

1967 No. 675

CUSTOMS AND EXCISE

The Export of Goods (Control) Order 1967

Made - - - - - 27th April 1967

Coming into Operation 23rd May 1967

The Board of Trade, in exercise of the powers conferred upon them by section 1 of the Import, Export and Customs Powers (Defence) Act 1939(a) hereby order as follows:—

Prohibitions and restrictions on exportation

1. Subject to the provisions of this Order—

- (i) goods of a description included in Schedule 1 hereto and therein indicated by the letter A are prohibited to be exported from the United Kingdom or shipped as ships' stores;
- (ii) goods of a description included in the said Schedule but not therein indicated by the letter A are prohibited to be exported from the United Kingdom to any port or destination other than a port or destination in the Commonwealth, the Republic of Ireland, the Republic of South Africa or the United States of America, or to be shipped as ships' stores; and
- (iii) goods of any other description are prohibited to be exported from the United Kingdom to any destination in Southern Rhodesia.

Exceptions

2.—(1) Subject to paragraph (2) of this Article, nothing in Article 1 of this Order shall be taken to prohibit the exportation of—

Licensed exports and permitted ships' stores

- (a) any goods under the authority of a licence granted by the Board of Trade, or the shipment of any goods as ships' stores with the permission of the proper officer of Customs and Excise at the port of departure for use on board the ship provided that all conditions attaching to the said licence or the said permission are complied with;

Samples

- (b) trade samples of any goods, if the samples have no saleable value and they are exported as sample packets in compliance with the provisions of the Post Office Acts, and of the Customs Acts, and of any Treasury Warrant or Post Office Regulations for the time being in force, and of any other rules or regulations respecting the transmission of articles by post which may for the time being be in force in the United Kingdom or in the countries or places to which such goods may be addressed;

Aircraft

- (c) (i) any aircraft registered outside the United Kingdom which is being re-exported after temporary importation into the United Kingdom, provided that there has been no change of ownership or registration since such importation;

- (ii) any aircraft engaged on a scheduled journey as defined in section 24(2) of the Air Corporations Act 1949(a);

Hover vehicles

- (d) any hover vehicle, that is to say a vehicle designed to be supported on a cushion of air, engaged on a scheduled journey as defined in section 24(2) of the Air Corporations Act 1949;

Firearms and Ammunition

- (e) firearms and ammunition, not being goods of a description included in Group 9 of Schedule 1 hereto, authorised to be held by a valid firearm certificate granted under section 1(1) of the Firearms Act 1920(b) or section 2 of the Firearms Act 1937(c) and forming part of the personal effects of the holder, if the certificate is produced by the holder with the firearms and ammunition to the proper officer of Customs and Excise at the port of exportation;

Channel Islands

- (f) any goods other than
- (i) goods of a description included in Group 1 in Schedule 1 hereto; and
 - (ii) goods falling within the description of articles manufactured or produced more than 100 years before the date of exportation which is set out in Group 9 in the said Schedule;
- to any port or destination in the Channel Islands;

Diamonds

- (g) diamonds, unmounted, exported—
- (i) by registered letter post, insured box post or air freight, to any destination; or
 - (ii) by insured parcel post to any destination in any territory which is for the time being one of the scheduled territories as defined in the Exchange Control Act 1947(d);

Diamond Jewellery

- (h) articles mounted or set with diamonds, being personal jewellery owned by and in the baggage of or worn or carried by a person leaving the United Kingdom, but not including any article made more than 100 years before the date of exportation;

Strategic Goods

- (i) any goods the re-exportation of which is authorised by a licence granted by the Board of Trade under the Control of Goods (Import Certificates) Order 1951(e) if the said licence is duly produced to the proper officer of Customs and Excise at the port of shipment or, if the goods are exported by post, to an officer of the Post Office at which they are posted;

Live Cattle, Sheep and Swine

- (j) (i) any animal in respect of which there is duly produced to the proper officer of Customs and Excise at the place of export a licence granted under Article 9(1)(a) of the Exported Animals Protection Order 1964(f);

(a) 1949 c. 91.

(c) 1937 c. 12.

(e) S.I. 1951/1016 (1951 III, p. 548).

(b) 1920 c. 43.

(d) 1947 c. 14.

(f) S.I. 1964/704 (1964 II, p. 1352).

- (ii) live cattle, sheep and swine from Northern Ireland to the Republic of Ireland;

Gifts

(k) any goods of a description included in Group 9 of Schedule 1 hereto or eggs, in shell, of domestic poultry, which are contained in a parcel: Provided that—

- (i) the parcel is exported by parcel post;
- (ii) the goods are the bona fide gift of an individual, who is named and described on the outside of the parcel as the sender (hereinafter called the "donor") to an individual to whom the parcel is addressed for the benefit of that individual absolutely;
- (iii) the value of all the goods in the parcel does not exceed £25;
- (iv) the parcel does not contain any goods which are not a bona fide individual gift;
- (v) any declaration required to be made in relation to the parcel contains a full and accurate description by the donor of all the goods contained therein and states that all those goods constitute unsolicited gifts.

In this paragraph "individual" does not include a body corporate or unincorporate or more than one natural person.

(2) Nothing in paragraph (1) of this Article shall be taken to permit the exportation from the United Kingdom to any destination in Southern Rhodesia of any goods the exportation of which is prohibited by the Southern Rhodesia (Prohibited Trade and Dealings) Order 1966(a) as from time to time amended, and nothing in sub-paragraphs (b), (g) and (j)(i) of the said paragraph (1) shall be taken to permit the exportation of trade samples, diamonds or animals to any destination in Southern Rhodesia.

Customs powers to demand evidence of destination which goods reach

3. Any exporter or any shipper of goods which have been exported from the United Kingdom shall if so required by the Commissioners of Customs and Excise, furnish within such time as they may allow, proof to their satisfaction that the goods have reached either—

- (i) a destination to which they were authorised to be exported by a licence granted for the purposes of this Order, or
- (ii) a destination to which their exportation was not prohibited by this Order;

and, if he fails to do so, he shall incur a Customs penalty of five hundred pounds unless he proves that he did not consent to or connive at the goods reaching any destination other than such a destination as aforesaid.

Offences in connection with applications for licences, etc.

4. If for the purpose of obtaining any licence or permission for the exportation or shipment as ships' stores of any goods any person makes any statement or furnishes any document or information which to his knowledge is false in a material particular or recklessly makes any statement which is false in a material particular he shall be guilty of an offence and liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding one hundred pounds, or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months, or to both; and any licence or permission which may have been granted for the exportation or shipment as ships' stores of any goods, in

connection with the application for which the false statement was made or the false document or information furnished, shall be void as from the time it was granted.

Declaration as to goods: powers of search

5.—(1) Any person who, on any occasion, is about to leave the United Kingdom shall, if on that occasion he is required to do so by an officer of Customs and Excise—

(a) declare whether or not he has with him any goods the export of which from the United Kingdom is subject to any prohibition or restriction under this Order; and

(b) produce any such goods as aforesaid which he has with him;

and such officer, and any person acting under his directions, may search that person for the purpose of ascertaining whether he has with him any such goods as aforesaid:

Provided that no female shall be searched in pursuance of this paragraph except by a female.

(2) Where at any place in the United Kingdom, any person is on any occasion found in circumstances in which it is reasonable to suppose that on that occasion he has communicated, or intends to communicate, with a person about to leave the United Kingdom, the provisions of paragraph (1) of this Article shall apply in relation to the person so found as they apply in relation to a person about to leave the United Kingdom; and where any person is on any occasion found travelling in the United Kingdom to or from any place in such circumstances as aforesaid, the said provisions shall apply in relation to him as they would apply if, when so found, he had been about to leave the United Kingdom.

(3) Any person who refuses to make a declaration, fails to produce any goods or refuses to allow himself to be searched in accordance with the foregoing provisions of this Article, or who makes a declaration which is false in a material particular, shall be guilty of an offence and liable on summary conviction to a Customs penalty of one hundred pounds, or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months, or to both.

