



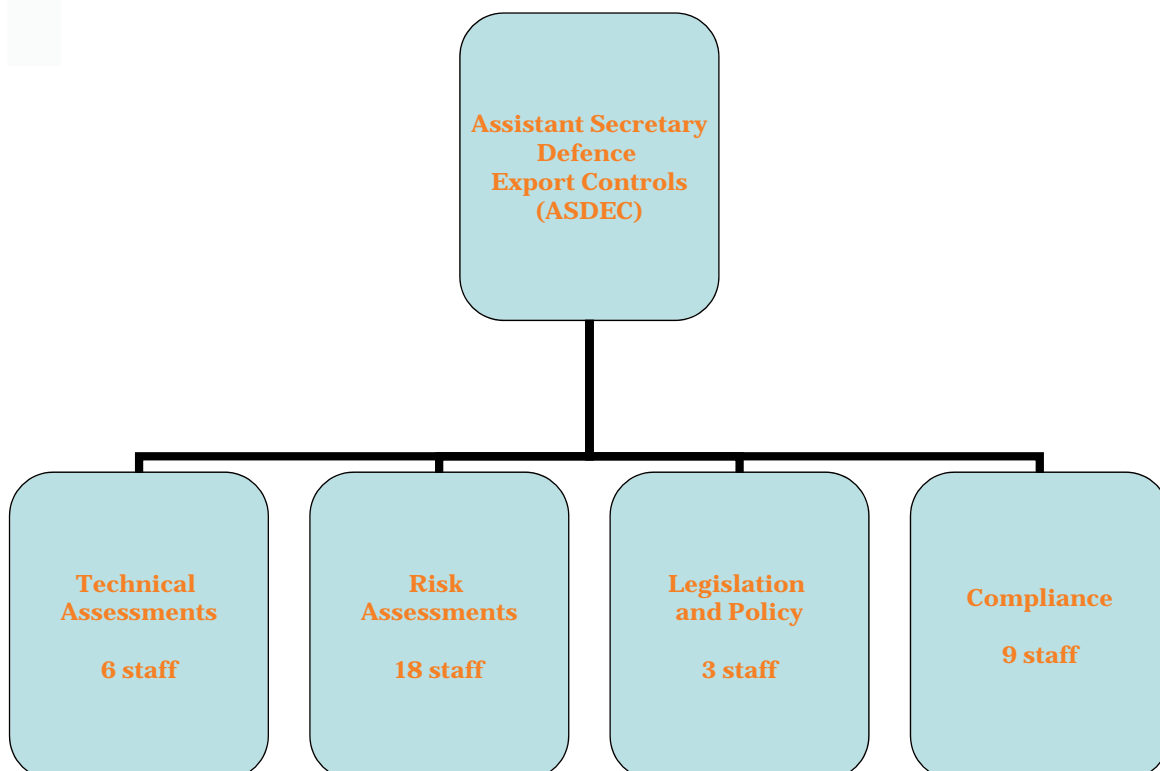
# Challenges of Introducing Intangible Controls to Australia's University Sector

**Tina Mathewson**

Assistant Secretary  
Defence Export Controls (DEC)  
Defence Industry Policy Division  
Department of Defence



## Defence Export Controls (DEC) Structure



## How Australia controls exports?

- Military + dual-use items regulated by the Department of Defence
- Permits required:
  - Physical export of *controlled* goods and technology
  - Intangible transfer of *controlled* technology
    - Supply
    - publication
  - Brokering of *controlled* goods and technology
- + Catch-all controls for goods and technology under the control threshold – if they have utility for WMD or military programs

## New intangible transfer 'supply' control

- Need an intangible transfer ('supply') permit if:
  - controlled technology is being ...
  - supplied by a person in Australia to a person outside Australia
    - 'supply' includes providing access to controlled technology (e.g. providing passwords to access electronic files)
- E.g. If a researcher in Australia, collaborates with a researcher in Japan to create a new method of developing a pathogen (e.g. Lassa fever virus) and the Australian researcher emails her research findings to the Japanese researcher = **PERMIT REQUIRED**

## New intangible transfer controls

- New controls passed Parliament in November 2012
  - but came into effect 2 April 2016
- 3.5-year transition period allowed time for:
  - policy development
  - creating new permit types (e.g. project permits)
  - extensive outreach to industry, universities and researchers
    - Each institute appointed an export control compliance officer
  - developing:
    - online tools
    - web content (FAQs, scenarios)
    - sector-specific guides (life sciences, ICT)

## Biggest Challenges

- Understanding University culture
  - Use different Government agencies to connect
- Addressing misunderstandings:
  - Not all aspects of technology is controlled
  - What amounts to a 'supply'
- Accepting some stakeholders will never be happy
- Some academic sectors require more outreach and assistance than others:
  - ICT (especially cryptography)
  - Life sciences

## Online self assessment tool

To assist new stakeholders - self-assessment tool to assist to determine if a permit is required

- **Activity Questionnaire** assists stakeholders to determine if their export, supply, publishing or brokering activity is controlled
- **Control List (DSGL) Search** tool assists researchers to identify whether their goods, software or technology are controlled
- Results can be saved and printed for records

<https://dsgl.defence.gov.au>

## Case Study (Slide 1)

- Situation: Research institute wanted to provide data to an international research institute as part of research collaboration
  - Data included methods and results
- Process:
  - Institute applied to DEC for an initial technology assessment
  - DEC's Technical Assessors worked with Institute (researchers and compliance officer) to understand the technology and what would be provided
    - Labour intensive phase (15 working days)
  - DEC gave formal assessment that technology was controlled

## Case Study (Slide 2)

### Process (cont):

- Once advised that technology controlled, Institute then applied for a supply permit
- DEC's risk assessors needed to understand:
  - nature of the project
  - risks posed by international collaboration partners
  - which permit type would be best fit
  - if permit conditions could mitigate risk
- DEC provided 4-year project permit within 10 days
  - shorter assessment time due to earlier technical assessment
  - Imposed permit condition to report transfers every 6 months
- Result: Institute able to provide data with supporting documentation from DEC. 6-monthly reports have been supplied.

## More Information?

- Defence Export Controls:  
<http://www.defence.gov.au/ExportControls/>

**Questions?**

**Thank you**

