

§746.1**INTRODUCTION**

In this part, references to the EAR are references to 15 CFR chapter VII, subchapter C. This part implements broad based controls for items and activities subject to the EAR imposed to implement U.S. government policies. Two categories of controls are included in this part.

(a) Comprehensive controls

This part contains or refers to all the BXA licensing requirements, licensing policies, and License Exceptions for countries subject to general embargoes, currently Cuba, Libya, Iran and Iraq. This part is the focal point for all the EAR requirements for transactions involving these countries.

(1) Cuba and Libya. All the items on the Commerce Control List (CCL) require a license to Cuba or Libya. In addition, most other items subject to the EAR, but not included on the CCL, designated by the Number "EAR99", require a license to Cuba or Libya. Most items requiring a license to these destinations are subject to a general policy of denial. Because these controls extend to virtually all exports, they do not appear in the Country Chart in part 738 of the EAR, nor are they reflected in the Commerce Control List in part 774 of the EAR.

(2) Iran and Iraq. While BXA maintains controls on exports and reexports to Iran and Iraq, comprehensive embargoes on transactions involving these countries are administered by the Department of the Treasury's Office of Foreign Assets Control (OFAC).

The second category of controls that apply to Rwanda are supplemental to the controls described in the Country Chart in part 738 of the EAR. Such controls are listed under each affected ECCN on the CCL in part 774 of the EAR.

(c) This part also contains descriptions of controls maintained by the Office of Foreign Assets Control in the Treasury Department and by the Office of Defense Trade Controls in the Department of State. Comprehensive embargoes and supplemental controls implemented by BXA under the EAR usually also involve controls on items and activities maintained by these agencies. This part sets forth the allocation of licensing responsibilities between BXA and these other agencies. References to the requirements of other agencies are informational; for current, complete, and authoritative requirements, you should consult the appropriate agency's regulations.

(d) Supplement No. 1 to this part provides you with general information on United Nations sanctions administered by the Department of the Treasury's Office of Foreign Assets Control (OFAC) (31 CFR part 590) on UNITA in Angola.

(e) Supplement No. 2 to this part provides you with general information on United Nations arms embargoes administered by the Department of State (22 CFR parts 120 through 130) on all the countries of the former Yugoslavia (Bosnia-Herzegovina, Croatia, the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Serbia, Montenegro, and Slovenia), Liberia and Somalia.

(f) Supplement No. 3 to this part provides you with information on embargoes on the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) and certain areas of Croatia and Bosnia-Herzegovina administered by OFAC (31 CFR part 585).

(b) Rwanda

§746.2**CUBA*****(a) License requirements***

As authorized by section 6 of the Export Administration Act of 1979, as amended (EAA) and by the Trading with the Enemy Act of 1917, as amended, you will need a license to export or reexport all items subject to the EAR (see part 734 of the EAR for the scope of items subject to the EAR) to Cuba, except as follows.

(1) License Exceptions. You may export or reexport without a license if your transaction meets all the applicable terms and conditions of any of the following License Exceptions. To determine the scope and eligibility requirements, you will need to turn to the sections or specific paragraphs of part 740 of the EAR (License Exceptions). Read each License Exception carefully, as the provisions available for embargoed countries are generally narrow.

(i) Temporary exports and reexports (TMP) by the news media (see §740.9(a)(2)(viii) of the EAR).

(ii) Operation technology and software (TSU) for legally exported commodities (see §740.13(a) of the EAR).

(iii) Sales technology (TSU) (see §740.13(b) of the EAR).

(iv) Software updates (TSU) for legally exported software (see §740.13(c) of the EAR).

(v) Parts (RPL) for one-for-one replacement in certain legally exported commodities (see §740.10(a) of the EAR).

(vi) Baggage (BAG) (see §740.14 of the EAR).

(vii) Governments and international organizations (GOV) (see §740.11 of the EAR).

(viii) Gift parcels and humanitarian donations (GFT) (see §740.12 of the EAR).

(ix) Items in transit (TMP) from Canada through the U.S. (see §740.9(b)(1)(iv) of the EAR).

(x) Aircraft and vessels (AVS) for certain aircraft on temporary sojourn (see §740.15(a) of the EAR).