Overlapping descriptions

6. Where any goods fall within a description included in Schedule 1 hereto and therein indicated by the letter A and also fall within a description included as aforesaid but not so indicated by that letter those goods shall be deemed to fall only within the first-mentioned description.

Modification and revocation of licences, etc.

7.—(1) Any licence granted by the Board of Trade in pursuance of Article 2(a) or having effect as if so granted may be modified or revoked by them at any time.

(2) Any permission granted by the proper officer of Customs and Excise for the shipment of any goods as ships' stores may be modified or revoked at any time by such officer.

Revocations, etc.

8. The Arms Export Prohibition Orders 1931-37(a) are hereby suspended and the Orders specified in Schedule 2 hereto are hereby revoked:

(a) S.R. & O. 1931/413, 1937/525 (Rev. V, pp. 499, 501: 1931, p. 252; 1937, p. 612).

Provided that any licence or permission granted, or having effect under any Order hereby suspended or revoked and in force immediately before the commencement of this Order, shall have effect in like manner as if it had been granted under the corresponding provisions of this Order.

Interpretation

9.—(1) In this Order—

“cattle” means bulls, cows, oxen, heifers and calves;

“Commonwealth” means the Commonwealth preference area as defined in section 2 of the Import Duties Act 1958(a) but excluding Burma, the Republic of Ireland, the Republic of South Africa and Southern Rhodesia;

“goods” unless otherwise specified, means both used and unused goods;

“sheep” includes rams, ewes and lambs;

“summary conviction” means, in the application of this Order to Northern Ireland, conviction subject to and in accordance with the Petty Sessions (Ireland) Act 1851(b) and any Act amending that Act whether past or future;

“swine” includes pigs of all ages and either sex;

“United Kingdom” includes the Isle of Man;

numerical references in Schedule 1 hereto to British Standards are references to the standards so numbered published by the British Standards Institution in the year indicated after such references with such amendments (if any) thereto as may have been made before the making of this Order;

references in Schedule 1 hereto to percentages of the contents of any goods are references to percentages by weight; and

any other terms which are defined in Schedule 1 hereto have, when used in the context mentioned in the definition, the meaning so ascribed to them.

(2) The Interpretation Act 1889(c) shall apply to the interpretation of this Order as it applies to the interpretation of an Act of Parliament and as if this Order, the Orders hereinbefore mentioned and the Orders hereby revoked were Acts of Parliament.

Citation and Commencement

10. This Order may be cited as the Export of Goods (Control) Order 1967 and shall come into operation on 23rd May 1967.

27th April 1967.

A. Currall,

An Under Secretary of the
Board of Trade.

SCHEDULE 1

GROUP 1

Aircraft, Arms and Military Stores and Appliances

Aircraft and components, the following:—

- (1) Aircraft, assembled or dismantled, other than gliders or sailplanes (unpowered) having a maximum seating capacity of not more than two and a maximum all-up-weight of not more than 1,500 pounds... .. A

(a) 6 & 7 Eliz. 2. c. 6.

(b) 1851 c. 93.

(c) 1889 c. 63.

(2) Specialised parts and components for use in or on aircraft of the kind comprised in (1) above	A
(3) Aircraft engines and specialised parts and components thereof	A
Apparatus and appliances specially designed for use in aircraft, the following:—	
Anti-g suits	A
Anti-g valves	A
Liquid oxygen converters	A
Partial pressure suits	A
Pressurised breathing apparatus	A
Appliances for use with arms and apparatus specially designed and intended for land, sea or aerial warfare	
Appliances, mechanical, designed to produce smoke for military purposes	
Arms and ammunition and component parts thereof, the following:—	
(1) Small arms, machine guns and smooth bore guns, the following:—	
(a) Carbines, pistols (including machine pistols), revolvers, rifles, smooth bore guns	A
(b) Machine guns, interrupter gears and mountings for machine guns... ..	A
(2) Artillery and projectors, the following:—	
(a) Cannon, guns, howitzers, military flame throwers, mortars, recoilless rifles, rocket launchers, rocket projectors, tank destroyers... ..	A
(b) Carriages and mountings and accessories for mountings for items mentioned in sub-head (a)	A
(c) Military smoke, gas and pyrotechnic projectors	A
(3) Ammunition, including projectiles, for any of the weapons mentioned in heads (1) or (2) of this entry	A
(4) Component parts of any of the foregoing	A
Bayonets and component parts thereof	
Bombs, mines, missiles guided or unguided, rockets, torpedoes, apparatus designed for use therewith, and component parts thereof, the following:—	
(1) Bombs, torpedoes, grenades (including smoke grenades), smoke canisters, rockets, mines, missiles guided or unguided, depth charges, fire bombs, incendiary bombs, and component parts thereof	A
(2) Apparatus and devices specially designed for the handling, control, activation, launching, laying, sweeping, clearing, discharging, detonation or detection of items mentioned in head (1) of this entry and component parts thereof	A
Bullet-proof clothing	
Centrifugal equipment specially designed for the testing of any item included in Group 1 of this Order	
Computers, aircraft interception	
Construction equipment built to military specifications, specially designed for airborne transport	
Cryogenic equipment, the following:—	
(1) Equipment designed for maintaining an ambient temperature below -130° Centigrade—	
(a) Designed for use in marine, airborne or space applications... ..	A
(b) Ruggedised for mobile ground use	A
(c) Designed to maintain operating temperatures for electrical, magnetic or electronic equipment or components	A

(2) Electrical, magnetic or electronic equipment and electrical conductors designed for operation continuously or discontinuously at ambient temperatures below -130° Centigrade	... ..	A
(3) Specially designed accessories, sub-assemblies, parts or components for (1) and (2)	... ..	A
Devices designed for the detection of the noxious gases specified in this Group	... ..	A
Devices for firing booby traps	... ..	A
Diving and under-water swimming apparatus, self-contained, of the closed circuit or semi-closed (re-breathing) types, and articles specially designed for use therewith	... ..	A
Electronic equipment specially designed for military use and component parts thereof	... ..	A
Environmental chambers capable of pressures of 26 torr or less, including those with a pressure capability only and those which also are capable of simulating other environments such as radiation and temperature, other than equipment fitted with industrial machinery not specified in Schedule 1 of this Order; and specially designed parts, controls and devices therefor	... ..	A
Equipment specially designed for ground functional testing of the hydraulic systems of military aircraft	... ..	A
Explosives, propellants and related substances, the following:—		
(1) (a) Ammonium perchlorate	... ..	A
(b) Cellulose nitrate (in dry or wetted form)	... ..	A
(c) Dinitrophenol (in dry or wetted form)	... ..	A
(d) Guanidinium nitrate	... ..	A
(e) Hydrazine and its derivatives, the following:—		
<i>asym</i> Dimethylhydrazine	... ..	A
<i>sym</i> Dimethylhydrazine	... ..	A
Hydrazine in concentrations of 70 per cent. or more	... ..	A
Hydrazinium nitrate	... ..	A
Hydrazinium perchlorates	... ..	A
Methylhydrazine	... ..	A
(f) Hydrogen peroxide in concentrations of 80 per cent. or more	... ..	A
(g) Nitric acid, fuming, containing not more than 3 per cent. by weight of water	... ..	A
(h) Perfluoroguanidines	... ..	A
(i) Picrates (in dry or wetted form)	... ..	A
(j) Stabilisers for explosives, the following:—		
<i>sym</i> Diethyldiphenylurea (centralite 1)	... ..	A
<i>sym</i> Dimethyldiphenylurea (centralite 2)	... ..	A
<i>asym</i> Diphenylurea	... ..	A
Ethyldiphenylcarbamate	... ..	A
Ethyl <i>asym</i> diphenylurea	... ..	A
Ethyl di- <i>o</i> -tolylcarbamate	... ..	A
Ethyl N-ethylphenylcarbamate	... ..	A
Methyl <i>asym</i> diphenylurea	... ..	A
2-Nitrodiphenylamine	... ..	A
N-Methyl- <i>p</i> -nitroaniline	... ..	A
(2) Chemical base high energy solid or liquid fuels specially formulated for military purposes	... ..	A
(3) Explosives, not elsewhere specified, as defined in Section 3 of the Explosives Act 1875	... ..	A

