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The Export Control and Embargo Handbook, Third Edition is a comprehensive examination of export administration regulations. While most currently available titles covering export control and embargo law carry a broader international focus, U.S. regulations are the central topic of this book. The Export Control and Embargo Handbook provides the very latest information on the embargo, transaction, and currency controls administered by the Commerce, State, Energy, and Treasury Departments, as well as the Nuclear Regulatory Commission. This fully updated third edition is useful for individuals involved in issues surrounding both the exporting from the U.S. and re-exporting U.S.-origin goods and technology, as well as for transactions involving embargoed countries and their products. Offering a detailed analysis of licensing requirements and exceptions from a well-known expert in the field, the book also provides convenient access to the relevant excerpts from the Export Administration Regulations (EAR) and the International Traffic in Arms Regulations (ITAR). Blending information with practical application, Eric L. Hirschorn's in-depth analysis of the key U.S. export restrictions on 'dual use' goods, software and technology, defense articles, technology and services, and nuclear equipment and technology, along with the rules governing dealings with embargoed countries, make this an invaluable asset for legal practitioners in the export industry. Any lawyer or government official involved in embargo issues can easily access necessary information using the detailed Table of Contents and thorough index. Law students preparing for a career in trade law will also benefit from the book's accessible style. The European Union (EU) has been considering lifting its arms embargo on China, which was imposed in

response to the June 1989 Tiananmen Crackdown. France, Germany, and other EU members claim that the embargo hinders the development of a "strategic partnership" with China. The Bush Administration and Members of Congress strongly oppose an end to the EU's arms embargo and urge stronger arms export controls. The United States contends that engagement with China need not send the wrong signals on China's human rights record and military buildup that threatens a peaceful resolution of Taiwan and other Asian issues. The EU argues that the arms embargo -- which is not legally binding -- is weak and largely symbolic. Indeed, some EU members reportedly have allowed defense-related exports to China under the arms embargo. While such sales have raised questions about the effectiveness of the EU's arms embargo on China, they also point to the potential for future sales of military equipment or technology to China, particularly without the political restraint of the embargo. EU governments, led by the United Kingdom, stress that if and when the embargo is overturned, its end would be accompanied by a stronger EU arms export control ... "Almost everyone assumes that by enforcing trade sanctions and arms embargoes, modern democracies make tin-pot dictators and rogue states mend their ways - that the application of economic pressure is easily the most effective way to curb aggression and encourage respect for human rights. R.T. Naylor demonstrates that economic warfare fails almost everywhere it is attempted, and that even when it succeeds, it has consequences that are not only unintended, but also frequently the precise opposite of their advertised result. For instance, embargoes drove Cuba into the awkward embrace of the Soviet Union. Everywhere that economic pressures have been used to either replace or augment military actions, the result has been confusion leading to criminality. From east to west, from before WWI to the recent confrontations with Pakistan, Bosnia, and Iraq, the legacy of economic warfare has been money laundering, gun-running, drug smuggling, and evasion of the rule of law."--Publisher's description. The European Union (EU) is considering lifting its arms embargo on China, which was imposed in response to the June 1989 Tiananmen Crackdown. France, Germany, and other EU members claim that the embargo hinders the development of a "strategic partnership" with China. The Bush Administration and Members of Congress strongly oppose an end to the EU's arms embargo and urge stronger arms export controls. The United States contends that engagement with China need not send the wrong signals on China's human rights record and military buildup that threaten a peaceful resolution of Taiwan and other issues. The EU argues that the arms embargo -- which is not legally binding -- is weak and largely symbolic. Indeed, some EU members reportedly have allowed defense-related exports to China under the arms embargo. While such sales have raised questions about the effectiveness of the EU's arms embargo on China, they also point to the potential for future sales of military equipment or technology to China. EU governments stress that if and when the embargo is overturned, its end would be accompanied by a stronger EU arms export control regime that will improve accountability and better control arms sales to China and elsewhere. U.S. critics, however, remain skeptical that even a tighter EU Code will contain sufficient enforcement and transparency mechanisms to dissuade EU countries from exporting advanced defense technologies that could enhance China's military buildup and ultimately threaten common U.S., European, and Asian interests in peace and stability. Overall, there are two questions for Congress in examining U.S. policy toward the fate of the EU's arms embargo: what are the implications for U.S. interests in trans-Atlantic relations and China?; and if U.S. interests are adversely affected, what are some options for Congress to discourage the EU from lifting its arms embargo on China and, if it is lifted, to protect U.S. national security interests in both Asia and Europe? In the late 70's China was an awakening giant; decades of depressing self sufficiency theories left the country technologically, industrially and agriculturally backward. By 1975, Chou En Lai and Deng Tsao Ping recognized a renaissance of technology and open economy was required. Achieving those goals required engagement with the U.S. to replicate, leapfrog and provide a starter engine. The engine which had accelerated the West's economies was the ubiquitous computer. How was China to get one? The United States strictly controlled the export of computers to the Communist world, particularly since the Korean War. The world leader in computers, IBM, was sought and responded. This book presents IBM and China's one year 1977 struggle in Beijing to write a contract that unleashed IBM's, China's and the U.S.'s restraints on computer exports and delivered China's first large-scale computer in 1978. The book presents the basis for China's ensuing economic boom. It tells a story of humor, strife and of lasting personal bonds. It reveals the mishaps of cross-cultural negotiation. And... it reveals how the Chinese plan for modern computer education was hidden in computer purchase. Three Chinese engineers - Messer's Wu, Mu and Shu - and two American IBM'ers enabled that deception and bridged the cultural gap. IBM now has thousands of employees in its Greater China organization and billions in revenue. China has a thriving Information Management industry and connection to the world through the internet all starting with this seed. Presents the proceedings of the March 1996 hearing before the Subcommittee on the Western Hemisphere, House of Representatives, on the U.S. embargo on Cuba and its enforcement. Witnesses include: Michael Ranneberger, Coordinator, Office of Cuban Affairs, U.S. Dept. of State; R. Richard Newcomb, Director, Office of Foreign Assets Control, U.S. Dept. of Treasury; and Mark M. Richard, Deputy Assistant Attorney General for the Criminal Division, U.S. Dept. of Justice. Additional material submitted for the record includes restrictions on travel to Cuba, articles, and advertisements. Enabling power: Export Control Act 2002, ss. 1,