(xi) Permissive reexports of certain spare parts in foreign-made equipment (see §740.16(h) of the EAR).

•(xii) Exports of agricultural commodities, classified as EAR99, under License Exception Agricultural Commodities (AGR) and certain reexports of U.S. origin agricultural commodities, classified as EAR99, under License Exception AGR (see §740.18 of the EAR).

(2) [Reserved.]***(b) Licensing policy***

Items requiring a license are subject to a general policy of denial, except as follows:

•(1) Medicines and Medical Devices. Applications to export medicines and medical devices as defined in part 772 of the EAR will generally be approved, except:

(i) To the extent restrictions would be permitted under section 5(m) of the Export Administration Act of 1979, as amended (EAA), or section 203(b)(2) of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act;

(ii) If there is a reasonable likelihood that the item to be exported will be used for purposes of

torture or other human rights abuses;

- (iii) If there is a reasonable likelihood that the item to be exported will be reexported;
- (iv) If the item to be exported could be used in the production of any biotechnological product; or

(v) If it is determined that the United States government is unable to verify, by on-site inspection or other means, that the item to be exported will be used for the purpose for which it was intended and only for the use and benefit of the Cuban people, but this exception shall not apply to donations of medicines for humanitarian purposes to a nongovernmental organization in Cuba.

(2) Telecommunications commodities may be authorized on a case-by-case basis, provided the commodities are part of an FCC-approved project and are necessary to provide efficient and adequate telecommunications services between the United States and Cuba.

(3) Exports from third countries to Cuba of non-strategic foreign-made products that contain an insubstantial proportion of U.S.-origin materials, parts, or components will generally be considered favorably on a case-by-case basis, provided all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- (i) The local law requires, or policy favors, trade with Cuba;
- (ii) The U.S.-origin content does not exceed 20 percent of the value of the product to be exported from the third country. Requests where the U.S.-origin parts, components, or materials represent more than 20 percent by value of the foreign-made product will generally be denied. See Supplement No. 2 to part 734 of the EAR for instructions on how to calculate value; and
- (iii) You are not a U.S.-owned or -controlled

entity in a third country as defined by OFAC regulations, 31 CFR part 515, or you are a U.S.-owned or controlled entity in a third country and one or more of the following situations applies:

(A) You have a contract for the proposed export that was entered into prior to October 23, 1992.

•(B) Your transaction involves the export of foreign-produced medicines or medical devices incorporating U.S. origin parts, components or materials, in which case the application will be reviewed according to the provisions of paragraph (b)(1) of this section.

(C) Your transaction is for the export of foreign-produced telecommunications commodities incorporating U.S.-origin parts, components and materials, in which case the application will be reviewed under the licensing policy set forth in paragraph (b)(2) of this section.

•(D) Your transaction is for the export of donated food to individuals or non-governmental organizations in Cuba and does not qualify as a humanitarian donation under License Exception GFT (§740.12 of the EAR) or License Exception AGR (§740.18 of the EAR).

(4) Applications for licenses may be approved, on a case-by-case basis, for certain exports to Cuba intended to provide support for the Cuban people, as follows:

(i) Applications for licenses for exports of certain commodities and software may be approved to human rights organizations, or to individuals and non-governmental organizations that promote independent activity intended to strengthen civil society in Cuba when such exports do not give rise to U.S. national security or counter-terrorism concerns. Examples of such commodities include fax machines, copiers, computers (e.g., 486-level/CTP of 24.8 MTOPS or less), business/office software, document

scanning equipment, printers, typewriters, and other office or office communications equipment. Applicants may donate or sell the commodities or software to be exported. Reexport to other end-users or end-uses is not authorized.

(ii) Commodities and software may be approved for export to U.S. news bureaus in Cuba whose primary purpose is the gathering and dissemination of news to the general public. In addition to the examples of commodities and software listed in paragraph (b)(4)(i) of this section, certain telecommunications equipment necessary for the operation of news organizations (e.g., 33M bit/s data signaling rate or less) may be approved for export to U.S. news bureaus.

