

IMPORT AND EXPORT (STRATEGIC COMMODITIES) REGULATIONS

(Cap. 60 sub. leg. G)

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(Cap. 60, section 31)

[24 December 1965]

*(**Format changes—E.R. 1 of 2012)*

Editorial Note:

1. These regulations were formerly cited as the Importation and Exportation (Strategic Commodities) Regulations.
2. These regulations were made under the repealed Importation and Exportation Ordinance (Cap. 50, 1966 Ed.) and, by virtue of section 36(1) of the Interpretation and General Clauses Ordinance (Cap. 1), continue to have the like effect as if they had been made under the Import and Export Ordinance (enacted in 1970).

** The format of the Regulations has been updated to the current legislative styles.

1. **Citation**

This regulation may be cited as the Import and Export (Strategic Commodities) Regulations.

2. **Prohibition of import or export of articles in Schedules except under licence**

(1) A person shall not import or export an article specified in

Schedule 1 except under and in accordance with an import or export licence issued by the Director.

- (2) Paragraph (1) does not apply to—
- (a) an article in transit except an article specified in Schedule 2;
 - (b) an article of air transshipment cargo, except an article specified in Schedule 2, which is imported or exported by a person to whom an exemption has been granted under regulation 2A with respect to the transshipment of that article. *(29 of 2000 s. 2)*
- (3) A person shall not import or export an article specified in Schedule 3, or any technological document containing information relating to an article specified in Schedule 3, except under and in accordance with an import or export licence issued by the Director—
- (a) if he knows that the article or document is intended or likely to be used in an activity specified in Schedule 4; or
 - (b) if there are reasonable grounds for him to believe that the article or document may be used in such an activity.

(L.N. 299 of 1993)

2A. Exemption in relation to air transshipment cargo

- (1) If the Director is satisfied that a person is engaged in the business of dealing in air transshipment cargo he may exempt in writing, with respect to the transshipment of any article specified in that exemption that is air transshipment cargo, that person from the licensing requirements under section 6A(2) of the Ordinance and regulation 2(1).
- (2) The Director may, whether at the time of making the exemption or subsequently, impose such conditions as he

thinks fit in relation to an exemption made under paragraph (1), and any person exempted under that paragraph shall comply with any condition imposed under this paragraph.

- (3) If a person contravenes or fails to comply with any condition imposed under this regulation—
- (a) he commits an offence and is liable to a fine of \$500,000 and to imprisonment for 2 years;
 - (b) the Director may by notice in writing revoke or suspend any exemption granted to that person or may amend any condition.

(29 of 2000 s. 2)

3-4. *(Repealed L.N. 299 of 1993)*

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[reg. 2 & Sch. 2]
(L.N. 226 of 2009)

Strategic Commodities

Notes:

1. Terms in “quotations” are defined terms. Refer to ‘Definitions of Terms’ annexed to these Lists.
2. In some instances chemicals are listed by name and CAS number. The list applies to chemicals of the same structural formula (including hydrates) regardless of name or CAS number. CAS numbers are shown to assist in identifying whether a particular chemical or mixture is controlled, irrespective of nomenclature. CAS numbers cannot be used as unique identifiers because some forms of the listed chemical have different CAS numbers, and mixtures containing a listed chemical may also have different CAS numbers. (L.N. 65 of 2004; L.N. 161 of 2011)

(L.N. 132 of 2001)

MUNITIONS LIST

(L.N. 95 of 2006)

- ML1 Smooth-bore weapons with a calibre of less than 20 mm, other arms and automatic weapons with a calibre of 12.7 mm (calibre 0.50 inches) or less and accessories, as follows, and specially designed components therefor: (L.N. 65 of 2004)

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Note:

ML1 does not apply to the following:

- (a) Firearms specially designed for dummy ammunition and that are incapable of discharging a projectile;
- (b) Firearms specially designed to launch tethered projectiles having no high explosive charge or communications link, to a range of less than or equal to 500 m;
- (c) Weapons using non-centre fire cased ammunition and that are not of the fully automatic firing type;
- (d) “Deactivated firearms”. (*L.N. 42 of 2017*)
- (a) Rifles, combination guns, handguns, machine guns, sub-machine guns and volley guns;

Note:

ML1(a) does not apply to the following:

- (1) Rifles and combination guns, manufactured earlier than 1938;
 - (2) Reproductions of rifles and combination guns, the originals of which were manufactured earlier than 1890;
 - (3) Handguns, machine guns and volley guns, manufactured earlier than 1890, and their reproductions;
 - (4) Rifles or handguns, specially designed to discharge an inert projectile by compressed air or CO₂. (*L.N. 42 of 2017*)
- (b) Smooth-bore weapons, as follows:
- (1) Smooth-bore weapons specially designed for military use;
 - (2) Other smooth-bore weapons, as follows:
 - (a) Fully automatic type weapons;

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- (b) Semi-automatic or pump-action type weapons; (*L.N. 42 of 2017*)

Notes:

- 1. ML1(b) does not apply to the following:

- (a) Smooth-bore weapons manufactured earlier than 1938;
- (b) Reproductions of smooth-bore weapons, the originals of which were manufactured earlier than 1890;
- (c) Smooth-bore weapons used for hunting or sporting purposes that meet both of the following descriptions:
 - (1) not specially designed for military use;
 - (2) not of the fully automatic firing type;
- (d) Smooth-bore weapons specially designed for any of the following purposes:
 - (1) Slaughtering domestic animals;
 - (2) Tranquilizing animals;
 - (3) Seismic testing;
 - (4) Firing of industrial projectiles;
 - (5) Disrupting Improvised Explosive Devices (IEDs).

N.B.:

For disruptors, see ML4 and 1A006.

- 2. ML1(b)(2) does not apply to weapons specially designed to discharge an inert projectile by compressed air or CO₂. (*L.N. 42 of 2017*)
- (c) Weapons using caseless ammunition;

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- (d) Detachable cartridge magazines, sound suppressors or moderators, special gun-mountings, optical weapons sights and flash suppressors, for arms specified in ML1(a), ML1(b) or ML1(c);

Note:

ML1(d) does not apply to optical weapons sights without electronic image processing, with a magnification of 9 times or less, where they are not specially designed or modified for military use, or incorporating any reticle specially designed for military use. (*L.N. 42 of 2017*)

(*L.N. 65 of 2004; L.N. 161 of 2011; L.N. 42 of 2017*)

ML2

Smooth-bore weapons with a calibre of 20 mm or more, other weapons or armament with a calibre greater than 12.7 mm (calibre 0.50 inches), projectors and accessories, as follows, and specially designed components therefor: (*L.N. 65 of 2004*)

- (a) Guns, howitzers, cannon, mortars, anti-tank weapons, projectile launchers, military flame throwers, rifles, recoilless rifles, smooth-bore weapons and signature reduction devices for those articles;

Notes:

1. ML2(a) includes injectors, metering devices, storage tanks and other specially designed components for use with liquid propelling charges for any of the equipment specified in ML2(a).
2. ML2(a) does not apply to the following:
 - (a) Rifles, smooth-bore weapons and combination guns, manufactured earlier than 1938; (*L.N. 42 of 2017*)

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- (b) Reproductions of rifles, smooth-bore weapons and combination guns, the originals of which were manufactured earlier than 1890; (*L.N. 42 of 2017*)
 - (c) Guns, howitzers, cannons and mortars, manufactured earlier than 1890; (*L.N. 89 of 2013; L.N. 42 of 2017*)
 - (d) Smooth-bore weapons used for hunting or sporting purposes that meet both of the following descriptions:
 - (1) not specially designed for military use;
 - (2) not of the fully automatic firing type; (*L.N. 42 of 2017*)
 - (e) Smooth-bore weapons specially designed for any of the following purposes:
 - (1) Slaughtering domestic animals;
 - (2) Tranquilizing animals;
 - (3) Seismic testing;
 - (4) Firing of industrial projectiles;
 - (5) Disrupting Improvised Explosive Devices (IEDs);

N.B.:
For disruptors, see ML4 and 1A006.
(*L.N. 42 of 2017*)
 - (f) Hand-held projectile launchers specially designed to launch tethered projectiles having no high explosive charge or communications link, to a range of less than or equal to 500 m. (*L.N. 42 of 2017*)
3. (*Repealed L.N. 42 of 2017*)

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- (b) Smoke, gas and pyrotechnic projectors or generators, specially designed or modified for military use;

Note:

ML2(b) does not apply to signal pistols. (*L.N. 161 of 2011*)

- (c) Weapons sights and weapon sight mounts, having all of the following:
 - (1) Specially designed for military use;
 - (2) Specially designed for weapons specified in ML2(a); (*L.N. 161 of 2011*)
- (d) Mountings and detachable cartridge magazines, specially designed for the weapons specified in ML2(a); (*L.N. 161 of 2011; L.N. 42 of 2017*)

ML3

Ammunition and fuze setting devices, as follows, and specially designed components therefor:

- (a) Ammunition for the weapons controlled by ML1, ML2 or ML12;
- (b) Fuze setting devices specially designed for ammunition controlled by ML3(a); (*L.N. 65 of 2004*)

Notes:

1. Specially designed components specified in ML3 include: (*L.N. 42 of 2017*)
 - (a) Metal or plastic fabrications such as primer anvils, bullet cups, cartridge links, rotating bands and munitions metal parts;
 - (b) Safing and arming devices, fuses, sensors and initiation devices;
 - (c) Power supplies with high one-time operational output;

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- (d) Combustible cases for charges;
 - (e) Submunitions including bomblets, minelets and terminally guided projectiles.
2. ML3(a) does not apply to any of the following:
- (a) Ammunition crimped without a projectile (blank star);
 - (b) Dummy ammunition with a pierced powder chamber;
 - (c) Other blank and dummy ammunition, not incorporating components designed for live ammunition;
 - (d) Components specially designed for blank or dummy ammunition, specified in paragraph (a), (b) or (c) of this Note. *(L.N. 42 of 2017)*
3. ML3(a) does not control cartridges specially designed for any of the following purposes: *(L.N. 65 of 2004)*
- (a) Signalling;
 - (b) Bird scaring; *or*
 - (c) Lighting of gas flares at oil wells. *(L.N. 132 of 2001)*

- ML4 Bombs, torpedoes, rockets, missiles, other explosive devices and charges and related equipment and accessories, as follows, and specially designed components therefor: *(L.N. 65 of 2004; L.N. 42 of 2017)*
- N.B.:*
- 1. For guidance and navigation equipment, see ML11. *(L.N. 254 of 2008)*
 - 2. For Aircraft Missile Protection Systems (AMPS), see ML4(c). *(L.N. 254 of 2008)*

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- (a) Bombs, torpedoes, grenades, smoke canisters, rockets, mines, missiles, depth charges, demolition-charges, demolition-devices and demolition-kits, “pyrotechnic” devices, cartridges and simulators (i.e. equipment simulating the characteristics of any of these items) specially designed for military use;

(L.N. 132 of 2001; L.N. 65 of 2004; L.N. 254 of 2008)

Note:

ML4(a) includes:

- (1) Smoke grenades, fire bombs, incendiary bombs and explosive devices;
 - (2) Missile rocket nozzles and re-entry vehicle nosetips.
- (b) Equipment having all of the following characteristics:
- (1) Specially designed for military use;
 - (2) Specially designed for ‘activities’ relating to any of the following:
 - (a) Items specified by ML4(a);
 - (b) Improvised Explosive Devices (IEDs);

Technical Note:

For the purpose of ML4(b)(2), ‘activities’ applies to handling, launching, laying, controlling, discharging, detonating, activating, powering with one-time operational output, decoying, jamming, sweeping, detecting, disrupting or disposing.

(L.N. 161 of 2011)

Notes:

1. ML4(b) includes:

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- (a) Mobile gas liquefying equipment capable of producing 1 000 kg or more per day of gas in liquid form; *and*
 - (b) Buoyant electric conducting cable suitable for sweeping magnetic mines.
- 2. ML4(b) does not include hand-held devices limited by design solely to the detection of metal objects and incapable of distinguishing between mines and other metal objects. (*L.N. 254 of 2008*)
- (c) Aircraft Missile Protection Systems (AMPS);
Note:
ML4(c) does not include AMPS that:
 - (a) Contain any of the following missile warning sensors:
 - (1) Passive sensors having peak response between 100 nm and 400 nm;
 - (2) Active pulsed Doppler missile warning sensors;
 - (b) Contain countermeasures dispensing systems;
 - (c) Contain flares, which exhibit both a visible signature and an infrared signature, for decoying surface-to-air missiles; *and*
 - (d) are installed on “civil aircraft” and having all of the following characteristics:
 - (1) The AMPS is only operable in the specific “civil aircraft” in which the specific AMPS is installed and for which any of the following has been issued:
 - (a) A civil Type Certificate issued by the civil aviation authority or authorities

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of one or more “Participating States”;
(*L.N. 42 of 2017*)

- (b) An equivalent document recognized by the International Civil Aviation Organisation (ICAO);
- (2) The AMPS employs protection to prevent unauthorized access to “software”;
- (3) The AMPS incorporates an active mechanism that forces the system not to function when it is removed from the “civil aircraft” in which it was installed. (*L.N. 254 of 2008*)

ML5

Fire control, and related alerting and warning equipment, and related systems, test and alignment and countermeasure equipment, as follows, specially designed for military use, and specially designed components and accessories therefor:
(*L.N. 132 of 2001*)

- (a) Weapon sights, bombing computers, gun laying equipment and weapon control systems;
- (b) Target acquisition, designation, range-finding, surveillance or tracking systems; detection, data fusion, recognition or identification equipment; and sensor integration equipment;
- (c) Countermeasure equipment for items specified by ML5(a) and ML5(b);

Note:

For the purposes of ML5(c), countermeasure equipment includes detection equipment. (*L.N. 161 of 2011*)

- (d) Field test or alignment equipment, specially designed for items specified by ML5(a), ML5(b) or ML5(c);
(*L.N. 132 of 2001; L.N. 161 of 2011*)

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- ML6 Ground vehicles and components, as follows:
- N.B.:*
For guidance and navigation equipment, see ML11. (*L.N. 95 of 2006; L.N. 42 of 2017*)
- (a) Ground vehicles and components therefor, specially designed or modified for military use;
- Technical Note:*
For the purposes of ML6(a), the term ground vehicles includes trailers.
- (b) Other ground vehicles and components, as follows:
- (1) Vehicles that meet all of the following descriptions:
- (a) The vehicles are manufactured or fitted with materials or components to provide ballistic protection to level III (NIJ 0108.01, September 1985, or comparable national standard) or better;
- (b) The transmission of the vehicles provides drive to both front and rear wheels simultaneously (whether or not they are additional wheels for load bearing purposes, and whether they are driven or not);
- (c) The Gross Vehicle Weight Rating (GVWR) of the vehicles is greater than 4 500 kg;
- (d) The vehicles are designed or modified for offroad use; (*L.N. 42 of 2017*)
- (2) Components having all of the following:
- (a) Specially designed for vehicles specified in ML6(b)(1);
- (b) Providing ballistic protection to level III (NIJ 0108.01, September 1985, or comparable

national standard) or better; (*L.N. 161 of 2011*)

N.B.:

See also ML13(a). (*L.N. 65 of 2004*)

Notes:

1. ML6(a) includes: (*L.N. 65 of 2004*)
 - (a) Tanks and other military armed vehicles and military vehicles fitted with mountings for arms or equipment for mine laying or the launching of munitions specified by under ML4; (*L.N. 161 of 2011*)
 - (b) Armoured vehicles;
 - (c) Amphibious and deep water fording vehicles;
 - (d) Recovery vehicles and vehicles for towing or transporting ammunition or weapon systems and associated load handling equipment.
2. Modification of a ground vehicle for military use specified by ML6(a) entails a structural, electrical or mechanical change involving one or more components that are specially designed for military use. Such components include: (*L.N. 65 of 2004; L.N. 161 of 2011; L.N. 42 of 2017*)
 - (a) Pneumatic tyre casings of a kind specially designed to be bullet-proof; (*L.N. 161 of 2011*)
 - (b) Armoured protection of vital parts, (e.g. fuel tanks or vehicle cabs); (*L.N. 161 of 2011*)
 - (c) Special reinforcements or mountings for weapons; (*L.N. 161 of 2011*)
 - (d) Black-out lighting. (*L.N. 161 of 2011*)
 - (e) (*Repealed L.N. 161 of 2011*)

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3. ML6 does not apply to civil vehicles designed or modified for transporting money or valuables. (*L.N. 65 of 2004; L.N. 161 of 2011; L.N. 42 of 2017*)
4. ML6 does not apply to vehicles that meet all of the following:
 - (a) Were manufactured before 1946;
 - (b) Do not have items specified in the Munitions List and manufactured after 1945, except for reproductions of original components or accessories for the vehicle; (*L.N. 42 of 2017*)
 - (c) Do not incorporate weapons specified in ML1, ML2 or ML4 unless they are inoperable and incapable of discharging a projectile. (*L.N. 89 of 2013*)

ML7

Chemical or biological toxic agents, “riot control agents”, radioactive materials, related equipment, components and materials, as follows:

- (a) Biological agents or radioactive materials, “adapted for use in war” to produce casualties in humans or animals, degrade equipment or damage crops or the environment; (*L.N. 95 of 2006; L.N. 161 of 2011*)
- (b) Chemical warfare (CW) agents including:
 - (1) CW nerve agents:
 - (a) O-Alkyl (equal to or less than C₁₀, including cycloalkyl) alkyl (Methyl, Ethyl, n-Propyl or Isopropyl)-phosphonofluoridates, such as:
S a r i n (G B) : O - I s o p r o p y l
methylphosphonofluoridate (CAS 107-44-8);
and

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Soman (GD): O-Pinacolyl methylphosphonofluoridate (CAS 96-64-0);

- (b) O-Alkyl (equal to or less than C₁₀, including cycloalkyl) N,N-dialkyl (Methyl, Ethyl, n-Propyl or Isopropyl) phosphoramidocyanidates, such as:

Tabun (GA): O-Ethyl N,N-dimethylphosphoramidocyanidate (CAS 77-81-6);

- (c) O-Alkyl (H or equal to or less than C₁₀, including cycloalkyl) S-2-dialkyl (Methyl, Ethyl, n-Propyl or Isopropyl)-aminoethyl alkyl (Methyl, Ethyl, n-Propyl or Isopropyl) phosphonothiolates and corresponding alkylated and protonated salts, such as:

VX: O-Ethyl S-2-di-isopropylaminoethyl methyl phosphonothiolate (CAS 50782-69-9);

- (2) CW vesicant agents:

- (a) Sulphur mustards, such as:

(1) 2-Chloroethylchloromethylsulphide (CAS 2625-76-5);

(2) Bis (2-chloroethyl) sulphide (CAS 505-60-2);

(3) Bis (2-chloroethylthio) methane (CAS 63869-13-6);

(4) 1,2-bis (2-chloroethylthio) ethane (CAS 3563-36-8);

(5) 1,3-bis (2-chloroethylthio)-n-propane (CAS 63905-10-2);

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- (6) 1,4-bis (2-chloroethylthio)-n-butane (CAS 142868-93-7);
- (7) 1,5-bis (2-chloroethylthio)-n-pentane (CAS 142868-94-8);
- (8) Bis (2-chloroethylthiomethyl) ether (CAS 63918-90-1);
- (9) Bis (2-chloroethylthioethyl) ether (CAS 63918-89-8);
- (b) Lewisites, such as:
 - (1) 2-chlorovinyl dichloroarsine (CAS 541-25-3);
 - (2) Tris (2-chlorovinyl) arsine (CAS 40334-70-1);
 - (3) Bis (2-chlorovinyl) chloroarsine (CAS 40334-69-8);
- (c) Nitrogen mustards, such as:
 - (1) HN1: bis (2-chloroethyl) ethylamine (CAS 538-07-8);
 - (2) HN2: bis (2-chloroethyl) methylamine (CAS 51-75-2);
 - (3) HN3: tris (2-chloroethyl) amine (CAS 555-77-1);
- (3) CW incapacitating agents, such as:
 - 3-Quinuclidinyl benzilate (BZ) (CAS 6581-06-2);
- (4) CW defoliants, such as:
 - (a) Butyl 2-chloro-4-fluorophenoxyacetate (LNF);
 - (b) 2,4,5-trichlorophenoxyacetic acid (CAS 93-76-5) mixed with 2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic

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acid (CAS 94-75-7) (Agent Orange) (CAS 39277-47-9); (*L.N. 95 of 2006; L.N. 161 of 2011*)

- (c) CW binary precursors and key precursors, as follows: (*L.N. 95 of 2006*)
- (1) Alkyl (Methyl, Ethyl, n-Propyl or Isopropyl) Phosphonyl Difluorides, such as:
DF: Methyl Phosphonyldifluoride (CAS 676-99-3);
 - (2) O-Alkyl (H or equal to or less than C₁₀, including cycloalkyl) O-2-dialkyl (Methyl, Ethyl, n-Propyl or Isopropyl)-aminoethyl alkyl (Methyl, Ethyl, n-Propyl or Isopropyl) phosphonites and corresponding alkylated and protonated salts, such as:
QL: O-Ethyl O-2-di-isopropylaminoethyl methylphosphonite (CAS 57856-11-8); (*L.N. 42 of 2017*)
 - (3) Chlorosarin: O-Isopropyl methylphosphonochloridate (CAS 1445-76-7);
 - (4) Chlorosoman: O-Pinacolyl methylphosphonochloridate (CAS 7040-57-5);
- (d) “Riot control agents”, active constituent chemicals and combinations thereof including:
- (1) α -Bromobenzeneacetonitrile (Bromobenzyl cyanide) (CA) (CAS 5798-79-8);
 - (2) [(2-chlorophenyl) methylene] propanedinitrile (o-Chlorobenzylidenemalononitrile) (CS) (CAS 2698-41-1);
 - (3) 2-Chloro-1-phenylethanone, Phenylacetyl chloride (ω -chloroacetophenone) (CN) (CAS 532-27-4);

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- (4) Dibenz-(b,f)-1,4-oxazepine (CR) (CAS 257-07-8);
- (5) 10-Chloro-5, 10-dihydrophenarsazine (Phenarsazine chloride) (Adamsite) (DM) (CAS 578-94-9);
- (6) N-Nonanoylmorpholine (MPA) (CAS 5299-64-9);

Notes:

- 1. ML7(d) does not control “riot control agents” individually packaged for personal self defence purposes.
 - 2. ML7(d) does not control active constituent chemicals, and combinations thereof identified and packaged for food production or medical purposes. *(L.N. 95 of 2006)*
- (e) Equipment specially designed or modified for military use and designed or modified for the dissemination of any of the following, and specially designed components therefor: *(L.N. 226 of 2009)*
- (1) Materials or agents controlled by ML7(a), ML7(b) or ML7(d); *or*
 - (2) CW made up of precursors controlled by ML7(c);
- (f) Protective and decontamination equipment specially designed or modified for military use, components and chemical mixtures, as follows: *(L.N. 226 of 2009)*
- (1) Equipment designed or modified for defence against materials specified in ML7(a), ML7(b) or ML7(d), and specially designed components for the equipment; *(L.N. 226 of 2009)*
 - (2) Equipment designed or modified for the decontamination of objects contaminated with materials specified in ML7(a) or ML7(b), and specially designed components therefor;

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- (3) Chemical mixtures specially developed/formulated for the decontamination of objects contaminated with materials specified in ML7(a) or ML7(b);
(*L.N. 226 of 2009*)

Note:

ML7(f)(1) includes:

1. Air conditioning units specially designed or modified for nuclear, biological or chemical filtration;
2. Protective clothing.

N.B.:

For civil gas masks, protective and decontamination equipment, see also 1A004 of the Dual-use Goods List.

- (g) Equipment specially designed or modified for military use and designed or modified for the detection or identification of materials specified in ML7(a), ML7(b) or ML7(d), and specially designed components therefor;
(*L.N. 226 of 2009*)

Note:

ML7(g) does not control personal radiation monitoring dosimeters. (*L.N. 95 of 2006*)

N.B.:

See also 1A004 of the Dual-use Goods List.

- (h) “Biopolymers” specially designed or processed for the detection or identification of CW agents controlled by ML7(b), and the cultures of specific cells used to produce them;
- (i) “Biocatalysts” for the decontamination or degradation of CW agents, and biological systems therefor, as follows:
- (1) “Biocatalysts” specially designed for the decontamination or degradation of CW agents

specified by ML7(b), and resulting from directed laboratory selection or genetic manipulation of biological systems; (*L.N. 161 of 2011; L.N. 42 of 2017*)

- (2) Biological systems containing the genetic information specific to the production of “biocatalysts” specified by ML7(i)(1), as follows:
 - (a) “Expression vectors”;
 - (b) Viruses;
 - (c) Cultures of cells; (*L.N. 161 of 2011*)
- (j) (*Repealed L.N. 95 of 2006*)

Notes:

- 1. ML7(a), ML7(b) and ML7(d) do not control:
 - (a) Cyanogen chloride (CAS 506-77-4);
 - (b) Hydrocyanic acid (CAS 74-90-8);
 - (c) Chlorine (CAS 7782-50-5);
 - (d) Carbonyl chloride (phosgene) (CAS 75-44-5);
 - (e) Diphosgene (trichloromethyl-chloroformate) (CAS 503-38-8);
 - (f) (*Repealed L.N. 95 of 2006*)
 - (g) Xylyl bromide, ortho: (CAS 89-92-9), meta: (CAS 620-13-3), para: (CAS 104-81-4);
 - (h) Benzyl bromide (CAS 100-39-0);
 - (i) Benzyl iodide (CAS 620-05-3);
 - (j) Bromo acetone (CAS 598-31-2);
 - (k) Cyanogen bromide (CAS 506-68-3);
 - (l) Bromo methylethylketone (CAS 816-40-0);
 - (m) Chloro acetone (CAS 78-95-5);

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- (n) Ethyl iodoacetate (CAS 623-48-3);
 - (o) Iodo acetone (CAS 3019-04-3);
 - (p) Chloropicrin (CAS 76-06-2).
2. The cultures of cells and biological systems specified in ML7(h) and ML7(i)(2) are exclusive and these sub-items do not control cells or biological systems for civil purposes, such as agricultural, pharmaceutical, medical, veterinary, environmental, waste management, or in the food industry. (*L.N. 226 of 2009*)
- (L.N. 65 of 2004; L.N. 95 of 2006; L.N. 161 of 2011)*

ML8

“Energetic materials”, and related substances, as follows:

N.B.:

See also 1C011 of the Dual-use Goods List. For charges and devices, see ML4 and 1A008 of the Dual-use Goods List. (*L.N. 161 of 2011*)

Technical Notes:

1. For the purposes of ML8, ‘mixture’ refers to a composition of two or more substances with at least one substance being listed in the ML8 sub-items.
2. Any substance listed in the ML8 sub-items is subject to this list, even when utilized in an application other than that indicated. (e.g. TAGN is predominantly used as an explosive but can also be used either as a fuel or an oxidizer.) (*L.N. 42 of 2017*)
3. For the purposes of ML8, particle size is the mean particle diameter on a weight or volume basis. International or equivalent national standards are to be used in sampling and determining particle size. (*L.N. 42 of 2017*)

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- (a) “Explosives”, as follows, and mixtures thereof:
- (1) ADNBF (aminodinitrobenzofuroxan or 7-amino-4,6-dinitrobenzofurazane-1-oxide) (CAS 97096-78-1);
 - (2) BNCP (cis-bis (5-nitrotetrazolato) tetra amine-cobalt (III) perchlorate) (CAS 117412-28-9);
 - (3) CL-14 (diamino dinitrobenzofuroxan or 5,7-diamino-4,6-dinitrobenzofurazane-1-oxide) (CAS 117907-74-1);
 - (4) CL-20 (HNIW or Hexanitrohexaazaisowurtzitane) (CAS 135285-90-4); chlrates of CL-20 (see also ML8(g)(3) for its “precursors”); (*L.N. 254 of 2008; L.N. 42 of 2017*)
 - (5) CP (2-(5-cyanotetrazolato) penta amine-cobalt (III) perchlorate) (CAS 70247-32-4);
 - (6) DADE (1,1-diamino-2,2-dinitroethylene, FOX7) (CAS 145250-81-3); (*L.N. 161 of 2011*)
 - (7) DATB (diaminotrinitrobenzene) (CAS 1630-08-6);
 - (8) DDFP (1,4-dinitrodifurazanopiperazine);
 - (9) DDPO (2,6-diamino-3,5-dinitropyrazine-1-oxide, PZO) (CAS 194486-77-6);
 - (10) DIPAM (3,3'-diamino-2,2',4,4',6,6'-hexanitrobiphenyl or dipicramide) (CAS 17215-44-0);
 - (11) DNGU (DINGU or dinitroglycoluril) (CAS 55510-04-8);
 - (12) Furazans, as follows:
 - (a) DAAOF (DAAF, DAAFOx, or diaminoazoxyfurazan); (*L.N. 42 of 2017*)

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- (b) DAAzF (diaminoazofurazan) (CAS 78644-90-3);
- (13) HMX and derivatives (see also ML8(g)(5) and ML8(g)(9) for its “precursors”), as follows:
(*L.N. 42 of 2017*)
 - (a) HMX
(Cyclotetramethylenetetranitramine, octahydro-1,3,5,7-tetranitro-1,3,5,7-tetrazine, 1,3,5,7-tetranitro-1,3,5,7-tetraza-cyclooctane, octogen or octogene) (CAS 2691-41-0);
 - (b) difluoroaminated analogs of HMX;
 - (c) K-55 (2,4,6,8-tetranitro-2,4,6,8-tetraazabicyclo [3,3,0]-octanone-3, tetranitrosemiglycouril or keto-bicyclic HMX) (CAS 130256-72-3);
- (14) HNAD (hexanitroadamantane) (CAS 143850-71-9);
- (15) HNS (hexanitrostilbene) (CAS 20062-22-0);
- (16) Imidazoles, as follows:
 - (a) BNNII (Octahydro-2,5-bis(nitroimino)imidazo [4,5-d]imidazole);
 - (b) DNI (2,4-dinitroimidazole) (CAS 5213-49-0);
 - (c) FDIA (1-fluoro-2,4-dinitroimidazole);
 - (d) NTDNIA (N-(2-nitrotriazolo)-2,4-dinitroimidazole);
 - (e) PTIA (1-picryl-2,4,5-trinitroimidazole);
- (17) NTNMH (1-(2-nitrotriazolo)-2-dinitromethylene hydrazine);
- (18) NTO (ONTA or 3-nitro-1,2,4-triazol-5-one) (CAS 932-64-9);

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- (19) Polynitrocubanes with more than four nitro groups;
- (20) PYX (2,6-Bis (picrylamino)-3,5-dinitropyridine) (CAS 38082-89-2);
- (21) RDX and derivatives, as follows:
 - (a) RDX (cyclotrimethylenetrinitramine, cyclonite, T4, hexahydro-1,3,5-trinitro-1,3,5-triazine, 1,3,5-trinitro-1,3,5-triazacyclohexane, hexogen or hexogene) (CAS 121-82-4);
 - (b) Keto-RDX (K-6 or 2,4,6-trinitro-2,4,6-triazacyclohexanone) (CAS 115029-35-1);
- (22) TAGN (triaminoguanidinenitrate) (CAS 4000-16-2);
- (23) TATB (triaminotrinitrobenzene) (CAS 3058-38-6) (see also ML8(g)(7) for its “precursors”);
- (24) TEDDZ (3,3,7,7-tetrakis (difluoroamine) octahydro-1,5-dinitro-1,5-diazocine);
- (25) Tetrazoles, as follows:
 - (a) NTAT (nitrotriazol aminotetrazole);
 - (b) NTNT (1-N-(2-nitrotriazolo)-4-nitrotetrazole);
- (26) Tetryl (trinitrophenylmethylnitramine) (CAS 479-45-8);
- (27) TNAD (1,4,5,8-tetranitro-1,4,5,8-tetraazadecalin) (CAS 135877-16-6) (see also ML8(g)(6) for its “precursors”);
- (28) TNAZ (1,3,3-trinitroazetidine) (CAS 97645-24-4) (see also ML8(g)(2) for its “precursors”);
- (29) TNGU (SORGUYL or tetranitroglycoluril) (CAS 55510-03-7);

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- (30) TNP (1,4,5,8-tetranitro-pyridazino [4,5-d] pyridazine) (CAS 229176-04-9);
- (31) Triazines, as follows:
- (a) DNAM (2-oxy-4,6-dinitroamino-s-triazine) (CAS 19899-80-0);
- (b) NNHT (2-nitroimino-5-nitro-hexahydro-1,3,5-triazine) (CAS 130400-13-4);
- (32) Triazoles, as follows:
- (a) 5-azido-2-nitrotriazole;
- (b) ADHTDN (4-amino-3,5-dihydrazino-1,2,4-triazole dinitramide) (CAS 1614-08-0);
- (c) ADNT (1-amino-3,5-dinitro-1,2,4-triazole);
- (d) BDNTA ([bis-dinitrotriazole] amine);
- (e) DBT (3,3'-dinitro-5,5-bi-1,2,4-triazole) (CAS 30003-46-4);
- (f) DNBT (dinitrobistriazole) (CAS 70890-46-9);
- (g) *(Repealed L.N. 161 of 2011)*
- (h) NTDNT (1-N-(2-nitrotriazolo) 3,5-dinitrotriazole);
- (i) PDNT (1-picryl-3,5-dinitrotriazole);
- (j) TACOT (tetranitrobenzotriazolobenzotriazole) (CAS 25243-36-1);
- (33) Explosives not listed elsewhere in ML8(a) that meet any of the following descriptions: *(L.N. 42 of 2017)*
- (a) Detonation velocity exceeding 8 700 m/s, at maximum density;
- (b) Detonation pressure exceeding 34 GPa (340 kbar); *(L.N. 161 of 2011)*

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- (34) *(Repealed L.N. 42 of 2017)*
- (35) DNAN (2,4-dinitroanisole) (CAS 119-27-7); *(L.N. 42 of 2017)*
- (36) TEX (4,10-Dinitro-2,6,8,12-tetraoxa-4,10-diazaisowurtzitane); *(L.N. 42 of 2017)*
- (37) GUDN (Guanylurea dinitramide) FOX-12 (CAS 217464-38-5); *(L.N. 42 of 2017)*
- (38) Tetrazines as follows:
 - (a) BTAT (Bis(2,2,2-trinitroethyl)-3,6-diaminotetrazine);
 - (b) LAX-112 (3,6-diamino-1,2,4,5-tetrazine-1,4-dioxide); *(L.N. 42 of 2017)*
- (39) Energetic ionic materials melting between 343 K (70°C) and 373 K (100°C) and with detonation velocity exceeding 6 800 m/s or detonation pressure exceeding 18 GPa (180 kbar); *(L.N. 42 of 2017)*
- (b) “Propellants”, as follows:
 - (1) Any solid “propellant” with a theoretical specific impulse (under standard conditions) of more than:
 - (a) 240 seconds for non-metallized, non-halogenized “propellant”;
 - (b) 250 seconds for non-metallized, halogenized “propellant”; *or*
 - (c) 260 seconds for metallized “propellant”; *(L.N. 42 of 2017)*
 - (2) *(Repealed L.N. 42 of 2017)*
 - (3) “Propellants” having a force constant of more than 1 200 kJ/kg;

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- (4) “Propellants” that can sustain a steady-state linear burning rate of more than 38 mm/s under standard conditions (as measured in the form of an inhibited single strand) of 6.89 MPa (68.9 bar) pressure and 294 K (21°C);
- (5) Elastomer modified cast double base (EMCDB) “propellants” with extensibility at maximum stress of more than 5% at 233 K (-40°C);
- (6) Any “propellant” containing substances specified in ML8(a); (*L.N. 226 of 2009*)
- (7) “Propellants”, not specified elsewhere in the Munitions List, specially designed for military use; (*L.N. 161 of 2011*)
- (c) “Pyrotechnics”, fuels and related substances, as follows, and mixtures thereof:
 - (1) Aircraft fuels specially formulated for military purposes;
Note:
Aircraft fuels specified in ML8(c)(1) are finished products, not their constituents. (*L.N. 42 of 2017*)
 - (2) Alane (aluminum hydride) (CAS 7784-21-6);
 - (3) Carboranes; decaborane (CAS 17702-41-9); pentaboranes (CAS 19624-22-7 and 18433-84-6) and their derivatives;
 - (4) Hydrazine and derivatives, as follows (see also ML8(d)(8) and ML8(d)(9) for oxidizing hydrazine derivatives):
 - (a) Hydrazine (CAS 302-01-2) in concentrations of 70% or more;
 - (b) Monomethyl hydrazine (CAS 60-34-4);

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(c) Symmetrical dimethyl hydrazine (CAS 540-73-8);

(d) Unsymmetrical dimethyl hydrazine (CAS 57-14-7);

Note:

ML8(c)(4)(a) does not apply to hydrazine 'mixtures' specially formulated for corrosion control. (*L.N. 42 of 2017*)

(5) Metal fuels, fuel mixtures or "pyrotechnic" mixtures, in particle form whether spherical, atomized, spheroidal, flaked or ground, manufactured from material consisting of 99% or more of any of the following: (*L.N. 42 of 2017*)

(a) Metals, as follows, and 'mixtures' of the metals: (*L.N. 42 of 2017*)

(1) Beryllium (CAS 7440-41-7) in particle sizes of less than 60 μm ;

(2) Iron powder (CAS 7439-89-6) with particle size of 3 μm or less produced by reduction of iron oxide with hydrogen;

(b) Mixtures containing any of the following: (*L.N. 42 of 2017*)

(1) Zirconium (CAS 7440-67-7), magnesium (CAS 7439-95-4) or alloys of these in particle sizes of less than 60 μm ;

(2) Boron (CAS 7440-42-8) or boron carbide (CAS 12069-32-8) fuels of 85% purity or higher and particle sizes of less than 60 μm ;

Notes:

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1. ML8(c)(5) applies to explosives and fuels, whether or not the metals or alloys are encapsulated in aluminium, magnesium, zirconium, or beryllium. (*L.N. 42 of 2017*)
2. ML8(c)(5)(b) only applies to metal fuels in particle form when they are mixed with other substances to form a mixture formulated for military purposes such as liquid “propellant” slurries, solid “propellants”, or “pyrotechnic” mixtures. (*L.N. 42 of 2017*)
3. ML8(c)(5)(b)(2) does not apply to boron and boron carbide enriched with boron-10 (20% or more of total boron-10 content). (*L.N. 42 of 2017*)
- (6) Military materials containing thickeners for hydrocarbon fuels specially formulated for use in flame throwers or incendiary munitions, such as metal stearates (e.g., octal (CAS 637-12-7)) or palmitates; (*L.N. 42 of 2017*)
- (7) Perchlorates, chlorates and chromates composited with powdered metal or other high energy fuel components;
- (8) Spherical or spheroidal aluminum powder (CAS 7429-90-5) with a particle size of 60 μm or less and manufactured from material with an aluminum content of 99% or more; (*L.N. 42 of 2017*)
- (9) Titanium subhydride (TiH_n) of stoichiometry equivalent to $n=0.65-1.68$;
- (10) Liquid high energy density fuels not specified in ML8(c)(1), as follows:
 - (a) Mixed fuels, that incorporate both solid and liquid fuels (e.g. boron slurry), having a

mass-based energy density of 40 MJ/kg or greater;

- (b) Other high energy density fuels and fuel “additives” (e.g. cubane, ionic solutions, JP-7, JP-10), having a volume-based energy density of 37.5 GJ/m³ or greater, measured at 293 K (20°C) and one atmosphere (101.325 kPa) pressure;

Note:

ML8(c)(10)(b) does not apply to JP-4, JP-8, fossil refined fuels or biofuels, or fuels for engines certified for use in civil aviation. (L.N. 42 of 2017)

- (11) “Pyrotechnic” and pyrophoric materials as follows:
- (a) “Pyrotechnic” or pyrophoric materials specifically formulated to enhance or control the production of radiated energy in any part of the IR spectrum;
- (b) Mixtures of magnesium, polytetrafluoroethylene (PTFE) and a vinylidene difluoride-hexafluoropropylene copolymer (e.g. MTV); (L.N. 42 of 2017)
- (12) Fuel mixtures, “pyrotechnic” mixtures or “energetic materials”, that are not specified elsewhere in ML8, meeting all of the following descriptions:
- (a) Containing greater than 0.5% of particles of any of the following:
- (1) Aluminium;
 - (2) Beryllium;
 - (3) Boron;
 - (4) Zirconium;

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- (5) Magnesium;
 - (6) Titanium;
 - (b) Particles specified in ML8(c)(12)(a) are with a size less than 200 nm in any direction;
 - (c) Particles specified in ML8(c)(12)(a) are with a metal content of 60% or greater; (*L.N. 42 of 2017*)
 - (d) Oxidizers, as follows, and mixtures thereof:
 - (1) ADN (ammonium dinitramide or SR 12) (CAS 140456-78-6);
 - (2) AP (ammonium perchlorate) (CAS 7790-98-9);
 - (3) Compounds composed of fluorine and any of the following:
 - (a) Other halogens;
 - (b) Oxygen; *or*
 - (c) Nitrogen;
- Notes:*
- 1. ML8(d)(3) does not apply to chlorine trifluoride (CAS 7790-91-2).
 - 2. ML8(d)(3) does not apply to nitrogen trifluoride (CAS 7783-54-2) in its gaseous state. (*L.N. 161 of 2011*)
- (4) DNAD (1,3-dinitro-1,3-diazetidine) (CAS 78246-06-7);
 - (5) HAN (hydroxylammonium nitrate) (CAS 13465-08-2);
 - (6) HAP (hydroxylammonium perchlorate) (CAS 15588-62-2);

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- (7) HNF (hydrazinium nitroformate) (CAS 20773-28-8);
- (8) Hydrazine nitrate (CAS 37836-27-4);
Technical Note:
(Repealed L.N. 42 of 2017)
- (9) Hydrazine perchlorate (CAS 27978-54-7);
- (10) Liquid oxidizers comprised of or containing inhibited red fuming nitric acid (IRFNA) (CAS 8007-58-7);
Note:
ML8(d)(10) does not apply to non-inhibited fuming nitric acid. *(L.N. 161 of 2011)*
- (e) Binders, plasticizers, monomers, polymers, as follows:
 - (1) AMMO (azidomethylmethyloxetane and its polymers) (CAS 90683-29-7) (see also ML8(g)(1) for its “precursors”);
 - (2) BAMO (3,3-bis(azidomethyl)oxetane and its polymers) (CAS 17607-20-4) (see also ML8(g)(1) for its “precursors”); *(L.N. 42 of 2017)*
 - (3) BDNPA (bis (2,2-dinitropropyl) acetal) (CAS 5108-69-0);
 - (4) BDNPF (bis (2,2-dinitropropyl) formal) (CAS 5917-61-3);
 - (5) BTTN (butanetrioltrinitrate) (CAS 6659-60-5) (see also ML8(g)(8) for its “precursors”);
 - (6) Energetic monomers, plasticizers or polymers, specially formulated for military use and containing any of the following:
 - (a) Nitro groups;

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- (b) Azido groups;
- (c) Nitrate groups;
- (d) Nitro groups;
- (e) Difluoroamino groups; (*L.N. 161 of 2011*)
- (7) FAMA0 (3-difluoroaminomethyl-3-azidomethyl oxetane) and its polymers;
- (8) FEFO (bis-(2-fluoro-2,2-dinitroethyl) formal) (CAS 17003-79-1);
- (9) FPF-1 (poly-2,2,3,3,4,4-hexafluoropentane-1,5-diol formal) (CAS 376-90-9);
- (10) FPF-3 (poly-2,4,4,5,5,6,6-heptafluoro-2-trifluoromethyl-3-oxaheptane-1,7-diol formal);
- (11) GAP (glycidylazide polymer) (CAS 143178-24-9) and its derivatives;
- (12) HTPB (hydroxyl terminated polybutadiene) with a hydroxyl functionality equal to or greater than 2.2 and less than or equal to 2.4, a hydroxyl value of less than 0.77 meq/g, and a viscosity at 30°C of less than 47 poise (CAS 69102-90-5);
- (13) Alcohol functionalized poly (epichlorohydrin) with a molecular weight less than 10 000, as follows:
 - (a) Poly (epichlorohydrindiol);
 - (b) Poly (epichlorohydrintriol); (*L.N. 161 of 2011*)
- (14) NENAs (nitroethylnitramine compounds) (CAS 17096-47-8, 85068-73-1, 82486-83-7, 82486-82-6 and 85954-06-9);
- (15) PGN (poly-GLYN, polyglycidyl nitrate) or poly (nitratomethyl oxirane) (CAS 27814-48-8);

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- (16) Poly-NIMMO (poly nitratomethylmethyloxetane), poly-NMMO or poly(3-Nitratomethyl-3-methyloxetane) (CAS 84051-81-0); (*L.N. 42 of 2017*)
- (17) Polynitroorthocarbonates;
- (18) TVOPA (1,2,3-tris [1,2-bis (difluoroamino) ethoxy] propane or tris vinoxyl propane adduct) (CAS 53159-39-0);
- (19) 4,5 diazidomethyl-2-methyl-1,2,3-triazole (iso-DAMTR); (*L.N. 42 of 2017*)
- (20) PNO (Poly(3-nitrato oxetane)); (*L.N. 42 of 2017*)
- (f) “Additives”, as follows:
 - (1) Basic copper salicylate (CAS 62320-94-9);
 - (2) BHEGA (bis-(2-hydroxyethyl) glycolamide) (CAS 17409-41-5);
 - (3) BNO (butadienenitrileoxide); (*L.N. 89 of 2013*)
 - (4) Ferrocene derivatives, as follows:
 - (a) Butacene (CAS 125856-62-4);
 - (b) Catocene (2,2-bis-ethylferrocenyl propane) (CAS 37206-42-1);
 - (c) Ferrocene carboxylic acids and ferrocene carboxylic acid esters; (*L.N. 42 of 2017*)
 - (d) n-butyl-ferrocene (CAS 31904-29-7); (*L.N. 95 of 2006*)
 - (e) Other adducted polymer ferrocene derivatives not specified elsewhere in ML8(f)(4); (*L.N. 42 of 2017*)
 - (f) Ethyl ferrocene (CAS 1273-89-8); (*L.N. 42 of 2017*)

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- (g) Propyl ferrocene; (*L.N. 42 of 2017*)
- (h) Pentyl ferrocene (CAS 1274-00-6); (*L.N. 42 of 2017*)
- (i) Dicyclopentyl ferrocene; (*L.N. 42 of 2017*)
- (j) Dicyclohexyl ferrocene; (*L.N. 42 of 2017*)
- (k) Diethyl ferrocene (CAS 1273-97-8); (*L.N. 42 of 2017*)
- (l) Dipropyl ferrocene; (*L.N. 42 of 2017*)
- (m) Dibutyl ferrocene (CAS 1274-08-4); (*L.N. 42 of 2017*)
- (n) Dihexyl ferrocene (CAS 93894-59-8); (*L.N. 42 of 2017*)
- (o) Acetyl ferrocene (CAS 1271-55-2)/1,1'-diacetyl ferrocene (CAS 1273-94-5); (*L.N. 42 of 2017*)
- (5) Lead beta-resorcyate (CAS 20936-32-7);
- (6) Lead citrate (CAS 14450-60-3);
- (7) Lead-copper chelates of beta-resorcyate or salicylates (CAS 68411-07-4);
- (8) Lead maleate (CAS 19136-34-6);
- (9) Lead salicylate (CAS 15748-73-9);
- (10) Lead stannate (CAS 12036-31-6);
- (11) MAPO (tris-1-(2-methyl) aziridinyl phosphine oxide) (CAS 57-39-6); BOBBA 8 (bis (2-methyl aziridinyl) 2-(2-hydroxypropanoxy) propylamino phosphine oxide); and other MAPO derivatives;
- (12) Methyl BAPO (bis (2-methyl aziridinyl) methylamino phosphine oxide) (CAS 85068-72-0);
- (13) N-methyl-p-nitroaniline (CAS 100-15-2);

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- (14) 3-Nitroaza-1,5-pentane diisocyanate (CAS 7406-61-9);
- (15) Organo-metallic coupling agents, as follows:
 - (a) Neopentyl[diallyl]oxy, tri [dioctyl] phosphato-titanate (CAS 103850-22-2); also known as titanium IV, 2,2 [bis 2-propenolato-methyl, butanolato, tris (dioctyl) phosphato] (CAS 110438-25-0); or LICA 12 (CAS 103850-22-2);
 - (b) Titanium IV, [(2-propenolato-1) methyl, n-propanolatomethyl] butanolato-1, tris [dioctyl] pyrophosphate or KR3538;
 - (c) Titanium IV, [(2-propenolato-1)methyl, n-propanolatomethyl] butanolato-1, tris (dioctyl) phosphate;
- (16) Polycyanodifluoroaminoethyleneoxide; (*L.N. 42 of 2017*)
- (17) Bonding agents as follows:
 - (a) 1,1',1''-trimesoyl-tris(2-ethylaziridine) (HX-868, BITA) (CAS 7722-73-8);
 - (b) Polyfunctional aziridine amides with isophthalic, trimesic, isocyanuric or trimethyladipic backbone also having a 2-methyl or 2-ethyl aziridine group; (*L.N. 42 of 2017*)

Note:

ML8(f)(17)(b) includes: (*L.N. 42 of 2017*)

1. 1,1'-Isophthaloyl-bis(2-methylaziridine) (HX-752) (CAS 7652-64-4); (*L.N. 42 of 2017*)
2. 2,4,6-tris(2-ethyl-1-aziridinyl)-1,3,5-triazine (HX-874) (CAS 18924-91-9); *and*

Last updated date
3.7.2017

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3. 1,1'-trimethyladipoylbis(2-ethylaziridine) (HX-877) (CAS 71463-62-2). (*L.N. 254 of 2008*)
- (18) Propyleneimine (2-methylaziridine) (CAS 75-55-8);
- (19) Superfine iron oxide (Fe₂O₃) (CAS 1317-60-8) with a specific surface area more than 250 m²/g and an average particle size of 3.0 nm or less; (*L.N. 161 of 2011*)
- (20) TEPAN (tetraethylenepentaamineacrylonitrile) (CAS 68412-45-3); cyanoethylated polyamines and their salts; (*L.N. 254 of 2008; L.N. 42 of 2017*)
- (21) TEPANOL (tetraethylenepentaamineacrylonitrileglycidol) (CAS 68412-46-4); cyanoethylated polyamines adducted with glycidol and their salts; (*L.N. 254 of 2008; L.N. 42 of 2017*)
- (22) TPB (triphenyl bismuth) (CAS 603-33-8);
- (23) TEPB (Tris (ethoxyphenyl) bismuth) (CAS 90591-48-3); (*L.N. 42 of 2017*)
- (g) "Precursors", as follows:
- N.B.:*
In ML8(g) the references are to specified "energetic materials" manufactured from these substances. (*L.N. 42 of 2017*)
- (1) BCMO (3,3-bis(chloromethyl)oxetane) (CAS 78-71-7) (see also ML8(e)(1) and ML8(e)(2)); (*L.N. 42 of 2017*)
- (2) Dinitroazetidinet-butyl salt (CAS 125735-38-8) (see also ML8(a)(28));
- (3) Hexaazaisowurtzitane derivatives including HBIW (hexabenzylhexaazaisowurtzitane) (CAS 124782-

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- 15-6) (see also ML8(a)(4)) and TAIW (tetraacetyl dibenzylhexaazaisowurtzitane) (CAS 182763-60-6) (see also ML8(a)(4)); (*L.N. 42 of 2017*)
- (4) (*Repealed L.N. 42 of 2017*)
- (5) TAT (1,3,5,7-tetraacetyl-1,3,5,7-tetraaza cyclo-octane) (CAS 41378-98-7) (see also ML8(a)(13)); (*L.N. 226 of 2009*)
- (6) 1,4,5,8-tetraazadecalin (CAS 5409-42-7) (see also ML8(a)(27));
- (7) 1,3,5-trichlorobenzene (CAS 108-70-3) (see also ML8(a)(23));
- (8) 1,2,4-trihydroxybutane (1,2,4-butanetriol) (CAS 3068-00-6) (see also ML8(e)(5));
- (9) DADN (1,5-diacetyl-3,7-dinitro-1,3,5,7-tetraaza-cyclooctane) (see also ML8(a)(13)); (*L.N. 42 of 2017*)

Notes:

1. ML8 does not apply to the following substances unless they are compounded or mixed with the “energetic materials” specified in ML8(a) or powdered metals specified in ML8(c): (*L.N. 161 of 2011 ; L.N. 42 of 2017*)
 - (a) Ammonium picrate (CAS 131-74-8);
 - (b) Black powder;
 - (c) Hexanitrodiphenylamine (CAS 131-73-7);
 - (d) Difluoroamine (CAS 10405-27-3);
 - (e) Nitrostarch (CAS 9056-38-6);
 - (f) Potassium nitrate (CAS 7757-79-1);
 - (g) Tetranitronaphthalene;

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- (h) Trinitroanisol;
- (i) Trinitronaphthalene;
- (j) Trinitroxylene;
- (k) N-pyrrolidinone; 1-methyl-2-pyrrolidinone (CAS 872-50-4);
- (l) Dioctylmaleate (CAS 142-16-5);
- (m) Ethylhexylacrylate (CAS 103-11-7);
- (n) Triethylaluminium (TEA) (CAS 97-93-8), trimethylaluminium (TMA) (CAS 75-24-1), and other pyrophoric metal alkyls and aryls of lithium, sodium, magnesium, zinc or boron;
- (o) Nitrocellulose (CAS 9004-70-0);
- (p) Nitroglycerin (or glyceroltrinitrate, trinitroglycerine) (NG) (CAS 55-63-0);
- (q) 2,4,6-trinitrotoluene (TNT) (CAS 118-96-7);
- (r) Ethylenediaminedinitrate (EDDN) (CAS 20829-66-7);
- (s) Pentaerythritoltetranitrate (PETN) (CAS 78-11-5);
- (t) Lead azide (CAS 13424-46-9), normal lead styphnate (CAS 15245-44-0) and basic lead styphnate (CAS 12403-82-6), and primary explosives or priming compositions containing azides or azide complexes;
- (u) Triethyleneglycoldinitrate (TEGDN) (CAS 111-22-8); (*L.N. 254 of 2008*)
- (v) 2,4,6-trinitroresorcinol (styphnic acid) (CAS 82-71-3);
- (w) Diethyldiphenylurea (CAS 85-98-3);
dimethyldiphenylurea (CAS 611-92-7);

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- methylethyldiphenylurea [Centralites]; (*L.N. 42 of 2017*)
- (x) N,N-diphenylurea (unsymmetrical diphenylurea) (CAS 603-54-3);
 - (y) Methyl-N,N-diphenylurea (methyl unsymmetrical diphenylurea) (CAS 13114-72-2);
 - (z) Ethyl-N,N-diphenylurea (ethyl unsymmetrical diphenylurea) (CAS 64544-71-4);
 - (aa) 2-Nitrodiphenylamine (2-NDPA) (CAS 119-75-5);
 - (bb) 4-Nitrodiphenylamine (4-NDPA) (CAS 836-30-6);
 - (cc) 2,2-dinitropropanol (CAS 918-52-5);
 - (dd) Nitroguanidine (CAS 556-88-7) (see also 1C011(d) of the Dual-use Goods List). (*L.N. 161 of 2011*)
2. ML8 does not apply to ammonium perchlorate (ML8(d)(2)), NTO (ML8(a)(18)) or catocene (ML8(f)(4)(b)) that meets all of the following descriptions:
- (a) Specially shaped and formulated for civil-use gas generation devices;
 - (b) Compounded or mixed, with non-active thermoset binders or plasticizers and having a mass of less than 250 g;
 - (c) Having a maximum of 80% ammonium perchlorate (ML8(d)(2)) in mass of active material;
 - (d) Having less than or equal to 4 g of NTO (ML8(a)(18));
 - (e) Having less than or equal to 1 g of catocene (ML8(f)(4)(b)). (*L.N. 42 of 2017*)

(*L.N. 65 of 2004; L.N. 42 of 2017*)

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ML9 Vessels of war (surface or underwater), special naval equipment, accessories, components and other surface vessels, as follows: (*L.N. 226 of 2009*)

N.B.:

For guidance and navigation equipment, see ML11. (*L.N. 65 of 2004; L.N. 95 of 2006; L.N. 254 of 2008*)

(a) Vessels and components, as follows:

(1) Vessels (surface or underwater) specially designed or modified for military use, regardless of current state of repair or operating condition, and whether or not they contain weapon delivery systems or armour, and hulls or parts of hulls for those vessels, and components for those vessels specially designed for military use;

(2) Surface vessels, other than those specified in ML9(a)(1), having any of the following fixed or integrated into the vessel:

(a) Automatic weapons specified in ML1, or weapons specified in ML2, ML4, ML12 or ML19, or ‘mountings’ or hard points for weapons having a calibre of 12.7 mm or greater; (*L.N. 42 of 2017*)

Technical Note:

The term ‘mountings’ means weapon mounts or structural strengthening for the purpose of installing weapons.

(b) Fire control systems specified in ML5;

(c) All of the following:

(1) ‘Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear (CBRN) protection’;

- (2) 'Pre-wet or wash down system' designed for decontamination purposes;
- (d) Active weapon countermeasure systems specified in ML4(b), ML5(c) or ML11(a) and having any of the following:
 - (1) 'Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear (CBRN) protection';
 - (2) Hull and superstructure, specially designed to reduce the radar cross section;
 - (3) Thermal signature reduction devices (e.g. an exhaust gas cooling system), excluding those specially designed to increase overall power plant efficiency or to reduce the environmental impact;
 - (4) A degaussing system designed to reduce the magnetic signature of the whole vessel;

Technical Notes:

1. The term 'Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear (CBRN) protection' means a self-contained interior space containing features such as over-pressurization, isolation of ventilation systems, limited ventilation openings with Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear (CBRN) filters and limited personnel access points incorporating air-locks.
2. The term 'pre-wet or wash down system' means a seawater spray system capable of simultaneously wetting the exterior

superstructure and decks of a vessel.
(*L.N. 226 of 2009*)

- (b) Engines and propulsion systems, as follows:
- (1) Diesel engines specially designed for submarines, having:
 - (a) Power output of 1.12 MW (1500 hp.) or more; *and*
 - (b) Rotary speed of 700 rpm or more;
 - (2) Electric motors specially designed for submarines, having all of the following characteristics:
 - (a) Power output of more than 0.75 MW (1000 hp.);
 - (b) Quick reversing;
 - (c) Liquid cooled;
 - (d) Totally enclosed;
 - (3) Non-magnetic diesel engines specially designed for military use having a power output of 37.3 kW (50 hp.) or more and a non-magnetic content in excess of 75% of total mass; *and*
 - (4) 'Air Independent Propulsion' (AIP) systems specially designed for submarines;

Technical Note:

'Air Independent Propulsion' (AIP) allows a submerged submarine to operate its propulsion system, without access to atmospheric oxygen, for a longer time than the batteries would have otherwise allowed. For the purposes of ML9(b)(4), AIP does not include nuclear power. (*L.N. 254 of 2008*)

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- (c) Underwater detection devices specially designed for military use and controls thereof;
- (d) Submarine and torpedo nets;
- (e) Deleted; (*L.N. 65 of 2004*)
- (f) Hull penetrators and connectors specially designed for military use that enable interaction with equipment external to a vessel;

Note:

ML9(f) includes connectors for vessels which are of the single-conductor, multi-conductor, coaxial or waveguide type, and hull penetrators for vessels, both of which are capable of remaining impervious to leakage from without and of retaining required characteristics at marine depths exceeding 100 m; and fibre-optic connectors and optical hull penetrators specially designed for “laser” beam transmission regardless of depth. ML9(f) does not include ordinary propulsive shaft and hydrodynamic control-rod hull penetrators. (*L.N. 254 of 2008*)

- (g) Silent bearings, with gas or magnetic suspension, active signature or vibration suppression controls, and equipment containing those bearings, specially designed for military use, and components for those bearings; (*L.N. 42 of 2017*)

ML10

“Aircraft”, “lighter-than-air vehicles”, “Unmanned aerial vehicles” (“UAVs”), aero-engines and “aircraft” equipment, related equipment, and components, as follows, specially designed or modified for military use:

N.B.:

For guidance and navigation equipment, see ML11.

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- (a) Manned “aircraft” and “lighter-than-air vehicles”, and specially designed components for the manned “aircraft” and “lighter-than-air vehicles”;
- (b) Deleted;
- (c) Unmanned aircraft and related equipment, as follows, and specially designed components for the unmanned aircraft and related equipment:
 - (1) “UAVs”, Remotely Piloted Air Vehicles (RPVs), autonomous programmable vehicles and unmanned “lighter-than-air vehicles”;
 - (2) Launchers, recovery equipment and ground support equipment;
 - (3) Equipment designed for command or control;
- (d) Propulsion aero-engines and specially designed components for the propulsion aero-engines;
- (e) Airborne refuelling equipment specially designed or modified for the “aircraft” specified in ML10(a) or the unmanned aircraft specified in ML10(c), and specially designed components for such equipment; (*L.N. 42 of 2017*)
- (f) ‘Ground equipment’ specially designed for “aircraft” specified in ML10(a) or aero-engines specified in ML10(d);
Technical Note:
‘Ground equipment’ includes pressure refuelling equipment and equipment specially designed to facilitate operations in confined areas. (*L.N. 42 of 2017*)
- (g) Aircrew life support equipment, aircrew safety equipment and other devices for emergency escape, not specified in ML10(a), designed for “aircraft” specified in ML10(a);

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Note:

ML10(g) does not control aircrew helmets that do not incorporate, or have mountings or fittings for, equipment specified in the Munitions List.

N.B.:

For helmets see also ML13(c). (*L.N. 42 of 2017*)

- (h) Parachutes, paragliders and related equipment, as follows, and specially designed components for the parachutes, paragliders and related equipment:
 - (1) Parachutes not specified elsewhere in the Munitions List;
 - (2) Paragliders;
 - (3) Equipment specially designed for high altitude parachutists (e.g., suits, special helmets, breathing systems, navigation equipment);
- (i) Controlled opening equipment or automatic piloting systems, designed for parachuted loads;

Notes:

1. ML10(a) does not apply to “lighter-than-air vehicles” or “aircraft” (or variants of “aircraft”), specially designed for military use, that are:
 - (a) Not combat “aircraft”;
 - (b) Not configured for military use and not fitted with equipment or attachments specially designed or modified for military use; *and*
 - (c) Certified for civil use by the civil aviation authority or authorities of one or more “Participating States”.
2. ML10(d) does not apply to:
 - (a) Aero-engines designed or modified for military use that have been certified for civil use by the civil

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- aviation authority or authorities of one or more “Participating States” for use in “civil aircraft”, or specially designed components for the aero-engines;
- (b) Reciprocating engines or specially designed components for the reciprocating engines, except those specially designed for “UAVs”.
3. For the purposes of ML10(a) and ML10(d), specially designed components and related equipment for non-military “aircraft” or aero-engines modified for military use refer only to those military components and to military related equipment required for the modification to military use.
4. For the purposes of ML10(a), military use includes: combat, military reconnaissance, assault, military training, logistics support, and transporting and airdropping troops or military equipment.
5. ML10(a) does not apply to “aircraft” that meets all of the following descriptions:
- (a) Were first manufactured before 1946;
- (b) Do not incorporate any item specified in the Munitions List, unless the item is required to meet the safety or airworthiness standards of the civil aviation authority or authorities of one or more “Participating States”; (*L.N. 42 of 2017*)
- (c) Do not incorporate any weapon specified in the Munitions List, unless inoperable and incapable of being returned to operation. (*L.N. 42 of 2017*)
- (*L.N. 89 of 2013*)

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ML11 Electronic equipment, “spacecraft” and components, not specified elsewhere in the Munitions List, as follows: (*L.N. 42 of 2017*)

- (a) Electronic equipment specially designed for military use and specially designed components for the equipment;

Note:

ML11(a) includes:

1. Electronic countermeasure and electronic counter-countermeasure equipment (i.e., equipment designed to introduce extraneous or erroneous signals into radar or radio communication receivers or otherwise hinder the reception, operation or effectiveness of adversary electronic receivers including their countermeasure equipment), including jamming and counter-jamming equipment;
2. Frequency agile tubes;
3. Electronic systems or equipment designed either for surveillance and monitoring of the electromagnetic spectrum for military intelligence or security purposes, or for counteracting such surveillance and monitoring;
4. Underwater countermeasures, including acoustic and magnetic jamming and decoy equipment designed to introduce extraneous or erroneous signals into sonar receivers;
5. Data processing security equipment, data security equipment and transmission and signalling line security equipment, using ciphering processes;
6. Identification, authentication and keyloader equipment and key management, manufacturing and distribution equipment;

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7. Guidance and navigation equipment; (*L.N. 254 of 2008*)
 8. Digital troposcatter-radio communications transmission equipment; (*L.N. 254 of 2008; L.N. 226 of 2009*)
 9. Digital demodulators specially designed for signals intelligence; and (*L.N. 254 of 2008; L.N. 226 of 2009*)
 10. “Automated Command and Control Systems”. (*L.N. 226 of 2009*)
N.B.:
For “software” associated with military “Software” Defined Radio (SDR), see ML21. (*L.N. 161 of 2011*)
- (b) Global Navigation Satellite Systems (GNSS) jamming equipment and specially designed components for the jamming equipment;
- (c) “Spacecraft” specially designed or modified for military use, and “spacecraft” components specially designed for military use; (*L.N. 42 of 2017*)
(L.N. 95 of 2006; L.N. 42 of 2017)

ML12

High velocity kinetic energy weapon systems and related equipment, as follows, and specially designed components therefor:

- (a) Kinetic energy weapon systems specially designed for destruction or effecting mission-abort of a target;
- (b) Specially designed test and evaluation facilities and test models, including diagnostic instrumentation and targets, for dynamic testing of kinetic energy projectiles and systems;

N.B.:

For weapon systems using sub-calibre ammunition or employing solely chemical propulsion, and ammunition therefor, see ML1, ML2, ML3 and ML4.

Notes:

1. ML12 includes the following when specially designed for kinetic energy weapon systems:
 - (a) Launch propulsion systems capable of accelerating masses larger than 0.1 g to velocities in excess of 1.6 km/s, in single or rapid fire modes;
 - (b) Prime power generation, electric armour, energy storage (e.g. high energy storage capacitors), thermal management, conditioning, switching or fuel-handling equipment; and electrical interfaces between power supply, gun and other turret electric drive functions; (*L.N. 42 of 2017*)

N.B.:
See also 3A001(e)(2) on the Dual-use Goods List for high energy storage capacitors. (*L.N. 42 of 2017*)

 - (c) Target acquisition, tracking, fire control or damage assessment systems;
 - (d) Homing seeker, guidance or divert propulsion (lateral acceleration) systems for projectiles.
2. ML12 controls weapon systems using any of the following methods of propulsion:
 - (a) Electromagnetic;
 - (b) Electrothermal;
 - (c) Plasma;
 - (d) Light gas; *or*

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(e) Chemical (when used in combination with any of the above).

3. *(Repealed L.N. 95 of 2006)*

ML13 Armoured or protective equipment, constructions and components, as follows: *(L.N. 42 of 2017)*

(a) Metallic or non-metallic armoured plate as follows: *(L.N. 42 of 2017)*

(1) Manufactured to comply with a military standard or specification; *or*

(2) Suitable for military use;

N.B.:

For body armour plate, see ML13(d)(2). *(L.N. 89 of 2013)*

(b) Constructions of metallic or non-metallic materials or combinations thereof specially designed to provide ballistic protection for military systems, and specially designed components therefor; *(L.N. 132 of 2001)*

(c) Helmets manufactured according to military standards or specifications, or comparable national standards, and specially designed components for those helmets (i.e., helmet shell, liner and comfort pads); *(L.N. 254 of 2008)*

(d) Body armour or protective garments, and components for the body armour or protective garments, as follows:

(1) Soft body armour or protective garments, manufactured according to military standards or specifications, or to their equivalents, and specially designed components for the body armour or protective garments;

Note:

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For the purposes of ML13(d)(1), military standards or specifications include, at a minimum, specifications for fragmentation protection.

- (2) Hard body armour plates providing ballistic protection equal to or greater than level III (NIJ 0101.06, July 2008) or national equivalents; (*L.N. 89 of 2013*)

Notes:

1. ML13(b) includes materials specially designed to form explosive reactive armour or to construct military shelters.
2. ML13(c) does not include conventional steel helmets neither modified or designed to accept nor equipped with any type of accessory device.
3. ML13(c) and (d) does not include helmets, body armour or protective garments, when accompanying their user for the user's own personal protection.
4. In so far as helmets specially designed for bomb disposal personnel are concerned, only those specially designed for military use are included in ML13. (*L.N. 254 of 2008*)

N.B.:

1. See also 1A005 of the Dual-use Goods List.
2. For "fibrous or filamentary materials" used in the manufacture of body armour and helmets, see 1C010 of the Dual-use Goods List. (*L.N. 254 of 2008*)

ML14 Specialised equipment for military training or for simulating military scenarios, simulators specially designed for training in the use of any firearm or weapon controlled by ML1 or

ML2, and specially designed components and accessories therefor; (*L.N. 65 of 2004*)

Technical Note:

The term “specialised equipment for military training” includes military types of attack trainers, operational flight trainers, radar target trainers, radar target generators, gunnery training devices, anti-submarine warfare trainers, flight simulators (including human-rated centrifuges for pilot/astronaut training), radar trainers, instrument flight trainers, navigation trainers, missile launch trainers, target equipment, drone “aircraft”, armament trainers, pilotless “aircraft” trainers, mobile training units and training equipment for ground military operations. (*L.N. 65 of 2004*)

Notes:

1. ML14 includes image generating and interactive environment systems for simulators when specially designed or modified for military use.
2. ML14 does not control equipment specially designed for training in the use of hunting or sporting weapons. (*L.N. 65 of 2004*)

ML15 Imaging or countermeasure equipment, as follows, specially designed for military use, and specially designed components and accessories therefor:

- (a) Recorders and image processing equipment;
- (b) Cameras, photographic equipment and film processing equipment;
- (c) Image intensifier equipment;
- (d) Infrared or thermal imaging equipment;
- (e) Imaging radar sensor equipment;

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- (f) Countermeasure or counter-countermeasure equipment for the equipment controlled by ML15(a) to ML15(e);

Note:

ML15(f) includes equipment designed to degrade the operation or effectiveness of military imaging systems or to minimize such degrading effects.

Notes:

1. The term “specially designed components” includes the following when specially designed for military use:
 - (a) Infrared image converter tubes;
 - (b) Image intensifier tubes (other than first generation);
 - (c) Microchannel plates;
 - (d) Low-light-level television camera tubes;
 - (e) Detector arrays (including electronic interconnection or read out systems);
 - (f) Pyroelectric television camera tubes;
 - (g) Cooling systems for imaging systems;
 - (h) Electrically triggered shutters of the photochromic or electro-optical type having a shutter speed of less than 100 us, except in the case of shutters which are an essential part of a high speed camera;
 - (i) Fibre optic image inverters;
 - (j) Compound semiconductor photocathodes.
2. ML15 does not control “first generation image intensifier tubes” or equipment specially designed to incorporate “first generation image intensifier tubes”. (*L.N. 183 of 1999*)

N.B.:

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For the status of weapons sights incorporating “first generation image intensifier tubes” see ML1, ML2 and ML5(a). (*L.N. 183 of 1999; L.N. 65 of 2004*)

N.B.:

See also 6A002(a)(2) and 6A002(b) of the Dual-use Goods List.

ML16 ML16 Forgings, castings and other unfinished products, specially designed for items specified by ML1, ML2, ML3, ML4, ML6, ML9, ML10, ML12 or ML19;

Note:

ML16 applies to unfinished products when they are identifiable by material composition, geometry or function.

(L.N. 161 of 2011)

ML17 Miscellaneous equipment, materials and “libraries”, as follows, and specially designed components therefor: (*L.N. 42 of 2017*)

(a) Diving and underwater swimming apparatus, specially designed or modified for military use, as follows:

(1) Self-contained diving rebreathers, closed or semi-closed circuit;

(2) Underwater swimming apparatus specially designed for use with the diving apparatus specified in ML17(a)(1);

N.B.:

See also 8A002(q) of the Dual-use Goods List. (*L.N. 42 of 2017*)

(b) Construction equipment specially designed for military use;

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- (c) Fittings, coatings and treatments for signature suppression, specially designed for military use;
- (d) Field engineer equipment specially designed for use in a combat zone;
- (e) “Robots”, “robot” controllers and “robot” “end-effectors”, having any of the following characteristics:
 - (1) Specially designed for military use;
 - (2) Incorporating means of protecting hydraulic lines against externally induced punctures caused by ballistic fragments (e.g., incorporating self-sealing lines) and designed to use hydraulic fluids with flash points higher than 839 K (566 °C); *or*
 - (3) Specially designed or rated for operating in an electro-magnetic pulse (EMP) environment;

Technical Note:

Electro-magnetic pulse does not refer to unintentional interference caused by electromagnetic radiation from nearby equipment (e.g. machinery, appliances or electronics) or lightning. (*L.N. 226 of 2009*)

- (f) “Libraries” specially designed or modified for military use with systems, equipment or components, specified in the Munitions List; (*L.N. 42 of 2017*)
- (g) Nuclear power generating equipment or propulsion equipment, including “nuclear reactors”, specially designed for military use and components therefor specially designed or modified for military use;
- (h) Equipment and material, coated or treated for signature suppression, specially designed for military use, other than those controlled elsewhere in the Munitions List;
- (i) Simulators specially designed for military “nuclear reactors”;

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- (j) Mobile repair shops specially designed or modified to service military equipment; *(L.N. 65 of 2004)*
- (k) Field generators specially designed or modified for military use; *(L.N. 132 of 2001; L.N. 65 of 2004)*
- (l) Containers specially designed or modified for military use; *(L.N. 65 of 2004)*
- (m) Ferries, other than those controlled elsewhere in the Munitions List, bridges and pontoons, specially designed for military use; *(L.N. 65 of 2004; L.N. 95 of 2006)*
- (n) Test models specially designed for the “development” of items controlled by ML4, ML6, ML9 or ML10; *(L.N. 132 of 2001; L.N. 95 of 2006; L.N. 161 of 2011)*
- (o) Laser protection equipment (e.g., eye and sensor protection) specially designed for military use; *and (L.N. 95 of 2006; L.N. 161 of 2011)*
- (p) “Fuel cells”, other than those specified elsewhere in the Munitions List, specially designed or ‘modified’ for military use; *(L.N. 161 of 2011)*

Technical Note: (L.N. 65 of 2004; L.N. 42 of 2017)

For the purpose of ML17, ‘modified’ means any structural, electrical, mechanical, or other change that provides a non-military item with military capabilities equivalent to an item which is specially designed for military use. *(L.N. 65 of 2004; L.N. 42 of 2017)*

ML18 ‘Production’ equipment and components, as follows: *(L.N. 42 of 2017)*

- (a) Specially designed or modified ‘production’ equipment for the ‘production’ of products controlled by the Munitions List, and specially designed components therefor; *(L.N. 42 of 2017)*

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- (b) Specially designed environmental test facilities and specially designed equipment therefor, for the certification, qualification, or testing of products controlled by the Munitions List;

Technical Note:

For the purposes of ML18, the term 'production' includes design, examination, manufacture, testing and checking.
(L.N. 65 of 2004)

- (c)-(d) *(Repealed L.N. 65 of 2004)*

Notes:

1. ML18(a) and ML18(b) include the following equipment:
 - (a) Continuous nitrators;
 - (b) Centrifugal testing apparatus or equipment having any of the following characteristics:
 - (1) Driven by a motor or motors having a total rated horsepower of more than 298 kW (400 hp);
 - (2) Capable of carrying a payload of 113 kg or more; *or*
 - (3) Capable of exerting a centrifugal acceleration of 8 g or more on a payload of 91 kg or more;
 - (c) Dehydration presses;
 - (d) Screw extruders specially designed or modified for military explosive extrusion;
 - (e) Cutting machines for the sizing of extruded propellants;
 - (f) Sweetie barrels (tumblers) 1.85 m or more in diameter and having over 227 kg product capacity;
 - (g) Continuous mixers for solid propellants;

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- (h) Fluid energy mills for grinding or milling the ingredients of military explosives;
 - (i) Equipment to achieve both sphericity and uniform particle size in metal powder listed in ML8(c)(8); *(L.N. 65 of 2004)*
 - (j) Convection current converters for the conversion of materials listed in ML8(c)(3). *(L.N. 65 of 2004; L.N. 254 of 2008)*
- 2-3. *(Repealed L.N. 254 of 2008)*
4. *(Repealed L.N. 65 of 2004)*
- (L.N. 65 of 2004)*

ML19

Directed energy weapon systems (DEW), related or countermeasure equipment and test models, as follows, and specially designed components therefor:

- (a) “Laser” systems specially designed for destruction or effecting mission-abort of a target;
- (b) Particle beam systems capable of destruction or effecting mission-abort of a target;
- (c) High power radio-frequency (RF) systems capable of destruction or effecting mission-abort of a target;
- (d) Equipment specially designed for the detection or identification of, or defence against, systems controlled by ML19(a), ML19(b) or ML19(c);
- (e) Physical test models for the systems, equipment and components, specified in ML19; *(L.N. 254 of 2008)*
- (f) “Laser” systems specially designed to cause permanent blindness to unenhanced vision, i.e. to the naked eye or to the eye with corrective eyesight devices; *(L.N. 132 of 2001; L.N. 161 of 2011)*

Notes:

1. DEW systems specified by ML19 include systems whose capability is derived from the controlled application of: *(L.N. 161 of 2011)*
 - (a) “Lasers” of sufficient power to effect destruction similar to the manner of conventional ammunition; *(L.N. 161 of 2011)*
 - (b) Particle accelerators which project a charged or neutral particle beam with destructive power;
 - (c) High pulsed power or high average power radio frequency beam transmitters which produce fields sufficiently intense to disable electronic circuitry at a distant target.
2. ML19 includes the following when specially designed for DEW systems: *(L.N. 161 of 2011)*
 - (a) Prime power generation, energy storage, switching, power conditioning or fuel-handling equipment;
 - (b) Target acquisition or tracking systems;
 - (c) Systems capable of assessing target damage, destruction or mission-abort;
 - (d) Beam-handling, propagation or pointing equipment;
 - (e) Equipment with rapid beam slew capability for rapid multiple target operations;
 - (f) Adaptive optics and phase conjugators;
 - (g) Current injectors for negative hydrogen ion beams;
 - (h) “Space-qualified” accelerator components; *(L.N. 89 of 2013)*
 - (i) Negative ion beam funnelling equipment;

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- (j) Equipment for controlling and slewing a high energy ion beam;
- (k) “Space-qualified” foils for neutralising negative hydrogen isotope beams. (*L.N. 89 of 2013*)

ML20 Cryogenic and “superconductive” equipment, as follows, and specially designed components and accessories therefor:

- (a) Equipment specially designed or configured to be installed in a vehicle for military ground, marine, airborne or space applications, capable of operating while in motion and of producing or maintaining temperatures below 103K (-170°C);

Note:

ML20(a) includes mobile systems incorporating or employing accessories or components manufactured from non-metallic or non-electrical conductive materials, such as plastics or epoxy-impregnated materials.

- (b) “Superconductive” electrical equipment (rotating machinery and transformers) specially designed or configured to be installed in a vehicle for military ground, marine, airborne or space applications, capable of operating while in motion;

Note:

ML20(b) does not control direct-current hybrid homopolar generators that have single-pole normal metal armatures which rotate in a magnetic field produced by superconducting windings, provided those windings are the only superconducting component in the generator.

ML21 “Software”, as follows:

- (a) “Software” specially designed or modified for any of the following:

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- (1) “Development”, “production”, operation or maintenance of equipment specified in the Munitions List;
 - (2) “Development” or “production” of materials specified in the Munitions List;
 - (3) “Development”, “production”, operation or maintenance of “software” specified in the Munitions List; (*L.N. 42 of 2017*)
- (b) Specific “software”, other than that specified in ML21(a), as follows:
- (1) “Software” specially designed for military use and specially designed for modelling, simulating or evaluating military weapon systems;
 - (2) “Software” specially designed for military use and specially designed for modelling or simulating military operational scenarios;
 - (3) “Software” for determining the effects of conventional, nuclear, chemical or biological weapons; *and*
 - (4) “Software” specially designed for military use and specially designed for Command, Communications, Control and Intelligence (C³I) or Command, Communications, Control, Computer and Intelligence (C⁴I) applications; (*L.N. 254 of 2008; L.N. 226 of 2009*)
- (c) “Software”, not specified in ML21(a) or (b), specially designed or modified to enable equipment not specified in the Munitions List to perform the military functions of equipment specified in the Munitions List; (*L.N. 254 of 2008*)

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ML22 “Technology” as follows:

- (a) “Technology”, other than that specified in ML22(b), that is “required” for the “development”, “production”, installation, operation, maintenance (checking), repair, overhaul or refurbishing of items specified in the Munitions List; (*L.N. 42 of 2017*)
- (b) “Technology” as follows:
 - (1) “Technology” “required” for the design of, the assembly of components into, and the operation, maintenance and repair of complete production installations for items controlled in the Munitions List, even if the components of such production installations are not controlled;
 - (2) “Technology” “required” for the “development” and “production” of small arms even if used to produce reproductions of antique small arms;
 - (3)-(4) (*Repealed L.N. 42 of 2017*)
 - (5) “Technology” “required” exclusively for the incorporation of “biocatalysts”, controlled by ML7(i)(1), into military carrier substances or military material;

Notes:

- 1. “Technology” “required” for the “development”, “production”, installation, operation, maintenance (checking), repair, overhaul or refurbishing of items specified in the Munitions List remains under control even when applicable to any item that is not specified in the Munitions List.
- 2. ML22 does not apply to:
 - (a) “Technology” that is the minimum necessary for the installation, operation, maintenance

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(checking) or repair of those items which are not controlled or whose export has been authorized;

- (b) “Technology” that is “in the public domain”, “basic scientific research” or the minimum necessary information for patent applications;
- (c) “Technology” for magnetic induction for continuous propulsion of civil transport devices. *(L.N. 42 of 2017)*

(L.N. 95 of 2006)

DUAL-USE GOODS LIST

NUCLEAR TECHNOLOGY NOTE (NTN)

(To be read in conjunction with section E of Category 0)

The “technology” directly associated with any goods controlled in Category 0 is controlled according to the provisions of Category 0. *(L.N. 183 of 1999)*

“Technology” for the “development”, “production” or “use” of goods under control remains under control even when applicable to non-controlled goods.

The approval of goods for export also authorizes the export to the same end-user of the minimum “technology” required for the installation, operation, maintenance, and repair of the goods.

Controls on “technology” transfer do not apply to information “in the public domain” or to “basic scientific research”.

GENERAL TECHNOLOGY NOTE (GTN)

(To be read in conjunction with section E of Categories 1 to 9)

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The export of “technology” which is “required” for the “development”, “production” or “use” of goods controlled in Categories 1 to 9, is controlled according to the provisions of Categories 1 to 9.

“Technology” “required” for the “development”, “production” or “use” of goods under control remains under control even when applicable to non-controlled goods.

Controls do not apply to that “technology” which is the minimum necessary for the installation, operation, maintenance (checking) and repair of those goods which are not controlled or whose export has been authorized.

N.B.:

This does not release such “technology” controlled by 1E002(e) and 1E002(f) and 8E002(a) and 8E002(b).

Controls on “technology” transfer do not apply to information “in the public domain”, to “basic scientific research” or to the minimum necessary information for patent applications.

GENERAL SOFTWARE NOTE (GSN)

Categories 0 to 9 do not control “software” that meets any of the following descriptions: *(L.N. 42 of 2017)*

- (1) “Software” that is generally available to the public by being: *(L.N. 42 of 2017)*
 - (a) Sold from stock at retail selling points without restriction, by means of:
 - (1) Over-the-counter transactions;
 - (2) Mail order transactions; *(L.N. 65 of 2004)*
 - (3) Electronic transactions; *or (L.N. 65 of 2004)*
 - (4) Telephone call transactions; *and (L.N. 65 of 2004)*

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(b) Designed for installation by the user without further substantial support by the supplier; *(L.N. 42 of 2017)*

N.B.:

Entry (1) of the General Software Note does not release “software” specified in Category 5—Part 2 (“Information Security”). *(L.N. 42 of 2017)*

(2) “Software” that is “in the public domain”; *(L.N. 183 of 1999; L.N. 42 of 2017)*

(3) The “object code” that is the minimum necessary for the installation, operation, maintenance (checking) or repair of items whose export has been authorized.