4, 5, 7. Issued: 26.10.2004. Made: 19.10.2004. Laid: 22.10.2004. Coming into force: 22.11.2004. Effect: S.I. 2003/2764; 2004/318 amended. Territorial extent & classification: E/W/S/NI. General. Revoked by S.I. 2008/3231 (ISBN 9780111472064). EC note: This Order amends the 2003 Order in consequence of EU Common Position 2004/698/CFSP adopted on 14 October 2004, and taking effect on that date, which removes the arms embargo in relation to Libya agreed by EC member states in 1986, and which was specified to remain in force by EU Common Position 1999/261/CFSP

The importance of export control laws and regulations in international trade continues to grow, not only because of the increase in world trade and technology dispersion, but also due to concerns surrounding national and regional stability and the risk of terrorism. Accordingly, familiarity with export control laws and regulations around the world has become extremely important for those involved in the international trade of dual-use or military goods, technology, and services. In this preeminent handbook, now in its third edition, two experienced professionals have gathered contributions from expert practitioners and academics. The third edition adds three new country chapters (Brazil, Israel, and Sweden) and a new separate chapter on sanctions and embargoes. In addition to chapters on the international regime in general, the book provides a practical overview of the export/import control regimes covering defence and dual-use goods and services in fourteen key jurisdictions. Country reports each follow the same structure for easy comparison. Issues and topics covered include the following and much more:

- import/export legal and regulatory requirements for controlled goods and services;
- sanctions for breach of such requirements (civil, administrative, or criminal);
- licence application processes;
- arms, dual-use and other products embargo (including chemical and biological materials and technology); and
- enforcement measures.