•(iii) Exports of agricultural items, which are outside the scope of agricultural commodities as defined in part 772 of the EAR, such as insecticides, pesticides and herbicides, as well as agricultural commodities not eligible for License Exception AGR, require a license and will be reviewed on a case-by-case basis.

(c) Cuba has been designated by the Secretary of State as a country whose government has repeatedly provided support for acts of international terrorism. For anti-terrorism controls, see Supplement 2 to part 742 of the EAR.

•(d) **Definitions**

For purposes of this section, “U.S. person” means any person subject to the jurisdiction of the United States, as described in §515.329 of the Cuban Assets Control Regulations (31 CFR 515.329).

•(e) **Related controls**

OFAC maintains controls on the activities of persons subject to U.S. jurisdiction, wherever located, involving transactions with Cuba or any specially designated Cuban national, as provided in 31 CFR part 515. OFAC’s Terrorism List

Government Sanctions Regulations in 31 CFR part 596 prohibit U.S. persons from engaging in a financial transaction with the government of a designated state sponsor of international terrorism without OFAC authorization. The Department of State also implements sanctions on countries that are designated state sponsors of international terrorism. Exporters and reexporters should consult with those agencies for further guidance on these related controls.

§746.3

IRAQ

•(a) **License requirements**

OFAC administers an embargo against Iraq under the authority of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act of 1977, as amended, and the United Nations Participation Act of 1945, as amended, and in conformance with United Nations Security Council Resolutions. The applicable OFAC regulations, the Iraqi Sanctions Regulations, are found in 31 CFR part 575. You should consult with OFAC for authorization to export or reexport items subject to U.S. jurisdiction to Iraq, or to any entity owned or controlled by, or specially designated as acting for or on behalf of, the Government of Iraq. Please note that such applications will generally be denied by OFAC, absent a published policy stating otherwise. Under the EAR, you need a license to export or reexport to Iraq any item on the CCL containing a CB Column 1, CB Column 2, CB Column 3, NP Column 1, NP Column 2, NS Column 1, NS Column 2, MT Column 1, RS Column 1, RS Column 2, CC Column 1, CC Column 2, CC Column 3 in the Country Chart Column of the License Requirements section of an ECCN, or classified under ECCNs 1C980, 1C981, 1C982, 1C983, 1C984, 1C997, 5A980, 0A980, 0A982, 0A983, 0A985, and 0E982; however, to avoid duplication, an authorization from OFAC constitutes authorization under the EAR, and no separate BXA authorization is

necessary. No person may export or reexport any item subject to both the EAR and OFAC's Iraqi Sanctions Regulations without prior OFAC authorization. Exports and reexports subject to the EAR that are not subject to the Iraqi Sanctions Regulations may require authorization from BXA.

(1) License Exceptions. You may export or reexport without a license if your transaction meets all the applicable terms and conditions of one of the following License Exceptions. Read each License Exception carefully, as the provisions available for embargoed countries are generally narrow.

- (i) Baggage (BAG) (see §740.14 of the EAR).
- (ii) Governments and international organizations (GOV) (see §740.11 of the EAR).

(2) Exports for the official use of the United Nations, its personnel or agencies (excluding its relief or developmental agencies). You must consult with OFAC to determine what transactions are eligible.

(b) Iraq has been designated by the Secretary of State as a country that has repeatedly provided support for acts of international terrorism. For anti-terrorism controls, see Supplement 2 to part 742 of the EAR.

(c) Related controls

OFAC maintains controls on the activities of U.S. persons, wherever located, involving transactions with Iraq or any specially designated Iraqi national, as provided in 31 CFR part 575.

§746.4

LIBYA

(a) Introduction

The Department of the Treasury and the Department of Commerce maintain comprehensive controls on exports and reexports to Libya. OFAC maintains comprehensive controls on exports and transshipments to Libya under the Libyan Sanctions Regulations (31 CFR part 550). To avoid duplicate licensing procedures, OFAC and BXA have allocated licensing responsibility as follows: OFAC licenses direct exports and transshipments to Libya; BXA licenses reexports, exports of foreign-manufactured items containing U.S.-origin parts, components or materials, and exports of foreign-produced direct product of U.S. technology or software. Issuance of an OFAC license also constitutes authorization under the EAR, and no license from BXA is necessary. Exports and reexports subject to the EAR that are not subject to the Libyan Sanctions Regulations continue to require authorization from BXA.