N.B.:

Entry (3) of the General Software Note does not release “software” specified in Category 5—Part 2 (“Information Security”). *(L.N. 42 of 2017)*

CATEGORY 0—NUCLEAR MATERIALS, FACILITIES, AND EQUIPMENT

0A SYSTEMS, EQUIPMENT AND COMPONENTS

0A001 “Nuclear reactors” and specially designed or prepared equipment and components therefor, as follows:

- (a) “Nuclear reactors” capable of operation so as to maintain a controlled self-sustaining fission chain reaction;
- (b) Metal vessels, or major shop-fabricated parts therefor, specially designed or prepared to contain the core of a “nuclear reactor”, including the reactor vessel head for a reactor pressure vessel;

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- (c) Manipulative equipment specially designed or prepared for inserting or removing fuel in a “nuclear reactor”;
- (d) Control rods specially designed or prepared for the control of the fission process in a “nuclear reactor”, support or suspension structures therefor, rod drive mechanisms and rod guide tubes;
- (e) Pressure tubes specially designed or prepared to contain both fuel elements and the primary coolant in a “nuclear reactor”; (*L.N. 42 of 2017*)
- (f) Zirconium metal tubes or zirconium alloy tubes (or assemblies of tubes) specially designed or prepared for use as fuel cladding in a “nuclear reactor”, and in quantities exceeding 10 kg;

N.B.:

For zirconium pressure tubes, see 0A001(e) and for calandria tubes, see 0A001(h). (*L.N. 42 of 2017*)

- (g) Coolant pumps or circulators specially designed or prepared for circulating the primary coolant of “nuclear reactors”; (*L.N. 42 of 2017*)
- (h) ‘Nuclear reactor internals’ specially designed or prepared for use in a “nuclear reactor”, including support columns for the core, fuel channels, calandria tubes, thermal shields, baffles, core grid plates, and diffuser plates; (*L.N. 42 of 2017*)

Technical Note: (L.N. 42 of 2017)

In 0A001(h), ‘nuclear reactor internals’ means any major structure within a reactor vessel which has one or more functions such as supporting the core, maintaining fuel alignment, directing primary coolant flow, providing radiation shields for the reactor vessel, and guiding in-core instrumentation. (*L.N. 42 of 2017*)

- (i) Heat exchangers as follows:

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- (a) Steam generators specially designed or prepared for use in the primary, or intermediate, coolant circuit of a “nuclear reactor”;
- (b) Other heat exchangers specially designed or prepared for use in the primary coolant circuit of a “nuclear reactor”;

Note:

0A001(i) does not control heat exchangers for the supporting systems of the reactor (e.g. the emergency cooling system or the decay heat cooling system).
(*L.N. 42 of 2017*)

- (j) Neutron detectors specially designed or prepared for determining neutron flux levels within the core of a “nuclear reactor”; (*L.N. 42 of 2017*)
- (k) ‘External thermal shields’ specially designed or prepared for use in a “nuclear reactor” for the reduction of heat loss and also for the protection of containment vessel;

Technical Note:

In 0A001(k), ‘external thermal shields’ means major structures placed over the reactor vessel that reduce heat loss from the reactor and reduce temperature within the containment vessel. (*L.N. 42 of 2017*)

0B TEST INSPECTION AND PRODUCTION EQUIPMENT

0B001 Plant for the separation of isotopes of “natural uranium”, “depleted uranium” or “special fissile materials”, and specially designed or prepared equipment and components therefor, as follows: (*L.N. 42 of 2017*)

- (a) Plant specially designed for separating isotopes of “natural uranium”, “depleted uranium”, or “special fissile materials”, as follows: (*L.N. 42 of 2017*)

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- (1) Gas centrifuge separation plant;
 - (2) Gaseous diffusion separation plant;
 - (3) Aerodynamic separation plant;
 - (4) Chemical exchange separation plant;
 - (5) Ion-exchange separation plant;
 - (6) Atomic vapour “laser” isotope separation plant;
(*L.N. 42 of 2017*)
 - (7) Molecular “laser” isotope separation plant; (*L.N. 42 of 2017*)
 - (8) Plasma separation plant;
 - (9) Electro magnetic separation plant;
- (b) Gas centrifuges and assemblies and components, specially designed or prepared for gas centrifuge separation process, as follows:

Technical Note:

In 0B001(b), ‘high strength-to-density ratio material’ means any of the following items:

- (a) Maraging steel capable of an ultimate tensile strength of 1.95 GPa or more;
 - (b) Aluminium alloys capable of an ultimate tensile strength of 0.46 GPa or more;
 - (c) “Fibrous or filamentary materials” with a “specific modulus” of more than 3.18×10^6 m and a “specific tensile strength” greater than 7.62×10^4 m.
(*L.N. 42 of 2017*)
- (1) Gas centrifuges;
 - (2) Complete rotor assemblies;
 - (3) Rotor tube cylinders with a wall thickness of 12 mm or less, a diameter of between 75 mm and

650 mm, made from ‘high strength-to-density ratio materials’; *(L.N. 42 of 2017)*

- (4) Rings or bellows with a wall thickness of 3 mm or less and a diameter of between 75 mm and 650 mm and designed to give local support to a rotor tube or to join a number together, made from ‘high strength-to-density ratio materials’; *(L.N. 42 of 2017)*
- (5) Baffles of between 75 mm and 650 mm diameter for mounting inside a rotor tube, made from ‘high strength-to-density ratio materials’; *(L.N. 42 of 2017)*
- (6) Top or bottom caps of between 75 mm and 650 mm diameter to fit the ends of a rotor tube, made from ‘high strength-to-density ratio materials’; *(L.N. 42 of 2017)*
- (7) Magnetic suspension bearings as follows:
 - (a) Bearing assemblies consisting of an annular magnet suspended within a housing made of or protected by “materials resistant to corrosion by UF₆” containing a damping medium and having the magnet coupling with a pole piece or second magnet fitted to the top cap of the rotor;
 - (b) Active magnetic bearings specially designed or prepared for use with gas centrifuges; *(L.N. 42 of 2017)*
- (8) Specially prepared bearings comprising a pivot-cup assembly mounted on a damper;
- (9) Molecular pumps comprised of cylinders having internally machined or extruded helical grooves and internally machined bores;

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- (10) Ring-shaped motor stators for multiphase AC hysteresis (or reluctance) motors for synchronous operation within a vacuum at a frequency of 600 Hz or more and a power of 40 Volt-Amps or more; *(L.N. 42 of 2017)*
- (11) Centrifuge housing or centrifuge recipients to contain the rotor tube assembly of a gas centrifuge, consisting of a rigid cylinder of wall thickness up to 30 mm with precision machined ends that are parallel to each other and perpendicular to the longitudinal axis of cylinder to within 0.05 degrees or less; *(L.N. 42 of 2017)*
- (12) Scoops consisting of specially designed or prepared tubes for the extraction of UF₆ gas from within the rotor tube by a Pitot tube action and capable of being fixed to the central gas extraction system; *(L.N. 42 of 2017)*
- (13) Frequency changers (converters or inverters) specially designed or prepared to supply motor stators for gas centrifuge enrichment, having all of the following characteristics, and specially designed components therefor:
 - (a) A multiphase frequency output of 600 Hz or greater; *(L.N. 42 of 2017)*
 - (b) High stability (with frequency control better than 0.2%); *(L.N. 42 of 2017)*
 - (c)-(d) *(Repealed L.N. 42 of 2017)*
- (14) Shut-off and control valves as follows:
 - (a) Shut-off valves specially designed or prepared to act on the feed, product or tails from UF₆ gaseous streams of an individual gas centrifuge;

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- (b) Bellows-sealed valves, shut-off or control, made of or protected by “materials resistant to corrosion by UF_6 ”, with an inside diameter of 10 mm to 160 mm, specially designed or prepared for use in main or auxiliary systems of gas centrifuge enrichment plants; (*L.N. 42 of 2017*)

Note:

(Repealed L.N. 42 of 2017)

- (c) Equipment and components, specially designed or prepared for gaseous diffusion separation process, as follows:
- (1) Gaseous diffusion barriers made of porous metallic, polymer or ceramic “materials resistant to corrosion by UF_6 ” with a pore size of 10 to 100 nm, a thickness of 5 mm or less, and, for tubular forms, a diameter of 25 mm or less;
 - (2) Gaseous diffuser housings made of or protected by “materials resistant to corrosion by UF_6 ”;
 - (3) Compressors or gas blowers with a suction volume capacity of 1 m³/min or more of UF_6 that discharge pressure up to 500 kPa, have a pressure ratio of 10:1 or less, and are made of or protected by “materials resistant to corrosion by UF_6 ”; (*L.N. 42 of 2017*)
 - (4) Rotary shaft seals for compressors or blowers controlled by 0B001(c)(3) and designed for a buffer gas in-leakage rate of less than 1 000 cm³/min;
 - (5) Heat exchangers made of or protected by “materials resistant to corrosion by UF_6 ”, and designed for a leakage pressure rate of less than 10 Pa per hour

-
- under a pressure differential of 100 kPa; (*L.N. 42 of 2017*)
- (6) Bellows-sealed valves, manual or automated, shut-off or control, made of or protected by “materials resistant to corrosion by UF₆”; (*L.N. 42 of 2017*)
- (d) Equipment and components, specially designed or prepared for aerodynamic separation process, as follows:
- (1) Separation nozzles consisting of slit-shaped, curved channels having a radius of curvature less than 1 mm, resistant to corrosion by UF₆, and having a knife-edge contained within the nozzle which separates the gas flowing through the nozzle into two streams;
- (2) Cylindrical or conical tubes (vortex tubes), made of or protected by “materials resistant to corrosion by UF₆”, with one or more tangential inlets; (*L.N. 42 of 2017*)
- (3) Compressors or gas blowers made of or protected by “materials resistant to corrosion by UF₆”, and rotary shaft seals therefor; (*L.N. 42 of 2017*)
- (4) Heat exchangers made of or protected by “materials resistant to corrosion by UF₆”;
- (5) Separation element housings, made of or protected by “materials resistant to corrosion by UF₆” to contain vortex tubes or separation nozzles; (*L.N. 42 of 2017*)
- (6) Bellows-sealed valves, manual or automated, shut-off or control, made of or protected by “materials resistant to corrosion by UF₆”, with a diameter of 40 mm or more; (*L.N. 42 of 2017*)

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- (7) Process systems for separating UF₆ from carrier gas (hydrogen or helium) to 1 ppm UF₆ content or less, including:
- (a) Cryogenic heat exchangers and cryoseparators capable of temperatures of 153 K (-120°C) or less;
 - (b) Cryogenic refrigeration units capable of temperatures of 153 K (-120°C) or less;
 - (c) Separation nozzle or vortex tube units for the separation of UF₆ from carrier gas;
 - (d) UF₆ cold traps capable of freezing out UF₆; *(L.N. 42 of 2017)*
- (e) Equipment and components, specially designed or prepared for chemical exchange separation process, as follows:
- (1) Fast-exchange liquid-liquid pulse columns with stage residence time of 30 seconds or less and resistant to concentrated hydrochloric acid (e.g. made of or protected by suitable plastic materials such as fluorinated hydrocarbon polymers or glass); *(L.N. 42 of 2017)*
 - (2) Fast-exchange liquid-liquid centrifugal contactors with stage residence time of 30 seconds or less and resistant to concentrated hydrochloric acid (e.g. made of or protected by suitable plastic materials such as fluorinated hydrocarbon polymers or glass); *(L.N. 42 of 2017)*
 - (3) Electrochemical reduction cells resistant to concentrated hydrochloric acid solutions, for reduction of uranium from one valence state to another;

- (4) Electrochemical reduction cells feed equipment to take U^{+4} from the organic stream and, for those parts in contact with the process stream, made of or protected by suitable material (e.g. glass, fluorinated hydrocarbon polymers, polyphenyl sulphate, polyether sulfone and resin-impregnated graphite); (*L.N. 42 of 2017*)
 - (5) Feed preparation systems for producing high purity uranium chloride solution consisting of dissolution, solvent extraction and/or ion exchange equipment for purification and electrolytic cells for reducing the uranium U^{+6} or U^{+4} to U^{+3} ;
 - (6) Uranium oxidation systems for oxidation of U^{+3} to U^{+4} ;
- (f) Equipment and components, specially designed or prepared for ion-exchange separation process, as follows:
- (1) Fast reacting ion-exchange resins, pellicular or porous macro-reticulated resins in which the active chemical exchange groups are limited to a coating on the surface of an inactive porous support structure, and other composite structures in any suitable form, including particles or fibres, with diameters of 0.2 mm or less, resistant to concentrated hydrochloric acid and designed to have an exchange rate half-time of less than 10 seconds and capable of operating at temperatures in the range of 373 K (100°C) to 473 K (200°C);
 - (2) Ion exchange columns (cylindrical) with a diameter greater than 1 000 mm, made of or protected by materials resistant to concentrated hydrochloric acid (e.g. titanium or fluorocarbon plastics) and capable of operating at temperatures in the range

of 373 K (100°C) to 473 K (200°C) and pressures above 0.7 MPa;

- (3) Ion exchange reflux systems (chemical or electrochemical oxidation or reduction systems) for regeneration of the chemical reducing or oxidizing agents used in ion exchange enrichment cascades;
- (g) Equipment and components, specially designed or prepared for “laser-based separation processes using atomic vapour “laser” isotope separation, as follows: (*L.N. 42 of 2017*)
- (1) Uranium metal vaporization systems designed to achieve a delivered power of 1 kW or more on the target for use in “laser” enrichment;
 - (2) Liquid or vapour uranium metal handling systems specially designed or prepared for handling molten uranium, molten uranium alloys or uranium metal vapour for use in “laser” enrichment, and specially designed components for such systems;
- N.B.:*
See also 2A225.
- (3) Product and tails collector assemblies for uranium metal in liquid or solid form, made of or protected by materials resistant to the heat and corrosion of uranium metal vapour or liquid, such as yttria-coated graphite or tantalum;
 - (4) Separator module housings (cylindrical or rectangular vessels) for containing the uranium metal vapour source, the electron beam gun and the product and tails collectors;
 - (5) “Lasers” or “laser” systems specially designed or prepared for the separation of uranium isotopes

with a spectrum frequency stabilization for operation over extended periods of time;

N.B.:

See also 6A005 and 6A205. (*L.N. 42 of 2017*)

- (h) Equipment and components, specially designed or prepared for laser-based separation processes using molecular “laser” isotope separation, as follows: (*L.N. 42 of 2017*)
- (1) Supersonic expansion nozzles for cooling mixtures of UF_6 and carrier gas to 150 K (-123°C) or less and made from “materials resistant to corrosion by UF_6 ”;
 - (2) Product or tails collector components or devices, specially designed or prepared for collecting uranium material or uranium tails material following illumination with “laser” light, made of “materials resistant to corrosion by UF_6 ”; (*L.N. 42 of 2017*)
 - (3) Compressors made of or protected by “materials resistant to corrosion by UF_6 ”, and rotary shaft seals therefor;
 - (4) Equipment for fluorinating UF_5 (solid) to UF_6 (gas);
 - (5) Process systems for separating UF_6 from carrier gas (e.g. nitrogen, argon or other gases) including: (*L.N. 42 of 2017*)
 - (a) Cryogenic heat exchangers and cryoseparators capable of temperatures of 153 K (-120°C) or less;
 - (b) Cryogenic refrigeration units capable of temperatures of 153 K (-120°C) or less;

(c) UF₆ cold traps capable of freezing out UF₆;
(*L.N. 42 of 2017*)

(6) “Lasers” or “laser” systems specially designed or prepared for the separation of uranium isotopes with a spectrum frequency stabilization for operation over extended periods of time; (*L.N. 42 of 2017*)

N.B.:

See also 6A005 and 6A205.

(i) Equipment and components, specially designed or prepared for plasma separation process, as follows:

(1) Microwave power sources and antennae for producing or accelerating ions, with an output frequency greater than 30 GHz and mean power output greater than 50 kW;

(2) Radio frequency ion excitation coils for frequencies of more than 100 kHz and capable of handling more than 40 kW mean power;

(3) Uranium plasma-generation systems;

(4) (*Repealed L.N. 42 of 2017*)

(5) Product and tails collector assemblies for uranium metal in solid form, made of or protected by materials resistant to the heat and corrosion of uranium vapour such as yttria-coated graphite or tantalum; (*L.N. 42 of 2017*)

(6) Separator module housings (cylindrical) for containing the uranium plasma source, radio-frequency drive coil and the product and tails collectors and made of a suitable non-magnetic material (e.g. stainless steel);

- (j) Equipment and components, specially designed or prepared for electromagnetic separation process, as follows:
- (1) Ion sources, single or multiple, consisting of a vapour source, ionizer, and beam accelerator made of suitable non-magnetic materials (e.g. graphite, stainless steel, or copper) and capable of providing a total ion beam current of 50 mA or greater;
 - (2) Ion collector plates for collection of enriched or depleted uranium ion beams, consisting of two or more slits and pockets and made of suitable non-magnetic materials (e.g. graphite or stainless steel);
 - (3) Vacuum housings for uranium electromagnetic separators made of non-magnetic materials (e.g. stainless steel) and designed to operate at pressures of 0.1 Pa or lower;
 - (4) Magnet pole pieces with a diameter greater than 2 m;
 - (5) High voltage power supplies for ion sources, having all of the following characteristics:
 - (a) Capable of continuous operation;
 - (b) Output voltage of 20 000 V or greater;
 - (c) Output current of 1 A or greater; *and*
 - (d) Voltage regulation of better than 0.01% over a period of 8 hours;
 - (6) Magnet power supplies (high power, direct current) having all of the following characteristics:

N.B.:

See also 3A227.

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- (a) Capable of continuous operation with a current output of 500 A or greater at a voltage of 100 V or greater; *and*
- (b) Current or voltage regulation better than 0.01% over a period of 8 hours;

N.B.:

See also 3A226.

0B002 Specially designed or prepared auxiliary systems, equipment and components, as follows, for isotope separation plant controlled by 0B001, made of or protected by “materials resistant to corrosion by UF₆”:

- (a) Feed autoclaves, ovens or systems used for passing UF₆ to the enrichment process;
- (b) Desublimers or cold traps, used to remove UF₆ from the enrichment process for subsequent transfer upon heating;
- (c) Product and tails stations for transferring UF₆ into containers;
- (d) Liquefaction or solidification stations used to remove UF₆ from the enrichment process by compressing, cooling and converting UF₆ to a liquid or solid form;
- (e) Piping systems and header systems specially designed or prepared for handling UF₆ within gaseous diffusion, centrifuge or aerodynamic cascades; (*L.N. 42 of 2017*)
- (f) Vacuum systems and pumps as follows:
 - (1) Vacuum manifolds, vacuum headers or vacuum pumps having a suction capacity of 5 m³/min or more;

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- (2) Vacuum pumps specially designed for use in UF_6 bearing atmospheres made of, or protected by, “materials resistant to corrosion by UF_6 ”; *or*
- (3) Vacuum systems consisting of vacuum manifolds, vacuum headers and vacuum pumps, and designed for service in UF_6 bearing atmospheres; *(L.N. 42 of 2017)*
- (g) UF_6 mass spectrometers/ion sources capable of taking on-line samples from UF_6 gas streams and meeting all of the following descriptions: *(L.N. 42 of 2017)*
 - (1) Capable of measuring ions of 320 atomic mass units or greater and having a resolution of better than 1 part in 320; *(L.N. 42 of 2017)*
 - (2) Ion sources constructed of or protected by nickel, nickel-copper alloys with a nickel content of 60% or more by weight, or nickel-chrome alloys;
 - (3) Electron bombardment ionization sources;
 - (4) Having a collector system suitable for isotopic analysis; *(L.N. 42 of 2017)*

0B003

Plant for the conversion of uranium and equipment specially designed or prepared therefor, as follows:

- (a) Systems for the conversion of uranium ore concentrates to UO_3 ;
- (b) Systems for the conversion of UO_3 to UF_6 ;
- (c) Systems for the conversion of UO_3 to UO_2 ;
- (d) Systems for the conversion of UO_2 to UF_4 ;
- (e) Systems for the conversion of UF_4 to UF_6 ;
- (f) Systems for the conversion of UF_4 to uranium metal;
- (g) Systems for the conversion of UF_6 to UO_2 ;

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- (h) Systems for the conversion of UF_6 to UF_4 ;
- (i) Systems for the conversion of UO_2 to UCl_4 ; (*L.N. 132 of 2001*)

0B004

Plant for the production or concentration of heavy water, deuterium and deuterium compounds and specially designed or prepared equipment and components therefor, as follows:

- (a) Plant for the production of heavy water, deuterium or deuterium compounds, as follows:
 - (1) Water-hydrogen sulphide exchange plants;
 - (2) Ammonia-hydrogen exchange plants;
- (b) Equipment and components, as follows:
 - (1) Water-hydrogen sulphide exchange towers with diameters of 1.5 m or more, capable of operating at pressures equal to or greater than 2 MPa; (*L.N. 42 of 2017*)
 - (2) Single stage, low head (i.e. 0.2 MPa) centrifugal blowers or compressors for hydrogen sulphide gas circulation (i.e. gas containing more than 70% H_2S) with a throughput capacity greater than or equal to 56 m^3 /second when operating at pressures greater than or equal to 1.8 MPa suction and having seals designed for wet H_2S service;
 - (3) Ammonia-hydrogen exchange towers greater than or equal to 35 m in height with diameters of 1.5 m to 2.5 m capable of operating at pressures greater than 15 MPa;
 - (4) Tower internals, including stage contactors, and stage pumps, including those which are submersible, for heavy water production utilizing the ammonia-hydrogen exchange process;

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- (5) Ammonia crackers with operating pressures greater than or equal to 3 MPa for heavy water production utilizing the ammonia-hydrogen exchange process;
- (6) Infrared absorption analysers capable of on-line hydrogen/deuterium ratio analysis where deuterium concentrations are equal to or greater than 90%;
- (7) Catalytic burners for the conversion of enriched deuterium gas into heavy water utilizing the ammonia-hydrogen exchange process;
- (8) Complete heavy water upgrade systems, or columns therefor, for the upgrade of heavy water to reactor-grade deuterium concentration;
- (9) Ammonia synthesis converters or synthesis units specially designed or prepared for heavy water production utilizing the ammonia-hydrogen exchange process; (*L.N. 42 of 2017*)

0B005

Plant specially designed for the fabrication of “nuclear reactor” fuel elements and specially designed or prepared equipment therefor;

Technical Note:(L.N. 42 of 2017)

Specially designed or prepared equipment for the fabrication of “nuclear reactor” fuel elements includes equipment which:
(*L.N. 42 of 2017*)

- (a) Normally comes into direct contact with or directly processes or controls the production flow of nuclear materials;
- (b) Seals the nuclear materials within the cladding;
- (c) Checks the integrity of the cladding or the seal; (*L.N. 42 of 2017*)

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- (d) Checks the finish treatment of the sealed fuel; *or* (*L.N. 42 of 2017*)
- (e) Is used for assembling reactor elements. (*L.N. 42 of 2017*)

0B006 Plant for the reprocessing of irradiated “nuclear reactor” fuel elements, and specially designed or prepared equipment and components therefor;

Note:

0B006 includes:

- (a) Plant for the reprocessing of irradiated “nuclear reactor” fuel elements including equipment and components which normally come into direct contact with and directly control the irradiated fuel and the major nuclear material and fission product processing streams;
- (b) Fuel element chopping or shredding machines, i.e. remotely operated equipment to cut, chop or shear irradiated “nuclear reactor” fuel assemblies, bundles or rods; (*L.N. 42 of 2017*)
- (c) Dissolvers, critically safe tanks (e.g. small diameter, annular or slab tanks) specially designed or prepared for the dissolution of irradiated “nuclear reactor” fuel, which are capable of withstanding hot, highly corrosive liquids, and which can be remotely loaded and maintained;
- (d) Solvent extractors, such as packed or pulsed columns, mixer settlers or centrifugal contactors, resistant to the corrosive effects of nitric acid and specially designed or prepared for use in a plant for the reprocessing of irradiated “natural uranium”, “depleted uranium” or “special fissile materials”; (*L.N. 42 of 2017*)

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- (e) Holding or storage vessels specially designed to be critically safe and resistant to the corrosive effects of nitric acid;

Technical Note: (L.N. 42 of 2017)

Holding or storage vessels may have the following features:

1. Walls or internal structures with a boron equivalent (calculated for all constituent elements as defined in the Note to 0C004) of at least two percent;
2. A maximum diameter of 175 mm for cylindrical vessels; *or*
3. A maximum width of 75 mm for either a slab or annular vessel.

- (f) Neutron measurement systems specially designed or prepared for integration and use with automated process control systems in a plant for the reprocessing of irradiated “natural uranium”, “depleted uranium” or “special fissile materials”. *(L.N. 42 of 2017)*

0B007 Plant for the conversion of plutonium and equipment specially designed or prepared therefor, as follows:

- (a) Systems for the conversion of plutonium nitrate to oxide;
- (b) Systems for plutonium metal production; *(L.N. 132 of 2001)*

0C MATERIALS

0C001 “Natural uranium” or “depleted uranium” or thorium in the form of metal, alloy, chemical compound or concentrate and any other material containing one or more of the foregoing;

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Note:

0C001 does not control the following:

- (a) Four grammes or less of “natural uranium” or “depleted uranium” when contained in a sensing component in instruments;
- (b) “Depleted uranium” specially fabricated for the following civil non-nuclear applications:
 - (1) Shielding;
 - (2) Packaging;
 - (3) Ballasts having a mass not greater than 100 kg;
 - (4) Counter-weights having a mass not greater than 100 kg;
- (c) Alloys containing less than 5% thorium;
- (d) Ceramic products containing thorium, which have been manufactured for non-nuclear use.

0C002 “Special fissile materials”;

Note:

0C002 does not control four “effective grammes” or less when contained in a sensing component in instruments.

0C003 Deuterium, heavy water (deuterium oxide) and other compounds of deuterium, and mixtures and solutions containing deuterium, in which the isotopic ratio of deuterium to hydrogen exceeds 1:5 000;

0C004 Graphite having a purity level better than 5 parts per million ‘boron equivalent’ and with a density greater than 1.5 g/cm³ for use in a “nuclear reactor”, and in quantities exceeding 1 kg; (*L.N. 42 of 2017*)

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N.B.:

See also 1C107.

Notes:

1. For the purpose of export control, the competent authorities of the “Participating State” in which the exporter is established will determine whether or not the exports of graphite meeting the specifications specified in 0C004 are for “nuclear reactor” use. *(L.N. 42 of 2017)*
2. In 0C004, ‘boron equivalent’ (BE) is defined as the sum of BE_Z for impurities (excluding BE_{carbon} since carbon is not considered an impurity) including boron, where:

BE_Z(ppm) = CF x concentration of element Z in ppm;

$$\text{where CF is the conversion factor} = \frac{\sigma_B A_B}{\sigma_Z A_Z}$$

and σ_B and σ_Z are the thermal neutron capture cross sections (in barns) for naturally occurring boron and element Z respectively; and A_B and A_Z are the atomic masses of naturally occurring boron and element Z respectively. *(L.N. 132 of 2001)*

0C005 Specially prepared compounds or powders for the manufacture of gaseous diffusion barriers, resistant to corrosion by UF₆ (e.g. nickel or alloy containing 60 weight percent or more nickel, aluminium oxide and fully fluorinated hydrocarbon polymers), having a purity of 99.9% by weight or more and a particle size less than 10 µm measured by American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM) B330 standard and a high degree of particle size uniformity;

(L.N. 42 of 2017)

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0D SOFTWARE

0D001 “Software” specially designed or modified for the “development”, “production” or “use” of goods controlled by this Category;

0E TECHNOLOGY

0E001 “Technology” according to the Nuclear Technology Note for the “development”, “production” or “use” of goods controlled by this Category;

(L.N. 183 of 1999)

CATEGORY 1—SPECIAL MATERIALS AND RELATED EQUIPMENT

(L.N. 226 of 2009)

1A SYSTEMS, EQUIPMENT AND COMPONENTS

1A001 Components made from fluorinated compounds, as follows:
(L.N. 65 of 2004)

(a) Seals, gaskets, sealants or fuel bladders specially designed for “aircraft” or aerospace use made from more than 50% by weight of any of the materials specified by 1C009(b) or 1C009(c); *(L.N. 161 of 2011)*

(b) Piezoelectric polymers and copolymers, made from vinylidene fluoride (CAS 75-38-7) materials, specified by 1C009(a), having all of the following: *(L.N. 161 of 2011)*

(1) In sheet or film form; *and*

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- (2) With a thickness exceeding 200 μm ;
- (c) Seals, gaskets, valve seats, bladders or diaphragms made from fluoroelastomers containing at least one vinyl ether group as a constitutional unit, specially designed for “aircraft”, aerospace or ‘missile’ use; (*L.N. 132 of 2001*)

Note:

‘Missile’ in 1A001(c) means complete rocket systems and unmanned aerial vehicle systems. (*L.N. 254 of 2008*)

1A002 “Composite” structures or laminates, having any of the following:

N.B.:

See also 1A202, 9A010 and 9A110.

- (a) An organic “matrix” and materials specified in 1C010(c), 1C010(d) or 1C010(e); (*L.N. 254 of 2008*)
- (b) A metal or carbon “matrix”, and any of the following:
 - (1) Carbon “fibrous or filamentary materials” having:
 - (a) A “specific modulus” exceeding 10.15×10^6 m; *and*
 - (b) A “specific tensile strength” exceeding 17.7×10^4 m;
 - (2) Materials specified in 1C010(c); (*L.N. 254 of 2008*)

Notes:

1. 1A002 does not apply to composite structures or laminates, made from epoxy resin impregnated carbon “fibrous or filamentary materials”, for the repair of “civil aircraft” structures or laminates, having all of the following:
 - (a) An area not exceeding 1 m^2 ;

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- (b) A length not exceeding 2.5 m;
- (c) A width exceeding 15 mm. (*L.N. 161 of 2011*)
- 2. 1A002 does not apply to semi-finished items, specially designed for purely civilian applications as follows: (*L.N. 161 of 2011*)
 - (a) Sporting goods;
 - (b) Automotive industry;
 - (c) Machine tool industry; *and*
 - (d) Medical applications. (*L.N. 254 of 2008*)
- 3. 1A002(b)(1) does not apply to semi-finished items that contain a maximum of two dimensions of interwoven filaments and are specially designed for applications as follows: (*L.N. 161 of 2011*)
 - (a) Metal heat-treatment furnaces for tempering metals; *and*
 - (b) Silicon boule production equipment. (*L.N. 226 of 2009*)
- 4. 1A002 does not apply to finished items specially designed for a specific application. (*L.N. 161 of 2011*)

- 1A003 Manufactures of non-“fusible” aromatic polyimides in film, sheet, tape or ribbon form having any of the following: (*L.N. 226 of 2009*)
- (a) With a thickness exceeding 0.254 mm; *or*
 - (b) Coated or laminated with carbon, graphite, metals or magnetic substances;

Note:

1A003 does not control manufactures when coated or laminated with copper and designed for the production of electronic printed circuit boards.

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N.B.:

For “fusible” aromatic polyimides in any form, see 1C008(a) (3). (*L.N. 226 of 2009*)

1A004

Protective and detection equipment and components, not specially designed for military use, as follows:

N.B.:

See also the Munitions List, 2B351 and 2B352. (*L.N. 42 of 2017*)

- (a) Full face masks, filter canisters and decontamination equipment for such masks and canisters, designed or modified for defence against any of the following, and specially designed components for such masks, canisters and equipment: (*L.N. 42 of 2017*)

Note:

1A004(a) includes Powered Air Purifying Respirators (PAPR) that are designed or modified for defence against agents or materials, listed in 1A004(a). (*L.N. 89 of 2013*)

Technical Note:

For the purposes of 1A004(a):

- (a) Full face masks are also known as gas masks;
- (b) Filter canisters include filter cartridges. (*L.N. 42 of 2017*)
- (1) Biological agents “adapted for use in war”;
- (2) Radioactive materials “adapted for use in war”;
- (3) Chemical warfare (CW) agents;
- (4) “Riot control agents”, including:
- (a) α -Bromobenzeneacetonitrile, (Bromobenzyl cyanide) (CA) (CAS 5798-79-8);

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- (b) [(2-chlorophenyl) methylene] propanedinitrile, (o-Chlorobenzylidenemalononitrile) (CS) (CAS 2698-41-1); (*L.N. 42 of 2017*)
 - (c) 2-Chloro-1-phenylethanone, Phenylacetyl chloride(ω-chloroacetophenone) (CN) (CAS 532-27-4);
 - (d) Dibenz-(b,f)-1,4-oxazepine, (CR) (CAS 257-07-8);
 - (e) 10-Chloro-5,10-dihydrophenarsazine, (Phenarsazine chloride), (Adamsite), (DM) (CAS 578-94-9); (*L.N. 42 of 2017*)
 - (f) N-Nonanoylmorpholine, (MPA) (CAS 5299-64-9);
- (b) Protective suits, gloves and shoes specially designed or modified for defence against any of the following:
 - (1) Biological agents “adapted for use in war”;
 - (2) Radioactive materials “adapted for use in war”;
 - (3) Chemical warfare (CW) agents; (*L.N. 226 of 2009*)
 - (c) Detection systems, specially designed or modified for detection or identification of any of the following, and specially designed components for those systems: (*L.N. 161 of 2011*)
 - (1) Biological agents “adapted for use in war”;
 - (2) Radioactive materials “adapted for use in war”;
 - (3) Chemical warfare (CW) agents; and (*L.N. 226 of 2009*)
 - (d) Electronic equipment designed for automatically detecting or identifying the presence of “explosives” residues and utilizing ‘trace detection’ techniques (e.g. surface acoustic wave, ion mobility spectrometry,

differential mobility spectrometry and mass spectrometry);

Technical Note:

The term ‘trace detection’ means the capability to detect less than 1 ppm vapour, or 1 mg solid or liquid.

Notes:

1. 1A004(d) does not include equipment specially designed for laboratory use.
2. 1A004(d) does not include non-contact walk-through security portals. (*L.N. 226 of 2009*)

Note:

1A004 does not include:

- (a) Personal radiation monitoring dosimeters; *and*
- (b) Occupational health or safety equipment limited by design or function to protect against hazards specific to residential safety or civil industries, including: (*L.N. 42 of 2017*)
 - (1) Mining;
 - (2) Quarrying;
 - (3) Agriculture;
 - (4) Pharmaceutical;
 - (5) Medical;
 - (6) Veterinary;
 - (7) Environmental;
 - (8) Waste management;
 - (9) Food industry. (*L.N. 161 of 2011*)

Technical Notes:

1. 1A004 includes equipment and components that have been identified, successfully tested to national standards

or otherwise proven effective, for the detection of or defence against radioactive materials “adapted for use in war”, biological agents “adapted for use in war”, chemical warfare agents, ‘simulants’ or “riot control agents”, even if such equipment or components are used in civil industries, such as mining, quarrying, agriculture, pharmaceuticals, medical, veterinary, environmental, waste management, or in the food industry.

2. ‘Simulant’: a substance or material that is used in place of toxic agent (chemical or biological) in training, research, testing or evaluation.

(L.N. 254 of 2008)

1A005 Body armour and its components, as follows:

- (a) Soft body armour not manufactured according to military standards or specifications, or to their equivalents, and its specially designed components;
- (b) Hard body armour plates providing ballistic protection equal to or less than level IIIA (NIJ 0101.06, July 2008) or national equivalents;

N.B.:

1. For “fibrous or filamentary materials” used in the manufacture of body armour, see 1C010.
2. For body armour manufactured according to military standards or specifications, see ML13(d).

Notes:

1. 1A005 does not apply to body armour when accompanying its user for the user’s own personal protection.

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2. 1A005 does not apply to body armour designed to provide frontal protection only from both fragment and blast from non-military explosive devices.
3. 1A005 does not apply to body armour designed to provide protection only from knife, spike, needle or blunt trauma.

(L.N. 89 of 2013)

1A006 Equipment, specially designed or modified for the disposal of improvised explosive devices, as follows, and specially designed components and accessories for those equipment:

- (a) Remotely operated vehicles; *and*
- (b) ‘Disruptors’;

Technical Note:

‘Disruptors’: devices specially designed for the purpose of preventing the operation of an explosive device by projecting a liquid, solid or frangible projectile.

N.B.:

For equipment specially designed for military use for the disposal of improvised explosive devices, see also ML4.

Note:

1A006 does not include equipment when accompanying its operator.

(L.N. 254 of 2008)

1A007 Equipment and devices, specially designed to initiate charges, and devices containing energetic materials, by electrical means, as follows:

- (a) Explosive detonator firing sets designed to drive explosive detonators specified in 1A007(b); *and*
- (b) Electrically driven explosive detonators, as follows:

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- (1) Exploding bridge (EB);
- (2) Exploding bridge wire (EBW);
- (3) Slapper; *and*
- (4) Exploding foil initiators (EFI);

Technical Notes:

1. The word initiator or igniter is sometimes used in place of the word detonator.
2. For the purpose of 1A007(b) the detonators of concern all utilize a small electrical conductor (bridge, bridge wire, or foil) that explosively vaporizes when a fast, high-current electrical pulse is passed through it. In non-slapper types, the exploding conductor starts a chemical detonation in a contacting high explosive material such as PETN (pentaerythritoltetranitrate). In slapper detonators, the explosive vaporization of the electrical conductor drives a flyer or slapper across a gap, and the impact of the slapper on an explosive starts a chemical detonation. The slapper in some designs is driven by magnetic force. The term exploding foil detonator may refer to either an EB or a slapper-type detonator. Also, the word initiator is sometimes used in place of the word detonator.

N.B.:

For equipment and devices specially designed for military use, see the Munitions List. See also 3A229 and 3A232. (*L.N. 226 of 2009*)

(*L.N. 254 of 2008*)

1A008 Charges, devices and components, as follows:

- (a) 'Shaped charges' having all of the following:
 - (1) Net Explosive Quantity (NEQ) greater than 90 g;

Last updated date
3.7.2017

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- (2) Outer casing diameter equal to or greater than 75mm;
- (b) Linear shaped cutting charges having all of the following, and specially designed components for those cutting charges:
 - (1) An explosive load greater than 40 g/m;
 - (2) A width of 10 mm or more;
- (c) Detonating cord with explosive core load greater than 64 g/m;
- (d) Cutters, other than those specified in 1A008(b), and severing tools, together having a Net Explosive Quantity (NEQ) greater than 3.5 kg;

Technical Note:

The term ‘shaped charges’ means explosive charges shaped to focus the effects of the explosive blast.

(L.N. 226 of 2009)

1A102 Resaturated pyrolyzed carbon-carbon components designed for space launch vehicles controlled by 9A004 or sounding rockets controlled by 9A104;

(L.N. 132 of 2001; L.N. 95 of 2006)

1A202 Composite structures, other than those controlled by 1A002, in the form of tubes and having both of the following characteristics: *(L.N. 95 of 2006)*

N.B.:

See also 9A010 and 9A110.

- (a) An inside diameter of between 75 mm and 400 mm; *and*
- (b) Made with any of the “fibrous or filamentary materials” controlled by 1C010(a) or 1C010(b) or 1C210(a) or

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with carbon prepreg materials controlled by 1C210(c);
(*L.N. 95 of 2006*)

(*L.N. 65 of 2004*)

1A225 Platinized catalysts specially designed or prepared for promoting the hydrogen isotope exchange reaction between hydrogen and water for the recovery of tritium from heavy water or for the production of heavy water;

1A226 Specialized packings which may be used in separating heavy water from ordinary water, having both of the following characteristics:

- (a) Made of phosphor bronze mesh chemically treated to improve wettability; *and*
- (b) Designed to be used in vacuum distillation towers;
(*L.N. 132 of 2001*)

1A227 High-density (lead glass or other) radiation shielding windows, having all of the following characteristics, and specially designed frames therefor:

- (a) A 'cold area' greater than 0.09 m²;
- (b) A density greater than 3 g/cm³; *and*
- (c) A thickness of 100 mm or greater;

Technical Note:

In 1A227, the term 'cold area' means the viewing area of the window exposed to the lowest level of radiation in the design application. (*L.N. 132 of 2001*)

1B TEST, INSPECTION AND PRODUCTION EQUIPMENT

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1B001 Equipment for the production or inspection of “composite” structures or laminates specified by 1A002 or “fibrous or filamentary materials” specified by 1C010, as follows, and specially designed components and accessories therefor: *(L.N. 161 of 2011)*

N.B.:

See also 1B101 and 1B201.

- (a) Filament winding machines, of which the motions for positioning, wrapping and winding fibres are coordinated and programmed in three or more ‘primary servo positioning’ axes, specially designed for the manufacture of “composite” structures or laminates from fibrous or filamentary materials”; *(L.N. 161 of 2011)*
- (b) ‘Tape-laying machines’, of which the motions for positioning and laying tape are coordinated and programmed in five or more ‘primary servo positioning’ axes, specially designed for the manufacture of “composite” airframe or ‘missile’ structures; *(L.N. 161 of 2011; L.N. 42 of 2017)*

Note:

In 1B001(b), ‘missile’ means complete rocket systems and unmanned aerial vehicle systems. *(L.N. 254 of 2008)*

Technical Note:

For the purposes of 1B001(b), ‘tape-laying machines’ have the ability to lay one or more ‘filament bands’ limited to widths greater than 25 mm and equal to or less than 305 mm, and to cut and restart individual ‘filament band’ courses during the laying process. *(L.N. 42 of 2017)*

- (c) Multidirectional, multidimensional weaving machines or interlacing machines, including adapters and

modification kits, specially designed or modified for weaving, interlacing or braiding fibres to manufacture “composite” structures; (*L.N. 161 of 2011*)

Technical Note:

For the purpose of 1B001(c) the technique of interlacing includes knitting. (*L.N. 65 of 2004*)

- (d) Equipment specially designed or adapted for the production of reinforcement fibres, as follows:
 - (1) Equipment for converting polymeric fibres (such as polyacrylonitrile, rayon, pitch or polycarbosilane) into carbon fibres or silicon carbide fibres, including special equipment to strain the fibre during heating;
 - (2) Equipment for the chemical vapour deposition of elements or compounds on heated filamentary substrates to manufacture silicon carbide fibres;
 - (3) Equipment for the wet-spinning of refractory ceramics (such as aluminium oxide);
 - (4) Equipment for converting aluminium containing precursor fibres into alumina fibres by heat treatment;
- (e) Equipment for producing prepregs controlled by 1C010(e) by the hot melt method;
- (f) Non-destructive inspection equipment specially designed for “composite” materials, as follows:
 - (1) X-ray tomography systems for three dimensional defect inspection; *and*
 - (2) Numerically controlled ultrasonic testing machines of which the motions for positioning transmitters or receivers or both are simultaneously coordinated and programmed in four or more axes to follow the

three dimensional contours of the component under inspection; *(L.N. 254 of 2008)*

- (g) ‘Tow-placement machines’, of which the motions for positioning and laying tows are coordinated and programmed in two or more ‘primary servo positioning’ axes, specially designed for the manufacture of “composite” airframe or missile structures; *(L.N. 161 of 2011; L.N. 42 of 2017)*

Technical Note:

For the purposes of 1B001(g), ‘tow-placement machines’ have the ability to place one or more ‘filament bands’ having widths equal to or less than 25 mm, and to cut and restart individual ‘filament band’ courses during the placement process. *(L.N. 42 of 2017)*

Technical Notes: (L.N. 42 of 2017)

1. For the purposes of 1B001, ‘primary servo positioning’ axes control, under computer program direction, the position of the end effector (i.e. head) in space relative to the work piece at the correct orientation and direction to achieve the desired process. *(L.N. 161 of 2011; L.N. 42 of 2017)*
2. For the purposes of 1B001, ‘filament band’ is a single continuous width of fully or partially resin-impregnated “tape”, “tow” or fibre. *(L.N. 42 of 2017)*

1B002

Equipment for producing metal alloys, metal alloy powder or alloyed materials, specially designed to avoid contamination and specially designed for use in one of the processes specified in 1C002(c)(2); *(L.N. 132 of 2001)*

N.B.:

See also 1B102. *(L.N. 65 of 2004)*

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- 1B003 Tools, dies, moulds or fixtures, for “superplastic forming” or “diffusion bonding” titanium or aluminium or their alloys, specially designed for the manufacture of:
- (a) Airframe or aerospace structures;
 - (b) “Aircraft” or aerospace engines; *or*
 - (c) Specially designed components for structures specified in 1B003(a) or for engines specified in 1B003(b);
(*L.N. 226 of 2009*)

- 1B101 Equipment, other than that controlled by 1B001, for the “production” of structural composites as follows; *and* specially designed components and accessories therefor:

N.B.:

See also 1B201.

Note:

Components and accessories controlled by 1B101 include moulds, mandrels, dies, fixtures and tooling for the preform pressing, curing, casting, sintering or bonding of composite structures, laminates and manufactures thereof.

- (a) Filament winding machines or fibre placement machines, of which the motions for positioning, wrapping and winding fibres can be coordinated and programmed in three or more axes, designed to fabricate composite structures or laminates from fibrous or filamentary materials, and coordinating and programming controls;
(*L.N. 226 of 2009*)
- (b) Tape-laying machines of which the motions for positioning and laying tape and sheets can be coordinated and programmed in two or more axes, designed for the manufacture of composite airframe and “missile” structures;

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- (c) Equipment designed or modified for the “production” of “fibrous or filamentary materials” as follows:
 - (1) Equipment for converting polymeric fibres (such as polyacrylonitrile, rayon or polycarbosilane) including special provision to strain the fibre during heating;
 - (2) Equipment for the vapour deposition of elements or compounds on heated filament substrates; *and*
 - (3) Equipment for the wet-spinning of refractory ceramics (such as aluminium oxide);
- (d) Equipment designed or modified for special fibre surface treatment or for producing prepregs and preforms controlled by 9C110; (*L.N. 65 of 2004*)

Note:

Equipment covered in 1B101(d) includes rollers, tension stretchers, coating equipment, cutting equipment and clicker dies.

1B102 Metal powder “production equipment”, other than that controlled by 1B002, and components as follows: (*L.N. 95 of 2006*)

N.B.:

See also 1B115(b).

- (a) Metal powder “production equipment” usable for the “production”, in a controlled environment, of spherical, spheroidal or atomized materials specified in 1C011(a), 1C011(b), 1C111(a)(1), 1C111(a)(2) or in the Munitions List; (*L.N. 42 of 2017*)
- (b) Specially designed components for “production equipment” controlled by 1B002 or 1B102(a); (*L.N. 95 of 2006*)

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Note:

1B102 includes:

- (a) Plasma generators (high frequency arc-jet) usable for obtaining sputtered or spherical metallic powders with organization of the process in an argon-water environment;
- (b) Electroburst equipment usable for obtaining sputtered or spherical metallic powders with organization of the process in an argon-water environment;
- (c) Equipment usable for the “production” of spherical aluminium powders by powdering a melt in an inert medium (e.g. nitrogen).

(L.N. 65 of 2004)

1B115 Equipment, other than that controlled by 1B002 or 1B102, for the “production” of propellants or propellant constituents, as follows, and specially designed components therefor: *(L.N. 95 of 2006)*

- (a) “Production equipment” for the “production”, handling or acceptance testing of liquid propellants or propellant constituents controlled by 1C011(a), 1C011(b), 1C111 or in the Munitions List;
- (b) “Production equipment” for the “production”, handling, mixing, curing, casting, pressing, machining, extruding or acceptance testing of solid propellants or propellant constituents controlled by 1C011(a), 1C011(b), 1C111 or in the Munitions List; *(L.N. 95 of 2006)*

Note:

1B115(b) does not control batch mixers, continuous mixers or fluid energy mills. For the control of batch mixers, continuous mixers and fluid energy mills, see 1B117, 1B118 and 1B119.

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Notes:

1. For equipment specially designed for the production of military goods, see the Munitions List.
2. 1B115 does not control equipment for the “production”, handling and acceptance testing of boron carbide.

(L.N. 65 of 2004)

1B116 Specially designed nozzles for producing pyrolytically derived materials formed on a mould, mandrel or other substrate from precursor gases which decompose in the 1 573 K (1 300°C) to 3 173 K (2 900°C) temperature range at pressures of 130 Pa to 20 kPa;

1B117 Batch mixers with provision for mixing under vacuum in the range of zero to 13.326 kPa and with temperature control capability of the mixing chamber and having all of the following, and specially designed components therefor:

- (a) A total volumetric capacity of 110 litres or more; *and*
- (b) At least one ‘mixing or kneading shaft’ mounted off centre; *(L.N. 42 of 2017)*

Note:

In 1B117(b), the term ‘mixing or kneading shaft’ does not refer to deagglomerators or knife-spindles. *(L.N. 42 of 2017)*

(L.N. 65 of 2004)

1B118 Continuous mixers with provision for mixing under vacuum in the range of zero to 13.326 kPa and with temperature control capability of the mixing chamber and having any of the following, and specially designed components therefor:

- (a) Two or more mixing or kneading shafts; or

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- (b) A single rotating shaft which oscillates and having kneading teeth/pins on the shaft as well as inside the casing of the mixing chamber;

(L.N. 65 of 2004)

1B119 Fluid energy mills usable for grinding or milling substances controlled by 1C011(a), 1C011(b), 1C111 or in the Munitions List, and specially designed components therefor;

(L.N. 65 of 2004; L.N. 95 of 2006)

1B201 Filament winding machines, other than those controlled by 1B001 or 1B101, and related equipment, as follows: *(L.N. 95 of 2006)*

- (a) Filament winding machines having all of the following characteristics:
- (1) Having motions for positioning, wrapping, and winding fibres coordinated and programmed in two or more axes;
 - (2) Specially designed to fabricate composite structures or laminates from “fibrous or filamentary materials”; *and*
 - (3) Capable of winding cylindrical tubes with an internal diameter of between 75 mm and 650 mm and lengths of 300 mm or greater; *(L.N. 42 of 2017)*
- (b) Coordinating and programming controls for the filament winding machines controlled by 1B201(a); *(L.N. 95 of 2006)*
- (c) Precision mandrels for the filament winding machines controlled by 1B201(a); *(L.N. 132 of 2001; L.N. 95 of 2006)*

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- 1B225 Electrolytic cells for fluorine production with an output capacity greater than 250 g of fluorine per hour;
(L.N. 65 of 2004)
- 1B226 Electromagnetic isotope separators, designed for or equipped with, single or multiple ion sources capable of providing a total ion beam current of 50 mA or greater;
Note:
1B226 includes separators:
- (a) Capable of enriching stable isotopes;
 - (b) With the ion sources and collectors both in the magnetic field and those configurations in which they are external to the field.
- 1B227 *(Repealed L.N. 42 of 2017)*
- 1B228 Hydrogen-cryogenic distillation columns having all of the following characteristics:
- (a) Designed to operate with internal temperatures of 35 K (-238°C) or less;
 - (b) Designed to operate at an internal pressure of 0.5 to 5 MPa; *(L.N. 65 of 2004)*
 - (c) Constructed of either:
 - (1) Stainless steel of the 300 series with low sulphur content and with an austenitic ASTM (or equivalent standard) grain size number of 5 or greater; *or*
 - (2) Equivalent materials which are both cryogenic and H₂-compatible; *and (L.N. 132 of 2001)*
 - (d) With internal diameters of 30 cm or greater and ‘effective lengths’ of 4 m or greater; *(L.N. 42 of 2017)*

Technical Note:

In 1B228(d), 'effective length' means the active height of packing material in a packed-type column, or the active height of internal contactor plates in a plate-type column. (*L.N. 42 of 2017*)

1B229 Water-hydrogen sulphide exchange tray columns and 'internal contactors', as follows:

N.B.:

For columns which are specially designed or prepared for the production of heavy water, see 0B004.

- (a) Water-hydrogen sulphide exchange tray columns, having all of the following characteristics:
- (1) Can operate at pressures of 2 MPa or greater;
 - (2) Constructed of carbon steel having an austenitic ASTM (or equivalent standard) grain size number of 5 or greater; *and*
 - (3) With a diameter of 1.8 m or greater;
- (b) 'Internal contactors' for the water-hydrogen sulphide exchange tray columns controlled by 1B229(a); (*L.N. 95 of 2006*)

Technical Note:

'Internal contactors' of the columns are segmented trays which have an effective assembled diameter of 1.8 m or greater, are designed to facilitate countercurrent contacting and are constructed of stainless steels with a carbon content of 0.03% or less. These may be sieve trays, valve trays, bubble cap trays, or turbogrid trays. (*L.N. 132 of 2001*)

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- 1B230 Pumps capable of circulating solutions of concentrated or dilute potassium amide catalyst in liquid ammonia (KNH_2/NH_3), having all of the following characteristics:
- (a) Airtight (i.e., hermetically sealed);
 - (b) A capacity greater than $8.5 \text{ m}^3/\text{h}$; *and*
 - (c) Either of the following characteristics:
 - (1) For concentrated potassium amide solutions (1% or greater), an operating pressure of 1.5 to 60 MPa; *or*
 - (2) For dilute potassium amide solutions (less than 1%), an operating pressure of 20 to 60 MPa;
- (L.N. 65 of 2004)*
- 1B231 Tritium facilities or plants, and equipment therefor, as follows: *(L.N. 65 of 2004)*
- (a) Facilities or plant for the production, recovery, extraction, concentration, or handling of tritium;
 - (b) Equipment for tritium facilities or plant, as follows:
 - (1) Hydrogen or helium refrigeration units capable of cooling to 23 K (-250°C) or less, with heat removal capacity greater than 150 watts; *or*
 - (2) Hydrogen isotope storage and purification systems using metal hydrides as the storage, or purification medium;
- 1B232 Turboexpanders or turboexpander-compressor sets having both of the following characteristics:
- (a) Designed for operation with an outlet temperature of 35 K (-238°C) or less; *and*

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- (b) Designed for a throughput of hydrogen gas of 1 000 kg/h or greater;

(L.N. 65 of 2004)

1B233

Lithium isotope separation facilities or plants, and systems and equipment therefor, as follows: *(L.N. 65 of 2004; L.N. 42 of 2017)*

- (a) Facilities or plants for the separation of lithium isotopes; *(L.N. 42 of 2017)*
- (b) Equipment for the separation of lithium isotopes based on the lithium-mercury amalgam process, as follows: *(L.N. 42 of 2017)*
 - (1) Packed liquid-liquid exchange columns specially designed for lithium amalgams;
 - (2) Mercury or lithium amalgam pumps; *(L.N. 65 of 2004)*
 - (3) Lithium amalgam electrolysis cells;
 - (4) Evaporators for concentrated lithium hydroxide solution;
- (c) Ion exchange systems specially designed for lithium isotope separation, and specially designed components for such systems; *(L.N. 42 of 2017)*
- (d) Chemical exchange systems (employing crown ethers, cryptands, or lariat ethers), specially designed for lithium isotope separation, and specially designed components for such systems; *(L.N. 42 of 2017)*

1B234

High explosive containment vessels, chambers, containers and other similar containment devices designed for the testing of high explosives or explosive devices that meet all of the following descriptions:

N.B.:

See also the Munitions List.

- (a) Designed to fully contain an explosion equivalent to 2 kg of TNT or greater;
- (b) Having design elements or features enabling real time or delayed transfer of diagnostic or measurement information;

(L.N. 42 of 2017)

1C MATERIALS

Technical Note:

Metals and alloys:

Unless provision to the contrary is made, the words 'metals' and 'alloys' in 1C001 to 1C012 cover crude and semi-fabricated forms, as follows:

Crude forms:

Anodes, balls, bars (including notched bars and wire bars), billets, blocks, blooms, brickets, cakes, cathodes, crystals, cubes, dice, grains, granules, ingots, lumps, pellets, pigs, powder, rondelles, shot, slabs, slugs, sponge, sticks;

Semi-fabricated forms (whether or not coated, plated, drilled or punched):

- (a) Wrought or worked materials fabricated by rolling, drawing, extruding, forging, impact extruding, pressing, graining, atomizing, and grinding, i.e.: angles, channels, circles, discs, dust, flakes, foils and leaf, forging, plate, powder, pressings and stampings, ribbons, rings, rods (including bare welding rods, wire rods, and rolled wire), sections, shapes, sheets, strip, pipe and tubes (including tube rounds, squares, and hollows), drawn or extruded wire; *(L.N. 65 of 2004)*

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- (b) Cast material produced by casting in sand, die, metal, plaster or other types of moulds, including high pressure castings, sintered forms, and forms made by powder metallurgy.

The object of the control should not be defeated by the export of non-listed forms alleged to be finished products but representing in reality crude forms or semi-fabricated forms.

1C001 Materials specially designed for use as absorbers of electromagnetic waves, or intrinsically conductive polymers, as follows:

N.B.:

See also 1C101.

- (a) Materials for absorbing frequencies exceeding 2×10^8 Hz but less than 3×10^{12} Hz;

Notes:

1. 1C001(a) does not control:

- (a) Hair type absorbers, constructed of natural or synthetic fibres, with non-magnetic loading to provide absorption;
- (b) Absorbers having no magnetic loss and whose incident surface is non-planar in shape, including pyramids, cones, wedges and convoluted surfaces;
- (c) Planar absorbers, having all of the following characteristics:
- (1) Made from any of the following:
- (a) Plastic foam materials (flexible or non-flexible) with carbon-loading, or organic materials, including binders, providing more than 5%

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echo compared with metal over a bandwidth exceeding $\pm 15\%$ of the centre frequency of the incident energy, and not capable of withstanding temperatures exceeding 450 K (177°C); *or*

- (b) Ceramic materials providing more than 20% echo compared with metal over a bandwidth exceeding $\pm 15\%$ of the centre frequency of the incident energy, and not capable of withstanding temperatures exceeding 800 K (527°C);

Technical Note:

Absorption test samples for 1C001(a) Note 1(c)(1) should be a square at least 5 wavelengths of the centre frequency on a side and positioned in the far field of the radiating element.

- (2) Tensile strength less than 7×10^6 N/m²; *and*
- (3) Compressive strength less than 14×10^6 N/m²;
- (d) Planar absorbers made of sintered ferrite, having:
- (1) A specific gravity exceeding 4.4; *and*
- (2) A maximum operating temperature of 548 K (275°C).
2. Nothing in Note 1 releases magnetic materials to provide absorption when contained in paint. (*L.N. 132 of 2001*)

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- (b) Materials for absorbing frequencies exceeding 1.5×10^{14} Hz but less than 3.7×10^{14} Hz and not transparent to visible light;

Note:

1C001(b) does not control materials that are specially designed or formulated for any of the following applications:

- (a) Laser marking of polymers;
- (b) Laser welding of polymers. (*L.N. 42 of 2017*)
- (c) Intrinsically conductive polymeric materials with a 'bulk electrical conductivity' exceeding 10 000 S/m (Siemens per metre) or a 'sheet (surface) resistivity' of less than 100 ohms/square, based on any of the following polymers: (*L.N. 95 of 2006*)

- (1) Polyaniline;
- (2) Polypyrrole;
- (3) Polythiophene;
- (4) Poly phenylene-vinylene; *or*
- (5) Poly thienylene-vinylene;

Note:

1C001(c) does not control materials in a liquid form. (*L.N. 42 of 2017*)

Technical Note:

'Bulk electrical conductivity' and 'sheet (surface) resistivity' should be determined using ASTM D-257 or national equivalents. (*L.N. 95 of 2006*)

1C002 Metal alloys, metal alloy powder and alloyed materials, as follows:

N.B.:

See also 1C202.

Note:

1C002 does not control metal alloys, metal alloy powder and alloyed materials for coating substrates.

Technical Notes:

1. The metal alloys in 1C002 are those containing a higher percentage by weight of the stated metal than of any other element.
 2. Stress-rupture life should be measured in accordance with ASTM standard E-139 or national equivalents.
 3. Low cycle fatigue life should be measured in accordance with ASTM Standard E-606 'Recommended Practice for Constant-Amplitude Low-Cycle Fatigue Testing' or national equivalents. Testing should be axial with an average stress ratio equal to 1 and a stress-concentration factor (K_t) equal to 1. The average stress is defined as maximum stress minus minimum stress divided by maximum stress.
- (a) Aluminides, as follows:
- (1) Nickel aluminides containing a minimum of 15 weight percent aluminium, a maximum of 38 weight percent aluminium and at least one additional alloying element;
 - (2) Titanium aluminides containing 10 weight percent or more aluminium and at least one additional alloying element;
- (b) Metal alloys, as follows, made from the powder or particulate material specified by 1C002(c): (*L.N. 161 of 2011*)
- (1) Nickel alloys with:

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- (a) A stress-rupture life of 10 000 hours or longer at 923 K (650°C) at a stress of 676 MPa; *or*
- (b) A low cycle fatigue life of 10 000 cycles or more at 823 K (550°C) at a maximum stress of 1 095 MPa;
- (2) Niobium alloys with:
 - (a) A stress-rupture life of 10 000 hours or longer at 1 073 K (800°C) at a stress of 400 MPa; *or*
 - (b) A low cycle fatigue life of 10 000 cycles or more at 973 K (700°C) at a maximum stress of 700 MPa;
- (3) Titanium alloys with:
 - (a) A stress-rupture life of 10 000 hours or longer at 723 K (450°C) at a stress of 200 MPa; *or*
 - (b) A low cycle fatigue life of 10 000 cycles or more at 723 K (450°C) at a maximum stress of 400 MPa;
- (4) Aluminium alloys with a tensile strength of:
 - (a) 240 MPa or more at 473 K (200°C); *or*
 - (b) 415 MPa or more at 298 K (25°C);
- (5) Magnesium alloys with:
 - (a) A tensile strength of 345 MPa or more; *and*
 - (b) A corrosion rate of less than 1 mm/year in 3% sodium chloride aqueous solution measured in accordance with ASTM standard G-31 or national equivalents;
- (c) Metal alloy powder or particulate material, having all of the following characteristics:

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- (1) Made from any of the following composition systems:

Technical Note:

X in the following equals one or more alloying elements.

- (a) Nickel alloys (Ni-Al-X, Ni-X-Al) qualified for turbine engine parts or components, i.e. with less than 3 non-metallic particles (introduced during the manufacturing process) larger than 100 μm in 10^9 alloy particles;
 - (b) Niobium alloys (Nb-Al-X or Nb-X-Al, Nb-Si-X or Nb-X-Si, Nb-Ti-X or Nb-X-Ti);
 - (c) Titanium alloys (Ti-Al-X or Ti-X-Al);
 - (d) Aluminium alloys (Al-Mg-X or Al-X-Mg, Al-Zn-X or Al-X-Zn, Al-Fe-X or Al-X-Fe); *or*
 - (e) Magnesium alloys (Mg-Al-X or Mg-X-Al);
- (2) Made in a controlled environment by any of the following processes:
- (a) “Vacuum atomization”; (*L.N. 65 of 2004*)
 - (b) “Gas atomization”; (*L.N. 65 of 2004*)
 - (c) “Rotary atomization”; (*L.N. 65 of 2004*)
 - (d) “Splat quenching”;
 - (e) “Melt spinning” and “comminution”;
 - (f) “Melt extraction” and “comminution”; (*L.N. 42 of 2017*)
 - (g) “Mechanical alloying”; (*L.N. 42 of 2017*)
 - (h) “Plasma atomization”; (*L.N. 42 of 2017*)
- (3) Capable of forming materials controlled by 1C002(a) or 1C002(b);

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- (d) Alloyed materials, having all of the following characteristics:
- (1) Made from any of the composition systems specified in 1C002(c)(1);
 - (2) In the form of uncomminuted flakes, ribbons or thin rods; *and (L.N. 65 of 2004)*
 - (3) Produced in a controlled environment by any of the following:
 - (a) “Splat quenching”;
 - (b) “Melt spinning”; *or*
 - (c) “Melt extraction”; *(L.N. 132 of 2001)*

- 1C003 Magnetic metals, of all types and of whatever form, having any of the following characteristics:
- (a) Initial relative permeability of 120 000 or more and a thickness of 0.05 mm or less;
Technical Note:
Measurement of initial relative permeability must be performed on fully annealed materials. *(L.N. 161 of 2011)*
 - (b) Magnetostrictive alloys, having any of the following characteristics:
 - (1) A saturation magnetostriction of more than 5×10^{-4} ; *or*
 - (2) A magnetomechanical coupling factor (k) of more than 0.8; *or*
 - (c) Amorphous or nanocrystalline alloy strips, having all of the following characteristics:
 - (1) A composition having a minimum of 75 weight percent of iron, cobalt or nickel;

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- (2) A saturation magnetic induction (B_s) of 1.6 T or more; *and*
- (3) Any of the following:
 - (a) A strip thickness of 0.02 mm or less; *or*
 - (b) An electrical resistivity of 2×10^{-4} ohm cm or more;

Technical Note:

‘Nanocrystalline’ materials in 1C003(c) are those materials having a crystal grain size of 50 nm or less, as determined by X-ray diffraction.

1C004 Uranium titanium alloys or tungsten alloys with a “matrix” based on iron, nickel or copper, having all of the following:

- (a) A density exceeding 17.5 g/cm³;
- (b) An elastic limit exceeding 880 MPa; (*L.N. 132 of 2001*)
- (c) An ultimate tensile strength exceeding 1270 MPa; *and*
- (d) An elongation exceeding 8%;

1C005 “Superconductive” “composite” conductors in lengths exceeding 100 m or with a mass exceeding 100 g, as follows:

- (a) “Superconductive” “composite” conductors containing one or more niobium-titanium ‘filaments’, having all of the following characteristics:
 - (1) Embedded in a “matrix” other than a copper or copper-based mixed “matrix”;
 - (2) Having a cross-section area less than 0.28×10^{-4} mm² (6 μm in diameter for circular ‘filaments’);
- (b) “Superconductive” “composite” conductors consisting of one or more “superconductive” ‘filaments’ other

than niobium-titanium, having all of the following characteristics:

- (1) A “critical temperature” at zero magnetic induction exceeding 9.85 K (-263.31°C);
- (2) Remaining in the “superconductive” state at a temperature of 4.2 K (-268.96°C) when exposed to a magnetic field oriented in any direction perpendicular to the longitudinal axis of conductor and corresponding to a magnetic induction of 12 T with critical current density exceeding 1 750 A/mm² on overall cross-section of the conductor; *and*
- (c) “Superconductive” “composite” conductors consisting of one or more “superconductive” ‘filaments’ which remain “superconductive” above 115 K (-158.16°C);

Technical Note:

For the purpose of 1C005, ‘filaments’ may be in wire, cylinder, film, tape or ribbon form.

(L.N. 254 of 2008)

1C006 Fluids and lubricating materials, as follows:

- (a) Hydraulic fluids containing, as their principal ingredients, any of the following compounds or materials:

- (1) Synthetic silahydrocarbon oils, having all of the following: *(L.N. 132 of 2001)*

Technical Note: *(L.N. 132 of 2001)*

For the purpose of 1C006(a)(1), silahydrocarbon oils contain exclusively silicon, hydrogen and carbon.

- (a) A flash point exceeding 477 K (204°C);

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- (b) A pour point at 239 K (-34°C) or less;
- (c) A viscosity index of 75 or more; *and*
- (d) A thermal stability at 616 K (343°C); *or*
- (2) Chlorofluorocarbons, having all of the following:
Technical Note: (*L.N. 132 of 2001*)
For the purpose of 1C006(a)(2), chlorofluorocarbons contain exclusively carbon, fluorine and chlorine.
 - (a) No flash point;
 - (b) An autogenous ignition temperature exceeding 977 K (704°C);
 - (c) A pour point at 219 K (-54°C) or less;
 - (d) A viscosity index of 80 or more; *and*
 - (e) A boiling point at 473 K (200°C) or higher;
- (b) Lubricating materials containing, as their principal ingredients, any of the following compounds or materials:
 - (1) Phenylene or alkylphenylene ethers or thio-ethers, or their mixtures, containing more than two ether or thio-ether functions or mixtures thereof; *or*
 - (2) Fluorinated silicone fluids with a kinematic viscosity of less than 5 000 mm²/s (5 000 centistokes) measured at 298 K (25°C);
- (c) Damping or flotation fluids having all of the following:
 - (1) Purity exceeding 99.8%;
 - (2) Containing less than 25 particles of 200 µm or larger in size per 100 ml;
 - (3) Made from at least 85% of any of the following:

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- (a) Dibromotetrafluoroethane (CAS 25497-30-7, 124-73-2, 27336-23-8);
- (b) Polychlorotrifluoroethylene (oily and waxy modifications only); *or*
- (c) Polybromotrifluoroethylene; (*L.N. 161 of 2011*)
- (d) Fluorocarbon electronic cooling fluids, having all of the following characteristics:
 - (1) Containing 85% by weight or more of any of the following, or mixtures thereof:
 - (a) Monomeric forms of perfluoropolyalkylether-triazines or perfluoroaliphatic-ethers;
 - (b) Perfluoroalkylamines;
 - (c) Perfluorocycloalkanes; *or*
 - (d) Perfluoroalkanes;
 - (2) Density at 298 K (25°C) of 1.5 g/ml or more;
 - (3) In a liquid state at 273 K (0°C); *and*
 - (4) Containing 60% or more by weight of fluorine;

Note:

1C006(d) does not apply to materials specified and packaged as medical products. (*L.N. 89 of 2013*)

Technical Note:

For the purpose of 1C006:

- (a) Flash point is determined using the Cleveland Open Cup Method described in ASTM D-92 or national equivalents;
- (b) Pour point is determined using the method described in ASTM D-97 or national equivalents;

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(c) Viscosity index is determined using the method described in ASTM D-2270 or national equivalents;

(d) Thermal stability is determined by the following test procedure or national equivalents:

Twenty ml of the fluid under test is placed in a 46 ml type 317 stainless steel chamber containing one each of 12.5 mm (nominal) diameter balls of M-10 tool steel, 52100 steel and naval bronze (60% Cu, 39% Zn, 0.75% Sn). The chamber is purged with nitrogen, sealed at atmospheric pressure and the temperature raised to and maintained at 644 ± 6 K ($371 \pm 6^{\circ}\text{C}$) for six hours;

The specimen will be considered thermally stable if, on completion of the above procedure, all of the following conditions are met:

(1) The loss in weight of each ball is less than 10 mg/mm² of ball surface;

(2) The change in original viscosity as determined at 311 K (38°C) is less than 25%; *and*

(3) The total acid or base number is less than 0.40;

(e) Autogenous ignition temperature is determined using the method described in ASTM E-659 or national equivalents.

1C007 Ceramic powders, non-“composite” ceramic materials, ceramic-”matrix” “composite” materials and precursor materials, as follows: (*L.N. 42 of 2017*)

N.B.:

See also 1C107.

(a) Ceramic powders of single or complex borides of titanium having total metallic impurities, excluding intentional additions, of less than 5 000 ppm, an average

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particle size equal to or less than 5 μm and no more than 10% of the particles larger than 10 μm ; (*L.N. 42 of 2017*)

- (b) Non-”composite” ceramic materials in crude or semi-fabricated form, composed of borides of titanium with a density of 98% or more of the theoretical density;

Note:

1C007(b) does not control abrasives.

- (c) Ceramic-ceramic “composite” materials with a glass or oxide-”matrix” and reinforced with fibres having all of the following:

- (1) Made from any of the following materials:

- (a) Si-N;
- (b) Si-C;
- (c) Si-Al-O-N; *or*
- (d) Si-O-N; *and*

- (2) Having a specific tensile strength exceeding $12.7 \times 10^3 \text{ m}$; (*L.N. 132 of 2001*)

- (d) Ceramic-ceramic “composite” materials, with or without a continuous metallic phase, incorporating particles, whiskers or fibres, where carbides or nitrides of silicon, zirconium or boron form the “matrix”;

- (e) Precursor materials (i.e., special purpose polymeric or metallo-organic materials) for producing any phase or phases of the materials controlled by 1C007(c), as follows:

- (1) Polydiorganosilanes (for producing silicon carbide);
- (2) Polysilazanes (for producing silicon nitride);
- (3) Polycarbosilazanes (for producing ceramics with silicon, carbon and nitrogen components);

(f) Ceramic-ceramic “composite” materials with an oxide or glass “matrix” reinforced with continuous fibres from any of the following systems:

(1) Al_2O_3 (CAS 1344-28-1); *or (L.N. 161 of 2011)*

(2) Si-C-N;

Note:

1C007(f) does not control “composites” containing fibres from these systems with a fibre tensile strength of less than 700 MPa at 1 273 K (1 000°C) or fibre tensile creep resistance of more than 1% creep strain at 100 MPa load and 1 273 K (1 000°C) for 100 hours.

1C008 Non-fluorinated polymeric substances, as follows:

(a) Imides as follows:

(1) Bismaleimides;

(2) Aromatic polyamide-imides (PAI) having a ‘glass transition temperature (T_g)’ exceeding 563 K (290°C); *(L.N. 161 of 2011)*

(3) Aromatic polyimides having a ‘glass transition temperature (T_g)’ exceeding 505 K (232°C); *(L.N. 42 of 2017)*

(4) Aromatic polyetherimides having a ‘glass transition temperature (T_g)’ exceeding 563 K (290°C); *(L.N. 89 of 2013)*

Note:

1C008(a) controls substances in liquid or solid “fusible” form, including resin, powder, pellet, film, sheet, tape or ribbon. *(L.N. 226 of 2009; L.N. 42 of 2017)*

N.B.:

For non-“fusible” aromatic polyimides in film, sheet, tape or ribbon form, see 1A003. *(L.N. 226 of 2009)*

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- (b) *(Repealed L.N. 42 of 2017)*
- (c) *(Repealed L.N. 254 of 2008)*
- (d) Polyarylene ketones;
- (e) Polyarylene sulphides, where the arylene group is biphenylene, triphenylene or combinations thereof;
- (f) Polybiphenylenethersulphone having a 'glass transition temperature (T_g)' exceeding 563 K (290°C); *(L.N. 89 of 2013)*

Technical Notes:

1. The 'glass transition temperature (T_g)' for 1C008(a)(2) thermoplastic materials and 1C008(a)(4) materials is determined using the method described in ISO 11357/2 (1999) or national equivalents.
2. The 'glass transition temperature (T_g)' for 1C008(a)(2) thermosetting materials and 1C008(a)(3) materials is determined using the 3-point bend method described in ASTM D 7028-07 or equivalent national standard. The test is to be performed using a dry test specimen that has attained a minimum of 90% degree of cure as defined by ASTM E 2160-04 or equivalent national standard, and was cured using the combination of standard and post-cure processes that yield the highest T_g . *(L.N. 42 of 2017)*

1C009

Unprocessed fluorinated compounds, as follows:

- (a) Copolymers of vinylidene fluoride having 75% or more beta crystalline structure without stretching;
- (b) Fluorinated polyimides containing 10% by weight or more of combined fluorine;
- (c) Fluorinated phosphazene elastomers containing 30% by weight or more of combined fluorine;

Last updated date
3.7.2017

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1C010 “Fibrous or filamentary materials” as follows: *(L.N. 161 of 2011)*

N.B.:

See also 1C210 and 9C110. *(L.N. 254 of 2008)*

Technical Notes:

1. In calculating the “specific modulus”, “specific tensile strength” or specific weight of “fibrous or filamentary materials” for the purposes of 1C010(a), 1C010(b), 1C010(c) or 1C010(e)(1)(b), the modulus or tensile strength is to be determined using Method A described in ISO 10618 (2004) or national equivalents.
 2. The assessment of “specific modulus”, “specific tensile strength” or specific weight of non-unidirectional “fibrous or filamentary materials” (for example, fabrics, random mats or braids) under 1C010 is to be based on the mechanical properties of the constituent unidirectional monofilaments (for example, monofilaments, yarns, rovings or tows) prior to processing into the non-unidirectional “fibrous or filamentary materials”. *(L.N. 42 of 2017)*
- (a) Organic “fibrous or filamentary materials”, having all of the following:
- (1) “Specific modulus” exceeding 12.7×10^6 m; *and (L.N. 161 of 2011)*
 - (2) “Specific tensile strength” exceeding 23.5×10^4 m; *(L.N. 161 of 2011)*

Note:

1C010(a) does not apply to polyethylene.

- (b) Carbon “fibrous or filamentary materials”, having all of the following:
- (1) “Specific modulus” exceeding 14.65×10^6 m; *and*

- (2) “Specific tensile strength” exceeding 26.82×10^4 m;
(*L.N. 161 of 2011*)

Technical Note:

(*Repealed L.N. 42 of 2017*)

Note:

1C010(b) does not apply to:

1. "Fibrous or filamentary materials", for the repair of "civil aircraft" structures or laminates, having all of the following:
 - (a) An area not exceeding 1 m^2 ;
 - (b) A length not exceeding 2.5 m; *and*
 - (c) A width exceeding 15 mm.
 2. Mechanically chopped, milled or cut carbon "fibrous or filamentary materials" 25.0 mm or less in length. (*L.N. 161 of 2011*)
- (c) Inorganic “fibrous or filamentary materials”, having all of the following:
- (1) “Specific modulus” exceeding 2.54×10^6 m; *and* (*L.N. 161 of 2011*)
 - (2) Melting, softening, decomposition or sublimation point exceeding 1 922 K (1 649°C) in an inert environment; (*L.N. 161 of 2011*)

Note:

1C010(c) does not apply to:

1. Discontinuous, multiphase, polycrystalline alumina fibres in chopped fibre or random mat form, containing 3% by weight or more silica, with a specific modulus of less than 10×10^6 m. (*L.N. 161 of 2011*)
2. Molybdenum and molybdenum alloy fibres.

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3. Boron fibres.
 4. Discontinuous ceramic fibres with a melting, softening, decomposition or sublimation point lower than 2 043 K (1 770°C) in an inert environment.
- (d) “Fibrous or filamentary materials”:
- (1) Composed of any of the following:
 - (a) Polyetherimides specified by 1C008(a); *or*
 - (b) Materials specified by 1C008(d), 1C008(e) and 1C008(f); *or (L.N. 42 of 2017)*
 - (2) Composed of materials specified by 1C010(d)(1)(a) or 1C010(d)(1)(b) and “commingled” with other fibres specified by 1C010(a), 1C010(b) or 1C010(c); *(L.N. 65 of 2004)*
- (e) Fully or partially resin-impregnated or pitch-impregnated “fibrous or filamentary materials” (prepregs), metal or carbon-coated “fibrous or filamentary materials” (preforms) or “carbon fibre preforms”, having all of the following:
- (1) Any of the following:
 - (a) Inorganic “fibrous or filamentary materials” specified by 1C010(c);
 - (b) Organic or carbon “fibrous or filamentary materials”, having all of the following:
 - (1) “Specific modulus” exceeding 10.15×10^6 m; *and*
 - (2) “Specific tensile strength” exceeding 17.7×10^4 m; *and*
 - (2) Any of the following:

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- (a) Resin or pitch specified by 1C008 or 1C009(b);
- (b) ‘Dynamic Mechanical Analysis glass transition temperature (DMA T_g)’ equal to or exceeding 453 K (180°C) and having a phenolic resin;
- (c) ‘Dynamic Mechanical Analysis glass transition temperature (DMA T_g)’ equal to or exceeding 505 K (232°C) and having a resin or pitch, not specified by 1C008 or 1C009(b), and not being a phenolic resin;

Notes:

- 1. Metal or carbon-coated “fibrous or filamentary materials” (preforms) or “carbon fibre preforms”, not impregnated with resin or pitch, are specified by “fibrous or filamentary materials” in 1C010(a), 1C010(b) or 1C010(c).
- 2. 1C010(e) does not apply to:
 - (a) Epoxy resin “matrix” impregnated carbon “fibrous or filamentary materials” (prepregs) for the repair of “civil aircraft” structures or laminates, having all of the following:
 - 1. An area not exceeding 1 m²;
 - 2. A length not exceeding 2.5 m;
 - 3. A width exceeding 15 mm;
 - (b) Fully or partially resin-impregnated or pitch-impregnated mechanically chopped, milled or cut carbon “fibrous or filamentary materials” 25.0 mm or less in length when using a resin or pitch other than those specified by 1C008 or 1C009(b).

Technical Note:

The 'Dynamic Mechanical Analysis glass transition temperature (DMA T_g)' for materials specified by 1C010(e) is determined using the method described in ASTM D 7028-07, or equivalent national standard, on a dry test specimen. In the case of thermoset materials, degree of cure of a dry test specimen shall be a minimum of 90% as defined by ASTM E 2160-04 or equivalent national standard. (*L.N. 161 of 2011*)

(*L.N. 161 of 2011*)

1C011 Metals and compounds, as follows:

N.B.:

See ML8(c)(5)(b) for metal powders mixed with other substances to form a mixture formulated for military purposes. See also 1C111. (*L.N. 161 of 2011*)

- (a) Metals in particle sizes of less than 60 μm whether spherical, atomized, spheroidal, flaked or ground, manufactured from material consisting of 99% or more of zirconium, magnesium and alloys of these: (*L.N. 65 of 2004*)

Technical Note:

The natural content of hafnium in the zirconium (typically 2% to 7%) is counted with the zirconium.

Note:

The metals or alloys listed in 1C011(a) are controlled whether or not the metals or alloys are encapsulated in aluminium, magnesium, zirconium or beryllium. (*L.N. 132 of 2001*)

- (b) Boron or boron alloys, with a particle size of 60 μm or less, as follows:

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- (1) Boron with a purity of 85% by weight or more;
- (2) Boron alloys with a boron content of 85% by weight or more;

Note:

The metals or alloys specified by 1C011(b) also refer to metals or alloys encapsulated in aluminium, magnesium, zirconium or beryllium. (*L.N. 161 of 2011*)

- (c) Guanidine nitrate (CAS 506-93-4); (*L.N. 161 of 2011*)
- (d) Nitroguanidine (NQ) (CAS 556-88-7); (*L.N. 132 of 2001*)

1C012 Materials as follows: (*L.N. 132 of 2001*)

Technical Note:

These materials are typically used for nuclear heat sources. (*L.N. 132 of 2001*)

- (a) Plutonium in any form with a plutonium isotopic assay of plutonium-238 of more than 50% by weight;

Note:

1C012(a) does not control:

- (1) Shipments with a plutonium content of 1 g or less;
- (2) Shipments of 3 “effective grams” or less when contained in a sensing component in instruments. (*L.N. 132 of 2001*)

- (b) “Previously separated” neptunium-237 in any form;

Note:

1C012(b) does not control shipments with a neptunium-237 content of 1 g or less.

1C101 Materials and devices for reduced observables such as radar reflectivity, ultraviolet/infrared signatures and acoustic

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signatures, other than those controlled by 1C001, usable in ‘missiles’, ‘missile’ subsystems or “unmanned aerial vehicles” specified in 9A012 or 9A112(a); (*L.N. 95 of 2006; L.N. 42 of 2017*)

Notes:

1. 1C101 includes:
 - (a) Structural materials and coatings specially designed for reduced radar reflectivity;
 - (b) Coatings, including paints, specially designed for reduced or tailored reflectivity or emissivity in the microwave, infra red or ultra violet regions of the electromagnetic spectrum.
2. 1C101 does not include coatings when specially used for the thermal control of satellites.

Technical Note:

In 1C101, ‘missiles’ means complete rocket systems and “unmanned aerial vehicle” systems capable of a range exceeding 300 km. (*L.N. 95 of 2006*)

1C102 Resaturated pyrolyzed carbon-carbon materials designed for space launch vehicles controlled by 9A004 or sounding rockets controlled by 9A104;

(L.N. 132 of 2001; L.N. 95 of 2006)

1C107 Graphite and ceramic materials, other than those controlled by 1C007, as follows: (*L.N. 95 of 2006*)

- (a) Fine grain graphites with a bulk density of at least 1.72 g/cc measured at 15°C and having a grain size of 100×10^{-6} m (100 μ m) or less, usable for rocket nozzles and re-entry vehicle nose tips, which can be machined to any of the following products:

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- (1) Cylinders having a diameter of 120 mm or greater and a length of 50 mm or greater;
- (2) Tubes having an inner diameter of 65 mm or greater and a wall thickness of 25 mm or greater and a length of 50 mm or greater; *or*
- (3) Blocks having a size of 120 mm x 120 mm x 50 mm or greater;

N.B.:

See also 0C004. (*L.N. 95 of 2006*)

- (b) Pyrolytic or fibrous reinforced graphites, usable for rocket nozzles and reentry vehicle nose tips usable in “missiles”, space launch vehicles specified in 9A004 or sounding rockets specified in 9A104;

N.B.:

See also 0C004. (*L.N. 254 of 2008*)

- (c) Ceramic composite materials (dielectric constant less than 6 at any frequency from 100 MHz to 100 GHz) for use in radomes usable in “missiles”, space launch vehicles specified in 9A004 or sounding rockets specified in 9A104; (*L.N. 254 of 2008*)
- (d) Bulk machinable silicon-carbide reinforced unfired ceramic, usable for nose tips usable in “missiles”, space launch vehicles specified in 9A004 or sounding rockets specified in 9A104; (*L.N. 254 of 2008*)
- (e) Reinforced silicon-carbide ceramic composites, usable for nose tips, reentry vehicles and nozzle flaps usable in “missiles”, space launch vehicles specified in 9A004 or sounding rockets specified in 9A104; (*L.N. 254 of 2008*)

1C111 Propellants and constituent chemicals for propellants, other than those specified in 1C011, as follows: (*L.N. 42 of 2017*)

(a) Propulsive substances:

- (1) Spherical or spheroidal aluminium powder, other than that specified in the Munitions List, in particle size of less than 200 μm and an aluminium content of 97% by weight or more, if at least 10% of the total weight is made up of particles of less than 63 μm , according to ISO 2591/1 (1988) or national equivalents; (*L.N. 42 of 2017*)

Technical Note:

A particle size of 63 μm (ISO R-565) corresponds to 250 mesh (Tyler) or 230 mesh (ASTM standard E-11). (*L.N. 132 of 2001*)

- (2) Metal powders, other than those specified in the Munitions List, as follows:

- (a) Metal powders of zirconium, beryllium or magnesium, or alloys of these metals, if at least 90% of the total particles by particle volume or weight are made up of particles of less than 60 μm (determined by measurement techniques such as using a sieve, laser diffraction or optical scanning), whether spherical, atomized, spheroidal, flaked or ground, consisting 97% by weight or more of any of the following:

- (1) Zirconium;
- (2) Beryllium;
- (3) Magnesium;

Technical Note:

The natural content of hafnium in the zirconium (typically 2% to 7%) is counted with the zirconium.