Fire control, range finding and sighting apparatus, the following:—

Fire control, gun laying, night sighting, missile tracking and guidance apparatus	A
Range, position and height finders, and spotting instruments specially designed for military purposes	A
Aiming devices, electronic, gyroscopic, acoustic and optical, specially designed for military purposes	A
Bomb sights, bombing computers, gun sights and periscopes specially designed for military purposes	A
Television sighting units specially designed for military purposes, and inertial platforms	A
Component parts of any of the foregoing	A
Telemetering and telecontrol apparatus suitable for use with aircraft (piloted or pilotless), missiles (guided or unguided) or space vehicles (guided or unguided) and specialised test equipment therefor	A
Fuses and component parts thereof	A
Gas masks, respirators and similar protective devices, and face-pieces and filter canisters therefor	A
Gilding metal clad steel... ..	A
Gun forgings, rough	A
Gun turrets, including barbettes, and component parts thereof	A
Hover vehicles, that is to say vehicles designed to be supported on a cushion of air, and components, the following:—	
(1) Hover vehicles, assembled or dismantled	A
(2) Specialised parts and components for use in or on hover vehicles	A
(3) Engines for hover vehicles	A
(4) Specialised parts and components of engines for hover vehicles	A
Infra-red image-converter tubes	A
Instruments or devices capable of automatically measuring the speed of sound <i>in situ</i> in water and rated for differential sensitivity measurements in the proportion of 1 in 5,000 or higher and specialised parts therefor	A
Equipment containing such instruments or devices	A
Kine-theodolites	A
Machinery and machine tools and implements or accessories, the following:—	
Armour plate drilling machines, other than radial drilling machines	A
Armour plate planing machines	A
Armour plate quenching presses	A
Artillery casting machines... ..	A
Bomb copy boring lathes	A
Bomb nose and tail boring machines	A
Bomb nose and tail forging machines	A
Bomb spinning lathes	A
Bullet assembling (multipunch) machines	A
Bullet cannelluring machines	A
Bullet core filling machines	A
Bullet cutting and cupping machines	A
Bullet drawing machines	A
Bullet gauging machines	A
Bullet lead forming machines	A
Bullet pointing, forming and sizing machines	A
Bullet trimming machines	A

Bullet weighing machines	A
Cartridge automatic loading machines	A
Cartridge cap cutting and cupping machines	A
Cartridge cap varnishing machines	A
Cartridge case presses	A
Cartridge case flash-hole drilling machines	A
Cartridge case flash-hole piercing machines	A
Cartridge case head turning lathes	A
Cartridge case mouth boring lathes	A
Cartridge cordite reeling machines	A
Cartridge cup priming and pressing machines	A
Cartridge finishing and assembly machines	A
Cartridge gauging and weighing machines	A
Cartridge hand loading machines	A
Cartridge neck varnishing machines	A
Cartridge sizing or rectifying machines	A
Cartridge wadding machines	A
Centrifugal casting machines capable of casting tubes 6 feet or more in length, with a wall thickness of 2 inches and over	A
Gun barrel rifling and broaching machines	A
Gun barrel rifling machines	A
Gun barrel trepanning machines	A
Gun boring and turning machines	A
Gun honing machines of 6 foot stroke or more	A
Gun jump screw lathes	A
Gun rifling machines	A
Gun straightening presses	A
Induction hardening machines for tank turret rings and sprockets	A
Jigs and fixtures and other metal working implements or accessories of the kinds specially designed for use in the manufacture of ammunition, firearms, ordnance and other stores and appliances for land, sea or aerial warfare ...	A
Shell and shell case extrusion and draw presses	A
Shell banding presses	A
Shell cavity boring lathes	A
Shell copper band turning lathes	A
Shell forging presses	A
Shell groove, wave and undercutting lathes	A
Shell heading or nosing presses	A
Shell lathes	A
Shell loading or filling machines	A
Shell making rough turning lathes of the "inverted bed" type	A
Shell making special purpose capstan lathes	A
Shell shot automatic blasting machines	A
Shell tappers	A
Small arms chambering machines	A
Small arms deep hole drilling machines	A
Small arms machines for rifle groove or bore	A
Small arms rifling machines	A
Small arms spill boring machines	A
Tank turret bearing grinding machines	A

Metal cutting and working tools for machine operations, the following:—

Gun barrel rifling broaches	A
Small arms deep hole drills or bars	A

Military equipment, the following:—

Helmets, crash	A
Helmets, steel	A

Military infra-red equipment and specialised components thereof... .. A

Lewisite (chlorovinyl-dichloroarsine and dichlorodivinylchloroarsine)	...	A
Methyldichloroarsine	... ..	A
Mustard gas (dichlorodiethyl sulphide)	... ..	A
Phenylcarbylamine chloride (phenylaminocarbonyl-chloride)	... ..	A
Phenylacetyl chloride (ω -Chloroacetophenone)	... ..	A
Phenyldibromoarsine	... ..	A
Phenyldichloroarsine	... ..	A
Pinacolyl methylphosphonofluoridate	... ..	A
Phosgene	... ..	A
<i>iso</i> Propyl methylphosphonofluoridate	... ..	A
Trichloromethyl chloroformate (diphosgene)	... ..	A
2:2':2" Trichlorotriethylamine	... ..	A
Parachutes	... ..	A
Photographic instruments and appliances, the following:—		
Cameras of the kinds specially designed for aerial survey or reconnaissance	...	A
Gun cameras, aircraft	... ..	A
Machines of the kinds specially designed for the continuous processing of photographic film or paper at speeds exceeding 10 feet per minute	...	A
Refuelling apparatus and appliances, aircraft, the following:—		
(1) Aircraft pressure refuellers and aircraft refuellers, open circuit, having a pumping capacity of over 100 Imperial gallons per minute	... ..	A
(2) Pressure refuelling hose-end couplings or units and pressure control or flow control valves of the kind specially designed for aircraft pressure refuelling	... ..	A
(3) Ring mains dispensers, aircraft servicers or other appliances incorporating any of the articles mentioned in head (2) of this entry	... ..	A
Refuelling apparatus and appliances for missiles, guided or unguided	... ..	A
Rocket assisted take off apparatus and component parts thereof	... ..	A
Rocket motors and component parts thereof	... ..	A
Searchlight control units	... ..	A
Searchlights, power controlled, of which the reflectors have a diameter of 50 centimetres or more	... ..	A
Silencers and telescopic sights for firearms	... ..	A
Supply dropping apparatus, aircraft	... ..	A
Tanks, self-propelled guns and vehicles, the following:—		
Tanks and self-propelled guns	... ..	A
Military type armed or armoured vehicles and vehicles fitted with mountings for arms	... ..	A
Armoured railway trains	... ..	A
Military half tracks	... ..	A
Military type recovery vehicles	... ..	A
Gun carriers and tractors specially designed for towing artillery	... ..	A
Trailers specially designed to carry ammunition	... ..	A
Amphibious and deep water fording military vehicles	... ..	A
Military mobile repair shops specially designed to service military equipment	... ..	A
Component parts of any of the foregoing	... ..	A
Training devices specially designed for military purposes, the following:—		
Flight and navigational synthetic training equipment and component parts thereof	... ..	A
Other training devices	... ..	A

Nuclear reactors and associated equipment, the following:—

- (1) Nuclear reactors capable of operation so as to maintain a controlled self-sustaining fission chain reaction A
- (2) Sub-assemblies, components and parts specially designed therefor ... A
- (3) Power generating or propulsion equipment specially designed or adapted for use with the nuclear reactors specified in head (1) of this entry ... A

Process control equipment specially designed or modified for monitoring or controlling the processing of irradiated fissionable or fertile materials, or irradiated lithium A

Radiation monitoring instruments for personal use, which permit direct reading on a graduated scale, other than instruments specially designed for use with medical radiation equipment or processing equipment for food or plastics, the following:—

