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Waterville Man Sentenced Two Years for Illegal Receipt and Shipment of Firearms

Bangor, Maine: United States Attorney Halsey B. Frank announced that Iulian Petre, a/k/a “Julian Petre,” 51, of Waterville, was sentenced today in U.S. District Court by Judge John A. Woodcock, Jr. to two years in prison and three years of supervised release for illegally receiving and shipping firearms. He was convicted of these charges on August 28, 2017, following a six-day jury trial.

Court records and trial evidence revealed that in 2012 and 2013, Petre purchased and received firearms from out-of-state sellers intending to unlawfully export them. He shipped some of these firearms to Romania. The export of these firearms required authorization from the U.S. Department of State, which the defendant knowingly failed to obtain.

The investigation was conducted by U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement’s Homeland Security Investigations; the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives; and the U.S. Department of Commerce’s Bureau of Industry and Security.

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OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES TRADE REPRESENTATIVE

Docket No. USTR-2018-0005

Notice of Determination and Request for Public Comment Concerning Proposed Determination of Action Pursuant to Section 301: China's Acts, Policies, and Practices Related to Technology Transfer, Intellectual Property, and Innovation AGENCY: Office of the United States Trade Representative

ACTION: Notice of determination, request for comments, and notice of public hearing

SUMMARY: The U.S. Trade Representative (Trade Representative) has determined that the acts, policies, and practices of the Government of China related to technology transfer, intellectual property, and innovation covered in the investigation are unreasonable or discriminatory and burden or restrict U.S. commerce. The Office of the U.S. Trade Representative (USTR) is seeking public comment and will hold a public hearing regarding a proposed determination on appropriate action in response to these acts, policies, and practices. The Trade Representative proposes an additional duty of 25 percent on a list of products from China. The list of products, defined by 8-digit subheadings of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS), is set out in the Annex to this Notice.

DATES: To be assured of consideration, you must submit comments and responses in accordance with the following schedule:

April 23, 2018: Due date for filing requests to appear and a summary of expected testimony at the public hearing and for filing pre-hearing submissions.

May 11, 2018: Due date for submission of written comments.

May 15, 2018: The Section 301 Committee will convene a public hearing in the main hearing room of the U.S. International Trade Commission, 500 E Street SW Washington DC 20436 beginning at 10:00 am.

May 22, 2018: Due date for submission of post-hearing rebuttal comments.

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ADDRESSES: USTR strongly prefers electronic submissions made through the Federal eRulemaking Portal: <http://www.regulations.gov>. Follow the instructions for submitting comments in sections F and G below. The docket number is USTR-2018-0005. For alternatives to on-line submissions, please contact Sandy McKinzy at (202) 395-9483.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: For questions about the ongoing investigation or proposed action, contact Arthur Tsao, Assistant General Counsel, at (202) 395-5725. For questions on customs classification of products identified in the Annex to this Notice, contact Evan Conceicao at Evan.M.Conceicao@cbp.dhs.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: A. Proceedings in the Investigation

On August 14, 2017, the President issued a Memorandum (82 FR 39007) instructing the Trade Representative to determine whether to investigate under section 301 of the Trade Act of 1974 (Trade Act) (19 U.S.C. 2411), laws, policies, practices, or actions of the Government of China that may be unreasonable or discriminatory and that may be harming American intellectual property rights, innovation, or technology development.

On August 18, 2017, after consultation with the appropriate advisory committees and the inter-agency Section 301 Committee, USTR initiated an investigation into certain acts, policies, and practices of the Government of China related to technology transfer, intellectual property, and innovation. The notice of initiation (82 FR 40213) solicited written comments on, inter alia, four categories of acts, policies and practices of the Government of China:

1. The Chinese government reportedly uses a variety of tools, including opaque and discretionary administrative approval processes, joint venture requirements, foreign equity limitations, procurements, and other mechanisms to regulate or intervene in U.S. companies' operations in China, in order to require or pressure the transfer of technologies and intellectual property to Chinese companies. Moreover, many U.S. companies report facing vague and unwritten rules, as well as local rules that diverge from national ones, which are applied in a selective and non-transparent manner by Chinese government officials to pressure technology transfer.
2. The Chinese government's acts, policies and practices reportedly deprive U.S. companies of the ability to set market-based terms in licensing and other technology-related negotiations with

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Chinese companies and undermine U.S. companies' control over their technology in China. For example, the Regulations on Technology Import and Export Administration mandate particular terms for indemnities and ownership of technology improvements for imported technology, and other measures also impose non-market terms in licensing and technology contracts.