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- (b) Metal powders of either boron or boron alloys with a boron content of 85% or more by weight, if at least 90% of the total particles by particle volume or weight are made up of particles of less than 60 μm (determined by measurement techniques such as using a sieve, laser diffraction or optical scanning), whether spherical, atomized, spheroidal, flaked or ground;

Note:

1C111(a)(2)(a) and 1C111(a)(2)(b) control powder mixtures with a multimodal particle distribution (e.g. mixtures of different grain sizes) if one or more modes are controlled. (*L.N. 42 of 2017*)

- (3) Oxidizer substances usable in liquid propellant rocket engines as follows: (*L.N. 254 of 2008*)
- (a) Dinitrogen trioxide (CAS 10544-73-7);
 - (b) Nitrogen dioxide (CAS 10102-44-0)/dinitrogen tetroxide (CAS 10544-72-6);
 - (c) Dinitrogen pentoxide (CAS 10102-03-1);
 - (d) Mixed Oxides of Nitrogen (MON);

Technical Note:

Mixed Oxides of Nitrogen (MON) are solutions of Nitric Oxide (NO) in Dinitrogen Tetroxide/Nitrogen Dioxide ($\text{N}_2\text{O}_4/\text{NO}_2$) that can be used in missile systems. There are a range of compositions that can be denoted as MON_i or MON_{ij} , where i and j are integers representing the percentage of Nitric Oxide in the mixture (e.g. MON_3 contains 3% Nitric Oxide, MON_{25} 25% Nitric Oxide. An upper limit is MON_{40} , 40% by weight).

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Note:

1C111(a)(3)(d) does not control Nitrogen Trifluoride (NF₃) in a gaseous state as it is not usable for missile applications. (*L.N. 65 of 2004*)

- (e) See the Munitions List for Inhibited Red Fuming Nitric Acid (IRFNA); (*L.N. 65 of 2004*)
- (f) See the Munitions List and 1C238 for compounds composed of fluorine and one or more of other halogens, oxygen or nitrogen; (*L.N. 65 of 2004*)

(4) Hydrazine derivatives as follows:

N.B.:

See also Munitions List. (*L.N. 226 of 2009*)

- (a) Trimethylhydrazine (CAS 1741-01-1); (*L.N. 89 of 2013*)
- (b) Tetramethylhydrazine (CAS 6415-12-9); (*L.N. 89 of 2013*)
- (c) N,N diallylhydrazine (CAS 5164-11-4); (*L.N. 42 of 2017*)
- (d) Allylhydrazine (CAS 7422-78-8); (*L.N. 89 of 2013*)
- (e) Ethylene dihydrazine;
- (f) Monomethylhydrazine dinitrate;
- (g) Unsymmetrical dimethylhydrazine nitrate;
- (h) Hydrazinium azide (CAS 14546-44-2); (*L.N. 89 of 2013*)
- (i) Dimethylhydrazinium azide;

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- (j) Hydrazinium dinitrate (CAS 13464-98-7); (*L.N. 226 of 2009; L.N. 42 of 2017*)
- (k) Diimido oxalic acid dihydrazine (CAS 3457-37-2); (*L.N. 161 of 2011*)
- (l) 2-hydroxyethylhydrazine nitrate (HEHN);
- (m) See the Munitions List for Hydrazinium perchlorate;
- (n) Hydrazinium diperchlorate (CAS 13812-39-0); (*L.N. 161 of 2011*)
- (o) Methylhydrazine nitrate (MHN) (CAS 29674-96-2); (*L.N. 42 of 2017*)
- (p) Diethylhydrazine nitrate (DEHN); *and*
- (q) 3,6-dihydrazino tetrazine nitrate (DHTN);

Technical Note:

3,6-dihydrazino tetrazine nitrate (DHTN) is also referred to as 1,4-dihydrazine nitrate. (*L.N. 254 of 2008*)

- (5) High energy density materials, other than that specified in the Munitions List, usable in ‘missiles’ or “unmanned aerial vehicles” specified in 9A012 or 9A112(a): (*L.N. 42 of 2017*)
 - (a) Mixed fuel that incorporate both solid and liquid fuels, such as boron slurry, having a mass-based energy density of 40×10^6 J/kg or greater;
 - (b) Other high energy density fuels and fuel additives (e.g. cubane, ionic solutions, JP-10) having a volume-based energy density of 37.5×10^9 J/m³ or greater, measured at 20°C and one atmosphere (101.325 kPa) pressure;

Note:

1C111(a)(5)(b) does not control fossil refined fuels and biofuels produced from vegetables, including fuels for engines certified for use in civil aviation, unless specially formulated for ‘missiles’ or “unmanned aerial vehicles” specified in 9A012 or 9A112(a). (*L.N. 42 of 2017*)

Technical Note:

In 1C111(a)(5) ‘missiles’ means complete rocket systems and unmanned aerial vehicle systems capable of a range exceeding 300 km. (*L.N. 161 of 2011*)

- (6) Hydrazine replacement fuels as follows:
- (a) 2-Dimethylaminoethylazide (DMAZ) (CAS 86147-04-8); (*L.N. 42 of 2017*)
- (b) Polymeric substances:
- (1) Carboxy-terminated polybutadiene (including carboxyl-terminated polybutadiene) (CTPB);
- (2) Hydroxy-terminated polybutadiene (including hydroxyl-terminated polybutadiene) (HTPB), other than that specified in the Munitions List; (*L.N. 42 of 2017*)
- (3) Polybutadiene-acrylic acid (PBAA);
- (4) Polybutadiene-acrylic acid-acrylonitrile (PBAN);
- (5) Polytetrahydrofuran polyethylene glycol (TPEG);

Technical Note:

Polytetrahydrofuran polyethylene glycol (TPEG) is a block co-polymer of poly 1,4-Butanediol (CAS 110-63-4) and polyethylene glycol (PEG) (CAS 25322-68-3). (*L.N. 254 of 2008; L.N. 42 of 2017*)

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- (6) Polyglycidyl nitrate (PGN or poly-GLYN) (CAS 27814-48-8); (*L.N. 42 of 2017*)
- (c) Other propellant additives and agents:
 - (1) See the Munitions List for carboranes, decaboranes, pentaboranes and derivatives thereof; (*L.N. 65 of 2004; L.N. 95 of 2006*)
 - (2) Triethylene glycol dinitrate (TEGDN) (CAS 111-22-8);
 - (3) 2-Nitrodiphenylamine (CAS 119-75-5);
 - (4) Trimethylolethane trinitrate (TMETN) (CAS 3032-55-1);
 - (5) Diethylene glycol dinitrate (DEGDN) (CAS 693-21-0);
 - (6) Ferrocene derivatives as follows:
 - (a) See the Munitions List for catocene;
 - (b) See the Munitions List for Ethyl ferrocene; (*L.N. 42 of 2017*)
 - (c) See the Munitions List for Propyl ferrocene; (*L.N. 42 of 2017*)
 - (d) See the Munitions List for n-butyl ferrocene;
 - (e) See the Munitions List for Pentyl ferrocene (CAS 1274-00-6); (*L.N. 42 of 2017*)
 - (f) See the Munitions List for Dicyclopentyl ferrocene; (*L.N. 42 of 2017*)
 - (g) See the Munitions List for Dicyclohexyl ferrocene; (*L.N. 42 of 2017*)
 - (h) See the Munitions List for Diethyl ferrocene (CAS 1273-97-8); (*L.N. 161 of 2011; L.N. 42 of 2017*)

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-
- (i) See the Munitions List for Dipropyl ferrocene; (*L.N. 42 of 2017*)
 - (j) See the Munitions List for Dibutyl ferrocene; (*L.N. 42 of 2017*)
 - (k) See the Munitions List for Dihexyl ferrocene; (*L.N. 42 of 2017*)
 - (l) See the Munitions List for Acetyl ferrocene (CAS 1271-55-2)/1,1'-diacetyl ferrocene (CAS 1273-94-5); (*L.N. 42 of 2017*)
 - (m) See the Munitions List for ferrocene carboxylic acids;
 - (n) See the Munitions List for butacene;
 - (o) Other ferrocene derivatives usable as rocket propellant burning rate modifiers, other than those specified in the Munitions List; (*L.N. 95 of 2006; L.N. 42 of 2017*)

Note:

1C111(c)(6)(o) does not control ferrocene derivatives that contain a six carbon aromatic functional group attached to the ferrocene molecule. (*L.N. 161 of 2011*)

- (7) 4,5 diazidomethyl-2-methyl-1,2,3-triazole (iso-DAMTR); (*L.N. 226 of 2009*)

Note:

For propellants and constituent chemicals for propellants not specified in 1C111, see the Munitions List. (*L.N. 65 of 2004; L.N. 95 of 2006; L.N. 42 of 2017*)

(*L.N. 254 of 2008*)

1C116 Maraging steels, useable in 'missiles', that meet all of the following descriptions:

Last updated date
3.7.2017

N.B.:

See also 1C216.

- (a) Having an ultimate tensile strength, measured at 293 K (20°C), equal to or greater than:
 - (1) 0.9 GPa in the solution annealed stage; *or*
 - (2) 1.5 GPa in the precipitation hardened stage;
- (b) In any of the following forms:
 - (1) Sheet, plate or tubing with a wall or plate thickness equal to or less than 5.0 mm;
 - (2) Tubular forms with a wall thickness equal to or less than 50 mm and having an inner diameter equal to or greater than 270 mm;

Technical Notes:

1. Maraging steels are iron alloys that are:
 - (1) Generally characterized by high nickel, very low carbon content and the use of substitutional elements or precipitates for the strengthening and age-hardening of the alloys; *and*
 - (b) Subjected to heat treatment cycles to facilitate the martensitic transformation process (solution annealed stage) and subsequently age hardened (precipitation hardened stage).
2. In 1C116, ‘missile’ means complete rocket systems and “unmanned aerial vehicle” systems capable of a range exceeding 300 km.

(L.N. 42 of 2017)

1C117 Materials for the fabrication of ‘missiles’ components as follows:

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- (a) Tungsten and alloys in particulate form with a tungsten content of 97% by weight or more and a particle size of 50×10^{-6} m (50 μ m) or less;
- (b) Molybdenum and alloys in particulate form with a molybdenum content of 97% by weight or more and a particle size of 50×10^{-6} m (50 μ m) or less;
- (c) Tungsten materials in solid form having all of the following:
 - (1) Any of the following material compositions:
 - (a) Tungsten and alloys containing 97% by weight or more of tungsten;
 - (b) Copper infiltrated tungsten containing 80% by weight or more of tungsten;
 - (c) Silver infiltrated tungsten containing 80% by weight or more of tungsten; *and*
 - (2) Able to be machined to any of the following products:
 - (a) Cylinders having a diameter of 120 mm or greater and a length of 50 mm or greater;
 - (b) Tubes having an inner diameter of 65 mm or greater and a wall thickness of 25 mm or greater and a length of 50 mm or greater;
 - (c) Blocks having a size of 120 mm by 120 mm by 50 mm or greater;

Technical Note:

In 1C117 'missiles' means complete rocket systems and unmanned aerial vehicle systems capable of a range exceeding 300 km.

(L.N. 161 of 2011)

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- 1C118 Titanium-stabilized duplex stainless steel (Ti-DSS) having all of the following: *(L.N. 65 of 2004)*
- (a) All of the following characteristics:
 - (1) Containing 17.0-23.0 weight percent chromium and 4.5-7.0 weight percent nickel; *and*
 - (2) Having a titanium content of greater than 0.10 weight percent; *and (L.N. 132 of 2001)*
 - (3) A ferritic-austenitic microstructure (also referred to as a two-phase microstructure) of which at least 10 percent is austenite by volume (according to ASTM E-1181-87 or national equivalents); *and (L.N. 132 of 2001)*
 - (b) Any of the following forms:
 - (1) Ingots or bars having a size of 100 mm or more in each dimension;
 - (2) Sheets having a width of 600 mm or more and a thickness of 3 mm or less; *or*
 - (3) Tubes having an outer diameter of 600 mm or more and a wall thickness of 3 mm or less; *(L.N. 183 of 1999)*
- 1C202 Alloys, other than those controlled by 1C002(b)(3) or (b)(4), as follows: *(L.N. 95 of 2006)*
- (a) Aluminium alloys having both of the following characteristics:
 - (1) 'Capable of' an ultimate tensile strength of 460 MPa or more at 293 K (20°C); *and*
 - (2) In the form of tubes or cylindrical solid forms (including forgings) with an outside diameter of more than 75 mm;

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- (b) Titanium alloys having both of the following characteristics:
- (1) 'Capable of' an ultimate tensile strength of 900 MPa or more at 293 K (20°C); *and*
 - (2) In the form of tubes or cylindrical solid forms (including forgings) with an outside diameter of more than 75 mm;

Technical Note:

The phrase alloys 'capable of' encompasses alloys before or after heat treatment.

(L.N. 65 of 2004)

1C210 'Fibrous or filamentary materials' or prepregs, other than those controlled by 1C010(a), (b) or (e), as follows: *(L.N. 95 of 2006)*

- (a) Carbon or aramid 'fibrous or filamentary materials' having either of the following characteristics:
- (1) A "specific modulus" of 12.7×10^6 m or greater; *or*
 - (2) A "specific tensile strength" of 23.5×10^4 m or greater; *(L.N. 42 of 2017)*

Note:

1C210(a) does not control aramid 'fibrous or filamentary materials' having 0.25 percent or more by weight of an ester based fibre surface modifier.

- (b) Glass 'fibrous or filamentary materials' having both of the following characteristics:
- (1) A "specific modulus" of 3.18×10^6 m or greater; *and*

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(2) A “specific tensile strength” of 7.62×10^4 m or greater; *(L.N. 42 of 2017)*

(c) Thermoset resin impregnated continuous “yarns”, “rovings”, “tows” or “tapes” with a width of 15 mm or less (prepregs), made from carbon or glass ‘fibrous or filamentary materials’ controlled by 1C210(a) or (b); *(L.N. 95 of 2006)*

Technical Note:

The resin forms the matrix of the composite.

Note:

In 1C210, ‘fibrous or filamentary materials’ is restricted to continuous “monofilaments”, “yarns”, “rovings”, “tows” or “tapes”.

(L.N. 65 of 2004)

1C216 Maraging steel, other than that specified in 1C116, ‘capable of’ an ultimate tensile strength of 1 950 MPa or more at 293 K (20°C); *(L.N. 95 of 2006; L.N. 42 of 2017)*

Note:

1C216 does not control forms in which all linear dimensions are 75 mm or less.

Technical Note: (L.N. 42 of 2017)

The phrase maraging steel ‘capable of’ encompasses maraging steel before or after heat treatment. *(L.N. 42 of 2017)*

(L.N. 65 of 2004; L.N. 42 of 2017)

1C225 Boron enriched in the boron-10 (^{10}B) isotope to greater than its natural isotopic abundance, as follows: elemental boron, compounds, mixtures containing boron, manufactures thereof, waste or scrap of any of the foregoing;

Note:

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In 1C225, mixtures containing boron include boron loaded materials.

Technical Note:

The natural isotopic abundance of boron-10 is approximately 18.5 weight percent (20 atom percent). (*L.N. 132 of 2001*)

1C226 Tungsten, tungsten carbide, and alloys containing more than 90% tungsten by weight, other than that specified by 1C117, having both of the following characteristics: (*L.N. 161 of 2011*)

- (a) In forms with a hollow cylindrical symmetry (including cylinder segments) with an inside diameter between 100 mm and 300 mm; *and*
- (b) A mass greater than 20 kg;

Note:

1C226 does not control manufactures specially designed as weights or gamma-ray collimators.

(*L.N. 65 of 2004*)

1C227 Calcium having both of the following characteristics:

- (a) Containing less than 1 000 parts per million by weight of metallic impurities other than magnesium; *and*
- (b) Containing less than 10 parts per million by weight of boron;

(*L.N. 65 of 2004*)

1C228 Magnesium having both of the following characteristics:

- (a) Containing less than 200 parts per million by weight of metallic impurities other than calcium; *and*

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- (b) Containing less than 10 parts per million by weight of boron;

(L.N. 65 of 2004)

1C229 Bismuth having both of the following characteristics:

- (a) A purity of 99.99% or greater by weight; *and*
(b) Containing less than 10 ppm (parts per million) by weight of silver; *(L.N. 42 of 2017)*

(L.N. 65 of 2004)

1C230 Beryllium metal, alloys containing more than 50% beryllium by weight, beryllium compounds, manufactures thereof, and waste or scrap of any of the foregoing;

Note:

1C230 does not control the following: *(L.N. 65 of 2004)*

- (a) Metal windows for X-ray machines, or for bore-hole logging devices;
(b) Oxide shapes in fabricated or semi-fabricated forms specially designed for electronic component parts or as substrates for electronic circuits;
(c) Beryl (silicate of beryllium and aluminium) in the form of emeralds or aquamarines. *(L.N. 65 of 2004)*

(L.N. 65 of 2004)

1C231 Hafnium metal, alloys containing more than 60% hafnium by weight, hafnium compounds containing more than 60% hafnium by weight, manufactures thereof, and waste or scrap of any of the foregoing;

(L.N. 132 of 2001)

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1C232 Helium-3 (^3He), mixtures containing helium-3, and products or devices containing any of the foregoing;

Note:

1C232 does not control a product or device containing less than 1 g of helium-3.

(L.N. 65 of 2004)

1C233 Lithium enriched in the lithium-6 (^6Li) isotope to greater than its natural isotopic abundance, and products or devices containing enriched lithium, as follows: elemental lithium, alloys, compounds, mixtures containing lithium, manufactures thereof, waste or scrap of any of the foregoing;

Note:

1C233 does not control thermoluminescent dosimeters.

Technical Note:

The natural isotopic abundance of lithium-6 is approximately 6.5 weight percent (7.5 atom percent). *(L.N. 161 of 2011)*

(L.N. 65 of 2004)

1C234 Zirconium with a hafnium content of less than 1 part hafnium to 500 parts zirconium by weight, as follows: metal, alloys containing more than 50% zirconium by weight, compounds, manufactures thereof, waste or scrap of any of the foregoing, other than those specified in 0A001(f); *(L.N. 42 of 2017)*

Note:

1C234 does not control zirconium in the form of foil having a thickness of 0.10 mm or less.

(L.N. 65 of 2004)

1C235 Tritium, tritium compounds, mixtures containing tritium in which the ratio of tritium to hydrogen atoms exceeds 1

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part in 1 000, and products or devices containing any of the foregoing;

Note:

1C235 does not control a product or device containing less than 1.48×10^3 GBq (40 Ci) of tritium.

(L.N. 65 of 2004)

1C236 ‘Radionuclides’ appropriate for making neutron sources based on alpha-n reaction, other than those specified in 0C001 and 1C012(a), in the following forms: *(L.N. 42 of 2017)*

- (a) Elemental;
- (b) Compounds having a total activity of 37 GBq/kg (1 Ci/kg) or greater; *(L.N. 42 of 2017)*
- (c) Mixtures having a total activity of 37 GBq/kg (1 Ci/kg) or greater; *(L.N. 42 of 2017)*
- (d) Products or devices containing any of the foregoing;

Note:

1C236 does not control a product or device containing less than 3.7 GBq (100 millicuries) of activity. *(L.N. 42 of 2017)*

Technical Note:

In 1C236, ‘radionuclides’ are any of the following:

- Actinium-225 (Ac-225)
- Actinium-227 (Ac-227)
- Californium-253 (Cf-253)
- Curium-240 (Cm-240)
- Curium-241 (Cm-241)
- Curium-242 (Cm-242)
- Curium-243 (Cm-243)
- Curium-244 (Cm-244)

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- Einsteinium-253 (Es-253)
- Einsteinium-254 (Es-254)
- Gadolinium-148 (Gd-148)
- Plutonium-236 (Pu-236)
- Plutonium-238 (Pu-238)
- Polonium-208 (Po-208)
- Polonium-209 (Po-209)
- Polonium-210 (Po-210)
- Radium-223 (Ra-223)
- Thorium-227 (Th-227)
- Thorium-228 (Th-228)
- Uranium-230 (U-230)
- Uranium-232 (U-232). (*L.N. 42 of 2017*)

(*L.N. 65 of 2004*)

1C237 Radium-226 (^{226}Ra), radium-226 alloys, radium-226 compounds, mixtures containing radium-226, manufactures thereof, and products or devices containing any of the foregoing;

Note:

1C237 does not control the following:

- (a) Medical applicators;
- (b) A product or device containing less than 0.37 GBq (10 millicuries) of radium-226.

(*L.N. 65 of 2004*)

1C238 Chlorine trifluoride (ClF_3);

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1C239 High explosives, other than those controlled by the Munitions List, or substances or mixtures containing more than 2% thereof, with a crystal density greater than 1.8 gm/cm³ and having a detonation velocity greater than 8 000 m/s;

1C240 Nickel powder and porous nickel metal, other than those controlled by 0C005, as follows: (*L.N. 95 of 2006*)

(a) Nickel powder having both of the following characteristics:

(1) A nickel purity content of 99.0% or greater by weight; *and*

(2) A mean particle size of less than 10 µm measured by American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM) B330 standard; (*L.N. 42 of 2017*)

(b) Porous nickel metal produced from materials controlled by 1C240(a); (*L.N. 95 of 2006*)

Note:

1C240 does not control the following:

(a) Filamentary nickel powders;

(b) Single porous nickel sheets with an area of 1 000 cm² per sheet or less.

Technical Note:

1C240(b) refers to porous metal formed by compacting and sintering the materials in 1C240(a) to form a metal material with fine pores interconnected throughout the structure.

(*L.N. 65 of 2004*)

1C241 Rhenium, and alloys containing 90% by weight or more of rhenium; and alloys of rhenium and tungsten containing 90% by weight or more of any combination of rhenium and

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tungsten (other than that specified in 1C226), that meet all of the following descriptions:

- (a) In forms with a hollow cylindrical symmetry (including cylinder segments) with an inside diameter between 100 mm and 300 mm;
- (b) A mass greater than 20 kg;

(L.N. 42 of 2017)

1C350 Chemicals, which may be used as precursors for toxic chemical agents, as follows:

N.B.:

See also 1C450;

See also the Munitions List.

- (1) Thiodiglycol (111-48-8);
- (2) Phosphorus oxychloride (10025-87-3);
- (3) Dimethyl methylphosphonate (756-79-6);
- (4) Methyl phosphonyldifluoride (676-99-3) in the Munitions List;
- (5) Methyl phosphonyl dichloride (676-97-1);
- (6) Dimethylphosphite (868-85-9);
- (7) Phosphorus trichloride (7719-12-2);
- (8) Trimethyl phosphite (121-45-9);
- (9) Thionyl chloride (7719-09-7);
- (10) 3-Hydroxy-1-methylpiperidine (3554-74-3);
- (11) N,N-Diisopropyl-(beta)-aminoethyl chloride (96-79-7);
- (12) N,N-Diisopropyl-(beta)-aminoethane thiol (5842-07-9);
- (13) 3-Quinuclidinol (1619-34-7);
- (14) Potassium fluoride (7789-23-3);

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- (15) 2-Chloroethanol (107-07-3);
- (16) Dimethylamine (124-40-3);
- (17) Diethyl ethylphosphonate (78-38-6);
- (18) Diethyl-N,N-dimethylphosphoramidate (2404-03-7);
- (19) Diethyl phosphite (762-04-9);
- (20) Dimethylamine hydrochloride (506-59-2);
- (21) Ethyl phosphinyl dichloride (1498-40-4);
- (22) Ethyl phosphonyl dichloride (1066-50-8);
- (23) Ethyl phosphonyl difluoride (753-98-0) in the Munitions List; (*L.N. 65 of 2004*)
- (24) Hydrogen fluoride (7664-39-3);
- (25) Methyl benzilate (76-89-1);
- (26) Methyl phosphinyl dichloride (676-83-5);
- (27) N,N-Diisopropyl-(beta)-amino ethanol (96-80-0);
- (28) Pinacolyl alcohol (464-07-3);
- (29) See the Munitions List for O-Ethyl O-2-diisopropylaminoethyl methylphosphonite (QL) (57856-11-8); (*L.N. 42 of 2017*)
- (30) Triethyl phosphite (122-52-1);
- (31) Arsenic trichloride (7784-34-1);
- (32) Benzilic acid (76-93-7);
- (33) Diethyl methylphosphonite (15715-41-0);
- (34) Dimethyl ethylphosphonate (6163-75-3);
- (35) Ethyl phosphinyl difluoride (430-78-4);
- (36) Methyl phosphinyl difluoride (753-59-3);
- (37) 3-Quinuclidone (3731-38-2);
- (38) Phosphorus pentachloride (10026-13-8);

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- (39) Pinacolone (75-97-8);
- (40) Potassium cyanide (151-50-8);
- (41) Potassium bifluoride (7789-29-9);
- (42) Ammonium hydrogen fluoride (1341-49-7);
- (43) Sodium fluoride (7681-49-4);
- (44) Sodium bifluoride (1333-83-1);
- (45) Sodium cyanide (143-33-9);
- (46) Triethanolamine (102-71-6);
- (47) Phosphorus pentasulphide (1314-80-3);
- (48) Di-isopropylamine (108-18-9);
- (49) Diethylaminoethanol (100-37-8);
- (50) Sodium sulphide (1313-82-2);
- (51) Sulphur monochloride (10025-67-9);
- (52) Sulphur dichloride (10545-99-0);
- (53) Triethanolamine hydrochloride (637-39-8);
- (54) N,N-Diisopropyl-(Beta)-aminoethyl chloride hydrochloride (4261-68-1);
- (55) Methyl phosphonic acid (993-13-5); (*L.N. 95 of 2006*)
- (56) Diethyl methylphosphonate (683-08-9); (*L.N. 95 of 2006*)
- (57) N,N-Dimethyl aminophosphoryl dichloride (677-43-0); (*L.N. 95 of 2006*)
- (58) Triisopropyl phosphite (116-17-6); (*L.N. 95 of 2006*)
- (59) Ethyl diethanolamine (139-87-7); (*L.N. 95 of 2006*)
- (60) O,O-Diethyl phosphorothioate (2465-65-8); (*L.N. 95 of 2006*)

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- (61) O,O-Diethyl phosphorodithioate (298-06-6); (*L.N. 95 of 2006*)
- (62) Sodium hexafluorosilicate (16893-85-9); (*L.N. 95 of 2006*)
- (63) Methyl phosphonothioic dichloride (676-98-2); (*L.N. 95 of 2006*)

1C351 Human and animal pathogens and “toxins”, as follows:
(*L.N. 42 of 2017*)

- (a) Viruses, whether natural, enhanced or modified, either in the form of “isolated live cultures” or as material including living material which has been deliberately inoculated or contaminated with such cultures, as follows:
 - (1) African horse sickness virus;
 - (2) African swine fever virus;
 - (3) Andes virus;
 - (4) Avian influenza virus that meets any of the following descriptions:
 - (a) Uncharacterized;
 - (b) Defined in Annex I(2) EC Directive 2005/94/EC (O.J. L. 10, 14.1.2006, p.16) as having high pathogenicity, as follows:
 - (1) Type A viruses with an IVPI (intravenous pathogenicity index) in 6-week old chickens of greater than 1.2;
or
 - (2) Type A viruses of the subtypes H5 or H7 with genome sequences codified for multiple basic amino acids at the

cleavage site of the haemagglutinin molecule similar to that observed for other HPAI viruses, indicating that the haemagglutinin molecule can be cleaved by a host ubiquitous protease;

- (5) Bluetongue virus;
- (6) Chapare virus;
- (7) Chikungunya virus;
- (8) Choclo virus;
- (9) Congo-Crimean haemorrhagic fever virus;
- (10) Dengue fever virus;
- (11) Dobrava-Belgrade virus;
- (12) Eastern equine encephalitis virus;
- (13) Ebola virus;
- (14) Foot and mouth disease virus;
- (15) Goat pox virus;
- (16) Guanarito virus;
- (17) Hantaan virus;
- (18) Hendra virus (Equine morbillivirus);
- (19) Herpes virus (Aujeszky's disease);
- (20) Hog cholera virus (swine fever virus);
- (21) Japanese encephalitis virus;
- (22) Junin virus;
- (23) Kyasanur Forest virus;
- (24) Laguna Negra virus;
- (25) Lassa fever virus;
- (26) Louping ill virus;

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- (27) Lujo virus;
- (28) Lumpy skin disease virus;
- (29) Lymphocytic choriomeningitis virus;
- (30) Machupo virus;
- (31) Marburg virus;
- (32) Monkey pox virus;
- (33) Murray Valley encephalitis virus;
- (34) Newcastle disease virus;
- (35) Nipah virus;
- (36) Omsk haemorrhagic fever virus;
- (37) Oropouche virus;
- (38) Peste des petits ruminants virus;
- (39) Porcine enterovirus type 9 (swine vesicular disease virus);
- (40) Powassan virus; *(L.N. 42 of 2017)*
- (41) Rabies virus and all other members of the Lyssavirus genus; *(L.N. 42 of 2017)*
- (42) Rift Valley fever virus; *(L.N. 42 of 2017)*
- (43) Rinderpest virus; *(L.N. 42 of 2017)*
- (44) Rocio virus; *(L.N. 42 of 2017)*
- (45) Sabia virus; *(L.N. 42 of 2017)*
- (46) Seoul virus; *(L.N. 42 of 2017)*
- (47) Sheep pox virus; *(L.N. 42 of 2017)*
- (48) Sin nombre virus; *(L.N. 42 of 2017)*
- (49) St Louis encephalitis virus; *(L.N. 42 of 2017)*
- (50) Teschen disease virus; *(L.N. 42 of 2017)*

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- (51) Tick-borne encephalitis virus (Russian Spring-Summer encephalitis virus); *(L.N. 42 of 2017)*
- (52) Variola virus; *(L.N. 42 of 2017)*
- (53) Venezuelan equine encephalitis virus; *(L.N. 42 of 2017)*
- (54) Vesicular stomatitis virus; *(L.N. 42 of 2017)*
- (55) Western equine encephalitis virus; *(L.N. 42 of 2017)*
- (56) Yellow fever virus; *(L.N. 42 of 2017)*
(L.N 89 of 2013; L.N. 42 of 2017)
- (b) *(Repealed L.N. 42 of 2017)*
- (c) Bacteria, whether natural, enhanced or modified, either in the form of “isolated live cultures” or as material including living material which has been deliberately inoculated or contaminated with such cultures, as follows:
 - (1) *Bacillus anthracis*;
 - (2) *Brucella abortus*;
 - (3) *Brucella melitensis*;
 - (4) *Brucella suis*;
 - (5) *Burkholderia mallei* (*Pseudomonas mallei*);
 - (6) *Burkholderia pseudomallei* (*Pseudomonas pseudomallei*);
 - (7) *Chlamydophila psittaci* (formally known as *chlamydia psittaci*);
 - (8) *Clostridium argentinense* (formerly known as *clostridium botulinum* Type G), botulinum neurotoxin producing strains;

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-
- (9) *Clostridium baratii*, *botulinum* neurotoxin producing strains;
 - (10) *Clostridium botulinum*;
 - (11) *Clostridium butyricum*, *botulinum* neurotoxin producing strains;
 - (12) *Clostridium perfringens*, epsilon toxin producing types;
 - (13) *Coxiella burnetii*;
 - (14) *Francisella tularensis*;
 - (15) *Mycoplasma capricolum* subspecies *capripneumoniae* (strain F38);
 - (16) *Mycoplasma mycoides* subspecies *mycoides* SC (small colony); (*L.N. 42 of 2017*)
 - (17) *Rickettsia prowasecki*; (*L.N. 42 of 2017*)
 - (18) *Salmonella typhi*; (*L.N. 42 of 2017*)
 - (19) Shiga toxin producing *Escherichia coli* (STEC) of serogroups O26, O45, O103, O104, O111, O121, O145 and O157, and other shiga toxin producing serogroups;
Technical Note:
Shiga toxin producing *Escherichia coli* (STEC) is also known as enterohaemorrhagic *E. coli* (EHEC) or verocytotoxin producing *E. coli* (VTEC). (*L.N. 42 of 2017*)
 - (20) *Shigella dysenteriae*; (*L.N. 42 of 2017*)
 - (21) *Vibrio cholerae*; (*L.N. 42 of 2017*)
 - (22) *Yersinia pestis*; (*L.N. 42 of 2017*)

(*L.N. 42 of 2017*)

(d) “Toxins”, as follows, and “sub-units of toxins” thereof:

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- (1) Botulinum toxins;
- (2) Clostridium perfringens alpha, beta 1, beta 2, epsilon and iota toxins;
- (3) Conotoxin;
- (4) Ricin;
- (5) Saxitoxin;
- (6) Shiga toxin;
- (7) Staphylococcus aureus enterotoxins, hemolysin alpha toxin, and toxic shock syndrome toxin (formerly known as staphylococcus enterotoxin F);
- (8) Tetrodotoxin;
- (9) Verotoxin and shiga-like ribosome inactivating proteins;
- (10) Microcystin (Cyanginosin);
- (11) Aflatoxins;
- (12) Abrin;
- (13) Cholera toxin;
- (14) Diacetoxyscirpenol toxin;
- (15) T-2 toxin;
- (16) HT-2 toxin;
- (17) Modeccin;
- (18) Volkensin;
- (19) Viscum Album Lectin 1 (Viscumin);

Note:

1C351(d) does not control botulinum toxins or conotoxins in product form meeting all of the following criteria:

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- (a) Are pharmaceutical formulations designed for human administration in the treatment of medical conditions;
- (b) Are pre-packaged for distribution as medical products;
- (c) Are authorized by a state authority to be marketed as medical products. *(L.N. 42 of 2017)*
(L.N. 42 of 2017)
- (e) Fungi, whether natural, enhanced or modified, either in the form of “isolated live cultures” or as material including living material which has been deliberately inoculated or contaminated with such cultures, as follows:
 - (1) *Coccidioides immitis*; *and*
 - (2) *Coccidioides posadasii*; *(L.N. 254 of 2008)*

Note:

1C351 does not control “vaccines” or “immunotoxins”.
(L.N. 95 of 2006)

(L.N. 65 of 2004)

1C352 *(Repealed L.N. 42 of 2017)*

1C353 Genetic elements and genetically modified organisms, as follows:

- (a) Genetically modified organisms or genetic elements that contain nucleic acid sequences associated with pathogenicity of organisms specified in 1C351(a), 1C351(c), 1C351(e) or 1C354; *and (L.N. 42 of 2017)*
- (b) Genetically modified organisms or genetic elements that contain nucleic acid sequences coding for any of the

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“toxins” specified in 1C351(d) or “sub-units of toxins” of those “toxins”;

Technical Notes:

1. Genetically modified organisms include organisms in which the genetic material (nucleic acid sequences) has been altered in a way that does not occur naturally by mating or natural recombination, or both, and encompass those produced artificially in whole or in part. *(L.N. 42 of 2017)*
2. Genetic elements include, inter alia, chromosomes, genomes, plasmids, transposons and vectors whether genetically modified or unmodified, or chemically synthesized in whole or in part. *(L.N. 42 of 2017)*
3. Nucleic acid sequences associated with the pathogenicity of any of the “microorganisms” specified in 1C351(a), 1C351(c), 1C351(e) or 1C354 means any sequence specific to the specified “microorganism” that: *(L.N. 42 of 2017)*
 - (a) In itself or through its transcribed or translated products represents a significant hazard to human, animal or plant health; *or*
 - (b) Is known to enhance the ability of a specified “microorganism”, or any other organism into which it may be inserted or otherwise integrated, to cause serious harm to human, animal or plant health.

Note:

1C353 does not include nucleic acid sequences associated with the pathogenicity of enterohaemorrhagic *Escherichia coli*, serotype O157 and other verotoxin producing strains, other than those coding for the verotoxin, or for its sub-units.

(L.N. 254 of 2008)

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- 1C354 Plant pathogens, as follows:
- (a) Viruses, whether natural, enhanced or modified, either in the form of “isolated live cultures” or as material (including living material) which has been deliberately inoculated or contaminated with such cultures, as follows:
 - (1) Andean potato latent virus (Potato Andean latent tymovirus); (*L.N. 42 of 2017*)
 - (2) Potato spindle tuber viroid; (*L.N. 95 of 2006*)
 - (b) Bacteria, whether natural, enhanced or modified, either in the form of “isolated live cultures” or as material which has been deliberately inoculated or contaminated with such cultures, as follows: (*L.N. 95 of 2006*)
 - (1) *Xanthomonas albilineans*;
 - (2) *Xanthomonas axonopodis* pv. *citri* (*Xanthomonas campestris* pv. *citri* A) [*Xanthomonas campestris* pv. *citri*];
 - (3) *Xanthomonas oryzae* pv. *oryzae* (*Pseudomonas campestris* pv. *oryzae*);
 - (4) *Clavibacter michiganensis* subsp. *sepedonicus* (*Corynebacterium michiganensis* subsp. *sepedonicum* or *Corynebacterium sepedonicum*);
 - (5) *Ralstonia solanacearum*, Race 3, Biovar 2;
(*L.N. 42 of 2017*)
 - (c) Fungi, whether natural, enhanced or modified, either in the form of “isolated live cultures” or as material which has been deliberately inoculated or contaminated with such cultures, as follows: (*L.N. 95 of 2006*)
 - (1) *Colletotrichum kahawae* (*Colletotrichum coffeanum* var. *virulans*);

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- (2) *Cochliobolus miyabeanus* (*Helminthosporium oryzae*);
 - (3) *Microcyclus ulei* (syn. *Dothidella ulei*);
 - (4) *Puccinia graminis* ssp. *graminis* var. *graminis*/
Puccinia graminis ssp. *graminis* var. *stakmanii*
(*Puccinia graminis* [syn. *Puccinia graminis* f. sp. *tritici*]);
 - (5) *Puccinia striiformis* (syn. *Puccinia glumarum*);
 - (6) *Magnaporthe oryzae* (*Pyricularia oryzae*); (*L.N. 42 of 2017*)
 - (7) *Peronosclerospora philippinensis*
(*Peronosclerospora sacchari*); (*L.N. 42 of 2017*)
 - (8) *Sclerophthora rayssiae* var. *zeae*; (*L.N. 42 of 2017*)
 - (9) *Synchytrium endobioticum*; (*L.N. 42 of 2017*)
 - (10) *Tilletia indica*; (*L.N. 42 of 2017*)
 - (11) *Thecaphora solani*; (*L.N. 42 of 2017*)
- (*L.N. 42 of 2017*)

1C450 Toxic chemicals and toxic chemical precursors, as follows:
(*L.N. 95 of 2006*)

N.B.: See also 1C350, 1C351(d) and the Munitions List.

(a) Toxic chemicals, as follows:

- (1) Amiton: O,O-Diethyl S-[2-(diethylamino) ethyl] phosphorothiolate (78-53-5) and corresponding alkylated or protonated salts;
- (2) PFIB: 1,1,3,3,3-Pentafluoro-2-(trifluoromethyl)-1-propene (382-21-8);
- (3) BZ: 3-Quinuclidinyl benzilate (6581-06-2);

N.B.: See also the Munitions List.

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- (4) Phosgene: Carbonyl dichloride (75-44-5);
- (5) Cyanogen chloride (506-77-4);
- (6) Hydrogen cyanide (74-90-8);
- (7) Chloropicrin: Trichloronitromethane (76-06-02);
- (b) Toxic chemical precursors, as follows:
 - (1) Chemicals, other than those controlled by the Munitions List or by 1C350, containing a phosphorus atom to which is bonded one methyl, ethyl, or propyl (normal or iso) group but not further carbon atoms;
except:
F o n o f o s : O - E t h y l S - P h e n y l
ethylphosphonothiolothionate (944-22-9);
 - (2) N,N-Dialkyl (methyl, ethyl or propyl (normal or iso)] phosphoramidic dihalides;
 - (3) Dialkyl [methyl, ethyl or propyl (normal or iso)] N,N-dialkyl [methyl, ethyl or propyl (normal or iso)]-phosphoramidates, other than Diethyl-N,N-dimethylphosphoramidate which is controlled by 1C350;
 - (4) N,N-Dialkyl [methyl, ethyl or propyl (normal or iso)] aminoethyl-2-chlorides and corresponding protonated salts, other than
N,N-Diisopropyl-(beta)-aminoethyl chloride *or*
N,N-Diisopropyl-(beta)-aminoethyl chloride hydrochloride which are controlled by 1C350;
 - (5) N,N-Dialkyl [methyl, ethyl or propyl (normal or iso)] aminoethane-2-ols and corresponding protonated salts, other than

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N,N-Diisopropyl-(beta)-aminoethanol (96-80-0)
and

N,N-Diethylaminoethanol (100-37-8) which are
controlled by 1C350;

except:

(a) N,N-Dimethylaminoethanol (108-01-0) and
corresponding protonated salts;

(b) Protonated salts of N,N-Diethylaminoethanol
(100-37-8); (*L.N. 183 of 1999*)

(6) N,N-Dialkyl [methyl, ethyl or propyl (normal
or iso)] aminoethane-2-thiols and corresponding
protonated salts, other than

N,N-Diisopropyl-(beta)-aminoethane thiol which is
controlled by 1C350;

(7) Ethyldiethanolamine (139-87-7);

(8) Methyldiethanolamine (105-59-9);

(c) (*Repealed L.N. 65 of 2004*)

1D SOFTWARE

1D001 “Software” specially designed or modified for the
“development”, “production” or “use” of equipment
controlled by 1B001 to 1B003;

1D002 “Software” for the “development” of organic “matrix”, metal
“matrix” or carbon “matrix” laminates or “composites”;

1D003 “Software” specially designed or modified to enable
equipment to perform the functions of equipment specified in
1A004(c) or 1A004(d);

(*L.N. 254 of 2008; L.N. 226 of 2009*)

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1D101 “Software” specially designed or modified for the operation or maintenance of goods specified in 1B101, 1B102, 1B115, 1B117, 1B118 or 1B119;

(L.N. 132 of 2001; L.N. 65 of 2004; L.N. 95 of 2006; L.N. 42 of 2017)

1D103 “Software” specially designed for analysis of reduced observables such as radar reflectivity, ultraviolet/infrared signatures and acoustic signatures;

1D201 “Software” specially designed for the “use” of goods controlled by 1B201;

1E TECHNOLOGY

1E001 “Technology” according to the General Technology Note for the “development” or “production” of items controlled by 1A001(b), 1A001(c), 1A002, 1A003, 1A004, 1A005, 1A006(b), 1A007, 1A102, 1B or 1C;

(L.N. 183 of 1999; L.N. 226 of 2009)

1E002 Other “technology”, as follows:

- (a) “Technology” for the “development” or “production” of polybenzothiazoles or polybenzoxazoles;
- (b) “Technology” for the “development” or “production” of fluoroelastomer compounds containing at least one vinyl ether monomer;
- (c) “Technology” for the design or “production” of the following ceramic powders or non-“composite” ceramic materials: *(L.N. 42 of 2017)*

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- (1) Ceramic powders having all of the following characteristics: (*L.N. 42 of 2017*)
 - (a) Any of the following compositions:
 - (1) Single or complex oxides of zirconium and complex oxides of silicon or aluminium;
 - (2) Single nitrides of boron (cubic crystalline forms);
 - (3) Single or complex carbides of silicon or boron; (*L.N. 42 of 2017*)
 - (4) Single or complex nitrides of silicon;
 - (b) Total metallic impurities, excluding intentional additions, of less than:
 - (1) 1 000 ppm for single oxides or carbides;
or
 - (2) 5 000 ppm for complex compounds or single nitrides; *and*
 - (c) Being any of the following:
 - (1) Zirconia (CAS 1314-23-4) with an average particle size equal to or less than 1 μm and no more than 10% of the particles larger than 5 μm ; (*L.N. 161 of 2011*)
 - (2) Other ceramic powders with an average particle size equal to or less than 5 μm and no more than 10% of the particles larger than 10 μm ; (*L.N. 42 of 2017*)
 - (3) (*Repealed L.N. 42 of 2017*)
- (2) Non-”composite” ceramic materials composed of the materials described in 1E002(c)(1);

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Note:

1E002(c)(2) does not control “technology” for the design or production of abrasives. (*L.N. 42 of 2017*)

- (d) (*Repealed L.N. 42 of 2017*)
- (e) “Technology” for the installation, maintenance or repair of materials controlled by 1C001;
- (f) “Technology” for the repair of “composite” structures, laminates or materials controlled by 1A002, 1C007(c) or 1C007(d);

Note:

1E002(f) does not control “technology” for the repair of “civil aircraft” structures using carbon “fibrous or filamentary materials” and epoxy resins, contained in aircraft manufacturers’ manuals.

- (g) “Libraries” specially designed or modified to enable equipment to perform the functions of equipment specified in 1A004(c) or 1A004(d); (*L.N. 226 of 2009; L.N. 42 of 2017*)

Technical Note:

(*Repealed L.N.42 of 2017*)

1E101 “Technology” according to the General Technology Note for the “use” of goods controlled by 1A102, 1B001, 1B101, 1B102, 1B115 to 1B119, 1C001, 1C101, 1C107, 1C111 to 1C117, 1D101 or 1D103;

(*L.N. 183 of 1999; L.N. 65 of 2004*)

1E102 “Technology” according to the General Technology Note for the “development” of “software” controlled by 1D001, 1D101 or 1D103;

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(L.N. 226 of 2009)

1E103 “Technology” for the regulation of temperature, pressure or atmosphere in autoclaves or hydroclaves, when used for the “production” of “composites” or partially processed “composites”;

1E104 “Technology” relating to the “production” of pyrolytically derived materials formed on a mould, mandrel or other substrate from precursor gases which decompose in the 1 573 K (1 300°C) to 3 173 K (2 900°C) temperature range at pressures of 130 Pa to 20 kPa;

Note:

1E104 includes “technology” for the composition of precursor gases, flow-rates and process control schedules and parameters.

1E201 “Technology” according to the General Technology Note for the “use” of goods specified in 1A002, 1A007, 1A202, 1A225 to 1A227, 1B201, 1B225 to 1B234, 1C002(b)(3) or (b)(4), 1C010(b), 1C202, 1C210, 1C216, 1C225 to 1C241 or 1D201;

(L.N. 226 of 2009; L.N. 42 of 2017)

1E202 “Technology” according to the General Technology Note for the “development” or “production” of goods specified in 1A007, 1A202 or 1A225 to 1A227;

(L.N. 226 of 2009)

1E203 “Technology” according to the General Technology Note for the “development” of “software” controlled by 1D201;

CATEGORY 2—MATERIALS PROCESSING

2A SYSTEMS, EQUIPMENT AND COMPONENTS

(For quiet running bearings, see the Munitions List)

2A001 Anti-friction bearings and bearing systems, as follows, and components for such bearings and systems: *(L.N. 42 of 2017)*

N.B.:

See also 2A101. *(L.N. 42 of 2017)*

Note:

2A001 does not apply to balls with tolerances specified by the manufacturer in accordance with ISO 3290 as grade 5 or worse. *(L.N. 161 of 2011)*

(a) Ball bearings and solid roller bearings having all tolerances specified by the manufacturer in accordance with ISO 492 Tolerance Class 4 (or national equivalents), or better, and having both rings and rolling elements (ISO 5593) made from monel or beryllium; *(L.N. 132 of 2001; L.N. 65 of 2004; L.N. 161 of 2011)*

Note:

2A001(a) does not apply to tapered roller bearings. *(L.N. 161 of 2011)*

(b) *(Repealed L.N. 161 of 2011)*

(c) Active magnetic bearing systems using any of the following:

(1) Materials with flux densities of 2.0 T or greater and yield strengths greater than 414 MPa;

(2) All-electromagnetic 3D homopolar bias designs for actuators; *or*

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(3) High temperature (450 K (177°C) and above) position sensors;

2A101 Radial ball bearings, other than those specified in 2A001, having all tolerances specified in accordance with ISO 492 Tolerance Class 2 (or ANSI/ABMA Std 20 Tolerance Class ABEC-9 or other national equivalents), or better, and having all the following characteristics:

- (a) An inner ring bore diameter between 12 mm and 50 mm;
- (b) An outer ring outside diameter between 25 mm and 100 mm; (*L.N. 42 of 2017*)
- (c) A width between 10 mm and 20 mm;

(L.N. 89 of 2013)

2A225 Crucibles made of materials resistant to liquid actinide metals, as follows:

- (a) Crucibles having both of the following characteristics:
 - (1) A volume of between 150 cm³ and 8 000 cm³; *and*
 - (2) Made of or coated with any of the following materials, or a combination of the following materials, having an overall impurity level of 2% or less by weight: (*L.N. 42 of 2017*)
 - (a) Calcium fluoride (CaF₂);
 - (b) Calcium zirconate (metazirconate) (CaZrO₃);
 - (c) Cerium sulphide (Ce₂S₃);
 - (d) Erbium oxide (erbia) (Er₂O₃);
 - (e) Hafnium oxide (hafnia) (HfO₂);
 - (f) Magnesium oxide (MgO);

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- (g) Nitrided niobium-titanium-tungsten alloy (approximately 50% Nb, 30% Ti, 20% W);
- (h) Yttrium oxide (yttria) (Y_2O_3); *or*
- (i) Zirconium oxide (zirconia) (ZrO_2);
- (b) Crucibles having both of the following characteristics:
 - (1) A volume of between 50 cm³ and 2 000 cm³; *and*
 - (2) Made of or lined with tantalum, having a purity of 99.9% or greater by weight;
- (c) Crucibles having all of the following characteristics:
 - (1) A volume of between 50 cm³ and 2 000 cm³;
 - (2) Made of or lined with tantalum, having a purity of 98% or greater by weight; *and*
 - (3) Coated with tantalum carbide, nitride, boride, or any combination thereof;

(L.N. 65 of 2004)

2A226 Valves having all of the following characteristics:

- (a) A 'nominal size' of 5 mm or greater;
- (b) Having a bellows seal; *and*
- (c) Wholly made of or lined with aluminium, aluminium alloy, nickel, or nickel alloy containing more than 60% nickel by weight;

Technical Note:

For valves with different inlet and outlet diameters, the 'nominal size' in 2A226 refers to the smallest diameter.

(L.N. 65 of 2004)

2B TEST, INSPECTION AND PRODUCTION EQUIPMENT

Technical Notes:

Last updated date
3.7.2017

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1. Secondary parallel contouring axes, (e.g. the w-axis on horizontal boring mills or a secondary rotary axis the centre line of which is parallel to the primary rotary axis) are not counted in the total number of contouring axes. Rotary axes need not rotate over 360°. A rotary axis can be driven by a linear device (e.g. a screw or a rack-and-pinion).
2. For the purposes of 2B, the number of axes which can be coordinated simultaneously for “contouring control” is the number of axes along or around which, during processing of a workpiece, simultaneous and interrelated motions are performed between the workpiece and a tool. This does not include any additional axes along or around which other relative motions within the machine are performed, such as:
 - (a) Wheel-dressing systems in grinding machines;
 - (b) Parallel rotary axes designed for mounting of separate workpieces;
 - (c) Co-linear rotary axes designed for manipulating the same workpiece by holding it in a chuck from different ends. (*L.N. 95 of 2006*)
3. Axis nomenclature shall be in accordance with International Standard ISO 841 (2001), Industrial automation systems and integration—Numerical Control—of machines coordinate system and Motion Nomenclature. (*L.N. 42 of 2017*)
4. For the purposes of 2B001 to 2B009, a “tilting spindle” is counted as a rotary axis.
5. ‘Stated’ “unidirectional positioning repeatability” may be used for each machine tool model as an alternative to individual machine tests and is determined as follows:
 - (a) Select 5 machines of a model to be evaluated;

-
- (b) Measure the linear axis repeatability ($R \uparrow$, $R \downarrow$) according to ISO 230/2 (2014) and evaluate the “unidirectional positioning repeatability” for each axis of each machine;
- (c) Determine the arithmetic mean value of the “unidirectional positioning repeatability”-values for each axis of all the 5 machines together. These arithmetic mean values of “unidirectional positioning repeatability” (\overline{UPR}) become the stated value of each axis for the model (\overline{UPR}_x , \overline{UPR}_y , ...);
- (d) Since the Category 2 list refers to each linear axis, there will be as many ‘stated’ “unidirectional positioning repeatability” values as there are linear axes;
- (e) If any axis of a machine model not controlled by 2B001(a), 2B001(b) and 2B001(c) has a ‘stated’ “unidirectional positioning repeatability” equal to or less than the specified “unidirectional positioning repeatability” of each machine tool model plus 0.7 μm , the builder is to be required to reaffirm the accuracy level once every 18 months. *(L.N. 42 of 2017)*
6. For the purposes of 2B001(a), 2B001(b) and 2B001(c), measurement uncertainty for the “unidirectional positioning repeatability” of machine tools, as defined in ISO 230/2 (2014) or national equivalents, must not be considered. *(L.N. 89 of 2013; L.N. 42 of 2017)*
7. For the purposes of 2B001(a), 2B001(b) and 2B001(c), the measurement of axes is to be made according to the test procedures in paragraph 5.3.2 of ISO 230/2 (2014). Tests for axes longer than 2 m are to be made over 2 m segments. Axes longer than 4 m require multiple tests (for example, 2 tests for axes longer than 4 m and up to

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8 m, 3 tests for axes longer than 8 m and up to 12 m), each over 2 m segments that are distributed in equal intervals over the axis length. Tests segments are equally spaced along the full axis length, with any excess length equally divided at the beginning, in between, and at the end of the test segments. The smallest “unidirectional positioning repeatability”-value of all test segments is to be reported. (*L.N. 42 of 2017*)

2B001 Machine tools and any combination of machine tools, for removing or cutting metals, ceramics or “composites”, which, according to the manufacturer’s technical specification, can be equipped with electronic devices for “numerical control”, as follows: (*L.N. 42 of 2017*)

Notes:

1. 2B001 does not control special purpose machine tools limited to the manufacture of gears. For such machines, see 2B003.
2. 2B001 does not control special purpose machine tools limited to the manufacture of any of the following parts:
 - (a) Crank shafts or cam shafts;
 - (b) Tools or cutters;
 - (c) Extruder worms;
 - (d) Engraved or faceted jewellery parts; (*L.N. 132 of 2001; L.N. 42 of 2017*)
 - (e) Dental prostheses. (*L.N. 42 of 2017*)
3. A machine tool having at least two of the three turning, milling or grinding capabilities (e.g., a turning machine with milling capability), must be evaluated against each applicable entry 2B001(a), (b) or (c). (*L.N. 65 of 2004*)

N.B.:

See also 2B201. For optical finishing machines, see 2B002. (*L.N. 254 of 2008*)

- (a) Machine tools for turning, having all of the following characteristics:
- (1) “Unidirectional positioning repeatability” equal to or less (better) than 1.1 μm along one or more linear axis; (*L.N. 89 of 2013; L.N. 42 of 2017*)
 - (2) Two or more axes which can be coordinated simultaneously for “contouring control”;

Note:

2B001(a) does not include turning machines specially designed for producing contact lenses, having all of the following characteristics:

- (a) Machine controller limited to using ophthalmic based software for part programming data input;
 - (b) No vacuum chucking. (*L.N. 254 of 2008*)
- (b) Machine tools for milling, having any of the following characteristics:
- (1) Having all of the following:
 - (a) “Unidirectional positioning repeatability” equal to or less (better) than 1.1 μm along one or more linear axis; (*L.N. 89 of 2013; L.N. 42 of 2017*)
 - (b) Three linear axes plus one rotary axis which can be coordinated simultaneously for “contouring control”; (*L.N. 132 of 2001*)
 - (2) Five or more axes which can be coordinated simultaneously for “contouring control” and that meet any of the following descriptions: (*L.N. 132 of 2001; L.N. 42 of 2017*)

N.B.:

‘Parallel mechanism machine tools’ are specified in 2B001(b)(2)(d).

- (a) “Unidirectional positioning repeatability” equal to or less (better) than 1.1 μm along one or more linear axes with a travel length less than 1 m;
- (b) “Unidirectional positioning repeatability” equal to or less (better) than 1.4 μm along one or more linear axes with a travel length equal to or greater than 1 m and less than 4 m;
- (c) “Unidirectional positioning repeatability” equal to or less (better) than 6.0 μm along one or more linear axes with a travel length equal to or greater than 4 m;
- (d) Being a ‘parallel mechanism machine tool’;
(*L.N. 42 of 2017*)

Technical Note:

A ‘parallel mechanism machine tool’ is a machine tool having multiple rods that are linked with a platform and actuators; each of the actuators operates the respective rod simultaneously and independently. (*L.N. 42 of 2017*)

- (3) A “unidirectional positioning repeatability” for jig boring machines, equal to or less (better) than 1.1 μm along one or more linear axes; (*L.N. 42 of 2017*)
- (4) Fly cutting machines, having all of the following characteristics:
 - (a) Spindle “run out” and “camming” less (better) than 0.0004 mm TIR; *and*

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- (b) Angular deviation of slide movement (yaw, pitch and roll) less (better) than 2 seconds of arc, TIR, over 300 mm of travel; (*L.N. 132 of 2001*)
- (c) Machine tools for grinding, having any of the following characteristics:
 - (1) Having all of the following:
 - (a) “Unidirectional positioning repeatability” equal to or less (better) than 1.1 μm along one or more linear axes; (*L.N. 42 of 2017*)
 - (b) Three or more axes which can be coordinated simultaneously for “contouring control”; *or* (*L.N. 132 of 2001*)
 - (2) Five or more axes which can be coordinated simultaneously for “contouring control” and that meet any of the following descriptions: (*L.N. 42 of 2017*)
 - (a) “Unidirectional positioning repeatability” equal to or less (better) than 1.1 μm along one or more linear axes with a travel length less than 1 m;
 - (b) “Unidirectional positioning repeatability” equal to or less (better) than 1.4 μm along one or more linear axes with a travel length equal to or greater than 1 m and less than 4 m;
 - (c) “Unidirectional positioning repeatability” equal to or less (better) than 6.0 μm along one or more linear axes with a travel length equal to or greater than 4 m; (*L.N. 42 of 2017*)

Note:

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2B001(c) does not control grinding machines, as follows:

1. Cylindrical external, internal, and external-internal grinding machines having all the following characteristics:
 - (a) Limited to cylindrical grinding; *and*
 - (b) Limited to a maximum workpiece capacity of 150 mm outside diameter or length.
2. Machines designed specifically as jig grinders that do not have a z-axis or a w-axis, with a “unidirectional positioning repeatability” less (better) than 1.1 µm. (*L.N. 95 of 2006; L.N. 89 of 2013; L.N. 42 of 2017*)
3. Surface grinders. (*L.N. 65 of 2004*)
(L.N. 65 of 2004)
- (d) Electrical discharge machines (EDM) of the non-wire type which have two or more rotary axes which can be coordinated simultaneously for “contouring control”;
- (e) Machine tools for removing metals, ceramics or “composites”, having all of the following characteristics:
 - (1) Removing material by means of any of the following:
 - (a) Water or other liquid jets, including those employing abrasive additives;
 - (b) Electron beam; *or*
 - (c) “Laser” beam; *and*
 - (2) At least two rotary axes having all of the following: (*L.N. 161 of 2011*)
 - (a) Can be coordinated simultaneously for “contouring control”; *and*

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(b) A positioning “accuracy” of less (better) than 0.003°; (*L.N. 132 of 2001; L.N. 42 of 2017*)

(f) Deep-hole-drilling machines and turning machines modified for deep-hole-drilling, having a maximum depth-of-bore capability exceeding 5 m; (*L.N. 42 of 2017*)

2B002 Numerically controlled optical finishing machine tools equipped for selective material removal to produce non-spherical optical surfaces having all of the following characteristics:

- (a) Finishing the form to less (better) than 1.0 µm;
- (b) Finishing to a roughness less (better) than 100 nm rms;
- (c) Four or more axes which can be coordinated simultaneously for “contouring control”;
- (d) Using any of the following processes:
 - (1) ‘Magnetorheological finishing (MRF)’;
 - (2) ‘Electrorheological finishing (ERF)’;
 - (3) ‘Energetic particle beam finishing’;
 - (4) ‘Inflatable membrane tool finishing’;
 - (5) ‘Fluid jet finishing’;

Technical Note:

For the purposes of 2B002:

- (a) ‘MRF’ is a material removal process using an abrasive magnetic fluid whose viscosity is controlled by a magnetic field;
- (b) ‘ERF’ is a removal process using an abrasive fluid whose viscosity is controlled by an electric field;

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- (c) ‘Energetic particle beam finishing’ uses Reactive Atom Plasmas (RAP) or ion-beams to selectively remove material;
- (d) ‘Inflatable membrane tool finishing’ is a process that uses a pressurized membrane that deforms to contact the workpiece over a small area;
- (e) ‘Fluid jet finishing’ makes use of a fluid stream for material removal.

(L.N. 254 of 2008)

2B003 “Numerically controlled” or manual machine tools, and specially designed components, controls and accessories therefor, specially designed for the shaving, finishing, grinding or honing of hardened ($R_c = 40$ or more) spur, helical and double-helical gears with a pitch diameter exceeding 1 250 mm and a face width of 15% of pitch diameter or larger finished to a quality of AGMA 14 or better (equivalent to ISO 1328 class 3);

2B004 Hot “isostatic presses”, having all of the following, and specially designed components and accessories therefor:
(L.N. 132 of 2001)

N.B.:

See also 2B104 and 2B204.

- (a) A controlled thermal environment within the closed cavity and a chamber cavity with an inside diameter of 406 mm or more; *and (L.N. 183 of 1999)*
- (b) Any of the following:
 - (1) A maximum working pressure exceeding 207 MPa;
 - (2) A controlled thermal environment exceeding 1 773 K (1 500°C); *or*

- (3) A facility for hydrocarbon impregnation and removal of resultant gaseous degradation products;

Technical Note:

The inside chamber dimension is that of the chamber in which both the working temperature and the working pressure are achieved and does not include fixtures. That dimension will be the smaller of either the inside diameter of the pressure chamber or the inside diameter of the insulated furnace chamber, depending on which of the two chambers is located inside the other.

N.B.:

For specially designed dies, moulds and tooling see 1B003, 9B009 and ML18 of the Munitions List. (*L.N. 132 of 2001*)

2B005

Equipment specially designed for the deposition, processing and in-process control of inorganic overlays, coatings and surface modifications, as follows, for non-electronic substrates, by processes shown in the Table and associated Notes following 2E003(f), and specially designed automated handling, positioning, manipulation and control components therefor:

- (a) Chemical vapour deposition (CVD) production equipment having all of the following:
- (1) Process modified for one of the following:
 - (a) Pulsating CVD;
 - (b) Controlled nucleation thermal decomposition (CNTD); *or*
 - (c) Plasma enhanced or plasma assisted CVD;

and
 - (2) Any of the following:

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- (a) Incorporating high vacuum (equal to or less than 0.01 Pa) rotating seals; *or*
 - (b) Incorporating *in situ* coating thickness control;
- (b) Ion implantation production equipment having beam currents of 5 mA or more;
- (c) Electron beam physical vapour deposition (EB-PVD) production equipment incorporating power systems rated for over 80 kW, having any of the following:
 - (1) A liquid pool level “laser” control system which regulates precisely the ingots feed rate; *or*
 - (2) A computer controlled rate monitor operating on the principle of photo-luminescence of the ionized atoms in the evaporant stream to control the deposition rate of a coating containing two or more elements; (*L.N. 132 of 2001*)
- (d) Plasma spraying production equipment having any of the following characteristics:
 - (1) Operating at reduced pressure controlled atmosphere (equal to or less than 10 kPa measured above and within 300 mm of the gun nozzle exit) in a vacuum chamber capable of evacuation down to 0.01 Pa prior to the spraying process; *or*
 - (2) Incorporating *in situ* coating thickness control;
- (e) Sputter deposition production equipment capable of current densities of 0.1 mA/mm² or higher at a deposition rate of 15 µm/h or more;
- (f) Cathodic arc deposition production equipment incorporating a grid of electromagnets for steering control of the arc spot on the cathode;

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- (g) Ion plating production equipment capable of *in situ* measurement of any of the following: (*L.N. 161 of 2011*)
- (1) Coating thickness on the substrate and rate control;
or
 - (2) Optical characteristics;

Note:

2B005(a), 2B005(b), 2B005(e), 2B005(f) and 2B005(g) do not control chemical vapour deposition, cathodic arc, sputter deposition, ion plating or ion implantation equipment specially designed for cutting or machining tools.

(*L.N. 95 of 2006*)

2B006 Dimensional inspection or measuring systems, equipment and “electronic assemblies”, as follows: (*L.N. 95 of 2006*)

- (a) Computer controlled or “numerically controlled” coordinate measuring machines (CMM), having a three dimensional (volumetric) maximum permissible error of length measurement ($E_{0,MPE}$) at any point within the operating range of the machine (i.e. within the length of axes) equal to or less (better) than $1.7 + L/1\ 000\ \mu\text{m}$ (L is the measured length in mm), according to ISO 10360-2 (2009);

N.B.:

See also 2B206.

Technical Note:

The $E_{0,MPE}$ of the most accurate configuration of the CMM specified by the manufacturer (e.g. best of the following: probe, stylus length, motion parameters, environment) and with “all compensations available” is to be compared to the $1.7 + L/1\ 000\ \mu\text{m}$ threshold. (*L.N. 161 of 2011*)

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(b) Linear and angular displacement measuring instruments, as follows:

(1) ‘Linear displacement’ measuring instruments having any of the following: (*L.N. 65 of 2004; L.N. 42 of 2017*)

Note:

Displacement measuring “laser” interferometers are only controlled in 2B006(b)(1)(c). (*L.N. 42 of 2017*)

Technical Note:

For the purpose of 2B006(b)(1), ‘linear displacement’ means the change of distance between the measuring probe and the measured object. (*L.N. 65 of 2004*)

(a) Non-contact type measuring systems with a “resolution” equal to or less (better) than 0.2 μm within a measuring range up to 0.2 mm;

(b) Linear Variable Differential Transformer (LVDT) systems that meet all of the following descriptions: (*L.N. 42 of 2017*)

(1) Having any of the following:

(a) “Linearity” equal to or less (better) than 0.1% measured from 0 to the ‘full operating range’, for LVDTs with a ‘full operating range’ up to and including ± 5 mm;

(b) “Linearity” equal to or less (better) than 0.1% measured from 0 to 5 mm, for LVDTs with a ‘full operating range’ greater than ± 5 mm; (*L.N. 42 of 2017*)

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- (2) Drift equal to or less (better) than 0.1% per day at a standard ambient test room temperature ± 1 K; *or*

Technical Note:

For the purposes of 2B006(b)(1)(b), ‘full operating range’ is half of the total possible linear displacement of the LVDT. For example, LVDTs with a ‘full operating range’ up to and including ± 5 mm can measure a total possible linear displacement of 10 mm. (*L.N. 42 of 2017*)

- (c) Measuring systems having all of the following:
- (1) Containing a “laser”; *and*
 - (2) Maintaining, for at least 12 hours, at a temperature of $20 \pm 1^\circ\text{C}$, all of the following: (*L.N. 42 of 2017*)
 - (a) A “resolution” over their full scale of $0.1 \mu\text{m}$ or less (better);
 - (b) Capable of achieving a “measurement uncertainty” equal to or less (better) than $(0.2 + L/2000) \mu\text{m}$ (L is the measured length in mm) at any point within a measuring range, when compensated for the refractive index of air; (*L.N. 254 of 2008; L.N. 42 of 2017*)
- (d) “Electronic assemblies” specially designed to provide feedback capability in systems specified in 2B006(b)(1)(c); (*L.N. 95 of 2006; L.N. 161 of 2011; L.N. 42 of 2017*)

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Note:

2B006(b)(1) does not control measuring interferometer systems, with an automatic control system that is designed to use no feedback techniques, containing a “laser” to measure slide movement errors of machine-tools, dimensional inspection machines or similar equipment. (*L.N. 95 of 2006; L.N. 254 of 2008; L.N. 42 of 2017*)

- (2) Angular displacement measuring instruments having an angular position “accuracy” equal to or less (better) than 0.00025⁰; (*L.N. 65 of 2004; L.N. 42 of 2017*)

Note:

2B006(b)(2) does not control optical instruments, such as autocollimators, using collimated light (e.g., laser light) to detect angular displacement of a mirror. (*L.N. 65 of 2004; L.N. 161 of 2011; L.N. 42 of 2017*)

- (c) Equipment for measuring surface roughness (including surface defects), by measuring optical scatter, with a sensitivity of 0.5 nm or less (better); (*L.N. 42 of 2017*)

Note:

2B006 includes machine tools, other than those specified by 2B001, that can be used as measuring machines if they meet or exceed the criteria specified for the measuring machine function. (*L.N. 161 of 2011*)

2B007 “Robots” having any of the following characteristics and specially designed controllers and “end-effectors” therefor:

N.B.:

See also 2B207.

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- (a) Capable in real time of full three-dimensional image processing or full three-dimensional scene analysis to generate or modify “programmes” or to generate or modify numerical programme data;

Technical Note: (L.N. 132 of 2001)

The scene analysis limitation does not include approximation of the third dimension by viewing at a given angle, or limited grey scale interpretation for the perception of depth or texture for the approved tasks (2 1/2 D).

- (b) Specially designed to comply with national safety standards applicable to potentially explosive munitions environments;

Note:

2B007(b) does not include “robots” specially designed for paint-spraying booths. *(L.N. 254 of 2008)*

- (c) Specially designed or rated as radiation-hardened to withstand greater than 5×10^3 Gy (Si) without operational degradation; *or*
- (d) Specially designed to operate at altitudes exceeding 30 000 m;

2B008

Assemblies or units, specially designed for machine tools, or dimensional inspection or measuring systems and equipment, as follows: *(L.N. 132 of 2001)*

- (a) Linear position feedback units having an overall “accuracy” less (better) than $(800 + (600 \times L/1\ 000))$ nm (L equals the effective length in mm);

N.B.:

For “laser” systems, see also 2B006(b)(1)(c) and (d).

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- (b) Rotary position feedback units having an “accuracy” less (better) than 0.00025°;

N.B.:

For “laser” systems, see also 2B006(b)(2).

Note:

2B008(a) and 2B008(b) apply to units, that are designed to determine the positioning information for feedback control, such as inductive type devices, graduated scales, infrared systems or “laser” systems.

- (c) “Compound rotary tables” and “tilting spindles”, capable of upgrading, according to the manufacturer’s specifications, machine tools to or above the levels controlled by 2B;

(L.N. 254 of 2008; L.N. 89 of 2013)

- 2B009 Spin-forming machines and flow-forming machines, which, according to the manufacturer’s technical specification, can be equipped with “numerical control” units or a computer control and having all of the following:

N.B.:

See also 2B109 and 2B209.

- (a) 3 or more axes that can be coordinated simultaneously for “contouring control”; *(L.N. 89 of 2013)*
- (b) A roller force more than 60 kN;

Technical Note:

Machines combining the function of spin-forming and flow-forming are for the purpose of 2B009 regarded as flow-forming machines.

- 2B104 “Isostatic presses”, other than those controlled by 2B004, having all of the following: *(L.N. 95 of 2006)*

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N.B.:

See also 2B204.

- (a) Maximum working pressure equal to or greater than 69 MPa; (*L.N. 95 of 2006*)
- (b) Designed to achieve and maintain a controlled thermal environment of 873 K (600°C) or greater; *and*
- (c) Possessing a chamber cavity with an inside diameter of 254 mm or greater; (*L.N. 132 of 2001*)

2B105 CVD furnaces, other than those controlled by 2B005(a), designed or modified for the densification of carbon-carbon composites;

(L.N. 132 of 2001; L.N. 95 of 2006)

2B109 Flow-forming machines, other than those controlled by 2B009, and specially designed components as follows: (*L.N. 95 of 2006*)

N.B.:

See also 2B209.

- (a) Flow-forming machines having all of the following:
 - (1) According to the manufacturer's technical specification, can be equipped with "numerical control" units or a computer control, even when not equipped with such units; *and*
 - (2) With more than two axes which can be coordinated simultaneously for "contouring control";
- (b) Specially designed components for flow-forming machines controlled by 2B009 or 2B109(a); (*L.N. 95 of 2006*)

Note:

2B109 does not control machines that are not usable in the production of propulsion components and equipment (e.g. motor cases) for systems controlled by 9A005, 9A007(a) or 9A105(a). (*L.N. 95 of 2006*)

Technical Note:

Machines combining the function of spin-forming and flow-forming are for the purpose of 2B109 regarded as flow-forming machines. (*L.N. 132 of 2001*)

2B116 Vibration test systems, equipment and components therefor, as follows:

- (a) Vibration test systems employing feedback or closed loop techniques and incorporating a digital controller, capable of vibrating a system at an acceleration equal to or greater than 10 g rms between 20 Hz to 2 kHz while imparting forces equal to or greater than 50 kN, measured 'bare table'; (*L.N. 95 of 2006; L.N. 254 of 2008*)
- (b) Digital controllers, combined with specially designed vibration test software, with a 'real time control bandwidth' greater than 5 kHz designed for use with vibration test systems controlled by 2B116(a); (*L.N. 226 of 2009; L.N. 161 of 2011*)

Technical Note:

In 2B116(b), the term 'real time control bandwidth' means the maximum rate at which a controller can execute complete cycles of sampling, processing data and transmitting control signals. (*L.N. 226 of 2009; L.N. 161 of 2011*)

- (c) Vibration thrusters (shaker units), with or without associated amplifiers, capable of imparting a force equal to or greater than 50 kN, measured 'bare table' and

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usable in vibration test systems controlled by 2B116(a);
(*L.N. 95 of 2006*)

- (d) Test piece support structures and electronic units designed to combine multiple shaker units in a system capable of providing an effective combined force equal to or greater than 50 kN, measured 'bare table', and usable in vibration systems controlled by 2B116(a);
(*L.N. 95 of 2006*)

Note:

In 2B116, "bare table" means a flat table, or surface, with no fixture or fittings.

2B117 Equipment and process controls, other than those controlled by 2B004, 2B005(a), 2B104 or 2B105, designed or modified for densification and pyrolysis of structural composite rocket nozzles and reentry vehicle nose tips;

(*L.N. 132 of 2001; L.N. 95 of 2006*)

2B119 Balancing machines and related equipment, as follows:

N.B.:

See also 2B219.

- (a) Balancing machines having all of the following characteristics:
- (1) Not capable of balancing rotors/assemblies having a mass greater than 3 kg;
 - (2) Capable of balancing rotors/assemblies at speeds greater than 12 500 rpm;
 - (3) Capable of correcting unbalance in two planes or more; *and*
 - (4) Capable of balancing to a residual specific unbalance of 0.2 g mm per kg of rotor mass;

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Note:

2B119(a) does not control balancing machines designed or modified for dental or other medical equipment.

- (b) Indicator heads designed or modified for use with machines controlled by 2B119(a); (*L.N. 95 of 2006*)

Technical Note:

Indicator heads are sometimes known as balancing instrumentation.

(*L.N. 65 of 2004*)

2B120 Motion simulators or rate tables having all of the following characteristics:

- (a) Two axes or more;
- (b) Designed or modified to incorporate slip rings or integrated non-contact devices capable of transferring electrical power or signal information, or both; (*L.N. 226 of 2009*)
- (c) Having any of the following characteristics:
- (1) For any single axis having both of the following characteristics:
- (a) Capable of rates of 400 degrees/s or more, or 30 degrees/s or less; *and*
- (b) A rate resolution equal to or less than 6 degrees/s and an accuracy equal to or less than 0.6 degrees/s;
- (2) Having a worst-case rate stability equal to or better (less) than plus or minus 0.05% averaged over 10 degrees or more; *or*
- (3) A positioning accuracy equal to or less (better) than 5 arc second; (*L.N. 254 of 2008*)

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Notes:

1. 2B120 does not include rotary tables designed or modified for machine tools or for medical equipment. For machine tool rotary tables, see 2B008.
2. Motion simulators or rate tables specified in 2B120 remain so specified whether or not slip rings or integrated non-contact devices are fitted at time of export. *(L.N. 226 of 2009)*

(L.N. 65 of 2004)

2B121 Positioning tables (equipment capable of precise rotary positioning in any axes), other than those controlled by 2B120, having all of the following characteristics: *(L.N. 95 of 2006)*

- (a) Two axes or more; *and*
- (b) A positioning accuracy equal to or less (better) than 5 arc second; *(L.N. 254 of 2008)*

Note:

2B121 does not control rotary tables designed or modified for machine tools or for medical equipment. For controls on machine tool rotary tables, see 2B008.

(L.N. 65 of 2004)

2B122 Centrifuges capable of imparting accelerations above 100 g and designed or modified to incorporate slip rings or integrated non-contact devices capable of transferring electrical power or signal information, or both;

Note:

Centrifuges specified in 2B122 remain so specified whether or not slip rings or integrated non-contact devices are fitted at time of export.

(L.N. 226 of 2009)

2B201 Machine tools and any combination of machine tools, other than those controlled by 2B001, as follows, for removing or cutting metals, ceramics or “composites”, which, according to the manufacturer’s technical specification, can be equipped with electronic devices for simultaneous “contouring control” in two or more axes: (L.N. 254 of 2008; L.N. 42 of 2017)

Technical Note:

Stated ‘positioning accuracy’ levels derived under the following procedures from measurements made according to ISO 230/2 (1988) or national equivalents (if provided to and accepted by national authorities), instead of those derived from individual machine tests, may be used for each machine tool model. Manufacturers calculating ‘positioning accuracy’ in accordance with ISO 230/2 (1997) or (2006) are to consult the competent authorities of the Member State in which they are established. Stated ‘positioning accuracy’ is determined as follows:

- (a) Select 5 machines of a model to be evaluated;
- (b) Measure the linear axis accuracies according to ISO 230/2 (1988);
- (c) Determine the accuracy value (A) for each axis of each machine. The method of calculating the accuracy value is described in ISO 230/2 (1988) standard;
- (d) Determine the average accuracy value for each axis. This average value becomes the stated ‘positioning accuracy’ of each axis for the model ($\hat{A}_x, \hat{A}_y, \dots$);
- (e) Since 2B201 refers to each linear axis, there will be as many stated ‘positioning accuracy’ values as there are linear axes;

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- (f) If any axis of a machine tool not controlled by 2B201(a), 2B201(b) or 2B201(c) has the following stated ‘positioning accuracy’ according to ISO 230/2 (1988), then the builder is to be required to reaffirm the accuracy level once every 18 months—
- (1) for grinding machines—equal to or less (better) than 6 μm ; *or*
 - (2) for milling and turning machines—equal to or less (better) than 8 μm . (*L.N. 42 of 2017*)
- (a) Machine tools for milling, having any of the following characteristics:
- (1) ‘Positioning accuracies’ with “all compensations available” equal to or less (better) than 6 μm according to ISO 230/2 (1988) or national equivalents along any linear axis; (*L.N. 65 of 2004; L.N. 42 of 2017*)
 - (2) Two or more contouring rotary axes;
 - (3) Five or more axes which can be coordinated simultaneously for “contouring control”; (*L.N. 254 of 2008; L.N. 42 of 2017*)
- Note:*
2B201(a) does not control milling machines having the following characteristics:
- (a) X-axis travel greater than 2 m; *and*
 - (b) Overall ‘positioning accuracy’ on the x-axis more (worse) than 30 μm . (*L.N. 65 of 2004; L.N. 95 of 2006; L.N. 42 of 2017*)
- (b) Machine tools for grinding, having any of the following characteristics:
- (1) ‘Positioning accuracies’ with “all compensations available” equal to or less (better) than 4 μm

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according to ISO 230/2 (1988) or national equivalents along any linear axis; (*L.N. 65 of 2004; L.N. 42 of 2017*)

- (2) Two or more contouring rotary axes; (*L.N. 65 of 2004*)
- (3) Five or more axes, which can be coordinated simultaneously for “contouring control”; (*L.N. 254 of 2008*)

Note:

2B201(b) does not control the following grinding machines: (*L.N. 42 of 2017*)

1. Cylindrical external, internal, and external-internal grinding machines having all of the following characteristics:
 - (a) Limited to a maximum workpiece capacity of 150 mm outside diameter or length;
 - (b) Axes limited to x, z and c; *and*
 2. Jig grinders that do not have a z-axis or a w-axis with an overall ‘positioning accuracy’ less (better) than 4 μm according to ISO 230/2 (1988) or national equivalents. (*L.N. 254 of 2008; L.N. 42 of 2017*)
- (c) Machine tools for turning, having ‘positioning accuracies’ with “all compensations available” better (less) than 6 μm according to ISO 230/2 (1988) along any linear axis (overall positioning) for machines capable of machining parts with diameters greater than 35 mm;

Note:

2B201(c) does not control bar machines (Swissturn) having the following characteristics:

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- (a) Only for machining bar feed thru;
- (b) The maximum bar diameter is equal to or less than 42 mm; *and*
- (c) No capability of mounting chucks, though such machines described above may have drilling or milling capabilities, or both, for machining parts with diameters less than 42 mm. (*L.N. 42 of 2017*)

Notes:

1. 2B201 does not control special purpose machine tools limited to the manufacture of any of the following parts:
 - (a) Gears;
 - (b) Crankshafts or camshafts;
 - (c) Tools or cutters;
 - (d) Extruder worms. (*L.N. 42 of 2017*)
2. A machine tool having at least two of the three turning, milling or grinding capabilities (e.g., a turning machine with milling capability), must be evaluated against each applicable entry of 2B201(a), 2B201(b) or 2B201(c). (*L.N. 254 of 2008; L.N. 42 of 2017*)

(L.N. 254 of 2008; L.N. 42 of 2017)

2B204 “Isostatic presses”, other than those controlled by 2B004 or 2B104, and related equipment, as follows: (*L.N. 95 of 2006*)

- (a) “Isostatic presses” having both of the following characteristics:
 - (1) Capable of achieving a maximum working pressure of 69 MPa or greater; *and*
 - (2) A chamber cavity with an inside diameter in excess of 152 mm;

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- (b) Dies, moulds and controls, specially designed for “isostatic presses” controlled by 2B204(a); (*L.N. 95 of 2006*)

Technical Note:

In 2B204, the inside chamber dimension is that of the chamber in which both the working temperature and the working pressure are achieved and does not include fixtures. That dimension will be the smaller of either the inside diameter of the pressure chamber or the inside diameter of the insulated furnace chamber, depending on which of the two chambers is located inside the other. (*L.N. 132 of 2001*)

2B206

Dimensional inspection machines, instruments or systems, other than those specified in 2B006, as follows: (*L.N. 95 of 2006; L.N. 161 of 2011*)

- (a) Computer controlled or numerically controlled coordinate measuring machines (CMM) meeting either of the following descriptions: (*L.N. 42 of 2017*)
- (1) Having only 2 axes and having a maximum permissible error of length measurement along any axis (1-dimensional), identified as any combination of $E_{0x,MPE}$, $E_{0y,MPE}$, or $E_{0z,MPE}$, equal to or less (better) than $(1.25 + L/1000) \mu\text{m}$ (where L is the measured length in mm) at any point within the operating range of the machine (i.e. within the length of the axis), according to ISO 10360/2 (2009);
 - (2) Having 3 or more axes and having a 3-dimensional (volumetric) maximum permissible error of length measurement ($E_{0,MPE}$) equal to or less (better) than $(1.7 + L/800) \mu\text{m}$ (where L is the measured length in mm) at any point within the operating range of the machine (i.e. within the length of the axis),

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according to ISO 10360/2 (2009); (*L.N. 42 of 2017*)

Technical Note:

The $E_{0,MPE}$ of the most accurate configuration of the CMM specified according to ISO 10360/2 (2009) by the manufacturer (e.g. best of the following: probe, stylus, length, motion parameters, environments) and with “all compensations available” is to be compared to the $1.7 + L/800 \mu\text{m}$ threshold. (*L.N. 42 of 2017*)

- (b) Systems for simultaneously linear-angular inspection of hemishells, having both of the following characteristics:
- (1) “Measurement uncertainty” along any linear axis equal to or less (better) than $3.5 \mu\text{m}$ per 5 mm; *and*
 - (2) “Angular position deviation” equal to or less than 0.02° ;

Notes:

1. Machine tools that can be used as measuring machines are controlled if they meet or exceed the criteria specified for the machine tool function or the measuring machine function.
2. A machine specified in 2B206 is controlled if it exceeds the control threshold anywhere within its operating range.

