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Pebruary 25, 1983

NATIONAL SECURITY STUDY DIRECTIVE NUMBER 1-83

US TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER POLICY (U)

Introduction (U)

The Administration must have a comprehensive written policy on East-West technology transfer, including provision of protection of US technology from illegal acquisition and transfer to the Soviet Bloc. The most recent effort along these lines was PRM-31, completed in 1978. This National Security Study Directive establishes the Terms of Reference for an interagency study to develop a current and comprehensive national technology transfer policy. (U)

Objective (U)

The objective of this study is to conduct a national-level policy review of the US Government's efforts to stop the transfer of strategic technology to Communist countries.

The study will lead to a National Security Decision Directive (NSDD) with options as appropriate, establishing a comprehensive US technology transfer policy. It will also make recommendations for implementation of the objectives of the NSDD throughout the Government, to include legislative, regulatory, security and administrative changes.

Scope (U)

The study will embody a comprehensive review of the policies, procedures, objectives, organization, capabilities and priorities of the US Government's efforts to stem the loss of Western technology to potential adversaries.

The study will review related directives and studies, and incorporate their analysis and recommendations as appropriate. These shall include:

-- PRM-31, Export Control of US Technology

-- PD/NSD-24, Telecommunications Protection Policy

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Declassified/Released cr 3/15/95 under provisions of E.O. 12356 by D. Van Tassel, National Security Council (F88-700)

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Capabilities Against the Hostile Intelligence. Threat, 1983-1988, which responded to NSSD-2

-- The August 1982 report of the Strategic and Military Task Force of the PFIAB (C)

The study will also take note of related studies now underway.

The interagency study will produce an NSDD and supporting report, for consideration by the National Security Council, which will address, at a minimum, the following:

- Broad USG technology transfer policy
- USG structure to integrate and implement policy, and for oversight
- Procedures to identify and protect critical technology, including classified DOD & Defense contractor proprietary technology related to military systems.
- 4. Role of the Intelligence Community
- How technology transfer policy affects other economic, security, and foreign policies and objectives
- 6. Public awareness of the problem, to include industry and academia. 121 w

Administration (U)

This study will be conducted by an interagency group, under the Senior Interagency Group on Transfer of Strategic Technology. It should include representatives from the Departness of State, Treasury, Defense, Justice, Commerce and ments of State, Treasury, Defense, Justice, Commerce and Energy, the National Security Council staff, the US Trade Representative, the Director of Central Intelligence, the Representative, the Director of Central Intelligence, the Office of Policy Development, the National Aeronautics and Office of Policy Development, and the Office of Science and Technology Space Administration, and the Office of Science and Technology Policy. (U)

An outline and timetable for the study will be provided to the Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs by April 30, 1983. (U)

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