3. The Chinese government reportedly directs and/or unfairly facilitates the systematic investment in, and/or acquisition of, U.S. companies and assets by Chinese companies to obtain cutting-edge technologies and intellectual property and generate large-scale technology transfer in industries deemed important by Chinese government industrial plans.

4. The investigation will consider whether the Chinese government is conducting or supporting unauthorized intrusions into U.S. commercial computer networks or cyber-enabled theft of intellectual property, trade secrets, or confidential business information, and whether this conduct harms U.S. companies or provides competitive advantages to Chinese companies or commercial sectors.

Interested persons filed approximately 70 written submissions. In addition, USTR and the Section 301 Committee convened a public hearing on October 10, 2017, during which witnesses provided testimony and responded to questions. The public submissions and a transcript of the hearing are available on www.regulations.gov in docket number USTR-2017-0016.

Based on information obtained during the investigation, including the public submissions and the public hearing, USTR and the Section 301 Committee have prepared a comprehensive report on the acts, policies, and practices under investigation. USTR posted the report on its website on March 22, 2018: The report supports findings that each of the four categories of acts, policies, and practices are unreasonable or discriminatory and burden or restrict U.S. commerce.

B. Determination on Acts, Policies, and Practices Under Investigation

Based on the information obtained during the investigation and the advice of the Section 301 Committee, and as reflected in the publicly-available report on the findings in the investigation, the Trade Representative has made the following determination under sections 301(b) and 304(a) of the Trade Act (19 U.S.C. 2411(b) and 2414(a)): the acts, policies, and practices covered in the investigation are unreasonable or discriminatory and burden or restrict U.S. commerce, and are thus actionable under section 301(b) of the Trade Act. In particular:

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1. China uses foreign ownership restrictions, such as joint venture requirements and foreign equity limitations, and various administrative review and licensing processes, to require or pressure technology transfer from U.S. companies.

2. China's regime of technology regulations forces U.S. companies seeking to license technologies to Chinese entities to do so on non-market-based terms that favor Chinese recipients.

3. China directs and unfairly facilitates the systematic investment in, and acquisition of, U.S. companies and assets by Chinese companies to obtain cutting-edge technologies and intellectual property and generate the transfer of technology to Chinese companies.

4. China conducts and supports unauthorized intrusions into, and theft from, the computer networks of U.S. companies to access their sensitive commercial information and trade secrets.

C. Proposed Determination on Appropriate Action

Upon determining that the acts, policies, and practices under investigation are actionable, section 301(b) provides that the Trade Representative shall take all appropriate and feasible action authorized under section 301(c), subject to the specific direction, if any, of the President regarding such action, and all other appropriate and feasible action within the power of the President that the President may direct the Trade Representative to take under section 301(b), to obtain the elimination of that act, policy, or practice. In a Memorandum dated March 22, 2018 (83 FR 13099), the President directed the Trade Representative as follows:

Section 1. Tariffs. (a) The Trade Representative should take all appropriate action under section 301 of the Act (19 U.S.C. 2411) to address the acts, policies, and practices of China that are unreasonable or discriminatory and that burden or restrict U.S. commerce. The Trade Representative shall consider whether such action should include increased tariffs on goods from China.

(b) To advance the purposes of subsection (a) of this section, the Trade Representative shall publish a proposed list of products and any intended tariff increases within 15 days of the date of this memorandum. After a period of notice and comment in accordance with section 304(b) of the Act (19 U.S.C. 2414(b)), and after consultation with appropriate agencies and committees, the Trade Representative shall, as

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appropriate and consistent with law, publish a final list of products and tariff increases, if any, and implement any such tariffs.

Pursuant to sections 301(b) and (c) and the March 22nd Memorandum from the President, the Trade Representative proposes that appropriate action would include increased tariffs on certain goods of Chinese origin. In particular, the proposed action is an additional duty of 25 percent on a list of products of Chinese origin identified in the Annex to this Notice. For example, if a good of Chinese origin is currently subject to a zero ad valorem rate of duty, the product would be subject to a 25 percent ad valorem rate of duty; if a good of Chinese origin were currently subject to a 10 percent ad valorem rate of duty, the product would be subject to a 35 percent ad valorem rate of duty; and so on.