Technical Note:

All parameters of measurement values in 2B206 represent plus/minus i.e. not total band. (*L.N. 161 of 2011*)

(*L.N. 65 of 2004*)

2B207

“Robots”, “end-effectors” and control units, other than those controlled by 2B007, as follows: (*L.N. 95 of 2006*)

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- (a) “Robots” or “end-effectors” specially designed to comply with national safety standards applicable to handling high explosives (for example, meeting electrical code ratings for high explosives);
- (b) Control units specially designed for any of the “robots” or “end-effectors” controlled by 2B207(a); (*L.N. 132 of 2001; L.N. 95 of 2006*)

2B209 Flow forming machines, spin forming machines capable of flow forming functions, other than those controlled by 2B009 or 2B109, and mandrels, as follows: (*L.N. 95 of 2006*)

- (a) Machines having both of the following characteristics:
 - (1) Three or more rollers (active or guiding); *and*
 - (2) Which, according to the manufacturer’s technical specification, can be equipped with “numerical control” units or a computer control; (*L.N. 65 of 2004*)
- (b) Rotor-forming mandrels designed to form cylindrical rotors of inside diameter between 75 mm and 400 mm;

Note:

2B209(a) includes machines which have only a single roller designed to deform metal plus two auxiliary rollers which support the mandrel, but do not participate directly in the deformation process. (*L.N. 65 of 2004*)

2B219 Centrifugal multiplane balancing machines, fixed or portable, horizontal or vertical, as follows:

- (a) Centrifugal balancing machines designed for balancing flexible rotors having a length of 600 mm or more and having all of the following characteristics:

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- (1) Swing or journal diameter greater than 75 mm; *(L.N. 65 of 2004)*
 - (2) Mass capability of from 0.9 to 23 kg; *and*
 - (3) Capable of balancing speed of revolution more than 5 000 rpm;
- (b) Centrifugal balancing machines designed for balancing hollow cylindrical rotor components and having all of the following characteristics:
- (1) Journal diameter greater than 75 mm; *(L.N. 65 of 2004)*
 - (2) Mass capability of from 0.9 to 23 kg;
 - (3) Capable of balancing to a residual imbalance equal to or less than 0.01 kg × mm/kg per plane; *and (L.N. 65 of 2004)*
 - (4) Belt drive type; *(L.N. 132 of 2001)*

2B225 Remote manipulators that can be used to provide remote actions in radiochemical separation operations and hot cells, as follows:

- (a) Having a capability of penetrating 0.6 m or more of hot cell wall (through-the-wall operation); *or*
- (b) Having a capability of bridging over the top of a hot cell wall with a thickness of 0.6 m or more (over-the-wall operation);

Technical Note: (L.N. 65 of 2004)

Remote manipulators provide translation of human operator actions to a remote operating arm and terminal fixture. They may be of master/slave type or operated by joystick or keypad.

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2B226 Controlled atmosphere (vacuum or inert gas) induction furnaces, and power supplies therefor, as follows:

N.B.:

See also 3B.

(a) Furnaces having all of the following characteristics:

- (1) Capable of operation above 1 123 K (850°C);
- (2) Induction coils 600 mm or less in diameter; *and*
- (3) Designed for power inputs of 5 kW or more;

(b) Power supplies, with a specified power output of 5 kW or more, specially designed for furnaces controlled by 2B226(a); (*L.N. 95 of 2006*)

Note:

2B226(a) does not control furnaces designed for the processing of semiconductor wafers.

(L.N. 65 of 2004)

2B227 Vacuum or other controlled atmosphere metallurgical melting and casting furnaces and related equipment as follows:

(a) Arc remelt and casting furnaces having both of the following characteristics:

- (1) Consumable electrode capacities between 1 000 cm³ and 20 000 cm³; *and*
- (2) Capable of operating with melting temperatures above 1 973 K (1 700°C);

(b) Electron beam melting furnaces and “plasma atomization” and melting furnaces, having both of the following characteristics: (*L.N. 42 of 2017*)

- (1) A power of 50 kW or greater; *and*

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- (2) Capable of operating with melting temperatures above 1 473 K (1 200°C);
- (c) Computer control and monitoring systems specially configured for any of the furnaces controlled by 2B227(a) or 2B227(b); (*L.N. 95 of 2006*)

(L.N. 65 of 2004)

2B228

Rotor fabrication or assembly equipment, rotor straightening equipment, bellows-forming mandrels and dies, as follows:

- (a) Rotor assembly equipment for assembly of gas centrifuge rotor tube sections, baffles, and end caps;

Note:

2B228(a) includes precision mandrels, clamps, and shrink fit machines.

- (b) Rotor straightening equipment for alignment of gas centrifuge rotor tube sections to a common axis;

Technical Note:

In 2B228(b), such equipment normally consists of precision measuring probes linked to a computer that subsequently controls the action of, for example, pneumatic rams used for aligning the rotor tube sections.

- (c) Bellows-forming mandrels and dies for producing single-convolution bellows;

Technical Note:

In 2B228(c), the bellows have all of the following characteristics:

1. Inside diameter between 75 mm and 400 mm;
2. Length equal to or greater than 12.7 mm;
3. Single convolution depth greater than 2 mm; *and*

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4. Made of high-strength aluminium alloys, maraging steel or high strength “fibrous or filamentary materials”.

(L.N. 65 of 2004)

2B230 All types of ‘pressure transducers’ capable of measuring absolute pressures that meet all of the following descriptions:
(L.N. 42 of 2017)

- (a) Pressure sensing elements made of or protected by aluminium, aluminium alloy, aluminium oxide (alumina or sapphire), nickel or nickel alloy with more than 60% nickel by weight, or fully fluorinated hydrocarbon polymers; *(L.N. 42 of 2017)*
- (b) Seals, if any, essential for sealing the pressure sensing element, and in direct contact with the process medium, made of or protected by aluminium, aluminium alloy, aluminium oxide (alumina or sapphire), nickel or nickel alloy with more than 60% nickel by weight, or fully fluorinated hydrocarbon polymers; *(L.N. 42 of 2017)*
- (c) Having either of the following characteristics:
- (1) A full scale of less than 13 kPa and an ‘accuracy’ of better than $\pm 1\%$ of full-scale;
- (2) A full scale of 13 kPa or greater and an ‘accuracy’ of better than ± 130 Pa when measured at 13 kPa;
(L.N. 42 of 2017)

Technical Notes:

1. In 2B230, ‘pressure transducer’ means a device that converts a pressure measurement into a signal.
2. For the purposes of 2B230, ‘accuracy’ includes non-linearity, hysteresis and repeatability at ambient temperature. *(L.N. 42 of 2017)*

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- 2B231 Vacuum pumps having all of the following characteristics:
- (a) Input throat size equal to or greater than 380 mm;
 - (b) Pumping speed equal to or greater than 15 m³/s; *and*
 - (c) Capable of producing an ultimate vacuum better than 13 mPa;
- Technical Notes:*
- 1. The pumping speed is determined at the measurement point with nitrogen gas or air.
 - 2. The ultimate vacuum is determined at the input of the pump with the input of the pump blocked off.
- (L.N. 65 of 2004)*
- 2B232 High-velocity gun systems (propellant, gas, coil, electromagnetic, and electrothermal types, and other advanced systems) capable of accelerating projectiles to 1.5 km/s or greater;
- N.B.:*
See also the Munitions List.
- (L.N. 42 of 2017)*
- 2B233 Bellows-sealed scroll-type compressors and bellows-sealed scroll-type vacuum pumps that meet all of the following descriptions:
- N.B.:*
See also 2B350(i).
- (a) Capable of an inlet volume flow rate of 50 m³/h or greater;
 - (b) Capable of a pressure ratio of 2:1 or greater;
 - (c) Having all surfaces that come in contact with the process gas made from any of the following materials:

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- (1) Aluminium or aluminium alloy;
- (2) Aluminium oxide;
- (3) Stainless steel;
- (4) Nickel or nickel alloy;
- (5) Phosphor bronze;
- (6) Fluoropolymers;

(L.N. 42 of 2017)

2B350 Chemical manufacturing facilities, equipment and components, as follows: *(L.N. 65 of 2004)*

- (a) Reaction vessels or reactors, with or without agitators, with total internal (geometric) volume greater than 0.1 m³ (100 litres) and less than 20 m³ (20 000 litres), where all surfaces that come in direct contact with the chemical(s) being processed or contained are made from any of the following materials:
 - (1) 'Alloys' with more than 25% nickel and 20% chromium by weight;
 - (2) Fluoropolymers (polymeric or elastomeric materials with more than 35% fluorine by weight);
(L.N. 42 of 2017)
 - (3) Glass (including vitrified or enamelled coating or glass lining);
 - (4) Nickel or 'alloys' with more than 40% nickel by weight;
 - (5) Tantalum or tantalum 'alloys';
 - (6) Titanium or titanium 'alloys';
 - (7) Zirconium or zirconium 'alloys';

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- (8) Niobium (columbium) or niobium ‘alloys’;
(*L.N. 254 of 2008*)
- (b) Agitators designed for use in reaction vessels or reactors specified in 2B350(a); and impellers, blades or shafts designed for such agitators, where all surfaces of the agitator that come in direct contact with the chemical(s) being processed or contained are made from any of the following materials: (*L.N. 65 of 2004; L.N. 95 of 2006; L.N. 42 of 2017*)
- (1) ‘Alloys’ with more than 25% nickel and 20% chromium by weight;
 - (2) Fluoropolymers (polymeric or elastomeric materials with more than 35% fluorine by weight); (*L.N. 42 of 2017*)
 - (3) Glass (including vitrified or enamelled coatings or glass lining);
 - (4) Nickel or ‘alloys’ with more than 40% nickel by weight;
 - (5) Tantalum or tantalum ‘alloys’;
 - (6) Titanium or titanium ‘alloys’;
 - (7) Zirconium or zirconium ‘alloys’;
 - (8) Niobium (columbium) or niobium ‘alloys’;
(*L.N. 254 of 2008*)
- (c) Storage tanks, containers or receivers with a total internal (geometric) volume greater than 0.1 m³ (100 litres) where all surfaces that come in direct contact with the chemical(s) being processed or contained are made from any of the following materials:
- (1) ‘Alloys’ with more than 25% nickel and 20% chromium by weight;

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- (2) Fluoropolymers (polymeric or elastomeric materials with more than 35% fluorine by weight);
(L.N. 42 of 2017)
 - (3) Glass (including vitrified or enamelled coatings or glass lining);
 - (4) Nickel or 'alloys' with more than 40% nickel by weight;
 - (5) Tantalum or tantalum 'alloys';
 - (6) Titanium or titanium 'alloys';
 - (7) Zirconium or zirconium 'alloys';
 - (8) Niobium (columbium) or niobium 'alloys';
(L.N. 254 of 2008)
- (d) Heat exchangers or condensers with a heat transfer surface area greater than 0.15 m², and less than 20 m²; and tubes, plates, coils or blocks (cores) designed for such heat exchangers or condensers, where all surfaces that come in direct contact with the chemical(s) being processed are made from any of the following materials:
(L.N. 65 of 2004)
- (1) 'Alloys' with more than 25% nickel and 20% chromium by weight;
 - (2) Fluoropolymers (polymeric or elastomeric materials with more than 35% fluorine by weight);
(L.N. 42 of 2017)
 - (3) Glass (including vitrified or enamelled coatings or glass lining);
 - (4) Graphite or 'carbon graphite'; *(L.N. 65 of 2004)*
 - (5) Nickel or 'alloys' with more than 40% nickel by weight;
 - (6) Tantalum or tantalum 'alloys';

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- (7) Titanium or titanium ‘alloys’; *(L.N. 132 of 2001)*
- (8) Zirconium or zirconium ‘alloys’;
- (9) Silicon carbide; *(L.N. 132 of 2001)*
- (10) Titanium carbide; *(L.N. 132 of 2001)*
- (11) Niobium (columbium) or niobium ‘alloys’;
(L.N. 254 of 2008)
- (e) Distillation or absorption columns of internal diameter greater than 0.1 m; and liquid distributors, vapour distributors or liquid collectors designed for such distillation or absorption columns, where all surfaces that come in direct contact with the chemical(s) being processed are made from any of the following materials: *(L.N. 65 of 2004)*
 - (1) ‘Alloys’ with more than 25% nickel and 20% chromium by weight;
 - (2) Fluoropolymers (polymeric or elastomeric materials with more than 35% fluorine by weight);
(L.N. 42 of 2017)
 - (3) Glass (including vitrified or enamelled coatings or glass lining);
 - (4) Graphite or ‘carbon graphite’; *(L.N. 65 of 2004)*
 - (5) Nickel or ‘alloys’ with more than 40% nickel by weight;
 - (6) Tantalum or tantalum ‘alloys’;
 - (7) Titanium or titanium ‘alloys’;
 - (8) Zirconium or zirconium ‘alloys’;
 - (9) Niobium (columbium) or niobium ‘alloys’;
(L.N. 254 of 2008)

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- (f) Remotely operated filling equipment in which all surfaces that come in direct contact with the chemical(s) being processed are made from any of the following materials:
 - (1) 'Alloys' with more than 25% nickel and 20% chromium by weight; *or*
 - (2) Nickel or 'alloys' with more than 40% nickel by weight;
- (g) Valves and components, as follows:
 - (1) Valves that meet all of the following descriptions:
 - (a) A 'nominal size' greater than 10 mm (3/8");
 - (b) All surfaces that come in direct contact with the chemical(s) being produced, processed, or contained are made from 'corrosion resistant materials';
 - (2) Valves, other than those specified in 2B350(g)(1), that meet all of the following descriptions:
 - (a) A 'nominal size' equal to or greater than 25.4 mm (1") and equal to or less than 101.6 mm (4");
 - (b) Casings (valve bodies) or preformed casing liners;
 - (c) A closure element designed to be interchangeable;
 - (d) All surfaces of the casing (valve body) or preformed casing liner that come in direct contact with the chemical(s) being produced, processed, or contained are made from 'corrosion resistant materials';

- (3) Components, designed for valves specified in 2B350(g)(1) or 2B350(g)(2), in which all surfaces that come in direct contact with the chemical(s) being produced, processed, or contained are made from ‘corrosion resistant materials’, as follows:
- (a) Casings (valve bodies);
 - (b) Preformed casing liners;

Technical Notes:

1. For the purposes of 2B350(g), ‘corrosion resistant materials’ mean any of the following materials:
 - (a) Nickel or ‘alloys’ with more than 40% nickel by weight;
 - (b) ‘Alloys’ with more than 25% nickel and 20% chromium by weight;
 - (c) Fluoropolymers (polymeric or elastomeric materials with more than 35% fluorine by weight);
 - (d) Glass or glass-lined (including vitrified or enamelled coating);
 - (e) Tantalum or tantalum ‘alloys’;
 - (f) Titanium or titanium ‘alloys’;
 - (g) Zirconium or zirconium ‘alloys’;
 - (h) Niobium (columbium) or niobium ‘alloys’;
 - (i) Ceramic materials as follows:
 - (1) Silicon carbide with a purity of 80% or more by weight;
 - (2) Aluminium oxide (alumina) with a purity of 99.9% or more by weight;
 - (3) Zirconium oxide (zirconia).

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2. 'Nominal size' is defined as the smaller of the inlet and outlet diameters. (*L.N. 42 of 2017*)
- (h) Multi-walled piping incorporating a leak detection port, in which all surfaces that come in direct contact with the chemical(s) being processed or contained are made from any of the following materials:
- (1) 'Alloys' with more than 25% nickel and 20% chromium by weight;
 - (2) Fluoropolymers (polymeric or elastomeric materials with more than 35% fluorine by weight); (*L.N. 42 of 2017*)
 - (3) Glass (including vitrified or enamelled coatings or glass lining);
 - (4) Graphite or 'carbon graphite'; (*L.N. 65 of 2004*)
 - (5) Nickel or 'alloys' with more than 40% nickel by weight;
 - (6) Tantalum or tantalum 'alloys';
 - (7) Titanium or titanium 'alloys';
 - (8) Zirconium or zirconium 'alloys';
 - (9) Niobium (columbium) or niobium 'alloys'; (*L.N. 254 of 2008*)
- (i) Multiple-seal and seal-less pumps, with manufacturer's specified maximum flow-rate greater than 0.6 m³/hour, or vacuum pumps with manufacturer's specified maximum flow-rate greater than 5 m³/hour (under standard temperature (273 K (0°C)) and pressure (101.3 kPa) conditions, other than those specified in 2B233); and casings (pump bodies), preformed casing liners, impellers, rotors or jet pump nozzles designed for such pumps), in which all surfaces that come in direct contact with the chemical(s) being processed are made from any

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of the following materials: (*L.N. 65 of 2004; L.N. 95 of 2006; L.N. 42 of 2017*)

- (1) 'Alloys' with more than 25% nickel and 20% chromium by weight;
- (2) Ceramics;
- (3) Ferrosilicon (high silicon iron 'alloys'); (*L.N. 42 of 2017*)
- (4) Fluoropolymers (polymeric or elastomeric materials with more than 35% fluorine by weight); (*L.N. 42 of 2017*)
- (5) Glass (including vitrified or enamelled coatings or glass lining);
- (6) Graphite or 'carbon graphite'; (*L.N. 65 of 2004*)
- (7) Nickel or 'alloys' with more than 40% nickel by weight;
- (8) Tantalum or tantalum 'alloys';
- (9) Titanium or titanium 'alloys';
- (10) Zirconium or zirconium 'alloys';
- (11) Niobium (columbium) or niobium 'alloys'; (*L.N. 254 of 2008*)

Technical Note:

In 2B350(i), the term seal refers to only those seals that come into direct contact with the chemical(s) being processed (or is designed to), and provide a sealing function where a rotary or reciprocating drive shaft passes through a pump body. (*L.N. 42 of 2017*)

- (j) Incinerators designed to destroy chemicals controlled by 1C350, having specially designed waste supply systems, special handling facilities and an average combustion chamber temperature greater than 1 273 K (1 000°C), in

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which all surfaces in the waste supply system that come into direct contact with the waste products are made from or lined with any of the following materials:

- (1) 'Alloys' with more than 25% nickel and 20% chromium by weight;
- (2) Ceramics; *or*
- (3) Nickel or 'alloys' with more than 40% nickel by weight;

Note:

For the purposes of 2B350, the materials used for gaskets, packing, seals, screws, washers or other materials performing a sealing function do not determine the status of control, provided that such components are designed to be interchangeable. (*L.N. 42 of 2017*)

Technical Notes:

1. 'Carbon graphite' is a composition consisting of amorphous carbon and graphite, in which the graphite content is eight percent or more by weight.
2. For the listed materials in the above entries, the term 'alloy' when not accompanied by a specific elemental concentration is understood as identifying those alloys where the identified metal is present in a higher percentage by weight than any other element. (*L.N. 161 of 2011*)

(L.N. 254 of 2008; L.N. 161 of 2011)

2B351

Toxic gas monitoring systems and their dedicated detecting components, other than those specified in 1A004, as follows; and detectors; sensor devices; and replaceable sensor cartridges: (*L.N. 161 of 2011*)

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- (a) Designed for continuous operation and usable for the detection of chemical warfare agents or chemicals controlled by 1C350, at concentrations of less than 0.3 mg/m³; *or (L.N. 65 of 2004; L.N. 95 of 2006)*
- (b) Designed for the detection of cholinesterase-inhibiting activity;

2B352 Equipment capable of use in handling biological materials, as follows:

- (a) Complete biological containment facilities at P3, P4 containment level;

Technical Note:

P3 or P4 (BL3, BL4, L3, L4) containment levels are as specified in the WHO Laboratory Biosafety manual (3rd edition, Geneva, 2004). *(L.N. 254 of 2008)*

- (b) Fermenters and components as follows:
 - (1) 'Fermenters' capable of cultivation of pathogenic "microorganisms" or of live cells for the production of pathogenic viruses or toxins, without the propagation of aerosols, and having a total capacity of 20 litres or more;
 - (2) Components designed for 'fermenters' in 2B352(b) (1) as follows:
 - (a) Cultivation chambers designed to be sterilized or disinfected in situ;
 - (b) Cultivation chamber holding devices;
 - (c) Process control units capable of simultaneously monitoring and controlling 2 or more fermentation system parameters (e.g. temperature, pH, nutrients, agitation, dissolved oxygen, air flow, foam control);

Technical Note:

For the purposes of 2B352(b), ‘fermenters’ include bioreactors, single-use (disposable) bioreactors, chemostats and continuous-flow systems. (*L.N. 42 of 2017*)

- (c) Centrifugal separators, capable of continuous separation without the propagation of aerosols, having all the following characteristics:
- (1) Flow rate exceeding 100 litres per hour;
 - (2) Components of polished stainless steel or titanium;
 - (3) One or more sealing joints within the steam containment area; *and*
 - (4) Capable of in-situ steam sterilisation in a closed state;

Technical Note:

Centrifugal separators include decanters.

- (d) Cross (tangential) flow filtration equipment and component as follows:
- (1) Cross (tangential) flow filtration equipment capable of separation of pathogenic “microorganisms”, viruses, “toxins” or cell cultures, that meets all of the following descriptions: (*L.N. 42 of 2017*)
 - (a) A total filtration area equal to or greater than 1 m²; (*L.N. 42 of 2017*)
 - (b) Meeting any of the following descriptions:
 - (1) Capable of being ‘sterilized’ or ‘disinfected’ in situ;
 - (2) Using disposable or single-use filtration components; (*L.N. 42 of 2017*)

Technical Note:

In 2B352(d)(1)(b), ‘sterilized’ denotes the elimination of all viable microbes from the equipment through the use of either physical (e.g. steam) or chemical agents. ‘Disinfected’ denotes the destruction of potential microbial infectivity in the equipment through the use of chemical agents with a germicidal effect. Disinfection and sterilization are distinct from sanitization, the latter referring to cleaning procedures designed to lower the microbial content of equipment without necessarily achieving elimination of all microbial infectivity or viability. (*L.N. 42 of 2017*)

- (2) Cross (tangential) flow filtration components (e.g. modules, elements, cassettes, cartridges, units or plates) with filtration area equal to or greater than 0.2 m² for each component and designed for use in cross (tangential) flow filtration equipment controlled by 2B352(d);

Note:

2B352(d) does not control reverse osmosis equipment, as specified by the manufacturer. (*L.N. 95 of 2006*)

- (e) Steam sterilisable freeze drying equipment with a condenser capacity exceeding 10 kg of ice in 24 hours and less than 1 000 kg of ice in 24 hours;
- (f) Protective and containment equipment, as follows:
- (1) Protective full or half suits, or hoods dependent upon a tethered external air supply and operating under positive pressure;

Note:

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2B352(f)(1) does not control suits designed to be worn with self-contained breathing apparatus.

- (2) Class III biological safety cabinets or isolators with similar performance standards;

Note:

In 2B352(f)(2), isolators include flexible isolators, dry boxes, anaerobic chambers, glove boxes and laminar flow hoods (closed with vertical flow).

(L.N. 65 of 2004)

- (g) Chambers designed for aerosol challenge testing with “microorganisms”, viruses or “toxins” and having a capacity of 1 m³ or greater;

- (h) Spray-drying equipment capable of drying “toxins” or pathogenic “microorganisms”, that meets all of the following descriptions:

- (1) Having a water evaporation capacity of ≥ 0.4 kg/h and ≤ 400 kg/h;
- (2) Having the ability to generate a typical mean product particle size of ≤ 10 μm with existing fittings or by minimal modification of the spray-dryer with atomization nozzles enabling generation of the required particle size;
- (3) Capable of being ‘sterilized’ or ‘disinfected’ in situ; *(L.N. 42 of 2017)*

(L.N. 65 of 2004)

2C MATERIALS

None.

2D SOFTWARE

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- 2D001 “Software”, other than that specified in 2D002, as follows:
- (a) “Software” specially designed or modified for the “development” or “production” of equipment specified in 2A001 or 2B001;
 - (b) “Software” specially designed or modified for the “use” of equipment specified in 2A001(c), 2B001 or 2B003 to 2B009;

Note:

2D001 does not control part programming “software” that generates “numerical control” codes for machining various parts.

(L.N. 42 of 2017)

- 2D002 “Software” for electronic devices, even when residing in an electronic device or system, enabling such devices or systems to function as a “numerical control” unit, capable of coordinating simultaneously more than 4 axes for “contouring control”;

Notes: (L.N. 65 of 2004)

1. 2D002 does not control “software” specially designed or modified for the operation of items not specified in Category 2. *(L.N. 132 of 2001; L.N. 65 of 2004; L.N. 42 of 2017)*
2. 2D002 does not control "software" for items specified in 2B002. See 2D001 and 2D003 for “software” for items specified in 2B002. *(L.N. 65 of 2004; L.N. 42 of 2017)*
3. 2D002 does not control “software” that is exported with, and the minimum necessary for the operation of, items not specified in Category 2. *(L.N. 42 of 2017)*

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- 2D003 “Software”, designed or modified for the operation of equipment specified in 2B002, that converts optical designs, workpiece measurements and material removal functions into “numerical control” commands to achieve the desired workpiece form;
(L.N. 42 of 2017)
- 2D101 “Software” specially designed or modified for the “use” of equipment controlled by 2B104, 2B105, 2B109, 2B116, 2B117 or 2B119 to 2B122; *(L.N. 95 of 2006)*
N.B.:
See also 9D004.
(L.N. 65 of 2004)
- 2D201 “Software” specially designed for the “use” of equipment controlled by 2B204, 2B206, 2B207, 2B209, 2B219 or 2B227;
(L.N. 132 of 2001)
- 2D202 “Software” specially designed or modified for the “development”, “production” or “use” of equipment specified in 2B201;
Note:
2D202 does not control part programming “software” that generates “numerical control” command codes but does not allow direct use of equipment for machining various parts.
(L.N. 42 of 2017)
(L.N. 42 of 2017)
- 2D351 “Software”, other than that specified in 1D003, specially designed for “use” of equipment specified in 2B351;

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(L.N. 161 of 2011)

2E TECHNOLOGY

2E001 “Technology” according to the General Technology Note for the “development” of equipment or “software” controlled by 2A, 2B or 2D;

Note:

2E001 includes “technology” for the integration of probe systems into coordinate measurement machines (CMM) specified in 2B006(a). *(L.N. 89 of 2013; L.N. 42 of 2017)*

2E002 “Technology” according to the General Technology Note for the “production” of equipment controlled by 2A or 2B;

2E003 Other “technology”, as follows:

- (a) “Technology” for the “development” of interactive graphics as an integrated part in “numerical control” units for preparation or modification of part programmes;
- (b) “Technology” for metal-working manufacturing processes, as follows:
 - (1) “Technology” for the design of tools, dies or fixtures specially designed for any of the following processes:
 - (a) “Superplastic forming”;
 - (b) “Diffusion bonding”; *or*
 - (c) “Direct-acting hydraulic pressing”;
 - (2) Technical data consisting of process methods or parameters as listed below used to control:

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- (a) “Superplastic forming” of aluminium alloys, titanium alloys or “superalloys”:
 - (1) Surface preparation;
 - (2) Strain rate;
 - (3) Temperature;
 - (4) Pressure;
- (b) “Diffusion bonding” of “superalloys” or titanium alloys:
 - (1) Surface preparation;
 - (2) Temperature;
 - (3) Pressure;
- (c) “Direct-acting hydraulic pressing” of aluminium alloys or titanium alloys:
 - (1) Pressure;
 - (2) Cycle time;
- (d) “Hot isostatic densification” of titanium alloys, aluminium alloys or “superalloys”:
 - (1) Temperature;
 - (2) Pressure;
 - (3) Cycle time;
- (c) “Technology” for the “development” or “production” of hydraulic stretch-forming machines and dies therefor, for the manufacture of airframe structures;
- (d) “Technology” for the “development” of generators of machine tool instructions (e.g., part programmes) from design data residing inside “numerical control” units;
- (e) “Technology for the development” of integration “software” for incorporation of expert systems for

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advanced decision support of shop floor operations into “numerical control” units;

- (f) “Technology” for the application of inorganic overlay coatings or inorganic surface modification coatings (specified in column 3 of the following table) to non-electronic substrates (specified in column 2 of the following table), by processes specified in column 1 of the following table and defined in the Technical Note;

N.B.:

This Table should be read to control the technology of a particular ‘Coating Process’ only when the ‘Resultant Coating’ in column 3 is in a paragraph directly across from the relevant ‘Substrate’ under column 2. For example, Chemical Vapour Deposition (CVD) coating process technical data are controlled for the application of ‘Silicides’ to ‘Carbon-carbon, Ceramic and Metal “matrix” “composites”’ substrates, but are not controlled for the application of ‘Silicides’ to ‘Cemented tungsten carbide⁽¹⁶⁾, Silicon carbide⁽¹⁸⁾’ substrates. In the second case, the ‘Resultant Coating’ is not listed in the paragraph under column 3 directly across from the paragraph under column 2 listing ‘Cemented tungsten carbide⁽¹⁶⁾, Silicon carbide⁽¹⁸⁾’. (*L.N. 132 of 2001*)

TABLE-DEPOSITION TECHNIQUES

1. Coating Process ^{(1)*}	2. Substrate	3. Resultant Coating
A. Chemical Vapour Deposition (CVD)	“Superalloys”	Aluminides for internal passages

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	Ceramics ⁽¹⁹⁾ and Low-expansion glasses ⁽¹⁴⁾	Silicides Carbides Dielectric layers ⁽¹⁵⁾ Diamond Diamond-like carbon ⁽¹⁷⁾
	Carbon-carbon, Ceramic and Metal “matrix” “composites”	Silicides Carbides Refractory metals Mixtures thereof ⁽⁴⁾ Dielectric layers ⁽¹⁵⁾ Aluminides Alloyed aluminides ⁽²⁾ Boron nitride
	Cemented tungsten carbide ⁽¹⁶⁾ , Silicon carbide ⁽¹⁸⁾	Carbides Tungsten Mixtures thereof ⁽⁴⁾ Dielectric layers ⁽¹⁵⁾
	Molybdenum and Molybdenum alloys	Dielectric layers ⁽¹⁵⁾
	Beryllium and Beryllium alloys	Dielectric layers ⁽¹⁵⁾ Diamond Diamond-like carbon ⁽¹⁷⁾
	Sensor window materials ⁽⁹⁾	Dielectric layers ⁽¹⁵⁾ Diamond Diamond-like carbon ⁽¹⁷⁾
B.	Thermal Evaporation— Physical Vapour Deposition (TE-PVD)	

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2. Physical	Ceramics ⁽¹⁹⁾ and	Dielectric layers ⁽¹⁵⁾
Vapour	Low-expansion	Diamond-like carbon ⁽¹⁷⁾
Deposition	glasses ⁽¹⁴⁾	
(PVD):		
Ion Assisted		
Resistive		
Heating		
(Ion Plating)		
	Carbon-carbon,	Dielectric layers ⁽¹⁵⁾
	Ceramic and Metal	
	“matrix” “composites”	
	Cemented tungsten	Dielectric layers ⁽¹⁵⁾
	carbide ⁽¹⁶⁾ , Silicon	
	carbide ⁽¹⁸⁾	
	Molybdenum and	Dielectric layers ⁽¹⁵⁾
	Molybdenum alloys	
	Beryllium and	Dielectric layers ⁽¹⁵⁾
	Beryllium alloys	
	Sensor window	Dielectric layers ⁽¹⁵⁾
	materials ⁽⁹⁾	Diamond-like carbon ⁽¹⁷⁾
3. Physical	Ceramics ⁽¹⁹⁾ and	Silicides
Vapour	Low-expansion	Dielectric layers ⁽¹⁵⁾
Deposition	glasses ⁽¹⁴⁾	Diamond-like carbon ⁽¹⁷⁾
(PVD):		
“Laser”		
Vaporization		
	Carbon-carbon,	Dielectric layers ⁽¹⁵⁾
	Ceramic and Metal	
	“matrix” “composites”	

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		Cemented tungsten carbide ⁽¹⁶⁾ , Silicon carbide ⁽¹⁸⁾	Dielectric layers ⁽¹⁵⁾
		Molybdenum and Molybdenum alloys	Dielectric layers ⁽¹⁵⁾
		Beryllium and Beryllium alloys	Dielectric layers ⁽¹⁵⁾
		Sensor window materials ⁽⁹⁾	Dielectric layers ⁽¹⁵⁾
		“Superalloys”	Diamond-like carbon ⁽¹⁷⁾
4. Physical			Alloyed silicides
Vapour			Alloyed aluminides ⁽²⁾
Deposition			MCrAlX ⁽⁵⁾
(PVD):			
Cathodic			
Arc Discharge			
		Polymers ⁽¹¹⁾ and Organic “matrix” “composites”	Borides
			Carbides
			Nitrides
			Diamond-like carbon ⁽¹⁷⁾
C. Pack Cementation		Carbon-carbon,	Silicides
(see A above for		Ceramic and Metal	Carbides
out-of-pack		“matrix” “composites”	Mixtures thereof ⁽⁴⁾
cementation) ⁽¹⁰⁾			
		Titanium alloys ⁽¹³⁾	Silicides
			Aluminides
			Alloyed aluminides ⁽²⁾
		Refractory metals and alloys ⁽⁸⁾	Silicides
			Oxides

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D.	Plasma Spraying	“Superalloys”	MCrAlX ⁽⁵⁾ Modified zirconia ⁽¹²⁾ Mixtures thereof ⁽⁴⁾ Abradable Nickel-Graphite Abradable materials containing Ni-Cr-Al Abradable Al-Si-Polyester Alloyed aluminides ⁽²⁾
		Aluminium alloys ⁽⁶⁾	MCrAlX ⁽⁵⁾ Modified zirconia ⁽¹²⁾ Silicides Mixtures thereof ⁽⁴⁾
		Refractory metals and alloys ⁽⁸⁾	Aluminides Silicides Carbides
		Corrosion resistant steel ⁽⁷⁾	MCrAlX ⁽⁵⁾ Modified zirconia ⁽¹²⁾ Mixtures thereof ⁽⁴⁾
		Titanium alloys ⁽¹³⁾	Carbides Aluminides Silicides Alloyed aluminides ⁽²⁾ Abradable Nickel-Graphite Abradable materials containing Ni-Cr-Al Abradable Al-Si-Polyester
E.	Slurry Deposition	Refractory metals and alloys ⁽⁸⁾	Fused silicides Fused aluminides except for resistance heating elements

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F.	Sputter Deposition	Carbon-carbon, Ceramic and Metal “matrix” “composites” “Superalloys”	Silicides Carbides Mixtures thereof ⁽⁴⁾ Alloyed silicides Alloyed aluminides ⁽²⁾ Noble metal modified aluminides ⁽³⁾ MCrAlX ⁽⁵⁾ Modified zirconia ⁽¹²⁾ Platinum Mixtures thereof ⁽⁴⁾ Ceramics ⁽¹⁹⁾ and Low-expansion glasses ⁽¹⁴⁾ Titanium alloys ⁽¹³⁾	Silicides Carbides Mixtures thereof ⁽⁴⁾ Alloyed silicides Alloyed aluminides ⁽²⁾ Noble metal modified aluminides ⁽³⁾ MCrAlX ⁽⁵⁾ Modified zirconia ⁽¹²⁾ Platinum Mixtures thereof ⁽⁴⁾ Silicides Platinum Mixtures thereof ⁽⁴⁾ Dielectric layers ⁽¹⁵⁾ Diamond-like carbon ⁽¹⁷⁾ Borides Nitrides Oxides Silicides Aluminides Alloyed aluminides ⁽²⁾ Carbides Silicides Carbides Refractory metals Mixtures thereof ⁽⁴⁾ Dielectric layers ⁽¹⁵⁾ Boron nitride
		Carbon-carbon, Ceramic and Metal “matrix” “composites”	Silicides Carbides Refractory metals Mixtures thereof ⁽⁴⁾ Dielectric layers ⁽¹⁵⁾ Boron nitride	

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	Cemented tungsten carbide ⁽¹⁶⁾ , Silicon carbide ⁽¹⁸⁾	Carbides Tungsten Mixtures thereof ⁽⁴⁾ Dielectric layers ⁽¹⁵⁾ Boron nitride
	Molybdenum and Molybdenum alloys	Dielectric layers ⁽¹⁵⁾
	Beryllium and Beryllium alloys	Borides Dielectric layers ⁽¹⁵⁾ Beryllium
	Sensor window materials ⁽⁹⁾	Dielectric layers ⁽¹⁵⁾ Diamond-like carbon ⁽¹⁷⁾
	Refractory metals and alloys ⁽⁸⁾	Aluminides Silicides Oxides Carbides
G.	Ion Implantation	
	High temperature bearing steels	Additions of Chromium, Tantalum or Niobium (Columbium)
	Titanium alloys ⁽¹³⁾	Borides Nitrides
	Beryllium and Beryllium alloys	Borides
	Cemented tungsten carbide ⁽¹⁶⁾	Carbides Nitrides

* The numbers in parenthesis refer to the Notes following this Table.

(L.N. 132 of 2001)

TABLE-DEPOSITION TECHNIQUES-NOTES

1. The term ‘coating process’ includes coating repair and refurbishing as well as original coating.
2. The term ‘alloyed aluminide’ coating includes single or multiple-step coatings in which an element or elements are deposited prior to or during application of the aluminide coating, even if these elements are deposited by another coating process. It does not, however, include the multiple use of single-step pack cementation processes to achieve alloyed aluminides.
3. The term ‘noble metal modified aluminide’ coating includes multiple-step coatings in which the noble metal or noble metals are laid down by some other coating process prior to application of the aluminide coating.
4. The term ‘mixtures thereof’ includes infiltrated material, graded compositions, co-deposits and multilayer deposits and are obtained by one or more of the coating processes specified in the Table.
5. ‘MCrAlX’ refers to a coating alloy where M equals cobalt, iron, nickel or combinations thereof and X equals hafnium, yttrium, silicon, tantalum in any amount or other intentional additions over 0.01 weight percent in various proportions and combinations, *except:*
 - (a) CoCrAlY coatings which contain less than 22 weight percent of chromium, less than 7 weight percent of aluminium and less than 2 weight percent of yttrium;

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- (b) CoCrAlY coatings which contain 22 to 24 weight percent of chromium, 10 to 12 weight percent of aluminium and 0.5 to 0.7 weight percent of yttrium; *or*
 - (c) NiCrAlY coatings which contain 21 to 23 weight percent of chromium, 10 to 12 weight percent of aluminium and 0.9 to 1.1 weight percent of yttrium.
- 6. The term ‘aluminium alloys’ refers to alloys having an ultimate tensile strength of 190 MPa or more measured at 293 K (20°C).
- 7. The term ‘corrosion resistant steel’ refers to AISI (American Iron and Steel Institute) 300 series or equivalent national standard steels.
- 8. ‘Refractory metals and alloys’ include the following metals and their alloys: niobium (columbium), molybdenum, tungsten and tantalum.
- 9. ‘Sensor window materials’, as follows: alumina, silicon, germanium, zinc sulphide, zinc selenide, gallium arsenide, diamond, gallium phosphide, sapphire and the following metal halides: sensor window materials of more than 40 mm diameter for zirconium fluoride and hafnium fluoride.
- 10. “Technology” for single-step pack cementation of solid airfoils is not controlled by Category 2.
- 11. ‘Polymers’, as follows: polyimide, polyester, polysulphide, polycarbonates and polyurethanes.
- 12. ‘Modified zirconia’ refers to additions of other metal oxides (e.g. calcia, magnesia, yttria, hafnia, rare earth oxides) to zirconia

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in order to stabilise certain crystallographic phases and phase compositions. Thermal barrier coatings made of zirconia, modified with calcia or magnesia by mixing or fusion, are not controlled.

13. 'Titanium alloys' refers to aerospace alloys having an ultimate tensile strength of 900 MPa or more measured at 293 K (20°C).
14. 'Low-expansion glasses' refers to glasses which have a coefficient of thermal expansion of $1 \times 10^{-7} \text{ K}^{-1}$ or less measured at 293 K (20°C).
15. 'Dielectric layers' are coatings constructed of multi-layers of insulator materials in which the interference properties of a design composed of materials of various refractive indices are used to reflect, transmit or absorb various wavelength bands. Dielectric layers refers to more than four dielectric layers or dielectric/metal "composite" layers.
16. 'Cemented tungsten carbide' does not include cutting and forming tool materials consisting of tungsten carbide/(cobalt, nickel), titanium carbide/(cobalt, nickel), chromium carbide/nickel-chromium and chromium carbide/nickel.
17. "Technology" specially designed to deposit diamond-like carbon on any of the following is not controlled:

magnetic disk drives and heads, equipment for the manufacture of disposables, valves for faucets, acoustic diaphragms for speakers, engine parts for automobiles, cutting tools, punching-pressing dies, office automation equipment, microphones or medical devices; or moulds for casting or moulding of plastics, manufactured from alloys containing less than 5% beryllium. (*L.N. 65 of 2004*)

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18. 'Silicon carbide' does not include cutting and forming tool materials.
19. Ceramic substrates, as used in this entry, does not include ceramic materials containing 5% by weight, or greater, clay or cement content, either as separate constituents or in combination.
- (L.N. 132 of 2001)*

TABLE-DEPOSITION TECHNIQUES-TECHNICAL NOTE

Processes specified in column 1 of the Table are defined as follows:

- (a) Chemical Vapour Deposition (CVD) is an overlay coating or surface modification coating process wherein a metal, alloy, "composite", dielectric or ceramic is deposited upon a heated substrate. Gaseous reactants are decomposed or combined in the vicinity of a substrate resulting in the deposition of the desired elemental, alloy or compound material on the substrate. Energy for this decomposition or chemical reaction process may be provided by the heat of the substrate, a glow discharge plasma, or "laser" irradiation.

N.B.:

1. CVD includes the following processes: directed gas flow out-of-pack deposition, pulsating CVD, controlled nucleation thermal deposition (CNTD), plasma enhanced or plasma assisted CVD processes.
2. Pack denotes a substrate immersed in a powder mixture.
3. The gaseous reactants used in the out-of-pack process are produced using the same basic reactions and parameters as the pack cementation process, except that the substrate to be coated is not in contact with the powder mixture.

- (b) Thermal Evaporation-Physical Vapour Deposition (TE-PVD) is an overlay coating process conducted in a vacuum with a pressure less than 0.1 Pa wherein a source of thermal energy is used to vaporize the coating material. This process results in the condensation, or deposition, of the evaporated species onto appropriately positioned substrates.

The addition of gases to the vacuum chamber during the coating process to synthesize compound coatings is an ordinary modification of the process.

The use of ion or electron beams, or plasma, to activate or assist the coating's deposition is also a common modification in this technique. The use of monitors to provide in-process measurement of optical characteristics and thickness of coatings can be a feature of these processes.

Specific TE-PVD processes are as follows:

- (1) Electron Beam PVD uses an electron beam to heat and evaporate the material which forms the coating;
- (2) Ion Assisted Resistive Heating PVD employs electrically resistive heating sources in combination with impinging ion beam(s) to produce a controlled and uniform flux of evaporated coating species;
- (3) "Laser" Vaporization uses either pulsed or continuous wave "laser" beams to vaporize the material which forms the coating;
- (4) Cathodic Arc Deposition employs a consumable cathode of the material which forms the coating and has an arc discharge established on the surface by a momentary contact of a ground trigger. Controlled motion of arcing erodes the cathode surface creating a highly ionized plasma. The anode can be either a cone attached to the periphery of the cathode, through an insulator, or the chamber. Substrate biasing is used for non line-of-sight deposition;

N.B.:

This definition does not include random cathodic arc deposition with non-biased substrates.

(5) Ion Plating is a special modification of a general TE-PVD process in which a plasma or an ion source is used to ionize the species to be deposited, and a negative bias is applied to the substrate in order to facilitate the extraction of the species from the plasma. The introduction of reactive species, evaporation of solids within the process chamber, and the use of monitors to provide in-process measurement of optical characteristics and thicknesses of coatings are ordinary modifications of the process.

(c) Pack Cementation is a surface modification coating or overlay coating process wherein a substrate is immersed in a powder mixture (a pack), that consists of:

- (1) The metallic powders that are to be deposited (usually aluminium, chromium, silicon or combinations thereof);
- (2) An activator (normally a halide salt); *and*
- (3) An inert powder, most frequently alumina.

The substrate and powder mixture is contained within a retort which is heated to between 1 030 K (757°C) and 1 375 K (1 102°C) for sufficient time to deposit the coating.

(d) Plasma Spraying is an overlay coating process wherein a gun (spray torch) which produces and controls a plasma accepts powder or wire coating materials, melts them and propels them towards a substrate, whereon an integrally bonded coating is formed. Plasma spraying constitutes either low pressure plasma spraying or high velocity plasma spraying.

N.B.:

1. Low pressure means less than ambient atmospheric pressure.

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2. High velocity refers to nozzle-exit gas velocity exceeding 750 m/s calculated at 293 K (20°C) at 0.1 MPa.

- (e) Slurry Deposition is a surface modification coating or overlay coating process wherein a metallic or ceramic powder with an organic binder is suspended in a liquid and is applied to a substrate by either spraying, dipping or painting, subsequent air or oven drying, and heat treatment to obtain the desired coating.
- (f) Sputter Deposition is an overlay coating process based on a momentum transfer phenomenon, wherein positive ions are accelerated by an electric field towards the surface of a target (coating material). The kinetic energy of the impacting ions is sufficient to cause target surface atoms to be released and deposited on an appropriately positioned substrate.

N.B.:

1. The Table refers only to triode, magnetron or reactive sputter deposition which is used to increase adhesion of the coating and rate of deposition and to radio frequency (RF) augmented sputter deposition used to permit vaporization of non-metallic coating materials.
 2. Low-energy ion beams (less than 5 keV) can be used to activate the deposition.
- (g) Ion implantation is a surface modification coating process in which the element to be alloyed is ionized, accelerated through a potential gradient and implanted into the surface region of the substrate. This includes processes in which ion implantation is performed simultaneously with electron beam physical vapour deposition or sputter deposition.

(L.N. 132 of 2001)

TABLE-DEPOSITION TECHNIQUES-STATEMENT OF UNDERSTANDING

It is understood that the following technical information, accompanying the table of deposition techniques, is for use as appropriate.

1. “Technology” for pretreatments of the substrates listed in the Table, as follows:
 - (a) Chemical stripping and cleaning bath cycle parameters, as follows:
 - (1) Bath composition:
 - (a) For the removal of old or defective coatings, corrosion product or foreign deposits;
 - (b) For preparation of virgin substrates;
 - (2) Time in bath;
 - (3) Temperature of bath;
 - (4) Number and sequences of wash cycles;
 - (b) Visual and macroscopic criteria for acceptance of the cleaned part;
 - (c) Heat treatment cycle parameters, as follows:
 - (1) Atmosphere parameters, as follows:
 - (a) Composition of the atmosphere;
 - (b) Pressure of the atmosphere;
 - (2) Temperature for heat treatment;
 - (3) Time of heat treatment;
 - (d) Substrate surface preparation parameters, as follows:
 - (1) Grit blasting parameters, as follows:

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- (a) Grit composition;
 - (b) Grit size and shape;
 - (c) Grit velocity;
 - (2) Time and sequence of cleaning cycle after grit blast;
 - (3) Surface finish parameters;
 - (e) Masking technique parameters, as follows:
 - (1) Material of mask;
 - (2) Location of mask.
- 2. “Technology” for in situ quality assurance techniques for evaluation of the coating processes listed in the Table, as follows:
 - (a) Atmosphere parameters, as follows:
 - (1) Composition of the atmosphere;
 - (2) Pressure of the atmosphere;
 - (b) Time parameters;
 - (c) Temperature parameters;
 - (d) Thickness parameters;
 - (e) Index of refraction parameters;
 - (f) Control of composition.
- 3. “Technology” for post deposition treatments of the coated substrates listed in the Table, as follows:
 - (a) Shot peening parameters, as follows:
 - (1) Shot composition;
 - (2) Shot size;
 - (3) Shot velocity;
 - (b) Post shot peening cleaning parameters;

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- (c) Heat treatment cycle parameters, as follows:
 - (1) Atmosphere parameters, as follows:
 - (a) Composition of the atmosphere;
 - (b) Pressure of the atmosphere;
 - (2) Time-temperature cycles;
 - (d) Post heat treatment visual and macroscopic criteria for acceptance of the coated substrates.
4. “Technology” for quality assurance techniques for the evaluation of the coated substrates listed in the Table, as follows:
- (a) Statistical sampling criteria;
 - (b) Microscopic criteria for:
 - (1) Magnification;
 - (2) Coating thickness uniformity;
 - (3) Coating integrity;
 - (4) Coating composition;
 - (5) Coating and substrates bonding;
 - (6) Microstructural uniformity;
 - (c) Criteria for optical properties assessment (measured as a function of wavelength):
 - (1) Reflectance;
 - (2) Transmission;
 - (3) Absorption;
 - (4) Scatter.
5. “Technology” and parameters related to specific coating and surface modification processes listed in the Table, as follows:
- (a) For Chemical Vapour Deposition:

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- (1) Coating source composition and formulation;
- (2) Carrier gas composition;
- (3) Substrate temperature;
- (4) Time-temperature-pressure cycles;
- (5) Gas control and part manipulation;
- (b) For Thermal Evaporation-Physical Vapour Deposition:
 - (1) Ingot or coating material source composition;
 - (2) Substrate temperature;
 - (3) Reactive gas composition;
 - (4) Ingot feed rate or material vaporisation rate;
 - (5) Time-temperature-pressure cycles;
 - (6) Beam and part manipulation;
 - (7) “Laser” parameters, as follows:
 - (a) Wave length;
 - (b) Power density;
 - (c) Pulse length;
 - (d) Repetition ratio;
 - (e) Source;
 - (f) Substrate orientation;
- (c) For Pack Cementation:
 - (1) Pack composition and formulation;
 - (2) Carrier gas composition;
 - (3) Time-temperature-pressure cycles;
- (d) For Plasma Spraying:
 - (1) Powder composition, preparation and size distributions;
 - (2) Feed gas composition and parameters;

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- (3) Substrate temperature;
- (4) Gun power parameters;
- (5) Spray distance;
- (6) Spray angle;
- (7) Cover gas composition, pressure and flow rates;
- (8) Gun control and part manipulation;
- (e) For Sputter Deposition:
 - (1) Target composition and fabrication;
 - (2) Geometrical positioning of part and target;
 - (3) Reactive gas composition;
 - (4) Electrical bias;
 - (5) Time-temperature-pressure cycles;
 - (6) Triode power;
 - (7) Part manipulation;
- (f) For Ion Implantation: (*L.N. 65 of 2004*)
 - (1) Beam control and part manipulation;
 - (2) Ion source design details;
 - (3) Control techniques for ion beam and deposition rate parameters;
 - (4) Time-temperature-pressure cycles;
- (g) For Ion Plating:
 - (1) Beam control and part manipulation;
 - (2) Ion source design details;
 - (3) Control techniques for ion beam and deposition rate parameters;
 - (4) Time-temperature-pressure cycles;

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- (5) Coating material feed rate and vaporisation rate;
- (6) Substrate temperature;
- (7) Substrate bias parameters.

(L.N. 183 of 1999)

2E101 “Technology” according to the General Technology Note for the “use” of equipment or “software” controlled by 2B004, 2B009, 2B104, 2B109, 2B116, 2B119 to 2B122 or 2D101;

(L.N. 65 of 2004; L.N. 95 of 2006)

2E201 “Technology” according to the General Technology Note for the “use” of equipment or “software” specified in 2A225, 2A226, 2B001, 2B006, 2B007(b), 2B007(c), 2B008, 2B009, 2B201, 2B204, 2B206, 2B207, 2B209, 2B225 to 2B228, 2B230 to 2B233, 2D201 or 2D202;

(L.N. 132 of 2001; L.N. 42 of 2017)

2E301 “Technology” according to the General Technology Note for the “use” of goods controlled by 2B350 to 2B352;

(L.N. 132 of 2001)

CATEGORY 3—ELECTRONICS

3A SYSTEMS, EQUIPMENT AND COMPONENTS

Notes:

1. The control status of equipment and components described in 3A001 or 3A002, other than those described in 3A001(a)(3) to 3A001(a)(10), 3A001(a)(12)

Last updated date
3.7.2017

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or 3A001(a)(13), which are specially designed for or which have the same functional characteristics as other equipment is determined by the control status of the other equipment.

2. The control status of integrated circuits described in 3A001(a)(3) to 3A001(a)(9), 3A001(a)(12) or 3A001(a)(13) which are unalterably programmed or designed for a specific function for another equipment is determined by the control status of the other equipment.

N.B.:

When the manufacturer or applicant cannot determine the control status of the other equipment, the control status of the integrated circuits is determined in 3A001(a)(3) to 3A001(a)(9), 3A001(a)(12) and 3A001(a)(13). (*L.N. 226 of 2009*)

(L.N. 89 of 2013)

3A001 Electronic components, as follows:

- (a) General purpose integrated circuits, as follows:

Notes:

1. The control status of wafers (finished or unfinished), in which the function has been determined, is to be evaluated against the parameters of 3A001(a).
2. Integrated circuits include the following types:
 - “Monolithic integrated circuits”;
 - “Hybrid integrated circuits”;
 - “Multichip integrated circuits”;
 - “Film type integrated circuits”, including silicon-on-sapphire integrated circuits;

“Optical integrated circuits”; (*L.N. 27 of 2015*)

“Three dimensional integrated circuits”. (*L.N. 27 of 2015*)

- (1) Integrated circuits, designed or rated as radiation hardened to withstand any of the following:
 - (a) a total dose of 5×10^3 Gy (Si), or higher; (*L.N. 65 of 2004*)
 - (b) a dose rate upset of 5×10^6 Gy (Si)/s or higher; *or* (*L.N. 65 of 2004*)
 - (c) a fluence (integrated flux) of neutrons (1 MeV equivalent) of 5×10^{13} n/cm² or higher on silicon, or its equivalent for other materials;

Note:

3A001(a)(1)(c) does not apply to Metal Insulator Semiconductors (MIS). (*L.N. 65 of 2004*)

- (2) “Microprocessor microcircuits”, “microcomputer microcircuits”, microcontroller microcircuits, storage integrated circuits manufactured from a compound semiconductor, analogue-to-digital converters, digital-to-analogue converters, electro-optical or “optical integrated circuits” designed for “signal processing”, field programmable logic devices, custom integrated circuits for which either the function is unknown or the control status of the equipment in which the integrated circuit will be used is unknown, Fast Fourier Transform (FFT) processors, electrical erasable programmable read-only memories (EEPROMs), flash memories or static random-access memories (SRAMs), having any of the following: (*L.N. 132 of 2001; L.N. 254 of 2008*)

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- (a) Rated for operation at an ambient temperature above 398 K (125°C);
- (b) Rated for operation at an ambient temperature below 218 K (-55°C); *or*
- (c) Rated for operation over the entire ambient temperature range from 218 K (-55°C) to 398 K (125°C);

Note:

3A001(a)(2) does not apply to integrated circuits for civil automobile or railway train applications. (L.N. 89 of 2013)

- (3) “Microprocessor microcircuits”, “microcomputer microcircuits” and microcontroller microcircuits, manufactured from a compound semiconductor and operating at a clock frequency exceeding 40 MHz;

Note:

3A001(a)(3) includes digital signal processors, digital array processors and digital coprocessors. (L.N. 95 of 2006)

- (4) *(Repealed L.N. 161 of 2011)*

- (5) Analogue-to-Digital Converter (ADC) and Digital-to-Analogue Converter (DAC) integrated circuits, as follows: (L.N. 161 of 2011)

- (a) Analogue-to-digital converters having any of the following:

- (1) A resolution of 8 bit or more, but less than 10 bit, with an output rate greater than 1 billion words per second; (L.N. 27 of 2015)

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- (2) A resolution of 10 bit or more, but less than 12 bit, with an output rate greater than 300 million words per second;
- (3) A resolution of 12 bit with an output rate greater than 200 million words per second;
- (4) A resolution of more than 12 bit but equal to or less than 14 bit with an output rate greater than 125 million words per second; *or*
- (5) A resolution of more than 14 bit with an output rate greater than 20 million words per second; (*L.N. 95 of 2006; L.N. 254 of 2008; L.N. 161 of 2011*)

Technical Notes:

1. A resolution of n bit corresponds to a quantisation of 2^n levels.
2. The number of bits in the output word is equal to the resolution of the ADC.
3. The output rate is the maximum output rate of the converter, regardless of architecture or oversampling.
4. For 'multiple channel ADCs', the outputs are not aggregated and the output rate is the maximum output rate of any single channel.
5. For 'interleaved ADCs' or for 'multiple channel ADCs' that are specified to have an interleaved mode of operation, the outputs are aggregated and the output rate is the maximum combined total output rate of all of the outputs.

6. Vendors may also refer to the output rate as sampling rate, conversion rate or throughput rate. It is often specified in megahertz (MHz) or mega samples per second (MSPS).
 7. For the purpose of measuring output rate, one output word per second is equivalent to one Hertz or one sample per second.
 8. 'Multiple channel ADCs' are defined as devices which integrate more than one ADC, designed so that each ADC has a separate analogue input.
 9. 'Interleaved ADCs' are defined as devices which have multiple ADC units that sample the same analogue input at different times such that when the outputs are aggregated, the analogue input has been effectively sampled and converted at a higher sampling rate. *(L.N. 161 of 2011)*
- (b) Digital-to-Analogue Converters (DAC) having any of the following:
- (1) A resolution of 10 bit or more with an 'adjusted update rate' of greater than 3 500 MSPS; *(L.N. 42 of 2017)*
 - (2) A resolution of 12 bit or more with an 'adjusted update rate' of greater than 1 250 MSPS and having any of the following: *(L.N. 42 of 2017)*
 - (a) A settling time less than 9 ns to 0.024% of full scale from a full scale step;
 - (b) A 'Spurious Free Dynamic Range' (SFDR) greater than 68 dBc

(carrier) when synthesizing a full scale analogue signal of 100 MHz or the highest full scale analogue signal frequency specified below 100 MHz;

Technical Notes:

1. 'Spurious Free Dynamic Range' (SFDR) is defined as the ratio of the RMS value of the carrier frequency (maximum signal component) at the input of the DAC to the RMS value of the next largest noise or harmonic distortion component at its output.
2. SFDR is determined directly from the specification table or from the characterisation plots of SFDR versus frequency.
3. A signal is defined to be full scale when its amplitude is greater than -3 dBfs (full scale).
4. 'Adjusted update rate' for DACs:
 - (a) For conventional (non-interpolating) DACs, the 'adjusted update rate' is the rate at which the digital signal is converted to an analogue signal and the output analogue values are changed by the DAC. For DACs where the interpolation mode may be bypassed (interpolation factor of one), the DAC should be

considered as a conventional (non-interpolating) DAC.

- (b) For interpolating DACs (oversampling DACs), the ‘adjusted update rate’ is defined as the DAC update rate divided by the smallest interpolating factor. For interpolating DACs, the ‘adjusted update rate’ may be referred to by different terms including:
- (1) input data rate;
 - (2) input word rate;
 - (3) input sample rate;
 - (4) maximum total input bus rate;
and
 - (5) maximum DAC clock rate for DAC clock input. (*L.N. 161 of 2011*)
- (6) Electro-optical and “optical integrated circuits” designed for “signal processing” having all of the following:
- (a) One or more than one internal “laser” diode;
 - (b) One or more than one internal light detecting element; *and*
 - (c) Optical waveguides;
- (7) Field programmable logic devices having any of the following: (*L.N. 42 of 2017*)
- (a) A maximum number of single-ended digital input or outputs that is greater than 700; (*L.N. 89 of 2013; L.N. 42 of 2017*)

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- (b) An ‘aggregate one-way peak serial transceiver data rate’ of 500 Gb/s or greater; (*L.N. 89 of 2013; L.N. 42 of 2017*)

Note:

3A001(a)(7) includes:

- Simple Programmable Logic Devices (SPLDs)
- Complex Programmable Logic Devices (CPLDs)
- Field Programmable Gate Arrays (FPGAs)
- Field Programmable Logic Arrays (FPLAs)
- Field Programmable Interconnects (FPICs)

Technical Notes:

1. Maximum number of digital input or outputs in 3A001(a)(7)(a) is also referred to as maximum user input or outputs or maximum available input or outputs, whether the integrated circuit is packaged or bare die. (*L.N. 226 of 2009; L.N. 42 of 2017*)
 2. ‘Aggregate one-way peak serial transceiver data rate’ is the product of the peak serial one-way transceiver data rate times the number of transceivers on the FPGA. (*L.N. 89 of 2013; L.N. 42 of 2017*)

(L.N. 42 of 2017)
- (8) Deleted; (*L.N. 132 of 2001*)
- (9) Neural network integrated circuits;
- (10) Custom integrated circuits for which the function is unknown, or the control status of the equipment in which the integrated circuits will be used is

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unknown to the manufacturer, having any of the following:

- (a) More than 1 500 terminals; (*L.N. 132 of 2001*)
 - (b) A typical “basic gate propagation delay time” of less than 0.02 ns; *or (L.N. 132 of 2001)*
 - (c) An operating frequency exceeding 3 GHz; (*L.N. 226 of 2009*)
- (11) Digital integrated circuits, other than those described in 3A001(a)(3) to 3A001(a)(10) and 3A001(a)(12), based upon any compound semiconductor and having any of the following:
- (a) An equivalent gate count of more than 3 000 (2 input gates); *or (L.N. 132 of 2001)*
 - (b) A toggle frequency exceeding 1.2 GHz;
- (12) Fast Fourier Transform (FFT) processors having a rated execution time for an N-point complex FFT of less than $(N \log_2 N)/20$ 480 ms, where N is the number of points;
- Technical Note:*
When N is equal to 1 024 points, the formula in 3A001(a)(12) gives an execution time of 500 μ s. (*L.N. 132 of 2001*)
- (13) Direct Digital Synthesizer (DDS) integrated circuits having any of the following:
- (a) A Digital-to-Analogue Converter (DAC) clock frequency of 3.5 GHz or more and a DAC resolution of 10 bit or more, but less than 12 bit;
 - (b) A DAC clock frequency of 1.25 GHz or more and a DAC resolution of 12 bit or more;

Technical Note:

The DAC clock frequency may be specified as the master clock frequency or the input clock frequency. (*L.N. 89 of 2013*)

- (b) Microwave or millimetre wave components, as follows:

Technical Note:

For the purposes of 3A001(b), the parameter peak saturated power output may be referred to on product data sheets as output power, saturated power output, maximum power output, peak power output or peak envelope power output. (*L.N. 27 of 2015*)

- (1) Electronic vacuum tubes and cathodes, as follows:

Notes:

1. 3A001(b)(1) does not control tubes designed or rated for operation in any frequency band which meets both of the following characteristics:
 - (a) Does not exceed 31.8 GHz; *and*
 - (b) Is “allocated by the ITU” for radiocommunications services, but not for radio-determination.
2. 3A001(b)(1) does not control non-”space-qualified” tubes which meet both of the following characteristics: (*L.N. 45 of 2010*)
 - (a) An average output power equal to or less than 50 W; *and*
 - (b) Designed or rated for operation in any frequency band which meets both of the following characteristics:
 - (1) Exceeds 31.8 GHz but does not exceed 43.5 GHz; *and*

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- (2) Is “allocated by the ITU” for radiocommunications services, but not for radio-determination. *(L.N. 65 of 2004)*
- (a) Travelling wave tubes, pulsed or continuous wave, as follows:
- (1) Operating at frequencies exceeding 31.8 GHz; *(L.N. 132 of 2001; L.N. 65 of 2004)*
 - (2) Having a cathode heater element with a turn on time to rated RF power of less than 3 seconds;
 - (3) Coupled cavity tubes, or derivatives thereof, with an “fractional bandwidth” of more than 7% or a peak power exceeding 2.5 kW; *(L.N. 132 of 2001)*
 - (4) Helix tubes, or derivatives thereof, with any of the following characteristics:
 - (a) An “instantaneous bandwidth” of more than one octave, and average power (expressed in kW) times frequency (expressed in GHz) of more than 0.5;
 - (b) An “instantaneous bandwidth” of one octave or less, and average power (expressed in kW) times frequency (expressed in GHz) of more than 1; *or (L.N. 254 of 2008)*
 - (c) Being “space-qualified”; *(L.N. 45 of 2010)*

- (b) Crossed-field amplifier tubes with a gain of more than 17 dB;
 - (c) Impregnated cathodes designed for electronic tubes producing a continuous emission current density at rated operating conditions exceeding 5 A/cm²; (*L.N. 132 of 2001*)
- (2) Microwave “Monolithic Integrated Circuit” (MMIC) power amplifiers that are any of the following:
- (a) Rated for operation at frequencies exceeding 2.7 GHz up to and including 6.8 GHz with a “fractional bandwidth” greater than 15%, and having any of the following:
 - (1) A peak saturated power output greater than 75 W (48.75 dBm) at any frequency exceeding 2.7 GHz up to and including 2.9 GHz;
 - (2) A peak saturated power output greater than 55 W (47.4 dBm) at any frequency exceeding 2.9 GHz up to and including 3.2 GHz;
 - (3) A peak saturated power output greater than 40 W (46 dBm) at any frequency exceeding 3.2 GHz up to and including 3.7 GHz;
 - (4) A peak saturated power output greater than 20 W (43 dBm) at any frequency exceeding 3.7 GHz up to and including 6.8 GHz;
 - (b) Rated for operation at frequencies exceeding 6.8 GHz up to and including 16 GHz with a

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“fractional bandwidth” greater than 10%, and having any of the following:

- (1) A peak saturated power output greater than 10 W (40 dBm) at any frequency exceeding 6.8 GHz up to and including 8.5 GHz;
- (2) A peak saturated power output greater than 5 W (37 dBm) at any frequency exceeding 8.5 GHz up to and including 16 GHz;
- (c) Rated for operation with a peak saturated power output greater than 3 W (34.77 dBm) at any frequency exceeding 16 GHz up to and including 31.8 GHz, and with a “fractional bandwidth” of greater than 10%;
- (d) Rated for operation with a peak saturated power output greater than 0.1 nW (-70 dBm) at any frequency exceeding 31.8 GHz up to and including 37 GHz;
- (e) Rated for operation with a peak saturated power output greater than 1 W (30 dBm) at any frequency exceeding 37 GHz up to and including 43.5 GHz, and with a “fractional bandwidth” of greater than 10%;
- (f) Rated for operation with a peak saturated power output greater than 31.62 mW (15 dBm) at any frequency exceeding 43.5 GHz up to and including 75 GHz, and with a “fractional bandwidth” of greater than 10%;
- (g) Rated for operation with a peak saturated power output greater than 10 mW (10 dBm) at any frequency exceeding 90 GHz up to

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and including 75 GHz, and with a “fractional bandwidth” of greater than 5%;

- (h) Rated for operation with a peak saturated power output greater than 0.1 nW (-70 dBm) at any frequency exceeding 90 GHz; (*L.N. 27 of 2015*)

Notes:

1. (*Repealed L.N. 161 of 2011*)
 2. When the rated operating frequency of an MMIC includes frequencies listed in more than one frequency range, as defined by 3A001(b)(2)(a) to 3A001(b)(2)(h), the control status of the MMIC is determined by the lowest peak saturated power output threshold. (*L.N. 27 of 2015*)
 3. Notes 1 and 2 to sub-category 3A of Category 3 mean that 3A001(b)(2) does not apply to MMICs if they are specially designed for other applications, e.g., telecommunications, radar, automobiles. (*L.N. 65 of 2004; L.N. 161 of 2011*)
- (3) Discrete microwave transistors that are any of the following:
- (a) Rated for operation at frequencies exceeding 2.7 GHz up to and including 6.8 GHz and having any of the following:
 - (1) A peak saturated power output greater than 400 W (56 dBm) at any frequency exceeding 2.7 GHz up to and including 2.9 GHz;

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- (2) A peak saturated power output greater than 205 W (53.12 dBm) at any frequency exceeding 2.9 GHz up to and including 3.2 GHz;
 - (3) A peak saturated power output greater than 115 W (50.61 dBm) at any frequency exceeding 3.2 GHz up to and including 3.7 GHz;
 - (4) A peak saturated power output greater than 60 W (47.78 dBm) at any frequency exceeding 3.7 GHz up to and including 6.8 GHz;
- (b) Rated for operation at frequencies exceeding 6.8 GHz up to and including 31.8 GHz and having any of the following:
- (1) A peak saturated power output greater than 50 W (47 dBm) at any frequency exceeding 6.8 GHz up to and including 8.5 GHz;
 - (2) A peak saturated power output greater than 15 W (41.76 dBm) at any frequency exceeding 8.5 GHz up to and including 12 GHz;
 - (3) A peak saturated power output greater than 40 W (46 dBm) at any frequency exceeding 12 GHz up to and including 16 GHz;
 - (4) A peak saturated power output greater than 7 W (38.45 dBm) at any frequency exceeding 16 GHz up to and including 31.8 GHz;

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- (c) Rated for operation with a peak saturated power output greater than 0.5 W (27 dBm) at any frequency exceeding 31.8 GHz up to and including 37 GHz;
- (d) Rated for operation with a peak saturated power output greater than 1 W (30 dBm) at any frequency exceeding 37 GHz up to and including 43.5 GHz;
- (e) Rated for operation with a peak saturated power output greater than 0.1 nW (-70 dBm) at any frequency exceeding 43.5 GHz;

Notes:

1. When the rated operating frequency of a transistor includes frequencies listed in more than one frequency range, as defined by 3A001(b)(3)(a) to 3A001(b)(3)(e), the control status of the transistor is determined by the lowest peak saturated power output threshold.
 2. 3A001(b)(3) includes bare dice, dice mounted on carriers, or dice mounted in packages. Some discrete transistors may be referred to as power amplifiers, but the control status of these discrete transistors is determined by 3A001(b)(3). (*L.N. 27 of 2015*)
- (4) Microwave solid state amplifiers and microwave assemblies/modules containing microwave solid state amplifiers, that are any of the following:
- (a) Rated for operation at frequencies exceeding 2.7 GHz up to and including 6.8 GHz with a “fractional bandwidth” greater than 15%, and having any of the following:

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- (1) A peak saturated power output greater than 500 W (57 dBm) at any frequency exceeding 2.7 GHz up to and including 2.9 GHz;
 - (2) A peak saturated power output greater than 270 W (54.3 dBm) at any frequency exceeding 2.9 GHz up to and including 3.2 GHz;
 - (3) A peak saturated power output greater than 200 W (53 dBm) at any frequency exceeding 3.2 GHz up to and including 3.7 GHz;
 - (4) A peak saturated power output greater than 90 W (49.54 dBm) at any frequency exceeding 3.7 GHz up to and including 6.8 GHz;
- (b) Rated for operation at frequencies greater than 6.8 GHz up to and including 31.8 GHz with a “fractional bandwidth” greater than 10%, and having any of the following:
- (1) A peak saturated power output greater than 70 W (48.54 dBm) at any frequency exceeding 6.8 GHz up to and including 8.5 GHz;
 - (2) A peak saturated power output greater than 50 W (47 dBm) at any frequency exceeding 8.5 GHz up to and including 12 GHz;
 - (3) A peak saturated power output greater than 30 W (44.77 dBm) at any frequency exceeding 12 GHz up to and including 16 GHz;

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- (4) A peak saturated power output greater than 20 W (43 dBm) at any frequency exceeding 16 GHz up to and including 31.8 GHz;
- (c) Rated for operation with a peak saturated power output greater than 0.5 W (27 dBm) at any frequency exceeding 31.8 GHz up to and including 37 GHz;
- (d) Rated for operation with a peak saturated power output greater than 2 W (33 dBm) at any frequency exceeding 37 GHz up to and including 43.5 GHz, and with a “fractional bandwidth” of greater than 10%;
- (e) Rated for operation at frequencies exceeding 43.5 GHz and having any of the following:
 - (1) A peak saturated power output greater than 0.2 W (23 dBm) at any frequency exceeding 43.5 GHz up to and including 75 GHz, and with a “fractional bandwidth” of greater than 10%;
 - (2) A peak saturated power output greater than 20 mW (13 dBm) at any frequency exceeding 75 GHz up to and including 90 GHz, and with a “fractional bandwidth” of greater than 5%;
 - (3) A peak saturated power output greater than 0.1 nW (-70 dBm) at any frequency exceeding 90 GHz;
- (f) Rated for operation at frequencies above 2.7 GHz and having all of the following:
 - (1) A peak saturated power output (in watts), P_{sat} , greater than 400 divided by

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- the maximum operating frequency (in GHz) squared [$P_{\text{sat}} > 400 \text{ W} * \text{GHz}^2 / f_{\text{GHz}}^2$];
- (2) A “fractional bandwidth” of 5% or greater;
 - (3) Any two sides perpendicular to one another with either length d (in cm) equal to or less than 15 divided by the lowest operating frequency in GHz [$d \leq 15 \text{ cm} * \text{GHz} / f_{\text{GHz}}$];

Technical Note:

2.7 GHz should be used as the lowest operating frequency (f_{GHz}) in the formula in 3A001(b)(4)(f)(3), for amplifiers that have a rated operation range extending downward to 2.7 GHz and below [$d \leq 15 \text{ cm} * \text{GHz} / 2.7 \text{ GHz}$]. (L.N. 27 of 2015)

N.B.:

MMIC power amplifiers should be evaluated against the criteria in 3A001(b)(2).

Notes:

1. (Repealed L.N. 161 of 2011)
2. When the rated operating frequency of an item includes frequencies listed in more than one frequency range, as defined by 3A001(b)(4)(a) to 3A001(b)(4)(e), the control status of the item is determined by the lowest peak saturated power output threshold. (L.N. 27 of 2015)
3. 3A001(b)(4) includes transmit/receive modules and transmit modules. (L.N. 89 of 2013)

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- (5) Electronically or magnetically tunable band-pass or band-stop filters having more than 5 tunable resonators capable of tuning across a 1.5:1 frequency band (f_{\max}/f_{\min}) in less than 10 μs having any of the following:
 - (a) A band-pass bandwidth of more than 0.5% of centre frequency; *or*
 - (b) A band-stop bandwidth of less than 0.5% of centre frequency;
- (6) Deleted; (*L.N. 65 of 2004*)
- (7) Converters and harmonic mixers, that meet any of the following descriptions:
 - (a) Designed to extend the frequency range of “signal analysers” beyond 90 GHz;
 - (b) Designed to extend the operating range of signal generators:
 - (1) Beyond 90 GHz;
 - (2) To an output power greater than 100 mW (20 dBm) anywhere within the frequency range exceeding 43.5 GHz but not exceeding 90 GHz;
 - (c) Designed to extend the operating range of network analysers:
 - (1) Beyond 110 GHz;
 - (2) To an output power greater than 31.62 mW (15 dBm) anywhere within the frequency range exceeding 43.5 GHz but not exceeding 90 GHz;
 - (3) To an output power greater than 1 mW (0 dBm) anywhere within the frequency

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range exceeding 90 GHz but not exceeding 110 GHz;

- (d) Designed to extend the frequency range of microwave test receivers beyond 110 GHz; *(L.N. 42 of 2017)*
- (8) Microwave power amplifiers containing tubes specified in 3A001(b)(1) and having all of the following: *(L.N. 254 of 2008)*
 - (a) Operating frequencies above 3 GHz;
 - (b) An average output power to mass ratio exceeding 80 W/kg; *and (L.N. 226 of 2009; L.N. 45 of 2010)*
 - (c) A volume of less than 400 cm³;

Note:

3A001(b)(8) does not include equipment designed or rated for operation in any frequency band which is “allocated by the ITU” for radiocommunications services, but not for radio-determination. *(L.N. 132 of 2001; L.N. 254 of 2008)*

- (9) Microwave power modules (MPM) consisting of, at least, a travelling wave tube, a microwave “monolithic integrated circuit” and an integrated electronic power conditioner and having all of the following characteristics:
 - (a) A ‘turn-on time’ from off to fully operational in less than 10 seconds;
 - (b) A volume less than the maximum rated power in watts multiplied by 10 cm³/W;
 - (c) An “instantaneous bandwidth” greater than 1 octave ($f_{\max} > 2 f_{\min}$) and having any of the following characteristics:

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- (1) For frequencies equal to or less than 18 GHz, an RF output power greater than 100 W;
- (2) A frequency greater than 18 GHz;

Technical Notes:

1. The 'turn-on time' in 3A001(b)(9)(a) refers to the time from fully-off to fully operational, i.e., it includes the warm-up time of the MPM.
 2. To calculate the volume in 3A001(b)(9)(b), the following example is provided: for a maximum rated power of 20 W, the volume would be: $20 \text{ W} \times 10 \text{ cm}^3/\text{W} = 200 \text{ cm}^3$.
(L.N. 254 of 2008)
- (10) Oscillators or oscillator assemblies, specified to operate with a single sideband (SSB) phase noise, in dBc/Hz, less (better) than $-(126 + 20 \log_{10}F - 20 \log_{10}f)$ anywhere within the range of $10 \text{ Hz} \leq F \leq 10 \text{ kHz}$; (L.N. 42 of 2017)

Technical Note:

In 3A001(b)(10), F is the offset from the operating frequency in Hz and f is the operating frequency in MHz. (L.N. 226 of 2009)

- (11) "Frequency synthesiser" "electronic assemblies" having a "frequency switching time" as specified by any of the following: (L.N. 161 of 2011)
- (a) Less than 156 ps; (L.N. 89 of 2013)
 - (b) Less than 100 μs for any frequency change exceeding 1.6 GHz within the synthesised frequency range exceeding 4.8 GHz but not exceeding 10.6 GHz; (L.N. 89 of 2013)

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- (c) Less than 250 μ s for any frequency change exceeding 550 MHz within the synthesised frequency range exceeding 10.6 GHz but not exceeding 31.8 GHz;
- (d) Less than 500 μ s for any frequency change exceeding 550 MHz within the synthesised frequency range exceeding 31.8 GHz but not exceeding 43.5 GHz;
- (e) Less than 1 ms for any frequency change exceeding 550 MHz within the synthesized frequency range exceeding 43.5 GHz but not exceeding 56 GHz; (*L.N. 89 of 2013*)
- (f) Less than 1 ms for any frequency change exceeding 2.2 GHz within the synthesized frequency range exceeding 56 GHz but not exceeding 90 GHz; (*L.N. 89 of 2013; L.N. 42 of 2017*)
- (g) Less than 1 ms within the synthesized frequency range exceeding 90 GHz; (*L.N. 89 of 2013; L.N. 42 of 2017*)

N.B.:

For general purpose “signal analysers”, signal generators, network analysers and microwave test receivers, see 3A002(c), 3A002(d), 3A002(e) and 3A002(f) respectively. (*L.N. 45 of 2010*)

- (c) Acoustic wave devices, as follows, and specially designed components therefor:
 - (1) Surface acoustic wave and surface skimming (shallow bulk) acoustic wave devices, having any of the following: (*L.N. 226 of 2009*)
 - (a) A carrier frequency exceeding 6 GHz;

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- (b) A carrier frequency exceeding 1 GHz, but not exceeding 6 GHz, and having any of the following: (*L.N. 254 of 2008*)
 - (1) A ‘frequency side-lobe rejection’ exceeding 65 dB; (*L.N. 226 of 2009*)
 - (2) A product of the maximum delay time and the bandwidth (time in μs and bandwidth in MHz) of more than 100;
 - (3) A bandwidth greater than 250 MHz; *or*
 - (4) A dispersive delay of more than 10 μs ; *or*
- (c) A carrier frequency of 1 GHz or less, having any of the following:
 - (1) A product of the maximum delay time and the bandwidth (time in μs and bandwidth in MHz) of more than 100;
 - (2) A dispersive delay of more than 10 μs ; *or*
 - (3) A ‘frequency side-lobe rejection’ exceeding 65 dB and a bandwidth greater than 100 MHz; (*L.N. 226 of 2009*)

Technical Note:

The term ‘frequency side-lobe rejection’ means the maximum rejection value specified in data sheet. (*L.N. 226 of 2009*)

- (2) Bulk (volume) acoustic wave devices which permit the direct processing of signals at frequencies exceeding 6 GHz; (*L.N. 226 of 2009*)
- (3) Acoustic-optic “signal processing” devices employing interaction between acoustic waves

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(bulk wave or surface wave) and light waves which permit the direct processing of signals or images, including spectral analysis, correlation or convolution; (*L.N. 254 of 2008*)

Note:

3A001(c) does not include acoustic wave devices that are limited to a single band pass, low pass, high pass or notch filtering, or resonating function. (*L.N. 226 of 2009*)

- (d) Electronic devices and circuits containing components, manufactured from “superconductive” materials specially designed for operation at temperatures below the “critical temperature” of at least one of the “superconductive” constituents, with any of the following:
 - (1) Current switching for digital circuits using “superconductive” gates with a product of delay time per gate (in seconds) and power dissipation per gate (in watts) of less than 10^{-14} J; *or*
 - (2) Frequency selection at all frequencies using resonant circuits with Q-values exceeding 10 000; (*L.N. 132 of 2001*)
- (e) High energy devices, as follows:
 - (1) ‘Cells’ as follows:
 - (a) ‘Primary cells’ having an ‘energy density’ exceeding 550 Wh/kg at 20°C;
 - (b) ‘Secondary cells’ having an ‘energy density’ exceeding 300 Wh/kg at 20°C; (*L.N. 89 of 2013*)

Technical Notes:

1. For the purpose of 3A001(e)(1), ‘energy density’ (Wh/kg) is calculated from the

nominal voltage multiplied by the nominal capacity in ampere-hours (Ah) divided by the mass in kilograms. If the nominal capacity is not stated, energy density is calculated from the nominal voltage squared, then multiplied by the discharge duration in hours divided by the discharge load in ohms and the mass in kilograms.

2. For the purpose of 3A001(e)(1), a 'cell' is an electrochemical device, which has positive and negative electrodes, an electrolyte, and is a source of electrical energy. It is the basic building block of a battery.
3. For the purpose of 3A001(e)(1)(a), a 'primary cell' is a 'cell' that is not designed to be charged by any other source.
4. For the purpose of 3A001(e)(1)(b), a 'secondary cell' is a 'cell' that is designed to be charged by an external electrical source.

Note:

3A001(e)(1) does not include single cell batteries or any other batteries. (*L.N. 254 of 2008*)

- (2) High energy storage capacitors, as follows:

N.B.:

See also 3A201(a) and the Munitions List. (*L.N. 27 of 2015*)

- (a) Capacitors with a repetition rate of less than 10 Hz (single shot capacitors) having all of the following:
 - (1) A voltage rating equal to or more than 5 kV;

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- (2) An energy density equal to or more than 250 J/kg; *and*
- (3) A total energy equal to or more than 25 kJ;
- (b) Capacitors with a repetition rate of 10 Hz or more (repetition rated capacitors) having all of the following:
 - (1) A voltage rating equal to or more than 5 kV;
 - (2) An energy density equal to or more than 50 J/kg;
 - (3) A total energy equal to or more than 100 J; *and*
 - (4) A charge/discharge cycle life equal to or more than 10 000;
- (3) “Superconductive” electromagnets and solenoids specially designed to be fully charged or discharged in less than one second, having all of the following:
 - (a) Energy delivered during the discharge exceeding 10 kJ in the first second;
 - (b) Inner diameter of the current carrying windings of more than 250 mm; *and*
 - (c) Rated for a magnetic induction of more than 8 T or “overall current density” in the winding of more than 300 A/mm²;

Note:

3A001(e)(3) does not control “superconductive” electromagnets or solenoids specially designed for Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI) medical equipment.

- (4) Solar cells, cell-interconnect-coverglass (CIC) assemblies, solar panels, and solar arrays, which are “space-qualified”, having a minimum average efficiency exceeding 20% at an operating temperature of 301 K (28°C) under simulated ‘AM0’ illumination with an irradiance of 1 367 Watts per square metre (W/m²); (*L.N. 45 of 2010*)

Technical Note:

‘AM0’, or ‘Air Mass Zero’, refers to the spectral irradiance of sun light in the earth’s outer atmosphere when the distance between the earth and sun is one astronomical unit (AU). (*L.N. 254 of 2008*)

- (f) Rotary input type absolute position encoders having an accuracy equal to or less (better) than ±1.0 second of arc; (*L.N. 226 of 2009*)
- (g) Solid-state pulsed power switching thyristor devices and ‘thyristor modules’, using either electrically, optically, or electron radiation controlled switch methods and having any of the following characteristics:
- (1) A maximum turn-on current rate of rise (di/dt) greater than 30 000 A/μs and off-state voltage greater than 1 100 V;
 - (2) A maximum turn-on current rate of rise (di/dt) greater than 2 000 A/μs and having all of the following characteristics:
 - (a) An off-state peak voltage equal to or greater than 3 000 V;

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- (b) A peak (surge) current equal to or greater than 3 000 A;

Notes:

1. 3A001(g) includes:
 - Silicon Controlled Rectifiers (SCRs)
 - Electrical Triggering Thyristors (ETTs)
 - Light Triggering Thyristors (LTTs)
 - Integrated Gate Commutated Thyristors (IGCTs)
 - Gate Turn-off Thyristors (GTOs)
 - MOS Controlled Thyristors (MCTs)
 - Solidtrons
2. 3A001(g) does not include thyristor devices and ‘thyristor modules’ incorporated into equipment designed for civil railway or “civil aircraft” applications.