(b) License requirements

(1) Exports. OFAC and BXA both require a license for virtually all exports (including transshipments) to Libya. Except as noted in paragraph (b) of this section or specified in OFAC regulation, you may not use any BXA License Exception or other BXA authorization to export or tranship to Libya. You will need a license from OFAC for all direct exports and transshipments to Libya except those eligible for the following BXA License Exceptions:

- (i) Baggage (BAG) (see §740.14 of the EAR).
- (ii) Governments and international organizations (GOV) (see §740.11 of the EAR).
- (iii) Gift parcels (GFT) (see §740.12(a) of

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the EAR).

(2) Reexports. You will need a license from BXA to reexport any U.S.-origin item from a third country to Libya, any foreign-manufactured item containing U.S.-origin parts, components or materials, as defined in §734.2(b)(2) of the EAR, or any national security-controlled foreign-produced direct product of U.S. technology or software, as defined in §734.2(b)(3) of the EAR, exported from the U.S. after March 12, 1982. You will need a license from BXA to reexport all items subject to the EAR (see part 734 of the EAR) to Libya, except:

(i) Food, medicines, medical supplies, and agricultural commodities;

(ii) Reexports eligible for the following License Exceptions (read each License Exception carefully, as the provisions available for embargoed countries are generally narrow):

(A) Temporary exports and reexports (TMP): reexports by the news media (see §740.9(a)(2)(viii) of the EAR).

(B) Operation technology and software (TSU) for legally exported commodities (see §740.13(a) of the EAR).

(C) Sales technology (TSU) (see §740.13(b) of the EAR).

(D) Software updates (TSU) for legally exported software (see §740.13(c) of the EAR).

(E) Parts (RPL) for one-for-one replacement in certain legally exported commodities (§740.10(a) of the EAR).

(F) Baggage (BAG) (§740.14 of the EAR).

(G) Aircraft and vessels (AVS) for vessels only (see §740.15 (c)(1) of the EAR), and temporary reexports of foreign registered aircraft (see §740.15 (a)(4) of the EAR).

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(H) Governments and international organizations (GOV) (see §740.11 of the EAR).

(I) Gift parcels and humanitarian donations (GFT) (see §740.12 of the EAR).

(J) Permissive reexports of certain spare parts in foreign-made equipment (see §740.16(h) of the EAR).

(3) License applications submitted to BXA must provide specific answers to the following questions:

(i) How was the product received at its current location, and under what type of authorization;

(ii) On what date was it received; and

(iii) How are inventories maintained at the current site?

(c) Licensing policy

(1) You should consult with OFAC regarding licensing policy for transactions subject to OFAC regulation.

(2) The licensing policy for BXA controls is as follows. Licenses will generally be denied for:

(i) Items controlled for national security purposes and related technology and software, including controlled foreign produced products of U.S. technology and software exported from the United States after March 12, 1982; and

(ii) Oil and gas equipment and technology and software, if listed in paragraph (c)(2)(vii) of this section, or if determined by BXA not to be readily available from sources outside the United States; and

(iii) Commodities, software, and technology destined for the petrochemical processing complex at Ras Lanuf, if listed in paragraph (c)(2)(vii) of this section, or where such items

would contribute directly to the development or construction of that complex (items destined for the township at Ras Lanuf, or for the public utilities or harbor facilities associated with that township, generally will not be regarded as making such a contribution where their functions will be primarily related to the township, utilities or harbor);

(iv) Aircraft (including helicopters) or aircraft parts, components, or accessories to Libya or the provision of engineering and maintenance servicing of Libyan aircraft or aircraft components;

(v) Arms and related material of all types, including the sale or transfer of weapons and ammunition, military vehicles and equipment, paramilitary police equipment, spare parts for the aforementioned, and equipment or supplies for the manufacture or maintenance of the aforementioned.