To ensure the effectiveness of the action, any merchandise subject to the increased tariffs admitted into a U.S. foreign trade zone on or after the effective date of the increased tariffs would have to be admitted as “privileged foreign status” as defined in 19 CFR 146.41, and would be subject upon entry for consumption to the additional duty.

The list of products covered by the proposed action was developed using the following methodology:

Trade analysts from several U.S. Government agencies identified products that benefit from Chinese industrial policies, including Made in China 2025. The list was refined by removing specific products identified by analysts as likely to cause disruptions to the U.S. economy, and tariff lines that are subject to legal or administrative constraints. The remaining products were ranked according to the likely impact on U.S. consumers, based on available trade data involving alternative country sources for each product. The proposed list was then compiled by selecting products from the ranked list with lowest consumer impact.

The value of the list is approximately \$50 billion in terms of estimated annual trade value for calendar year 2018. This level is appropriate both in light of the estimated harm to the U.S. economy, and to obtain elimination of China’s harmful acts, policies, and practices.

D. WTO Dispute on Certain Discriminatory Technology Regulations

As noted above, the second category of acts, policies, and practices under investigation involve certain discriminatory technology regulations. The Presidential Memorandum provides the following regarding the Trade Representative’s findings on this issue:

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Section 2. WTO Dispute Settlement. (a) The Trade Representative shall, as appropriate and consistent with law, pursue dispute settlement in the World Trade Organization (WTO) to address China’s discriminatory licensing practices. Where appropriate and consistent with law, the Trade Representative should pursue this action in cooperation with other WTO members to address China’s unfair trade practices.

(b) Within 60 days of the date of this memorandum, the Trade Representative shall

report to me his progress under subsection (a) of this section. The Trade Representative has decided that certain acts, policies, and practices of China considered in the investigation may be appropriately addressed through recourse to WTO dispute settlement. Accordingly, on March 23, 2018, the Trade Representative initiated a WTO dispute by requesting consultations with the Government of China regarding certain specific aspects of China’s technology regulations considered in the investigation. You can find documents related to this dispute on the dispute settlement section of the WTO website under DS542: China — Certain Measures Concerning the Protection of Intellectual Property Rights. Because the Trade Representative intends to address these issues through recourse to WTO dispute settlement, the proposed tariff action does not relate to or take into account harm caused by these acts, policies, and practices.

E. Request for Public Comments

In accordance with section 304(b) of the Trade Act (19 U.S.C. 2414(b)), USTR invites comments from interested persons with respect to the proposed action to be taken in response to the acts, policies, and practices of China determined to be unreasonable or discriminatory, and to burden or restrict U.S. commerce. To be assured of consideration, you must submit written comments on the proposed action in response to China’s acts, policies, and practices by May 11, 2018, and post-hearing rebuttal comments by May 22, 2018.

USTR requests comments with respect to any aspect of the proposed action, including:

- The specific products to be subject to increased duties, including whether products listed in the Annex should be retained or removed, or whether products not currently on the list should be added.
- The level of the increase, if any, in the rate of duty.
- The appropriate aggregate level of trade to be covered by additional duties.

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In commenting on the inclusion or removal of particular products on the list of products subject to the proposed additional duties, USTR requests that commenters address specifically whether imposing increased duties on a particular product would be practicable or effective to obtain the elimination of China's acts, policies, and practices, and whether maintaining or imposing additional duties on a particular product would cause disproportionate economic harm to U.S. interests, including small- or medium-size businesses and consumers.

F. Hearing Participation.

The Section 301 Committee will convene a public hearing in the main hearing room of the U.S. International Trade Commission, 500 E Street SW Washington DC 20436, beginning at 10:00 am on May 15, 2018. You must submit requests to appear at the hearing by April 23, 2018. The request to appear must include a summary of testimony, and may be accompanied by a pre-hearing submission. Remarks at the hearing may be no longer than five minutes to allow for possible questions from the Section 301 Committee.

All submissions must be in English and sent electronically via www.regulations.gov. To submit a request to appear at the hearing via www.regulations.gov, enter docket number USTR-2018-0005. In the "Type Comment" field, include the name, address, email address, and telephone number of the person presenting the testimony. Attach a summary of the testimony, and a pre-hearing submission if provided, by using the "Upload File" field. The file name should include the name of the person who will be presenting the testimony. In addition, please submit a request to appear by email to 301investigation@ustr.eop.gov. In the subject line of the email, please include the name of the person who will be presenting the testimony, followed by "Request to Appear". Please also include the name, address, email address, and telephone number of the person presenting testimony in the body of the email message.