- (a) Dosimeters, where more than one fourth of the total single absorbed exposure range falls between 15 and 500 rads or roentgens A
- (b) Dose rate meters, where more than one fourth of the total range falls between 1 and 80 rads or roentgens per hour A

Thorium and its compounds and mixtures containing such substances A

Tritium and compounds containing tritium in which the ratio by number of tritium atoms to hydrogen atoms exceeds 1 to 1,000; and mixtures, preparations and solutions containing one or more of the foregoing A

Uranium and its compounds and mixtures containing such substances A

Valves, with bellows seal, with other than metal-to-metal seating and in which the other parts are made wholly of or lined with aluminium, nickel or alloy containing 60 per cent. or more of nickel, separately or together A

GROUP 3

Electrical, Electronic and Scientific Appliances

Amplifiers or oscillator devices, the following:—

- (1) Amplifiers designed to operate at frequencies in excess of 500 megacycles per second A
- (2) Tuned amplifiers, having a bandwidth which exceeds 10 megacycles per second or 10 per cent. of the mean frequency, whichever is less, except those specially designed for use in community television distribution systems A
- (3) Untuned amplifiers, having a bandwidth which exceeds 10 megacycles per second A
- (4) Direct current amplifiers, amplifying by whatever means, having a noise level (referred to the input circuit) of 10^{-16} watts or less, or a zero-drift in one hour corresponding to a change in input of 10^{-16} watts or less, or both these characteristics A
- (5) Parametric amplifiers with a noise figure of merit of 5 decibels or less measured at a temperature of 17° Centigrade A
- (6) Paramagnetic amplifiers A
- (7) Other amplifier or oscillator devices which amplify or oscillate by means of a stimulated electro-magnetic radiation A
and specialised parts (including semi-fabricated active components of stimulated emission radiation devices) for the equipment mentioned in heads (5), (6) and (7) of this entry A

In this entry—

“bandwidth” means the band of frequencies over which the power amplification does not drop to less than one-half of its maximum value; and

“mean frequency” means the arithmetic mean between the frequencies at which the power amplification is one-half of its maximum value.

Apparatus designed to jam or otherwise interfere with radio reception and specialised parts of such apparatus A

Apparatus of a kind used for detecting or locating objects under water by magnetic or acoustic or ultrasonic methods other than marine depth-sounders of a kind used solely for measuring the depth of water or the distance of submerged objects, fish or whales vertically below the apparatus, and specialised components of such apparatus.

Capacitors, tantalum or niobium electrolytic, the following:—

All types designed to operate continuously at temperatures exceeding 85° Centigrade.

Sintered electrolytic capacitors except those having a casing made of epoxy resin or sealed with epoxy resin.

Electrolytic capacitors constructed with foils.

Centrifugal testing apparatus possessing any of the following characteristics:—

driven by a motor or motors having a total rated horse power greater than 400 horse power;

capable of carrying a load of 250 pounds or more;

capable of exerting a centrifugal acceleration of 8g or more on a load of 200 pounds or more.

Communication, detection and tracking equipment of a kind using ultra-violet radiation, infra-red radiation or ultrasonic waves, and specialised parts therefor A

other than—

(1) equipment of a kind using ultrasonic waves which operates in contact with a controlled material to be inspected; and

(2) equipment employing cells not specified in the entries relating to Photo-electric cells and Thermal detecting cells in Group 3 of this Order or flame detectors for industrial furnaces.

Communication equipment employing tropospheric, ionospheric or meteoric scatter phenomena and specially designed sub-assemblies, parts and test equipment therefor.

Communication, navigation, direction finding and radar equipment, the following:—

(1) Airborne communication equipment and specialised parts and components therefor.

(2) Airborne navigation equipment and direction finding equipment, the following:—

(a) Altimeters—

(i) pulse modulated,

(ii) frequency modulated having an electrical output accuracy better than ± 3 feet over the whole range between 0 and 100 feet or ± 3 per cent. above 100 feet,

(iii) frequency modulated using other than conventional techniques.

(b) Equipment designed to make use of the Doppler frequency phenomena.

- (c) Equipment utilising—
- (i) the constant velocity, or
 - (ii) the rectilinear propagation characteristics of electromagnetic waves having frequency less than 4×10^{14} cycles per second (0.75 microns).
- (d) Equipment, direction finding, operating at frequencies greater than 5 megacycles per second, other than equipment designed for search and rescue purposes provided that the receiver operates on a crystal controlled fixed frequency of 121.5 megacycles per second and that the determination of the direction finding bearing is not independent of the heading of the aircraft and provided that the direction finding antenna array is designed for operation at a fixed frequency of 121.5 megacycles per second.
- (e) Equipment pressurised throughout.
- (f) Equipment rated for continuous operation over a range of ambient temperatures extending from below -55° Centigrade to above 55° Centigrade.
- (3) Airborne radar equipment.
- (4) Ground and marine radar equipment, the following:—
- (a) Radar equipment, other than commercial equipment designed for pulse operation at frequencies between 1,300 megacycles per second and 1,660 megacycles per second, 2,700 megacycles per second and 3,900 megacycles per second, or 8,500 megacycles per second and 10,000 megacycles per second.
 - (b) Radar equipment having a peak output power from the transmitter greater than 160 kilowatts.
 - (c) Radar equipment having an 80 per cent. or better cumulative probability of detection of a 20 square metre target at a free space range of 50 nautical miles on an aircraft having an equivalent echoing area of 20 square metres.
 - (d) Radar equipment utilising other than conventional pulse modulation with a constant pulse repetition frequency, in which the frequency of the transmitted signal is not changed deliberately between groups of pulses, from pulse to pulse or within a single pulse.
 - (e) Radar equipment utilising a Doppler technique for any purpose, other than moving target indicator systems using a conventional double pulse delay line technique.
 - (f) Radar equipment utilising other than conventional signal processing techniques.

In this entry cumulative probability of detection must be determined according to the following parameters:—

Radial closing velocity of the target 2,000 feet per second.

Probability of false alarm 10^{-8} .

Operating factor 3dB.

Fluctuation of the target in accordance with Rayleigh distribution.

- (5) Ground and marine equipment for use with airborne navigation equipment utilising—
- (a) the constant velocity, or
 - (b) the rectilinear propagation characteristics of electromagnetic waves having frequency less than 4×10^{14} cycles per second (0.75 microns).
- (6) Ground and marine direction finding equipment operating at frequencies greater than 5 megacycles per second.
- (7) Specialised parts, specialised accessories, specialised testing or calibrating equipment and training or simulating equipment for the apparatus mentioned in heads (2), (3), (4), (5) or (6) of this entry.

Communication transmission equipment, the following:—

- (1) Terminal and intermediate repeater or amplifier equipment designed to deliver, carry or receive frequencies higher than 150 kilocycles per second into, or in, a communication system, other than carrier communication terminals specially designed for power lines and operating at frequencies below 1,500 kilocycles per second.
- (2) Single and multi-channel telegraph terminal transmitting and receiving equipment other than the following types designed or rated for operation at a rate applicable to single channels or to each sub-channel in a multi-channel system in bits per second (bauds) not numerically in excess of 60 per cent. of the channel or sub-channel bandwidth in cycles per second—
 - (a) Types designed to International Telegraph and Telephone Consultative Committee (C.C.I.T.T.) standards and having a bandwidth per channel of not more than 240 cycles per second and a rated speed of not more than 100 bauds (or 134 words per minute) per channel.
 - (b) Equipment for use with telemetering, telecommand and telesignalling equipment designed for industrial purposes in which the operational aggregate speed of the telegraph equipment is less than 1,200 bits per second (bauds).
 - (c) Time-division multiplex systems up to 6 channels with a maximum aggregate speed of 300 bauds or 72 words per minute per channel not containing an automatic error detection and correction system using a multiple check.
- (3) Specialised components, accessories and sub-assemblies for the foregoing.