Technical Note:

For the purposes of 3A001(g), a ‘thyristor module’ contains one or more thyristor devices. (*L.N. 254 of 2008*)

- (h) Solid-state power semiconductor switches, diodes, or ‘modules’, having all of the following:
- (1) Rated for a maximum operating junction temperature greater than 488 K (215°C);
 - (2) Repetitive peak off-state voltage (blocking voltage) exceeding 300 V;
 - (3) Continuous current greater than 1 A;

Notes:

1. Repetitive peak off-state voltage in 3A001(h) includes drain to source voltage, collector to

emitter voltage, repetitive peak reverse voltage and peak repetitive off-state blocking voltage.

2. 3A001(h) includes:

- Junction Field Effect Transistors (JFETs)
- Vertical Junction Field Effect Transistors (VJFETs)
- Metal Oxide Semiconductor Field Effect Transistors (MOSFETs)
- Double Diffused Metal Oxide Semiconductor Field Effect Transistor (DDMOSFET)
- Insulated Gate Bipolar Transistor (IGBT)
- High Electron Mobility Transistors (HEMTs)
- Bipolar Junction Transistors (BJTs)
- Thyristors and Silicon Controlled Rectifiers (SCRs)
- Gate Turn-Off Thyristors (GTOs)
- Emitter Turn-Off Thyristors (ETOs)
- PiN Diodes
- Schottky Diodes

3. 3A001(h) does not include switches, diodes, or ‘modules’, incorporated into equipment designed for civil automobile, civil railway or “civil aircraft” applications. (*L.N. 27 of 2015*)

Technical Note:

For the purposes of 3A001(h), ‘modules’ contain one or more solid-state power semiconductor switches or diodes. (*L.N. 226 of 2009*)

3A002 General purpose electronic equipment, as follows:

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(a) Recording equipment and oscilloscopes, as follows:
(*L.N. 27 of 2015*)

(1)-(4) (*Repealed L.N. 27 of 2015*)

(5) Waveform digitisers and transient recorders having all of the following: (*L.N. 183 of 1999*)

(a) Digitizing rates equal to or more than 200 million samples per second and a resolution of 10 bits or more; (*L.N. 65 of 2004; L.N. 42 of 2017*)

(b) A ‘continuous throughput’ of 2 Gbit/s or more; (*L.N. 27 of 2015*)

(c) Triggered acquisition of transients or aperiodic signals; (*L.N. 42 of 2017*)

Technical Notes:

1. For those instruments with a parallel bus architecture, the ‘continuous throughput’ rate is the highest word rate multiplied by the number of bits in a word.

2. ‘Continuous throughput’ is the fastest data rate the instrument can output to mass storage without the loss of any information whilst sustaining the sampling rate and analogue-to-digital conversion. (*L.N. 27 of 2015*)

3. For the purposes of 3A002(a)(5)(c), acquisition can be triggered internally or externally. (*L.N. 42 of 2017*)

(6) Digital instrumentation data recorder systems using magnetic disk storage technique and having all of the following, and specially designed digital recorders for the systems:

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- (a) Digitized instrumentation data rate equal to or more than 100 million samples per second at a resolution of 8 bits or more;
- (b) A ‘continuous throughput’ of 1 Gbit/s or more;

Technical Note:

Digital instrumentation data recorder systems can be configured either with a digitizer integrated within or outside the digital recorder. (L.N. 27 of 2015)

- (7) Real-time oscilloscopes having a vertical root mean square (rms) noise voltage of less than 2% of full scale at the vertical scale setting that provides the lowest noise value for any input 3 dB bandwidth of 60 GHz or greater per channel;

Note:

3A002(a)(7) does not apply to equivalent-time sampling oscilloscopes. (L.N. 27 of 2015)

- (b) *(Repealed L.N. 45 of 2010)*
- (c) “Signal analysers” as follows: (L.N. 42 of 2017)
 - (1) “Signal analysers” having a 3 dB resolution bandwidth (RBW) exceeding 10 MHz anywhere within the frequency range exceeding 31.8 GHz but not exceeding 37 GHz; (L.N. 42 of 2017)
 - (2) “Signal analysers” having Displayed Average Noise Level (DANL) less (better) than –150 dBm/Hz anywhere within the frequency range exceeding 43.5 GHz but not exceeding 90 GHz; (L.N. 89 of 2013; L.N. 42 of 2017)
 - (3) “Signal analysers” having a frequency exceeding 90 GHz; (L.N. 89 of 2013; L.N. 42 of 2017)

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- (4) “Signal analysers” having all of the following:
- (a) “Real-time bandwidth” exceeding 170 MHz; (*L.N. 42 of 2017*)
 - (b) 100% probability of discovery with less than a 3 dB reduction from full amplitude due to gaps or windowing effects of signals having a duration of 15 μ s or less;

Technical Notes:

1. Probability of discovery in 3A002(c)(4)(b) is also referred to as probability of intercept or probability of capture.
2. For the purposes of 3A002(c)(4)(b), the duration for 100% probability of discovery is equivalent to the minimum signal duration necessary for the specified level measurement uncertainty.

Note:

3A002(c)(4) does not apply to those “signal analysers” using only constant percentage bandwidth filters (also known as octave or fractional octave filters). (*L.N. 89 of 2013*)

- (5) “Signal analysers” having a “frequency mask trigger” function with 100% probability of trigger (capture) for signals having a duration of 15 μ s or less; (*L.N. 89 of 2013*)
- (d) Signal generators having any of the following: (*L.N. 42 of 2017*)
- (1) Specified to generate pulse-modulated signals having all of the following, anywhere within the frequency range exceeding 31.8 GHz but not

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- exceeding 37 GHz: *(L.N. 27 of 2015; L.N. 42 of 2017)*
- (a) ‘Pulse duration’ of less than 25 ns; *(L.N. 42 of 2017)*
 - (b) On/off ratio equal to or exceeding 65 dB; *(L.N. 89 of 2013)*
- (2) An output power exceeding 100 mW (20 dBm) anywhere within the frequency range exceeding 43.5 GHz but not exceeding 90 GHz; *(L.N. 161 of 2011; L.N. 89 of 2013; L.N. 42 of 2017)*
- (3) A “frequency switching time” as specified below: *(L.N. 161 of 2011)*
- (a) *(Repealed L.N. 89 of 2013)*
 - (b) Less than 100 μ s for any frequency change exceeding 2.2 GHz within the frequency range exceeding 4.8 GHz but not exceeding 31.8 GHz; *(L.N. 89 of 2013; L.N. 42 of 2017)*
 - (c) *(Repealed L.N. 42 of 2017)*
 - (d) Less than 500 μ s for any frequency change exceeding 550 MHz within the frequency range exceeding 31.8 GHz but not exceeding 37 GHz; *or (L.N. 161 of 2011; L.N. 42 of 2017)*
 - (e) Less than 100 μ s for any frequency change exceeding 2.2 GHz within the frequency range exceeding 37 GHz but not exceeding 90 GHz; *(L.N. 161 of 2011; L.N. 42 of 2017)*
 - (f) *(Repealed L.N. 42 of 2017)*
- (4) Single sideband (SSB) phase noise, in dBc/Hz, specified as being any of the following: *(L.N. 42 of 2017)*

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- (a) Less (better) than $-(126 + 20 \log_{10}F - 20 \log_{10}f)$ anywhere within the range of $10 \text{ Hz} \leq F \leq 10 \text{ kHz}$ anywhere within the frequency range exceeding 3.2 GHz but not exceeding 90 GHz;
- (b) Less (better) than $-(206 - 20 \log_{10}f)$ anywhere within the range of $10 \text{ kHz} < F \leq 100 \text{ kHz}$ anywhere within the frequency range exceeding 3.2 GHz but not exceeding 90 GHz; (*L.N. 89 of 2013; L.N. 42 of 2017*)

Technical Note:

In 3A002(d)(4), F is the offset from the operating frequency in Hz and f is the operating frequency in MHz. (*L.N. 226 of 2009*)

- (5) A maximum frequency exceeding 90 GHz; (*L.N. 161 of 2011; L.N. 89 of 2013; L.N. 42 of 2017*)

Notes:

1. For the purpose of 3A002(d), signal generators include arbitrary waveform and function generators.
2. 3A002(d) does not apply to equipment in which the output frequency is either produced by the addition or subtraction of two or more crystal oscillator frequencies, or by an addition or subtraction followed by a multiplication of the result. (*L.N. 254 of 2008; L.N. 42 of 2017*)

Technical Notes:

1. The maximum frequency of an arbitrary waveform or function generator is calculated by dividing the sample rate, in samples/second, by a factor of 2.5. (*L.N. 89 of 2013; L.N. 42 of 2017*)

2. For the purposes of 3A002(d)(1)(a), ‘pulse duration’ is defined as the time interval from the point on the leading edge that is 50% of the pulse amplitude to the point on the trailing edge that is 50% of the pulse amplitude. (*L.N. 27 of 2015*)
- (e) Network analysers having any of the following:
- (1) An output power exceeding 31.62 mW (15 dBm) anywhere within the operating frequency range exceeding 43.5 GHz but not exceeding 90 GHz; (*L.N. 89 of 2013; L.N. 42 of 2017*)
 - (2) An output power exceeding 1 mW (0 dBm) anywhere within the operating frequency range exceeding 90 GHz but not exceeding 110 GHz; (*L.N. 89 of 2013; L.N. 42 of 2017*)
 - (3) ‘Nonlinear vector measurement functionality’ at frequencies exceeding 50 GHz but not exceeding 110 GHz;
Technical Note:
‘Nonlinear vector measurement functionality’ is an instrument’s ability to analyse the test results of devices driven into the large-signal domain or the non-linear distortion range. (*L.N. 89 of 2013*)
 - (4) A maximum operating frequency exceeding 110 GHz; (*L.N. 89 of 2013*)
- (f) Microwave test receivers having all of the following:
- (1) A maximum operating frequency exceeding 110 GHz; *and* (*L.N. 65 of 2004; L.N. 89 of 2013*)
 - (2) Being capable of measuring amplitude and phase simultaneously;
- (g) Atomic frequency standards being any of the following:
- (1) “Space-qualified”;

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- (2) Non-rubidium and having a long-term stability less (better) than 1×10^{-11} /month;
- (3) Non-”space-qualified” and having all of the following characteristics:
 - (a) Being a rubidium standard;
 - (b) Long-term stability less (better) than 1×10^{-11} /month;
 - (c) Total power consumption of less than 1 Watt;
(*L.N. 254 of 2008; L.N. 45 of 2010*)

3A003 Spray cooling thermal management systems employing closed loop fluid handling and reconditioning equipment in a sealed enclosure where a dielectric fluid is sprayed onto electronic components using specially designed spray nozzles that are designed to maintain electronic components within their operating temperature range, and specially designed components therefor;

(*L.N. 65 of 2004*)

3A101 Electronic equipment, devices and components, other than those controlled by 3A001, as follows:

- (a) Analogue-to-digital converters, usable in “missiles”, designed to meet military specifications for ruggedized equipment;
- (b) Accelerators capable of delivering electromagnetic radiation produced by bremsstrahlung from accelerated electrons of 2 MeV or greater, and systems containing those accelerators, usable for ‘missiles’ and their subsystems; (*L.N. 254 of 2008*)

Note:

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3A101(b) does not control equipment specially designed for medical purposes.

Technical Note:

In 3A101(b), 'missiles' means complete rocket systems and unmanned aerial vehicle systems capable of a range exceeding 300 km. (*L.N. 254 of 2008*)

3A102 'Thermal batteries' designed or modified for 'missiles';

Technical Notes:

1. In 3A102, 'thermal batteries' are single use batteries that contain a solid non-conducting inorganic salt as the electrolyte. These batteries incorporate a pyrolytic material that, when ignited, melts the electrolyte and activates the battery.
2. In 3A102, 'missiles' means complete rocket systems and unmanned aerial vehicle systems capable of a range exceeding 300 km.

(*L.N. 254 of 2008*)

3A201 Electronic components, other than those controlled by 3A001, as follows: (*L.N. 95 of 2006*)

- (a) Capacitors having either of the following sets of characteristics:
 - (1) (a) Voltage rating greater than 1.4 kV;
(b) Energy storage greater than 10 J;
(c) Capacitance greater than 0.5 μ F; *and*
(d) Series inductance less than 50 nH; *or*
 - (2) (a) Voltage rating greater than 750 V;
(b) Capacitance greater than 0.25 μ F; *and*
(c) Series inductance less than 10 nH;

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- (b) Superconducting solenoidal electromagnets having all of the following characteristics:
- (1) Capable of creating magnetic fields greater than 2 T;
 - (2) A ratio of length to inner diameter greater than 2;
 - (3) Inner diameter greater than 300 mm; *and*
 - (4) Magnetic field uniform to better than 1% over the central 50% of the inner volume; (*L.N. 65 of 2004*)

Note:

3A201(b) does not control magnets specially designed for and exported 'as parts of' medical nuclear magnetic resonance (NMR) imaging systems. The phrase 'as part of' does not necessarily mean physical part in the same shipment; separate shipments from different sources are allowed, provided the related export documents clearly specify that the shipments are dispatched 'as part of' the imaging systems. (*L.N. 65 of 2004*)

- (c) Flash X-ray generators or pulsed electron accelerators having either of the following sets of characteristics:
- (1) (a) An accelerator peak electron energy of 500 keV or greater but less than 25 MeV; *and*
 - (b) With a 'figure of merit' (K) of 0.25 or greater;*or*
 - (2) (a) An accelerator peak electron energy of 25 MeV or greater; *and*
 - (b) A 'peak power' greater than 50 MW;

Note:

3A201(c) does not control accelerators that are component parts of devices designed for purposes other than electron beam or X-ray radiation (e.g. electron microscopy) nor those designed for medical purposes.

Technical Notes:

1. The 'figure of merit' (K) is defined as:

$$K = 1.7 \times 10^3 V^{2.65} Q$$

V is the peak electron energy in million electron volts.

If the accelerator beam pulse duration is less than or equal to 1 μ s, then Q is the total accelerated charge in Coulombs. If the accelerator beam pulse duration is greater than 1 μ s, then Q is the maximum accelerated charge in 1 μ s.

Q equals the integral of i with respect to t, over the lesser of 1 μ s or the time duration of the beam pulse ($Q = \int i dt$), where i is beam current in amperes and t is time in seconds.

2. 'Peak power' = (peak potential in volts) x (peak beam current in amperes).
3. In machines based on microwave accelerating cavities, the time duration of the beam pulse is the lesser of 1 μ s or the duration of the bunched beam packet resulting from one microwave modulator pulse.
4. In machines based on microwave accelerating cavities, the peak beam current is the average current in the time duration of a bunched beam packet. (*L.N. 65 of 2004*)

3A202 (*Repealed L.N. 183 of 1999*)

3A225 Frequency changers or generators, other than those specified in 0B001(b)(13), usable as a variable or fixed frequency

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motor drive, having all of the following characteristics:
(*L.N. 95 of 2006; L.N. 42 of 2017*)

N.B.:

1. “Software” specially designed to enhance or release the performance of a frequency changer or generator to meet the characteristics of 3A225 is specified in 3D225.
2. “Technology” in the form of keys or codes to enhance or release the performance of a frequency changer or generator to meet the characteristics of 3A225 is specified in 3E225.
 - (a) Multiphase output providing a power of 40 VA or greater;
 - (b) Operating at a frequency of 600 Hz or more;
 - (c) Frequency control better (less) than 0.2%; (*L.N. 42 of 2017*)

Note :

3A225 does not control frequency changers or generators if they have hardware, “software” or “technology” constraints that limit the performance to less than that specified above, provided they meet any of the following descriptions:

1. They need to be returned to the original manufacturer to make the enhancements or release the constraints;
2. They require “software” as specified in 3D225 to enhance or release the performance to meet the characteristics of 3A225;
3. They require “technology” in the form of keys or codes as specified in 3E225 to enhance or release the performance to meet the characteristics of 3A225.
(*L.N. 42 of 2017*)

Technical Notes:

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1. Frequency changers in 3A225 are also known as converters or inverters.
2. Frequency changers in 3A225 may be marketed as Generators, Electronic Test Equipment, AC Power Supplies, Variable Speed Motors Drives, Variable Speed Drives (VSDs), Variable Frequency Drives (VFDs), Adjustable Frequency Drives (AFDs), or Adjustable Speed Drives (ASDs). *(L.N. 42 of 2017)*
(L.N. 65 of 2004)

- 3A226 High-power direct current power supplies, other than those controlled by 0B001(j)(6), having both of the following characteristics: *(L.N. 95 of 2006)*
- (a) Capable of continuously producing, over a time period of 8 hours, 100 V or greater with current output of 500 A or greater; *and*
 - (b) Current or voltage stability better than 0.1% over a time period of 8 hours;
- (L.N. 65 of 2004)*

- 3A227 High-voltage direct current power supplies, other than those controlled by 0B001(j)(5), having both of the following characteristics: *(L.N. 95 of 2006)*
- (a) Capable of continuously producing, over a time period of 8 hours, 20 kV or greater with current output of 1 A or greater; *and*
 - (b) Current or voltage stability better than 0.1% over a time period of 8 hours;
- (L.N. 65 of 2004)*

- 3A228 Switching devices, as follows:

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- (a) Cold-cathode tubes, whether gas filled or not, operating similarly to a spark gap, having all of the following characteristics:
- (1) Containing three or more electrodes;
 - (2) Anode peak voltage rating of 2.5 kV or more;
 - (3) Anode peak current rating of 100 A or more; *and*
 - (4) Anode delay time of 10 μ s or less;

Note:

3A228 includes gas krytron tubes and vacuum sprytron tubes.

- (b) Triggered spark-gaps having both of the following characteristics:
- (1) An anode delay time of 15 μ s or less; *and*
 - (2) Rated for a peak current of 500 A or more;
- (c) Modules or assemblies with a fast switching function, other than those specified in 3A001(g) or 3A001(h), having all of the following characteristics: (*L.N. 254 of 2008; L.N. 161 of 2011*)
- (1) Anode peak voltage rating greater than 2 kV;
 - (2) Anode peak current rating of 500 A or more; *and*
 - (3) Turn-on time of 1 μ s or less;

(*L.N. 65 of 2004*)

3A229 High-current pulse generators as follows: (*L.N. 226 of 2009*)

N.B.:

See also Munitions List. (*L.N. 226 of 2009; L.N. 42 of 2017*)

- (a) Detonator firing sets (initiator systems, firesets), including electronically-charged, explosively-driven and optically-driven firing sets, other than those specified

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in 1A007(a), designed to drive multiple controlled detonators specified in 1A007(b); *(L.N. 42 of 2017)*

- (b) Modular electrical pulse generators (pulsers) having all of the following characteristics:
- (1) Designed for portable, mobile, or ruggedized-use;
 - (2) Capable of delivering their energy in less than 15 μ s into loads of less than 40 ohms;
 - (3) Having an output greater than 100 A;
 - (4) No dimension greater than 30 cm;
 - (5) Weight less than 30 kg;
 - (6) Specified for use over an extended temperature range 223 K (-50°C) to 373 K (100°C) or specified as suitable for aerospace applications;

Note:

3A229(b) includes xenon flash-lamp drivers. *(L.N. 42 of 2017)*

- (c) Micro-firing units having all of the following characteristics:
- (1) No dimension greater than 35 mm;
 - (2) Voltage rating of equal to or greater than 1 kV;
 - (3) Capacitance equal to or greater than 100 nF;
- (L.N. 42 of 2017)*

(L.N. 65 of 2004)

3A230 High-speed pulse generators, and 'pulse heads' for such generators, having both of the following characteristics: *(L.N. 42 of 2017)*

- (a) Output voltage greater than 6 V into a resistive load of less than 55 ohms; *and*

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- (b) 'Pulse transition time' less than 500 ps; (*L.N. 65 of 2004*)

Technical Notes:

1. In 3A230, 'pulse transition time' is defined as the time interval between 10% and 90% voltage amplitude.
2. 'Pulse heads' are impulse forming networks designed to accept a voltage step function and shape it into a variety of pulse forms that can include rectangular, triangular, step, impulse, exponential, or monocycle types. 'Pulse heads' can be an integral part of the pulse generator, they can be a plug-in module to the device or they can be an externally connected device. (*L.N. 42 of 2017*)

3A231 Neutron generator systems, including tubes, having both of the following characteristics:

- (a) Designed for operation without an external vacuum system; *and*
- (b) Utilizing:
 - (1) Electrostatic acceleration to induce a tritium-deuterium nuclear reaction; *or*
 - (2) Electrostatic acceleration to induce a deuterium-deuterium nuclear reaction and capable of an output of 3×10^9 neutrons/s or greater; (*L.N. 42 of 2017*)

(*L.N. 65 of 2004*)

3A232 Multipoint initiation systems, other than those specified in 1A007, as follows:

N.B.:

See also Munitions List. See 1A007(b) for detonators.

- (a) (*Repealed L.N. 226 of 2009*)

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- (b) Arrangements using single or multiple detonators designed to nearly simultaneously initiate an explosive surface (over greater than 5 000 mm²) from a single firing signal (with an initiation timing spread over the surface of less than 2.5 µs);

Note:

3A232 does not control detonators using only primary explosives, such as lead azide.

(L.N. 226 of 2009)

3A233 Mass spectrometers, other than those controlled by 0B002(g), capable of measuring ions of 230 atomic mass units or greater and having a resolution of better than 2 parts in 230, as follows, and ion sources therefor:

- (a) Inductively coupled plasma mass spectrometers (ICP/MS);
- (b) Glow discharge mass spectrometers (GDMS);
- (c) Thermal ionization mass spectrometers (TIMS);
- (d) Electron bombardment mass spectrometers having all of the following features:
 - (1) Having a molecular beam inlet system that injects a collimated beam of analyte molecules into a region of the ion source where the molecules are ionized by an electron beam;
 - (2) Having one or more 'cold traps' that can be cooled to a temperature of 193 K (-80°C);

Technical Notes:

1. Electron bombardment mass spectrometers in 3A233(d) are also known as electron impact mass spectrometers or electron ionization mass spectrometers.

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2. In 3A233(d)(2), a ‘cold trap’ is a device that traps gas molecules by condensing or freezing them on cold surfaces. For the purposes of 3A233(d)(2), a closed loop gaseous helium cryogenic vacuum pump is not a ‘cold trap’. *(L.N. 42 of 2017)*

(e) *(Repealed L.N. 42 of 2017)*

(f) Mass spectrometers equipped with a microfluorination ion source designed for actinide or actinide fluorides; *(L.N. 42 of 2017)*

3A234 Striplines to provide low inductance path to detonators with the following characteristics:

(a) Voltage rating greater than 2 kV; *and*

(b) Inductance of less than 20 nH;

(L.N. 42 of 2017)

3B TEST, INSPECTION AND PRODUCTION EQUIPMENT

3B001 Equipment for the manufacturing of semiconductor devices or materials, as follows, and specially designed components and accessories therefor:

(a) Equipment designed for epitaxial growth, as follows: *(L.N. 65 of 2004)*

(1) Equipment capable of producing a layer of any material other than silicon with a thickness uniform to less than $\pm 2.5\%$ across a distance of 75 mm or more; *(L.N. 95 of 2006)*

Note:

3B001(a)(1) includes Atomic Layer Epitaxy (ALE) equipment. *(L.N. 226 of 2009)*

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- (2) Metal Organic Chemical Vapour Deposition (MOCVD) reactors designed for compound semiconductor epitaxial growth of material having 2 or more of the following elements:
 - (a) aluminium;
 - (b) gallium;
 - (c) indium;
 - (d) arsenic;
 - (e) phosphorus;
 - (f) antimony;
 - (g) nitrogen; (*L.N. 89 of 2013*)
- (3) Molecular beam epitaxial growth equipment using gas or solid sources; (*L.N. 132 of 2001*)
- (b) Equipment designed for ion implantation, having any of the following: (*L.N. 65 of 2004*)
 - (1) (*Repealed L.N. 89 of 2013*)
 - (2) Being designed and optimized to operate at a beam energy of 20 keV or more and a beam current of 10 mA or more for hydrogen, deuterium or helium implant; (*L.N. 89 of 2013*)
 - (3) Direct write capability; (*L.N. 89 of 2013*)
 - (4) A beam energy of 65 keV or more and a beam current of 45 mA or more for high energy oxygen implant into a heated semiconductor material “substrate”; (*L.N. 65 of 2004*)
 - (5) Being designed and optimized to operate at a beam energy of 20 keV or more and a beam current of 10 mA or more for silicon implant into a semiconductor material “substrate” heated to 600°C or greater; (*L.N. 89 of 2013*)

- (c) Anisotropic plasma dry etching equipment having all of the following:
- (1) Designed or optimized to produce critical dimensions of 65 nm or less;
 - (2) Within-wafer non-uniformity equal to or less than $10\%3\sigma$ measured with an edge exclusion of 2 mm or less; (*L.N. 45 of 2010*)
- (d) (*Repealed L.N. 89 of 2013*)
- (e) Automatic loading multi-chamber central wafer handling systems having all of the following:
- (1) Interfaces for wafer input and output, to which more than two functionally different ‘semiconductor process tools’ specified by 3B001(a), 3B001(b) or 3B001(c) are designed to be connected; (*L.N. 89 of 2013*)
 - (2) Designed to form an integrated system in a vacuum environment for ‘sequential multiple wafer processing’;

Note:

3B001(e) does not apply to automatic robotic wafer handling systems specially designed for parallel wafer processing.

Technical Notes:

1. For the purpose of 3B001(e), ‘semiconductor process tools’ refers to modular tools that provide physical processes for semiconductor production that are functionally different, such as deposition, etch, implant or thermal processing.
2. For the purpose of 3B001(e), ‘sequential multiple wafer processing’ means the capability to process each wafer in different ‘semiconductor process

tools', such as by transferring each wafer from one tool to a second tool and on to a third tool with the automatic loading multichamber central wafer handling systems. *(L.N. 45 of 2010)*

(f) Lithography equipment, as follows: *(L.N. 65 of 2004)*

(1) Align and expose step and repeat (direct step on wafer) or step and scan (scanner) equipment for wafer processing using photo-optical or X-ray methods, having any of the following:

(a) A light source wavelength shorter than 193 nm; *(L.N. 95 of 2006; L.N. 42 of 2017)*

(b) Capable of producing a pattern with a 'Minimum Resolvable Feature size' (MRF) of 45 nm or less; *(L.N. 132 of 2001; L.N. 65 of 2004; L.N. 95 of 2006; L.N. 161 of 2011; L.N. 42 of 2017)*

Technical Note: (L.N. 132 of 2001)

The 'Minimum Resolvable Feature size' (MRF) is calculated by the following formula:

$$\text{MRF} = \frac{(\text{an exposure light source wavelength in nm}) \times (\text{K factor})}{\text{numerical aperture}}$$

where the K factor = 0.35. *(L.N. 95 of 2006)*

(2) Imprint lithography equipment capable of producing features of 45 nm or less; *(L.N. 42 of 2017)*

Note:

3B001(f)(2) includes:

(a) Micro contact printing tools;

(b) Hot embossing tools;

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- (c) Nano-imprint lithography tools; *and*
 - (d) Step and flash imprint lithography (S-FIL) tools. (*L.N. 254 of 2008*)
 - (3) Equipment specially designed for mask making or semiconductor device processing using direct writing methods, having all of the following characteristics:
 - (a) Using deflected focussed electron beam, ion beam or “laser” beam;
 - (b) Having any of the following characteristics:
 - (1) A spot size smaller than 0.2 μm ;
 - (2) Being capable of producing a pattern with a feature size of less than 1 μm ;
 - (3) An overlay accuracy of better than $\pm 0.20 \mu\text{m}$ (3 sigma); (*L.N. 254 of 2008*)
 - (g) Masks and reticles designed for integrated circuits controlled by 3A001;
 - (h) Multi-layer masks with a phase shift layer not specified in 3B001(g) and having any of the following:
 - (1) Made on a mask “substrate blank” from glass specified as having less than 7 nm/cm birefringence;
 - (2) Designed to be used by lithography equipment having a light source wavelength less than 245 nm;
- Note:*
3B001(h) does not apply to multi-layer masks with a phase shift layer designed for the fabrication of memory devices not specified in 3A001. (*L.N. 89 of 2013*)
- (i) Imprint lithography templates designed for integrated circuits specified in 3A001; (*L.N. 254 of 2008*)

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(L.N. 161 of 2011)

- 3B002 Test equipment, specially designed for testing finished or unfinished semiconductor devices, as follows, and specially designed components and accessories therefor: *(L.N. 95 of 2006)*
- (a) For testing S-parameters of transistor devices at frequencies exceeding 31.8 GHz; *(L.N. 65 of 2004)*
 - (b) *(Repealed L.N. 95 of 2006)*
 - (c) For testing microwave integrated circuits controlled by 3A001(b)(2); *(L.N. 132 of 2001)*
 - (d) *(Repealed L.N. 132 of 2001)*

3C MATERIALS

- 3C001 Hetero-epitaxial materials consisting of a “substrate” having stacked epitaxially grown multiple layers of any of the following:
- (a) Silicon;
 - (b) Germanium; *(L.N. 132 of 2001)*
 - (c) Silicon carbide; *or (L.N. 132 of 2001)*
 - (d) III/V compounds of gallium or indium; *(L.N. 132 of 2001)*

Note:

3C001(d) does not apply to a “substrate” having one or more P-type epitaxial layers of GaN, InGaN, AlGaN, InAlN, InAlGaN, GaP, InGaP, AlInP or InGaAlP, independent of the sequence of the elements, except if the P-type epitaxial layer is between N-type layers. *(L.N. 89 of 2013)*

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3C002 Resist materials, as follows, and “substrates” coated with the following resists: (*L.N. 254 of 2008*)

- (a) Resists designed for semiconductor lithography as follows:
 - (1) Positive resists adjusted (optimized) for use at wavelengths less than 245 nm but equal to or greater than 15 nm;
 - (2) Resists adjusted (optimized) for use at wavelengths less than 15 nm but greater than 1 nm; (*L.N. 89 of 2013*)
- (b) All resists designed for use with electron beams or ion beams, with a sensitivity of 0.01 $\mu\text{coulomb}/\text{mm}^2$ or better;
- (c) (*Repealed L.N. 89 of 2013*)
- (d) All resists optimized for surface imaging technologies; (*L.N. 89 of 2013*)

Technical Note:

Silylation techniques are defined as processes incorporating oxidation of the resist surface to enhance performance for both wet and dry developing. (*L.N. 45 of 2010*)

- (e) All resists designed or optimized for use with imprint lithography equipment specified in 3B001(f)(2) that use either a thermal or photo-curable process; (*L.N. 254 of 2008; L.N. 45 of 2010*)

3C003 Organo-inorganic compounds, as follows:

- (a) Organo-metallic compounds of aluminium, gallium or indium having a purity (metal basis) better than 99.999%;

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(b) Organo-arsenic, organo-antimony and organo-phosphorus compounds having a purity (inorganic element basis) better than 99.999%;

Note:

3C003 only controls compounds whose metallic, partly metallic or non-metallic element is directly linked to carbon in the organic part of the molecule.

3C004 Hydrides of phosphorus, arsenic or antimony, having a purity better than 99.999%, even diluted in inert gases or hydrogen;

Note:

3C004 does not control hydrides containing 20% molar or more of inert gases or hydrogen.

3C005 Silicon carbide (SiC), gallium nitride (GaN), aluminium nitride (AlN) or aluminium gallium nitride (AlGaN) semiconductor “substrates”, or ingots, boules, or other preforms of those materials, having resistivities greater than 10 000 ohm-cm at 20°C;

(L.N. 254 of 2008; L.N. 27 of 2015)

3C006 “Substrate” specified in 3C005 with at least one epitaxial layer of silicon carbide, gallium nitride, aluminium nitride or aluminium gallium nitride;

(L.N. 254 of 2008)

3D SOFTWARE

3D001 “Software” specially designed for the “development” or “production” of equipment controlled by 3A001(b) to 3A002(g) or 3B;

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3D002 “Software” specially designed for the “use” of equipment specified in 3A225, 3B001(a), 3B001(b), 3B001(c), 3B001(e), 3B001(f) or 3B002;

(L.N. 65 of 2004; L.N. 42 of 2017)

3D003 Physics-based simulation “software” specially designed for the “development” of lithographic, etching or deposition processes for translating masking patterns into specific topographical patterns in conductors, dielectrics or semiconductor materials;

Technical Note:

‘Physics-based’ in 3D003 means using computations to determine a sequence of physical cause and effect events based on physical properties (e.g., temperature, pressure, diffusion constants and semiconductor materials properties).

Note:

Libraries, design attributes or associated data for the design of semiconductor devices or integrated circuits are considered as “technology”.

(L.N. 65 of 2004)

3D004 “Software” specially designed for the “development” of the equipment controlled by 3A003;

(L.N. 65 of 2004)

3D101 “Software” specially designed for the “use” of equipment controlled by 3A101(b);

3D225 “Software” specially designed to enhance or release the performance of a frequency changer or generator to meet the characteristics of 3A225;

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(L.N. 42 of 2017)

3E TECHNOLOGY

3E001 “Technology” according to the General Technology Note for the “development” or “production” of equipment or materials specified in 3A, 3B or 3C;

Notes:

1. 3E001 does not include “technology” for the “production” of equipment or components specified in 3A003.
2. 3E001 does not include “technology” for the “development” or “production” of integrated circuits specified in 3A001(a)(3) to (12), having all of the following characteristics:
 - (a) Using “technology” at or above 0.130 μm ; *(L.N. 161 of 2011)*
 - (b) Incorporating multi-layer structures with three or fewer metal layers. *(L.N. 161 of 2011)*

(L.N. 254 of 2008)

3E002 “Technology” according to the General Technology Note other than that specified in 3E001 for the “development” or “production” of a “microprocessor microcircuit”, “microcomputer microcircuit” or microcontroller microcircuit core, having an arithmetic logic unit with an access width of 32 bits or more and any of the following features or characteristics:

- (a) A ‘vector processor unit’ designed to perform more than two calculations on floating-point vectors (one-

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dimensional arrays of 32-bit or larger numbers) simultaneously;

Technical Note:

A ‘vector processor unit’ is a processor element with built-in instructions that perform multiple calculations on floating-point vectors (one-dimensional arrays of 32-bit or larger numbers) simultaneously, having at least one vector arithmetic logic unit.

- (b) Designed to perform more than four 64-bit or larger floating-point operation results per cycle; (*L.N. 27 of 2015*)
- (c) Designed to perform more than four 16-bit fixed-point multiply-accumulate results per cycle (e.g., digital manipulation of analogue information that has been previously converted into digital form, also known as digital “signal processing”);

Note:

3E002(c) does not include “technology” for multimedia extensions.

Notes:

1. 3E002 does not include “technology” for the “development” or “production” of microprocessor cores, having all of the following characteristics:
 - (a) Using “technology” at or above 0.130 μm ;
 - (b) Incorporating multi-layer structures with five or fewer metal layers.
2. 3E002 includes “technology” for digital signal processors and digital array processors.

(*L.N. 254 of 2008*)

3E003

Other “technology” for the “development” or “production” of:

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- (a) Vacuum microelectronic devices;
- (b) Hetero-structure semiconductor electronic devices such as high electron mobility transistors (HEMT), hetero-bipolar transistors (HBT), quantum well and super lattice devices; *(L.N. 89 of 2013)*

Note:

3E003(b) does not control technology for high electron mobility transistors (HEMT) operating at frequencies lower than 31.8 GHz and hetero-junction bipolar transistors (HBT) operating at frequencies lower than 31.8 GHz. *(L.N. 65 of 2004)*

- (c) “Superconductive” electronic devices;
- (d) Substrates of films of diamond for electronic components;
- (e) Substrates of silicon-on-insulator (SOI) for integrated circuits in which the insulator is silicon dioxide;
- (f) Substrates of silicon carbide for electronic components; *(L.N. 132 of 2001)*
- (g) Electronic vacuum tubes operating at frequencies of 31.8 GHz or higher; *(L.N. 65 of 2004)*

3E101 “Technology” according to the General Technology Note for the “use” of equipment or “software” specified in 3A001(a)(1) or (2), 3A101, 3A102 or 3D101;
(L.N. 254 of 2008)

3E102 “Technology” according to the General Technology Note for the “development” of “software” controlled by 3D101;

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3E201 “Technology” according to the General Technology Note for the “use” of equipment specified in 3A001(e)(2), 3A001(e)(3), 3A001(g), 3A201, 3A225 to 3A234;

(L.N. 183 of 1999; L.N. 254 of 2008; L.N. 42 of 2017)

3E225 “Technology” in the form of keys or codes to enhance or release the performance of a frequency changer or generator to meet the characteristics of 3A225;

(L.N. 42 of 2017)

CATEGORY 4—COMPUTERS

Notes:

1. Computers, related equipment and “software” performing telecommunications or “local area network” functions must also be evaluated against the performance characteristics of Category 5, Part 1 (Telecommunications). *(L.N. 132 of 2001)*
2. Control units which directly interconnect the buses or channels of central processing units, “main storage” or disk controllers are not regarded as telecommunications equipment described in Category 5, Part 1 (Telecommunications).

N.B.:

For the control status of “software” specially designed for packet switching, see Category 5D001 (Telecommunications). *(L.N. 132 of 2001)*

3. Computers, related equipment and “software” performing cryptographic, cryptanalytic, certifiable multi-level security or certifiable user isolation functions, or which limit electromagnetic compatibility (EMC), must also

be evaluated against the performance characteristics in Category 5, Part 2 (“Information Security”). (*L.N. 132 of 2001*)

4A SYSTEMS, EQUIPMENT AND COMPONENTS

4A001 Electronic computers and related equipment, as follows, and “electronic assemblies” and specially designed components therefor:

N.B.: (*L.N. 226 of 2009*)

See also 4A101.

(a) Specially designed to have any of the following characteristics:

(1) Rated for operation at an ambient temperature below 228 K (-45°C) or above 358 K (85°C);

Note:

4A001(a)(1) does not apply to computers specially designed for civil automobile, railway train or “civil aircraft” applications. (*L.N. 161 of 2011*)

(2) Radiation hardened to exceed any of the following specifications:

(a) Total Dose 5×10^3 Gy (Si);

(b) Dose Rate Upset 5×10^6 Gy (Si)/s; *or*
(*L.N. 65 of 2004*)

(c) Single Event Upset 1×10^{-8} Error/bit/day;
(*L.N. 161 of 2011*)

Note:

4A001(a)(2) does not apply to computers specially designed for “civil aircraft” applications. (*L.N. 161 of 2011*)

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(b) Deleted; (*L.N. 45 of 2010*)

N.B.:

See Category 5, Part 2 for electronic computers and related equipment performing or incorporating “information security” functions. (*L.N. 45 of 2010*)

4A002 Deleted; (*L.N. 65 of 2004*)

4A003 “Digital computers”, “electronic assemblies”, and related equipment therefor, as follows, and specially designed components therefor:

Notes:

1. 4A003 includes the following:
 - (a) Vector processors;
 - (b) Array processors;
 - (c) Digital signal processors;
 - (d) Logic processors;
 - (e) Equipment designed for “image enhancement”;
 - (f) Equipment designed for “signal processing”;
2. The control status of the “digital computers” and related equipment described in 4A003 is determined by the control status of other equipment or systems provided:
 - (a) The “digital computers” or related equipment are essential for the operation of the other equipment or systems;
 - (b) The “digital computers” or related equipment are not a “principal element” of the other equipment or systems; *and*

N.B.:

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1. The control status of “signal processing” or “image enhancement” equipment specially designed for other equipment with functions limited to those required for the other equipment is determined by the control status of the other equipment even if it exceeds the “principal element” criterion.
 2. For the control status of “digital computers” or related equipment for telecommunications equipment, see Category 5, Part 1 (Telecommunications).
- (c) The “technology” for the “digital computers” and related equipment is determined by 4E.
- (a) *(Repealed L.N. 89 of 2013)*
- (b) “Digital computers” having an “Adjusted Peak Performance” (“APP”) exceeding 8.0 Weighted TeraFLOPS (WT); *(L.N. 95 of 2006; L.N. 45 of 2010; L.N. 89 of 2013; L.N. 27 of 2015)*
- (c) “Electronic assemblies” specially designed or modified for enhancing performance by aggregation of processors so that the “APP” of the aggregation exceeds the limit in 4A003(b); *(L.N. 183 of 1999; L.N. 95 of 2006)*

Notes:

1. 4A003(c) applies only to “electronic assemblies” and programmable interconnections not exceeding the limit in 4A003(b), when shipped as unintegrated “electronic assemblies”. It does not apply to “electronic assemblies” inherently limited by nature of their design for use as related equipment controlled by 4A003(e). *(L.N. 183 of 1999; L.N. 95 of 2006)*

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2. 4A003(c) does not control “electronic assemblies” specially designed for a product or family of products whose maximum configuration does not exceed the limit of 4A003(b).

(d) Deleted; (*L.N. 65 of 2004*)

(e) Equipment performing analogue-to-digital conversions exceeding the limits in 3A001(a)(5);

(f) (*Repealed L.N. 183 of 1999*)

(g) Equipment specially designed for aggregating the performance of “digital computers” by providing external interconnections that allow communications at unidirectional data rates exceeding 2.0 Gbyte/s per link; (*L.N. 45 of 2010*)

Note:

4A003(g) does not apply to internal interconnection equipment (e.g. backplanes, buses), passive interconnection equipment, “network access controllers” or “communications channel controllers”. (*L.N. 183 of 1999; L.N. 45 of 2010*)

4A004 Computers, as follows, and specially designed related equipment, “electronic assemblies” and components therefor:

(a) “Systolic array computers”;

(b) “Neural computers”;

(c) “Optical computers”;

4A005 Systems, equipment, and components for the systems and equipment, specially designed or modified for the generation, operation or delivery of, or communication with, “intrusion software”;

(*L.N. 27 of 2015*)

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4A101 Analogue computers, “digital computer” or digital differential analysers, other than those controlled by 4A001(a)(1), which are ruggedized and designed or modified for use in space launch vehicles controlled by 9A004, “unmanned aerial vehicles” controlled by 9A012 or sounding rockets controlled by 9A104;

(L.N. 183 of 1999; L.N. 95 of 2006)

4A102 “Hybrid computers” specially designed for modelling, simulation or design integration of space launch vehicles controlled by 9A004, “unmanned aerial vehicles” controlled by 9A012 or sounding rockets controlled by 9A104; *(L.N. 183 of 1999; L.N. 95 of 2006)*

Note:

4A102 only applies when the equipment is supplied with software controlled by 7D103 or 9D103.

4B TEST, INSPECTION AND PRODUCTION EQUIPMENT

None

4C MATERIALS

None

4D SOFTWARE

Note:

The status of “software” for equipment described in other Categories is dealt with in the appropriate Category. *(L.N. 45 of 2010; L.N. 89 of 2013)*

4D001 “Software” as follows: *(L.N. 89 of 2013)*

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- (a) “Software” specially designed or modified for the “development” or “production” of equipment or “software” specified in 4A or 4D; *(L.N. 89 of 2013)*
- (b) “Software”, other than that controlled by 4D001(a), specially designed or modified for the “development” or “production” of:
 - (1) “Digital computers” having an “Adjusted Peak Performance” (“APP”) exceeding 1.0 Weighted TeraFLOPS (WT); *or (L.N. 226 of 2009; L.N. 45 of 2010; L.N. 27 of 2015; L.N. 42 of 2017)*
 - (2) “Electronic assemblies” specially designed or modified for enhancing performance by aggregation of processors so that the “APP” of the aggregation exceeds the limit in 4D001(b)(1); *(L.N. 65 of 2004; L.N. 95 of 2006)*

4D002 *(Repealed L.N. 42 of 2017)*

4D003 Deleted; *(L.N. 45 of 2010)*

N.B.:

See Category 5, Part 2 for “software” performing or incorporating “information security” functions. *(L.N. 45 of 2010)*

4D004 “Software” specially designed or modified for the generation, operation or delivery of, or communication with, “intrusion software”;
(L.N. 27 of 2015)

4E TECHNOLOGY

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-
- 4E001
- (a) “Technology” according to the General Technology Note, for the “development”, “production” or “use” of equipment or “software” controlled by 4A or 4D; (*L.N. 65 of 2004*)
 - (b) “Technology”, other than that controlled by 4E001(a), specially designed or modified for the “development” or “production” of:
 - (1) “Digital computers” having an “Adjusted Peak Performance” (“APP”) exceeding 1.0 Weighted TeraFLOPS (WT); *or (L.N. 226 of 2009; L.N. 45 of 2010; L.N. 27 of 2015; L.N. 42 of 2017)*
 - (2) “Electronic assemblies” specially designed or modified for enhancing performance by aggregation of processors so that the “APP” of the aggregation exceeds the limit in 4E001(b)(1); (*L.N. 65 of 2004; L.N. 95 of 2006*)
 - (c) “Technology” for the “development” of “intrusion software”; (*L.N. 27 of 2015*)

TECHNICAL NOTE ON “ADJUSTED PEAK PERFORMANCE” (“APP”)

“APP” is an adjusted peak rate at which “digital computers” perform 64-bit or larger floating point additions and multiplications.

Abbreviations used in this Technical Note:

- n number of processors in the “digital computer”
- i processor number (i, \dots, n)
- t_i processor cycle time ($t_i = 1/F_i$)
- F_i processor frequency
- R_i peak floating point calculating rate

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W_i architecture adjustment factor

“APP” is expressed in Weighted TeraFLOPS (WT), in units of 10^{12} adjusted floating point operations per second.

Outline of the “APP” calculation method:

1. For each processor i , determine the peak number of 64-bit or larger floating point operations, FPO_i , performed per cycle for each processor in the ‘digital computer’.

Note:

In determining FPO, include only 64-bit or larger floating point additions or multiplications or both. All floating point operations must be expressed in operations per processor cycle; operations requiring multiple cycles may be expressed in fractional results per cycle. For processors not capable of performing calculations on floating point operands of 64-bits or more, the effective calculating rate R is zero.

2. Calculate the floating point rate R for each processor

$$R_i = FPO_i/t_i$$

3. Calculate “APP”

$$\text{“APP”} = W_1 \times R_1 + W_2 \times R_2 + \dots + W_n \times R_n$$

4. For ‘vector processors’, $W_i = 0.9$. For non-‘vector processors’, $W_i = 0.3$.

Notes:

1. For processors that perform compound operations in a cycle, such as addition and multiplication, each operation is counted.

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2. For a pipelined processor, the effective calculating rate R is the faster of the pipelined rate, once the pipeline is full, or the non-pipelined rate.
3. The calculating rate R of each contributing processor is to be calculated at its maximum value theoretically possible before the “APP” of the combination is derived. Simultaneous operations are assumed to exist when the computer manufacturer claims concurrent, parallel, or simultaneous operation or execution in a manual or brochure for the computer.
4. Do not include processors that are limited to input/output and peripheral functions (e.g., disk drive, communication and video display) when calculating “APP”.
5. “APP” values are not to be calculated for processor combinations interconnected by “Local Area Networks”, Wide Area Networks, Input/Output shared connections/devices, Input/Output controllers and any communication interconnection implemented by “software”.
6. “APP” values must be calculated for processor combinations containing processors specially designed to enhance performance by aggregation, operating simultaneously and sharing memory. *(L.N. 42 of 2017)*

Technical Notes:

1. Aggregate all processors and accelerators operating simultaneously and located on the same die.
2. Processor combinations share memory when any processor is capable of accessing any memory location in the system through the hardware transmission of cache lines or memory words, without the involvement of any “software”

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mechanism. Processor combinations may be achieved using “electronic assemblies” specified in 4A003(c). (*L.N. 89 of 2013, L.N. 42 of 2017*)

7. A ‘vector processor’ is defined as a processor with built-in instructions that perform multiple calculations on floating-point vectors (one-dimensional arrays of 64-bit or larger numbers) simultaneously, and having at least 2 vector functional units and at least 8 vector registers of at least 64 elements each.

(L.N. 95 of 2006)

CATEGORY 5—TELECOMMUNICATIONS AND “INFORMATION SECURITY”

Part 1—Telecommunications

Notes:

1. The status of components, test and “production” equipment and “software” therefor which are specially designed for telecommunications equipment or systems is determined in Category 5, Part 1. (*L.N. 45 of 2010*)

N.B.:

1. For “lasers” specially designed for telecommunications equipment or systems, see 6A005.
2. See also Category 5, Part 2 for equipment, components, and “software” performing or incorporating “information security” functions. (*L.N. 161 of 2011*)

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2. “Digital computers”, related equipment or “software”, when essential for the operation and support of telecommunications equipment described in this Category, are regarded as specially designed components, provided they are the standard models customarily supplied by the manufacturer. This includes operation, administration, maintenance, engineering or billing computer systems.

5A1 SYSTEMS, EQUIPMENT AND COMPONENTS

- 5A001 (a) Any type of telecommunications equipment having any of the following characteristics, functions or features:
- (1) Specially designed to withstand transitory electronic effects or electromagnetic pulse effects, both arising from a nuclear explosion;
 - (2) Specially hardened to withstand gamma, neutron or ion radiation; *or*
 - (3) Specially designed to operate outside the temperature range from 218 K (-55°C) to 397 K (124°C);

Note:

5A001(a)(3) applies only to electronic equipment.

Note:

5A001(a)(2) and 5A001(a)(3) do not control equipment designed or modified for use on board satellites.

- (b) Telecommunications systems and equipment, and specially designed components and accessories therefor, having any of the following characteristics, functions or features: (*36 of 2000 s. 28; L.N. 254 of 2008*)
- (1) Being underwater untethered communications systems having any of the following characteristics:

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- (a) An acoustic carrier frequency outside the range from 20 kHz to 60 kHz;
 - (b) Using an electromagnetic carrier frequency below 30 kHz;
 - (c) Using electronic beam steering techniques;
 - (d) Using “lasers” or light-emitting diodes (LEDs), with an output wavelength greater than 400 nm and less than 700 nm, in a “local area network”; (*L.N. 254 of 2008; L.N. 27 of 2015*)
- (2) Being radio equipment operating in the 1.5 MHz to 87.5 MHz band and having all of the following characteristics: (*L.N. 254 of 2008*)
- (a) Automatically predicting and selecting frequencies and “total digital transfer rates” per channel to optimize the transmission; (*L.N. 254 of 2008*)
 - (b) Incorporating a linear power amplifier configuration having a capability to support multiple signals simultaneously at an output power of 1 kW or more in the frequency range of 1.5 MHz or more but less than 30 MHz, or 250 W or more in the frequency range of 30 MHz or more but not exceeding 87.5 MHz, over an “instantaneous bandwidth” of one octave or more and with an output harmonic and distortion content of better than -80 dB; (*L.N. 65 of 2004; L.N. 254 of 2008*)
- (3) Being radio equipment employing “spread spectrum” techniques, including “frequency hopping” techniques, not controlled by 5A001(b)

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(4), and having any of the following characteristics:
(*L.N. 132 of 2001; L.N. 95 of 2006*)

- (a) User programmable spreading codes; *or*
- (b) A total transmitted bandwidth which is 100 or more times the bandwidth of any one information channel and in excess of 50 kHz;

Note:

5A001(b)(3)(b) does not apply to radio equipment specially designed for use with any of the following:

- (a) Civil cellular radiocommunications systems;
- (b) Fixed or mobile satellite earth stations for commercial civil telecommunications. (*L.N. 89 of 2013*)

Note:

5A001(b)(3) does not control equipment designed to operate at an output power of 1.0 Watt or less.

- (4) Being radio equipment employing ultra-wideband modulation techniques, having user programmable channelizing codes, scrambling codes or network identification codes, and having any of the following characteristics:
 - (a) A bandwidth exceeding 500 MHz; *or*
 - (b) A “fractional bandwidth” of 20% or more;
(*L.N. 95 of 2006; L.N. 226 of 2009*)
- (5) Being digitally controlled radio receivers having all of the following: (*L.N. 65 of 2004*)
 - (a) More than 1 000 channels;

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- (b) A 'channel switching time' of less than 1 ms;
(*L.N. 27 of 2015*)
- (c) Automatic searching or scanning of a part of the electromagnetic spectrum; *and*
- (d) Identification of the received signals or the type of transmitter;

Note:

5A001(b)(5) does not apply to radio equipment specially designed for use with civil cellular radiocommunications systems. (*L.N. 27 of 2015*)

Technical Note:

'Channel switching time': the time (i.e., delay) to change from one receiving frequency to another, to arrive at or within $\pm 0.05\%$ of the final specified receiving frequency. Items having a specified frequency range of less than $\pm 0.05\%$ around their centre frequency are defined to be incapable of channel frequency switching. (*L.N. 27 of 2015*)

- (6) Employing functions of digital "signal processing" to provide 'voice coding' output at rates of less than 2 400 bit/s; (*L.N. 65 of 2004; L.N. 95 of 2006*)

Technical Notes:

1. For variable rate 'voice coding', 5A001(b)(6) applies to the voice coding output of continuous speech.
2. For the purpose of 5A001(b)(6), 'voice coding' is defined as the technique to take samples of human voice and then convert these samples into a digital signal, taking into account specific characteristics of human speech. (*L.N. 95 of 2006*)

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- (c) Optical fibres of more than 500 m in length and specified by the manufacturer as being capable of withstanding a ‘proof test’ tensile stress of 2×10^9 N/m² or more;

N.B.:

For underwater umbilical cables, see 8A002(a)(3).

Technical Note:

‘Proof Test’: on-line or off-line production screen testing that dynamically applies a prescribed tensile stress over a 0.5 to 3 m length of fibre at a running rate of 2 to 5 m/s while passing between capstans approximately 150 mm in diameter. The ambient temperature is a nominal 293 K (20°C) and relative humidity 40%. Equivalent national standards may be used for executing the proof test. (*L.N. 161 of 2011*)

- (d) “Electronically steerable phased array antennae” operating above 31.8 GHz; (*L.N. 95 of 2006*)

Note:

5A001(d) does not control “electronically steerable phased array antennae” for landing systems with instruments meeting ICAO standards covering microwave landing systems (MLS).

- (e) Radio direction finding equipment operating at frequencies above 30 MHz and having all of the following characteristics, and specially designed components therefor:

- (1) “Instantaneous bandwidth” of 10 MHz or more;
and
- (2) Capable of finding a line of bearing (LOB) to non-cooperating radio transmitters with a signal duration of less than 1 ms; (*L.N. 95 of 2006*)

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- (f) Mobile telecommunications interception or jamming equipment, and monitoring equipment, as follows, and specially designed components for those equipments:
- (1) Interception equipment designed for the extraction of voice or data, transmitted over the air interface;
 - (2) Interception equipment not specified in 5A001(f)(1), designed for the extraction of client device or subscriber identifiers (e.g., IMSI, TIMSI or IMEI), signalling, or other metadata transmitted over the air interface;
 - (3) Jamming equipment specially designed or modified to intentionally and selectively interfere with, deny, inhibit, degrade or seduce mobile telecommunication services and performing any of the following:
 - (a) Simulate the functions of Radio Access Network (RAN) equipment;
 - (b) Detect and exploit specific characteristics of the mobile telecommunications protocol employed (e.g., GSM);
 - (c) Exploit specific characteristics of the mobile telecommunications protocol employed (e.g., GSM);
 - (4) Radio Frequency (RF) monitoring equipment designed or modified to identify the operation of items specified in 5A001(f)(1), 5A001(f)(2) or 5A001(f)(3);

Note:

5A001(f)(1) and 5A001(f)(2) do not apply to any of the following:

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- (a) Equipment specially designed for the interception of analogue Private Mobile Radio (PMR), IEEE 802.11 WLAN;
- (b) Equipment designed for mobile telecommunications network operators;
- (c) Equipment designed for the “development” or “production” of mobile telecommunications equipment or systems.

N.B.:

- 1. See also the Munitions List.
- 2. For radio receivers, see 5A001(b)(5). (*L.N. 89 of 2013*)

- (g) Passive Coherent Location (PCL) systems or equipment, specially designed for detecting and tracking moving objects by measuring reflections of ambient radio frequency emissions, supplied by non-radar transmitters;

Technical Note:

Non-radar transmitters may include commercial radio, television or cellular telecommunications base stations.

Note:

5A001(g) does not include any of the following:

- (a) Radio-astronomical equipment;
 - (b) Systems or equipment, that require any radio transmission from the target. (*L.N. 254 of 2008*)
- (h) Counter Improvised Explosive Device (IED) equipment and related equipment, as follows:
 - (1) Radio Frequency (RF) transmitting equipment, not specified in 5A001(f), designed or modified for prematurely activating or preventing the initiation of Improvised Explosive Devices;

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- (2) Equipment using techniques designed to enable radio communications in the same frequency channels on which co-located equipment specified in 5A001(h)(1) is transmitting;

N.B.:

See also the Munitions List. (*L.N. 89 of 2013*)

- (i) Not used; (*L.N. 27 of 2015*)
- (j) IP network communications surveillance systems or equipment, and specially designed components for the systems or equipment, having all of the following:
- (1) Performing all of the following on a carrier class IP network (e.g., national grade IP backbone):
- (a) Analysis at the application layer (e.g., Layer 7 of Open Systems Interconnection (OSI) model (ISO/IEC 7498-1));
 - (b) Extraction of selected metadata and application content (e.g., voice, video, messages, attachments);
 - (c) Indexing of extracted data;
- (2) Being specially designed to carry out all of the following:
- (a) Execution of searches on the basis of ‘hard selectors’;
 - (b) Mapping of the relational network of an individual or of a group of people;

Note:

5A001(j) does not apply to systems or equipment, specially designed for any of the following:

- (a) Marketing purpose;
- (b) Network Quality of Service (QoS);

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(c) Quality of Experience (QoE).

Technical Note:

‘Hard selectors’ data or set of data, related to an individual (e.g., family name, given name, email, street address, phone number or group affiliations).

(L.N. 27 of 2015)

5A101 Telemetering and telecontrol equipment, including ground equipment, designed or modified for ‘missiles’;

Technical Note:

In 5A101, ‘missiles’ means complete rocket systems and “unmanned aerial vehicle” systems capable of a range exceeding 300 km.

Note:

5A101 does not control:

- (a) Equipment designed or modified for manned aircraft or satellites;
- (b) Ground based equipment designed or modified for terrestrial or marine applications;
- (c) Equipment designed for commercial, civil or safety of life (e.g. data integrity, flight safety) GNSS services.

(L.N. 95 of 2006)

5B1 TEST, INSPECTION AND PRODUCTION EQUIPMENT

5B001 Telecommunication test, inspection and production equipment, components and accessories, as follows:

- (a) Equipment and specially designed components or accessories for the equipment, specially designed for the “development” or “production” of equipment, functions or features, specified in 5A001;

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Note:

5B001(a) does not apply to optical fibre characterization equipment. (*L.N. 89 of 2013*)

(b) Equipment and specially designed components or accessories therefor, specially designed for the “development” of any of the following telecommunications transmission or switching equipment: (*36 of 2000 s. 28; L.N. 65 of 2004*)

(1) (*Repealed L.N. 45 of 2010*)

(2) Equipment employing a “laser” and having any of the following:

(a) A transmission wavelength exceeding 1 750 nm;

(b) Performing “optical amplification” using praseodymium-doped fluoride fibre amplifiers (PDFFA); (*L.N. 226 of 2009*)

(c) Employing coherent optical transmission or coherent optical detection techniques;

Note:

5B001(b)(2)(c) applies to equipment specially designed for the “development” of systems using an optical local oscillator in the receiving side to synchronize with a carrier “laser”.

Technical Note:

For the purposes of 5B001(b)(2)(c), these techniques include optical heterodyne, homodyne and intradyne techniques. (*L.N. 89 of 2013*)

(d) Employing analogue techniques and having a bandwidth exceeding 2.5 GHz;

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Note:

5B001(b)(2)(d) does not apply to equipment specially designed for the “development” of commercial TV systems. *(L.N. 89 of 2013)*

(3) *(Repealed L.N. 45 of 2010)*

(4) Radio equipment employing quadrature-amplitude-modulation (QAM) techniques above level 256; *(L.N. 89 of 2013)*

(5) *(Repealed L.N. 89 of 2013)*

(L.N. 65 of 2004)

5C1 MATERIALS

None;

5D1 SOFTWARE

5D001 (a) “Software” specially designed or modified for the “development”, “production” or “use” of equipment, functions or features, specified in 5A001; *(L.N. 226 of 2009)*

(b) *(Repealed L.N. 42 of 2017)*

(c) Specific “software” specially designed or modified to provide characteristics, functions or features of equipment controlled by 5A001 or 5B001; *(L.N. 95 of 2005)*

(d) “Software” specially designed or modified for the “development” of any of the following telecommunications transmission or switching equipment: *(36 of 2000 s. 28; L.N. 65 of 2004)*

(1) *(Repealed L.N. 45 of 2010)*

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(2) Equipment employing a “laser” and having any of the following:

(a) A transmission wavelength exceeding 1 750 nm; *or*

(b) Employing analogue techniques and having a bandwidth exceeding 2.5 GHz; *or (L.N. 45 of 2010)*

Note:

5D001(d)(2)(b) does not control “software” specially designed for the “development” of commercial TV systems. *(L.N. 132 of 2001)*

(3) *(Repealed L.N. 45 of 2010)*

(4) Radio equipment employing quadrature-amplitude-modulation (QAM) techniques above level 256; *(L.N. 132 of 2001; L.N. 65 of 2004)*

5D101 “Software” specially designed or modified for the “use” of equipment controlled by 5A101;

(L.N. 65 of 2004; L.N. 95 of 2006)

5E1 TECHNOLOGY

5E001 (a) “Technology” according to the General Technology Note for the “development”, “production” or “use” (excluding operation) of equipment, functions or features specified in 5A001 or “software” specified in 5D001(a); *(L.N. 226 of 2009)*

(b) Specific “technologies”, as follows:

(1) “Required” “technology” for the “development” or “production” of telecommunications equipment specially designed to be used on board satellites;

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- (2) “Technology” for the “development” or “use” of “laser” communication techniques with the capability of automatically acquiring and tracking signals and maintaining communications through exoatmosphere or sub-surface (water) media;
- (3) “Technology” for the “development” of digital cellular radio base station receiving equipment whose reception capabilities that allow multi-band, multi-channel, multi-mode, multi-coding algorithm or multi-protocol operation can be modified by changes in “software”; (*L.N. 65 of 2004*)
- (4) “Technology” for the “development” of “spread spectrum” techniques, including “frequency hopping” techniques; (*L.N. 132 of 2001*)

Note:

5E001(b)(4) does not apply to “technology” for the “development” of any of the following:

- (a) Civil cellular radiocommunications systems;
 - (b) Fixed or mobile satellite earth stations for commercial civil telecommunications.
(*L.N. 89 of 2013*)
- (c) “Technology” according to the General Technology Note for the “development” or “production” of any of the following telecommunications transmission or switching equipment, functions or features: (*36 of 2000 s. 28; L.N. 65 of 2004*)
- (1) Equipment employing digital techniques designed to operate at a “total digital transfer rate” exceeding 560 Gbit/s; (*L.N. 65 of 2004; L.N. 45 of 2010; L.N. 89 of 2013; L.N. 42 of 2017*)

Technical Note:

For telecommunications switching equipment, the “total digital transfer rate” is the unidirectional speed of a single interface, measured at the highest speed port or line. (*L.N. 45 of 2010*)

- (2) Equipment employing a “laser” and having any of the following:
- (a) A transmission wavelength exceeding 1 750 nm;
 - (b) Performing “optical amplification” using praseodymium-doped fluoride fibre amplifiers (PDFFA);
 - (c) Employing coherent optical transmission or coherent optical detection techniques;

Note:

5E001(c)(2)(c) applies to “technology” for the “development” or “production” of systems using an optical local oscillator in the receiving side to synchronize with a carrier “laser”.

Technical Note:

For the purposes of 5E001(c)(2)(c), these techniques include optical heterodyne, homodyne or intradyne techniques. (*L.N. 89 of 2013*)

- (d) Employing wavelength division multiplexing techniques of optical carriers at less than 100 GHz spacing; *or (L.N. 226 of 2009)*
- (e) Employing analogue techniques and having a bandwidth exceeding 2.5 GHz;

Note:

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5E001(c)(2)(e) does not control “technology” for the “development” or “production” of commercial TV systems. (*L.N. 132 of 2001*)

N.B.:

For “technology” for the “development” or “production” of non-telecommunications equipment employing a laser, see 6E. (*L.N. 226 of 2009*)

- (3) Equipment employing “optical switching” and having a switching time less than 1 ms; (*L.N. 45 of 2010*)
- (4) Radio equipment having any of the following:
 - (a) Quadrature-amplitude-modulation (QAM) techniques above level 256; (*L.N. 65 of 2004; L.N. 254 of 2008*)
 - (b) Operating at input or output frequencies exceeding 31.8 GHz; (*L.N. 65 of 2004*)

Note:

5E001(c)(4)(b) does not control “technology” for the “development” or “production” of equipment designed or modified for operation in any frequency band which is “allocated by the ITU” for radiocommunications services, but not for radio-determination. (*L.N. 132 of 2001*)

- (c) Operating in the 1.5 MHz to 87.5 MHz band and incorporating adaptive techniques providing more than 15 dB suppression of an interfering signal; (*L.N. 254 of 2008*)
- (5) (*Repealed L.N. 89 of 2013*)
- (6) Mobile equipment, as follows:

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- (a) Operating at an optical wavelength greater than or equal to 200 nm and less than or equal to 400 nm; *and*
- (b) Operating as a “local area network”;
(*L.N. 226 of 2009*)
- (d) “Technology” according to the General Technology Note for the “development” or “production” of Microwave “Monolithic Integrated Circuit” (MMIC) power amplifiers specially designed for telecommunications and that are any of the following:

Technical Note:

For the purposes of 5E001(d), the parameter peak saturated power output may be referred to on product data sheets as output power, saturated power output, maximum power output, peak power output, or peak envelope power output.

- (1) Rated for operation at frequencies exceeding 2.7 GHz up to and including 6.8 GHz with a “fractional bandwidth” greater than 15%, and having any of the following:
 - (a) A peak saturated power output greater than 75 W (48.75 dBm) at any frequency exceeding 2.7 GHz up to and including 2.9 GHz;
 - (b) A peak saturated power output greater than 55 W (47.4 dBm) at any frequency exceeding 2.9 GHz up to and including 3.2 GHz;
 - (c) A peak saturated power output greater than 40 W (46 dBm) at any frequency exceeding 3.2 GHz up to and including 3.7 GHz;
 - (d) A peak saturated power output greater than 20 W (43 dBm) at any frequency exceeding 3.7 GHz up to and including 6.8 GHz;

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- (2) Rated for operation at frequencies exceeding 6.8 GHz up to and including 16 GHz with a “fractional bandwidth” greater than 10%, and having any of the following:
 - (a) A peak saturated power output greater than 10 W (40 dBm) at any frequency exceeding 6.8 GHz up to and including 8.5 GHz;
 - (b) A peak saturated power output greater than 5 W (37 dBm) at any frequency exceeding 8.5 GHz up to and including 16 GHz;
- (3) Rated for operation with a peak saturated power output greater than 3 W (34.77 dBm) at any frequency exceeding 16 GHz up to and including 31.8 GHz, and with a “fractional bandwidth” of greater than 10%;
- (4) Rated for operation with a peak saturated power output greater than 0.1 nW (-70 dBm) at any frequency exceeding 31.8 GHz up to and including 37 GHz;
- (5) Rated for operation with a peak saturated power output greater than 1 W (30 dBm) at any frequency exceeding 37 GHz up to and including 43.5 GHz, and with a “fractional bandwidth” of greater than 10%;
- (6) Rated for operation with a peak saturated power output greater than 31.62 mW (15 dBm) at any frequency exceeding 43.5 GHz up to and including 75 GHz, and with a “fractional bandwidth” of greater than 10%;
- (7) Rated for operation with a peak saturated power output greater than 10 mW (10 dBm) at any frequency exceeding 75 GHz up to and including

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90 GHz, and with a “fractional bandwidth” of greater than 5%;

- (8) Rated for operation with a peak saturated power output greater than 0.1 nW (-70 dBm) at any frequency exceeding 90 GHz; (*L.N. 27 of 2015*)
- (e) “Technology” according to the General Technology Note for the “development” or “production” of electronic devices and circuits, specially designed for telecommunications and containing components manufactured from “superconductive” materials, specially designed for operation at temperatures below the “critical temperature” of at least one of the “superconductive” constituents, and having any of the following:
 - (1) Current switching for digital circuits using “superconductive” gates with a product of delay time per gate (in seconds) and power dissipation per gate (in watts) of less than 10^{-14} J;
 - (2) Frequency selection at all frequencies using resonant circuits with Q-values exceeding 10 000; (*L.N. 226 of 2009*)

5E101 “Technology” according to the General Technology Note for the “development”, “production” or “use” of equipment controlled by 5A101;

Part 2—“Information Security”

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1. The status of “information security” items or functions is determined in Category 5, Part 2 even if they are components, “software” or functions of other systems or equipment. *(L.N. 42 of 2017)*
2. Category 5-Part 2 does not apply to products when accompanying their user for the user’s personal use. *(L.N. 45 of 2010)*
3. *Cryptography Note:*
5A002 and 5D002 do not apply to items as follows:
 - (a) Items meeting all of the following:
 - (1) Generally available to the public by being sold, without restriction, from stock at retail selling points by means of any of the following:
 - (a) Over-the-counter transactions;
 - (b) Mail order transactions;
 - (c) Electronic transactions;
 - (d) Telephone call transactions;
 - (2) The cryptographic functionality cannot easily be changed by the user;
 - (3) Designed for installation by the user without further substantial support by the supplier;
 - (4) Deleted;
 - (5) When necessary, details of the items are accessible and will be provided, upon request, to the appropriate authority in the exporter’s country in order to ascertain compliance with conditions described in paragraph (a)(1), (2) and (3) above;
 - (b) Hardware components, or ‘executable software’, of existing items described in paragraph (a) of this Note, that have

been designed for these existing items, meeting all of the following: *(L.N. 27 of 2015)*

- (1) “Information security” is not the primary function or set of functions of the component or ‘executable software’;
- (2) The component or ‘executable software’ does not change any cryptographic functionality of the existing items, or add new cryptographic functionality to the existing items;
- (3) The feature set of the component or ‘executable software’ is fixed and is not designed or modified to customer specification;
- (4) When necessary as determined by the appropriate authority in the exporter’s country, details of the component or ‘executable software’ and relevant end-items are accessible and will be provided to the authority upon request, in order to ascertain compliance with conditions described in paragraph (b)(1), (2) and (3) above. *(L.N. 27 of 2015)*

Technical Note:

For the purposes of the Cryptography Note, ‘executable software’ means “software” in executable form, from an existing hardware component excluded from 5A002 by the Cryptography Note. *(L.N. 27 of 2015)*

Note:

‘Executable software’ does not include complete binary images of the “software” running on an end-item. *(L.N. 27 of 2015)*

Note to the Cryptography Note:

1. To meet paragraph (a) of Note 3, all of the following must apply:
 - (a) The item is of potential interest to a wide range of individuals and businesses;

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- (b) The price and information about the main functionality of the item are available before purchase without the need to consult the vendor or supplier.
 - 2. In determining paragraph (a) of Note 3, national authorities may take into account relevant factors such as quantity, price, required technical skill, existing sales channels, typical customers, typical use or any exclusionary practices of the supplier. *(L.N. 89 of 2013)*
- 4. Category 5-Part 2 does not apply to items incorporating or using “cryptography” and meeting all of the following:
 - (a) The primary function or set of functions is not any of the following:
 - (1) “Information security”;
 - (2) A computer, including operating systems, parts and components of the computer;
 - (3) Sending, receiving or storing information (except in support of entertainment, mass commercial broadcasts, digital rights management or medical records management);
 - (4) Networking (includes operation, administration, management and provisioning);
 - (b) The cryptographic functionality is limited to supporting their primary function or set of functions;
 - (c) When necessary, details of the items are accessible and will be provided, upon request, to the appropriate authority in the exporter’s country in order to ascertain compliance with conditions described in paragraphs (a) and (b) above.

(L.N. 45 of 2010)

Technical Notes:

(Repealed L.N. 27 of 2015)

5A2 SYSTEMS, EQUIPMENT AND COMPONENTS

5A002 “Information security” systems, their equipment and components, as follows:

- (a) Systems, equipment and components, for “information security”, as follows: (*L.N. 42 of 2017*)

N.B.:

For Global Navigation Satellite Systems (GNSS) receiving equipment containing or employing decryption, see 7A005, and for related decryption “software” and “technology”, see 7D005 and 7E001. (*L.N. 45 of 2010; L.N. 42 of 2017*)

- (1) Designed or modified to use “cryptography” employing digital techniques performing any cryptographic function other than authentication, digital signature or the execution of copy-protected “software”, and having any of the following: (*L.N. 89 of 2013*)

Technical Notes:

1. Functions for authentication, digital signature and the execution of copy-protected “software” include their associated key management function. (*L.N. 89 of 2013*)
2. Authentication includes all aspects of access control where there is no encryption of files or text except as directly related to the protection of passwords, Personal Identification Numbers (PINs) or similar data to prevent unauthorized access.
3. (*Repealed L.N. 27 of 2015*)

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Note:

(Repealed L.N. 27 of 2015)

- (a) A “symmetric algorithm” employing a key length in excess of 56 bits; *or*

Technical Note:

In Category 5, Part 2, parity bits are not included in the key length. *(L.N. 27 of 2015)*

- (b) An “asymmetric algorithm” where the security of the algorithm is based on any of the following:
- (1) Factorization of integers in excess of 512 bits (e.g., RSA);
 - (2) Computation of discrete logarithms in a multiplicative group of a finite field of size greater than 512 bits (e.g., Diffie-Hellman over Z/pZ); *or*
 - (3) Discrete logarithms in a group other than mentioned in 5A002(a)(1)(b)(2) in excess of 112 bits (e.g., Diffie-Hellman over an elliptic curve);
- (2) Designed or modified to perform ‘cryptanalytic functions’; *(L.N. 42 of 2017)*

Note:

5A002(a)(2) includes systems or equipment, designed or modified to perform ‘cryptanalytic functions’ by means of reverse engineering. *(L.N. 89 of 2013; L.N. 42 of 2017)*

Technical Note:

‘Cryptanalytic functions’ are functions designed to defeat cryptographic mechanisms in order to derive confidential variables or sensitive data, including

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clear text, passwords or cryptographic keys.
(*L.N. 42 of 2017*)

- (3) Deleted;
- (4) Specially designed or modified to reduce the compromising emanations of information-bearing signals beyond what is necessary for health, safety or electromagnetic interference standards;
- (5) Designed or modified to use cryptographic techniques to generate the spreading code for “spread spectrum” systems not controlled by 5A002(a)(6), including the hopping code for “frequency hopping” systems; (*L.N. 132 of 2001; L.N. 95 of 2006*)
- (6) Designed or modified to use cryptographic techniques to generate channelizing codes, scrambling codes or network identification codes, for systems using ultra-wideband modulation techniques, and having any of the following characteristics:
 - (a) A bandwidth exceeding 500 MHz; *or*
 - (b) A “fractional bandwidth” of 20% or more;
(*L.N. 95 of 2006*)
- (7) Non-cryptographic information and communications technology (ICT) security systems and devices that have been evaluated and certified by a national authority to exceed class EAL-6 (evaluation assurance level) of the Common Criteria (CC) or equivalent; (*L.N. 89 of 2013*)
- (8) Communications cable systems designed or modified using mechanical, electrical or electronic means to detect surreptitious intrusion; (*L.N. 65 of 2004*)

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Note:

5A002(a)(8) applies to physical layer security only.
(*L.N. 89 of 2013*)

- (9) Designed or modified to use or perform “quantum cryptography”; (*L.N. 27 of 2015*)
- (b) Systems, equipment and components, designed or modified to enable, by means of “cryptographic activation”, an item to achieve or exceed the controlled performance levels for functionality specified by 5A002(a) that would not otherwise be enabled; (*L.N. 161 of 2011; L.N. 42 of 2017*)

Note:

5A002 does not include any of the following:

- (a) Smart cards and smart card ‘readers/writers’ as follows:
 - (1) A smart card or an electronically readable personal document (e.g. token coin, e-passport) that meets any of the following:
 - (a) The cryptographic capability is restricted for use in equipment or systems excluded from 5A002 by Note 4 in Category 5, Part 2 or paragraphs (d), (e), (f), (g) and (i) of this Note, and cannot be reprogrammed for any other use;
 - (b) Having all of the following:
 - (1) It is specially designed and limited to allow protection of ‘personal data’ stored within;
 - (2) Has been, or can only be, personalized for public or commercial transactions or individual identification;

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- (3) Where the cryptographic capability is not user-accessible;

Technical Note:

‘Personal data’ includes any data specific to a particular person or entity, such as the amount of money stored and data necessary for authentication.

- (2) ‘Readers/writers’ specially designed or modified, and limited, for items specified by paragraph (a)(1) of this Note;

Technical Note:

‘Readers/writers’ include equipment that communicates with smart cards or electronically readable documents through a network.

- (b) Deleted;
- (c) Deleted;
- (d) Cryptographic equipment specially designed and limited for banking use or money transactions;

Technical Note:

“Money transactions” in 5A002 Note (d) includes the collection and settlement of fares or credit functions.

- (e) Portable or mobile radiotelephones for civil use (e.g. for use with commercial civil cellular radiocommunications systems) that are not capable of transmitting encrypted data directly to another radiotelephone or equipment (other than Radio Access Network (RAN) equipment), nor of passing encrypted data through RAN equipment (e.g. Radio Network Controller (RNC) or Base Station Controller (BSC));
- (f) Cordless telephone equipment not capable of end-to-end encryption where the maximum effective range of

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unboosted cordless operation (i.e. a single, unrelayed hop between terminal and home basestation) is less than 400 metres according to the manufacturer's specifications;

- (g) Portable or mobile radiotelephones and similar client wireless devices for civil use, that implement only published or commercial cryptographic standards (except for anti-piracy functions, which may be non-published) and also meet the provisions of paragraph (a)(2), (3), (4) and (5) of the Cryptography Note (Note 3 in Category 5, Part 2), that have been customized for a specific civil industry application with features that do not affect the cryptographic functionality of these original non-customized devices; (*L.N. 89 of 2013*)
- (h) Deleted;
- (i) Wireless "personal area network" equipment that implements only published or commercial cryptographic standards and where the cryptographic capability is limited to a nominal operating range not exceeding 30 metres according to the manufacturer's specifications, or not exceeding 100 metres according to the manufacturer's specifications for equipment that cannot interconnect with more than 7 devices; (*L.N. 89 of 2013*)
- (j) Equipment, having no functionality specified by 5A002(a)(2), 5A002(a)(4), 5A002(a)(7), 5A002(a)(8) or 5A002(b) and meeting all of the following descriptions: (*L.N. 42 of 2017*)
 - (1) All cryptographic capability specified in 5A002(a) of the equipment:
 - (a) Cannot be used; *or*
 - (b) Can only be made useable by means of "cryptographic activation";

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- (2) When necessary as determined by the appropriate authority in the exporter's country, details of the equipment are accessible and will be provided to the authority on request, in order to ascertain compliance with the conditions described above; *(L.N. 42 of 2017)*
- N.B.:*
1. See 5A002(a) for equipment that has undergone "cryptographic activation".
 2. See also 5A002(b), 5D002(d) and 5E002(b). *(L.N. 42 of 2017)*
- (k) Mobile telecommunications Radio Access Network (RAN) equipment designed for civil use, which also meets the provisions of paragraph (a)(2) to (5) of the Cryptography Note (Note 3 in Category 5, Part 2), having an RF output power limited to 0.1 W (20 dBm) or less, and supporting 16 or fewer concurrent users; *(L.N. 27 of 2015)*
- (l) Routers, switches or relays, where the "information security" functionality is limited to the tasks of "Operations, Administration or Maintenance" ("OAM") implementing only published or commercial cryptographic standards; *(L.N. 42 of 2017)*
- (m) General purpose computing equipment or servers, where the "information security" functionality meets all of the following descriptions:
- (1) Uses only published or commercial cryptographic standards;
 - (2) Meets any of the following descriptions:
 - (a) Is integral to a CPU that meets the provisions of Note 3 in Category 5, Part 2;

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(b) Is integral to an operating system that is not controlled by 5D002;

(c) Is limited to “OAM” of the equipment;
(L.N. 42 of 2017)

5B2 TEST, INSPECTION AND PRODUCTION EQUIPMENT *(L.N. 65 of 2004)*

5B002 “Information security” test, inspection and “production” equipment, as follows:

(a) Equipment specially designed for the “development” or “production” of equipment specified in 5A002 or 5B002(b);

(b) Measuring equipment specially designed to evaluate and validate the “information security” functions of the equipment specified in 5A002 or “software” specified in 5D002(a) or 5D002(c);

(L.N. 226 of 2009)

5C2 MATERIALS

None;

5D2 SOFTWARE

5D002 (a) “Software” specially designed or modified for the “development”, “production” or “use” of equipment specified in 5A002 or “software” specified in 5D002(c);

(b) “Software” specially designed or modified to support “technology” specified in 5E002;

(c) Specific “software”, as follows:

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- (1) “Software” having the characteristics, or performing or simulating the functions of the equipment, specified in 5A002;
- (2) “Software” to certify “software” specified in 5D002(c)(1);

Note:

5D002(c) does not apply to “software” limited to the tasks of “OAM” implementing only published or commercial cryptographic standards. (*L.N. 42 of 2017*)

- (d) “Software” designed or modified to enable, by means of “cryptographic activation”, an item to achieve or exceed the controlled performance levels for functionality specified by 5A002(a) that would not otherwise be enabled; (*L.N. 42 of 2017*)

(L.N. 226 of 2009; L.N. 89 of 2013)

5E2 TECHNOLOGY

5E002 “Technology” as follows:

- (a) “Technology” according to the General Technology Note for the “development”, “production” or “use” of equipment specified by 5A002 or 5B002 or “software” specified by 5D002(a) or 5D002(c);
- (b) “Technology” to enable, by means of “cryptographic activation”, an item to achieve or exceed the controlled performance levels for functionality specified by 5A002(a) that would not otherwise be enabled; (*L.N. 42 of 2017*)

Note:

5E002 includes “information security” technical data resulting from procedures carried out to evaluate or determine the

implementation of functions, features or techniques specified in Category 5—Part 2. (*L.N. 89 of 2013*)

(*L.N. 161 of 2011*)

CATEGORY 6—SENSORS AND “LASERS”

6A Systems, Equipment and Components

6A001 Acoustic system, equipment and components, as follows:
(*L.N. 161 of 2011*)

(a) Marine acoustic systems, equipment and specially designed components therefor, as follows:

(1) Active (transmitting or transmitting-and-receiving) systems, equipment and specially designed components therefor, as follows:

Note:

6A001(a)(1) does not control equipment as follows: (*L.N. 42 of 2017*)

(a) Depth sounders operating vertically below the apparatus, not including a scanning function exceeding $\pm 20^\circ$, and limited to measuring the depth of water, the distance of submerged or buried objects or fish finding;

(b) Acoustic beacons, as follows:

(1) Acoustic emergency beacons;

(2) Pingers specially designed for relocating or returning to an underwater position.

(a) Acoustic seabed survey equipment as follows:

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- (1) Surface vessel survey equipment designed for seabed topographic mapping and having all of the following:
 - (a) Designed to take measurements at an angle exceeding 20° from the vertical;
 - (b) Designed to measure seabed topography at seabed depths exceeding 600 m;
 - (c) 'Sounding resolution' less than 2;
and
 - (d) 'Enhancement' of the depth accuracy through compensation for all the following:
 - (1) Motion of the acoustic sensor;
 - (2) In-water propagation from sensor to the seabed and back; *and*
 - (3) Sound speed at the sensor;

Technical Notes:

1. 'Sounding resolution' is the swath width (degrees) divided by the maximum number of soundings per swath.
 2. 'Enhancement' includes the ability to compensate by external means.
- (2) Underwater survey equipment designed for seabed topographic mapping and meeting any of the following descriptions: (*L.N. 42 of 2017*)

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Technical Note:

The acoustic sensor pressure rating determines the depth rating of the underwater survey equipment.

- (a) It meets both of the following descriptions:
 - (1) Designed or modified to operate at depths exceeding 300 m;
 - (2) 'Sounding rate' greater than 3 800 m/s;

Technical Note:

'Sounding rate' is the product of the maximum speed (m/s) at which the sensor can operate and the maximum number of soundings per swath assuming 100% coverage. For systems that produce soundings in 2 directions (3D sonars), the maximum of the 'sounding rate' in either direction is to be used for the purposes of 6A001(a)(1)(a)(2)(a)(2).