The Handbook also makes available, through an online application, all important standard export control-related forms, templates, and other related documents, all of which readers can use to draft their own documents. The Handbook is invaluable to any professional (such as lawyers, compliance key players, procurement, logistics, finance and customs practitioners) working in relation to an organisation with a need to know the specific requirements to be followed for the efficient - and legally compliant - import or export of controlled military or dual-use goods, technologies or services. This eye-opening account of the futility of forcing political change through economic pressure describes countless cases in which economic warfare repeatedly failed to achieve its stated goals and actually caused substantial harm to innocent populations. Among one of the longest embargoes in US foreign policy, the embargo against Cuba reflects the intricacies of the modern world, such as the struggle for independence. The author provides a historical analysis of the embargo and explains why it failed to achieve its major objective. In July 1941 the United States, after a decade of worsening economic relations, announced a total embargo against Japan. The embargo had actually begun in 1940 with a so-called moral embargo under which U.S. exports of planes and war material to Japan were barred. In early 1941 Washington squeezed the Tokyo government further by unofficially tightening exports of petroleum. By December 1941, over 90 percent of Japan's oil supply was cut off, as was nearly 70 percent of its overall trade. From contemporary source documents, this is a detailed look at the U.S.-led embargo and how it contributed to Japan's decision to attack Pearl Harbor and declare war on the United States. The Export Control and Embargo Handbook, Third Edition is a comprehensive examination of export administration regulations. While most currently available titles covering export control and embargo law carry a broader international focus, U.S. regulations are the central topic of this book. The Export Control and Embargo Handbook provides the very latest information on the embargo, transaction, and currency controls administered by the Commerce, State, Energy, and Treasury Departments, as well as the Nuclear Regulatory Commission. This fully updated third edition is useful for individuals involved in issues surrounding both the exporting from the U.S. and re-exporting U.S.-origin goods and technology, as well as for transactions involving embargoed countries and their products. Offering a detailed analysis of licensing requirements and exceptions from a well-known expert in the field, the book also provides convenient access to the relevant excerpts from the Export Administration Regulations (EAR) and the International Traffic in Arms Regulations (ITAR). Blending information with practical application, Eric L. Hirschorn's in-depth analysis of the key U.S. export restrictions on 'dual use' goods, software and technology, defense articles, technology and services, and nuclear equipment and technology, along with the rules governing dealings with embargoed countries, make this an invaluable asset for legal practitioners in the export industry. Any lawyer or government official involved in embargo issues can easily access necessary information using the detailed Table of Contents and thorough index. Law students preparing for a career in trade law will also benefit from the book's accessible style. History of International Relations, Diplomacy and Intelligence, 9 (History of International Relations Library, 9)

One of the least known aspects of the Cold War is the Western strategic embargo of the Soviet bloc. On U.S. initiative a Coordinating Committee (CoCom) was established in 1949-50, with the aim of preventing exports to Eastern Europe of goods that might benefit Soviet bloc war potential. The United States wanted a more comprehensive embargo than its West European allies. After the outbreak of war in Korea, pressure from Congress and the Commerce Department led to an expansion of the CoCom lists. Throwing new light on intra-alliance policy-making, this book explores the creation of CoCom and the widening of the controls as well as the attempts by