G. Procedures for Written Submissions

To assist in review of public comments submitted pursuant to Section E, the Section 301 Committee has prepared a public comment form that will be posted on the USTR website under "Enforcement/Section 301 investigations" and on the www.regulations.gov docket. USTR strongly encourages commenters to use the form to submit comments pursuant to Section E, though use of the form is not required. Please identify the specific good in question by the applicable HTSUS subheading.

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All submissions must be in English and sent electronically via www.regulations.gov. To submit comments via www.regulations.gov, enter docket number USTR-2018-0005 on the home page and click "search." The site will provide a search-results page listing all documents associated with this docket. Find a reference to this notice and click on the link entitled "Comment Now!" For further information on using the www.regulations.gov website, please consult the resources provided on the website by clicking on "How to Use Regulations.gov" on the bottom of the home page. We will not accept hand-delivered submissions.

The www.regulations.gov website allows users to submit comments by filling in a "Type Comment" field or by attaching a document using an "Upload File" field. USTR

prefers that you submit comments in an attached document. If you attach a document, it is sufficient to type "see attached" in the "Type Comment" field. USTR prefers submissions in Microsoft Word (.doc) or Adobe Acrobat (.pdf). If you use an application other than those two, please indicate the name of the application in the "Type Comment" field.

File names should reflect the name of the person or entity submitting the comments. Please do not attach separate cover letters to electronic submissions; rather, include any information that might appear in a cover letter in the comments themselves. Similarly, to the extent possible, please include any exhibits, annexes, or other attachments in the same file as the comment itself, rather than submitting them as separate files.

For any comments submitted electronically containing business confidential information, the file name of the business confidential version should begin with the characters "BC". Any page containing business confidential information must be clearly marked "BUSINESS CONFIDENTIAL" on the top of that page and the submission should clearly indicate, via brackets, highlighting, or other means, the specific information that is business confidential. If you request business confidential treatment, you must certify in writing that disclosure of the information would endanger trade secrets or profitability, and that the information would not customarily be released to the public. Filers of submissions containing business confidential information also must submit a public version of their comments. The file name of the public version should begin with the character "P". The "BC" and "P" should be followed by the name of the person or entity submitting the comments or rebuttal comments. If these procedures are not sufficient to protect business confidential information or otherwise protect business interests, please contact the USTR Tech Transfer Section 301 line at (202) 395-5725 to discuss whether alternative arrangements are possible.

Castro rule in Cuba nears end as Miguel Díaz-Canel named sole candidate for leadership change

HAVANA — Cuba's National Assembly cleared the way for the end of Castro rule on Wednesday, naming longtime Communist Party figure Miguel Díaz-Canel as the sole candidate for head of state.

The move virtually ensured that the 57-year-old Díaz-Canel — long groomed for leadership — would replace President Raúl Castro as the island's leader and close out nearly 60 years of control by Fidel Castro, who died in 2016 at age 90, and his younger brother Raúl.

The appointment of Díaz-Canel was expected and underscored a transition to younger generation born after the 1959 communist revolution. But Díaz-Canel is also seen as a steady hand who is unlikely to push major policy shifts or reform.

For years, the nation has gradually tested greater economic and social freedoms at home, while also navigating new and complicated political openings with the United States forged during the Obama administration.

The nomination of Díaz-Canel — along with 31 other members of Cuba's ruling Council of State — will be voted on later Wednesday and is scheduled to be announced Thursday.

In Cuba's strictly managed political process, his public naming as the lone candidate made it a near certainty that Díaz-Canel would emerge victorious — serving as the first member outside the Castro family to rule Cuba since communist forces ousted a U.S.-backed government in one of the defining moments of the Cold War.

A consensus builder, Díaz-Canel is part of Cuban generation who came of age in the shadow of the olive-drab-clad revolutionaries now in their 80s and 90s. He is likely to make decisions in concert with the country's communist brain trust.

"You can look at the Raúl Castro and Díaz-Canel as mentor and disciple," said Carlos Alzugaray, a former Cuban diplomat.

The nominees for Council of State — the leadership's inner circle — included Cuba's first black politicians for the position of first vice president, and three female vice presidents.

But almost as important were those not named. They included some hard-line elderly revolutionaries such as José Ramón Machado Ventura, who fought with the Castro brothers and Ernesto "Che" Guevara, an Argentine Marxist, in the Cuban revolution.