- (b) It is not specified in 6A001(a)(1)(a)(2)(a) and meets all of the following descriptions:
 - (1) Designed or modified to operate at depths exceeding 100 m;

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- (2) Designed to take measurements at an angle exceeding 20° from the vertical;
- (3) Meets either of the following descriptions:
 - (a) Operating frequency below 350 kHz;
 - (b) Designed to measure seabed topography at a range exceeding 200 m from the acoustic sensor;
- (4) Enhancement of the depth accuracy through compensation of all of the following:
 - (a) Motion of the acoustic sensor;
 - (b) In-water propagation from sensor to the seabed and back;
 - (c) Sound speed at the sensor; (*L.N. 42 of 2017*)
- (3) Side Scan Sonar (SSS) or Synthetic Aperture Sonar (SAS), designed for seabed imaging and having all of the following, and specially designed transmitting and receiving acoustic arrays for such sonars: (*L.N. 42 of 2017*)

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- (a) Designed or modified to operate at depths exceeding 500 m;
- (b) An 'area coverage rate' of greater than 570 m²/s while operating at the maximum range that it can operate with an 'along track resolution' of less than 15 cm; (*L.N. 161 of 2011; L.N. 42 of 2017*)
- (c) An 'across track resolution' of less than 15 cm; (*L.N. 42 of 2017*)

Technical Notes:

- 1. 'Area coverage rate' (m²/s) is twice the product of the sonar range (m) and the maximum speed (m/s) at which the sensor can operate at that range.
 - 2. 'Along track resolution' (cm), for SSS only, is the product of azimuth (horizontal) beamwidth (degrees) and sonar range (m) and 0.873.
 - 3. 'Across track resolution' (cm) is 75 divided by the signal bandwidth (kHz). (*L.N. 42 of 2017*)
- (b) Systems or transmitting and receiving arrays, designed for object detection or location, having any of the following: (*L.N. 89 of 2013*)
- (1) A transmitting frequency below 10 kHz;
 - (2) Sound pressure level exceeding 224 dB (reference 1 µPa at 1m) for equipment

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- with an operating frequency in the band from 10 kHz to 24 kHz inclusive;
- (3) Sound pressure level exceeding 235 dB (reference 1 μ Pa at 1m) for equipment with an operating frequency in the band between 24 kHz and 30 kHz;
 - (4) Forming beams of less than 1° on any axis and having an operating frequency of less than 100 kHz;
 - (5) Designed to operate with an unambiguous display range exceeding 5 120 m; *or*
 - (6) Designed to withstand pressure during normal operation at depths exceeding 1 000 m and having transducers with any of the following:
 - (a) Dynamic compensation for pressure; *or*
 - (b) Incorporating other than lead zirconate titanate as the transduction element;
 - (c) Acoustic projectors, including transducers, incorporating piezoelectric, magnetostrictive, electrostrictive, electrodynamic or hydraulic elements operating individually or in a designed combination, and having any of the following: (*L.N. 42 of 2017*)

Notes:

1. The control status of acoustic projectors, including transducers, specially designed for other equipment not specified in

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- 6A001, is determined by the control status of the other equipment. (*L.N. 42 of 2017*)
2. 6A001(a)(1)(c) does not control electronic sources which direct the sound vertically only, or mechanical (e.g., air gun or vapour-shock gun) or chemical (e.g., explosive) sources;
 3. Piezoelectric elements specified in 6A001(a)(1)(c) include those made from lead-magnesium-niobate/lead-titanate ($\text{Pb}(\text{Mg}_{1/3}\text{Nb}_{2/3})\text{O}_3\text{-PbTiO}_3$, or PMN-PT) single crystals grown from solid solution or leadindium-niobate/lead-magnesium niobate/lead-titanate ($\text{Pb}(\text{In}_{1/2}\text{Nb}_{1/2})\text{O}_3\text{-Pb}(\text{Mg}_{1/3}\text{Nb}_{2/3})\text{O}_3\text{-PbTiO}_3$, or PIN-PMN-PT) single crystals grown from solid solution. (*L.N. 42 of 2017*)
- (1) Operating at frequencies below 10 kHz and meeting either of the following descriptions:
 - (a) Not designed for continuous operation at 100% duty cycle and having a radiated ‘free-field Source Level (SL_{RMS})’ exceeding $(10 \log(f) + 169.77)$ dB (reference 1 μPa at 1 m), where f is the frequency in Hertz of the maximum Transmitting Voltage Response (TVR) below 10 kHz;
 - (b) Designed for continuous operation at 100% duty cycle and having a continuously radiated ‘free-field

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Source Level (SL_{RMS})' at 100% duty cycle exceeding $(10 \log(f) + 159.77)$ dB (reference 1 μ Pa at 1 m), where f is the frequency in Hertz of the maximum Transmitting Voltage Response (TVR) below 10 kHz;

Technical Note:

The 'free-field Source Level (SL_{RMS})' is defined along the maximum response axis and in the far field of an acoustic projector. It can be obtained from the TVR using the following equation: $SL_{RMS} = (TVR + 20 \log V_{RMS})$ dB (reference 1 μ Pa at 1 m), where SL_{RMS} is the source level, TVR is the Transmitting Voltage Response and V_{RMS} is the Driving Voltage of the Projector. (*L.N. 42 of 2017*)

- (3) Side-lobe suppression exceeding 22 dB; (*L.N. 132 of 2001*)
- (d) Acoustic systems and equipment, designed to determine the position of surface vessels or underwater vehicles and having all of the following, and specially designed components therefor:
 - (1) Detection range exceeding 1 000 m;
 - (2) Positioning accuracy of less than 10 m rms (root mean square) when measured at a range of 1 000 m;

Note:

6A001(a)(1)(d) includes:

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- (a) Equipment using coherent “signal processing” between two or more beacons and the hydrophone unit carried by the surface vessel or underwater vehicle;
- (b) Equipment capable of automatically correcting speed-of-sound propagation errors for calculation of a point.
(L.N. 161 of 2011)
- (e) Active individual sonars, specially designed or modified to detect, locate and automatically classify swimmers or divers, having all of the following, and specially designed transmitting and receiving acoustic arrays for such sonars:
(L.N. 42 of 2017)
 - (1) Detection range exceeding 530 m;
 - (2) Positioning accuracy of less than 15 m rms (root mean square) when measured at a range of 530 m;
 - (3) Transmitted pulse signal bandwidth exceeding 3 kHz;

N.B.:

For diver detection systems specially designed or modified for military use, see the Munitions List.

Note:

For 6A001(a)(1)(e), where multiple detection ranges are specified for various environments, the greatest detection range is used. *(L.N. 161 of 2011)*

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(2) Passive systems, equipment and specially designed components therefor, as follows: (*L.N. 161 of 2011*)

(a) Hydrophones having any of the following characteristics: (*L.N. 132 of 2001*)

Note:

The control status of hydrophones specially designed for other equipment is determined by the control status of the other equipment. (*L.N. 132 of 2001*)

Technical Note:

Hydrophones consist of one or more sensing elements producing a single acoustic output channel. Those contain multiple elements can be referred to as a hydrophone group. (*L.N. 89 of 2013*)

(1) Incorporating continuous flexible sensing elements;

(2) Incorporating flexible assemblies of discrete sensing elements with either a diameter or length less than 20 mm and with a separation between elements of less than 20 mm;

(3) Having any of the following sensing elements:

(a) Optical fibres;

(b) 'Piezoelectric polymer films' other than polyvinylidene-fluoride (PVDF) and its co-polymers {P(VDF-TrFE) and P(VDF-TFE)}; (*L.N. 42 of 2017*)

- (c) 'Flexible piezoelectric composites';
 - (d) Lead-magnesium-niobate/lead-titanate (i.e. $\text{Pb}(\text{Mg}_{1/3}\text{Nb}_{2/3})\text{O}_3$ - PbTiO_3 , or PMN-PT) piezoelectric single crystals grown from solid solution; (*L.N. 42 of 2017*)
 - (e) Lead-indium-niobate/lead-magnesium niobate/lead-titanate (i.e. $\text{Pb}(\text{In}_{1/2}\text{Nb}_{1/2})\text{O}_3$ - $\text{Pb}(\text{Mg}_{1/3}\text{Nb}_{2/3})\text{O}_3$ - PbTiO_3 , or PIN-PMN-PT) piezoelectric single crystals grown from solid solution; (*L.N. 42 of 2017*)
- (4) A hydrophone sensitivity better than -180 dB at any depth with no acceleration compensation;
 - (5) When designed to operate at depths exceeding 35 m with acceleration compensation; *or*
 - (6) Designed for operation at depths exceeding 1000 m;

Technical Notes:

1. 'Piezoelectric polymer film' sensing elements consist of polarized polymer film that is stretched over and attached to a supporting frame or spool (mandrel).
2. 'Flexible piezoelectric composite' sensing elements consist of piezoelectric ceramic particles or fibres combined with an electrically insulating, acoustically transparent rubber, polymer or epoxy compound, where

the compound is an integral part of the sensing elements.

3. Hydrophone sensitivity is defined as twenty times the logarithm to the base 10 of the ratio of rms output voltage to a 1 V rms reference, when the hydrophone sensor, without a pre-amplifier, is placed in a plane wave acoustic field with an rms pressure of 1 μ Pa. For example, a hydrophone of -160 dB (reference 1 V per μ Pa) would yield an output voltage of 10^{-8} V in such a field, while one of -180 dB sensitivity would yield only 10^{-9} V output. Thus, -160 dB is better than -180 dB. (*L.N. 95 of 2006*)
- (b) Towed acoustic hydrophone arrays having any of the following:

Technical Note:

Hydrophone arrays consist of a number of hydrophones providing multiple acoustic output channels. (*L.N. 89 of 2013*)

- (1) Hydrophone group spacing of less than 12.5 m or 'able to be modified' to have hydrophone group spacing of less than 12.5 m; (*L.N. 65 of 2004; L.N. 42 of 2017*)
- (2) Designed or 'able to be modified' to operate at depths exceeding 35 m; (*L.N. 132 of 2001; L.N. 42 of 2017*)

Technical Note:

'Able to be modified' in 6A001(a)(2) (b) means having provisions to allow a

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- change of the wiring or interconnections to alter hydrophone group spacing or operating depth limits. These provisions are: spare wiring exceeding 10% of the number of wires, hydrophone group spacing adjustment blocks or internal depth limiting devices that are adjustable or that control more than one hydrophone group. (*L.N. 65 of 2004*)
- (3) Heading sensors controlled by 6A001(a)(2)(d);
 - (4) Longitudinally reinforced array hoses;
 - (5) An assembled array of less than 40 mm in diameter;
 - (6) (*Repealed L.N. 254 of 2008*)
 - (7) Hydrophone characteristics specified in 6A001(a)(2)(a); (*L.N. 132 of 2001*)
 - (8) Accelerometer-based hydro-acoustic sensors specified in 6A001(a)(2)(g); (*L.N. 42 of 2017*)
- (c) Processing equipment, specially designed for towed acoustic hydrophone arrays, having “user accessible programmability” and time or frequency domain processing and correlation, including spectral analysis, digital filtering and beamforming using Fast Fourier or other transforms or processes;
- (d) Heading sensors having all of the following:
- (1) Any accuracy of better than $\pm 0.5^\circ$; *and*
 - (2) Designed to operate at depths exceeding 35 m or having an adjustable or

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- removable depth sensing device in order to operate at depths exceeding 35 m; (*L.N. 132 of 2001*)
- (e) Bottom or bay-cable hydrophone arrays having any of the following: (*L.N. 89 of 2013*)
- (1) Incorporating hydrophones specified in 6A001(a)(2)(a); (*L.N. 42 of 2017*)
 - (2) Incorporating multiplexed hydrophone group signal modules having all of the following characteristics:
 - (a) Designed to operate at depths exceeding 35 m or having an adjustable or removable depth sensing device in order to operate at depths exceeding 35 m; *and*
 - (b) Capable of being operationally interchanged with towed acoustic hydrophone array modules; (*L.N. 132 of 2001*)
 - (3) Incorporating accelerometer-based hydro-acoustic sensors specified in 6A001(a)(2)(g); (*L.N. 42 of 2017*)
- (f) Processing equipment, specially designed for bottom or bay cable systems, having “user accessible programmability” and time or frequency domain processing and correlation, including spectral analysis, digital filtering and beamforming using Fast Fourier or other transforms or processes; (*L.N. 183 of 1999*)
- (g) Accelerometer-based hydro-acoustic sensors that meet all of the following descriptions:

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- (1) Composed of 3 accelerometers arranged along 3 distinct axes;
- (2) Having an overall 'acceleration sensitivity' better than 48 dB (reference 1 000 mV rms per 1 g);
- (3) Designed to operate at depths greater than 35 m;
- (4) Operating frequency below 20 kHz;

Note:

6A001(a)(2)(g) does not control particle velocity sensors or geophones.

Technical Notes:

1. Accelerometer-based hydro-acoustic sensors are also known as vector sensors.
2. 'Acceleration sensitivity' is defined as 20 times the logarithm to the base 10 of the ratio of rms output voltage to a 1 V rms reference, when the hydro-acoustic sensor, without a pre-amplifier, is placed in a plane wave acoustic field with an rms acceleration of 1 g (i.e. 9.81 m/s²).
(L.N. 42 of 2017)

Note:

6A001(a)(2) also applies to receiving equipment, whether or not related in normal application to separate active equipment, and specially designed components therefor. (L.N. 161 of 2011)

- (b) Correlation-velocity and Doppler-velocity sonar log equipment, designed to measure the horizontal speed of the equipment carrier relative to the sea bed, as follows:

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- (1) Correlation-velocity sonar log equipment having any of the following characteristics:
 - (a) Designed to operate at distances between the carrier and the sea bed exceeding 500 m;
 - (b) Having speed accuracy better than 1% of speed; *and*
- (2) Doppler-velocity sonar log equipment having speed accuracy better than 1% of speed;

Notes:

1. 6A001(b) does not include depth sounders the function of which is limited to:
 - (a) Measuring the depth of water;
 - (b) Measuring the distance of submerged or buried objects; *or*
 - (c) Fish finding.
 2. 6A001(b) does not include equipment specially designed for installation on surface vessels.
(*L.N. 254 of 2008*)
- (c) (*Repealed L.N. 161 of 2011*)
- (*L.N. 65 of 2004*)

6A002 Optical sensors or equipment and components for such sensors or equipment, as follows: (*L.N. 42 of 2017*)

N.B.:

See also 6A102. (*L.N. 42 of 2017*)

- (a) Optical detectors as follows:
 - (1) “Space-qualified” solid-state detectors as follows:
(*L.N. 89 of 2013*)

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- (a) “Space-qualified” solid-state detectors having all of the following characteristics: (*L.N. 89 of 2013*)
 - (1) A peak response in the wavelength range exceeding 10 nm but not exceeding 300 nm;
 - (2) A response of less than 0.1% relative to the peak response at a wavelength exceeding 400 nm;
- (b) “Space-qualified” solid-state detectors having all of the following characteristics: (*L.N. 89 of 2013*)
 - (1) A peak response in the wavelength range exceeding 900 nm but not exceeding 1 200 nm;
 - (2) A response “time constant” of 95 ns or less; (*L.N. 226 of 2009*)
- (c) “Space-qualified” solid-state detectors having a peak response in the wavelength range exceeding 1 200 nm but not exceeding 30 000 nm; *and (L.N. 226 of 2009)*
- (d) “Space-qualified” “focal plane arrays” having more than 2 048 elements per array and having a peak response in the wavelength range exceeding 300 nm but not exceeding 900 nm; (*L.N. 226 of 2009*)

Note:

For the purpose of 6A002(a)(1), solid-state detectors include “focal plane arrays”. (*L.N. 226 of 2009*)

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- (2) Image intensifier tubes and specially designed components for image intensifier tubes, as follows:

Note:

6A002(a)(2) does not include non-imaging photomultiplier tubes having an electron sensing device in the vacuum space limited solely to:

- (a) A single metal anode; *or*
 - (b) Metal anodes with a centre to centre spacing greater than 500 μm .
- (a) Image intensifier tubes having all of the following characteristics:
- (1) A peak response in the wavelength range exceeding 400 nm but not exceeding 1 050 nm;
 - (2) Electron image amplification using:
 - (a) A microchannel plate with a hole pitch (centre-to-centre spacing) of 12 μm or less; *or*
 - (b) An electron sensing device with a non-binned pixel pitch of 500 μm or less, specially designed or modified to achieve 'charge multiplication' other than by a microchannel plate;
 - (3) Any of the following photocathodes:
 - (a) Multialkali photocathodes (e.g. S-20 and S-25) having a luminous sensitivity exceeding 350 $\mu\text{A}/\text{lm}$; (*L.N. 226 of 2009*)
 - (b) GaAs or GaInAs photocathodes;

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- (c) Other “III/V compound” semiconductor photocathodes having a maximum “radiant sensitivity” exceeding 10 mA/W; (*L.N. 226 of 2009; L.N. 161 of 2011*)
- (b) Image intensifier tubes having all of the following characteristics:
 - (1) A peak response in the wavelength range exceeding 1 050 nm but not exceeding 1 800 nm;
 - (2) Electron image amplification using:
 - (a) A microchannel plate with a hole pitch (centre-to-centre spacing) of 12 µm or less; *or*
 - (b) An electron sensing device with a non-binned pixel pitch of 500 µm or less, specially designed or modified to achieve ‘charge multiplication’ other than by a microchannel plate;
 - (3) “III/V compound” semiconductor (e.g. GaAs or GaInAs) photocathodes and transferred electron photocathodes, having a maximum “radiant sensitivity” exceeding 15 mA/W; *and (L.N. 226 of 2009; L.N. 161 of 2011)*
- (c) Specially designed components as follows:
 - (1) Microchannel plates having a hole pitch (centre-to-centre spacing) of 12 µm or less;

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(2) An electron sensing device with a non-binned pixel pitch of 500 μm or less, specially designed or modified to achieve ‘charge multiplication’ other than by a microchannel plate; *and*

(3) “III/V compound” semiconductor (e.g., GaAs or GaInAs) photocathodes and transferred electron photocathodes; *and*

Note:

6A002(a)(2)(c)(3) does not include compound semiconductor photocathodes designed to achieve a maximum “radiant sensitivity” of: (*L.N. 161 of 2011*)

(a) 10 mA/W or less at the peak response in the wavelength range exceeding 400 nm but not exceeding 1 050 nm; *or*

(b) 15 mA/W or less at the peak response in the wavelength range exceeding 1 050 nm but not exceeding 1 800 nm.

(3) Non-“space-qualified” “focal plane arrays” as follows: (*L.N. 89 of 2013*)

N.B.:

‘Microbolometer’ non-“space-qualified” “focal plane arrays” are only specified in 6A002(a)(3)(f).

Technical Note:

Linear or two-dimensional multi-element detector arrays are referred to as “focal plane arrays”.

Notes:

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S1-730

Cap. 60G

1. 6A002(a)(3) includes photoconductive arrays and photovoltaic arrays.
2. 6A002(a)(3) does not include:
 - (a) Multi-element (not to exceed 16 elements) encapsulated photoconductive cells using either lead sulphide or lead selenide;
 - (b) Pyroelectric detectors using:
 - (1) Triglycine sulphate and variants;
 - (2) Lead-lanthanum-zirconium titanate and variants;
 - (3) Lithium tantalate;
 - (4) Polyvinylidene fluoride and variants; *or*
 - (5) Strontium barium niobate and variants; *and*
 - (c) “Focal plane arrays” specially designed or modified to achieve ‘charge multiplication’ and limited by design to have a maximum “radiant sensitivity” of 10 mA/W or less for wavelengths exceeding 760 nm, having all of the following characteristics: (*L.N. 161 of 2011*)
 - (1) Incorporating a response limiting mechanism designed not to be removed or modified;
 - (2) Any of the following characteristics:

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S1-732

Cap. 60G

(a) The response limiting mechanism is integral to or combined with the detector element;

(b) The “focal plane array” is only operable with the response limiting mechanism in place.

Technical Note:

A response limiting mechanism integral to the detector element is designed not to be removed or modified without rendering the detector inoperable.

(a) Non-“space-qualified” “focal plane arrays” having all of the following characteristics:
(*L.N. 89 of 2013*)

(1) Having individual elements with a peak response in the wavelength range exceeding 900 nm but not exceeding 1 050 nm;

(2) Any of the following characteristics:

(a) A response “time constant” of less than 0.5 ns;

(b) Specially designed or modified to achieve ‘charge multiplication’ and having a maximum “radiant sensitivity” exceeding 10 mA/W;
(*L.N. 161 of 2011*)

(b) Non-“space-qualified” “focal plane arrays” having all of the following characteristics:
(*L.N. 89 of 2013*)

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S1-734

Cap. 60G

- (1) Having individual elements with a peak response in the wavelength range exceeding 1 050 nm but not exceeding 1 200 nm;
- (2) Any of the following characteristics:
 - (a) A response “time constant” of 95 ns or less;
 - (b) Specially designed or modified to achieve ‘charge multiplication’ and having a maximum “radiant sensitivity” exceeding 10 mA/W; (*L.N. 161 of 2011*)
- (c) Non-“space-qualified” non-linear (2-dimensional) “focal plane arrays” having individual elements with a peak response in the wavelength range exceeding 1 200 nm but not exceeding 30 000 nm;
N.B.:
Silicon and other material based ‘microbolometer’ non-“space-qualified” “focal plane arrays” are only specified in 6A002(a) (3)(f).
- (d) Non-“space-qualified” linear (1-dimensional) “focal plane arrays” having all of the following:
 - (1) Individual elements with a peak response in the wavelength range exceeding 1 200 nm but not exceeding 3 000 nm;
 - (2) Any of the following:

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S1-736

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- (a) A ratio of ‘scan direction’ dimension of the detector element to the ‘cross-scan direction’ dimension of the detector element of less than 3.8;
- (b) Signal processing in the detector elements; (*L.N. 42 of 2017*)

Note:

6A002(a)(3)(d) does not include “focal plane arrays” (not to exceed 32 elements) having detector elements limited solely to germanium material.

Technical Note:

For the purposes of 6A002(a)(3)(d), ‘cross-scan direction’ means the axis parallel to the linear array of detector elements and ‘scan direction’ means the axis perpendicular to the linear array of detector elements.

- (e) Non-“space-qualified” linear (1-dimensional) “focal plane arrays” having individual elements with a peak response in the wavelength range exceeding 3 000 nm but not exceeding 30 000 nm;
- (f) Non-“space-qualified” non-linear (2-dimensional) infrared “focal plane arrays” based on ‘microbolometer’ material having individual elements with an unfiltered response in the wavelength range equal to or exceeding 8 000 nm but not exceeding 14 000 nm;

Technical Note:

For the purposes of 6A002(a)(3)(f), ‘microbolometer’ means a thermal imaging detector that, as a result of a temperature change in the detector caused by the absorption of infrared radiation, is used to generate any usable signal.

- (g) Non-“space-qualified” “focal plane arrays” having all of the following characteristics:
- (1) Having individual detector elements with a peak response in the wavelength range exceeding 400 nm but not exceeding 900 nm;
 - (2) Specially designed or modified to achieve ‘charge multiplication’ and having a maximum “radiant sensitivity” exceeding 10 mA/W for wavelengths exceeding 760 nm; (*L.N. 161 of 2011*)
 - (3) Greater than 32 elements;

Technical Note:

In 6A002(a), ‘charge multiplication’ is a form of electronic image amplification, and means the generation of charge carriers as a result of an impact ionization gain process. ‘Charge multiplication’ sensors may take the form of an image intensifier tube, solid-state detector or “focal plane array”. (*L.N. 254 of 2008*)

- (b) “Monospectral imaging sensors” and “multispectral imaging sensors” designed for remote sensing applications, having any of the following:
- (1) An Instantaneous-Field-Of-View (IFOV) of less than 200 μ rad (microradians); *or*

Note:

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S1-740

Cap. 60G

6A002(b)(1) does not include “monospectral imaging sensors” with a peak response in the wavelength range exceeding 300 nm but not exceeding 900 nm and only incorporating any of the following non-“space-qualified” detectors or non-“space-qualified” “focal plane arrays”:
(L.N. 89 of 2013)

1. Charge Coupled Devices (CCD) not designed or modified to achieve ‘charge multiplication’;
 2. Complementary Metal Oxide Semiconductor (CMOS) devices not designed or modified to achieve ‘charge multiplication’. *(L.N. 226 of 2009)*
- (2) Being specified for operation in the wavelength range exceeding 400 nm but not exceeding 30 000 nm and having all the following:
- (a) Providing output imaging data in digital format; *and*
 - (b) Being any of the following:
 - (1) “Space-qualified”; *or (L.N. 65 of 2004)*
 - (2) Designed for airborne operation, using other than silicon detectors, and having an IFOV of less than 2.5 mrad (milliradians);
- (c) ‘Direct view’ imaging equipment incorporating:
(L.N. 254 of 2008)
- (1) Image intensifier tubes having the characteristics listed in 6A002(a)(2)(a) or 6A002(a)(2)(b);
(L.N. 254 of 2008)

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- (2) “Focal plane arrays” having the characteristics listed in 6A002(a)(3); *or (L.N. 254 of 2008; L.N. 226 of 2009)*
- (3) Solid-state detectors specified in 6A002(a)(1); *(L.N. 254 of 2008)*

Technical Note:

‘Direct view’ refers to imaging equipment, operating in the visible or infrared spectrum, that presents a visual image to a human observer without converting the image into an electronic signal for television display, and that cannot record or store the image photographically, electronically or by any other means.

Note:

6A002(c) does not control the following equipment incorporating other than GaAs or GaInAs photocathodes:

- (a) Industrial or civilian intrusion alarm, traffic or industrial movement control or counting systems;
 - (b) Medical equipment;
 - (c) Industrial equipment used for inspection, sorting or analysis of the properties of materials;
 - (d) Flame detectors for industrial furnaces;
 - (e) Equipment specially designed for laboratory use.
- (d) Special support components for optical sensors, as follows:
- (1) “Space-qualified” cryocoolers; *(L.N. 65 of 2004)*
 - (2) Non-“space-qualified” cryocoolers, having a cooling source temperature below 218 K (-55°C), as follows: *(L.N. 65 of 2004; L.N. 89 of 2013)*
 - (a) Closed cycle type with a specified Mean-Time-To-Failure (MTTF), or Mean-Time-

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Between-Failures (MTBF), exceeding 2 500 hours;

(b) Joule-Thomson (JT) self-regulating minicoolers having bore (outside) diameters of less than 8 mm;

(3) Optical sensing fibres specially fabricated either compositionally or structurally, or modified by coating, to be acoustically, thermally, inertially, electromagnetically or nuclear radiation sensitive;

Note:

6A002(d)(3) does not apply to encapsulated optical sensing fibres specially designed for bore hole sensing applications. *(L.N. 161 of 2011)*

(e) *(Repealed L.N. 226 of 2009)*

(L.N. 89 of 2013)

6A003 Cameras, systems or equipment, and components therefor, as follows: *(L.N. 161 of 2011)*

N.B.:

See also 6A203.

For television and film-based photographic still cameras specially designed or modified for underwater use, see 8A002(d)(1) and 8A002(e). *(L.N. 161 of 2011)*

(a) Instrumentation cameras and specially designed components therefor, as follows: *(L.N. 132 of 2001)*

Note:

Instrumentation cameras, controlled by 6A003(a)(3) to 6A003(a)(5), with modular structures should be evaluated by their maximum capability, using plug-ins available according to the camera manufacturer's specifications. *(L.N. 132 of 2001)*

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- (1) High-speed cinema recording cameras using any film format from 8 mm to 16 mm inclusive, in which the film is continuously advanced throughout the recording period, and that are capable of recording at framing rates exceeding 13 150 frames/s;

Note:

6A003(a)(1) does not control cinema recording cameras designed for civil purposes. (*L.N. 183 of 1999*)

- (2) Mechanical high speed cameras, in which the film does not move, capable of recording at rates exceeding 1 000 000 frames/s for the full framing height of 35 mm film, or at proportionately higher rates for lesser frame heights, or at proportionately lower rates for greater frame heights;
- (3) Mechanical or electronic streak cameras, as follows: (*L.N. 42 of 2017*)
 - (a) Mechanical streak cameras having writing speeds exceeding 10 mm/ μ s;
 - (b) Electronic streak cameras having temporal resolution better than 50 ns; (*L.N. 42 of 2017*)
- (4) Electronic framing cameras having a speed exceeding 1 000 000 frames/s;
- (5) Electronic cameras, having all of the following:
 - (a) An electronic shutter speed (gating capability) of less than 1 μ s per full frame; *and*
 - (b) A read out time allowing a framing rate of more than 125 full frames per second;
- (6) Plug-ins, having all of the following characteristics:

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- (a) Specially designed for instrumentation cameras which have modular structures and which are controlled by 6A003(a); *and*
 - (b) Enabling these cameras to meet the characteristics specified in 6A003(a)(3), 6A003(a)(4) or 6A003(a)(5), according to the manufacturer's specifications; (*L.N. 132 of 2001*)
- (b) Imaging cameras, as follows:

Note:

6A003(b) does not control television or video cameras specially designed for television broadcasting.

- (1) Video cameras incorporating solid state sensors, having a peak response in the wavelength range exceeding 10 nm but not exceeding 30 000 nm and having all of the following:
 - (a) Having any of the following:
 - (1) More than 4×10^6 "active pixels" per solid state array for monochrome (black and white) cameras;
 - (2) More than 4×10^6 "active pixels" per solid state array for colour cameras incorporating three solid state arrays; *or*
 - (3) More than 12×10^6 "active pixels" for solid state array colour cameras incorporating one solid state array; *and*
 - (b) Having any of the following:
 - (1) Optical mirrors controlled by 6A004(a);
 - (2) Optical control equipment controlled by 6A004(d); *or*

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- (3) The capability for annotating internally generated camera tracking data;

Technical Notes:

1. For the purpose of this entry, digital video cameras should be evaluated by the maximum number of “active pixels” used for capturing moving images.
 2. For the purpose of this entry, camera tracking data is the information necessary to define camera line of sight orientation with respect to the earth. This includes:
 - (a) the horizontal angle the camera line of sight makes with respect to the earth’s magnetic field direction; *and*
 - (b) the vertical angle between the camera line of sight and the earth’s horizon.
(*L.N. 65 of 2004*)
- (2) Scanning cameras and scanning camera systems, having all of the following:
- (a) A peak response in the wavelength range exceeding 10 nm but not exceeding 30 000 nm; (*L.N. 65 of 2004*)
 - (b) Linear detector arrays with more than 8 192 elements per array; *and* (*L.N. 65 of 2004*)
 - (c) Mechanical scanning in one direction; (*L.N. 65 of 2004*)

Note:

6A003(b)(2) does not apply to scanning cameras and scanning camera systems, specially designed for any of the following:

- (a) Industrial or civilian photocopiers;

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- (b) Image scanners specially designed for civil, stationary, close proximity scanning applications (e.g. reproduction of images or print contained in documents, artwork or photographs);
- (c) Medical equipment. (*L.N. 161 of 2011*)
- (3) Imaging cameras incorporating image intensifier tubes having the characteristics listed in 6A002(a)(2)(a) or 6A002(a)(2)(b); (*L.N. 254 of 2008*)
- (4) Imaging cameras incorporating “focal plane arrays” having any of the following characteristics: (*L.N. 254 of 2008*)
 - (a) Incorporating “focal plane arrays” specified in 6A002(a)(3)(a) to 6A002(a)(3)(e); (*L.N. 254 of 2008*)
 - (b) Incorporating “focal plane arrays” specified in 6A002(a)(3)(f); (*L.N. 254 of 2008*)
 - (c) Incorporating “focal plane arrays” specified in 6A002(a)(3)(g); (*L.N. 254 of 2008*)
 - (d) (*Repealed L.N. 226 of 2009*)

Notes:

1. Imaging cameras described in 6A003(b)(4) include “focal plane arrays” combined with sufficient “signal processing” electronics, beyond the read out integrated circuit, to enable as a minimum the output of an analogue or digital signal once power is supplied.
2. 6A003(b)(4)(a) does not control imaging cameras incorporating linear “focal plane arrays” with twelve elements or fewer,

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not employing time-delay-and-integration within the element, designed for any of the following:

- (a) Industrial or civilian intrusion alarm, traffic or industrial movement control or counting systems;
 - (b) Industrial equipment used for inspection or monitoring of heat flows in buildings, equipment or industrial processes;
 - (c) Industrial equipment used for inspection, sorting or analysis of the properties of materials;
 - (d) Equipment specially designed for laboratory use; *or*
 - (e) Medical equipment.
3. 6A003(b)(4)(b) does not control imaging cameras having any of the following characteristics:
- (a) A maximum frame rate equal to or less than 9 Hz;
 - (b) Having all of the following:
 - (1) Having a minimum horizontal or vertical ‘Instantaneous-Field-of-View (IFOV)’ of at least 10 mrad/pixel (milliradians/pixel); (*L.N. 42 of 2017*)
 - (2) Incorporating a fixed focal-length lens that is not designed to be removed;
 - (3) Not incorporating a ‘direct view’ display; *and*

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Technical Note:

(Repealed L.N. 42 of 2017)

- (4) Having any of the following:
- (a) No facility to obtain a viewable image of the detected field-of-view;
 - (b) The camera is designed for a single kind of application and designed not to be user modified; *or*

Technical Note:

(Repealed L.N. 42 of 2017)

- (c) The camera is specially designed for installation into a civilian passenger land vehicle and meets all of the following descriptions:
(L.N. 254 of 2008; L.N. 42 of 2017)
 - (1) The configuration of the camera and its placement within the vehicle are solely to assist its driver in the safe operation of the vehicle;
 - (2) Is only operable when installed in:
 - (a) A civilian passenger land vehicle that weighs less than 4 500 kg (gross vehicle weight), and for

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which the camera was intended; *or*

- (b) A specially designed, authorized maintenance test facility;
- (3) Incorporates an active mechanism that forces the camera not to function when it is removed from the vehicle for which it was intended. (*L.N. 42 of 2017*)

Technical Notes:

1. 'Instantaneous-Field-of-View (IFOV)' in 6A003(b)(4) Note 3(b) is the lesser figure of the 'Horizontal IFOV' or the 'Vertical IFOV'.

N.B.:

'Horizontal IFOV' = horizontal Field of View / number of horizontal detector elements.

'Vertical IFOV' = vertical Field of View / number of vertical detector elements.

2. 'Direct view' in 6A003(b)(4) Note 3(b) refers to an imaging camera operating in the infrared spectrum that presents a visual image to a human observer using a near-to-eye micro display incorporating any light-security mechanism. (*L.N. 42 of 2017*)

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4. 6A003(b)(4)(c) does not include imaging cameras having any of the following characteristics:
- (a) Having all of the following characteristics:
 - (1) Where the camera is specially designed for installation as an integrated component into indoor and wall-plug-operated systems or equipment, limited by design for a single kind of application, as follows:
 - (a) Industrial process monitoring, quality control, or analysis of the properties of materials;
 - (b) Laboratory equipment specially designed for scientific research;
 - (c) Medical equipment; *and*
 - (d) Financial fraud detection equipment;
 - (2) Is only operable when installed in:
 - (a) The system or equipment for which it was intended; *or*
 - (b) A specially designed, authorized maintenance test facility;
 - (3) Incorporates an active mechanism that forces the camera not to function when it is removed from

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the system or equipment for which it was intended;

- (b) The camera is specially designed for installation into a civilian passenger land vehicle or a passenger and vehicle ferry, and meets all of the following descriptions: *(L.N. 42 of 2017)*
 - (1) The placement and configuration of the camera within the vehicle or ferry is solely to assist its driver or operator in the safe operation of the vehicle or ferry; *(L.N. 42 of 2017)*
 - (2) Is only operable when installed in: *(L.N. 42 of 2017)*
 - (a) A civilian passenger land vehicle that weighs less than 4 500 kg (gross vehicle weight), and for which the camera was intended; *(L.N. 42 of 2017)*
 - (b) A passenger and vehicle ferry that has a length overall (LOA) of 65 m or greater, and for which the camera was intended; *or (L.N. 42 of 2017)*
 - (c) A specially designed, authorized maintenance test facility; *(L.N. 42 of 2017)*
 - (3) Incorporates an active mechanism that forces the camera not to

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function when it is removed from the vehicle for which it was intended; (*L.N. 42 of 2017*)

- (c) Limited by design to have a maximum “radiant sensitivity” of 10 mA/W or less for wavelengths exceeding 760 nm, having all of the following characteristics: (*L.N. 161 of 2011*)
- (1) Incorporating a response limiting mechanism designed not to be removed or modified;
 - (2) Incorporates an active mechanism that forces the camera not to function when the response limiting mechanism is removed;
 - (3) Not specially designed or modified for underwater use; (*L.N. 161 of 2011*)
- (d) Having all of the following characteristics:
- (1) Not incorporating a ‘direct view’ or electronic image display;
 - (2) Has no facility to output a viewable image of the detected field of view;
 - (3) The “focal plane array” is only operable when installed in the camera for which it was intended;
 - (4) The “focal plane array” incorporates an active mechanism that forces it to be permanently

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inoperable when removed from the camera for which it was intended.
(*L.N. 254 of 2008*)

- (5) Imaging cameras incorporating solid-state detectors specified in 6A002(a)(1);

(*L.N. 254 of 2008*)

6A004 Optical equipment and components, as follows: (*L.N. 254 of 2008; L.N. 42 of 2017*)

- (a) Optical mirrors (reflectors), as follows:

Technical Note:

For the purposes of 6A004(a), Laser Induced Damage Threshold (LIDT) is measured according to ISO 21254/1 (2011). (*L.N. 42 of 2017*)

N.B.:

For optical mirrors specially designed for lithography equipment, see 3B001. (*L.N. 42 of 2017*)

- (1) “Deformable mirrors” having an active optical aperture greater than 10 mm and either of the following, and specially designed components for such mirrors: (*L.N. 42 of 2017*)

- (a) All of the following:

- (1) A mechanical resonant frequency of 750 Hz or more;
- (2) More than 200 actuators;

- (b) A Laser Induced Damage Threshold (LIDT) that is:

- (1) Greater than 1 kW/cm² when using a “CW laser”; *or*

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- (2) Greater than 2 J/cm² when using 20 ns “laser” pulses at a repetition rate of 20 Hz; (*L.N. 42 of 2017*)
- (2) Lightweight monolithic mirrors having an average “equivalent density” of less than 30 kg/m² and a total mass exceeding 10 kg;
- (3) Lightweight “composite” or foam mirror structures with an average “equivalent density” of less than 30 kg/m² and a total mass exceeding 2 kg;
- (4) Mirrors specially designed for beam steering mirror stages specified in 6A004(d)(2)(a), with a flatness of $\lambda/10$ or better (λ is equal to 633 nm) and meeting either of the following descriptions:
 - (a) Having a diameter or major axis that is equal to or greater than 100 mm;
 - (b) Having either of the following:
 - (1) A diameter or major axis that is greater than 50 mm but less than 100 mm;
 - (2) A Laser Induced Damage Threshold (LIDT) that is:
 - (a) Greater than 10 kW/cm² when using a “CW laser”; *or*
 - (b) Greater than 20 J/cm² when using 20 ns “laser” pulses at a repetition rate of 20 Hz; (*L.N. 42 of 2017*)

N.B.:

(Repealed L.N. 42 of 2017)

- (b) Optical components made from zinc selenide (ZnSe) or zinc sulphide (ZnS) with transmission in the wavelength range exceeding 3 000 nm but not exceeding 25 000 nm and having any of the following:

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- (1) Exceeding 100 cm³ in volume; *or*
- (2) Exceeding 80 mm in diameter or length of major axis and 20 mm in thickness (depth);
- (c) “Space-qualified” components for optical systems, as follows: (*L.N. 65 of 2004; L.N. 89 of 2013*)
 - (1) Components lightweighted to less than 20% “equivalent density” compared with a solid blank of the same aperture and thickness; (*L.N. 226 of 2009*)
 - (2) Raw substrates, processed substrates having surface coatings (single-layer or multi-layer, metallic or dielectric, conducting, semiconducting or insulating) or having protective films; (*L.N. 183 of 1999*)
 - (3) Segments or assemblies of mirrors designed to be assembled in space into an optical system with a collecting aperture equivalent to or larger than a single optic 1 m in diameter;
 - (4) Components manufactured from “composite” materials having a coefficient of linear thermal expansion equal to or less than 5×10^{-6} in any coordinate direction; (*L.N. 226 of 2009*)
- (d) Optical control equipment, as follows:
 - (1) Equipment specially designed to maintain the surface figure or orientation of the “space-qualified” components specified in 6A004(c)(1) or 6A004(c)(3); (*L.N. 65 of 2004; L.N. 226 of 2009; L.N. 89 of 2013*)
 - (2) Steering, tracking, stabilization and resonator alignment equipment, as follows:

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- (a) Beam steering mirror stages designed to carry mirrors that have a diameter or major axis that is greater than 50 mm and all of the following, and specially designed electronic control equipment for such mirror stages:
 - (1) A maximum angular travel of ± 26 mrad or more;
 - (2) A mechanical resonant frequency of 500 Hz or more;
 - (3) An angular accuracy of 10 μ rad (microradians) or less;
- (b) Resonator alignment equipment having bandwidths equal to or more than 100 Hz and an accuracy of 10 μ rad or less; (*L.N. 42 of 2017*)
- (3) Gimbals having all of the following:
 - (a) A maximum slew exceeding 5° ;
 - (b) A bandwidth of 100 Hz or more;
 - (c) Angular pointing errors of 200 μ rad (microradians) or less; *and*
 - (d) Having any of the following:
 - (1) Exceeding 0.15 m but not exceeding 1 m in diameter or major axis length and capable of angular accelerations exceeding 2 rad (radians)/s²; *or*
 - (2) Exceeding 1 m in diameter or major axis length and capable of angular accelerations exceeding 0.5 rad (radians)/s²;
- (4) (*Repealed L.N. 42 of 2017*)

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- (e) Aspheric optical elements having all of the following characteristics:
- (1) The largest dimension of the optical-aperture is greater than 400 mm;
 - (2) The surface roughness is less than 1 nm rms for sampling lengths equal to or greater than 1 mm;
and
 - (3) The coefficient of linear thermal expansion's absolute magnitude is less than $3 \times 10^{-6}/\text{K}$ at 25°C ;

Technical Notes:

- (1) An 'aspheric optical element' is any element used in an optical system whose imaging surface or surfaces are designed to depart from the shape of an ideal sphere.
- (2) Manufacturers are not required to measure the surface roughness listed in 6A004(e)(2) unless the optical element was designed or manufactured with the intent to meet, or exceed, the control parameter.

Note:

6A004(e) does not control aspheric optical elements having any of the following:

- (a) A largest optical-aperture dimension less than 1 m and a focal length to aperture ratio equal to or greater than 4.5:1;
- (b) A largest optical-aperture dimension equal to or greater than 1 m and a focal length to aperture ratio equal to or greater than 7:1;
- (c) Being designed as Fresnel, flyeye, stripe, prism or diffractive optical elements;

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(d) Being fabricated from borosilicate glass having a coefficient of linear thermal expansion greater than $2.5 \times 10^{-6}/K$ at $25^{\circ}C$; *or*

(e) Being an X-ray optical element having inner mirror capabilities (e.g. tube-type mirrors).

N.B.:

For aspheric optical elements specially designed for lithography equipment, see 3B001. (*L.N. 132 of 2001*)

6A005 “Lasers”, other than those specified in 0B001(g)(5) or 0B001(h)(6), components and optical equipment, as follows:

N.B.:

See also 6A205.

Notes:

1. Pulsed “lasers” include those that run in a continuous wave (CW) mode with pulses superimposed.
2. Excimer, semiconductor, chemical, CO, CO₂, and ‘non-repetitive pulsed’ Nd:glass “lasers” are only specified in 6A005(d). (*L.N. 42 of 2017*)

Technical Note:

‘Non-repetitive pulsed’ refers to “lasers” that produce either a single output pulse or that have a time interval between pulses exceeding 1 minute. (*L.N. 42 of 2017*)

3. 6A005 includes fibre “lasers”.
4. The status of “lasers” incorporating frequency conversion (i.e. wavelength change) by means other than one “laser” pumping another “laser” is determined by applying the specified parameters for both the output of the source “laser” and the frequency-converted optical output.
5. 6A005 does not include the following “lasers”:

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- (a) Ruby with output energy below 20 J;
- (b) Nitrogen; *and*
- (c) Krypton.

Technical Note:

In 6A005, ‘Wall-plug efficiency’ is defined as the ratio of “laser” output power (or “average output power”) to total electrical input power required to operate the “laser”, including the power supply or conditioning and thermal conditioning or heat exchanger. (*L.N. 42 of 2017*)

- (a) Non-“tunable” continuous wave “(CW) lasers” having any of the following: (*L.N. 42 of 2017*)
 - (1) Output wavelength less than 150 nm and output power exceeding 1 W;
 - (2) Output wavelength of 150 nm or more but not exceeding 510 nm and output power exceeding 30 W; (*L.N. 42 of 2017*)

Note:

6A005(a)(2) does not include Argon “lasers” having an output power equal to or less than 50 W.

- (3) Output wavelength exceeding 510 nm but not exceeding 540 nm and: (*L.N. 42 of 2017*)
 - (a) Single-transverse mode output and output power exceeding 50 W; *or*
 - (b) Multiple-transverse mode output and output power exceeding 150 W;
- (4) Output wavelength exceeding 540 nm but not exceeding 800 nm and output power exceeding 30 W;
- (5) Output wavelength exceeding 800 nm but not exceeding 975 nm and: (*L.N. 42 of 2017*)

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- (a) Single-transverse mode output and output power exceeding 50 W; *or*
 - (b) Multiple-transverse mode output and output power exceeding 80 W;
- (6) Output wavelength exceeding 975 nm but not exceeding 1 150 nm and: *(L.N. 42 of 2017)*
- (a) Single-transverse mode and output power exceeding 200 W; *(L.N. 42 of 2017)*
 - (b) Multiple-transverse mode output and: *(L.N. 42 of 2017)*
 - (1) ‘Wall-plug efficiency’ exceeding 18% and output power exceeding 500 W; *or*
 - (2) Output power exceeding 2 kW;

Notes:

1. 6A005(a)(6)(b) does not include multiple-transverse mode, industrial “lasers” with output power exceeding 2 kW and not exceeding 6 kW with a total mass greater than 1 200 kg. For the purposes of this Note, total mass includes all components required to operate the “laser”, e.g. “laser”, power supply, heat exchanger, but excludes external optics for beam conditioning or delivery, or both.
2. 6A005(a)(6)(b) does not include multiple-transverse mode, industrial “lasers” that meet any of the following descriptions:

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- (a) Output power exceeding 500 W but not exceeding 1 kW and having all of the following:
 - (1) Beam Parameter Product (BPP) exceeding 0.7 mm•mrad;
 - (2) 'Brightness' not exceeding 1 024 W/(mm•mrad)²;
- (b) Output power exceeding 1 kW but not exceeding 1.6 kW and having a BPP exceeding 1.25 mm•mrad;
- (c) Output power exceeding 1.6 kW but not exceeding 2.5 kW and having a BPP exceeding 1.7 mm•mrad;
- (d) Output power exceeding 2.5 kW but not exceeding 3.3 kW and having a BPP exceeding 2.5 mm•mrad;
- (e) Output power exceeding 3.3 kW but not exceeding 4 kW and having a BPP exceeding 3.5 mm•mrad;
- (f) Output power exceeding 4 kW but not exceeding 5 kW and having a BPP exceeding 5 mm•mrad;
- (g) Output power exceeding 5 kW but not exceeding 6 kW and having a BPP exceeding 7.2 mm•mrad;
- (h) Output power exceeding 6 kW but not exceeding 8 kW and having a BPP exceeding 12 mm•mrad;

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- (i) Output power exceeding 8 kW but not exceeding 10 kW and having a BPP exceeding 24 mm•mrad. *(L.N. 42 of 2017)*

Technical Note:

For the purposes of 6A005(a)(6)(b) Note 2(a)(2), ‘brightness’ is defined as the output power of the “laser” divided by the squared Beam Parameter Product (BPP²), i.e. (output power)/BPP². *(L.N. 42 of 2017)*

- (7) Output wavelength exceeding 1 150 nm but not exceeding 1 555 nm and having either of the following:
 - (a) Single-transverse mode and output power exceeding 50 W;
 - (b) Multiple-transverse mode and output power exceeding 80 W; *(L.N. 42 of 2017)*
- (8) Output wavelength exceeding 1555 nm and output power exceeding 1 W;
- (b) Non-“tunable” “pulsed lasers” having any of the following: *(L.N. 42 of 2017)*
 - (1) Output wavelength less than 150 nm and: *(L.N. 42 of 2017)*
 - (a) Output energy exceeding 50 mJ per pulse and “peak power” exceeding 1 W; *or*
 - (b) “Average output power” exceeding 1 W;
 - (2) Output wavelength of 150 nm or more but not exceeding 510 nm and: *(L.N. 42 of 2017)*
 - (a) Output energy exceeding 1.5 J per pulse and “peak power” exceeding 30 W; *or*

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S1-786

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(b) “Average output power” exceeding 30 W;

Note:

6A005(b)(2)(b) does not include Argon “lasers” having an “average output power” equal to or less than 50 W.

(3) Output wavelength exceeding 510 nm but not exceeding 540 nm and: (*L.N. 42 of 2017*)

(a) Single-transverse mode output and: (*L.N. 42 of 2017*)

(1) Output energy exceeding 1.5 J per pulse and “peak power” exceeding 50 W; *or*

(2) “Average output power” exceeding 50 W; *or*

(b) Multiple-transverse mode output and: (*L.N. 42 of 2017*)

(1) Output energy exceeding 1.5 J per pulse and “peak power” exceeding 150 W; *or*

(2) “Average output power” exceeding 150 W;

(4) Output wavelength exceeding 540 nm but not exceeding 800 nm and:

(a) “Pulse duration” less than 1 ps and:

(1) Output energy exceeding 0.005 J per pulse and “peak power” exceeding 5 GW; *or*

(2) “Average output power” exceeding 20 W; *or*

(b) “Pulse duration” equal to or exceeding 1 ps and:

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- (1) Output energy exceeding 1.5 J per pulse and “peak power” exceeding 30 W; *or*
 - (2) “Average output power” exceeding 30 W; *(L.N. 42 of 2017)*
- (5) Output wavelength exceeding 800 nm but not exceeding 975 nm and: *(L.N. 42 of 2017)*
 - (a) “Pulse duration” less than 1 ps and: *(L.N. 42 of 2017)*
 - (1) Output energy exceeding 0.005 J per pulse and “peak power” exceeding 5 GW; *or*
 - (2) Single-transverse mode output and “average output power” exceeding 20 W; *(L.N. 42 of 2017)*
 - (3) *(Repealed L.N. 42 of 2017)*
 - (b) “Pulse duration” equal to or exceeding 1 ps and not exceeding 1 μ s and: *(L.N. 42 of 2017)*
 - (1) Output energy exceeding 0.5 J per pulse and “peak power” exceeding 20 W;
 - (2) Single-transverse mode output and “average output power” exceeding 20 W; *or*
 - (3) Multiple-transverse mode output and “average output power” exceeding 50 W; *or (L.N. 42 of 2017)*
 - (c) “Pulse duration” exceeding 1 μ s and:
 - (1) Output energy exceeding 2 J per pulse and “peak power” exceeding 50 W;

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- (2) Single-transverse mode output and “average output power” exceeding 50 W;
or
- (3) Multiple-transverse mode output and “average output power” exceeding 80 W;
(L.N. 42 of 2017)
- (6) Output wavelength exceeding 975 nm but not exceeding 1 150 nm and: *(L.N. 42 of 2017)*
 - (a) “Pulse duration” of less than 1 ps and:
 - (1) Output “peak power” exceeding 2 GW per pulse;
 - (2) “Average output power” exceeding 10 W; *or*
 - (3) Output energy exceeding 0.002 J per pulse;
 - (b) “Pulse duration” equal to or exceeding 1 ps and less than 1 ns and:
 - (1) Output “peak power” exceeding 5 GW per pulse;
 - (2) “Average output power” exceeding 10 W; *or*
 - (3) Output energy exceeding 0.1 J per pulse;
 - (c) “Pulse duration” equal to or exceeding 1 ns but not exceeding 1 μ s and:
 - (1) Single-transverse mode output and:
 - (a) “Peak power” exceeding 100 MW;
 - (b) “Average output power” exceeding 20 W limited by design to a maximum pulse repetition

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- frequency less than or equal to 1 kHz;
- (c) ‘Wall-plug efficiency’ exceeding 12%, “average output power” exceeding 100 W and capable of operating at a pulse repetition frequency greater than 1 kHz;
 - (d) “Average output power” exceeding 150 W and capable of operating at a pulse repetition frequency greater than 1 kHz; *or*
 - (e) Output energy exceeding 2 J per pulse; *or*
- (2) Multiple-transverse mode output and:
- (a) “Peak power” exceeding 400 MW;
 - (b) ‘Wall-plug efficiency’ exceeding 18% and “average output power” exceeding 500 W;
 - (c) “Average output power” exceeding 2 kW; *or*
 - (d) Output energy exceeding 4 J per pulse; *or*
- (d) “Pulse duration” exceeding 1 μ s and:
- (1) Single-transverse mode output and:
 - (a) “Peak power” exceeding 500 kW;
 - (b) ‘Wall-plug efficiency’ exceeding 12% and “average output power” exceeding 100 W; *or*
 - (c) “Average output power” exceeding 150 W; *or*

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S1-794

Cap. 60G

- (2) Multiple-transverse mode output and:
 - (a) “Peak power” exceeding 1 MW;
 - (b) ‘Wall-plug efficiency’ exceeding 18% and “average output power” exceeding 500 W; *or*
 - (c) “Average output power” exceeding 2 kW; *(L.N. 42 of 2017)*
- (7) Output wavelength exceeding 1150 nm but not exceeding 1 555 nm and:*(L.N. 42 of 2017)*
 - (a) “Pulse duration” not exceeding 1 μ s and:*(L.N. 42 of 2017)*
 - (1) Output energy exceeding 0.5 J per pulse and “peak power” exceeding 50 W;
 - (2) Single-transverse mode output and “average output power” exceeding 20 W;
or
 - (3) Multiple-transverse mode output and “average output power” exceeding 50 W;
or
 - (b) “Pulse duration” exceeding 1 μ s and: *(L.N. 42 of 2017)*
 - (1) Output energy exceeding 2 J per pulse and “peak power” exceeding 50 W;
 - (2) Single-transverse mode output and “average output power” exceeding 50 W;
or
 - (3) Multiple-transverse mode output and “average output power” exceeding 80 W;
- (8) Output wavelength exceeding 1 555 nm and:
(L.N. 42 of 2017)

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Cap. 60G

- (a) Output energy exceeding 100 mJ per pulse and “peak power” exceeding 1 W; *or*
- (b) “Average output power” exceeding 1 W;
- (c) “Tunable” “lasers” having any of the following characteristics:

Note:

(Repealed L.N. 42 of 2017)

- (1) Output wavelength less than 600 nm and having:
 - (a) Output energy exceeding 50 mJ per pulse and “peak power” exceeding 1 W; *or*
 - (b) Average or CW output power exceeding 1 W;

Note:

6A005(c)(1) does not apply to dye lasers or other liquid lasers, having a multimode output and a wavelength of 150 nm or more but not exceeding 600 nm and all of the following:

- (1) Output energy less than 1.5 J per pulse or a “peak power” less than 20 W;
- (2) Average or CW output power less than 20 W.
(L.N. 161 of 2011)
- (2) Output wavelength of 600 nm or more but not exceeding 1 400 nm and having:
 - (a) Output energy exceeding 1 J per pulse and “peak power” exceeding 20 W; *or*
 - (b) Average or CW output power exceeding 20 W;
- (3) Output wavelength exceeding 1 400 nm and having:
 - (a) Output energy exceeding 50 mJ per pulse and “peak power” exceeding 1 W; *or*

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Schedule 1

S1-798

Cap. 60G

- (b) Average or CW output power exceeding 1 W;
- (d) Other “lasers”, not specified in 6A005(a), 6A005(b) or 6A005(c), as follows:
 - (1) Semiconductor “lasers” as follows:

Notes:

- 1. 6A005(d)(1) includes semiconductor “lasers” having optical output connectors (e.g. fibre optic pigtails).
- 2. The status of semiconductor “lasers” specially designed for other equipment is determined by the status of the other equipment.
- (a) Individual single-transverse mode semiconductor “lasers” having:
 - (1) Wavelength equal to or less than 1 510 nm and average or CW output power exceeding 1.5 W; *or*
 - (2) Wavelength greater than 1 510 nm and average or CW output power exceeding 500 mW;
- (b) Individual multiple-transverse mode semiconductor “lasers” having:
 - (1) Wavelength of less than 1 400 nm and average or CW output power exceeding 15 W; (*L.N. 161 of 2011*)
 - (2) Wavelength equal to or greater than 1 400 nm and less than 1 900 nm and average or CW output power exceeding 2.5 W; *or*

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S1-800

Cap. 60G

- (3) Wavelength equal to or greater than 1 900 nm and average or CW output power exceeding 1 W;
- (c) Individual semiconductor “laser” ‘bars’ having any of the following: (*L.N. 161 of 2011*)
 - (1) Wavelength of less than 1 400 nm and average or CW output power exceeding 100 W; (*L.N. 161 of 2011*)
 - (2) Wavelength equal to or greater than 1 400 nm and less than 1 900 nm and average or CW output power exceeding 25 W; *or*
 - (3) Wavelength equal to or greater than 1 900 nm and average or CW output power exceeding 10 W; *and*
- (d) Semiconductor “laser” ‘stacked arrays’ (two-dimensional arrays) having any of the following:
 - (1) Wavelength less than 1 400 nm and having any of the following:
 - (a) Average or CW total output power less than 3 kW and having average or CW output ‘power density’ greater than 500 W/cm²;
 - (b) Average or CW total output power equal to or exceeding 3 kW but less than or equal to 5 kW, and having average or CW output ‘power density’ greater than 350W/cm²;

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- (c) Average or CW total output power exceeding 5 kW;
 - (d) Peak pulsed 'power density' exceeding 2 500 W/cm²;
 - (e) Spatially coherent average or CW total output power, greater than 150 W;
- (2) Wavelength greater than or equal to 1 400 nm but less than 1 900 nm, and having any of the following:
- (a) Average or CW total output power less than 250 W and average or CW output 'power density' greater than 150 W/cm²;
 - (b) Average or CW total output power equal to or exceeding 250 W but less than or equal to 500 W, and having average or CW output 'power density' greater than 50 W/cm²;
 - (c) Average or CW total output power exceeding 500 W;
 - (d) Peak pulsed 'power density' exceeding 500 W/cm²;
 - (e) Spatially coherent average or CW total output power, exceeding 15 W;
- (3) Wavelength greater than or equal to 1 900 nm and having any of the following:

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S1-804

Cap. 60G

- (a) Average or CW output ‘power density’ greater than 50 W/cm²;
 - (b) Average or CW output power greater than 10 W;
 - (c) Spatially coherent average or CW total output power, exceeding 1.5 W;
- (4) At least one “laser” ‘bar’ specified by 6A005(d)(1)(c);

Technical Note:

For the purposes of 6A005(d)(1)(d), ‘power density’ means the total “laser” output power divided by the emitter surface area of the ‘stacked array’.

- (e) Semiconductor “laser” ‘stacked arrays’, other than those specified by 6A005(d)(1)(d), having all of the following:
- (1) Specially designed or modified to be combined with other ‘stacked arrays’ to form a larger ‘stacked array’;
 - (2) Integrated connections, common for both electronics and cooling;

Notes:

1. ‘Stacked arrays’, formed by combining semiconductor “laser” ‘stacked arrays’ specified by 6A005(d)(1)(e), that are not designed to be further combined or modified are specified by 6A005(d)(1)(d).
2. ‘Stacked arrays’, formed by combining semiconductor “laser” ‘stacked arrays’

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specified by 6A005(d)(1)(e), that are designed to be further combined or modified are specified by 6A005(d)(1)(e).

3. 6A005(d)(1)(e) does not control modular assemblies of single 'bars' designed to be fabricated into end-to-end stacked linear arrays. (*L.N. 161 of 2011; L.N. 42 of 2017*)

Technical Notes:

1. Semiconductor "lasers" are commonly called "laser" diodes.
 2. A 'bar' (also called a semiconductor "laser" 'bar', a "laser" diode 'bar' or diode 'bar') consists of multiple semiconductor "lasers" in a one-dimensional array.
 3. A 'stacked array' consists of multiple 'bars' forming a two-dimensional array of semiconductor "lasers". (*L.N. 161 of 2011*)
- (2) Carbon monoxide (CO) "lasers" having:
 - (a) Output energy exceeding 2 J per pulse and "peak power" exceeding 5 kW; *or*
 - (b) Average or CW output power exceeding 5 kW;
 - (3) Carbon dioxide (CO₂) "lasers" having:
 - (a) CW output power exceeding 15 kW;
 - (b) Pulsed output with a "pulse duration" exceeding 10 μs and having:
 - (1) "Average output power" exceeding 10 kW; *or*

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- (2) “Peak power” exceeding 100 kW; *or*
- (c) Pulsed output with a “pulse duration” equal to or less than 10 μ s and having:
 - (1) Pulse energy exceeding 5 J per pulse; *or*
 - (2) “Average output power” exceeding 2.5 kW;
- (4) Excimer “lasers” having:
 - (a) Output wavelength not exceeding 150 nm and having:
 - (1) Output energy exceeding 50 mJ per pulse; *or*
 - (2) “Average output power” exceeding 1 W;
 - (b) Output wavelength exceeding 150 nm but not exceeding 190 nm and having:
 - (1) Output energy exceeding 1.5 J per pulse; *or*
 - (2) “Average output power” exceeding 120 W;
 - (c) Output wavelength exceeding 190 nm but not exceeding 360 nm and having:
 - (1) Output energy exceeding 10 J per pulse; *or*
 - (2) “Average output power” exceeding 500 W; *or*
 - (d) Output wavelength exceeding 360 nm and having:
 - (1) Output energy exceeding 1.5 J per pulse; *or*

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- (2) “Average output power” exceeding 30 W;

N.B.:

For excimer “lasers” specially designed for lithography equipment, see 3B001.

- (5) “Chemical lasers” as follows:
- (a) Hydrogen Fluoride (HF) “lasers”;
 - (b) Deuterium Fluoride (DF) “lasers”; *and*
 - (c) “Transfer lasers” as follows:
 - (1) Oxygen Iodine (O₂-I) “lasers”; *and*
 - (2) Deuterium Fluoride-Carbon dioxide (DF-CO₂) “lasers”; *and*
- (6) ‘Non-repetitive pulsed’ Nd: glass “lasers” having:
- (a) “Pulse duration” not exceeding 1 μs and output energy exceeding 50 J per pulse; *or*
 - (b) “Pulse duration” exceeding 1 μs and output energy exceeding 100 J per pulse;

Note:

‘Non-repetitive pulsed’ refers to “lasers” that produce either a single output pulse or that have a time interval between pulses exceeding one minute.

- (e) Components as follows:
- (1) Mirrors cooled either by ‘active cooling’ or by heat pipe cooling; *and*

Technical Note:

‘Active cooling’ is a cooling technique for optical components using flowing fluids within the subsurface (nominally less than 1 mm below the optical surface) of the optical component to remove heat from the optic.

- (2) Optical mirrors or transmissive or partially transmissive optical or electro-optical components, other than fused tapered fibre combiners or Multi-Layer Dielectric gratings (MLDs), specially designed for use with specified “lasers”; (*L.N. 42 of 2017*)

Note:

Fibre combiners and MLDs are specified in 6A005(e)(3). (*L.N. 42 of 2017*)

- (3) Fibre laser components, as follows:
- (a) Multimode-to-multimode fused tapered fibre combiners having:
- (1) An insertion loss better (less) than or equal to 0.3 dB maintained at a rated total average or CW output power exceeding 1 000 W, excluding any output power transmitted through the single mode core (if any); *and*
 - (2) At least 3 input fibres;
- (b) Single mode to multimode fused tapered fibre combiners having:
- (1) An insertion loss better (less) than 0.5 dB maintained at a rated total average or CW output power exceeding 4 600 W;
 - (2) At least 3 input fibres; *and*
 - (3) Any of the following:
 - (a) A Beam Parameter Product (BPP) measured at an output not exceeding 1.5 mm mrad for at least 5 input fibres;

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S1-814

Cap. 60G

- (b) A BPP measured at an output not exceeding 2.5 mm mrad for more than 5 input fibres;
- (c) MLDs:
 - (1) that are designed for the spectral or coherent beam combination of 5 or more fibre lasers; *and*
 - (2) that have a CW Laser Induced Damage Threshold (LIDT) that is equal to or greater than 10 kW/cm²; (*L.N. 42 of 2017*)
- (f) Optical equipment as follows:

N.B.:
For shared aperture optical elements, capable of operating in “Super High Power Laser” (“SHPL”) applications, see Note 2(d) to ML19.

 - (1) Dynamic wavefront (phase) measuring equipment capable of mapping at least 50 positions on a beam wavefront and having:
 - (a) Frame rates equal to or more than 100 Hz and phase discrimination of at least 5% of the beam’s wavelength; *or*
 - (b) Frame rates equal to or more than 1 000 Hz and phase discrimination of at least 20% of the beam’s wavelength;
 - (2) “Laser” diagnostic equipment capable of measuring “SHPL” system angular beam steering errors of equal to or less than 10 µrad;
 - (3) Optical equipment and components, specially designed for a phased-array “SHPL” system for coherent beam combination to an accuracy of $\lambda/10$

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Cap. 60G

at the designed wavelength, or 0.1 μm , whichever is the smaller; *and*

- (4) Projection telescopes specially designed for use with “SHPL” systems;
- (g) ‘Laser acoustic detection equipment’ having all of the following:
 - (1) CW laser output power equal to or exceeding 20 mW;
 - (2) Laser frequency stability equal to or better (less) than 10 MHz;
 - (3) Laser wavelengths equal to or exceeding 1000 nm but not exceeding 2 000 nm;
 - (4) Optical system resolution better (less) than 1 nm; *and*
 - (5) Optical Signal to Noise ratio equal to or exceeding 10^3 ;

Technical Note:

‘Laser acoustic detection equipment’ is sometimes referred to as a Laser Microphone or Particle Flow Detection Microphone. (*L.N. 161 of 2011*)

Technical Note:

(*Repealed L.N. 42 of 2017*)

(*L.N. 254 of 2008*)

6A006 “Magnetometers”, “magnetic gradiometers”, “intrinsic magnetic gradiometers”, underwater electric field sensors, and “compensation systems”, and specially designed components therefor, as follows: (*L.N. 254 of 2008*)

N.B.:

See also 7A103(d). (*L.N. 42 of 2017*)

Note:

6A006 does not control instruments specially designed for fishery applications or biomagnetic measurements for medical diagnostics.

- (a) “Magnetometers” and subsystems, as follows:
- (1) “Magnetometers” using “superconductive” (SQUID) “technology” and having any of the following characteristics:
 - (a) SQUID systems designed for stationary operation, without specially designed subsystems designed to reduce in-motion noise, and having a ‘sensitivity’ equal to or lower (better) than 50 fT (rms) per square root Hz at a frequency of 1 Hz; or
 - (b) SQUID systems having an in-motion-“magnetometer” ‘sensitivity’ lower (better) than 20 pT (rms) per square root Hz at a frequency of 1 Hz and specially designed to reduce in-motion noise;
 - (2) “Magnetometers” using optically pumped or nuclear precession (proton/Overhauser) “technology” having a ‘sensitivity’ lower (better) than 20 pT (rms) per square root Hz at a frequency of 1 Hz; (*L.N. 226 of 2009*)
 - (3) “Magnetometers” using fluxgate “technology” having a ‘sensitivity’ equal to or lower (better) than 10 pT (rms) per square root Hz at a frequency of 1 Hz;
 - (4) Induction coil “magnetometers” having a ‘sensitivity’ lower (better) than any of the following:

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Schedule 1

S1-820

Cap. 60G

- (a) 0.05 nT (rms)/square root Hz at frequencies of less than 1 Hz;
 - (b) 1×10^{-3} nT (rms)/square root Hz at frequencies of 1 Hz or more but not exceeding 10 Hz; *or*
 - (c) 1×10^{-4} nT (rms)/square root Hz at frequencies exceeding 10 Hz;
- (5) Fibre optic “magnetometers” having a ‘sensitivity’ lower (better) than 1 nT (rms) per square root Hz;
- (b) Underwater electric field sensors having a ‘sensitivity’ lower (better) than 8 nanovolt per meter per square root Hz when measured at 1 Hz;
 - (c) “Magnetic gradiometers”, as follows:
 - (1) “Magnetic gradiometers” using multiple “magnetometers” controlled by 6A006(a);
 - (2) Fibre optic “intrinsic magnetic gradiometers” having a magnetic gradient field ‘sensitivity’ lower (better) than 0.3 nT/m (rms) per square root Hz;
 - (3) “Intrinsic magnetic gradiometers”, using “technology” other than fibre-optic “technology”, having a magnetic gradient field ‘sensitivity’ lower (better) than 0.015 nT/m (rms) per square root Hz;
 - (d) “Compensation systems” for magnetic or underwater electric field sensors resulting in a performance equal to or better than the control parameters of 6A006(a), 6A006(b) or 6A006(c); (*L.N. 254 of 2008*)
 - (e) Underwater electromagnetic receivers incorporating magnetic field sensors specified by 6A006(a) or underwater electric field sensors specified by 6A006(b); (*L.N. 161 of 2011*)

Technical Note:

Last updated date
3.7.2017

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Cap. 60G

For the purposes of 6A006, the term ‘sensitivity’ (noise level) means the root mean square of the device-limited noise floor which is the lowest signal that can be measured. (*L.N. 226 of 2009*)

(*L.N. 95 of 2006; L.N. 226 of 2009*)

6A007 Gravity meters (gravimeters) and gravity gradiometers, as follows:

N.B.:

See also 6A107.

(a) Gravity meters designed or modified for ground use and having a static accuracy of less (better) than 10 μ Gal; (*L.N. 183 of 1999; L.N. 42 of 2017*)

Note:

6A007(a) does not control ground gravity meters of the quartz element (Worden) type.

(b) Gravity meters designed for mobile platforms and having all of the following: (*L.N. 183 of 1999; L.N. 42 of 2017*)

(1) A static accuracy of less (better) than 0.7 mGal;

(2) An in-service (operational) accuracy of less (better) than 0.7 mGal having a ‘time-to-steady-state registration’ of less than 2 minutes under any combination of attendant corrective compensations and motional influences; (*L.N. 42 of 2017*)

Technical Note:

For the purposes of 6A007(b)(2), ‘time-to-steady-state registration’ (also referred to as the gravimeter’s response time) is the time over which the disturbing effects of platform induced

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accelerations (high frequency noise) are reduced.
(*L.N. 42 of 2017*)

(c) Gravity gradiometers;

6A008 Radar systems, equipment and assemblies having any of the following characteristics, and specially designed components therefor:

N.B.:

See also 6A108.

Note:

6A008 does not include: (*L.N. 254 of 2008*)

- (a) Secondary surveillance radar (SSR);
- (b) Civil Automotive Radar; (*L.N. 254 of 2008*)
- (c) Displays or monitors used for air traffic control (ATC); (*L.N. 161 of 2011*)
- (d) Meteorological (weather) radar; (*L.N. 161 of 2011*)
- (e) Precision Approach Radar (PAR) equipment conforming to ICAO standards and employing electronically steerable linear (1-dimensional) arrays or mechanically positioned passive antennae. (*L.N. 161 of 2011*)
- (a) Operating at frequencies from 40 GHz to 230 GHz and having:
 - (1) An average output power exceeding 100 mW; *or*
 - (2) Locating accuracy of 1 m or less (better) in range and 0.2 degree or less (better) in azimuth; (*L.N. 254 of 2008*)
- (b) Having a tunable bandwidth exceeding $\pm 6.25\%$ of the centre operating frequency;

Technical Note:

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The centre operating frequency equals one half of the sum of the highest plus the lowest specified operating frequencies.

- (c) Capable of operating simultaneously on more than two carrier frequencies;
- (d) Capable of operating in synthetic aperture (SAR), inverse synthetic aperture (ISAR) radar mode, or sidelooking airborne (SLAR) radar mode;
- (e) Incorporating “electronically steerable array antennae”; (*L.N. 161 of 2011*)
- (f) Capable of heightfinding non-cooperative targets;
- (g) Specially designed for airborne (balloon or airframe mounted) operation and having Doppler “signal processing” for the detection of moving targets;
- (h) Employing processing of radar signals using any of the following:
 - (1) “Radar spread spectrum” techniques; *or*
 - (2) “Radar frequency agility” techniques;
- (i) Providing ground-based operation with a maximum “instrumented range” exceeding 185 km;

Note:

6A008(i) does not control:

- (a) Fishing ground surveillance radar;
- (b) Ground radar equipment specially designed for enroute air traffic control, provided that all the following conditions are met:
 - (1) It has a maximum “instrumented range” of 500 km or less;

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- (2) It is configured so that radar target data can be transmitted only one way from the radar site to one or more civil ATC centres;
- (3) It contains no provisions for remote control of the radar scan rate from the enroute ATC centre; *and*
- (4) It is to be permanently installed;
- (c) Weather balloon tracking radars. (*L.N. 226 of 2009*)
- (j) Being “laser” radar or Light Detection and Ranging (LIDAR) equipment, having any of the following:
 - (1) “Space-qualified”; (*L.N. 65 of 2004; L.N. 226 of 2009; L.N. 161 of 2011*)
 - (2) Employing coherent heterodyne or homodyne detection techniques and having an angular resolution of less (better) than 20 μ rad (microradians);
 - (3) Designed for carrying out airborne bathymetric littoral surveys to International Hydrographic Organization (IHO) Order 1a Standard (5th Edition February 2008) for Hydrographic Surveys or better, and using one or more lasers with a wavelength exceeding 400 nm but not exceeding 600 nm; (*L.N. 226 of 2009*)

Notes:

1. LIDAR equipment specially designed for surveying is only specified in 6A008(j)(3).
2. 6A008(j) does not include LIDAR equipment specially designed for meteorological observation.
3. Parameters in the IHO Order 1a Standard (5th Edition February 2008) are summarized as follows:

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- Horizontal Accuracy (95% confidence level) = 5 m + 5% of depth
 - Depth Accuracy for Reduced Depths (95% confidence level) = $\pm \sqrt{a^2 + (b*d)^2}$, where:
 - a = 0.5 m = constant depth error, (i.e. the sum of all constant depth errors)
 - b = 0.013 = factor of depth dependent error
 - b*d = depth dependent error, (i.e. the sum of all depth dependent errors)
 - d = depth
 - Feature Detection = Cubic features > 2 m in depths up to 40 m; 10% of depth beyond 40 m. (*L.N. 226 of 2009*)
- (k) Having “signal processing” sub-systems using “pulse compression”, with any of the following:
- (1) A “pulse compression” ratio exceeding 150; *or*
 - (2) A compressed pulse width of less than 200 ns;
- Note:*
6A008(k)(2) does not control 2-dimensional ‘marine radar’ or ‘vessel traffic service’ radar, that meets all of the following descriptions:
- (a) “Pulse compression” ratio not exceeding 150;
 - (b) Compressed pulse width of greater than 30 ns;
 - (c) Single and rotating mechanically scanned antenna;

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- (d) Peak output power not exceeding 250 W;
 - (e) Not capable of “frequency hopping”. (*L.N. 42 of 2017*)
- (l) Having data processing sub-systems that meet any of the following descriptions: (*L.N. 42 of 2017*)
- (1) “Automatic target tracking” providing, at any antenna rotation, the predicted target position beyond the time of the next antenna beam passage;

Note:

6A008(l)(1) does not control conflict alert capability in ATC systems, or ‘marine radar’. (*L.N. 161 of 2011; L.N. 42 of 2017*)

(2) (*Repealed L.N. 161 of 2011*)

(3) (*Repealed L.N. 161 of 2011*)

(4) Configured to provide superposition and correlation, or fusion, of target data within six seconds from two or more “geographically dispersed” radar sensors to improve the aggregate performance beyond that of any single sensor specified by 6A008(f) or 6A008(i);

N.B.:

See also the Munitions List. (*L.N. 42 of 2017*)

Note:

6A008(l)(4) does not control systems, equipment and assemblies used for ‘vessel traffic service’. (*L.N. 161 of 2011; L.N. 42 of 2017*)

Technical Notes:

1. For the purposes of 6A008, ‘marine radar’ is a radar that is used to navigate safely at sea, inland waterways or near-shore environments.

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2. For the purposes of 6A008, ‘vessel traffic service’ is a vessel traffic monitoring and control service similar to air traffic control for aircraft. *(L.N. 42 of 2017)*

6A102 Radiation hardened ‘detectors’, other than those controlled by 6A002, specially designed or modified for protecting against nuclear effects (e.g. electromagnetic pulse (EMP), X-rays, combined blast and thermal effects), and usable for “missiles”, designed or rated to withstand radiation levels which meet or exceed a total irradiation does of 5×10^5 rads (Si); *(L.N. 65 of 2004; L.N. 95 of 2006)*

Technical Note:

In 6A102, a ‘detector’ is defined as a mechanical, electrical, optical or chemical device that automatically identifies and records, or registers a stimulus such as an environmental change in pressure or temperature, an electrical or electromagnetic signal or radiation from a radioactive material. *(L.N. 65 of 2004)*

6A107 Gravity meters (gravimeters) and components for gravity meters and gravity gradiometers, as follows:

- (a) Gravity meters, other than those specified in 6A007(b), designed or modified for airborne or marine use, and having a static or operational accuracy equal to or less (better) than 0.7 milligal (mgal), and having a time-to-steady-state registration of two minutes or less; *(L.N. 65 of 2004)*
- (b) Specially designed components for gravity meters specified in 6A007(b) or 6A107(a) and gravity gradiometers specified in 6A007(c); *(L.N. 183 of 1999)*

(L.N. 42 of 2017)

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6A108 Radar systems and tracking systems, other than those controlled by 6A008, as follows:

- (a) Radar and laser radar systems designed or modified for use in space launch vehicles controlled by 9A004, “unmanned aerial vehicles” controlled by 9A012 or sounding rockets controlled by 9A104; (*L.N. 183 of 1999; L.N. 95 of 2006*)

Note:

6A108(a) includes the following:

- (a) Terrain contour mapping equipment;
- (b) Imaging sensor equipment;
- (c) Scene mapping and correlation (both digital and analogue) equipment;
- (d) Doppler navigation radar equipment. (*L.N. 65 of 2004*)
- (b) Precision tracking systems, usable for ‘missiles’, as follows: (*L.N. 65 of 2004; L.N. 95 of 2006*)
- (1) Tracking systems which use a code translator in conjunction with either surface or airborne references or navigation satellite systems to provide real time measurements of in-flight position and velocity; (*L.N. 161 of 2011*)
- (2) Range instrumentation radars including associated optical/infrared trackers with all of the following capabilities:
- (a) Angular resolution better than 3 milliradians; (*L.N. 254 of 2008*)
- (b) Range of 30 km or greater with a range resolution better than 10 m rms;

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- (c) Velocity resolution better than 3 m/s;
(*L.N. 226 of 2009*)

Technical Note:

In 6A108(b), the term ‘missiles’ means complete rocket systems and “unmanned aerial vehicle” systems capable of a range exceeding 300 km. (*L.N. 226 of 2009*)

6A202 Photomultiplier tubes having both of the following characteristics:

- (a) Photocathode area of greater than 20 cm²; *and*
(b) Anode pulse rise time of less than 1 ns;

(*L.N. 65 of 2004*)

6A203 Cameras and components, other than those specified in 6A003, as follows:

N.B.:

1. “Software” specially designed to enhance or release the performance of a camera or an imaging device to meet the characteristics of 6A203(a), 6A203(b) or 6A203(c) is specified in 6D203.
2. “Technology” in the form of keys or codes to enhance or release the performance of a camera or an imaging device to meet the characteristics of 6A203(a), 6A203(b) or 6A203(c) is specified in 6E203.

Note:

6A203(a), 6A203(b) and 6A203(c) does not control cameras or imaging devices that have hardware, “software” or “technology” constraints limiting their performance to less than that specified in 6A003, if such cameras or imaging devices meet any of the following descriptions:

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- (1) They need to be returned to the original manufacturer to make the enhancements or release the constraints;
- (2) They require “software” as specified in 6D203 to enhance or release the performance to meet the characteristics of 6A203;
- (3) They require “technology” in the form of keys or codes as specified in 6E203 to enhance or release the performance to meet the characteristics of 6A203.
- (a) Streak cameras, and specially designed components for such cameras, as follows:
 - (1) Streak cameras with writing speeds greater than 0.5 mm/ μ s;
 - (2) Electronic streak cameras capable of 50 ns or less time resolution;
 - (3) Streak tubes for cameras specified in 6A203(a)(2);
 - (4) Plug-ins that enable streak cameras to achieve the performance specifications specified in 6A203(a)(1) or 6A203(a)(2), and that are specially designed for use with streak cameras that have modular structures;
 - (5) Synchronizing electronics units, rotor assemblies consisting of turbines, mirrors and bearings specially designed for cameras specified in 6A203(a)(1);
- (b) Framing cameras, and specially designed components for such cameras, as follows:
 - (1) Framing cameras with recording rates greater than 225 000 frames per second;
 - (2) Framing cameras capable of 50 ns or less frame exposure time;

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- (3) Framing tubes and solid-state imaging devices having a fast-image gating (shutter) time of 50 ns or less specially designed for cameras specified in 6A203(b)(1) or 6A203(b)(2);
- (4) Plug-ins that enable framing cameras to achieve the performance specifications specified in 6A203(b)(1) or 6A203(b)(2), and that are specially designed for use with framing cameras that have modular structures;
- (5) Synchronizing electronics units, rotor assemblies consisting of turbines, mirrors and bearings specially designed for cameras specified in 6A203(b)(1) or 6A203(b)(2);

Technical Note:

In 6A203(b), high speed single frame cameras can be used alone to produce a single image of a dynamic event, or several such cameras can be combined in a sequentially-triggered system to produce multiple images of an event.

- (c) Solid-state cameras or electron tube cameras, and specially designed components for such cameras, as follows:
 - (1) Solid-state cameras or electron tube cameras having a fast-image gating (shutter) time of 50 ns or less;
 - (2) Solid-state imaging devices and image intensifier tubes having a fast-image gating (shutter) time of 50 ns or less specially designed for cameras specified in 6A203(c)(1);
 - (3) Electro-optical shuttering devices (Kerr or Pockels cells) having a fast-image gating (shutter) time of 50 ns or less;

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- (4) Plug-ins that enable solid-state cameras or electron tube cameras to achieve the performance specifications specified in 6A203(c)(1), and that are specially designed for use with solid-state cameras or electron tube cameras that have modular structures;
- (d) Radiation-hardened TV cameras, or lenses for such cameras, specially designed or rated as radiation-hardened to withstand a total radiation dose greater than 50×10^3 Gy (Silicon) (5×10^6 rad (Silicon)) without operational degradation;

Technical Note:

The term Gy (Silicon) refers to the energy in Joules per kilogram absorbed by an unshielded silicon sample when exposed to ionizing radiation.