Britain to scale down the embargo after the end of the Korean War. Table of Contents Acknowledgments Abbreviations Description of Export Control Lists Timeline of Strategic Export Controls 1 Introduction CONSTRUCTION, 1948-1950 2 The American Initiative 3 The European Reaction 4 The Creation of CoCom CONFRONTATION, 1950 5 A Fundamental Policy Difference 6 The Internal U.S. Dispute CONVERSION, 1950-1951 7 Home Fronts and Tripartite Negotiations 8 U.S. Disputes and London Negotiations Revisited CONSOLIDATION, 1951-1953 9 CoCom and the Congress 10 Expansion 11 Export Controls in Practice CONTRACTION, 1953-1954 12 Eisenhower and the Long Haul 13 Churchill and the Short List 14 Trying to Hold Back Niagara Falls 15 Conclusion BIBLIOGRAPHY INDEX About the Author(s)/Editor(s) Tor Egil Førland, dr. philos. (1991), is Professor of History at the University of Oslo. He has published books and articles in leading international journals on strategic export control history, the radicalization of the 1960s, and methodology. Restrictions on travel to Cuba have often been a contentious component in U.S. efforts to isolate Cuba's communist government since the early 1960s. Under the George W. Bush Admin., restrictions on travel and on private remittances to Cuba were tightened. Under the Obama Admin., Congress took action in 2009 to ease some travel restrictions (TR) to Cuba. Contents of this report: Developments in 2010; Background to TR; Current Permissible Travel to Cuba; Current Restrictions on Remittances; Enforcement of Cuba TR; Arguments for Lifting Cuba TR; Arguments for Maintaining Cuba TR; Legislative Initiatives in the 111th Cong.; Legislative Initiatives on U.S. Travel to Cuba: From the 106th to the 110th Cong. This is a print on demand report. Economic sanctions are increasingly important instruments of regulatory and foreign policy. This book provides a detailed study of the post-9/11 financial sanctions programmes in the US and Europe, examining the key regulatory and legal issues that confront businesses and related liability issues for third parties and individuals. Economic sanctions have been used as an instrument of American foreign policy ever since the Taft administration adopted the Dollar Diplomacy. This dissertation analyzes the trade Embargo the United States imposed upon Cuba after the Revolution from different perspectives: from the political, considering the main guidelines of American foreign policy toward Latin America, especially during the Cold War, and from the juridical, considering different perspectives of customary international law. Since the embargo was imposed only after American property had been expropriated without compensation, the dissertation analyzes the legality of expropriation, seen from the perspective of both capital-importing and capital-exporting countries, and the legality of economic sanctions as a legitimate peaceful reprisal. Due to the fact that the American embargo against Cuba is quasi-total, that is, consists of a number of different economic sanctions, it is the aim of this dissertation to analyze each of these, and finally, to assess the effectiveness of economic sanctions as an instrument of foreign policy. Many books and articles have been written about this very controversial embargo, almost as old as the Cuban Revolution itself. For the Cubans, it constitutes and "economic blockade," and a violation of Cuba's right to free trade; for the Americans, it is a reprisal for the confiscation of American property. Nonetheless, since the embargo, as stated above, is not a sanction itself but a number of different economic sanctions, it is the aim of this dissertation to analyze each of the sanctions that comprise the embargo and its legality, according to customary international law. Another aim of this dissertation is to prove why the American embargo against Cuba has only enhanced Castro's power and further centralized it. A brief chapter about the economic sanctions the United States imposed upon Chile under President Salvador Allende and the fall of his regime serves to compare the two cases with some similarities where sanctions were applied- in the first without success and in the second with success. Finally, the dissertation aims to prove that a lifting of the American embargo against Cuba is highly unlikely unless there is a change of regime in that nation of the Caribbean. Foreign affairs practitioners and policy analysts claim that international arms embargoes usually fail due to the lack of political will among national governments to implement and enforce these restrictions. This book includes chapters that examine some of the complex cases of arms embargoes such as Iraq, Pakistan, Angola, and Liberia. This book is a must for those who deal with United States government export control and economic sanctions regulations. Written as a user's manual rather than an academic or historical treatise, it covers in considerable detail - but in language that is intelligible to non-lawyers as well as lawyers - the Commerce Department's controls on: exports of commercial; 'dual-use' (having both commercial and military utility) and low-level military items; the State Department's controls on higher-level military items; the Treasury Department's approximately thirty different economic sanctions programs; the Nuclear Regulatory Commission's controls on nuclear-related commodities; and the Energy Department's restrictions on assistance to foreign nuclear programs. Given the authors' decades of experience with these regulations, the book not only explains the legal rules but also offers advice - not necessarily reflected in the regulations themselves - about how to interpret the regulations and deal with the regulators.

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