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Though all are strict party loyalists, the relative youth of the new council suggested a passing of the torch even though Raúl Castro, 86, will remain head of the powerful Communist Party.

"It's very significant. It shows that Raúl has been successful in bringing into retirement much of the octogenarian group," said Arturo Lopez-Levy, a former Cuban government analyst and now a professor of political science at the University of Texas Rio Grande Valley. "These people have been named for their obedience to the party. But this will strengthen the position of continuing reform along the lines we have been seeing."

The son of a mechanic, Díaz-Canel became an electronic engineer at the Central University of Las Villas before joining Cuba's military. Later, he became a college professor and built ties to the Communist Party.

In 1987, he was assigned to be a liaison to Nicaragua during an unstable period for the Central American nation during U.S. backing for anti-communist contra rebels. He later became the party's first secretary in his home state of Villa Clara during Cuba's "special period" in the early 1990s, when the collapse of Soviet Union brought brutal scarcities.

He became known as an approachable, efficient manager who held impromptu front-porch meetings in shorts and T-shirts.

He also showed something of an independent streak, resisting party pressure, for instance, to shut down a newly established meeting place for gays and lesbians.

He rose to the job of education minister in 2009. In 2013, Díaz-Canel intervened in a dispute with a group of young professors at Cuba's University of Matanzas. They had started a blog — La Joven Cuba — offering critiques, commentary and accountability on Communist Party policies and personalities.

"We spent a lot of time preparing, thinking what are we going to say?" said Harold Cárdenas, one of the professors involved in the blog. "We had big speeches prepared, about how our blog was valuable to Cuban society. But then, when we got there, [Díaz-Canel's] first words were, 'What do you need to keep doing what you do? And how can I help?'"

Cárdenas is now among those who see Díaz-Canel's new tenure as a chance for a measured change.

"He has a very different approach than what we've seen before," Cárdenas said. "In the 1990s, he was one of the first Cuban leaders using a laptop, and now you see him using his tablet. I do think Díaz-Canel can bring change, while also keeping continuity to our system."

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Fidel Castro, before his death in 2016, had sought to stop the creation of a personality cult, forbidding statues or naming streets after him. In perhaps a nod to that request, Cuba's official press was largely devoid of ponderous coverage reflecting on the Castro family ceding power, and focused instead on the technical aspects of the transition. The website of Juventud Rebelde simply showed the Cuban flag as a guidepost, with all roads leading to socialism.

Industry Notice: Industry Feedback on Electronic Disclosures (DS-7787) (4.12.18)

DDTC is developing an electronic version of the current DS-7787: Disclosure of Violations of the Arms Export Control Act form, also known as Disclosures. As an alternative to paper and mail, the online version will allow Industry personnel to submit Disclosures directly through DDTC's Defense Export Compliance and Control System (DECCS). In an effort to improve this electronic form, DDTC is enabling a test version of the new online process for Industry feedback between April 16, 2018 – April 30, 2018, prior to it being publicly available online. If you are interested in participating, please visit <https://pmdtdtcqa.service-now.com/um/> for more information on how to access and use the test version. Once you have completed testing, you can submit feedback or comments through the Provide feedback button.

U.S. to fine Wells Fargo \$1 billion for misdeeds in auto, mortgage markets – the most aggressive bank penalty of the Trump era

Federal regulators are preparing to fine mega bank Wells Fargo about \$1 billion for misbehavior in its auto and mortgage markets, according to two people familiar with the negotiations.

The settlement, which could be announced as soon as Friday, would be the most aggressive move by regulators during the Trump administration to punish a big bank. It is just the latest hit to Wells Fargo's efforts to rebuild its reputation after more than a year of scandals.

The regulators, the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau and the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency, have been investigating the San Francisco-based bank for months after it acknowledged charging thousands of customers for auto insurance they didn't need, driving some to default on their loans and lose their cars through repossession. Wells Fargo also admitted that it had charged some customers improper fees to lock in an interest rate for a mortgage.

Training

Registration is open for the Bureau of Industry and Security's Annual Conference on Export Controls and Policy in Washington, D.C., May 14-15, 2018. The theme of this year's conference is "Emerging Technology and National Security Policy". This major outreach activity draws business and government representatives from around the world to learn and exchange ideas about export control issues. It is one of the Commerce Department's most notable international trade events. The BIS Annual Conference 2018 will be held at the Marriott Marquis Hotel. A conference room rate will be available to attendees, subject to room availability.