Compasses and gyroscopic apparatus, the following:—

- (1) Accelerometers with a threshold of 0.005g or less, or a linearity of less than 0.25 per cent. of output over the operating range, or both, which are designed for use in inertial navigation systems or in guidance systems ... A
- (2) Automatic pilots, except marine types for surface vessels.
- (3) Gyro compasses, possessing one or more of the following characteristics:—
 - (a) automatic correction for the effects on compass accuracy of changes in ship's speed, acceleration or latitude;
 - (b) provision for accepting ship's data as an electrical input;
 - (c) provision for setting in corrections for current set and drift;
 - (d) utilisation of accelerometer, rate gyro, rate integrating gyros or electrolytic levels as sensing devices;
 - (e) provision for determining and electrically transmitting ship's level reference data (roll, pitch) in addition to own ship's course data.
- (4) Gyro-astro compasses and other devices which derive position or orientation by means of automatically tracking celestial bodies.
- (5) Gyro-stabilisers other than the kinds used for stabilising an entire surface vessel.
- (6) Gyros with a rated free directional drift rate of less than 0.5° per hour in a 1g environment.
- (7) Gyro compasses which incorporate gyros specified in (6) above or which, when operated in a gyro compass mode, have a compass error, before compensation, due to gyroscopic drift of less than 1/30 of a radian at 0° latitude.
- (8) Integrated flight instrument systems for aircraft which include gyro-stabilisers or automatic pilots or both.
- (9) Specially designed parts and components, testing, calibration and alignment equipment for the equipment specified in sub-heads (1) to (7) inclusive.

Components and parts thereof (including but not limited to resistors, rheostats, potentiometers, capacitors, transformers, chokes and relays) of a kind used as

resistive, inductive and capacitive elements in electronic circuits, capable of reliable performance in relation to their electrical and mechanical characteristics and maintaining their design service life-time while operating—

- (a) over the whole range of ambient temperatures from below -45° Centigrade to above 100° Centigrade; or
- (b) at ambient temperatures of 200° Centigrade or higher.

Computers, electronic, the following:—

- (1) Analogue computers, designed or modified for use in aircraft (piloted or pilotless), missiles (guided or unguided) or space vehicles (guided or unguided) and rated for continuous operation at temperatures from below -45° Centigrade to above 55° Centigrade, and equipment or systems incorporating such computers A
- (2) Specialised components, parts, sub-assemblies and accessories for equipment mentioned in head (1) A
- (3) Other electronic computers, and specialised components, parts, sub-assemblies and accessories therefor.

Control equipment, the following:—

- (1) Synchros and resolvers possessing any of the following characteristics:—
 - (a) a rated electrical error of 10 minutes or less or of 0.25 per cent. or less of maximum output voltage A
 - (b) a rated dynamic accuracy for receiver types of 1° or less, except that for units of size 30 (3 inches in diameter) or larger a rated dynamic accuracy of less than 1° A
 - (c) multi-speed from single-shaft types A
 - (d) of size 11 (1.1 inches in diameter) and smaller A
 - (e) types employing solid state Hall effect A
 - (f) types designed for gimbal mounting A
 - (g) types designed to operate below -55° Centigrade or above 125° Centigrade A

and special instruments (including microsyns, synchro-tels and inductosyns) rated to have any of the characteristics specified in (a), (b) and (g) of this sub-head A

- (2) Amplifiers, electronic or magnetic, specially designed for use with resolvers, the following:—
 - (a) Isolation types having a variation of gain constant (linearity of gain) of 0.2 per cent. or better A
 - (b) Summing types having a variation of gain constant (linearity of gain) or an accuracy of summation of 0.2 per cent. or better A
 - (c) Types employing solid state Hall effect A
 - (d) Types designed to operate below -55° Centigrade or above 125° Centigrade A
- (3) Induction potentiometers (including function generators and linear synchros), linear and non-linear, possessing any of the following characteristics:—
 - (a) a rated conformity of 0.5 per cent. or less, or of 18 minutes or less A
 - (b) of size 11 (1.1 inches in diameter) or smaller A
 - (c) types employing solid state Hall effect A
 - (d) types designed for gimbal mounting A
 - (e) types designed to operate below -55° Centigrade or above 125° Centigrade A
- (4) Induction rate (tachometer) generators, synchronous and asynchronous, the following:—
 - (a) Types with a rated linearity of 0.5 per cent. or less A

- (b) All temperature-compensated or temperature-corrected types ... A
 (c) Types of size 11 (1.1 inches in diameter) and smaller ... A
 (d) Types employing solid state Hall effect ... A
 (e) Types designed to operate below -55° Centigrade or above 125° Centigrade ... A
- (5) Servo-motors (gear-head or plain), the following:—
- (a) Types designed to operate from power sources of more than 300 cycles per second (other than those designed to operate from power sources of over 300 cycles per second up to but not exceeding 400 cycles per second with a temperature range of from -25° Centigrade to 100° Centigrade) ... A
 (b) Types designed to have a torque-to-inertia ratio of 10,000 radians per second per second or greater ... A
 (c) Types incorporating special features to secure internal damping ... A
 (d) Types of size 11 (1.1 inches in diameter) and smaller ... A
 (e) Types employing solid state Hall effect ... A
 (f) Types designed to operate below -55° Centigrade or above 125° Centigrade ... A
- (6) Potentiometers, other than potentiometers using only switched elements, the following:—
- (a) Linear potentiometers having a constant resolution and a rated linearity of 0.1 per cent. or less ... A
 (b) Non-linear potentiometers having a variable resolution and a rated conformity of—
 (i) 1 per cent. or less when the resolution is inferior to that obtained with a linear potentiometer of the same type and of the same track length ... A
 or
 (ii) 0.5 per cent. or less when the resolution is better than or equal to that obtained with a linear potentiometer of the same type and of the same track length ... A
 (c) Types designed for gimballed mounting ... A
 (d) Types designed to operate below -55° Centigrade or above 125° Centigrade ... A
 and special instruments (including Vernistats) rated to have any of the characteristics specified in (a), (b) or (d) of this sub-head ... A
- (7) Direct current and alternating current torquers (torque motors specially designed for gyros and stabilised platforms) ... A
- (8) Electrical-optical devices designed to monitor relative rotation of remote surfaces ... A
- (9) Synchronous motors, the following:—
- (a) Types of size 11 (1.1 inches in diameter) or smaller ... A
 (b) Types in excess of size 11 (1.1 inches in diameter) but not exceeding size 30 (3.0 inches in diameter) having synchronous speeds in excess of 3,600 revolutions per minute ... A
 (c) Types designed to operate from power sources of more than 400 cycles per second ... A
 (d) Types designed to operate below -25° Centigrade or above 100° Centigrade ... A
- (10) Ball-and-disc or cylinder-and-ball mechanical integrators, and mechanical ball resolvers ... A
- (11) Analogue-to-digital and digital-to-analogue converters, the following:—
- (a) Electrical-input types possessing—
 (i) a peak conversion rate capability in excess of 50,000 complete conversions per second ... A
 or

- (ii) an accuracy in excess of 1 part in more than 10,000 of full scale A
 or
 (iii) a figure of merit of 5×10^6 or more (derived from the number of complete conversions per second divided by the accuracy) ... A
- (b) Mechanical input types, including shaft position encoders and linear displacement encoders, but excluding Complex servo-follower systems, the following:—
- (i) rotary types having an accuracy or maximum incremental accuracy better than ± 1 part in 10,000 of full scale, or of size 11 (1.1 inches in diameter) and smaller A
- (ii) linear displacement types having an accuracy better than ± 5 microns A
- (c) Types employing solid state Hall effect A
- (d) Types designed to operate below -55° Centigrade or above 125° Centigrade A
- (12) Specially designed components, parts, sub-assemblies and test equipment (including adaptors and couplers) for the equipment specified in sub-heads (1), (2), (3), (4), (5), (6), (7), (8), (9), (10) and (11) A

Cypher machines, cryptographic and coding devices and equipment, and associated equipment, usable on any transmission system that is designed to ensure the secrecy of communications and thus prevent clear reception by anyone other than the intended receiver; including specialised assemblies, sub-assemblies and components therefor, and equipment containing such assemblies, sub-assemblies and components A
 other than—

simple coding devices or equipment only ensuring the privacy of communications.