(L.N. 42 of 2017)

6A205

“Lasers”, “laser” amplifiers and oscillators, other than those controlled by 0B001(g)(5), 0B001(h)(6) and 6A005, as follows: *(L.N. 65 of 2004; L.N. 95 of 2006)*

- (a) Argon ion “lasers” having both of the following characteristics:
- (1) Operating at wavelengths between 400 nm and 515 nm; *and*
 - (2) An average output power greater than 40 W;
(L.N. 65 of 2004)
- (b) Tunable pulsed single-mode dye laser oscillators having all of the following characteristics:
- (1) Operating at wavelengths between 300 nm and 800 nm;
 - (2) An average output power greater than 1 W;

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- (3) A repetition rate greater than 1 kHz; *and*
- (4) Pulse width less than 100 ns; (*L.N. 65 of 2004*)
- (c) Tunable pulsed dye laser amplifiers and oscillators having all of the following characteristics:
 - (1) Operating at wavelengths between 300 nm and 800 nm;
 - (2) An average output power greater than 30 W;
 - (3) A repetition rate greater than 1 kHz; *and*
 - (4) Pulse width less than 100 ns;

Note:
6A205(c) does not control single mode oscillators. (*L.N. 65 of 2004*)
- (d) Pulsed carbon dioxide “lasers” having all of the following characteristics:
 - (1) Operating at wavelengths between 9 000 nm and 11 000 nm;
 - (2) A repetition rate greater than 250 Hz;
 - (3) An average output power greater than 500 W; *and*
 - (4) Pulse width less than 200 ns; (*L.N. 65 of 2004*)
- (e) Para-hydrogen Raman shifters designed to operate at 16 μm output wavelength and at a repetition rate greater than 250 Hz; (*L.N. 65 of 2004; L.N. 42 of 2017*)
- (f) Neodymium-doped (other than glass) “lasers” with an output wavelength between 1 000 nm and 1 100 nm, having any of the following characteristics:
 - (1) Pulse-excited and Q-switched with a pulse duration equal to or more than 1 ns, and having:
 - (a) A single-transverse mode output with an average output power greater than 40 W; *or*

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- (b) A multiple-transverse mode output with an average output power greater than 50 W;
- (2) Incorporating frequency doubling to give an output wavelength between 500 nm and 550 nm with an average output power greater than 40 W; (*L.N. 254 of 2008*)
- (g) Pulsed carbon monoxide “lasers”, other than those specified in 6A005(d)(2), that meet all of the following descriptions:
 - (1) Operating at wavelengths between 5 000 nm and 6 000 nm;
 - (2) A repetition rate greater than 250 Hz;
 - (3) An average output power greater than 200 W;
 - (4) Pulse width of less than 200 ns; (*L.N. 42 of 2017*)

N.B.:

For copper vapour lasers, see 6A005(b). (*L.N. 226 of 2009*)

6A225 Velocity interferometers for measuring velocities exceeding 1 km/s during time intervals of less than 10 microseconds;

Note:

6A225 includes velocity interferometers such as VISARs (Velocity Interferometer Systems for Any Reflector), DLIs (Doppler Laser Interferometers) and PDV (Photonic Doppler Velocimeters) also known as Het-V (Heterodyne Velocimeters). (*L.N. 42 of 2017*)

(*L.N. 65 of 2004*)

6A226 Pressure sensors, as follows:

- (a) Shock pressure gauges capable of measuring pressures greater than 10 GPa, including gauges made with

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manganin, ytterbium, and polyvinylidene bifluoride (PVBF, PVF₂); or (L.N. 42 of 2017)

- (b) Quartz pressure transducers for pressures greater than 10 GPa (L.N. 132 of 2001; L.N. 42 of 2017)

(L.N. 161 of 2011)

6B TEST, INSPECTION AND PRODUCTION EQUIPMENT

6B004 Optical equipment, as follows:

- (a) Equipment for measuring absolute reflectance to an accuracy of $\pm 0.1\%$ of the reflectance value;
- (b) Equipment other than optical surface scattering measurement equipment, having an unobscured aperture of more than 10 cm, specially designed for the non-contact optical measurement of a non-planar optical surface figure (profile) to an “accuracy” of 2 nm or less (better) against the required profile;

Note:

6B004 does not control microscopes.

6B007 Equipment to produce, align and calibrate land-based gravity meters with a static accuracy of better than 0.1 mGal;

(L.N. 42 of 2017)

6B008 Pulse radar cross-section measurement systems having transmit pulse widths of 100 ns or less and specially designed components therefor;

N.B.:

See also 6B108.

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6B108 Systems, other than those controlled by 6B008, specially designed for radar cross-section measurement usable for 'missiles' and their subsystems; (*L.N. 254 of 2008*)

Technical Note:

In 6B108, 'missiles' means complete rocket systems and unmanned aerial vehicle systems capable of a range exceeding 300 km. (*L.N. 254 of 2008*)

6C MATERIALS

6C002 Optical sensor materials, as follows:

- (a) Elemental tellurium (Te) of purity levels of 99.9995% or more;
- (b) Single crystals (including epitaxial wafers) of any of the following:
 - (1) Cadmium zinc telluride (CdZnTe) with zinc content of less than 6% by mole fraction;
 - (2) Cadmium telluride (CdTe) of any purity level; *or*
 - (3) Mercury cadmium telluride (HgCdTe) of any purity level; (*L.N. 65 of 2004*)

Technical Note:

Mole fraction is defined as the ratio of moles of ZnTe to the sum of the moles of CdTe and ZnTe present in the crystal. (*L.N. 65 of 2004*)

6C004 Optical materials, as follows:

- (a) Zinc selenide (ZnSe) and zinc sulphide (ZnS) "substrate blanks" produced by the chemical vapour deposition process and having any of the following: (*L.N. 42 of 2017*)
 - (1) A volume greater than 100 cm³; *or*

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- (2) A diameter greater than 80 mm and a thickness of 20 mm or more; (*L.N. 42 of 2017*)
- (b) Electro-optic materials and non-linear optical materials, as follows: (*L.N. 42 of 2017*)
 - (1) Potassium titanyl arsenate (KTA) (CAS 59400-80-5);
 - (2) Silver gallium selenide (AgGaSe_2 , also known as AGSE) (CAS 12002-67-4); (*L.N. 42 of 2017*)
 - (3) Thallium arsenic selenide (Tl_3AsSe_3 , also known as TAS) (CAS 16142-89-5); (*L.N. 161 of 2011*)
 - (4) Zinc germanium phosphide (ZnGeP_2 , also known as ZGP, zinc germanium biphosphide or zinc germanium diphosphide); (*L.N. 42 of 2017*)
 - (5) Gallium selenide (GaSe) (CAS 12024-11-2); (*L.N. 42 of 2017*)
- (c) Non-linear optical materials, other than those specified in 6C004(b), that meet any of the following descriptions:
 - (1) Having all of the following:
 - (a) Dynamic (also known as non-stationary) third order non-linear susceptibility ($\chi^{(3)}$, chi 3) of $10^{-6} \text{ m}^2/\text{V}^2$ or more;
 - (b) Response time of less than 1 ms;
 - (2) Second order non-linear susceptibility ($\chi^{(2)}$, chi 2) of $3.3 \times 10^{-11} \text{ m/V}$ or more; (*L.N. 42 of 2017*)
- (d) “Substrate blanks” of silicon carbide or beryllium beryllium (Be/Be) deposited materials exceeding 300 mm in diameter or major axis length;
- (e) Glass, including fused silica, phosphate glass, fluorophosphate glass, zirconium fluoride (ZrF_4) (CAS

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7783-64-4) and hafnium fluoride (HfF₄) (CAS 13709-52-9), having all of the following: (*L.N. 161 of 2011*)

- (1) A hydroxyl ion (OH⁻) concentration of less than 5 ppm;
 - (2) Integrated metallic purity levels of less than 1 ppm; *and*
 - (3) High homogeneity (index of refraction variance) less than 5×10^{-6} ;
- (f) Synthetically produced diamond material with an absorption of less than 10^{-5} cm^{-1} for wavelengths exceeding 200 nm but not exceeding 14 000 nm;

6C005

“Laser” materials, as follows:

- (a) Synthetic crystalline “laser” host material in unfinished form, as follows:
 - (1) Titanium doped sapphire;
- (b) Rare-earth-metal doped double-clad fibres that have:
 - (1) A nominal laser wavelength of 975 nm to 1 150 nm, with:
 - (a) An average core diameter that is equal to or greater than 25 μm ; *and*
 - (b) A core ‘Numerical Aperture’ that is less than 0.065; *or*

Note:

6C005(b)(1) does not control double-clad fibres that have an inner glass cladding diameter exceeding 150 μm but not exceeding 300 μm .

- (2) A nominal laser wavelength exceeding 1 530 nm, with:

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- (a) An average core diameter that is equal to or greater than 20 μm ; *and*
- (b) A core 'Numerical Aperture' that is less than 0.1;

Technical Notes:

1. For the purposes of 6C005, core 'Numerical Aperture' is measured at the emission wavelengths of the fibre.
2. 6C005(b) includes fibres assembled with end caps.

(L.N. 42 of 2017)

6D SOFTWARE

6D001 "Software" specially designed for the "development" or "production" of equipment controlled by 6A004, 6A005, 6A008 or 6B008;

6D002 "Software" specially designed for the "use" of equipment controlled by 6A002(b), 6A008 or 6B008;

6D003 Other "software", as follows:

- (a) (1) "Software" specially designed for acoustic beam forming for the "real time processing" of acoustic data for passive reception using towed hydrophone arrays;
- (2) "Source code" for the "real time processing" of acoustic data for passive reception using towed hydrophone arrays;
- (3) "Software" specially designed for acoustic beam forming for the "real time processing" of acoustic data for passive reception using bottom or bay cable systems; *(L.N. 183 of 1999)*

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- (4) “Source code” for the “real time processing” of acoustic data for passive reception using bottom or bay cable systems; *(L.N. 183 of 1999)*
 - (5) “Software” or “source code”, specially designed for all of the following:
 - (a) “Real time processing” of acoustic data from sonar systems specified by 6A001(a)(1)(e);
 - (b) Automatically detecting, classifying and determining the location of divers or swimmers;
- N.B.:*
For diver detection “software” or “source code”, specially designed or modified for military use, see the Munitions List. *(L.N. 161 of 2011)*
- (b) Deleted; *(L.N. 226 of 2009)*
 - (c) “Software” designed or modified for cameras incorporating “focal plane arrays” specified in 6A002(a)(3)(f) and designed or modified to remove a frame rate restriction and allow the camera to exceed the frame rate specified in 6A003(b)(4) Note 3(a); *(L.N. 226 of 2009)*
 - (d) “Software” specially designed to maintain the alignment and phasing of segmented mirror systems that consist of mirror segments with a diameter or major axis that is equal to or greater than 1 m. *(L.N. 226 of 2009; L.N. 42 of 2017)*
 - (e) Deleted; *(L.N. 226 of 2009)*
 - (f) (1) “Software” specially designed for magnetic and electric field compensation systems for magnetic sensors designed to operate on mobile platforms; *(L.N. 95 of 2006)*

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- (2) “Software” specially designed for magnetic and electric field anomaly detection on mobile platforms; (*L.N. 95 of 2006*)
- (3) “Software” specially designed for “real time processing” of electromagnetic data using underwater electromagnetic receivers specified by 6A006(e); (*L.N. 161 of 2011*)
- (4) “Source code” for “real time processing” of electromagnetic data using underwater electromagnetic receivers specified by 6A006(e); (*L.N. 161 of 2011*)
- (g) “Software” specially designed to correct motional influences of gravity meters or gravity gradiometers;
- (h) (1) Air Traffic Control (ATC) “software” application “programmes” designed to be hosted on general purpose computers located at Air Traffic Control centres and capable of accepting radar target data from more than four primary radars; (*L.N. 161 of 2011*)
- (2) “Software” for the design or “production” of radomes which:
 - (a) Are specially designed to protect the “electronically steerable phased array antennae” controlled by 6A008(e); *and*
 - (b) Result in an antenna pattern having an ‘average side lobe level’ more than 40 dB below the peak of the main beam level;

Technical Note:

‘Average side lobe level’ in 6D003(h)(2)(b) is measured over the entire array excluding the angular extent of the main beam and the

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first two side lobes on either side of the main beam.

(L.N. 226 of 2009)

6D102 “Software” specially designed for the “use” of goods controlled by 6A108;

6D103 “Software” which processes post-flight, recorded data, enabling determination of vehicle position throughout its flight path, specially designed or modified for ‘missiles’;
(L.N. 132 of 2001; L.N. 65 of 2004; L.N. 95 of 2006)

Technical Note:

In 6D103, ‘missiles’ means complete rocket systems and “unmanned aerial vehicle” systems capable of a range exceeding 300 km. *(L.N. 95 of 2006)*

6D203 “Software” specially designed to enhance or release the performance of a camera or an imaging device to meet the characteristics of 6A203(a), 6A203(b) or 6A203(c);

(L.N. 42 of 2017)

6E TECHNOLOGY

6E001 “Technology” according to the General Technology Note for the “development” of equipment, materials or “software” controlled by 6A, 6B, 6C or 6D;

6E002 “Technology” according to the General Technology Note for the “production” of equipment or materials controlled by 6A, 6B or 6C;

6E003 Other “technology”, as follows:

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- (a) (1) Optical surface coating and treatment “technology” “required” to achieve an ‘optical thickness’ uniformity of 99.5% or better for optical coatings 500 mm or more in diameter or major axis length and with a total loss (absorption and scatter) of less than 5×10^{-3} ; (*L.N. 161 of 2011*)

N.B.:

See also 2E003(f).

Technical Note:

‘Optical thickness’ is the mathematical product of the index of refraction and the physical thickness of the coating. (*L.N. 161 of 2011*)

- (2) Optical fabrication “technology” using single point diamond turning techniques to produce surface finish accuracies of better than 10 nm rms on non-planar surfaces exceeding 0.5 m²;
- (b) “Technology” “required” for the “development”, “production” or “use” of specially designed diagnostic instruments or targets in test facilities for “SHPL” testing or testing or evaluation of materials irradiated by “SHPL” beams;

(*L.N. 95 of 2006*)

6E101 “Technology” according to the General Technology Note for the “use” of equipment or “software” controlled by 6A002, 6A007(b) and (c), 6A008, 6A102, 6A107, 6A108, 6B108, 6D102 or 6D103;

Note:

6E101 only controls “technology” for equipment controlled by 6A008 when it is designed for airborne applications and is usable in “missiles”.

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- 6E201 “Technology” according to the General Technology Note for the “use” of equipment specified in 6A003, 6A005(a)(2), 6A005(b)(2), 6A005(b)(3), 6A005(b)(4), 6A005(b)(6), 6A005(c)(2), 6A005(d)(3)(c), 6A005(d)(4)(c), 6A202, 6A203, 6A205, 6A225 or 6A226;
(L.N. 254 of 2008)
- 6E203 “Technology” in the form of keys or codes to enhance or release the performance of a camera or an imaging device to meet the characteristics of 6A203(a), 6A203(b) and 6A203(c);
(L.N. 42 of 2017)

CATEGORY 7—NAVIGATION AND AVIONICS

7A SYSTEMS, EQUIPMENT AND COMPONENTS

N.B.:

For automatic pilots for underwater vehicles, see Category 8.

For radar, see Category 6. *(L.N. 65 of 2004)*

- 7A001 Accelerometers as follows and specially designed components for accelerometers:
N.B.:
For angular or rotational accelerometers, see 7A001(b). See also 7A101.
- (a) Linear accelerometers having any of the following characteristics:
- (1) Specified to function at linear acceleration levels less than or equal to 15 g and having:

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- (a) A “bias” “stability” of less (better) than 130 micro g with respect to a fixed calibration value over a period of one year; *or*
- (b) A “scale factor” “stability” of less (better) than 130 ppm with respect to a fixed calibration value over a period of one year;
- (2) Specified to function at linear acceleration levels exceeding 15 g but less than or equal to 100 g and having all of the following: *(L.N. 161 of 2011)*
 - (a) A “bias” “repeatability” of less (better) than 1 250 micro g over a period of one year; *and*
 - (b) A “scale factor” “repeatability” of less (better) than 1 250 ppm over a period of one year; *(L.N. 42 of 2017)*
- (3) Designed for use in inertial navigation or guidance systems and specified to function at linear acceleration levels exceeding 100 g; *and*

Note:

7A001(a)(1) and 7A001(a)(2) do not apply to accelerometers limited to measurement of only vibration or shock. *(L.N. 161 of 2011)*

- (b) Angular or rotational accelerometers, specified to function at linear acceleration levels exceeding 100 g;
(L.N. 254 of 2008)

7A002 Gyros or angular rate sensors, having any of the following characteristics and specially designed components for gyros or angular rate sensors:

N.B.:

See also 7A102. For angular or rotational accelerometers, see 7A001(b).

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- (a) Specified to function at linear acceleration levels less than or equal to 100 g and having any of the following:
 - (1) A rate range of less than 500 degrees per second and having any of the following:
 - (a) A “bias” “stability” of less (better) than 0.5 degree per hour, when measured in a 1 g environment over a period of one month, and with respect to a fixed calibration value;
 - (b) An “angle random walk” of less (better) than or equal to 0.0035 degree per square root hour;
Note:
7A002(a)(1)(b) does not control “spinning mass gyros”. (*L.N. 42 of 2017*)
Technical Note:
(*Repealed L.N. 42 of 2017*)
 - (2) A rate range greater than or equal to 500 degrees per second and having any of the following:
 - (a) A “bias” “stability” of less (better) than 4 degrees per hour, when measured in a 1 g environment over a period of three minutes, and with respect to a fixed calibration value;
 - (b) An “angle random walk” of less (better) than or equal to 0.1 degree per square root hour;
(*L.N. 42 of 2017*)
Note:
7A002(a)(2)(b) does not control “spinning mass gyros”. (*L.N. 161 of 2011; L.N. 42 of 2017*)
- (b) Specified to function at linear acceleration levels exceeding 100 g; (*L.N. 161 of 2011*)

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(c) *(Repealed L.N. 161 of 2011)*

(d) *(Repealed L.N. 161 of 2011)*

(L.N. 254 of 2008)

7A003 ‘Inertial measurement equipment or systems’ that meet any of the following descriptions:

N.B.:

See also 7A103.

Notes:

1. ‘Inertial measurement equipment or systems’ incorporate accelerometers or gyroscopes to measure changes in velocity and orientation in order to determine or maintain heading or position without requiring an external reference once aligned. ‘Inertial measurement equipment or systems’ include the following:
 - Attitude and Heading Reference Systems (AHRSSs);
 - Gyrocompasses;
 - Inertial Measurement Units (IMUs);
 - Inertial Navigation Systems (INSs);
 - Inertial Reference Systems (IRSs);
 - Inertial Reference Units (IRUs).
2. 7A003 does not control ‘inertial measurement equipment or systems’ that are certified for use on “civil aircraft” by the civil aviation authority or authorities of one or more “Participating States”.

Technical Notes:

1. ‘Positional aiding references’ independently provide position, and include:
 - (a) Global Navigation Satellite Systems (GNSS); *and*
 - (b) “Data-Based Referenced Navigation” (“DBRN”).

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2. ‘Circular Error Probable’ (‘CEP’)—In a circular normal distribution, the radius of the circle containing 50% of the individual measurements being made, or the radius of the circle within which there is a 50% probability of being located.
 - (a) Designed for “aircraft”, land vehicles or vessels, providing position without the use of ‘positional aiding references’, and having any of the following accuracies subsequent to normal alignment:
 - (1) 0.8 nautical miles per hour (nm/hr) ‘Circular Error Probable’ (‘CEP’) rate or less (better);
 - (2) 0.5% distanced travelled ‘CEP’ or less (better);
 - (3) Total drift of 1 nautical mile ‘CEP’ or less (better) in a 24-hour period;

Technical Note:

The performance parameters in 7A003(a)(1), 7A003(a)(2) and 7A003(a)(3) typically apply to ‘inertial measurement equipment or systems’ designed for “aircraft”, vehicles and vessels, respectively. These parameters result from the utilization of specialized non-positional aiding references (e.g. altimeter, odometer, velocity log). As a consequence, the specified performance values cannot be readily converted between these parameters. Equipment designed for multiple platforms are evaluated against each applicable entry 7A003(a)(1), 7A003(a)(2) or 7A003(a)(3).

- (b) Designed for “aircraft”, land vehicles or vessels, with an embedded ‘positional aiding reference’ and providing position after loss of all ‘positional aiding references’ for a period of up to 4 minutes, having an accuracy of less (better) than 10 metres ‘CEP’;

Technical Note:

7A003(b) refers to systems in which ‘inertial measurement equipment or systems’ and other independent ‘positional aiding references’ are built into a single unit (i.e. embedded) in order to achieve improved performance.

- (c) Designed for “aircraft”, land vehicles or vessels, providing heading or True North determination and meeting any of the following descriptions:
- (1) Having a maximum operating angular rate less (lower) than 500 deg/s and a heading accuracy without the use of ‘positional aiding references’ equal to or less (better) than 0.07 deg sec(Lat) (equivalent to 6 arc minutes rms at 45 degrees latitude);
 - (2) Having a maximum operating angular rate equal to or greater (higher) than 500 deg/s and a heading accuracy without the use of ‘positional aiding references’ equal to or less (better) than 0.2 deg sec(Lat) (equivalent to 17 arc minutes rms at 45 degrees latitude);
- (d) Providing acceleration measurements or angular rate measurements, in more than one dimension, and meeting any of the following descriptions:
- (1) Having performance specified in 7A001 or 7A002 along any axis, without the use of any aiding references;
 - (2) Being “space-qualified” and providing angular rate measurements having an “angle random walk” along any axis of less (better) than or equal to 0.1 degree per square root hour;

Note:

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7A003(d)(2) does not control ‘inertial measurement equipment or systems’ that contain “spinning mass gyros” as the only type of gyro.

(L.N. 42 of 2017)

7A004 ‘Star trackers’ and their components, as follows:

- (a) ‘Star trackers’ with a specified azimuth accuracy of equal to or less (better) than 20 seconds of arc throughout the specified lifetime of the equipment;
- (b) Components specially designed for equipment specified in 7A004(a) as follows:
 - (1) Optical heads or baffles;
 - (2) Data processing units;

Technical Note:

‘Star trackers’ are also referred to as stellar attitude sensors or gyro-astro compasses.

(L.N. 89 of 2013)

7A005 Global Navigation Satellite Systems (GNSS) receiving equipment having any of the following and specially designed components therefor:

N.B.:

See also 7A105. For equipment specially designed for military use, see ML11.

- (a) Employing a decryption algorithm specially designed or modified for government use to access the ranging code for position and time;
- (b) Employing ‘adaptive antenna systems’;

Note:

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7A005(b) does not apply to GNSS receiving equipment that only uses components designed to filter, switch, or combine signals from multiple omni-directional antennae that do not implement adaptive antenna techniques.

Technical Note:

For the purposes of 7A005(b) ‘adaptive antenna systems’ dynamically generate one or more spatial nulls in an antenna array pattern by signal processing in the time domain or frequency domain.

(L.N. 161 of 2011)

7A006 Airborne altimeters operating at frequencies other than 4.2 to 4.4 GHz inclusive, having any of the following characteristics:

N.B.:

See also 7A106.

(a) “Power management”; *or*

(b) Using phase shift key modulation;

7A007 *(Repealed L.N. 95 of 2006)*

7A008 Underwater sonar navigation systems using Doppler-velocity or correlation-velocity logs integrated with a heading source and having a positioning accuracy of equal to or less (better) than 3% of distance travelled ‘Circular Error Probable’ (‘CEP’) and specially designed components for those systems;

Note:

7A008 does not include systems specially designed for installation on surface vessels or systems requiring acoustic beacons or buoys to provide positioning data.

N.B.:

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See 6A001(a) for acoustic systems, and 6A001(b) for correlation-velocity and Doppler-velocity sonar log equipment. See 8A002 for other marine systems.

(L.N. 254 of 2008)

7A101 Linear accelerometers, other than those specified in 7A001, designed for use in inertial navigation systems or in guidance systems of all types, usable in ‘missiles’, having all the following characteristics, and specially designed components for those linear accelerometers:

- (a) A “bias” “repeatability” of less (better) than 1 250 micro g;
- (b) A “scale factor” “repeatability” of less (better) than 1 250 ppm;

Note:

7A101 does not control accelerometers specially designed and developed as MWD (Measurement While Drilling) Sensors for use in downhole well services operations. *(L.N. 161 of 2011; L.N. 42 of 2017)*

Technical Notes:

1. In 7A101, the term ‘missile’ means complete rocket systems and unmanned aerial vehicle systems capable of a range exceeding 300 km.
2. In 7A101, the measurement of “bias” and “scale factor” refers to a one sigma standard deviation with respect to a fixed calibration over a period of one year.

(L.N. 226 of 2009)

7A102 All types of gyros, other than those controlled by 7A002, usable in ‘missiles’, with a rated drift rate ‘stability’ of less than 0.5° (1 sigma or rms) per hour in a 1 g environment and

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specially designed components therefor; (*L.N. 95 of 2006; L.N. 254 of 2008*)

Technical Notes:

1. In 7A102, ‘missiles’ means complete rocket systems and “unmanned aerial vehicle” systems capable of a range exceeding 300 km.
2. In 7A102, ‘stability’ means a measure of the ability of a specific mechanism or performance coefficient to remain invariant when continuously exposed to a fixed operating condition (IEEE STD 528-2001 paragraph 2.247). (*L.N. 254 of 2008*)

7A103

Instrumentation, navigation equipment and systems, other than those controlled by 7A003, as follows; and specially designed components therefor:

- (a) Inertial or other equipment, using accelerometers or gyros as follows, and systems incorporating the equipment:
 - (1) Accelerometers specified in 7A001(a)(3), 7A001(b) or 7A101 or gyros specified in 7A002 or 7A102;
or
 - (2) Accelerometers specified in 7A001(a)(1) or 7A001(a)(2) designed for use in inertial navigation systems or in guidance systems of all types, and usable in ‘missiles’; (*L.N. 42 of 2017*)

Note:

7A103(a) does not include equipment containing accelerometers specified in 7A001 where such accelerometers are specially designed and developed as MWD (Measurement While Drilling) Sensors for use in downhole well services operations. (*L.N. 226 of 2009; L.N. 89 of 2013*)

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- (b) Integrated flight instrument systems, which include gyrostabilisers or automatic pilots, designed or modified for use in ‘missiles’; (*L.N. 183 of 1999; L.N. 65 of 2004; L.N. 95 of 2006; L.N. 254 of 2008*)
- (c) ‘Integrated navigation systems’, designed or modified for ‘missiles’ and capable of providing a navigational accuracy of 200 m “Circle of Equal Probability” (CEP) or less;

Technical Note:

An ‘integrated navigation system’ typically incorporates the following components:

- (a) An inertial measurement device (e.g. an attitude and heading reference system, inertial reference unit, or inertial navigation system);
- (b) One or more external sensors used to update the position or velocity or both, either periodically or continuously throughout the flight (e.g. satellite navigation receiver, radar altimeter, or Doppler radar); *and*
- (c) Integration hardware and software. (*L.N. 254 of 2008*)
- (d) Three axis magnetic heading sensors, designed or modified to be integrated with flight control and navigation systems, other than those specified in 6A006, having all of the following characteristics, and specially designed components for those sensors: (*L.N. 42 of 2017*)
 - (1) Internal tilt compensation in pitch (± 90 degrees) and roll (± 180 degrees) axes;
 - (2) Capable of providing azimuthal accuracy better (less) than 0.5 degrees rms at latitude of ± 80 degrees, reference to local magnetic field;

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Note:

Flight control and navigation systems in 7A103(d) include gyrostabilizers, automatic pilots and inertial navigation systems. (*L.N. 254 of 2008*)

Technical Note:

In 7A103, ‘missiles’ means complete rocket systems and unmanned aerial vehicle systems capable of a range exceeding 300 km. (*L.N. 254 of 2008*)

7A104 Gyro-astro compasses and other devices, other than those controlled by 7A004, which derive position or orientation by means of automatically tracking celestial bodies or satellites and specially designed components therefor;

7A105 Receiving equipment for Global Navigation Satellite Systems (GNSS; e.g. GPS, GLONASS or Galileo), other than those specified in 7A005, having any of the following characteristics, and specially designed components therefor: (*L.N. 42 of 2017*)

- (a) Designed or modified for use in space launch vehicles controlled by 9A004, sounding rockets controlled by 9A104 or “unmanned aerial vehicles” controlled by 9A012 or 9A112(a); (*L.N. 95 of 2006; L.N. 42 of 2017*)
- (b) Designed or modified for airborne applications and having any of the following characteristics:
 - (1) Capable of providing navigation information at speeds in excess of 600 m/s (*L.N. 95 of 2006*);
 - (2) Employing decryption, designed or modified for military or governmental services, to gain access to GNSS secured signal/data; *or*
 - (3) Being specially designed to employ anti-jam features (e.g. null steering antenna or electronically

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steerable antenna) to function in an environment of active or passive countermeasures;

Note:

7A105(b)(2) and 7A105(b)(3) do not control equipment designed for commercial, civil or 'Safety of Life' (e.g. data integrity, flight safety) GNSS services.

(L.N. 65 of 2004)

7A106 Altimeters, other than those controlled by 7A006, of radar or laser radar type, designed or modified for use in space launch vehicles controlled by 9A004 or sounding rockets controlled by 9A104;

(L.N. 183 of 1999; L.N. 65 of 2004; L.N. 95 of 2006)

7A115 Passive sensors for determining bearing to specific electromagnetic source (direction finding equipment) or terrain characteristics, designed or modified for use in space launch vehicles controlled by 9A004 or sounding rockets controlled by 9A104; *(L.N. 183 of 1999; L.N. 65 of 2004; L.N. 95 of 2006)*

Note:

7A115 includes sensors for the following equipment:

- (a) Terrain contour mapping equipment;
- (b) Imaging sensor equipment (both active and passive);
(L.N. 65 of 2004)
- (c) Passive interferometer equipment. *(L.N. 65 of 2004)*

7A116 Flight control systems and servo valves, as follows; designed or modified for use in space launch vehicles controlled by 9A004 or sounding rockets controlled by 9A104: *(L.N. 183 of 1999; L.N. 65 of 2004; L.N. 95 of 2006)*

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- (a) Hydraulic, mechanical, electro-optical, or electro-mechanical flight control systems (including fly-by-wire types);
- (b) Attitude control equipment;
- (c) Flight control servo valves designed or modified for the systems controlled by 7A116(a) or 7A116(b) and designed or modified to operate in a vibration environment greater than 10 g rms over the entire range between 20 Hz and 2 kHz; (*L.N. 65 of 2004; L.N. 95 of 2006*)

7A117 “Guidance sets”, usable in “missiles”, capable of achieving system accuracy of 3.33% or less of the range (e.g., a “CEP” of 10 km or less at a range of 300 km);

7B TEST, INSPECTION AND PRODUCTION EQUIPMENT

7B001 Test, calibration or alignment equipment specially designed for equipment controlled by 7A;

Note:

7B001 does not control test, calibration or alignment equipment for Maintenance Level I or Maintenance Level II.

Technical Notes:

1. Maintenance Level I

The failure of an inertial navigation unit is detected on the aircraft by indications from the control and display unit (CDU) or by the status message from the corresponding sub-system. By following the manufacturer’s manual, the cause of the failure may be localised at the level of the malfunctioning line replaceable unit (LRU). The operator then removes the LRU and replaces it with a spare.

2. Maintenance Level II

The defective LRU is sent to the maintenance workshop (the manufacturer's or that of the operator responsible for level II maintenance). At the maintenance workshop, the malfunctioning LRU is tested by various appropriate means to verify and localise the defective shop replaceable assembly (SRA) module responsible for the failure. This SRA is removed and replaced by an operative spare. The defective SRA (or possibly the complete LRU) is then shipped to the manufacturer. Maintenance Level II does not include the disassembly or repair of specified accelerometers or gyro sensors. *(L.N. 161 of 2011)*

7B002 Equipment, as follows, specially designed to characterize mirrors for ring “laser” gyros:

N.B.:

See also 7B102.

1. Scatterometers having a measurement accuracy of 10 ppm or less (better);
2. Profilometers having a measurement accuracy of 0.5 nm (5 angstrom) or less (better);

7B003 Equipment specially designed for the “production” of equipment specified in 7A;

Note:

7B003 includes:

- (a) Gyro tuning test stations;
- (b) Gyro dynamic balance stations;
- (c) Gyro run-in/motor test stations;
- (d) Gyro evacuation and fill stations;

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- (e) Centrifuge fixtures for gyro bearings;
- (f) Accelerometer axis align stations; *and*
- (g) Fibre optic gyro coil winding machines. (*L.N. 254 of 2008*)

(L.N. 65 of 2004; L.N. 254 of 2008)

7B101 *(Repealed L.N. 65 of 2004)*

7B102 Reflectometers specially designed to characterize mirrors, for “laser” gyros, having a measurement accuracy of 50 ppm or less (better);

(L.N. 65 of 2004)

7B103 “Production facilities” and “production equipment” as follows:

- (a) “Production facilities” specially designed for equipment controlled by 7A117;
- (b) “Production equipment”, and other test, calibration and alignment equipment, other than that controlled by 7B001 to 7B003, designed or modified to be used with equipment controlled by 7A;

(L.N. 65 of 2004; L.N. 95 of 2006)

7B104 *(Repealed L.N. 65 of 2004)*

7C MATERIALS None

7D SOFTWARE

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7D001 “Software” specially designed or modified for the “development” or “production” of equipment controlled by 7A or 7B;

7D002 “Source code” for the operation or maintenance of any inertial navigation equipment, including inertial equipment not specified in 7A003 or 7A004, or Attitude and Heading Reference Systems (‘AHRS’);

Note:

7D002 does not apply to “source code” for the operation or maintenance of gimballed ‘AHRS’.

Technical Note:

‘AHRS’ generally differs from Inertial Navigation Systems (INS) in that an ‘AHRS’ provides attitude and heading information and normally does not provide the acceleration, velocity and position information associated with an INS.

(L.N. 89 of 2013)

7D003 Other “software”, as follows:

(a) “Software” specially designed or modified to improve the operational performance or reduce the navigational error of systems to the levels specified in 7A003, 7A004 or 7A008; *(L.N. 254 of 2008)*

(b) “Source code” for hybrid integrated systems which improves the operational performance or reduces the navigational error of systems to the levels specified in 7A003 or 7A008 by continuously combining heading data with any of the following: *(L.N. 65 of 2004; L.N. 254 of 2008)*

(1) Doppler radar or sonar velocity data; *(L.N. 254 of 2008)*

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(2) Global navigation satellite systems (GNSS) references data; *or (L.N. 161 of 2011)*

(3) Data from “Data-Based Referenced Navigation” (“DBRN”) Systems; *(L.N. 65 of 2004)*

(c)-(d) *(Repealed L.N. 42 of 2017)*

(e) Computer-aided-design (CAD) “software” specially designed for the “development” of “active flight control systems”, helicopter multi-axis fly-by-wire or fly-by-light controllers or helicopter “circulation-controlled anti-torque or circulation-controlled direction control systems” whose “technology” is controlled by 7E004(b), 7E004(c)(1) or 7E004(c)(2);

7D004 “Source code” incorporating “development” “technology” controlled by 7E004(a)(2), 7E004(a)(3), 7E004(a)(5), 7E004(a)(6) or 7E004(b), for any of the following:

- (a) Digital flight management systems for “total control of flight”;
- (b) Integrated propulsion and flight control systems;
- (c) “Fly-by-wire systems” or “fly-by-light systems”;
- (d) Fault-tolerant or self-reconfiguring “active flight control systems”;
- (e) Not used;
- (f) Air data systems based on surface static data;
- (g) 3-dimensional displays;

Note:

7D004 does not control “source code” associated with common computer elements and utilities (e.g. input signal acquisition, output signal transmission, computer program and

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data loading, built-in test, task scheduling mechanisms) not providing a specific flight control system function.

(L.N. 42 of 2017)

7D005 “Software” specially designed to decrypt Global Navigation Satellite Systems (GNSS) ranging code designed for government use;

(L.N. 42 of 2017)

7D101 “Software” specially designed or modified for the “use” of equipment controlled by 7A001 to 7A006, 7A101 to 7A106, 7A115, 7A116(a), 7A116(b), 7B001, 7B002, 7B003, 7B102 or 7B103;

(L.N. 65 of 2004; L.N. 95 of 2006)

7D102 Integration “software” as follows:

- (a) Integration “software” for the equipment controlled by 7A103(b);
- (b) Integration “software” specially designed for the equipment controlled by 7A003 or 7A103(a); *(L.N. 132 of 2001)*
- (c) Integration “software” designed or modified for the equipment controlled by 7A103(c); *(L.N. 95 of 2006)*

Note:

A common form of integration “software” employs Kalman filtering. *(L.N. 65 of 2004)*

7D103 “Software” specially designed for modelling or simulation of the “guidance sets” controlled by 7A117 or for their design integration with the space launch vehicles controlled by 9A004, “unmanned aerial vehicles” controlled by 9A012 or

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sounding rockets controlled by 9A104; (*L.N. 183 of 1999; L.N. 65 of 2004; L.N. 95 of 2006*)

Note:

”Software” controlled by 7D103 remains controlled when combined with specially designed hardware controlled by 4A102. (*L.N. 226 of 2009*)

7E TECHNOLOGY

7E001 “Technology” according to the General Technology Note for the “development” of equipment or “software”, specified in 7A, 7B, 7D001, 7D002, 7D003, 7D005, 7D101, 7D102 and 7D103;

Note:

7E001 includes key management “technology” exclusively for equipment specified in 7A005(a). (*L.N. 42 of 2017*)

(*L.N. 42 of 2017*)

7E002 “Technology” according to the General Technology Note for the “production” of equipment controlled by 7A or 7B;

7E003 “Technology” according to the General Technology Note for the repair, refurbishing or overhaul of equipment controlled by 7A001 to 7A004;

Note:

7E003 does not control maintenance “technology” directly associated with calibration, removal or replacement of damaged or unserviceable LRUs and SRAs of a “civil aircraft” as described in Maintenance Level I or Maintenance Level II.

N.B.:

See Technical Notes to 7B001.

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- 7E004 Other “technology”, as follows:
- (a) “Technology” for the “development” or “production” of:
 - (1) *(Repealed L.N. 89 of 2013)*
 - (2) Air data systems based on surface static data only, i.e., which dispense with conventional air data probes;
 - (3) Three dimensional displays for “aircraft”; *(L.N. 161 of 2011)*
 - (4) *(Repealed L.N. 161 of 2011)*
 - (5) Electric actuators (i.e. electromechanical, electrohydrostatic and integrated actuator package) specially designed for “primary flight control”;
 - (6) “Flight control optical sensor array” specially designed for implementing “active flight control systems”;
 - (7) “Data-Based Referenced Navigation” (“DBRN”) Systems designed to navigate underwater, using sonar or gravity databases, that provide a positioning accuracy equal to or less (better) than 0.4 nautical miles; *(L.N. 254 of 2008)*
 - (b) “Development” “technology”, as follows, for “active flight control systems” (including “fly-by-wire systems” or “fly-by-light systems”): *(L.N. 42 of 2017)*
 - (1) Photonic-based “technology” for sensing aircraft or flight control component state, transferring flight control data, or commanding actuator movement, “required” for “fly-by-light systems” or “active flight control systems”; *(L.N. 42 of 2017)*
 - (2) *(Repealed L.N. 42 of 2017)*

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- (3) Real-time algorithms to analyze component sensor information to predict and preemptively mitigate impending degradation and failures of components within an “active flight control system”;

Note:

7E004(b)(3) does not control algorithms for off-line maintenance. (*L.N. 42 of 2017*)

- (4) Real-time algorithms to identify failures of components and reconfigure force and moment controls to mitigate “active flight control system” degradation and failures;

Note:

7E004(b)(4) does not control algorithms for the elimination of fault effects through comparison of redundant data sources, or off-line pre-planned responses to anticipated failures. (*L.N. 42 of 2017*)

- (5) Integration of digital flight control, navigation and propulsion control data into a digital flight management system for “total control of flight”;

Note:

7E004(b)(5) does not control:

1. “Development” “technology” for integration of digital flight control, navigation and propulsion control data into a digital flight management system for “flight path optimisation”.
2. “Development” “technology” for “aircraft” flight instrument systems integrated solely for VOR, DME, ILS or MLS navigation or approaches.

- (6) (*Repealed L.N. 42 of 2017*)

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(7) “Technology” “required” for deriving the functional requirements for “fly-by-wire systems”

(a) that have ‘inner-loop’ airframe stability controls requiring a loop closure rate of 40 Hz or greater;

Technical Note:

‘Inner-loop’ refers to functions of “active flight control systems” that automate airframe stability controls.

(b) that meet any of the following descriptions:

(1) Correct an aerodynamically unstable airframe, measured at any point in a design flight envelope, that would lose recoverable control if not corrected within 0.5 seconds;

(2) Combine controls in 2 or more axes while compensating for ‘abnormal changes in aircraft state’;

Technical Note:

‘Abnormal changes in aircraft state’ include in-flight structural damage, loss of engine thrust, disabled control surface and destabilizing shifts in cargo load.

(3) Perform the functions specified in 7E004(b)(5);

Note:

7E004(b)(7)(b)(3) does not control autopilots.

(4) Enable an aircraft to have a stable controlled flight, other than during take-off or landing, at an angle of attack

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greater than 18 degrees, a side slip at 15 degrees, a pitch rate or yaw rate of 15 degrees per second, or a roll rate of 90 degrees per second; *(L.N. 42 of 2017)*

- (8) “Technology” “required” for deriving the functional requirements for “fly-by-wire systems” to achieve—
- (a) No loss of control of the aircraft in the event of a consecutive sequence of any 2 individual faults within the “fly-by-wire system”; *and*
 - (b) A probability of loss of control of the aircraft that is less (better) than 1×10^{-9} failures per flight hour; *(L.N. 42 of 2017)*

Note:

7E004(b) does not control “technology” associated with common computer elements and utilities (e.g., input signal acquisition, output signal transmission, computer program and data loading, built-in test, task scheduling mechanisms) not providing a specific flight control system function. *(L.N. 42 of 2017)*

- (c) “Technology” for the “development” of helicopter systems, as follows:
- (1) Multi-axis fly-by-wire or fly-by-light controllers which combine the functions of at least two of the following into one controlling element:
 - (a) Collective controls;
 - (b) Cyclic controls;
 - (c) Yaw controls;
 - (2) “Circulation-controlled anti-torque or circulation-controlled directional control systems”;

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(3) Rotor blades incorporating “variable geometry airfoils” for use in systems using individual blade control;

7E101 “Technology” according to the General Technology Note for the “use” of equipment controlled by 7A001 to 7A006, 7A101 to 7A106, 7A115 to 7A117, 7B001, 7B002, 7B003, 7B102, 7B103, 7D101 to 7D103;

(L.N. 65 of 2004; L.N. 95 of 2006)

7E102 “Technology” for protection of avionics and electrical sub-systems against electromagnetic pulse (EMP) and electromagnetic interference (EMI) hazards, from external sources, as follows:

- (a) Design “technology” for shielding systems;
- (b) Design “technology” for the configuration of hardened electrical circuits and sub-systems;
- (c) Design “technology” for the determination of hardening criteria of 7E102(a) and (b);

7E104 “Technology” for the integration of the flight control, guidance, and propulsion data into a flight management system for optimization of rocket system trajectory;

CATEGORY 8—MARINE

8A SYSTEMS, EQUIPMENT AND COMPONENTS

8A001 Submersible vehicles and surface vessels, as follows:

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Note:

For the control status of equipment for submersible vehicles, see:

Category 5, Part 2 “Information Security” for encrypted communication equipment;

Category 6 for sensors;

Categories 7 and 8 for navigation equipment;

Category 8A for underwater equipment.

- (a) Manned, tethered submersible vehicles designed to operate at depths exceeding 1 000 m;
- (b) Manned, untethered submersible vehicles, having any of the following:
 - (1) Designed to ‘operate autonomously’ and having a lifting capacity of all the following:
 - (a) 10% or more of their weight in air; *and*
 - (b) 15 kN or more;
 - (2) Designed to operate at depths exceeding 1 000 m; *or*
 - (3) Having all of the following:
 - (a) Designed to continuously ‘operate autonomously’ for 10 hours or more;
 - (b) ‘Range’ of 25 nautical miles or more; *(L.N. 226 of 2009)*

Technical Notes:

1. For the purpose of 8A001(b), ‘operate autonomously’ means fully submerged, without snorkel, all systems working and cruising at minimum speed at which the submersible vehicle can safely control its depth dynamically by using its depth planes only, with no need for a support vessel or support base on the surface, sea-bed

or shore, and containing a propulsion system for submerged or surface use.

2. For the purposes of 8A001(b), 'range' means half the maximum distance a submersible vehicle can 'operate autonomously'. (*L.N. 226 of 2009*)
- (c) Unmanned, tethered submersible vehicles designed to operate at depths exceeding 1 000 m, having any of the following:
- (1) Designed for self-propelled manoeuvre using propulsion motors or thrusters controlled by 8A002(a)(2); *or*
 - (2) Having a fibre optic data link;
- (d) Unmanned, untethered submersible vehicles, having any of the following:
- (1) Designed for deciding a course relative to any geographical reference without real time human assistance; (*L.N. 161 of 2011*)
 - (2) Acoustic data or command link; (*L.N. 161 of 2011*)
 - (3) Optical data or command link exceeding 1 000 m; (*L.N. 161 of 2011*)
- (e) Ocean salvage systems with a lifting capacity exceeding 5 MN for salvaging objects from depths exceeding 250 m and having any of the following:
- (1) Dynamic positioning systems capable of position keeping within 20 m of a given point provided by the navigation system; *or*
 - (2) Seafloor navigation and navigation integration systems for depths exceeding 1 000 m with positioning accuracies to within 10 m of a predetermined point;

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(f)-(i) *(Repealed L.N. 42 of 2017)*

8A002 Marine systems, equipment and components, as follows:
(L.N. 254 of 2008)

N.B.: (L.N. 254 of 2008)

For underwater communications systems, see Category 5, Part 1—Telecommunications. *(L.N. 254 of 2008)*

(a) Systems, equipment and components, specially designed or modified for submersible vehicles and designed to operate at depths exceeding 1 000 m, as follows:
(L.N. 254 of 2008)

- (1) Pressure housings or pressure hulls with a maximum inside chamber diameter exceeding 1.5 m;
- (2) Direct current propulsion motors or thrusters;
- (3) Umbilical cables, and connectors therefor, using optical fibre and having synthetic strength members;
- (4) Components manufactured from material specified in 8C001;

Technical Note:

The objective of 8A002(a)(4) is not to be defeated by the export of ‘syntactic foam’ specified in 8C001 when an intermediate stage of manufacture has been performed and it is not yet in its final component form. *(L.N. 254 of 2008)*

(b) Systems specially designed or modified for the automated control of the motion of submersible vehicles controlled by 8A001 using navigation data and having closed loop servo-controls: *(L.N. 132 of 2001)*

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- (1) Enabling a vehicle to move within 10 m of a predetermined point in the water column;
- (2) Maintaining the position of the vehicle within 10 m of a predetermined point in the water column;
or
- (3) Maintaining the position of the vehicle within 10 m while following a cable on or under the sea-bed;
- (c) Fibre optic pressure hull penetrators; (*L.N. 89 of 2013*)
- (d) Underwater vision systems, as follows:
 - (1) Television systems and television cameras, as follows:
 - (a) Television systems (comprising cameras, monitoring and signal transmission equipment) having a limiting resolution when measured in air of more than 800 lines and specially designed or modified for remote operation with a submersible vehicle;
 - (b) Underwater television cameras having a limiting resolution when measured in air of more than 1 100 lines;
 - (c) Low light level television cameras specially designed or modified for underwater use containing all of the following:
 - (1) Image intensifier tubes controlled by 6A002(a)(2)(a); *and*
 - (2) More than 150 000 “active pixels” per solid state area array;

Technical Note:

Limiting resolution in television is a measure of horizontal resolution usually expressed in terms of the maximum number of lines per picture height

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discriminated on a test chart, using Institution of Electrical and Electronic Engineers (IEEE) Standard 208/1960 or any equivalent standard.

- (2) Systems, specially designed or modified for remote operation with an underwater vehicle, employing techniques to minimise the effects of back scatter, including range-gated illuminators or “laser” systems;
- (e) Photographic still cameras specially designed or modified for underwater use below 150 m having a film format of 35 mm or larger, and having any of the following:
- (1) Annotation of the film with data provided by a source external to the camera;
 - (2) Automatic back focal distance correction; *or*
 - (3) Automatic compensation control specially designed to permit an underwater camera housing to be usable at depths exceeding 1 000 m;
- (f) *(Repealed L.N. 161 of 2011)*
- (g) Light systems, as follows, specially designed or modified for underwater use:
- (1) Stroboscopic light systems capable of a light output energy of more than 300 J per flash and a flash rate of more than 5 flashes per second;
 - (2) Argon arc light systems specially designed for use below 1 000 m;
- (h) “Robots” specially designed for underwater use, controlled by using a dedicated computer, having any of the following: *(L.N. 95 of 2006)*
- (1) Systems that control the “robot” using information from sensors which measure force or torque

applied to an external object, distance to an external object, or tactile sense between the “robot” and an external object; *or*

- (2) The ability to exert a force of 250 N or more or a torque of 250 Nm or more and using titanium based alloys or “fibrous or filamentary” “composite” materials in their structural members;
- (i) Remotely controlled articulated manipulators specially designed or modified for use with submersible vehicles, having any of the following:
 - (1) Systems which control the manipulator using information from sensors which measure any of the following:
 - (a) Torque or force applied to an external object;
 - (b) Tactile sense between the manipulator and an external object; *or (L.N. 161 of 2011)*
 - (2) Controlled by proportional master-slave techniques and having 5 degrees of ‘freedom of movement’ or more; *(L.N. 95 of 2006; L.N. 42 of 2017)*

Note:

(Repealed L.N. 42 of 2017)

Technical Note:

Only functions having proportionally related motion control using positional feedback are counted when determining the number of degrees of ‘freedom of movement’. *(L.N. 42 of 2017)*

- (j) Air independent power systems, specially designed for underwater use, as follows:
 - (1) Brayton or Rankine cycle engine air independent power systems having any of the following:

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- (a) Chemical scrubber or absorber systems specially designed to remove carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide and particulates from recirculated engine exhaust;
 - (b) Systems specially designed to use a monoatomic gas;
 - (c) Devices or enclosures specially designed for underwater noise reduction in frequencies below 10 kHz, or special mounting devices for shock mitigation; *or*
 - (d) Systems specially designed:
 - (1) To pressurise the products of reaction or for fuel reformation;
 - (2) To store the products of the reaction; *and*
 - (3) To discharge the products of the reaction against a pressure of 100 kPa or more;
- (2) Diesel cycle engine air independent systems, having all of the following:
- (a) Chemical scrubber or absorber systems specially designed to remove carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide and particulates from recirculated engine exhaust;
 - (b) Systems specially designed to use a monoatomic gas;
 - (c) Devices or enclosures specially designed for underwater noise reduction in frequencies below 10 kHz, or special mounting devices for shock mitigation; *and*

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- (d) Specially designed exhaust systems that do not exhaust continuously the products of combustion;
- (3) Fuel cell air independent power systems with an output exceeding 2 kW having any of the following:
 - (a) Devices or enclosures specially designed for underwater noise reduction in frequencies below 10 kHz, or special mounting devices for shock mitigation; *or*
 - (b) Systems specially designed:
 - (1) To pressurise the products of reaction or for fuel reformation;
 - (2) To store the products of the reaction; *and*
 - (3) To discharge the products of the reaction against a pressure of 100 kPa or more;
- (4) Stirling cycle engine air independent power systems, having all of the following:
 - (a) Devices or enclosures specially designed for underwater noise reduction in frequencies below 10 kHz or special mounting devices for shock mitigation; *and*
 - (b) Specially designed exhaust systems which discharge the products of combustion against a pressure of 100 kPa or more;
- (k)-(n) *(Repealed L.N. 42 of 2017)*
- (o) Propellers, power transmission systems, power generation systems and noise reduction systems, as follows:

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- (1) *(Repealed L.N. 42 of 2017)*
- (2) Water-screw propeller, power generation systems or transmission systems designed for use on vessels, as follows:
 - (a) Controllable-pitch propellers and hub assemblies rated at more than 30 MW;
 - (b) Internally liquid-cooled electric propulsion engines with a power output exceeding 2.5 MW;
 - (c) “Superconductive” propulsion engines, or permanent magnet electric propulsion engines, with a power output exceeding 0.1 MW;
 - (d) Power transmission shaft systems, incorporating “composite” material components, capable of transmitting more than 2 MW;
 - (e) Ventilated or base-ventilated propeller systems rated at more than 2.5 MW;
- (3) Noise reduction systems designed for use on vessels of 1000 tonnes displacement or more, as follows:
 - (a) Systems that attenuate underwater noise at frequencies below 500 Hz and consist of compound acoustic mounts for the acoustic isolation of diesel engines, diesel generator sets, gas turbines, gas turbine generator sets, propulsion motors or propulsion reduction gears, specially designed for sound or vibration isolation, having an intermediate mass exceeding 30% of the equipment to be mounted;

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- (b) 'Active noise reduction or cancellation systems' or magnetic bearings, specially designed for power transmission systems;

Technical Note:

'Active noise reduction or cancellation systems' incorporate electronic control systems capable of actively reducing equipment vibration by the generation of anti-noise or anti-vibration signals directly to the source. (*L.N. 161 of 2011*)

- (p) Pumpjet propulsion systems having all of the following:
- (1) Power output exceeding 2.5 MW;
 - (2) Using divergent nozzle and flow conditioning vane techniques to improve propulsive efficiency or reduce propulsion-generated underwater-radiated noise; (*L.N. 161 of 2011*)
- (q) Underwater swimming and diving equipment as follows:
- (1) Closed circuit rebreathers;
 - (2) Semi-closed circuit rebreathers;

Note:

8A002(q) does not apply to individual rebreathers for personal use when accompanying their users. (*L.N. 161 of 2011*)

N.B.:

For equipment and devices specially designed for military use, see the Munitions List. (*L.N. 42 of 2017*)

- (r) Diver deterrent acoustic systems specially designed or modified to disrupt divers and having a sound pressure level equal to or exceeding 190 dB (reference 1 μ Pa at 1 m) at frequencies of 200 Hz and below;

Notes:

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1. 8A002(r) does not apply to diver deterrent systems based on underwater explosive devices, air guns or combustible sources.
2. 8A002(r) includes diver deterrent acoustic systems that use spark gap sources, also known as plasma sound sources. (*L.N. 161 of 2011*)
(L.N. 132 of 2001)

8B TEST, INSPECTION AND PRODUCTION EQUIPMENT

8B001 Water tunnels, having a background noise of less than 100 dB (reference 1 μ Pa, 1 Hz) in the frequency range from 0 to 500 Hz, designed for measuring acoustic fields generated by a hydro-flow around propulsion system models;

8C MATERIALS

8C001 Syntactic foam designed for underwater use, having all of the following:

- (a) Designed for marine depths exceeding 1000 m; *and*
- (b) A density less than 561 kg/m³;

Technical Note:

Syntactic foam consists of hollow spheres of plastic or glass embedded in a resin matrix.

N.B.:

See also 8A002(a)(4). (*L.N. 254 of 2008*)

8D SOFTWARE

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8D001 “Software” specially designed or modified for the “development”, “production” or “use” of equipment or materials controlled by 8A, 8B or 8C;

8D002 Specific “software” specially designed or modified for the “development”, “production”, repair, overhaul or refurbishing (re-machining) of propellers specially designed for underwater noise reduction;

8E TECHNOLOGY

8E001 “Technology” according to the General Technology Note for the “development” or “production” of equipment or materials controlled by 8A, 8B or 8C;

8E002 Other “technology”, as follows:

- (a) “Technology” for the “development”, “production”, repair, overhaul or refurbishing (re-machining) of propellers specially designed for underwater noise reduction;
- (b) “Technology” for the overhaul or refurbishing of equipment controlled by 8A001, 8A002(b), 8A002(j), 8A002(o) or 8A002(p);
- (c) “Technology” according to the General Technology Note for the “development” or “production” of any of the following characteristics:
 - (1) Surface-effect vehicles (fully skirted variety) having all of the following characteristics:
 - (a) A maximum design speed, fully loaded, exceeding 30 knots in a significant wave height of 1.25 m or more;

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- (b) A cushion pressure exceeding 3 830 Pa;
- (c) A light-ship-to-full-load displacement ratio of less than 0.70;
- (2) Surface-effect vehicles (rigid sidewalls) with a maximum design speed, fully loaded, exceeding 40 knots in a significant wave height of 3.25 m or more;
- (3) Hydrofoil vessels with active systems for automatically controlling foil systems, with a maximum design speed, fully loaded, of 40 knots or more in a significant wave height of 3.25 m or more;
- (4) ‘Small waterplane area vessels’ having any of the following characteristics:
 - (a) A full load displacement exceeding 500 tonnes with a maximum design speed, fully loaded, exceeding 35 knots in a significant wave height of 3.25 m or more;
 - (b) A full load displacement exceeding 1 500 tonnes with a maximum design speed, fully loaded, exceeding 25 knots in a significant wave length of 4 m or more; (*L.N. 42 of 2017*)

Technical Note:

A ‘small waterplane area vessel’ is defined by the following formula: waterplane area at an operational design draft that is less than $2 \times$ (displaced volume at the operational design draft)^{2/3}. (*L.N. 42 of 2017*)

CATEGORY 9—AEROSPACE AND PROPULSION

Last updated date
3.7.2017

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(L.N. 254 of 2008)

9A SYSTEMS, EQUIPMENT AND COMPONENTS

(For propulsion systems designed or rated against neutron or transient ionizing radiation, see the Munitions List.)

9A001 Aero gas turbine engines having any of the following:

N.B.:

See also 9A101.

(a) Incorporating any of the “technologies” specified by 9E003(a), 9E003(h) or 9E003(i); *or (L.N. 161 of 2011; L.N. 42 of 2017)*

Notes:

1. 9A001(a) does not control aero gas turbine engines that meet both of the following descriptions:
 - (a) Certified by the civil aviation authority or authorities of one or more “Participating States”;
 - (b) Intended to power non-military manned “aircraft” for which any of the following has been issued by the civil aviation authority or authorities of one or more “Participating States” for the “aircraft” with this specific engine type:
 - (1) A civil Type Certificate;
 - (2) An equivalent document recognized by the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO).
2. 9A001(a) does not control aero gas turbine engines designed for Auxiliary Power Units

Last updated date
3.7.2017

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(APUs) approved by the civil aviation authority or authorities of one or more “Participating States”.
(*L.N. 42 of 2017*)

- (b) Designed to power an “aircraft” designed to cruise at Mach 1 or higher for more than 30 minutes;

(*L.N. 95 of 2006*)

9A002 ‘Marine gas turbine engines’ with an ISO standard continuous power rating of 24 245 kW or more and a specific fuel consumption not exceeding 0.219 kg/kWh in the power range from 35 to 100%, and specially designed assemblies and components therefor; (*L.N. 95 of 2006*)

Note:

The term ‘marine gas turbine engines’ includes those industrial, or aero-derivative, gas turbine engines adapted for a ship’s electric power generation or propulsion.

9A003 Specially designed assemblies and components, incorporating any of the “technologies” specified by 9E003(a), 9E003(h) or 9E003(i), for any of the following aero gas turbine engines:
(*L.N. 183 of 1999; L.N. 161 of 2011; L.N. 42 of 2017*)

(a) Specified by 9A001; (*L.N. 161 of 2011*)

(b) Whose design or production origins are either non-“Participating States” or unknown to the manufacturer;
(*L.N. 42 of 2017*)

9A004 Space launch vehicles, “spacecraft”, “spacecraft buses” and other systems or equipment (including terrestrial equipment), as follows:

N.B.:

See also 9A104.

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- (a) Space launch vehicles;
- (b) “Spacecraft”;
- (c) “Spacecraft buses”;
- (d) “Spacecraft payloads” incorporating the items specified or described in 3A001(b)(1)(a)(4), 3A002(g), 5A001(a)(1), 5A001(b)(3), 5A002(a)(5), 5A002(a)(9), 6A002(a)(1), 6A002(a)(2), 6A002(b), 6A002(d), 6A003(b), 6A004(c), 6A004(e), 6A008(d), 6A008(e), 6A008(k), 6A008(l) or 9A010(c);
- (e) On-board systems or equipment, specially designed for “spacecraft” and having any of the following functions:
 - (1) ‘Command and telemetry data handling’;

Note:

For the purposes of 9A004(e)(1), ‘command and telemetry data handling’ includes bus data management, storage and processing.

- (2) ‘Payload data handling’;

Note:

For the purposes of 9A004(e)(2), ‘payload data handling’ includes payload data management, storage and processing.

- (3) ‘Attitude and orbit control’;

Note:

For the purposes of 9A004(e)(3), ‘attitude and orbit control’ includes sensing and actuation to determine and control the position and orientation of a “spacecraft”.

N.B.:

For equipment specially designed for military use, see the Munitions List.

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- (f) Terrestrial equipment, specially designed for “spacecraft”, as follows:
- (1) Telemetry and telecommand equipment;
 - (2) Simulators;

(L.N. 42 of 2017)

9A005 Liquid rocket propulsion systems containing any of the systems or components controlled by 9A006;

N.B.:

See also 9A105 and 9A119.

9A006 Systems and components specially designed for liquid rocket propulsion systems, as follows:

N.B.:

See also 9A106, 9A108 and 9A120. *(L.N. 42 of 2017)*

- (a) Cryogenic refrigerators, flightweight dewars, cryogenic heat pipes or cryogenic systems specially designed for use in space vehicles and capable of restricting cryogenic fluid losses to less than 30% per year;
- (b) Cryogenic containers or closed-cycle refrigeration systems capable of providing temperatures of 100 K (-173°C) or less for “aircraft” capable of sustained flight at speeds exceeding Mach 3, launch vehicles or “spacecraft”;
- (c) Slush hydrogen storage or transfer systems;
- (d) High pressure (exceeding 17.5 MPa) turbo pumps, pump components or their associated gas generator or expander cycle turbine drive systems;
- (e) High-pressure (exceeding 10.6 MPa) thrust chambers and nozzles therefor;

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- (f) Propellant storage systems using the principle of capillary containment or positive expulsion (i.e., with flexible bladders);
- (g) Liquid propellant injectors, with individual orifices of 0.381 mm or smaller in diameter (an area of 1.14×10^{-3} cm² or smaller for non-circular orifices) and specially designed for liquid rocket engines; (*L.N. 42 of 2017*)
- (h) One-piece carbon-carbon thrust chambers or one-piece carbon-carbon exit cones with densities exceeding 1.4 g/cm³ and tensile strengths exceeding 48 MPa;

9A007 Solid rocket propulsion systems with any of the following:

N.B.:

See also 9A107 and 9A119. (*L.N. 254 of 2008*)

- (a) Total impulse capacity exceeding 1.1 MNs;
- (b) Specific impulse of 2.4 kNs/kg or more when the nozzle flow is expanded to ambient sea level conditions for an adjusted chamber pressure of 7 MPa;
- (c) Stage mass fractions exceeding 88% and propellant solid loadings exceeding 86%;
- (d) Any of the components controlled by 9A008; *or*
- (e) Insulation and propellant bonding systems using direct-bonded motor designs to provide a ‘strong mechanical bond’ or a barrier to chemical migration between the solid propellant and case insulation material;

Technical Note:

For the purposes of 9A007(e), a ‘strong mechanical bond’ means bond strength equal to or more than propellant strength.

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9A008 Components, as follows, specially designed for solid rocket propulsion systems:

N.B.:

See also 9A108.

- (a) Insulation and propellant bonding systems using liners to provide a ‘strong mechanical bond’ or a barrier to chemical migration between the solid propellant and case insulation material;

Technical Note:

For the purpose of 9A008(a), a ‘strong mechanical bond’ means bond strength equal to or more than propellant strength.

- (b) Filament-wound “composite” motor cases exceeding 0.61 m in diameter or having structural efficiency ratios (PV/W) exceeding 25 km;

Technical Note:

The structural efficiency ratio (PV/W) is the burst pressure (P) multiplied by the vessel volume (V) divided by the total pressure vessel weight (W).

- (c) Nozzles with thrust levels exceeding 45 kN or nozzle throat erosion rates of less than 0.075 mm/s;
- (d) Movable nozzle or secondary fluid injection thrust vector control systems capable of any of the following:
- (1) Omni-axial movement exceeding $\pm 5^\circ$;
 - (2) Angular vector rotations of $20^\circ/\text{s}$ or more; *or*
 - (3) Angular vector accelerations of $40^\circ/\text{s}^2$ or more;

9A009 Hybrid rocket propulsion systems with:

N.B.:

See also 9A109 and 9A119.

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- (a) Total impulse capacity exceeding 1.1 MNs; *or*
- (b) Thrust levels exceeding 220 kN in vacuum exit conditions;

9A010 Specially designed components, systems and structures for launch vehicles, launch vehicle propulsion systems or “spacecraft”, as follows:

N.B.:

See also 1A002 and 9A110.

- (a) Components and structures, each exceeding 10 kg and specially designed for launch vehicles, and manufactured using any of the following: (*L.N. 42 of 2017*)
 - (1) A “composite” material consisting of any of the “fibrous or filamentary materials” specified in 1C010(e) and any resin specified in or controlled by 1C008 or 1C009(b);
 - (2) A metal “matrix” “composite” reinforced by:
 - (a) Any of the materials specified in 1C007;
 - (b) Any of the “fibrous or filamentary materials” specified in 1C010; *or*
 - (c) Any of the aluminides specified in 1C002(a);
 - (3) A ceramic-“matrix” “composite” material specified in 1C007;

Note:

The weight cut-off is not relevant for nose cones.

- (b) Components and structures, specially designed for any of the launch vehicle propulsion systems specified in 9A005 to 9A009, and manufactured using any of the following: (*L.N. 42 of 2017*)

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- (1) Any of the “fibrous or filamentary materials” specified in 1C010(e) and any resins specified in or controlled by 1C008 or 1C009(b);
 - (2) A metal “matrix” “composite” reinforced by:
 - (a) Any of the materials specified in 1C007;
 - (b) Any of the “fibrous or filamentary materials” specified in 1C010; *or*
 - (c) Any of the aluminides specified in 1C002(a);
 - (3) A ceramic-“matrix” “composite” material specified in 1C007;
- (c) Structural components and isolation systems, specially designed to control actively the dynamic response or distortion of “spacecraft” structures;
 - (d) Pulsed liquid rocket engines with thrust-to-weight ratios equal to or more than 1 kN/kg and a response time (the time required to achieve 90% of total rated thrust from start-up) of less than 30 ms;

(L.N. 42 of 2017)

9A011 Ramjet, scramjet or combined cycle engines and specially designed components therefor;

N.B.:

See also 9A111 and 9A118.

9A012 “Unmanned aerial vehicles” (“UAVs”), unmanned “airships”, related systems, equipment and components, as follows:

N.B.:

See also 9A112. *(L.N. 42 of 2017)*

- (a) “UAVs” or unmanned “airships”, designed to have controlled flights out of the direct ‘natural vision’ of

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the ‘operator’ and meeting either of the following descriptions: (*L.N. 42 of 2017*)

- (1) Meeting both of the following requirements:
 - (a) Having a maximum ‘endurance’ that is equal to or greater than 30 minutes but less than 1 hour;
 - (b) Designed for take-off and having stable controlled flight in wind gusts equal to or exceeding 46.3 km/h (25 knots);
- (2) Having a maximum ‘endurance’ of 1 hour or greater;

Technical Notes:

For the purposes of 9A012(a):

- (1) ‘Operator’ is a person who initiates or commands a “UAV” or unmanned “airship” flight.
 - (2) ‘Endurance’ is to be calculated for ISA conditions (ISO 2533 (1975)) at sea level with zero wind.
 - (3) ‘Natural vision’ means unaided human sight, with or without corrective lenses.
- (b) Related equipment and components, as follows: (*L.N. 42 of 2017*)
- (1)-(2) (*Repealed L.N. 42 of 2017*)
 - (3) Equipment or components, specially designed to convert a manned “aircraft” or a manned “airship” to a “UAV” or unmanned “airship”, specified in 9A012(a);
 - (4) Air breathing reciprocating or rotary internal combustion type engines, specially designed or modified to propel “UAVs” or unmanned

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“airships”, at altitudes above 15 240 metres (50 000 feet);

Note:

(Repealed L.N. 42 of 2017)

(L.N. 89 of 2013; L.N. 42 of 2017)

9A101 Turbojet and turbofan engines, other than those specified in 9A001, as follows: *(L.N. 95 of 2006; L.N. 254 of 2008)*

(a) Engines having both of the following characteristics:

- (1) ‘Maximum thrust value’ greater than 400 N (achieved un-installed) excluding civil certified engines with a ‘maximum thrust value’ greater than 8 890 N (achieved un-installed); *and (L.N. 65 of 2004)*
- (2) Specific fuel consumption of 0.15 kg/N/hr or less (at maximum continuous power at sea level static conditions using the International Civil Aviation Organisation (ICAO) standard atmosphere); *or (L.N. 65 of 2004)*

Technical Note:

For the purposes of 9A101(a)(1), ‘maximum thrust value’ is the manufacturer’s demonstrated maximum thrust for the engine type un-installed. The civil type certified thrust value will be equal to or less than the manufacturer’s demonstrated maximum thrust for the engine type. *(L.N. 42 of 2017)*

(b) Engines designed or modified for use in “missiles” or unmanned aerial vehicles specified in 9A012 or 9A112(a); *(L.N. 161 of 2011)*

(L.N. 254 of 2008; L.N. 161 of 2011; L.N. 42 of 2017)

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9A102 ‘Turboprop engine systems’ specially designed for “unmanned aerial vehicles” specified in 9A012 or 9A112(a), and specially designed components for those systems, having a ‘maximum power’ greater than 10 kW; *(L.N. 42 of 2017)*

Note:

9A102 does not control civil certified engines. *(L.N. 42 of 2017)*

Technical Notes: (L.N. 42 of 2017)

1. For the purposes of 9A102, a ‘turboprop engine system’ incorporates all of the following: *(L.N. 42 of 2017)*
 - (a) Turboshaft engine;
 - (b) Power transmission system to transfer the power to a propeller.
2. For the purposes of 9A102, ‘maximum power’ is achieved uninstalled at sea level static conditions using the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) standard atmosphere. *(L.N. 42 of 2017)*

(L.N. 254 of 2008)

9A104 Sounding rockets, capable of a range of at least 300 km;

N.B.:

See also 9A004.

9A105 Liquid propellant rocket engines, as follows:

N.B.:

See also 9A119.

- (a) Liquid propellant rocket engines usable in “missiles”, other than those specified in 9A005, integrated, or designed or modified to be integrated, into a liquid propellant propulsion system that has a total impulse capacity equal to or greater than 1.1 MNs;

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- (b) Liquid propellant rocket engines, usable in complete rocket systems or “unmanned aerial vehicles”, capable of a range of 300 km, other than those specified in 9A005 or 9A105(a), integrated, or designed or modified to be integrated, into a liquid propellant propulsion system that has a total impulse capacity equal to or greater than 0.841 MNs; (*L.N. 132 of 2001; L.N. 95 of 2006*)

(*L.N. 42 of 2017*)

9A106 Systems or components, other than those controlled by 9A006, as follows, specially designed for liquid rocket propulsion systems: (*L.N. 254 of 2008*)

- (a) Ablative liners for thrust or combustion chambers, usable in “missiles”, space launch vehicles specified in 9A004 or sounding rockets specified in 9A104;
- (b) Rocket nozzles, usable in “missiles”, space launch vehicles specified in 9A004 or sounding rockets specified in 9A104;
- (c) Thrust vector control sub-systems, usable in “missiles”;

Technical Note:

Examples of methods of achieving thrust vector control controlled by 9A106(c) are:

- (1) Flexible nozzle;
- (2) Fluid or secondary gas injection;
- (3) Movable engine or nozzle;
- (4) Deflection of exhaust gas stream (jet vanes or probes); *or*
- (5) Thrust tabs.

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- (d) Liquid, slurry and gel propellant (including oxidizers) control systems, and specially designed components therefor, usable in “missiles”, designed or modified to operate in vibration environments greater than 10 g rms between 20 Hz and 2 kHz; (*L.N. 65 of 2004; L.N. 95 of 2006; L.N. 42 of 2017*)

Note:

The only servo valves, pumps and gas turbines controlled by 9A106(d) are the following: (*L.N. 42 of 2017*)

- (a) Servo valves designed for flow rates equal to or greater than 24 litres per minute, at an absolute pressure equal to or greater than 7 MPa, that have an actuator response time of less than 100 ms; (*L.N. 95 of 2006*)
- (b) Pumps, for liquid propellants, with shaft speeds equal to or greater than 8000 rpm at the maximum operating mode, or with discharge pressures equal to or greater than 7 MPa; (*L.N. 42 of 2017*)
- (c) Gas turbines, for liquid propellant turbo pumps, with shaft speeds equal to or greater than 8 000 rpm at the maximum operating mode; (*L.N. 42 of 2017*)
- (e) Combustion chambers and nozzles, usable in “missiles”, space launch vehicles controlled by 9A004 or sounding rockets specified in 9A104; (*L.N. 42 of 2017*)

(*L.N. 226 of 2009*)

9A107 Solid propellant rocket engines, usable in complete rocket systems or “unmanned aerial vehicles”, capable of a range of at least 300 km, other than those controlled by 9A007, having

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total impulse capacity equal to or greater than 8.41×10^5 Ns;
(*L.N. 183 of 1999; L.N. 95 of 2006; L.N. 42 of 2017*)

N.B.:

See also 9A119.

9A108 Components, other than those specified in 9A008, as follows, specially designed for solid rocket propulsion systems:
(*L.N. 89 of 2013*)

- (a) Rocket motor cases and “insulation” components for the rocket motor cases, usable in “missiles”, space launch vehicles specified in 9A004 or sounding rockets specified in 9A104;
- (b) Rocket nozzles, usable in “missiles”, space launch vehicles specified in 9A004 or sounding rockets specified in 9A104;
- (c) Thrust vector control subsystem, usable in “missiles”;
(*L.N. 89 of 2013*)

Technical Note:

Examples of methods of achieving thrust vector control controlled by 9A108(c) are:

- (1) Flexible nozzle;
- (2) Fluid or secondary gas injection;
- (3) Movable engine or nozzle;
- (4) Deflection of exhaust gas stream (jet vanes or probes); *or*
- (5) Thrust tabs.

9A109 Hybrid rocket motors and specially designed components as follows:

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- (a) Hybrid rocket motors usable in complete rocket systems or “unmanned aerial vehicles”, capable of 300 km, other than those specified in 9A009, having a total impulse capacity equal to or greater than 0.841 MNs, and specially designed components for the hybrid rocket motors;
- (b) Specially designed components for hybrid rocket motors specified in 9A009 that are usable in “missiles”;

N.B.:

See also 9A009 and 9A119.

(L.N. 89 of 2013)

9A110 Composite structures, laminates and manufactures other than those specified in 9A010, specially designed for use in ‘missiles’ or the subsystem specified in 9A005, 9A007, 9A105, 9A106(c), 9A107, 9A108(c), 9A116 or 9A119;

N.B.:

See also 1A002.

Technical Note:

In 9A110, ‘missiles’ means complete rocket systems and “unmanned aerial vehicle” systems capable of a range exceeding 300 km.

(L.N. 89 of 2013)

9A111 Pulse jet engines, usable in “missiles” or “unmanned aerial vehicles” specified in 9A012 or 9A112(a), and specially designed components therefor; *(L.N. 254 of 2008; L.N. 42 of 2017)*

N.B.:

See also 9A011 and 9A118.

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9A112 “Unmanned aerial vehicles” (“UAVs”), other than those specified in 9A012, as follows:

- (a) “UAVs” capable of a range of 300 km;
- (b) “UAVs” that meet both of the following descriptions:
 - (1) Having either of the following:
 - (a) An autonomous flight control and navigation capability;
 - (b) A capability of controlled flight out of the direct visual range involving a human operator;
 - (2) Meeting either of the following descriptions:
 - (a) Incorporating an aerosol dispensing system or mechanism with a capacity greater than 20 litres;
 - (b) Designed or modified to incorporate an aerosol dispensing system or mechanism with a capacity greater than 20 litres;

Technical Notes:

1. An aerosol consists of particulate or liquids, other than fuel components, by-products or additives, as part of the payload to be dispersed into the atmosphere. Examples of aerosols include pesticides for crop dusting and dry chemicals for cloud seeding.
2. An aerosol dispensing system or mechanism contains all those devices (mechanical, electrical, hydraulic, etc.) that are necessary for the storage of an aerosol and its dispersion into the atmosphere. The dispersion may be effected by aerosol injection into the combustion exhaust vapour and the propeller slip stream.

(L.N. 42 of 2017)

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- 9A115 Launch support equipment as follows:
- (a) Apparatus and devices for handling, control, activation or launching, designed or modified for space launch vehicles specified in 9A004, sounding rockets specified in 9A104 or “unmanned aerial vehicles” specified in 9A012 or 9A112(a); *(L.N. 89 of 2013; L.N. 42 of 2017)*
 - (b) Vehicles for transport, handling, control, activation or launching, designed or modified for space launch vehicles specified in 9A004 or sounding rockets specified in 9A104; *(L.N. 89 of 2013)*
(L.N. 65 of 2004; L.N. 95 of 2006)
- 9A116 9A116 Reentry vehicles, usable in “missiles”, and equipment designed or modified therefor, as follows:
- (a) Reentry vehicles;
 - (b) Heat shields and components therefor fabricated of ceramic or ablative materials;
 - (c) Heat sinks and components therefor fabricated of light-weight, high heat capacity materials;
 - (d) Electronic equipment specially designed for reentry vehicles;
- 9A117 Staging mechanisms, separation mechanisms, and interstages, usable in “missiles”;
- N.B.:*
See also 9A121. *(L.N. 42 of 2017)*
- 9A118 Devices to regulate combustion usable in engines that meet both of the following descriptions: *(L.N. 42 of 2017)*
- (a) specified in 9A011 or 9A111;

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(b) usable in “missiles” or “unmanned aerial vehicles” controlled by 9A012 or 9A112(a);

(L.N. 254 of 2008; L.N. 42 of 2017)

9A119 Individual rocket stages, usable in complete rocket systems or “unmanned aerial vehicles”, capable of a range of at least 300 km, other than those controlled by 9A005, 9A007, 9A009, 9A105, 9A107 and 9A109;

(L.N. 183 of 1999; L.N. 42 of 2017)

9A120 Liquid propellant tanks, other than those specified in 9A006, specially designed for propellants specified in 1C111 or ‘other liquid propellants’, used in rocket systems capable of delivering at least a 500 kg payload to a range of at least 300 km;

Note:

In 9A120, ‘other liquid propellants’ includes, but is not limited to, propellants specified in the Munitions List.

(L.N. 254 of 2008)

9A121 Umbilical and ‘interstage electrical connectors’ specially designed for “missiles”, space launch vehicles controlled by 9A004 or sounding rockets specified in 9A104;

Technical Note:

‘Interstage electrical connectors’ also include electrical connectors installed between the “missile”, space launch vehicle or sounding rocket and their payload.

(L.N. 42 of 2017)

9A350 Spraying or fogging systems, specially designed or modified for fitting to “aircraft”, “lighter-than-air vehicles”

or “unmanned aerial vehicles” controlled by 9A012, and specially designed components therefor, as follows:

- (a) Complete spraying or fogging systems capable of delivering, from a liquid suspension, an initial droplet the ‘VMD’ of which is less than 50 microns at a flow rate of greater than two litres per minute;
- (b) Spray booms or arrays of ‘aerosol generating units’ capable of delivering, from a liquid suspension, an initial droplet the ‘VMD’ of which is less than 50 microns at a flow rate of greater than two litres per minute;
- (c) ‘Aerosol generating units’ specially designed for fitting to systems controlled by 9A350(a) and 9A350(b);

Notes:

- 1. ‘Aerosol generating units’ are devices specially designed or modified for fitting to “aircraft” such as nozzles, rotary drum atomizers and similar devices.
- 2. 9A350 does not control spraying or fogging systems and components that are demonstrated not to be capable of delivering biological agents in the form of infectious aerosols.

Technical Notes:

- 1. Droplet size for spray equipment or nozzles specially designed for use on “aircraft”, “lighter-than-air vehicles” or “unmanned aerial vehicles” controlled by 9A012 should be measured using either of the following:
 - (a) Doppler laser method;
 - (b) Forward laser diffraction method.
- 2. In 9A350, ‘VMD’ means Volume Median Diameter and, for water-based system, this equates to Mass Median Diameter (MMD).

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(L.N. 95 of 2006)

9B TEST, INSPECTION AND PRODUCTION EQUIPMENT

9B001 Equipment, tooling or fixtures, specially designed for manufacturing gas turbine blades, vanes or “tip shroud” castings, as follows: *(L.N. 132 of 2001; L.N. 161 of 2011; L.N. 42 of 2017)*

- (a) Directional solidification or single crystal casting equipment;
- (b) Cores or shells (moulds), manufactured from refractory metals or ceramics, and specially designed for casting; *(L.N. 42 of 2017)*
- (c) Directional-solidification or single-crystal additive-manufacturing equipment; *(L.N. 42 of 2017)*
- (d) *(Repealed L.N. 132 of 2001)*

9B002 On-line (real time) control systems, instrumentation (including sensors) or automated data acquisition and processing equipment, having all of the following:

- (a) Specially designed for the “development” of gas turbine engines, assemblies or components; *and*
- (b) Incorporating “technology” specified by 9E003(h) or 9E003(i);

(L.N. 161 of 2011)

9B003 Equipment specially designed for the “production” or test of gas turbine brush seals designed to operate at tip speeds exceeding 335 m/s, and temperatures in excess of 773 K (500°C), and specially designed components or accessories therefor;

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- 9B004 Tools, dies or fixtures for the solid state joining of “superalloy”, titanium or intermetallic airfoil-to-disk combinations described in 9E003(a)(3) or 9E003(a)(6) for gas turbines;
- 9B005 On-line (real time) control systems, instrumentation (including sensors) or automated data acquisition and processing equipment, specially designed for use with any of the following wind tunnels or devices:
- N.B.:*
See also 9B105.
- (a) Wind tunnels designed for speeds of Mach 1.2 or more;
except:
Those specially designed for educational purposes and having a test section size (measured laterally) of less than 250 mm;
Technical Note:
Test section size in 9B005(a) means the diameter of the circle, or the side of a square, or the longest side of the rectangle, at the largest test section location.
- (b) Devices for simulating flow-environments at speeds exceeding Mach 5, including hot-shot tunnels, plasma arc tunnels, shock tubes, shock tunnels, gas tunnels and light gas guns; *or*
- (c) Wind tunnels or devices, other than two-dimensional sections, capable of simulating Reynolds number flows exceeding 25×10^6 ;
- 9B006 Acoustic vibration test equipment capable of producing sound pressure levels of 160 dB or more (referenced to 20 μ Pa) with a rated output of 4 kW or more at a test cell temperature

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exceeding 1 273K (1 000°C), and specially designed quartz heaters therefor;

N.B.:

See also 9B106.

9B007 Equipment specially designed for inspecting the integrity of rocket motors using non-destructive test (NDT) techniques other than planar X-ray or basic physical or chemical analysis;

9B008 Direct measurement wall skin friction transducers specially designed to operate at a test flow total (stagnation) temperature exceeding 833 K (560°C);

(L.N. 161 of 2011)

9B009 Tooling specially designed for producing turbine engine powder metallurgy rotor components capable of operating at stress levels of 60% of ultimate tensile strength (UTS) or more and metal temperatures of 873 K (600°C) or more;

9B010 Equipment specially designed for the production of the items specified in 9A012;

(L.N. 95 of 2006; L.N. 42 of 2017)

9B105 'Aerodynamic test facilities' for speeds of Mach 0.9 or more, usable for 'missiles' and their sub-systems; *(L.N. 254 of 2008; L.N. 42 of 2017)*

N.B.:

See also 9B005.

Note:

9B105 does not control wind tunnels for speeds of Mach 3 or less with dimension of the ‘test cross section size’ equal to or less than 250 mm. (*L.N. 42 of 2017*)

Technical Notes:

1. In 9B105, ‘aerodynamic test facilities’ include wind tunnels and shock tunnels for the study of airflow over objects.
2. In 9B105, ‘missiles’ means complete rocket systems and unmanned aerial vehicle systems capable of a range exceeding 300 km.
3. In the Note to 9B105, ‘test cross section size’ means the diameter of the circle, or the side of the square, or the longest side of the rectangle, or the major axis of the ellipse at the largest ‘test cross section’ location. ‘Test cross section’ is the section perpendicular to the flow direction. (*L.N. 42 of 2017*)

9B106 Environmental chambers and anechoic chambers, as follows:

- (a) Environmental chambers capable of simulating the following flight conditions:
 - (1) Having any of the following:
 - (a) Altitude equal to or greater than 15 km;
 - (b) Temperature range from below 223 K (-50°C) to above 398 K (+125°C); *and*
 - (2) Incorporating, or ‘designed or modified’ to incorporate, a shaker unit or other vibration test equipment to produce vibration environments equal to or greater than 10 g rms, measured ‘bare table’, between 20 Hz and 2 kHz while imparting forces equal to or greater than 5 kN; (*L.N. 42 of 2017*)

Technical Notes:

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1. 9B106(a)(2) describes systems that are capable of generating a vibration environment with a single wave (e.g. a sine wave) and systems capable of generating a broadband random vibration (i.e. power spectrum).
(L.N. 42 of 2017)
 2. In 9B106(a)(2), ‘designed or modified’ means the environmental chamber provides appropriate interfaces (e.g. sealing devices) to incorporate a shaker unit or other vibration test equipment as specified in 2B116.
(L.N. 254 of 2008; L.N. 42 of 2017)
 3. In 9B106(a)(2), ‘bare table’ means a flat table, or surface, with no fixture or fittings.
(L.N. 42 of 2017)
- (b) Environmental chambers capable of simulating the following flight conditions: *(L.N. 95 of 2006)*
- (1) Acoustic environments at an overall sound pressure level of 140 dB or greater (referenced to 20 μ Pa) or with a total rated acoustic power output of 4 kW or greater; *and (L.N. 95 of 2006; L.N. 42 of 2017)*
 - (2) Altitudes equal to or greater than 15 km; *or (L.N. 95 of 2006)*
 - (3) Temperature range from below 223 K (-50°C) to above 398 K (+125°C); *(L.N. 254 of 2008)*

Note:

(Repealed L.N. 42 of 2017)

9B115 Specially designed “production equipment” for the systems, sub-systems and components controlled by 9A005 to 9A009, 9A011, 9A101, 9A102, 9A105 to 9A109, 9A111, 9A116 to 9A120;

Last updated date
3.7.2017

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(L.N. 254 of 2008)

9B116 Specially designed “production facilities” for the space launch vehicles specified in 9A004, or systems, subsystems, or components specified in 9A005 to 9A009, 9A011, 9A101, 9A102, 9A104 to 9A109, 9A111 or 9A116 to 9A120, or ‘missiles’;

Technical Note:

In 9B116, ‘missiles’ means complete rocket systems and “unmanned aerial vehicle” systems capable of a range exceeding 300 km.

