent the first operational signal. KazEOSat-1 was built entirely by Airbus Defence and Space, the world's second largest space company.

"Bravo to the Arianespace teams, who are responsible for the marketing and commercial exploitation of the European launchers at the Guiana Space Centre, for this latest success!", said François Auque, Head of Space Systems. "And bravo as well to the Space Systems teams who have given their very best to provide the Republic of Kazakhstan with this cutting-edge multi-mission satellite".

KazEOSat-1 is a very high-resolution (1 metre) satellite weighing 900 kg that will provide the Republic of Kazakhstan with a complete range of civil applications, including monitoring of natural and agricultural resources, the provision of mapping data, security applications, and support for rescue operations in the event of natural disasters.

KazEOSat-1 is based on the Astrobus platform, including technologies combining performance, quick delivery and high value for money, designed for missions as varied as imaging (Pléiades, SPOT 6 & 7, Ingenio, and others), environmental monitoring (Sentinel-2) and meteorology (Sentinel-5p). This state-of-the-art system also benefits from the unique expertise developed by Airbus Defence and Space in the field of SiC (silicon carbide) space structures and instruments. Together with its partner Boostec, the company has managed to create, through a series of achievements in space (e.g. Herschel, Gaia), an economic sector that is today crowned with success. The

SSL Selected to Provide High-Power Satellite to EchoStar

Space Systems/Loral (SSL), a leading provider of commercial satellites, today announced that it was selected to provide a high power satellite to EchoStar Corporation (NASDAQ: SATS).

"We are honored and proud that EchoStar continues to ask us to support its business with powerful and state-of-the-art satellite systems," said John Celli, president of SSL. "The close working relationship between our companies is a reflection of our mutual focus on quality, reliability and value."

EchoStar XXIII will be a very flexible Ku-band satellite capable of providing service from any of eight different orbital slots. Planned for launch in 2016 it is designed to provide service for 15 years or longer.

"EchoStar has had a longstanding, successful relationship with SSL", said Anders Johnson, president of EchoStar Satellite Services L.L.C., a wholly-owned subsidiary of EchoStar Corp. "We look forward to working with them to add another state-of-the-art satellite to the EchoStar fleet."

Source : **Space Systems/Loral**

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*"You cannot change what you refuse to
Confront"*

~ unknown ~