Electro-chemical, semi-conductor and radio-active devices for the direct conversion of chemical, solar or nuclear energy to electrical energy, the following:—

- (1) Electro-chemical devices of the following types:—
- (a) Fuel cells, including regenerative cells, which generate electric power from consumable components all of which are supplied from outside the cell.
- (b) Primary cells having any of the following characteristics:—
- (i) possessing a means of activation and having an open circuit storage life in the unactivated condition, at a temperature of 21° Centigrade, of ten years or more;
- (ii) capable of operating at temperatures from below -25° Centigrade to above 55° Centigrade, including cells and cell assemblies, other than dry cells, possessing self-contained heaters.
- (2) Photo-voltaic cells of the following types:—
- (a) Types with a power output of 8 milliwatts or more per square centimetre under 100 milliwatts per square centimetre tungsten ($2,800^\circ$ Kelvin) illumination.
- (b) Gallium arsenide type cells, other than those having a power output of less than 4 milliwatts per square centimetre under 100 milliwatts per square centimetre tungsten ($2,800^\circ$ Kelvin) illumination.
- (3) Power sources, based on radioactive materials systems, having a power output of 0.5 watts or more, or a power weight ratio of not less than 0.5 watts per pound.
- (4) Specialised parts, components and sub-assemblies of the devices mentioned in heads (1), (2) and (3).

Electromagnetic waveguides and components therefor, the following:—

- (1) Rigid and flexible waveguides and components designed for use at frequencies in excess of 12,500 megacycles per second.
- (2) Waveguides having a bandwidth ratio greater than 1.5:1.
- (3) Pressurised waveguides and specialised components therefor.
- (4) Electromagnetic waveguide components, the following:—
 - (a) Directional couplers having a bandwidth ratio greater than 1.5:1 and a directivity over the band of 15 decibels or more.
 - (b) Rotary joints capable of transmitting more than one isolated channel or having a bandwidth greater than 5 per cent. of the centre mean frequency.
 - (c) Magnetic, including gyro-magnetic, waveguide components.
- (5) TEM mode devices using magnetic, including gyro-magnetic, properties.
- (6) TR and anti-TR tubes and components therefor, except those designed for use in waveguides operating at a peak power not exceeding 100 kilowatts and in frequency bands between 1,300 and 1,660 megacycles per second, between 2,700 and 3,900 megacycles per second or between 8,500 and 10,000 megacycles per second provided those tubes do not include a control electrode permitting the control of the ionization by means of an external voltage.

Electronic and precision instruments and apparatus, the following:—

- (1) Electronic measuring, testing or calibrating instruments having one or more of the following characteristics:—
 - (a) designed for use at frequencies in excess of 1,000 megacycles per second, other than the radio spectrum analysers specified elsewhere in this Group A
 - (b) testing instruments rated to maintain their specified operating data when operating over a range of ambient temperatures extending from below -25° Centigrade to above 55° Centigrade.
- (2) Cathode-ray oscilloscopes and specialised parts and accessories therefor, the following:—
 - (a) Cathode-ray oscilloscopes of the kinds having any of the following characteristics:—
 - (i) an amplifier bandwidth greater than 30 megacycles per second A
 - (ii) a time base shorter than 30 nanoseconds per centimetre, including calibrated magnified sweep factor A
 - (iii) employing accelerating potentials in excess of 10 kilovolts A
 - (iv) incorporating, or designed to use, one or more cathode-ray tubes having three or more electron guns A
 - (v) incorporating, or designed to use, cathode-ray memory tubes... .. A
 - (vi) incorporating, or designed to use, cathode-ray tubes with travelling wave or distributed deflection structure; or incorporating other techniques to minimise mismatch of fast phenomena signals to the deflection structure A
 - (vii) ruggedised to meet a military specification A
 - (viii) being rated for operation over an ambient temperature range of from below -25° Centigrade to above 55° Centigrade A
 - (ix) incorporating a calibrated variable sweep delay with an incremental accuracy measured at the 90 per cent. delay point of better than 3 per cent. A
 - (x) a rise time of less than 12 nanoseconds A
 other than oscilloscopes affected only by the characteristics described in (ii) or (iii) above, provided that—

(A) the oscilloscope sensitivity in millivolts per centimetre divided by the bandwidth in megacycles per second results in a figure of not less than 3 for DC oscilloscopes and not less than 2 for AC oscilloscopes, except that in no case shall the rated sensitivity be less than 10 millivolts per centimetre for DC oscilloscopes or less than 5 millivolts per centimetre for AC oscilloscopes;

(B) the unit does not have a time base, including calibrated magnified sweep factor, shorter than 20 nanoseconds per centimetre or a time base accuracy of better than 3 per cent.;

(C) the unit does not utilise an accelerating potential greater than 12 kilovolts.

(b) Specialised parts and accessories, the following:—

Oscilloscope plug-in units and external amplifiers and pre-amplifiers which have a bandwidth greater than that specified in (a) (i) above or a quality factor better than that specified in proviso (A) above... A

(c) Electronic devices (sampling devices) for stroboscopic analysis of a signal, whether sub-assemblies or separate units, designed to be used in conjunction with cathode-ray oscilloscopes to permit the analysis of recurring phenomena, which increase the capabilities of a cathode-ray oscilloscope to permit measurements within the limits of the apparatus mentioned under item (2) (a) (i) of this entry, or to achieve its operation within the limits of item (2) (a) (ii) of this entry A

In this entry "bandwidth" means the band of frequencies over which the deflection on the cathode-ray tube does not fall below 70.7 per cent. of that at the maximum point, measured with a constant input voltage to the amplifier.

Electronic cathode-ray tubes, vacuum tubes or valves, the following:—

(1) Cathode-ray tubes—

(a) with a resolving power of 500 lines or more per inch, using the shrinking raster method of measurement;

(b) with writing speeds of more than 3,000 kilometres per second;

(c) with three or more electron guns, other than 3-gun colour television tubes designed for entertainment use;

(d) alpha-numeric and similar data or information display tubes (display being obtained by scanning or other means), other than those tubes in which the displayed position of each character is fixed.

(2) Image intensifier tubes, image converter tubes and specialised parts, including fibre optic plates specially designed optically therefor; electronic storage tubes including memory transformers of radar pictures and ruggedised vidicon-type tubes but excluding other television camera tubes and X-ray intensifier tubes A

(3) Thyatron and modulator gas-discharge tubes, rated for continuous operation with peak current and peak voltage exceeding 100 amperes and 9,000 volts at a pulse repetition frequency of 200 or more pulses per second.

(4) Hydrogen thyatron tubes, the following:—

(a) rated for a peak pulse power of 2 megawatts or more;

(b) of metal-ceramic construction.

(5) Valves, the following:—

(a) constructed with ceramic envelopes and rated for operation above 300 megacycles per second;

(b) constructed with beryllium oxide ceramic;

and specialised parts therefor.

(6) Valves designed for operation in ambient temperatures exceeding 100° Centigrade, and specialised parts therefor.

- (7) Valves designed to withstand acceleration of short duration (shock) greater than 1,000g and specialised parts therefor A
- (8) Valves indirectly heated, of a kind that can be passed through a circular hole 7.2 millimetres in diameter, and specialised parts therefor.
- (9) Valves, the following:—
- (a) Klystrons, travelling wave tubes and magnetrons, other than fixed frequency pulsed magnetrons designed to operate at frequencies in the range of 9.3 to 9.5 kilomegacycles per second with a maximum peak output power not greater than 25 kilowatts.
 - (b) All other valves of the kind in which the velocity of the electrons is utilised as one of the functional parameters other than diodes, diode-triodes, heptodes, hexodes, pentodes, tetrodes, triodes and triode-pentodes;
- and specialised parts therefor.
- (10) Valves—
- (a) rated for CW operation over the frequency range of 300 to 1,000 megacycles per second and for which (at any part of this frequency range and under any condition of cooling) the product of frequency of operation in megacycles per second squared and the power output in watts from the anode or anodes of a single envelope at this frequency exceeds 10^4 when the valve is operating in Class C telegraphy key down conditions or in Class C FM telephony conditions or, if performance under those conditions is not known, the product of declared maximum frequency of full ratings in megacycles per second squared and the maximum rated anode dissipation per valve in watts exceeds 5×10^7 ;
 - (b) rated for operation above 1,000 megacycles per second;
 - (c) rated for pulse operation above 300 megacycles per second;
 - (d) having external anode or anodes rated for operation above 300 megacycles per second;
- and specialised parts therefor.
- (11) X-ray tubes, flash discharge types.
- (12) Cold cathode tubes, whether gas-filled or not, operating in a manner similar to a spark gap, containing three or more electrodes and having all of the following characteristics:—
- (a) rated for an anode peak voltage of 2,500 volts or more;
 - (b) rated for peak currents of 300 amperes or more;
 - (c) an anode delay time of 10 microseconds or less; and
 - (d) an envelope diameter of less than 1 inch (25.4 millimetres).
- (13) Vacuum tubes specially designed for use as pulse modulators for radar or for similar applications, having a peak anode voltage rating of 100 kilovolts or more or rated for a peak pulse power of 2 megawatts or more, and specialised parts therefor.