(vi) Materials destined for the construction, improvement or maintenance of Libyan civilian or military airfields and associated facilities and equipment or any engineering or other services or components destined for the maintenance of any Libyan civil or military airfields or associated facilities and equipment, except emergency equipment and equipment and services directly related to civilian air traffic control; and

(vii) Items listed in paragraphs (c)(2)(vii)(A) through (E) and equipment and supplies for the manufacture or maintenance of such items:

(A) Pumps of medium or large capacity (equal to or larger than 3500 cubic meters per hour) and drivers (gas turbines and electric motors) designed for use in the transportation of crude oil and natural gas.

(B) Equipment designed for use in crude oil export terminals, as follows:

(1) Loading buoys or single point

moorings;

(2) Flexible hoses for connection between underwater manifolds (plem) and single point mooring and floating loading hoses of large sizes (from 12-16 inches); or

(3) Anchor chains.

(C) Equipment not specially designed for use in crude oil export terminals, but which because of its large capacity can be used for this purpose, as follows:

(1) Loading pumps of large capacity (4000 m³/h) and small head (10 bars);

(2) Boosting pumps within the same range of flow rates;

(3) Inline pipe line inspection tools and cleaning devices (i.e., pigging tools) (16 inches and above); or

(4) Metering equipment of large capacity (1000 m³/h and above).

(D) Refinery equipment, as follows:

(1) Boilers meeting American Society of Mechanical Engineers 1 standards;

(2) Furnaces meeting American Society of Mechanical Engineers 8 standards;

(3) Fractionation columns meeting American Society of Mechanical Engineers 8 standards;

(4) Pumps meeting American Petroleum Institute 610 standards;

(5) Catalytic reactors meeting American Society of Mechanical Engineers 8 standards; or

(6) Prepared catalysts, including catalysts containing platinum and catalysts containing

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molybdenum.

(E) Spare parts for any of the items described in paragraph (c)(2)(vii) of this section.

(3) Notwithstanding the presumptions of denial in paragraphs (c)(2)(i) through (iii) of this section, licenses will generally be issued for items not included in paragraphs (c)(2)(iv) through (vii) of this section when the transaction involves:

(i) The export or reexport of commodities or technology and software under a contract in effect prior to March 12, 1982, where failure to obtain a license would not excuse performance under the contract;

(ii) Reexport of items not controlled for national security purposes that had been exported from the United States prior to March 12, 1982 or exports of foreign products incorporating such items as components; or

(iii) Incorporation of U.S.-origin parts, components, or materials in foreign-manufactured products destined for Libya, where the U.S. content is 20 percent or less by value.

(4) Notwithstanding the presumption of denial in paragraph (c)(2)(iv) through (vii), applications for reexports under a contract pre-dating January 18, 1994, will be reviewed under the licensing policy in effect prior to that date.

(5) Licenses will generally be considered favorably on a case-by-case basis when the transaction involves the following items, provided such items are not included in paragraph (c)(2)(iv) through (vii):

(i) Reexports of items subject to national security controls that were exported prior to March 12, 1982 and exports of foreign products incorporating such U.S.-origin components, where the particular authorization would not be contrary to specific foreign policy objectives of the United States; or

(ii) Items destined for use in the development or construction of the petrochemical processing complex at Ras Lanuf, where the transaction could be approved but for the general policy of denial set out in paragraph (c)(2)(iii), and where either:

(A) The transaction involves a contract in effect before December 20, 1983 that requires export or reexport of the items in question; or

(B) The items had been exported from the U.S. before that date.

(iii) Other unusual situations such as transactions involving firms with contractual commitments in effect before March 12, 1982.

(6) Licenses will generally be considered favorably on a case-by-case basis for the reexport of reasonable quantities for civil use of off-highway wheel tractors of carriage capacity of 9t (10 tons) or more, as defined in ECCN 9A990.b, provided such tractors are not for uses described in paragraph (c)(2)(iv) through (vi) of this section.

(7) All other reexports not covered by United Nations resolutions will generally be approved, subject to any other licensing policies applicable to a particular transaction.

(d) Libya has been designated by the Secretary of State as a country whose government has repeatedly provided support for acts of international terrorism. For anti-terrorism controls, see Supplement 2 to part 742 of the EAR.