For information and registration, go to: www.bis.doc.gov/index.php/compliance-a-training/export-administration-regulations-training/update-2018

For additional information on the 2018 annual conference, please contact the Outreach and Educational Services Division at updateconference@bis.doc.gov, or 202-482-6031.

Registration is open for BIS export control seminars in Colorado, California, Arizona, Ohio, Washington State, and Texas and an ACE seminar in Pennsylvania. Reserve your space before these programs fill up! Details below.

*Complying with U.S. Export Controls – 2 Days
April 25-26, 2018
Newport Beach, CA
Registration: \$500

*Complying with U.S. Export Controls – 2 Days
May 2-3, 2018
Scottsdale, AZ
Registration: \$595

* Complying with U.S. Export Controls – 2 Days
May 23-24, 2018
Cleveland, OH
Registration: \$450

*Complying with U.S. Export Controls – 2 Days
June 6-7, 2018
Seattle, WA
Registration: \$500 for TDA Seattle members/\$550 for non-members

* Complying with U.S. Export Controls – 2 Days
June 12-13, 2018
Houston, TX
Registration: \$525 before May 11, 2018/\$575 after May 11, 2018

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*Technology and Software Controls – 1 Day
June 14, 2018
Houston, TX
Registration: \$250 before May 11, 2018/\$300 after May 11, 2018

* If you are interested in attending both the Complying with U.S. Export Controls and Technology Controls Seminar in Houston, TX, the combined registration fee is \$795 before May 11, 2018 and \$845 after.

“Complying with U.S. Export Controls” is a two-day program led by BIS’s professional counseling staff and provides an in-depth examination of the Export Administration Regulations (EAR). The program will cover the information exporters need to know to comply with U.S. export control requirements under these regulations. We will focus on what items and activities are subject to the EAR; steps to take to determine the export licensing requirements for your item, how to determine your export control classification number (ECCN), when you can export or reexport without applying for a license, export clearance procedures and record keeping requirements, and real life examples in applying this information. Presenters will conduct a number of “hands-on” exercises that will prepare you to apply the regulations to your own company’s export activities.

“Technology and Software Controls” is a one-day program that will offer a comprehensive look at how to comply with the U.S. export and reexport controls relating to technology and software. Discussion will focus on the regulatory requirements relating to technology and software, including what is considered an export or reexport of technology or software; the kinds of technology and software subject to the EAR; how to determine the Export Control Classification Number; license exceptions; and the unique application requirements of technology and software. Recommended prerequisite: Essentials of Export Controls or Complying with U.S. Export Controls or equivalent experience. Registration is also open for the Automated Commercial Environment (ACE) Seminar in Philadelphia, PA on June 12, 2018. The seminar is sponsored by the International Trade Administration’s Commercial Service and will cover reporting electronic export information in the AES that is authorized under the Export Administration Regulations (EAR), Foreign Trade Regulations (FTR), and U.S. Customs and Border Protection operations.

“Success is not final; failure is not fatal: It is the courage to continue that counts.”

The Office of Technology Evaluation (OTE) from BIS will present export control requirements, how to successfully report such export control items in AES and how to identify red flags. Now that the EEI (Electronic Export Information) is available to government agencies, exporters and freight forwarders in the “single window” Automated Commercial Environment, most government agencies with an export interest are using the EEI to measure exporters’ and forwarding agents’ compliance with regulations. BIS is committed to working with industry and other federal agencies to educate industry on reporting in AES right the first time. To register for this seminar, go to <http://bit.ly/2thM50b>.

For additional details about the BIS seminars, please visit the BIS Current Seminar Schedule page at:

<https://www.bis.doc.gov/index.php/compliance-a-training/current-seminar-schedule>

For general information about the BIS Seminar Program, please contact the Outreach and Educational Services Division at OESDSeminar@bis.doc.gov or (202) 482-6031, (949) 660-0144, or (408) 998-8806.

Web Notice: The Directorate of Defense Trade Controls (DDTC) is currently in the process of modernizing its IT systems. During this time period, we anticipate there may be delays in response times and time to resolve IT related incidents and requests. We apologize for any inconvenience, and appreciate your patience while we work to improve DDTC services. If you need assistance, please contact the DDTC Service Desk at (202) 663-2838, or email at DtradeHelpDesk@state.gov (06.28.16)

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