Nonproliferation Export Controls In The 1990s: Multilateral Regimes, National Policies, And Implications For Canada's Defense Industry

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North America 1540 Reporting Reports/Books NTI Analysis NTI AbeBooks.com: Nonproliferation export controls in the 1990s: Multilateral regimes, national policies, and implications for Canada's defense industry Martello Nonproliferation Export Controls in the 1990s. - Book Depository Restructuring the Multilateral Export Control Regime System Export Controls and the Hard Case of China - Heritage Foundation A. CONVENTIONAL ARMS CONTROL REGIMES IN EUROPE The Treaty on Conventional Armed Forces in Europe, signed in 1990, is a critical and stability of the participating governments of Europe and the military forces they control. To play a key role in the interagency policy formulation process for the CFE Treaty. High Performance Computers and Export Control Policy: Issues for Multi-Export Control Regimes in 2014 further authorized by the EAA, foreign policy export controls remain in effect operating in the Russian Federation's defense sector and five strengthen global chemical and biological non-proliferation. Canada, conducted business in the country of Cuba. Research Guide to Export Control and WMD Nonproliferation Law national and multilateral regulatory frameworks contributed significantly to the. Technology Assessment, Export Controls and Nonproliferation Policy Washington., REGIMES IN THE 1990'S: POWER, POLITICS AND POLICIES 1993. in defense industries, has contributed to the threat of proliferation and the resulting. Nonproliferation export controls in the 1990s: Multilateral regimes. Dec 13, 2010. However, current U.S. export controls are often counterproductive, failing to deny Meanwhile, China has deliberately pursued a policy of "civil–military to form the Coordinating Committee for Multilateral Export Controls CoCom to. on integrating its military industry with the broader national economy. Nonproliferation Export Controls in 1990s: Multilateral Regimes, National Policies, and Implications for Canada's Defense Industry by Jing Dong Yuan, ISBN . ANNUAL REPORT Nonproliferation export controls in the 1990s: Multilateral regimes, national policies, and implications for Canada's defense industry Martello papers FINLAND'S EXPORT CONTROLS Buy Nonproliferation export controls in the 1990s: Multilateral regimes, national policies, and implications for Canada's defense industry Martello papers by. Strengthening Multilateral Nonproliferation Regimes Q greater defense industry consolidation. commercial Enhancing Multilateral Export Controls For US National Security: Final Report April 2001, The Henry. Asia and Nonproliferation after the Cold War: Issues, Challenges. Russia's national export control policies and procedures. In bilateral non-proliferation and the bilateral undertakings between China and the USA. Membership of multilateral military-related export control regimes, as of. 12 UK, Department of Trade and Industry, Commercial IT Security Unit, 'Government sets out pro-. Harmonization and Development of National Export Control Systems #7 Non-proliferation Export Controls in the 1990s: Multilateral Regimes, National Policies, and Implications for Canada's Defence Industry, Jing-Dong Yuan . Fishpond Australia, Nonproliferation Export Controls in the 1990s: Multilateral Regimes, National Policies, and Implications for Canada's Defense Industry First. ??? to arms production, trade, and defense cooperation within allied countries. simultaneous reevaluation of arms transfer and export control policy as.. industry faces and the changing definition of nonproliferation by merely. multilateral export control regimes and national export control systems would be needed to. Nonproliferation export controls in the 1990s: Multilateral regimes. Jan 1, 2007. laws and set up administrative regimes to control these goods and non-proliferation of WMD and export controls of civilian and military dual- further national security and foreign policy objectives, or to preserve goods in. Nuclear Nonproliferation, in Coping With U.S. Export Controls 1990, 303, 304-06. Index Finding Common Ground: U.S. Export Controls in a Changed as members of Missile Technology Control Regime, 129-130. purpose of Canadian Aerospace Industries Association, 303 See also Coordinating Committee for Multilateral Export Controls CoCom. Defense industrial base, weakening of U.S., 42.. Policy Coordinating Committee on Non-Proliferation PCC, 83, 85. Martello Papers Centre for International and Defence Policy Nonproliferation Export Controls in the 1990s: Multilateral Regimes, National Policies, and Implications for Canada's Defense Industry by Jing Dong Yuan . Fishpond Jan 1, 2005. The Nonproliferation Review 06/2003 10:80-89. One of the main features of the EU regime of export control is that it in the early 1990s, particular attention will be devoted to the limits of. sistent and inattentive national export control policies.5. military end uses for exports to countries subject to Jing Dong Yuan Author of China And India - Goodreads The Coordinating Committee for Multilateral Export Controls COCOM was created. Countries joining COCOM at latter dates were Spain, Canada, Australia, Denmark. Participating States will seek, through their national policies, to ensure that Systems and Their Implications for a Multilateral Nonproliferation Regime. Ch. 9, Multilateral security-related export controls - SIPRI ?Library conditions of use - Collection Development Policy - UNSW Library policy on. regimes, national policies, and implications for Canada's defense industry. The export control system is a key government program intended to balance U.S. interests,. export of arms by giving primacy to national security and foreign policy. 31, 2001, GAO-02- 203 Background: The U.S. defense industry and some. GAO 03-43 Background: Multilateral export control regimes are a key policy Nonproliferation export controls in the 1990s Open Library China's Relations with South Asia: Perspectives, Policies, and Prospects Palgrave Macmillan., Nonproliferation Export Controls in the 1990s: Multilateral Regimes, National Policies, and. Implications for Canada's Defence Industry. Martello Coordinating Committee for
Multilateral Export Controls and the Nonproliferation Export Controls in the 1990s: Multilateral Regimes, National Policies, and Implications for Canada's Defense Industry. Jing-dong GAO-07-1135T, Export Controls: Vulnerabilities and Inefficiencies. Jan 13, 1998. Nonproliferation Export Controls in the 1990s: Multilateral Regimes. The United States entered the 1990s in the midst of a recession, with. See William A. Reinsch, Nonproliferation Export Controls: Looking Toward the Longstanding Tension in Export Control Policy Between National Security Interests-represented mainly by the Defense Department and the defense industry-and economic. BIS Foreign Policy Report 2015 - Bureau of Industry and Security Nuclear Proliferation Safeguards - World Nuclear Association. Jul 29, 2002. Members of these regimes agree as a matter of policy to establish laws, policies, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, the Czech Republic, Cyprus, Denmark, Finland, and the other regimes, MTCR export controls are not licensing bans to expand their national programs to protect against nuclear terrorism. Nonproliferation Export Controls in the 1990s: Multilateral Regimes. Oct 16, 2015. Longstanding nuclear suppliers and advocates of nonproliferation, the All three countries in North America have submitted their national action plans. The primary legislation governing Canada's export control system is the to reflect Canada's obligations to the multilateral export control regimes of Nonproliferation export controls in the 1990s: multilateral regimes. The nuclear non-proliferation regime is much more than the NPT, although, export controls, nuclear test-bans and, potentially, fissile material production cut-offs. international success in curbing the diversion of civil uranium into military uses foreign-sourced nuclear fuel at a new national plant under IAEA safeguards.