(e) Related controls

OFAC administers broad economic sanctions on Libya, and restricts participation by U.S. persons in transactions with Libya or specially designated Libyan nationals. The applicable OFAC regulations, the Libyan Sanctions Regulations, are

found in 31 CFR part 550.

consult with OFAC if:

§746.5

[RESERVED]

§746.6

[RESERVED]

§746.7

IRAN

●The Treasury Department's Office of Foreign Assets Control (OFAC) administers a comprehensive trade and investment embargo against Iran under the authority of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act of 1977, as amended, section 505 of the International Security and Development Cooperation Act of 1985, and Executive Orders 12957 and 12959 of March 15, 1995 and May 6, 1995, respectively. This embargo includes prohibitions on export and certain reexport transactions involving Iran, including transactions dealing with items subject to the EAR. (See OFAC's Iranian Transactions Regulations, 31 CFR part 560.) BXA continues to maintain licensing requirements on exports and reexports to Iran under the EAR as described in paragraph (a)(2) of this section. No person may export or reexport items subject to both the EAR and OFAC's Iranian Transactions Regulations without prior OFAC authorization. Exports and reexports subject to the EAR that are not subject to the Iranian Transactions Regulations may require authorization from BXA.

(a) License requirements

(1) OFAC administered embargo. You should

(i) You seek authorization to export from the United States; or

(ii) You are a United States person (as defined in OFAC's Iranian Transactions Regulations, 31 CFR part 560) and seek authorization to export or reexport from a third country; or

(iii) You seek authorization to reexport U.S.-origin items that were subject to any export license application requirements prior to Executive Order 12959 of May 6, 1995.

(2) BXA license requirements. A license is required under the EAR:

(i) To export to Iran any item on the CCL containing a CB Column 1, CB Column 2, CB Column 3, NP Column 1, NP Column 2, NS Column 1, NS Column 2, MT Column 1, RS Column 1, RS Column 2, CC Column 1, CC Column 2, CC Column 3, AT Column 1 or AT Column 2 in the Country Chart Column of the License Requirements section of an ECCN, or classified under ECCNs 1C980, 1C981, 1C982, 1C983, 1C984, 5A980, 0A980, and 0A983; or

(ii) To reexport to Iran any of the items identified in §746.7(a)(2)(i) of this section, except for ECCNs 2A994; 3A992.a; 5A991.g; 5A992; 6A991; 6A998; 7A994; 8A992.d, .e, .f, and .g; 9A990.a and .b; and 9A991.d and .e. However, the export of these items from the United States to any destination with knowledge that they will be reexported, in whole or in part, to Iran, is prohibited without a license; or

(iii) To export or reexport items subject to the general prohibitions, including proliferation end-use prohibitions (see part 736 of the EAR).

(3) BXA authorization. To avoid duplication, exporters or reexporters are not required to seek separate authorization from BXA for an export or reexport subject both to the EAR and to OFAC's

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Iranian Transactions Regulations. Therefore, if OFAC authorizes an export or reexport, no separate authorization from BXA is necessary.

(4) Definitions. For purposes of this section, the term "United States person" means any United States citizen, permanent resident alien, entity organized under the laws of the United States (including foreign branches), or any person in the United States; the term "foreign person" means those not defined as United States persons.

(b) Iran has been designated by the Secretary of State as a country that has repeatedly provided support for acts of international terrorism. For anti-terrorism controls, see §742.8 of the EAR and Supplement 2 to part 742.

§746.8

RWANDA

(a) Introduction

In addition to the controls on Rwanda reflected on the Country Chart in Supplement 1 to part 738 of the EAR, there are special controls on items that fall within the scope of a United Nations Security Council arms embargo.

(b) License requirements

(1) Under Executive Order 12918 of May 26, 1994, and in conformity with United Nations Security Council (UNSC) Resolution 918 of May 17, 1994, an embargo applies to the sale or supply to Rwanda of arms and related matériel of all types and regardless of origin, including weapons and ammunition, military vehicles and equipment, paramilitary police equipment, and spare parts for such items. You will therefore need a license for the sale, supply or export to Rwanda of embargoed items, as listed in paragraph (b)(1)(i) and (ii) of this section, from the territory of the United States by any person. You will also need a license for the export, reexport, sale or supply to Rwanda of such items by any United States

person in any foreign country or other location. (Reexport controls imposed by this embargo apply only to reexports by U.S. persons.) You will also need a license for the use of any U.S.-registered aircraft or vessel to supply or transport to Rwanda any such items. These requirements apply to embargoed items, regardless of origin.