(L.N. 89 of 2013)

9B117 Test benches and test stands for solid or liquid propellant rockets or rocket motors, having any of the following characteristics: *(L.N. 89 of 2013)*

- (a) The capacity to handle more than 68 kN of thrust;
- (b) Capable of simultaneously measuring the three axial thrust components;

(L.N. 254 of 2008; L.N. 89 of 2013)

9C MATERIALS *(L.N. 132 of 2001)*

9C108 “Insulation” material in bulk form and “interior lining”, other than those specified in 9A008, for rocket motor cases usable in ‘missiles’ or specially designed for ‘missiles’;

Technical Note:

In 9C108, ‘missiles’ means complete rocket systems and “unmanned aerial vehicle” systems capable of a range exceeding 300 km.

(L.N. 89 of 2013)

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9C110 Resin impregnated fibre prepregs and metal coated fibre preforms therefor, for composite structures, laminates and manufactures controlled by 9A110, made either with organic “matrix” or metal “matrix” utilizing fibrous or filamentary reinforcements having a “specific tensile strength” greater than 7.62×10^4 m and a “specific modulus” greater than 3.18×10^6 m; (*L.N. 95 of 2006*)

N.B.:

See also 1C010 and 1C210.

Note:

The only resin impregnated fibre prepregs controlled by 9C110 are those using resins with a glass transition temperature (T_g), after cure, exceeding 418 K (145°C) as determined by ASTM D4065 or equivalent. (*L.N. 132 of 2001; L.N. 95 of 2006*)

9D SOFTWARE

9D001 “Software” specially designed or modified for the “development” of equipment or “technology” controlled by 9A, 9B or 9E003;

(*L.N. 132 of 2001*)

9D002 “Software” specially designed or modified for the “production” of equipment controlled by 9A or 9B;

(*L.N. 132 of 2001*)

9D003 “Software” incorporating “technology” specified by 9E003(h) and used in “FADEC Systems” for systems specified by 9A or equipment specified by 9B;

(*L.N. 161 of 2011; L.N. 42 of 2017*)

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- 9D004 9D004 Other “software”, as follows:
- (a) 2D or 3D viscous “software” validated with wind tunnel or flight test data required for detailed engine flow modelling;
 - (b) “Software” for testing aero gas turbine engines, assemblies or components, specially designed to collect, reduce and analyse data in real time, and capable of feedback control, including the dynamic adjustment of test articles or test conditions, as the test is in progress;
 - (c) “Software” specially designed to control directional solidification or single crystal material growth in the equipment specified in 9B001(a) or 9B001(c); (*L.N. 42 of 2017*)
 - (d) (*Repealed L.N. 89 of 2013*)
 - (e) “Software” specially designed or modified for the operation of the items specified in 9A012; (*L.N. 95 of 2006; L.N. 89 of 2013; L.N. 42 of 2017*)
 - (f) “Software” specially designed to design the internal cooling passages of aero gas turbine engine blades, vanes and “tip-shrouds”; (*L.N. 254 of 2008; L.N. 161 of 2011*)
 - (g) “Software” having all of the following characteristics:
 - (1) Specially designed to predict aero thermal, aeromechanical and combustion conditions in aero gas turbine engines;
 - (2) Theoretical modelling predictions of the aero thermal, aeromechanical and combustion conditions, which have been validated with actual aero gas turbine engine (experimental or production) performance data; (*L.N. 254 of 2008*)

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9D005 “Software” specially designed or modified for the operation of the items specified in 9A004(e) or 9A004(f);
(L.N. 42 of 2017)

9D101 “Software” specially designed for the “use” of goods controlled by 9B105, 9B106, 9B116 or 9B117;

9D103 “Software” specially designed for modelling, simulation or design integration of the space launch vehicles specified in 9A004 or sounding rockets specified in 9A104, or the subsystems or “missiles” specified in 9A005, 9A007, 9A105, 9A106(c), 9A107, 9A108(c), 9A116 or 9A119, as appropriate;

Note:

“Software” specified in 9D103 remains controlled when combined with specially designed hardware controlled by 4A102.

(L.N. 89 of 2013; L.N. 42 of 2017)

9D104 “Software” specially designed or modified for the “use” of goods controlled by 9A001, 9A005, 9A006(d), 9A006(g), 9A007(a), 9A008(d), 9A009(a), 9A010(d), 9A011, 9A101, 9A102, 9A105, 9A106(c), 9A106(d), 9A107, 9A108(c), 9A109, 9A111, 9A115(a), 9A116(d), 9A117 or 9A118;

(L.N. 132 of 2001; L.N. 95 of 2006; L.N. 254 of 2008)

9D105 “Software” (other than that specified in 9D004(e)) which coordinates the function of more than one subsystem, specially designed or modified for “use” in space launch vehicles specified in 9A004 or sounding rockets specified in 9A104 or ‘missiles’; *(L.N. 42 of 2017)*

Technical Note:

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In 9D105, ‘missiles’ means complete rocket systems and unmanned aerial vehicle systems capable of a range exceeding 300 km. *(L.N. 42 of 2017)*

(L.N. 132 of 2001; L.N. 95 of 2006; L.N. 89 of 2013)

9E TECHNOLOGY

Note:

”Development” or “production” “technology” specified in 9E001, 9E002 and 9E003 for gas turbine engines remains controlled when used for repair or overhaul. Excluded from control are: technical data, drawings or documentation for maintenance activities directly associated with calibration, removal or replacement of damaged or unserviceable line replaceable units, including replacement of whole engines or engine modules. *(L.N. 89 of 2013; L.N. 42 of 2017)*

9E001 “Technology” according to the General Technology Note for the “development” of equipment or “software” specified in 9A001(b), 9A004 to 9A012, 9A350, 9B or 9D;

(L.N. 95 of 2006; L.N. 254 of 2008)

9E002 “Technology” according to the General Technology Note for the “production” of equipment specified in 9A001(b), 9A004 to 9A011, 9A350 or 9B; *(L.N. 254 of 2008)*

N.B.:

For “technology” for the repair of controlled structures, laminates or materials, see 1E002(f). *(L.N. 132 of 2001)*

(L.N. 89 of 2013)

9E003 Other “technology”, as follows:

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- (a) “Technology” “required” for the “development” or “production” of any of the following gas turbine engine components or systems:
- (1) Gas turbine blades, vanes or “tip shrouds” made from directionally solidified (DS) or single crystal (SC) alloys having (in the 001 Miller Index Direction) a stress-rupture life exceeding 400 hours at 1 273 K (1 000°C) at a stress of 200 MPa, based on the average property values; (*L.N. 161 of 2011*)
 - (2) Combustors having any of the following:
 - (a) Thermally decoupled liners designed to operate at ‘combustor exit temperature’ exceeding 1 883 K (1 610°C);
 - (b) Non-metallic liners;
 - (c) Non-metallic shells;
 - (d) Liners designed to operate at ‘combustor exit temperature’ exceeding 1 883 K (1 610°C) and having holes that meet the parameters specified in 9E003(c);

Note:

The “required” “technology” for holes in 9E003(a) (2) is limited to the derivation of the geometry and location of the holes.

Technical Note:

‘Combustor exit temperature’ is the bulk average gas path total (stagnation) temperature between the combustor exit plane and the leading edge of the turbine inlet guide vane (i.e., measured at engine station T40 as defined in SAE ARP 755A) when the engine is running in a ‘steady state mode’ of operation at the certificated maximum continuous operating temperature.

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N.B.:

See 9E003(c) for “technology” “required” for manufacturing cooling holes. (*L.N. 89 of 2013*)

- (3) Components that are: (*L.N. 42 of 2017*)
 - (a) Manufactured from any organic “composite” material designed to operate at a temperature above 588 K (315°C);
 - (b) Manufactured from either of the following:
 - (1) A metal “matrix” “composite” reinforced by:
 - (a) Any of the materials specified in 1C007;
 - (b) Any of the “fibrous or filamentary materials” specified in 1C010; *or*
 - (c) Any of the aluminides specified in 1C002(a);
 - (2) A ceramic-“matrix” “composite” material specified in 1C007; *or*
 - (c) Stators, vanes, blades, tip seals (shrouds), rotating blings, rotating blisks or ‘splitter ducts’, and that meet all of the following descriptions:
 - (1) Not specified in 9E003(a)(3)(a);
 - (2) Designed for compressors or fans;
 - (3) Manufactured from any of the materials specified in 1C010(e) that has a resin specified in 1C008; (*L.N. 42 of 2017*)

Technical Note:

A ‘splitter duct’ performs the initial separation of the air-mass flow between the bypass and

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the core sections of an engine. (*L.N. 42 of 2017*)

- (4) Uncooled turbine blades, vanes or “tip-shrouds”, designed to operate at a ‘gas path temperature’ of 1 373 K (1 100°C) or above; (*L.N. 254 of 2008; L.N. 161 of 2011; L.N. 42 of 2017*)
- (5) Cooled turbine blades, vanes, “tip shrouds” other than those described in 9E003(a)(1), designed to operate at a ‘gas path temperature’ of 1 693 K (1 420°C) or more; (*L.N. 254 of 2008; L.N. 161 of 2011; L.N. 42 of 2017*)

Technical Notes:

- 1. ‘Gas path temperature’ is the bulk average gas path total (stagnation) temperature at the leading edge plane of the turbine component when the engine is running in a ‘steady state mode’ of operation at the certificated or specified maximum continuous operating temperature.
 - 2. The term ‘steady state mode’ defines engine operation conditions, where the engine parameters, such as thrust or power, rpm and others, have no appreciable fluctuations, when the ambient air temperature and pressure at the engine inlet are constant. (*L.N. 42 of 2017*)
- (6) Airfoil-to-disk blade combinations using solid state joining;
 - (7) Gas turbine engine components using “diffusion bonding” “technology” controlled by 2E003(b);

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- (8) ‘Damage tolerant’ gas turbine engine rotor components using powder metallurgy materials specified by 1C002(b);

Technical Note:

‘Damage tolerant’ components are designed using methodology and substantiation to predict and limit crack growth. (*L.N. 161 of 2011*)

- (9) (*Repealed L.N. 161 of 2011*)

- (10) (*Repealed L.N. 161 of 2011*)

Notes:

1. Adjustable flow path geometry and associated control systems in 9E003(a)(10) do not include inlet guide vanes, variable pitch fans, variable stators or bleed valves for compressors.
2. 9E003(a)(10) does not control “development” or “production” “technology” for adjustable flow path geometry for reverse thrust.

- (11) Hollow fan blades; (*L.N. 95 of 2006*)

Technical Note:

The term ‘steady state mode’ defines engine operation conditions, where the engine parameters, such as thrust/power, rpm and others, have no appreciable fluctuations, when the ambient air temperature and pressure at the engine inlet are constant. (*L.N. 254 of 2008*)

- (b) “Technology” “required” for the “development” or “production” of any of the following:

- (1) Wind tunnel aero-models equipped with non-intrusive sensors capable of transmitting data from the sensors to the data acquisition system; *or*

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- (2) “Composite” propeller blades or propfans capable of absorbing more than 2000 kW at flight speeds exceeding Mach 0.55;
- (c) “Technology” “required” for manufacturing cooling holes, in gas turbine engine components incorporating any of the “technologies” specified in 9E003(a)(1), 9E003(a)(2) or 9E003(a)(5), and having any of the following:
 - (1) Having all of the following:
 - (a) Minimum ‘cross-sectional area’ less than 0.45 mm²;
 - (b) ‘Hole shape ratio’ greater than 4.52;
 - (c) ‘Incidence angle’ equal to or less than 25°;
 - (2) Having all of the following:
 - (a) Minimum ‘cross-sectional area’ less than 0.12 mm²;
 - (b) ‘Hole shape ratio’ greater than 5.65;
 - (c) ‘Incidence angle’ more than 25°;

Note:

9E003(c) does not apply to “technology” for manufacturing constant radius cylindrical holes that are straight through and enter and exit on the external surfaces of the component.

Technical Notes:

1. For the purposes of 9E003(c), the ‘cross-sectional area’ is the area of the hole in the plane perpendicular to the hole axis.
2. For the purposes of 9E003(c), ‘hole shape ratio’ is the nominal length of the axis of the hole divided

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by the square root of its minimum ‘cross-sectional area’.

3. For the purposes of 9E003(c), ‘incidence angle’ is the acute angle measured between the plane tangential to the aerofoil surface and the hole axis at the point where the hole axis enters the aerofoil surface.
 4. Techniques for manufacturing holes in 9E003(c) include “laser”, water jet, Electro-Chemical Machining (ECM) or Electrical Discharge Machining (EDM) methods. (*L.N. 89 of 2013*)
- (d) “Technology” “required” for the “development” or “production” of helicopter power transfer systems or tilt rotor or tilt wing “aircraft” power transfer systems; (*L.N. 132 of 2001*)
- (e) “Technology” for the “development” or “production” of reciprocating diesel engine ground vehicle propulsion systems having all of the following:
- (1) A box volume of 1.2 m³ or less;
 - (2) An overall power output of more than 750 kW based on 80/1269/EEC, ISO 2534 or national equivalents; *and*
 - (3) A power density of more than 700 kW/m³ of box volume;

Technical Note:

Box volume: The product of three perpendicular dimensions is measured in the following way:

Length: The length of the crankshaft from front flange to flywheel face;

Width: The widest of the following:

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- (a) The outside dimension from valve cover to valve cover;
 - (b) The dimensions of the outside edges of the cylinder heads; *or*
 - (c) The diameter of the flywheel housing;
- Height:* The largest of the following:
- (a) The dimension of the crankshaft centre-line to the top plane of the valve cover (or cylinder head) plus twice the stroke; *or*
 - (b) The diameter of the flywheel housing. *(L.N. 65 of 2004)*
- (f) “Technology” “required” for the “production” of specially designed components, as follows, for high output diesel engines:
- (1) “Technology” “required” for the “production” of engine systems having all of the following components employing ceramics materials controlled by 1C007:
 - (a) Cylinder liners;
 - (b) Pistons;
 - (c) Cylinder heads; *and*
 - (d) One or more other components (including exhaust ports, turbochargers, valve guides, valve assemblies or insulated fuel injectors);
 - (2) “Technology” “required” for the “production” of turbocharger systems, with single-stage compressors having all of the following:
 - (a) Operating at pressure ratios of 4:1 or higher;

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- (b) A mass flow in the range from 30 to 130 kg per minute; *and*
 - (c) Variable flow area capability within the compressor or turbine sections;
- (3) “Technology” “required” for the “production” of fuel injection systems with a specially designed multifuel (e.g., diesel or jet fuel) capability covering a viscosity range from diesel fuel (2.5 cSt at 310.8 K (37.8⁰C)) down to gasoline fuel (0.5 cSt at 310.8 K (37.8⁰C)), having both of the following:
- (a) Injection amount in excess of 230 mm³ per injection per cylinder; *and*
 - (b) Specially designed electronic control features for switching governor characteristics automatically depending on fuel property to provide the same torque characteristics by using the appropriate sensors; (*L.N. 65 of 2004*)
- (g) “Technology” “required” for the “development” or “production” of high output diesel engines for solid, gas phase or liquid film (or combinations thereof) cylinder wall lubrication, permitting operation to temperatures exceeding 723 K (450⁰C), measured on the cylinder wall at the top limit of travel of the top ring of the piston;
- Technical Note:*
High output diesel engines: diesel engines with a specified brake mean effective pressure of 1.8 MPa or more at a speed of 2 300 rpm, provided the rated speed is 2 300 rpm or more. (*L.N. 65 of 2004*)
- (h) “Technology” for gas turbine engine “FADEC Systems” as follows:

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- (1) “Development” “technology” for deriving the functional requirements for the components necessary for the “FADEC Systems” to regulate engine thrust or shaft power (e.g. feedback sensor time constants and accuracies, fuel valve slew rate);
- (2) “Development” or “production” “technology” for control and diagnostic components unique to the “FADEC Systems” and used to regulate engine thrust or shaft power;
- (3) “Development” “technology” for the control law algorithms, including “source code”, unique to the “FADEC Systems” and used to regulate engine thrust or shaft power;

Note:

9E003(h) does not apply to technical data related to engine-aircraft integration required by the civil aviation authority or authorities of one or more “Participating States” to be published for general airline use (e.g. installation manuals, operating instructions, instructions for continued airworthiness) or interface functions (e.g. input/output processing, airframe thrust or shaft power demand). (*L.N. 161 of 2011; L.N. 42 of 2017*)

- (i) “Technology” for adjustable flow path systems designed to maintain engine stability for gas generator turbines, fan or power turbines, or propelling nozzles, as follows:
 - (1) “Development” “technology” for deriving the functional requirements for the components that maintain engine stability;
 - (2) “Development” or “production” “technology” for components unique to the adjustable flow path system and that maintain engine stability;

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- (3) “Development” “technology” for the control law algorithms, including “source code”, unique to the adjustable flow path system and that maintain engine stability;

Note:

9E003(i) does not apply to “development” or “production” “technology” for any of the following:

- (a) Inlet guide vanes;
 - (b) Variable pitch fans or prop-fans;
 - (c) Variable compressor vanes;
 - (d) Compressor bleed valves;
 - (e) Adjustable flow path geometry for reverse thrust.
(*L.N. 161 of 2011*)
- (j) “Technology” “required” for the “development” of wing-folding systems designed for fixed wing aircraft powered by gas turbine engines;

N.B.:

See also the Munitions List. (*L.N. 42 of 2017*)

- 9E101
- (a) “Technology” according to the General Technology Note for the “development” of goods specified in 9A101, 9A102, 9A104 to 9A111, 9A112(a) or 9A115 to 9A121;
 - (b) “Technology” according to the General Technology Note for the “production” of ‘UAV’s specified in 9A012 or goods specified in 9A101, 9A102, 9A104 to 9A111, 9A112(a) or 9A115 to 9A121;

Technical Note:

In 9E101(b), ‘UAV’ means unmanned aerial vehicle systems capable of a range exceeding 300 km.

(*L.N. 226 of 2009; L.N. 42 of 2017*)

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9E102 “Technology” according to the General Technology Note for the “use” of space launch vehicles specified in 9A004, goods specified in 9A005 to 9A011, ‘UAV’s specified in 9A012 or goods specified in 9A101, 9A102, 9A104 to 9A111, 9A112(a), 9A115 to 9A121, 9B105, 9B106, 9B115, 9B116, 9B117, 9D101 or 9D103; (*L.N. 226 of 2009*)

Technical Note:

In 9E102, ‘UAV’ means unmanned aerial vehicle systems capable of a range exceeding 300 km. (*L.N. 226 of 2009*)

(*L.N. 183 of 1999; L.N. 95 of 2006; L.N. 254 of 2008; L.N. 42 of 2017*)

DEFINITIONS OF TERMS

Notes:

1. Definitions apply throughout both the Munitions List and Dual-use Goods List. The references are purely advisory and have no effect on the universal application of defined terms throughout these Lists.
2. Words and terms contained in the Definitions of Terms only take the defined meaning where this is indicated by their being enclosed in quotations marks (“ ”). Elsewhere, words and terms take their commonly accepted (dictionary) meanings, unless a local definition for a particular control is given. (*L.N. 183 of 1999*)

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S1-1024

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3 6 “III/V compounds” (III/V 化合物)

Polycrystalline or binary or complex monocrystalline products consisting of elements of groups IIIA and VA of Mendeleev’s periodic classification table (e.g., gallium arsenide, gallium-aluminium arsenide, indium phosphide).
(*L.N. 254 of 2008*)

2 6 “Accuracy” (精度)

(Usually measured in terms of inaccuracy) is the maximum deviation, positive or negative, of an indicated value from an accepted standard or true value.

7 “Active flight control systems” (主動飛控系統)

Function to prevent undesirable “aircraft” and missile motions or structural loads by autonomously processing outputs from multiple sensors and then providing necessary preventive commands to effect automatic control.

6 8 “Active pixel” (工作像元)

A minimum (single) element of the solid state array which has a photoelectric transfer function when exposed to light (electromagnetic) radiation.

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Schedule 1

S1-1026

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- 1
ML7 “Adapted for use in war” (經修改作戰爭用途)
Any modification or selection (such as altering purity, shelf life, virulence, dissemination characteristics, or resistance to UV radiation) designed to increase the effectiveness in producing casualties in humans or animals, degrading equipment or damaging crops or the environment.
- ML8 “Additives” (添加劑)
Substances used in explosive formulations to improve their properties.
- 1 7 9
ML8
ML10
ML14 “Aircraft” (飛機)
A fixed wing, swivel wing, rotary wing (helicopter), tilt rotor or tilt-wing airborne vehicle. (See also “civil aircraft”)
- 9 “Airship” (飛船)
A power-driven airborne vehicle that is kept buoyant by a body of gas (usually helium, formerly hydrogen) that is lighter than air. (*L.N. 89 of 2013*)
- 2 “All compensations available” (所有補償機制)
“All compensations available” means after all feasible measures available to the manufacturer to minimize all systematic positioning errors for the particular machine-tool model or measuring errors for the particular coordinate measuring machine are considered. (*L.N. 132 of 2001; L.N. 161 of 2011*)

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- 3 5 “Allocated by the ITU” (由國際電信聯盟指配)
The allocation of frequency bands according to the current edition of the ITU Radio Regulations for primary, permitted and secondary services. (*L.N. 95 of 2006*)
N.B.:
Additional and alternative allocations are not included. (*L.N. 132 of 2001*)
- 7 “Angle random walk” (角度隨機遊走)
The angular error build-up with time that is due to white noise in angular rate (IEEE STD 528-2001). (*L.N. 254 of 2008*)
- 2 “Angular position deviation” (角位置誤差)
The maximum difference between angular position and the actual, very accurately measured angular position after the workpiece mount of the table has been turned out of its initial position. (*L.N. 42 of 2017*)
- 0 1 9 “ASTM”
The American Society for Testing and Materials.
- 5 “Asymmetric algorithm” (非對稱演算法)
A cryptographic algorithm using different, mathematically-related keys for encryption and decryption.
Technical Note: (L.N. 132 of 2001)
A common use of “asymmetric algorithms” is key management. (*L.N. 183 of 1999*)

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ML11 “Automated Command and Control Systems” (自動化指揮及控制系統)

Electronic systems, through which information essential to the effective operation of the grouping, major formation, tactical formation, unit, ship, sub-unit or weapons under command is entered, processed and transmitted. This is achieved by the use of computer and other specialised hardware designed to support the functions of a military command and control organization. The main functions of an automated command and control system are: the efficient automated collection, accumulation, storage and processing of information; the display of the situation and the circumstances affecting the preparation and conduct of combat operations; operational and tactical calculations for the allocation of resources among force groupings or elements of the operational order of battle or battle deployment according to the mission or stage of the operation; the preparation of data for appreciation of the situation and decision-making at any point during operation or battle; computer simulation of operations. *(L.N. 226 of 2009)*

6 “Automatic target tracking” (自動目標追蹤)

A processing technique that automatically determines and provides as output an extrapolated value of the most probable position of the target in real time.

6 “Average output power” (平均輸出功率)

The total “laser” output energy, in joules, divided by the period over which a series of consecutive pulses is emitted, in seconds. For a series of uniformly-spaced pulses it is equal to the total “laser” output energy in a single pulse, in joules, multiplied by the pulse frequency of the “laser”, in Hertz. (*L.N. 89 of 2013*)

3 “Basic gate propagation delay time” (基本閘傳遞延遲時間)

The propagation delay time value corresponding to the basic gate used in a “monolithic integrated circuit”. For a ‘family’ of “monolithic integrated circuits”, this may be specified either as the propagation delay time per typical gate within the given ‘family’ or as the typical propagation delay time per gate within the given ‘family’.

Technical Notes:

1. “Basic gate propagation delay time” is not to be confused with the input/output delay time of a complex “monolithic integrated circuit”.
2. ‘Family’ consists of all integrated circuits to which all of the following are applied as their manufacturing methodology and specifications except their respective functions:
 - (a) The common hardware and software architecture;
 - (b) The common design and process technology;
and
 - (c) The common basic characteristics. (*L.N. 132 of 2001*)

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- GTN “Basic scientific research” (基本科學研究)
NTN Experimental or theoretical work undertaken principally to acquire new knowledge of the fundamental principles of phenomena or observable facts, not primarily directed towards a specific practical aim or objective.
- 6 “Beat length” (拍頻長度)
The distance over which two orthogonally polarised signals, initially in phase, must pass in order to achieve a 2 Pi radian(s) phase difference.
- 7 “Bias” (accelerometer) (原偏置) (加速度計)
The average over a specified time of accelerometer output measured at specified operating conditions that has no correlation with input acceleration or rotation. “Bias” is expressed in [m/s², g] (IEEE STD 528-2001) (micro g equals 1 × 10⁻⁶ g). (*L.N. 254 of 2008*)
- 7 “Bias” (gyro) (原偏置) (陀螺儀)
The average over a specified time of gyro output measured at specified operating conditions that has no correlation with input rotation or acceleration. “Bias” is typically expressed in degrees per hour (deg/h) (IEEE STD 528-2001). (*L.N. 254 of 2008*)

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S1-1036

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ML7 Biocatalysts” (生物催化劑) (*L.N. 42 of 2017*)

ML22

‘Enzymes’ for specific chemical or biochemical reactions or other biological compounds which bind to and accelerate the degradation of CW agents. (*L.N. 42 of 2017*)

Technical Note:

‘Enzymes’ means “biocatalysts” for specific chemical or biochemical reactions. (*L.N. 132 of 2001*)

ML7 “Biopolymers” (生物聚合物)

Biological macromolecules as follows:

- (a) Enzymes for specific chemical or biochemical reactions;
- (b) ‘Anti-idiotypic antibodies’, ‘monoclonal antibodies’ or ‘polyclonal antibodies’; (*L.N. 42 of 2017*)
- (c) Specially designed or specially processed ‘receptors’. (*L.N. 42 of 2017*)

Technical Notes: (L.N. 132 of 2001)

- 1. ‘Anti-idiotypic antibodies’ means antibodies which bind to the specific antigen binding sites of other antibodies.
- 2. ‘Monoclonal antibodies’ means proteins which bind to one antigenic site and are produced by a single clone of cells.
- 3. ‘Polyclonal antibodies’ means a mixture of proteins which bind to the specific antigen and are produced by more than one clone of cells.
- 4. ‘Receptors’ means biological macromolecular structures capable of binding ligands, the binding of which affects physiological functions. (*L.N. 183 of 1999; L.N. 42 of 2017*)

2 “Camming” (axial displacement) (軸向移位)

Axial displacement in one revolution of the main spindle measured in a plane perpendicular to the spindle faceplate, at a point next to the circumference of the spindle faceplate (Reference: ISO 230/1 1986, paragraph 5.63).

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Cap. 60G

- 1 “Carbon fibre preforms” (碳纖維預製成形品)
An ordered arrangement of uncoated or coated fibres intended to constitute a framework of a part before the “matrix” is introduced to form a “composite”. (*L.N. 183 of 1999*)
- 6 “Chemical laser” (化學雷射器)
A “laser” in which the excited species is produced by the output energy from a chemical reaction.
- 7 “Circle of equal probability” (CEP) (圓徑概率誤差)
A measure of accuracy defined as the radius of the circle centred at the target, at a specific range, in which 50% of the payloads impact.
- Def. “Circuit element” (電路元件)
A single active or passive functional part of an electronic circuit which may be a diode, a transistor, a resistor or a capacitor.
- 7 “Circulation-controlled anti-torque or circulation-controlled directional control systems” (循環控制式反力矩或循環控制式方向控制系統)
Systems that use air blown over aerodynamic surfaces to increase or control the forces generated by the surfaces.

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S1-1042

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- 1 3 4 7 “Civil aircraft” (民用飛機)
ML4
ML10 Those “aircraft” listed by designation in published airworthiness certification lists by the civil aviation authority or authorities of one or more “Participating States” to fly commercial civil internal and external routes or for legitimate civil, private or business use. (*L.N. 42 of 2017*)
- 1 “Commingled” (混合)
 Filament to filament blending of thermoplastic fibres and reinforcement fibres in order to produce a fibre reinforcement “matrix” mix in total fibre form. (*L.N. 132 of 2001*)
- 1 “Comminution” (粉碎)
 A process to reduce a material to particles by crushing or grinding.
- 4 “Communications channel controller” (通訊頻道控制器)
 The physical interface which controls the flow of synchronous or asynchronous digital information. It is an assembly that can be integrated into computer or telecommunications equipment to provide communications access. (*L.N. 183 of 1999*)
- 6 “Compensation systems” (補償系統)
 Consist of the primary scalar sensor, one or more reference sensors (e.g. vector magnetometers) together with software that permit reduction of rigid body rotation noise of the platform. (*L.N. 254 of 2008*)

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Schedule 1

S1-1044

Cap. 60G

- 1 2 6 8 “Composite” (複合、複合物)
9 A “matrix” and an additional phase or additional phases consisting of particles, whiskers, fibres or any combination thereof, present for a specific purpose or purposes.
- 3 4 “Composite theoretical performance” (“CTP”) (合成理論效能)
 A measure of computational performance given in millions of theoretical operations per second (Mtops), calculated using the aggregation of “computing elements”.
N.B.:
 See Category 4, Technical Note. (*L.N. 183 of 1999*)
- 2 “Compound rotary table” (合成旋轉台)
 A table allowing the workpiece to rotate and tilt about two non-parallel axes, which can be coordinated simultaneously for “contouring control”.
- 2 “Contouring control” (輪廓控制)
 Two or more “numerically controlled” motions operating in accordance with instructions that specify the next required position and the required feed rates to that position. These feed rates are varied in relation to each other so that a desired contour is generated (Ref. ISO/DIS 2806-1980).

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ML3 “Conventional unguided projectiles” (常規非制導式投射物)

Are those which do not incorporate:

- (a) Directional warheads, including warheads employing multi-point initiation to achieve focused blast/fragmentation characteristics;
- (b) Sub-munitions or sub-munition capacity;
- (c) Fuel/air explosives;
- (d) Provisions for increasing the range or impact velocity;
- (e) Kinetic energy armour penetration capability;
- (f) Mid-flight guidance;
- (g) Terminal guidance.

1 3 6 “Critical temperature” (臨界溫度)

(Sometimes referred to as the transition temperature) of a specific “superconductive” material is the temperature at which the material loses all resistance to the flow of direct electrical current.

5 “Cryptographic activation” (啟動密碼)

Any technique that activates or enables cryptographic capability of an item, by means of a secure mechanism implemented by the manufacturer of the item, where this mechanism is uniquely bound to any of the following:
(L.N. 42 of 2017)

- (a) A single instance of the item;
- (b) One customer, for multiple instances of the item.

Technical Notes:

1. “Cryptographic activation” techniques and mechanisms may be implemented as hardware, “software” or “technology”.
2. Mechanisms for “cryptographic activation” can, for example, be serial number-based licence keys or authentication instruments such as digitally signed certificates. *(L.N. 42 of 2017)*

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5 “Cryptography” (密碼學)

The discipline which embodies principles, means and methods for the transformation of data in order to hide its information content, prevent its undetected modification or prevent its unauthorized use. “Cryptography” is limited to the transformation of information using one or more ‘secret parameters’ (e.g., crypto variables) or associated key management.

Note:

“Cryptography” does not include “fixed” data compression or coding techniques. (*L.N. 27 of 2015*)

Technical Note: (L.N. 132 of 2001)

‘Secret parameter’: a constant or key kept from the knowledge of others or shared only within a group.

3 4 “CTP”

“CTP” is equivalent to “Composite theoretical performance”. (*L.N. 183 of 1999*)

6 “(CW) Laser” ((連續波) 雷射器)

A “laser” that produces a nominally constant output energy for greater than 0.25 seconds. (*L.N. 254 of 2008*)

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7 “Data-Based Referenced Navigation” (“DBRN”) Systems (資料庫參考導航 (“DBRN”) 系統)

Systems which use various sources of previously measured geo-mapping data integrated to provide accurate navigation information under dynamic conditions. Data sources include bathymetric maps, stellar maps, gravity maps, magnetic maps or 3-D digital terrain maps. (*L.N. 65 of 2004*)

ML1 “Deactivated firearm” (失效槍枝)

A firearm that has been made incapable of firing any projectile by processes defined by the national authority of a “Participating State”. These processes permanently modify the essential elements of the firearm. According to national laws and regulations, deactivation of the firearm may be attested by a certificate delivered by a competent authority and may be marked on the firearm by a stamp on an essential part. (*L.N. 42 of 2017*)

6 “Deformable mirrors” (可變形鏡面)

Mirrors:

- (a) Having a single continuous optical reflecting surface which is dynamically deformed by the application of individual torques or forces to compensate for distortions in the optical waveform incident upon the mirror; *or*
- (b) Having multiple optical reflecting elements that can be individually and dynamically be repositioned by the application of torques or forces to compensate for distortions in the optical waveform incident upon the mirror.

“Deformable mirrors” are also known as adaptive optic mirrors.

0 “Depleted uranium” (貧化鈾)

Uranium depleted in the isotope 235 below that occurring in nature.

GTN “Development” (發展)

NTN

All

Is related to all stages prior to serial production, such as: design, design research, design analyses, design concepts, assembly and testing of prototypes, pilot production schemes, design data, process of transforming design data into a product, configuration design, integration design, layouts.

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1 2 9 “Diffusion bonding” (擴散接合)

A solid state joining of at least 2 separate pieces of metals into a single piece with a joint strength equivalent to that of the weakest material, in which the principal mechanism is interdiffusion of atoms across the interface. (*L.N. 42 of 2017*)

4 5 “Digital computer” (數字式電腦)

Equipment which can, in the form of one or more discrete variables:

- (a) Accept data;
- (b) Store data or instructions in fixed or alterable (writable) storage devices;
- (c) Process data by means of a stored sequence of instructions which is modifiable; *and*
- (d) Provide output of data.

Technical Note: (L.N. 132 of 2001)

Modifications of a stored sequence of instructions include replacement of fixed storage devices, but not a physical change in wiring or interconnections.

5 “Digital transfer rate” (數字傳送率)

The total bit rate of the information that is directly transferred on any type of medium. (See also “total digital transfer rate”)

2 “Direct-acting hydraulic pressing” (直接作用液壓成形)

A deformation process which uses a fluid-filled flexible bladder in direct contact with the workpiece.

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- Def. “Discrete component” (分立零件)
A separately packaged “circuit element” with its own external connections.
- 0 1 “Effective gram”, “Effective gramme” (有效克)
- (a) For plutonium isotopes and uranium-233, the isotope weight in grams or grammes;
 - (b) For uranium enriched 1 percent or greater in the isotope uranium-235, the element weight in grams or grammes multiplied by the square of its enrichment expressed as a decimal weight fraction;
 - (c) For uranium enriched below 1 percent in the isotope uranium-235, the element weight in grams or grammes multiplied by 0.0001. (*L.N. 132 of 2001; L.N. 161 of 2011*)
- 2 3 4 5 “Electronic assemblies” (電子組件) (*L.N. 95 of 2006*)
A number of electronic components (including “circuit elements”, “discrete components” and integrated circuits) connected together to perform a specific function, which are replaceable as an entity and are normally capable of being disassembled.

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- 5 6 “Electronically steerable phased array antenna” (電子控向相位陣列天線)
- An antenna which forms a beam by means of phase coupling, (i.e., the beam direction is controlled by the complex excitation coefficients of the radiating elements) and the direction of that beam can be varied (both in transmission and reception) in azimuth or in elevation, or both, by application of an electrical signal. (*L.N. 183 of 1999*)
- 2 “End-effectors” (末端效應器)
- ML17 “End-effectors” include grippers, ‘active tooling units’ and any other tooling that is attached to the baseplate on the end of a “robot” manipulator arm.
- N.B.:*
(*Repealed L.N. 42 of 2017*)
- Technical Note:*
‘Active tooling units’ are devices for applying motive power, process energy or sensing to a workpiece. (*L.N. 42 of 2017*)
- ML8 “Energetic materials” (高能物料)
- Substances or mixtures that react chemically to release energy required for their intended application. “Explosives”, “pyrotechnics” and “propellants” are subclasses of energetic materials. (*L.N. 65 of 2004*)
- 6 “Equivalent density” (等效密度)
- The mass of an optic per unit optical area projected onto the optical surface.

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- 1
ML8 “Explosives” (炸藥) (*L.N. 65 of 2004; L.N. 226 of 2009*)
Solid, liquid or gaseous substances or mixtures of substances which, in their application as primary, booster, or main charges in warheads, demolition and other applications, are required to detonate. (*L.N. 65 of 2004*)
- ML7 “Expression vectors” (傳遞病媒)
Carriers (e.g., plasmid or virus) used to introduce genetic material into host cells.
- 7 9 “FADEC Systems” (FADEC系統)
Full Authority Digital Engine Control Systems—A digital electronic control system for a gas turbine engine that is able to autonomously control the engine throughout its whole operating range from demanded engine start until demanded engine shut-down, in both normal and fault conditions. (*L.N. 161 of 2011*)

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0 1 8 9 “Fibrous or filamentary materials” (纖維或絲狀物料) (*L.N. 42 of 2017*)

Include:

- (a) Continuous “monofilaments”;
- (b) Continuous “yarns” and “rovings”;
- (c) “Tapes”, fabrics, random mats and braids;
- (d) Chopped fibres, staple fibres and coherent fibre blankets;
- (e) Whiskers, either monocrystalline or polycrystalline, of any length;
- (f) Aromatic polyamide pulp.

3 “Film type integrated circuit” (薄膜型集成電路)

An array of ‘circuit elements’ and metallic interconnections formed by deposition of a thick or thin film on an insulating “substrate”. (*L.N. 132 of 2001*)

ML15 “First generation image intensifier tubes” (第一代影像強化管)

Electrostatically focused tubes, employing input and output fibre optic or glass face plates, multi-alkali photocathodes (S-20 or S-25), but not microchannel plate amplifiers. (*L.N. 183 of 1999*)

5 “Fixed” (固定式)

The coding or compression algorithm cannot accept externally supplied parameters (e.g., cryptographic or key variables) and cannot be modified by the user.

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- 7 “Flight control optical sensor array” (飛行控制光感測器陣列)
A network of distributed optical sensors, using “laser” beams, to provide real time flight control data for on-board processing. (*L.N. 161 of 2011*)
- 7 “Flight path optimization” (飛行航線優化)
A procedure that minimizes deviations from a four-dimensional (space and time) desired trajectory based on maximizing performance or effectiveness for mission task.
- 7 “Fly-by-light system” (光傳飛控系統)
A primary digital flight control system employing feedback to control an aircraft during a flight, where the commands to the effectors or actuators are optical signals. (*L.N. 42 of 2017*)
- 7 “Fly-by-wire system” (電傳飛控系統)
A primary digital flight control system employing feedback to control an aircraft during a flight, where the commands to the effectors or actuators are electrical signals. (*L.N. 42 of 2017*)

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6 “Focal plane array” (聚焦平面陣列)

A linear or two-dimensional planar layer, or combination of planar layers, of individual detector elements, with or without readout electronics, which work in the focal plane.

Note: (L.N. 132 of 2001)

This definition does not include a stack of single detector elements or any two, three or four element detectors provided time delay and integration is not performed within the element.

3 “Fractional bandwidth” (分頻寬)

The “instantaneous bandwidth” divided by the centre frequency, expressed as a percentage. *(L.N. 132 of 2001)*

6 “Frequency agility” (radar) (頻率跳頻) (雷達)—see “Radar frequency agility”

5 6 “Frequency hopping” (跳頻) *(L.N. 42 of 2017)*

A form of “spread spectrum” in which the transmission frequency of a single communication channel is made to change by a random or pseudo-random sequence of discrete steps. *(L.N. 132 of 2001)*

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- 3 “Frequency mask trigger” (頻率罩觸發)
- For “signal analysers”, a mechanism where the trigger function is able to select a frequency range to be triggered on as a subset of the acquisition bandwidth while ignoring other signals that may also be present within the same acquisition bandwidth. A “frequency mask trigger” may contain more than one independent set of limits. (*L.N. 89 of 2013*)
- 3 “Frequency switching time” (頻率切換時間) (*L.N. 27 of 2015*)
- The time (i.e. delay) taken by a signal when switched from an initial specified output frequency, to arrive at or within $\pm 0.05\%$ of a final specified output frequency. Items having a specified frequency range of less than $\pm 0.05\%$ around their centre frequency are defined to be incapable of frequency switching. (*L.N. 161 of 2011*)
- 3 “Frequency synthesiser” (頻率合成器)
- Any kind of frequency source, regardless of the actual technique used, providing a multiplicity of simultaneous or alternative output frequencies, from one or more outputs, controlled by, derived from or disciplined by a lesser number of standard (or master) frequencies. (*L.N. 161 of 2011*)
- 8 “Fuel cell” (燃料電池)
- ML17 An electrochemical device that converts chemical energy directly into Direct Current (DC) electricity by consuming fuel from an external source. (*L.N. 161 of 2011*)

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Cap. 60G

- 1 “Fusible” (熔融)
Capable of being cross-linked or polymerized further (cured) by the use of heat, radiation, catalysts, etc. or capable of being melted without pyrolysis (charring).
(*L.N. 226 of 2009*)
- 1 “Gas atomization” (氣體霧化) (*L.N. 65 of 2004*)
A process to reduce a molten stream of metal alloy to droplets of 500 µm diameter or less by a high pressure gas stream.
- 6 “Geographically dispersed” (地理上分散式)
Sensors are considered “geographically dispersed” when each location is distant from any other more than 1 500 m in any direction. Mobile sensors are always considered “geographically dispersed”.
- 7 “Guidance set” (制導裝置)
Systems that integrate the process of measuring and computing a vehicles position and velocity (i.e. navigation) with that of computing and sending commands to the vehicles flight control systems to correct the trajectory.
- 2 “Hot isostatic densification” (熱均壓緻密化)
A process of pressurising a casting at temperatures exceeding 375 K (102°C) in a closed cavity through various media (gas, liquid, solid particles, etc.) to create equal force in all directions to reduce or eliminate internal voids in the casting.

3 “Hybrid integrated circuit” (混合集成電路)

Any combination of integrated circuit(s), integrated circuits with ‘circuit elements’ or ‘discrete components’ connected together to perform (a) specific function(s), and having all the following characteristics:

- (a) Containing at least one unencapsulated device;
- (b) Connected together using typical integrated circuit production methods;
- (c) Replaceable as an entity; *and*
- (d) Not normally capable of being disassembled.

N.B.:

- 1. ‘Circuit element’: a single active or passive functional part of an electronic circuit, such as one diode, one transistor, one resistor, one capacitor, etc.
- 2. ‘Discrete component’: a separately packaged ‘circuit element’ with its own external connections.

4 “Image enhancement” (影像增強)

The processing of externally derived information-bearing images by algorithms such as time compression, filtering, extraction, selection, correlation, convolution or transformations between domains (e.g., fast Fourier transform or Walsh transform). This does not include algorithms using only linear or rotational transformation of a single image, such as translation, feature extraction, registration or false coloration.

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Cap. 60G

- 1 “Immunotoxin” (抗毒素)
A conjugate of one cell specific monoclonal antibody and a “toxin” or “sub-unit of toxin”, that selectively affects diseased cells.
- GSN
4 5 8 “Information security” (資訊安全) (*L.N. 42 of 2017*)
All the means and functions ensuring the accessibility, confidentiality or integrity of information or communication, excluding the means and functions intended to safeguard against malfunctions. This includes “cryptography”, “cryptographic activation”, ‘cryptanalysis’, protection against compromising emanations and computer security. (*L.N. 161 of 2011*)
Technical Note: (L.N. 132 of 2001)
‘cryptanalysis’: the analysis of a cryptographic system or its inputs and outputs to derive confidential variables or sensitive data, including clear text. (ISO 7498-2-1988 (E), paragraph 3.3.18)
- 3 5 “Instantaneous bandwidth” (瞬間頻寬)
The bandwidth over which output power remains constant within 3 dB without adjustment of other operating parameters.
- 6 “Instrumented range” (儀器測量範圍)
The specified unambiguous display range of a radar.

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9 “Insulation” (絕緣襯片)

Material intended to provide protection from the effects of heat during the operation of rocket motors. The material includes cured or semi-cured compounded rubber sheet stock containing an insulating or refractory material. It is applied to the components of a rocket motor, i.e. the case, nozzle, inlets, case closures.

GTN “In the public domain” (在公共領域內)

GSN

As it applies to these Lists, means “technology” or “software” which has been made available without restrictions upon its further dissemination.

Note: (L.N. 132 of 2001)

Copyright restrictions do not remove “technology” or “software” from being “in the public domain”.

9 “Interior lining” (內襯套)

Suited for the bond interface between the solid propellant and the case or insulating liner. Usually a liquid polymer based dispersion of refractory or insulating materials, e.g. carbon filled hydroxyl terminated polybutadiene (HTPB) or other polymer with added curing agents sprayed or screeded over a case interior.

6 “Intrinsic magnetic gradiometer” (固有磁梯度計)

A single magnetic field gradient sensing element and associated electronics, the output of which is a measure of magnetic field gradient.

(See also “Magnetic gradiometer”)

4 “Intrusion software” (入侵軟件)

“Software” specially designed or modified to avoid detection by ‘monitoring tools’, or to defeat ‘protective countermeasures’, of a computer or network-capable device, and performing any of the following:

- (a) The extraction of data or information, from a computer or network-capable device, or the modification of system or user data;
- (b) The modification of the standard execution path of a program or process in order to allow the execution of externally provided instructions.

Notes:

1. “Intrusion software” does not include any of the following:
 - (a) Hypervisors, debuggers or Software Reverse Engineering (SRE) tools;
 - (b) Digital Rights Management (DRM) “software”;
 - (c) “Software” designed to be installed by manufacturers, administrators or users, for the purposes of asset tracking or recovery.
2. Network-capable devices include mobile devices and smart meters.

Technical Notes:

1. ‘Monitoring tools’: “software” or hardware devices, that monitor system behaviours or processes running on a device. This includes antivirus (AV) products, end point security products, Personal Security Products (PSP), Intrusion Detection Systems (IDS), Intrusion Prevention Systems (IPS) or firewalls.
2. ‘Protective countermeasures’: techniques designed to

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ensure the safe execution of code, such as Data Execution Prevention (DEP), Address Space Layout Randomisation (ASLR) or sandboxing. (*L.N. 27 of 2015*)

1 2 5 6 9 “ISO” (*L.N. 42 of 2017*)

The International Standards Organisation.

1 “Isolated live cultures” (獨立的活培養物)

Includes live cultures in dormant form and in dried preparations.

2 “Isostatic presses” (均壓裝置)

Equipment capable of pressurising a closed cavity through various media (gas, liquid, solid particles, etc.) to create equal pressure in all directions within the cavity upon a workpiece or material.

3 5 “ITU”

International Telecommunication Union. (*36 of 2000 s. 28*)

“Laser” (雷射器)—see “Chemical laser”

“Laser”

“Q-switched laser”

“Super High Power Laser”

“Transfer laser”

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- 0 2 3 5 “Laser” (雷射器)
6 7 8 9 An assembly of components which produce both spatially
ML9 and temporally coherent light that is amplified by
ML19 stimulated emission of radiation. (*L.N. 132 of 2001*)
- 1 “Libraries” (parametric technical database) (圖書資料)(參數技
ML17 術資料庫)
A collection of technical information, reference to which
may enhance the performance of relevant systems,
equipment or components. (*L.N. 42 of 2017*)
- ML10 “Lighter-than-air vehicles” (輕於空氣載具)
Balloons and airships that rely on hot air or on lighter-
than-air gases such as helium or hydrogen for their lift.
(*L.N. 95 of 2006*)
- 2 “Linearity” (線性度)
(Usually measured in terms of non-linearity) is the
maximum deviation of the actual characteristic (average
of upscale and downscale readings), positive or negative,
from a straight line so positioned as to equalise and
minimise the maximum deviations.

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4 5 “Local area network” (區域網絡) (*L.N. 226 of 2009*)

A data communication system having all of the following characteristics: (*L.N. 42 of 2017*)

- (a) Allows an arbitrary number of independent ‘data devices’ to communicate directly with each other; (*L.N. 42 of 2017*)
- (b) Is confined to a geographical area of moderate size (e.g., office building, plant, campus, warehouse).

N.B.:

(*Repealed L.N. 42 of 2017*)

Technical Note:

‘Data device’ means equipment capable of transmitting or receiving sequences of digital information. (*L.N. 42 of 2017*)

6 “Magnetic gradiometers” (磁梯度計)

Instruments designed to detect the spatial variation of magnetic fields from sources external to the instrument. They consist of multiple “magnetometers” and associated electronics, the output of which is a measure of magnetic field gradient.

(See also “Intrinsic magnetic gradiometer”)

6 “Magnetometers” (磁動計)

Instruments designed to detect magnetic fields from sources external to the instrument. They consist of a single magnetic field sensing element and associated electronics, the output of which is a measure of the magnetic field.

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- 4 “Main storage” (主記憶體)
The primary storage for data or instructions for rapid access by a central processing unit. It consists of the internal storage of a “digital computer” and any hierarchical extension thereto, such as cache storage or non-sequentially accessed extended storage.
- 0 “Materials resistant to corrosion by UF₆” (可抵抗UF₆腐蝕的物料)
Include copper, copper alloys, stainless steel, aluminium, aluminium oxide, aluminium alloys, nickel or alloys containing 60% or more nickel by weight and fluorinated hydrocarbon polymers. (*L.N. 42 of 2017*)
- 1 2 8 9 “Matrix” (基材)
A substantially continuous phase that fills the space between particles, whiskers or fibres.
- 2 “Measurement uncertainty” (測量精度誤差)
The characteristic parameter which specifies in what range around the output value the correct value of the measurable variable lies with a confidence level of 95%. It includes the uncorrected systematic deviations, the uncorrected backlash and the random deviations (Reference: ISO 10360-2). (*L.N. 183 of 1999; L.N. 42 of 2017*)

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- 1 “Mechanical alloying” (機械合金法)
- An alloying process resulting from the bonding, fracturing and rebonding of elemental and master alloy powders by mechanical impact. Non-metallic particles may be incorporated in the alloy by addition of the appropriate powders.
- 5 “Media access unit” (傳輸媒介存取元件)
- Equipment which contains one or more communication interfaces (“network access controller”, “communications channel controller”, modem or computer bus) to connect terminal equipment to a network.
- 1 “Melt extraction” (熔態抽取)
- A process to ‘solidify rapidly’ and extract a ribbon-like alloy product by the insertion of a short segment of a rotating chilled block into a bath of a molten metal alloy.
- N.B.:*
‘Solidify rapidly’: solidification of molten material at cooling rates exceeding 1 000 K/sec.
- 1 “Melt spinning” (熔態旋分)
- A process to ‘solidify rapidly’ a molten metal stream impinging upon a rotating chilled block, forming a flake, ribbon or rod-like product.
- N.B.:*
‘Solidify rapidly’: solidification of molten material at cooling rates exceeding 1 000 K/sec.

3 “Microcomputer microcircuit” (微電腦微電路)

A “monolithic integrated circuit” or “multichip integrated circuit” containing an arithmetic logic unit (ALU) capable of executing general purpose instructions from an internal storage, on data contained in the internal storage.

Technical Note:

The internal storage may be augmented by an external storage. (L.N. 132 of 2001)

3 “Microprocessor microcircuit” (微處理器微電路)

A “monolithic integrated circuit” or “multichip integrated circuit” containing an arithmetic logic unit (ALU) capable of executing a series of general purpose instructions from an external storage.

Technical Note:

The “microprocessor microcircuit” normally does not contain integral user-accessible storage, although storage present on-the-chip may be used in performing its logic function.

Note:

This definition includes chip sets which are designed to operate together to provide the function of a “microprocessor microcircuit”. (L.N. 132 of 2001)

1 2 “Microorganisms” (微生物)

Bacteria, viruses, mycoplasmas, rickettsiae, chlamydiae or fungi, whether natural, enhanced or modified, either in the form of isolated live cultures or as material including living material which has been deliberately inoculated or contaminated with such cultures.

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Cap. 60G

- Def. “Microprogramme” (微程式)
A sequence of elementary instructions, maintained in a special storage, the execution of which is initiated by the introduction of its reference instruction into an instruction register.
- 1-7 9 “Missiles” (導彈)
Complete rocket systems and unmanned aerial vehicle systems, capable of delivering at least 500 kg payload to a range of at least 300 km. (*L.N. 254 of 2008*)
- 1 “Monofilament” or filament (單絲) 或絲
The smallest increment of fibre, usually several micrometres in diameter.
- 3 “Monolithic integrated circuit” (單塊集成電路)
A combination of passive or active ‘circuit elements’ or both which:
(a) Are formed by means of diffusion processes, implantation processes or deposition processes in or on a single semiconducting piece of material, a so-called ‘chip’;
(b) Can be considered as indivisibly associated; *and*
(c) Perform the function(s) of a circuit.
N.B.:
‘Circuit element’: a single active or passive functional part of an electronic circuit, such as one diode, one transistor, one resistor, one capacitor, etc.

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Cap. 60G

- 6 “Monospectral imaging sensors” (單光譜影像感測器)
Capable of acquisition of imaging data from one discrete spectral band.
- 3 “Multichip integrated circuit” (多晶粒集成電路)
Two or more “monolithic integrated circuits” bonded to a common “substrate”.
- 5 “Multilevel security” (多重安全)
A class of system containing information with different sensitivities that simultaneously permits access by users with different security clearances and needs-to-know, but prevents users from obtaining access to information for which they lack authorization.
Technical Note: (L.N. 132 of 2001)
“Multilevel security” is computer security and not computer reliability which deals with equipment fault prevention or human error prevention in general.
- 6 “Multispectral imaging sensors” (多光譜影像感測器)
Are capable of simultaneous or serial acquisition of imaging data from two or more discrete spectral bands. Sensors having more than twenty discrete spectral bands are sometimes referred to as hyperspectral imaging sensors.
- 0 “Natural uranium” (天然鈾)
Uranium containing the mixtures of isotopes occurring in nature.

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Cap. 60G

- 4 “Network access controller” (網絡存取控制器)
- A physical interface to a distributed switching network. It uses a common medium which operates throughout at the same “digital transfer rate” using arbitration (e.g., token or carrier sense) for transmission. Independently from any other, it selects data packets or data groups (e.g., IEEE 802) addressed to it. It is an assembly that can be integrated into computer or telecommunications equipment to provide communications access. (*L.N. 183 of 1999*)
- 4 “Neural computer” (類神經式電腦)
- A computational device designed or modified to mimic the behaviour of a neuron or a collection of neurons, i.e., a computational device which is distinguished by its hardware capability to modulate the weights and numbers of the interconnections of a multiplicity of computational components based on previous data.
- 0 “Nuclear reactor” (核反應堆)
- ML17 The items within or attached directly to the reactor vessel, the equipment which controls the level of power in the core, and the components which normally contain, come into direct contact with or control the primary coolant of the reactor core. (*L.N. 183 of 1999*)
- 2 “Numerical control” (數值控制)
- The automatic control of a process performed by a device that makes use of numeric data usually introduced as the operation is in progress (Ref. ISO 2382).

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Schedule 1

S1-1100

Cap. 60G

GSN “Object code” (目標碼) (*L.N. 42 of 2017*)

“Object code”: An equipment executable form of a convenient expression of one or more processes (“source code” (or source language)) which has been compiled by a programming system. (*L.N. 183 of 1999; L.N. 161 of 2011*)

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Cap. 60G

5 “Operations, Administration or Maintenance”(“OAM”) (操作、管理或維修)

Means performing one or more of the following tasks:

- (a) Establishing or managing any of the following:
 - (1) Accounts or privileges of users or administrators;
 - (2) Settings of an item;
 - (3) Authentication data in support of the tasks described in subparagraph (1) or (2);
- (b) Monitoring or managing the operating condition or performance of an item;
- (c) Managing logs or audit data in support of the tasks described in paragraph (a) or (b).

Note:

“OAM” does not include any of the following tasks or their associated key management functions:

- (a) Provisioning or upgrading any cryptographic functionality that is not directly related to establishing or managing authentication data in support of the tasks described in paragraph (a)(1) or (2) above;
- (b) Performing any cryptographic functionality on the forwarding or data plane of an item. (*L.N. 42 of 2017*)

- 5 “Optical amplification” (光學式放大作用)
In optical communications, an amplification technique that introduces a gain of optical signals that have been generated by a separate optical source, without conversion to electrical signals, i.e., using semiconductor optical amplifiers or optical fibre luminescent amplifiers.
- 4 “Optical computer” (光學式電腦)
A computer designed or modified to use light to represent data and whose computational logic elements are based on directly coupled optical devices.
- 5 6 “Optical fibre preforms” (光纖預型體)
Bars, ingots, or rods of glass, plastic or other materials which have been specially processed for use in fabricating optical fibres. The characteristics of the preform determine the basic parameters of the resultant drawn optical fibres.
- 3 “Optical integrated circuit” (光集成電路)
A “monolithic integrated circuit” or a “hybrid integrated circuit”, containing one or more parts designed to function as a photosensor or photoemitter or to perform (an) optical or (an) electro-optical function(s).
- 5 “Optical switching” (光學式切換功能)
The routing of, or switching of, signals in optical form without conversion to electrical signals.

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Schedule 1

S1-1106

Cap. 60G

3 “Overall current density” (總電流密度)

The total number of ampere-turns in the coil (i.e., the sum of the number of turns multiplied by the maximum current carried by each turn) divided by the total cross-section of the coil (comprising the superconducting filaments, the metallic matrix in which the superconducting filaments are embedded, the encapsulating material, any cooling channels, etc.).

0 7 9 “Participating State” (參與國) (*L.N. 42 of 2017*)

ML4

ML10

A state participating in the Wassenaar Arrangement.

6 “Peak power” (峰值功率)

The highest power attained in the “pulse duration”.
(*L.N. 89 of 2013*)

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S1-1108

Cap. 60G

5 “Personal area network” (個人區域網絡)

A data communication system having all of the following characteristics:

- (a) Allows an arbitrary number of independent or interconnected ‘data devices’ to communicate directly with each other;
- (b) Is confined to the communication between devices within the immediate vicinity of an individual person or device controller (e.g., single room, office, or automobile, and their nearby surrounding spaces).

Technical Note:

‘Data device’ means equipment capable of transmitting or receiving sequences of digital information. (*L.N. 89 of 2013*)

1 2 “Plasma atomization” (等離子原子化)

A process to reduce a molten stream or solid metal to droplets with a diameter of 500 µm or less, using plasma torches in an inert gas environment. (*L.N. 42 of 2017*)

7 “Power management” (功率管理)

Changing the transmitted power of the altimeter signal so that received power at the “aircraft” altitude is always at the minimum necessary to determine the altitude.

ML8 “Precursors” (先質)

Specialty chemicals used in the manufacture of explosives. (*L.N. 65 of 2004*)

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Schedule 1

S1-1110

Cap. 60G

- 0 1 “Previously separated” (預先分開)
The application of any process intended to increase the concentration of the controlled isotope.
- 7 “Primary flight control” (主飛行控制)
An “aircraft” stability or manoeuvring control using force/moment generators, i.e., aerodynamic control surfaces or propulsive thrust vectoring.
- 4 “Principal element” (主要組成元件)
An element is a “principal element” when its replacement value is more than 35% of the total value of the system of which it is an element. Element value is the price paid for the element by the manufacturer of the system, or by the system integrator. Total value is the normal international selling price to unrelated parties at the point of manufacture or consolidation of shipment.
- GTN “Production” (生產)
NTB Means all production stages, such as: product engineering,
All manufacture, integration, assembly (mounting), inspection, testing, quality assurance.
- 1 7 9 “Production equipment” (生產裝備)
Tooling, templates, jigs, mandrels, moulds, dies, fixtures, alignment mechanisms, test equipment, other machinery and components therefor, limited to those specially designed or modified for “development” or for one or more phases of “production”. (*L.N. 183 of 1999*)

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Schedule 1

S1-1112

Cap. 60G

- 7 9 “Production facilities” (生產設施)
Equipment and specially designed software therefor integrated into installations for “development” or for one or more phases of “production”.
- 2 4 5 6 “Programme” (程式)
A sequence of instructions to carry out a process in, or convertible into, a form executable by an electronic computer.
- ML8 “Propellants” (推進劑)
Substances or mixtures that react chemically to produce large volumes of hot gases at controlled rates to perform mechanical work. (*L.N. 65 of 2004*)
- 6 “Pulse compression” (脈衝壓縮)
The coding and processing of a radar signal pulse of long time duration to one of short time duration, while maintaining the benefits of high pulse energy.
- 6 “Pulse duration” (脈衝持續時間)
Duration of a “laser” pulse is the time between the half-power points on the leading edge and trailing edge of an individual pulse. (*L.N. 89 of 2013*)
- 6 “Pulsed laser” (脈衝式雷射器)
A “laser” having a “pulse duration” that is less than or equal to 0.25 seconds. (*L.N. 254 of 2008*)

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Schedule 1

S1-1114

Cap. 60G

- ML4 “Pyrotechnics(s)” (煙火劑)
ML8
- Mixtures of solid or liquid fuels and oxidizers which, when ignited, undergo an energetic chemical reaction at a controlled rate intended to produce specific time delays, or quantities of heat, noise, smoke, visible light or infrared radiation. Pyrophorics are a subclass of pyrotechnics, which contain no oxidizers but ignite spontaneously on contact with air. (*L.N. 42 of 2017*)
- 5 “Quantum cryptography” (量子密碼技術)
- A family of techniques for the establishment of a shared key for “cryptography” by measuring the quantum-mechanical properties of a physical system (including those physical properties explicitly governed by quantum optics, quantum field theory, or quantum electrodynamics). (*L.N. 95 of 2006*)
- 6 “Radar frequency agility” (雷達頻率跳頻)
- Any technique which changes, in a pseudo-random sequence, the carrier frequency of a pulsed radar transmitter between pulses or between groups of pulses by an amount equal to or larger than the pulse bandwidth.
- 6 “Radar spread spectrum” (雷達擴散頻譜)
- Any modulation technique for spreading energy originating from a signal with a relatively narrow frequency band, over a much wider band of frequencies, by using random or pseudo-random coding.

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Schedule 1

S1-1116

Cap. 60G

- 6 “Radiant sensitivity” (輻射靈敏度)
- Radiant sensitivity (mA/W) = $0.807 \times (\text{wavelength in nm}) \times \text{Quantum Efficiency (QE)}$
- Technical Note:*
- QE is usually expressed as a percentage; however, for the purposes of this formula QE is expressed as a decimal number less than one, e.g. 78% is 0.78. (*L.N. 161 of 2011*)
- 3 “Real time bandwidth” (實時頻寬)
- For “signal analysers”, the widest frequency range for which the analyser can continuously transform time-domain data entirely into frequency-domain results, using a Fourier or other discrete time transform that processes every incoming time point without gaps or windowing effects that causes a reduction of measured amplitude of more than 3 dB below the actual signal amplitude, while outputting or displaying the transformed data. (*L.N. 89 of 2013*)
- 2 4 6 7 “Real time processing” (實時處理) (*L.N. 161 of 2011*)
- The processing of data by a computer system providing a required level of service, as a function of available resources, within a guaranteed response time, regardless of the load of the system, when stimulated by an external event.

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Schedule 1

S1-1118

Cap. 60G

- 7 “Repeatability” (重複性)
- The closeness of agreement among repeated measurements of the same variable under the same operating conditions when changes in conditions or non-operating periods occur between measurements (Reference: IEEE STD 528-2001 (one sigma standard deviation)). (*L.N. 254 of 2008*)
- GTN “Required” (所需) (*L.N. 42 of 2017*)
- 1-9 As applied to “technology”, refers to only that portion
- ML22 of “technology” which is peculiarly responsible for achieving or exceeding the controlled performance levels, characteristics or functions. Such “required” “technology” may be shared by different products.
- 2 “Resolution” (解析度)
- The least increment of a measuring device; on digital instruments, the least significant bit. (Reference: ANSI B-89.1.12)
- ML7 “Riot control agents” (暴動控制劑)
- Substances which, under the expected conditions of use for riot control purposes, produce rapidly in humans sensory irritation or disabling physical effects which disappear within a short time following termination of exposure. (Tear gases are a subset of “riot control agents”.) (*L.N. 95 of 2006*)

2 8 “Robot” (機械人)

ML17

A manipulation mechanism, which may be of the continuous path or of the point-to-point variety, may use sensors, and has all the following characteristics:

- (a) Is multifunctional;
- (b) Is capable of positioning or orienting material, parts, tools or special devices through variable movements in three dimensional space;
- (c) Incorporates three or more closed or open loop servo-devices which may include stepping motors;
and
- (d) Has “user-accessible programmability” by means of the teach/playback method or by means of an electronic computer which may be a programmable logic controller, i.e., without mechanical intervention.

Note: (L.N. 132 of 2001)

The above definition does not include the following devices:

- (1) Manipulation mechanisms which are only manually/teleoperator controllable;
- (2) Fixed sequence manipulation mechanisms, which are automated moving devices, operating according to mechanically fixed programmed motions. The programme is mechanically limited by fixed stops, such as pins or cams. The sequence of motions and the selection of paths or angles are not variable or changeable by mechanical, electronic or electrical means;
- (3) Mechanically controlled variable sequence manipulation mechanisms, which are automated moving devices, operating according to mechanically

fixed programmed motions. The programme is mechanically limited by fixed, but adjustable stops, such as pins or cams. The sequence of motions and the selection of paths or angles are variable within the fixed programmes pattern. Variations or modifications of the programme pattern (e.g. changes of pins or exchanges of cams) in one or more motion axes are accomplished only through mechanical operations;

- (4) Non-servo-controlled variable sequence manipulation mechanisms, which are automated moving devices, operating according to mechanically fixed programmed motions. The programme is variable but the sequence proceeds only by the binary signal from mechanically fixed electrical binary devices or adjustable stops;
- (5) Stacker cranes defined as Cartesian coordinate manipulator systems manufactured as an integral part of a vertical array of storage bins and designed to access the contents of those bins for storage or retrieval.

1 “Rotary atomization” (旋轉霧化) (*L.N. 65 of 2004*)

A process to reduce a stream or pool of molten metal to droplets to a diameter of 500 µm or less by centrifugal force.

IMPORT AND EXPORT (STRATEGIC COMMODITIES) REGULATIONS

Schedule 1

S1-1124

Cap. 60G

- 1 “Roving” (絞線)
A bundle (typically 12-120) of approximately parallel ‘strands’.
N.B.:
‘Strand’ is a bundle of “monofilaments” (typically over 200) arranged approximately parallel.
- 2 “Run out” (out-of-true running) (位置偏擺)
Radial displacement in one revolution of the main spindle measured in a plane perpendicular to the spindle axis at a point on the external or internal revolving surface to be tested (Reference: ISO 230/1-1986, paragraph 5.61).
- 7 “Scale factor” (gyro or accelerometer) (尺度因素) (陀螺儀或加速度計)
The ratio of change in output to a change in the input intended to be measured. Scale factor is generally evaluated as the slope of the straight line that can be fitted by the method of least squares to input-output data obtained by varying the input cyclically over the input range.
- 3 “Settling time” (安定時間)
The time required for the output to come within one-half bit of the final value when switching between any two levels of the converter.
- 6 “SHPL”—see “Super High Power Laser”

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Schedule 1

S1-1126

Cap. 60G

- 3 “Signal analysers” (訊號分析器)
Apparatus capable of measuring and displaying basic properties of the single-frequency components of multi-frequency signals.
- 3 4 5 6 “Signal processing” (訊號處理)
The processing of externally derived information-bearing signals by algorithms such as time compression, filtering, extraction, selection, correlation, convolution or transformations between domains (e.g., fast Fourier transform or Walsh transform). (*L.N. 132 of 2001*)
- GSN “Software” (軟件)
All A collection of one or more “programmes” or “microprogrammes” fixed in any tangible medium of expression. (*L.N. 183 of 1999*)
- Def. “Solidify rapidly” (迅速地凝固)
Solidification of molten material at cooling rates exceeding 1 000 K/sec.
- 4 6 “Source code” (or source language) (原始碼) (或原始語言)
7 9 (*L.N. 226 of 2009*)
A convenient expression of one or more processes which may be turned by a programming system into equipment executable form (“object code” (or object language)).
- 9 “Spacecraft” (太空船) (*L.N. 42 of 2017*)
ML11 Active and passive satellites and space probes.

IMPORT AND EXPORT (STRATEGIC COMMODITIES) REGULATIONS

Schedule 1

S1-1128

Cap. 60G

- 9 “Spacecraft bus” (太空船本體)
Equipment that provides support infrastructure for a “spacecraft” and locations for a “spacecraft payload”.
(*L.N. 42 of 2017*)
- 9 “Spacecraft payload” (太空船有效負載)
Equipment attached to a “spacecraft bus”, designed to perform a mission in space (e.g. communications, observation, science). (*L.N. 42 of 2017*)
- 3 6 7
ML19 “Space-qualified” (太空級) (*L.N. 42 of 2017*)
Designed, manufactured, or qualified through successful testing, for operation at altitudes greater than 100 km above the surface of the Earth.
Note:
A determination that a specific item is “space-qualified” by virtue of testing does not mean that other items in the same production run or model series are “space-qualified” if not individually tested. (*L.N. 89 of 2013*)
- 0 1 “Specific modulus” (比模數)
Young’s modulus in pascals, equivalent to N/m^2 divided by specific weight in N/m^3 , measured at a temperature of $(296 \pm 2)\text{K}$ ($(23 \pm 2)^\circ\text{C}$) and a relative humidity of $(50 \pm 5)\%$. (*L.N. 226 of 2009*)

IMPORT AND EXPORT (STRATEGIC COMMODITIES) REGULATIONS

Schedule 1

S1-1130

Cap. 60G

- 0 1 “Specific tensile strength” (比抗拉強度)
Ultimate tensile strength in pascals, equivalent to N/m² divided by specific weight in N/m³, measured at a temperature of (296 ± 2) K ($(23 \pm 2)^{\circ}\text{C}$) and a relative humidity of $(50 \pm 5)\%$. (*L.N. 226 of 2009*)
- 0 “Special fissile material” (特別可裂變物料)
Plutonium-239, uranium-233, uranium enriched in the isotopes 235 or 233, and any material containing the foregoing.
- 7 “Spinning mass gyros” (旋轉物體陀螺儀)
Means gyros that use a continually rotating mass to sense angular motion. (*L.N. 42 of 2017*)
- 1 “Splat quenching” (噴濺急冷)
A process to ‘solidify rapidly’ a molten metal stream impinging upon a chilled block, forming a flake-like product.
N.B.:
‘Solidify rapidly’: solidification of molten material at cooling rates exceeding 1 000 K/sec.
- 5 “Spread spectrum” (展頻)
The technique whereby energy in a relatively narrow-band communication channel is spread over a much wider energy spectrum. (*L.N. 183 of 1999*)

IMPORT AND EXPORT (STRATEGIC COMMODITIES) REGULATIONS

Schedule 1

S1-1132

Cap. 60G

6 “Spread spectrum” radar (展頻) 雷達—see “Radar spread spectrum”

4 “Sputtering” (濺鍍)

An overlay coating process wherein positively charged ions are accelerated by an electric field towards the surface of a target (coating material). The kinetic energy of the impacting ions is sufficient to cause target surface atoms to be released and deposited on the substrate.

N.B.:

Triode, magnetron or radio frequency sputtering to increase adhesion of coating and rate of deposition are ordinary modifications of the process.

ML8 “Stabilizers” (穩定劑)

Substances used in explosive formulations to improve their shelf-life.

7 “Stability” (穩定度)

Standard deviation (1 sigma) of the variation of a particular parameter from its calibrated value measured under stable temperature conditions. This can be expressed as a function of time.

IMPORT AND EXPORT (STRATEGIC COMMODITIES) REGULATIONS

Schedule 1

S1-1134

Cap. 60G

3 “Substrate” (基片)

A sheet of base material with or without an interconnection pattern and on which or within which ‘discrete components’ or integrated circuits or both can be located.

N.B.:

‘Discrete component’: a separately packaged “circuit element” with its own external connections.

3 6 “Substrate blanks” (基板)

Monolithic compounds with dimensions suitable for the production of optical elements such as mirrors or optical windows. (*L.N. 89 of 2013*)

1 “Sub-unit of toxin” (毒素子單位)

A structurally and functionally discrete component of a whole “toxin”.

2 9 “Superalloys” (超合金)

Nickel-, cobalt- or iron-base alloys having strengths superior to any alloys in the American Iron and Steel Society (AISI) 300 series at temperatures over 922 K (649°C) under severe environmental and operating conditions.

IMPORT AND EXPORT (STRATEGIC COMMODITIES) REGULATIONS

Schedule 1

S1-1136

Cap. 60G

- 1 3 6 8
ML20 “Superconductive” (超導體)
- Refers to materials, i.e., metals, alloys or compounds, which can lose all electrical resistance, i.e., which can attain infinite electrical conductivity and carry very large electrical currents without Joule heating.
- Technical Note: (L.N. 132 of 2001)*
- The “superconductive” state of a material is individually characterized by a “critical temperature”, a critical magnetic field, which is a function of temperature, and a critical current density which is, however, a function of both magnetic field and temperature.
- 6 “Super High Power Laser” (“SHPL”) (超高功率雷射器)
- A “laser” capable of delivering (the total or any portion of) an output energy exceeding 1 kJ within 50 ms or having an average or CW power exceeding 20 kW.
- 1 2 “Superplastic forming” (超塑性成形)
- A deformation process using heat for metals that are normally characterised by low values of elongation (less than 20%) at the breaking point as determined at room temperature by conventional tensile strength testing, in order to achieve elongations during processing which are at least 2 times those values.

IMPORT AND EXPORT (STRATEGIC COMMODITIES) REGULATIONS

Schedule 1

S1-1138

Cap. 60G

- 1 5 “Symmetric algorithm” (對稱演算法)
A cryptographic algorithm using an identical key for both encryption and decryption.
Technical Note: (L.N. 132 of 2001)
A common use of “symmetric algorithms” is confidentiality of data. *(L.N. 183 of 1999)*
- 6 “Systems tracks” (系統追蹤)
Processed, correlated (fusion of radar target data to flight plan position) and updated aircraft flight position reports available to the Air Traffic Control centre controllers.
- 4 “Systolic array computer” (心臟收縮陣列電腦)
A computer where the flow and modification of the data is dynamically controllable at the logic gate level by the user.
- 1 “Tape” (帶狀)
A material constructed of interlaced or unidirectional “monofilaments”, ‘strands’, “rovings”, “tows”, or “yarns”, etc., usually preimpregnated with resin.
N.B.:
‘Strand’ is a bundle of “monofilaments” (typically over 200) arranged approximately parallel.

IMPORT AND EXPORT (STRATEGIC COMMODITIES) REGULATIONS

Schedule 1

S1-1140

Cap. 60G

-
- GTN “Technology” (技術)
NTN
All
- Specific information necessary for the “development”, “production” or “use” of a product. The information takes the form of ‘technical data’ or ‘technical assistance’. Controlled “technology” for the Dual-Use Goods List is defined in the General Technology Note and in the Dual-Use Goods List. Controlled “technology” for the Munitions List is specified in ML22. (*L.N. 95 of 2006*)
- Technical Notes: (L.N. 132 of 2001)*
1. ‘Technical data’ may take forms such as blueprints, plans, diagrams, models, formulae, tables, engineering designs and specifications, manuals and instructions written or recorded on other media or devices such as disk, tape, read-only memories.
 2. ‘Technical assistance’ may take forms such as instruction, skills, training, working knowledge, consulting services. ‘Technical assistance’ may involve transfer of ‘technical data’.
- 3 “Three dimensional integrated circuit” (三維集成電路)
- A collection of semiconductor die, integrated together, and having vias passing completely through at least one die to establish interconnections between die. (*L.N. 27 of 2015*)
- 2 “Tilting spindle” (傾斜主軸)
- A tool-holding spindle which alters, during the machining process, the angular position of its centre line with respect to any other axis.

IMPORT AND EXPORT (STRATEGIC COMMODITIES) REGULATIONS

Schedule 1

S1-1142

Cap. 60G

- 6 “Time constant” (時間常數)
The time taken from the application of a light stimulus for the current increment to reach a value of $1-1/e$ times the final value (i.e. 63% of the final value).
- 9 “Tip shroud” (葉尖覆環)
A stationary ring component (solid or segmented) attached to the inner surface of the engine turbine casing or a feature at the outer tip of the turbine blade, which primarily provides a gas seal between the stationary and rotating components. (*L.N. 161 of 2011*)
- 7 “Total control of flight” (飛行全控)
An automated control of “aircraft” state variables and flight path to meet mission objectives responding to real time changes in data regarding objectives, hazards or other “aircraft”.
- 5 “Total digital transfer rate” (總數字傳送率)
The number of bits, including line coding, overhead and so forth per unit time passing between corresponding equipment in a digital transmission system. (See also “digital transfer rate”)
- 1 “Tow” (纖束)
A bundle of “monofilaments”, usually approximately parallel.

IMPORT AND EXPORT (STRATEGIC COMMODITIES) REGULATIONS

Schedule 1

S1-1144

Cap. 60G

- 1 2 “Toxins” (毒素)
Toxins in the form of deliberately isolated preparations or mixtures, no matter how produced, other than toxins present as contaminants of other materials such as pathological specimens, crops, foodstuffs or seed stocks of “microorganisms”.
- 6 “Transfer laser” (傳送雷射器)
A “laser” in which the lasing species is excited through the transfer of energy by collision of a non-lasing atom or molecule with a lasing atom or molecule species.
- 6 “Tunable” (可調式)
The ability of a “laser” to produce a continuous output at all wavelengths over a range of several “laser” transitions. A line selectable “laser” produces discrete wavelengths within one “laser” transition and is not considered “tunable”.
- 2 “Unidirectional positioning repeatability” (單向定位重複性)
The smaller of values $R \uparrow$ (forward) and $R \downarrow$ (backward) of an individual machine tool axis, as defined by paragraph 3.21 of ISO 230/2 (2014) or national equivalents. (*L.N. 42 of 2017*)
- 1 4 5 6 “Unmanned aerial vehicles” (“UAVs”) (無人駕駛飛行載具)
7 9 (*L.N. 42 of 2017*)
ML10 Any “aircraft” capable of initiating flight and sustaining controlled flight and navigation without any human presence on board. (*L.N. 89 of 2013*)

IMPORT AND EXPORT (STRATEGIC COMMODITIES) REGULATIONS

Schedule 1

S1-1146

Cap. 60G

-
- 0 “Uranium enriched in the isotopes 235 or 233” (濃縮同位素 235或233的鈾)
Uranium containing the isotopes 235 or 233, or both, in an amount such that the abundance ratio of the sum of these isotopes to the isotope 238 is more than the ratio of the isotope 235 to the isotope 238 occurring in nature (isotopic ratio 0.72 percent). (*L.N. 161 of 2011*)
- GTN “Use” (使用)
NTN Operation, installation (including on-site installation),
All maintenance (checking), repair, overhaul and refurbishing.
- 4 5 6 “User-accessible programmability” (由使用者進行程式更改)
The facility allowing a user to insert, modify or replace “programmes” by means other than:
(a) A physical change in wiring or interconnections; *or*
(b) The setting of function controls including entry of parameters.
- 1 “Vaccine” (預防疫苗)
A medicinal product which is intended to stimulate a protective immunological response in humans or animals in order to prevent disease.
- 1 “Vacuum atomization” (真空霧化) (*L.N. 65 of 2004*)
A process to reduce a molten stream of metal to droplets of a diameter of 500µm or less by the rapid evolution of a dissolved gas upon exposure to a vacuum.

IMPORT AND EXPORT (STRATEGIC COMMODITIES) REGULATIONS

Schedule 1

S1-1148

Cap. 60G

- 7 “Variable geometry airfoils” (可變幾何翼面)
Use of trailing edge flaps or tabs, or leading edge slats or pivoted nose droop, the position of which can be controlled in flight.
- 1 “Yarn” (紗線)
A bundle of twisted ‘strands’.
N.B.:
‘Strand’ is a bundle of “monofilaments” (typically over 200) arranged approximately parallel.

IMPORT AND EXPORT (STRATEGIC COMMODITIES) REGULATIONS

Schedule 1

S1-1150

Cap. 60G

(L.N. 247 of 1997; L.N. 183 of 1999; L.N. 132 of 2001; L.N. 65 of 2004; L.N. 95 of 2006; L.N. 254 of 2008; L.N. 226 of 2009; L.N. 161 of 2011; E.R. 2 of 2012; L.N. 89 of 2013; L.N. 42 of 2017)

Schedule 2

1. Articles specified under the following items in Schedule 1—
 - (a) items ML1, ML2, ML3, ML4, ML6, ML7 and ML8 in the Munitions List;
 - (b) all of the items in Category 0 of the Dual-use Goods List; and (*L.N. 45 of 2010*)
 - (c) (*Repealed L.N. 45 of 2010*)
 - (d) items 1A202, 1A225, 1A226, 1A227, 1B201, 1B225, 1B226, 1B227, 1B228, 1B229, 1B230, 1B231, 1B232, 1B233, 1C202, 1C210, 1C216, 1C225, 1C226, 1C227, 1C228, 1C229, 1C230, 1C231, 1C232, 1C233, 1C234, 1C235, 1C236, 1C237, 1C238, 1C239, 1C240, 1D201, 1E201, 1E202, 1E203, 2A225, 2A226, 2B201, 2B204, 2B206, 2B207, 2B209, 2B219, 2B225, 2B226, 2B227, 2B228, 2B230, 2B231, 2B232, 2D201, 2D202, 2E201, 3A201, 3A225, 3A226, 3A227, 3A228, 3A229, 3A230, 3A231, 3A232, 3A233, 3E201, 6A202, 6A203, 6A205, 6A225, 6A226 and 6E201 in the Dual-use Goods List. (*L.N. 183 of 1999; L.N. 132 of 2001*)
2. Documents containing technological information relating to any article specified in paragraph 1.
3. Articles for a use relating to nuclear, chemical or biological weapons.

(*L.N. 247 of 1997*)

Schedule 3

[reg. 2]

1. Any chemical, toxin, micro-organism or other biological agent.
2. Any vaccine, toxoid, protein, or immunoglobulin, capable of being used for protection against, or treatment of, any harmful effects of any of the articles in item 1.
3. Any equipment, or computer software, capable of being used in the development, production or storage of any of the articles in item 1 or 2.
4. Any equipment (including clothing), or computer software, capable of being used in the handling of any of the articles in item 1 or 2 or in the disposal of waste arising out of the development or production of any such article.
5. Any equipment, or computer software, capable of being used in the detection or identification of any of the articles in item 1 or 2.
6. Any equipment (including clothing), computer software, or material, capable of being used in the development, production, handling or storage of any nuclear weapon or any missile capable of delivering any nuclear, chemical or biological weapon.

IMPORT AND EXPORT (STRATEGIC COMMODITIES) REGULATIONS

Schedule 3

S3-4

Regulation 6

Cap. 60G

(L.N. 148 of 1992)

Schedule 4

[reg. 2]

Specified Activities

The following activities are specified in relation to articles specified in Schedule 3—

(a) the development, production, handling, detection, identification or storage of—

- (i) any chemical or biological weapon; or
- (ii) any chemical, toxin, micro-organism, or other biological agent, used in the development or production of any such weapon;

(b) the disposal of waste arising out of the development or production of—

- (i) any chemical or biological weapon; or
- (ii) any chemical, toxin, micro-organism, or other biological agent, used in the development or production of any such weapon;

(c) the development, production, handling, detection, identification or storage of any vaccine, toxoid, protein, or immunoglobulin, for protection against, or the treatment of, the harmful effects or any chemical, toxin, micro-organism, or other biological agent, used in any chemical or biological weapon;

(d) the development, production, handling or storage of any nuclear weapon; or

(e) the development, production, handling or storage of any missile capable of delivering any nuclear, chemical or biological weapon.

(L.N. 299 of 1993)