Electronic equipment and components, the following:—

- (1) Assemblies and sub-assemblies constituting one or more functional circuits with a component density greater than 75 parts per cubic inch, and equipment containing such assemblies or sub-assemblies.

This entry covers integrated circuits (which are assemblies or sub-assemblies containing one or more functional circuits in which are both components and interconnections formed by the diffusion or deposition of materials into or on a common substrate) with a component density greater than 75 parts per cubic inch.

- (2) Modular insulating panels (including plates and wafers) mounting single or multiple electronic elements, and specialised parts therefor, other than panels the following:—

- (a) constructed of paper base phenolics, glass cloth melamine, glass cloth epoxy resin, or
 - (b) constructed of any other insulating materials with an operating temperature not exceeding 180° Centigrade,
- which do not contain any components specified in Group 3 of this Order or which do not have any of the characteristics described in sub-head (1) above.

Gravity meters (gravimeters) designed or modified for airborne or marine use and specialised parts therefor.

Magnetometers of the following types:—

- (1) Fluxgate.
- (2) Electron beam sensing.
- (3) Paramagnetic.
- (4) Nucleonic.
- (5) Hall effect.
- (6) Parts specially designed for any of the foregoing.

Materials specially designed and manufactured for use as absorbers of electromagnetic waves having frequencies greater than 2×10^8 cycles per second, and less than 3×10^{12} cycles per second.

Materials composed of crystals having spinel, hexagonal or garnet crystal structures, and thin film devices, the following:—

- (1) Monocrystals of ferrites and garnets (synthetic only).
- (2) Single aperture forms possessing any of the following characteristics:—
 - (a) switching speed of 0.5 microsecond or less at the minimum field strength required for switching at 40° Centigrade;
 - (b) a maximum dimension less than 45 mils (1.14 millimetres).
- (3) Multi-aperture forms with fewer than 10 apertures possessing any of the following characteristics:—
 - (a) switching speed of 1 microsecond or less at the minimum field strength required for switching at 40° Centigrade;
 - (b) a maximum dimension less than 100 mils (2.54 millimetres).
- (4) Multi-aperture forms having 10 or more apertures.
- (5) Thin film memory storage or switching devices.
- (6) Electrical filters in which the coupling element makes use of the electro-mechanical properties of ferrites.
- (7) Materials suitable for application in electromagnetic devices making use of the gyro-magnetic resonance phenomenon.
- (8) Assemblies of and devices incorporating any of the foregoing.

Measuring, calibrating, counting and time interval measuring apparatus (whether or not incorporating frequency standards), having one or more of the following characteristics:—

- (1) (a) consisting of, or containing, frequency measuring equipment or frequency standards designed for other than ground laboratory use with an accuracy better than 1 part in 10^7 A
- (b) consisting of, or containing, ground laboratory frequency standards or frequency measuring equipment incorporating frequency standards with a stability over 24 hours of 1 part in 10^8 or better A
- (2) designed for use at frequencies in excess of 1,000 megacycles per second ... A
- (3) designed to provide a multiplicity of alternative output frequencies controlled by a lesser number of piezo-electric crystals or an internal or external frequency standard other than equipment in which the output frequency

is selected only by manual operation either on the equipment or on a remote control unit, and in which—

- (a) the output frequency is a multiple of a common control frequency ... A
- or
- (b) the output frequency is a multiple of a common frequency which is not less than 1:1,000 part of the oscillator frequency and is in steps of 1 kilocycle per second or greater A
- (4) counting equipment capable of resolving at normal input levels successive input signals with less than 0.1 microsecond time difference A
- (5) time interval measuring equipment containing the counting equipment specified in (4) A

Microscopes, ion, having a resolving power better than 10 Ångström units.

Photo-electric cells (other than germanium photo cells with a peak response less than 17,500 Ångström units), the following:—

- (1) Photo-electric cells, photo-conductive cells (including photo-transistors and similar cells) with a peak sensitivity at a wavelength longer than 12,000 Ångström units or shorter than 3,000 Ångström units A
- (2) Photo-transistors (photo-conductive cells including photo-diodes) with a response time constant of one millisecond or less measured at the operating temperature of the cell for which the time constant reaches a minimum A

Photographic apparatus, the following:—

- (1) High speed cinematograph recording cameras employing—
 - (a) film widths 35 millimetres or narrower and recording at rates exceeding 3,000 frames per second in the case of equipment using as the lighting source a steady light flow, and 10,000 frames per second in the case of equipment using as the lighting source flash equipment connected to the unwinding system A
 - (b) film widths greater than 35 millimetres and recording at rates exceeding 64 frames per second A
- (2) High speed cameras capable of recording at rates in excess of 250,000 frames per second A
- (3) Microflash apparatus capable of giving a flash of 5 microseconds or shorter duration at a minimum recurrence frequency of 200 flashes per second A
- (4) Photographic systems specially designed for use in space vehicles ... A
- (5) Streak cameras having writing speeds of 8 millimetres per microsecond and above capable of recording events which are not initiated by the camera mechanism A

In this entry "streak cameras" means cameras designed to record the intensity of a light source as a function of time by moving the image of the source along the film in a single direction.

Photomultiplier tubes, the following:—

- (1) for which the maximum sensitivity occurs at wavelengths longer than 7,500 Ångström units or shorter than 3,000 Ångström units; or
- (2) having an anode pulse rise time of less than 2 nanoseconds.

Piezo-electric quartz crystals, blanks, plates, bars, rods and toroids, worked, semi-fabricated or mounted, including assemblies thereof.

Pulse modulators of a kind used for providing electric impulses of peak power exceeding 200 kilowatts or of a duration of less than 0.1 microsecond, or with a duty cycle in excess of 0.002, and pulse transformer and pulse-forming equipment and delay lines being parts specially designed for such pulse modulators.

Radio receivers, panoramic, being receivers which search automatically a part of the radio-frequency spectrum and indicate the signals received, and specialised parts therefor, except ancillary equipment for commercial receivers with which the frequency spectrum searched does not exceed ± 20 per cent. of the intermediate frequency of the receiver or ± 2 megacycles per second.

Radio relay communications equipment and specialised components and sub-assemblies therefor, designed for use as follows:—

- (1) at frequencies in excess of 300 megacycles per second but not exceeding 470 megacycles per second and having any of the following characteristics:—
 - (a) a power output exceeding 5 watts; or
 - (b) a signal bandwidth at the input to the modulator exceeding 150 kilocycles per second; or
 - (c) for other than fixed service;
- (2) at frequencies exceeding 470 megacycles per second.

Radio spectrum analysers (being apparatus capable of indicating the single-frequency components of multi-frequency oscillations), the following:—

- (1) designed to operate at frequencies over 1,000 megacycles per second;
- (2) designed to operate at frequencies over 300 megacycles per second and using interchangeable heads (radio-electric frequency tuning systems) and incorporating integral sweep facilities;
- (3) having a display bandwidth in excess of 12 megacycles per second;
- (4) specialised components, parts and accessories for (1), (2) and (3).