(i) Crime Control and Detection Equipment as identified on the CCL under CC Columns No. 1, 2 or 3 in the Country Chart column of the "License Requirements" section of the applicable ECCN.

(ii) Items described by any ECCN ending in "018", and items described by ECCNs 0A978; 0A979; 0A982; 0A984; 0A986; 0A988; 0B986; 0E982; 1A005; 5A980; 6A002.a.1, a.2, a.3, and .c; 6A003.b.3 and b.4; 6E001; 6E002; and 9A991.a.

(2) This embargo became effective at 11:59 p.m. EDT on May 26, 1994.

(3) Definitions. For the purposes of this section, the term:

(i) "*Person*" means a natural person as well as a corporation, business association, partnership, society, trust, or any other entity, organization or group, including governmental entities; and

(ii) "*United States person*" means any citizen or national of the United States, any lawful permanent resident of the United States, or any corporation, business association, partnership, society, trust, or any other entity, organization or group, including governmental entities, organized under the laws of the United States (including foreign branches).

(c) Licensing policy

Applications for export or reexport of all items listed in paragraphs (b)(1)(i) and (ii) of this section are subject to a general policy of denial. Consistent with United Nations Security Council

Resolution 918 and the United Nations Participation Act, this embargo is effective notwithstanding the existence of any rights or obligations conferred or imposed by any international agreement or any contract entered into or any license or permit granted prior to that date, except to the extent provided in regulations, orders, directives or licenses that may be issued in the future under Executive Order 12918 or under the EAR.

(d) Related controls

The Department of State, Office of Defense Trade Controls, maintains controls on arms and military equipment under the International Traffic in Arms Regulations (22 CFR parts 120 through 130).

§746.9

**THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF
YUGOSLAVIA (SERBIA AND
MONTENEGRO)**

United Nations Security Council Resolution 1160 of March 31, 1998 provides that all member States shall prevent the sale or supply to the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, including Kosovo, by their nationals or from their territories or using their flag vessels and aircraft, of arms and related matériel of all types, such as weapons and ammunition, military vehicles and equipment and spare parts for the aforementioned, and shall prevent the arming and training for terrorist activities there. Executive Order 12918 of May 26, 1994 (3 CFR, 1994 comp., p. 899) authorizes the Secretary of State and the Secretary of Commerce, under section 5 of the United Nations Participation Act and other authorities available to the respective Secretaries, to take all actions necessary to implement any arms embargo mandated by resolution of the UNSC.

(a) License requirements

(1) Under Executive Order 12918 of May 26,

1994, and in conformity with UNSC Resolution 1160 of March 31, 1998, an embargo applies to the sale or supply to the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro), of arms and related matériel of all types and regardless of origin, such as weapons and ammunition, military vehicles and equipment, and spare parts for such items. You will, therefore, need a license for the sale, supply or export to the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) from the United States of embargoed items, as listed in paragraphs (a)(1)(i) and (ii) of this section. You will also need a license for the sale, supply, export or reexport to the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) of such items by any U.S. person in any foreign country or other location. (Reexport controls imposed by this embargo apply only to reexports by U.S. persons. Reexport controls on U.S.-origin items to the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) set forth in other parts of the EAR remain in effect.) You will also need a license for the use of any U.S.-registered aircraft or vessel to supply or transport to the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) any such items. These requirements apply to the following items, regardless of origin.

(i) Crime Control and Detection Equipment as identified on the CCL under CC Columns No. 1, 2 or 3 in the Country Chart column of the "License Requirements" section of the applicable ECCN.

(ii) Items described by ECCNs ending in "018"; and 0A978, 0A979, 0A982, 0A983, 0A984, 0A985, 0A986, 0A987, 0A988, 0A989, 0B986, 0E982, 0E984, 1A005, 1A984, 1A985, 1C992.b. - k., 2A993, 3A980, 3A981, 3D980, 3E980, 4A980, 4D980, 4E980, 5A980, 6A002, 6A003.b.3 and b.4, 6E001, 6E002, 9A980, and 9A991.a.

(2) Date of embargo. The licensing requirements in paragraph (a)(1) of this section were effective on July 14, 1998, except for ECCN 0E982, which took effect on September 13, 2000.

July 12, 2001

(b) Licensing policy

Applications for export or reexport of all items listed in paragraphs (a)(1)(i) and (ii) of this section are subject to a general policy of denial. Consistent with United Nations Security Council Resolution 1160, this embargo is effective notwithstanding the existence of any rights or obligations conferred or imposed by any international agreement or any contract entered into or any license or permit granted prior to the appropriate date referred to in paragraph (a)(2) of this section, except to the extent provided in regulations, orders, directives or licenses that may be issued in the future under Executive Order 12918 or under the EAR.

(c) Related controls.

The Department of State, Office of Defense Trade Controls, maintains related controls on arms and military equipment under the International Traffic in Arms Regulations (22 CFR Parts 120 through 130). You should also contact the Department of the Treasury's Office of Foreign Assets Control concerning any restrictions which might apply to U.S. persons involving financial transactions or dealings with the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro).

**SPECIAL SANCTIONS ON ANGOLA ADMINISTERED BY THE
OFFICE OF FOREIGN ASSETS CONTROL.**

(a) Angola

BXA maintains controls on Angola as reflected on the Country Chart in Supplement 1 to part 738 of the EAR. (See also §746.7 of this part.) In addition, OFAC administers sanctions against the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA). Under Executive Order 12865 of September 26, 1993, and consistent with United Nations Security Council Resolution 864 of September 15, 1993, OFAC administers an embargo on the sale or supply of arms and related matériel of all types, including weapons and ammunition, military vehicles and equipment and spare parts, and petroleum and petroleum products to:

(1) UNITA; or

(2) The territory of Angola, other than through points of entry designated by the Secretary of the Treasury, in the following schedule:

(i) Airports:

(A) Luanda; or

(B) Katumbela, Benguela Province.

(ii) Ports:

- (A) Luanda;
- (B) Lobito, Benguela Province; or
- (C) Namibe, Namibe Province.

(iii) Entry Points:

- (A) Malongo, Cabinda.
- (B) Reserved.

(b) Exporters should apply to OFAC for authorization to export embargoed items to UNITA or to points of entry not designated by the Secretary of the Treasury. Exports of embargoed items that are also controlled on the CCL to end-users other than UNITA and to points of entry designated by the Secretary of the Treasury continue to require a license from BXA. In addition, all other items controlled on the CCL to Angola continue to require a license from BXA.

**UNITED NATIONS ARMS EMBARGOES ADMINISTERED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF
STATE: LIBERIA, SOMALIA, AND COUNTRIES OF THE FORMER YUGOSLAVIA
(BOSNIA-HERZEGOVINA, CROATIA, FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA,
SERBIA AND MONTENEGRO, SLOVENIA.)**

(a) Former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Bosnia-Herzegovina, Croatia, the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Serbia and Montenegro, and Slovenia).

The Department of State administers an embargo on all weapons and military equipment, consistent with United Nations Security Council Resolution 713 of September 25, 1991, to the countries of the former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Bosnia-Herzegovina, Croatia, the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Serbia and Montenegro, and Slovenia). Exporters are advised to consult with the Department of State, Office of Defense Trade Controls (22 CFR parts 120 through 130), regarding exports of weapons and military equipment to these destinations.

The Department of State administers an embargo on all weapons and military equipment to Liberia, consistent with United Nations Security Council Resolution 788 of November 19, 1992. Exporters are advised to consult with the Department of State, Office of Defense Trade Controls (22 CFR parts 120 through 130), regarding exports of weapons and military equipment.

(c) Somalia

The Department of State administers an embargo on all weapons and military equipment to Somalia, consistent with United Nations Security Council Resolution 733 of February 23, 1992. Exporters are advised to consult with the Department of State, Office of Defense Trade Controls (22 CFR parts 120 through 130), regarding exports of weapons and military equipment.

(b) Liberia

[RESERVED]