Radio transmitters and components, the following:—

- (1) Transmitters or transmitter amplifiers designed to operate at output frequencies greater than 235 megacycles per second, other than—
 - (a) television broadcasting transmitters and amplifiers therefor operating between 470 megacycles per second and 960 megacycles per second;
 - (b) frequency-modulated and amplitude-modulated ground communications equipment, required for use in the land mobile service and operating in the 420 to 470 megacycles per second band, with a power output of not more than 25 watts for mobile units and 100 watts for fixed units;
 - (c) amplitude-modulated radio-telephone equipment used for search and rescue work operating on a frequency of 243 megacycles per second with a carrier power not exceeding 100 milliwatts.
- (2) Transmitters or transmitter amplifiers designed to provide any of the following features:—
 - (a) any system of pulse modulation other than amplitude-, frequency- or phase-modulated television or telegraphic transmitters;
 - (b) rated for operation over a range of ambient temperatures extending from below -40° Centigrade to above 55° Centigrade;
 - (c) facilities providing a multiplicity of alternative output frequencies controlled by a lesser number of piezo-electric crystals, other than equipment in which the output frequency is selected only by manual operation either on the equipment or on a remote control unit, and in which—
 - (i) the output frequency is a multiple of a common control frequency, or
 - (ii) the output frequency is a multiple of a common frequency, which is not less than 1:1,000 part of the oscillator frequency and is in steps of 1 kilocycle per second or greater.
- (3) Components and sub-assemblies, including but not limited to intermediate frequency and power amplifiers and their parts, modulators

and modulation amplifiers, aerial filters, aerials and their connecting devices, control equipment placed in racks and maintenance equipment specially designed for use in the transmitters specified in heads (1) and (2) above.

Recording or reproducing equipment, the following:—

- (1) Equipment using magnetic techniques (other than equipment specially designed for voice or music including such equipment containing one control channel).
- (2) Equipment using electrothermal or electrostatic recording techniques employing electron beams or operating in a vacuum or employing other means to provide a charge pattern directly on to the recording surface, other than—
 - (a) document copying equipment which employs electrothermal or electrostatic techniques to reproduce documents on or by way of sensitized or sensitive media, with which the documents are in physical contact at the time of reproduction;
 - (b) document copying equipment which employs electrothermal or electrostatic techniques to reproduce documents by utilising a system wherein an image of the document is projected optically to modify the electrical charge distribution on a surface, whether this is the final copying material or an intermediate medium.
- (3) Specialised equipment for the read-out of material recorded by the equipment specified in (2).
- (4) Specialised recording media (tapes, drums, discs and matrices) for use with the equipment specified in (1), (2) and (3).
- (5) Specialised components and parts for the equipment specified in (1), (2), (3) and (4).

Semi-conductor diodes, including rectifier diodes and switching diodes, but excluding photo-diodes, the following:—

- (1) Any semi-conductor diode in which the bulk material is other than silicon, germanium, selenium or copper oxide A
- (2) Signal diodes, including mixer diodes, frequency-changing diodes and switching diodes, the following:—
 - (a) Point-contact type diodes in which the bulk material is silicon or germanium and which are designed for use at input frequencies:—
 - (i) greater than 1,000 megacycles per second but not greater than 11,000 megacycles per second;
 - (ii) greater than 11,000 megacycles per second A
 - (b) Junction type diodes including switching type diodes, in which the bulk material is silicon or germanium and which are designed—
 - (i) for use at input frequencies greater than 300 megacycles per second A
 - or
 - (ii) for switching rates (repetition frequency) greater than one megacycle per second A
- (3) (a) Power diodes in which the rated maximum recurrent reverse voltage exceeds 1,000 volts per junction at 25° Centigrade under any conditions of cooling, other than those in which the rated forward current per junction under continuous operation exceeds 200 amperes and the rated maximum recurrent reverse voltage does not exceed 1,300 volts per junction.
- (b) Controlled diodes, the following:—
 - Semi-conductor multiple junction devices for applications similar to those of grid-controlled gas-filled tubes, designed for use at switching rates (repetition frequency) greater than 100 kilocycles per second... .. A
- (4) Tunnel diodes A

In this entry the maximum recurrent reverse voltage is the maximum value of the periodic overvoltage impressed across the cell or rectifying element in the reverse direction including circuit effects such as commutation but does not include random transient overvoltage.

Semi-conductor Hall field probes, specially designed components, parts, sub-assemblies and test equipment (including adaptors and couplers) therefor, the following:—

- (1) Types made of indium-arsenide-phosphide.
- (2) Types coated with ceramic or ferritic materials (including tangential field probes, multipliers, modulators and recorder probes).
- (3) Types with an open circuit sensitivity greater than
0.12 Volt

Amperes × Kilogauss

In this entry—

“open circuit sensitivity” is calculated by dividing the open circuit Hall voltage by the product of the control current in amperes and the nominal value of the control field.

Telegraph apparatus, the following:—

- (1) Apparatus designed for the transmission or reception of messages at a speed exceeding 500 words per minute or 375 bauds, whichever is the less,
other than—
telemetering, telecommand and telesignalling equipment, including data transmission equipment, designed for industrial purposes but not designed for the transmission of written or printed text.
- (2) Terminal equipment capable of transmitting or receiving digital data at a rate in excess of 2,000 bits per second (bauds) or at a rate (applicable to single channels or to each sub-channel in a multi-channel system) in bits per second (bauds) numerically in excess of 75 per cent. of the channel (or sub-channel) bandwidth in cycles per second.
- (3) Specialised parts and accessories for such apparatus.

Thermal detecting cells, the following:—

Bolometers and thermocouple detectors, radiant energy types, with a response time constant of less than 10 milliseconds measured at the operating temperature of the cell for which the time constant reaches a minimum A

Thermoelectric materials and devices, the following:—

- (1) Thermoelectric materials with a maximum product of the figure of merit (Z) and the temperature (T in °Kelvin) in excess of 0.75.
- (2) Junctions and combinations of junctions using any of the materials specified in (1).
- (3) Heat absorbing or electric power generating devices incorporating any of the junctions specified in (2).
- (4) Other power generating devices which generate in excess of 10 watts per pound or of 500 watts per cubic foot of the device's basic thermoelectric components.
- (5) Specialised parts, components and sub-assemblies for (1), (2), (3) and (4).

In this entry—

“The figure of merit (Z)” equals Seebeck coefficient squared divided by the product of electrical resistivity and thermal conductivity; and The weight and cubic measurement in (4) are not intended to encompass the complete device but to include only the thermoelectric elements

and assembly and the components for pumping calories. Other components, such as heating or cooling sources or containers, device frames or stands and control equipment are not to be included in the calculations.

Transistors and related devices (or related semi-conductor amplifying devices such as fieldistors, spacistors and technetrons), the following:—

- (1) Any type using any semi-conductor material having four or more active junctions within any single block of semi-conductor material.
- (2) Any type using a bulk semi-conductor material other than germanium or silicon.
- (3) Any type using germanium as the bulk semi-conductor material and having either of the following characteristics:—
 - (a) an average f_T of 40 to 240 megacycles per second and designed to have a maximum collector dissipation greater than 150 milliwatts;
 - (b) an average f_T greater than 240 megacycles per second.
- (4) Any type using silicon as the bulk semi-conductor material and having any of the following characteristics:—
 - (a) an average f_T of up to 500 kilocycles per second and designed to have a maximum collector dissipation greater than 5 watts;
 - (b) an average f_T from above 500 kilocycles per second to 3 megacycles per second and designed to have a maximum collector dissipation greater than 500 milliwatts;
 - (c) an average f_T from above 3 megacycles per second to 20 megacycles per second and designed to have a maximum collector dissipation greater than 250 milliwatts;
 - (d) an average f_T greater than 20 megacycles per second;
 - (e) majority carrier devices, including but not limited to field effect transistors and metal oxide semi-conductor transistors;
 - (f) a modulus of the current gain in the common emitter configuration of 10 or more for collector currents of 100 microamperes or less.
- (5) Specialised parts for (1), (2), (3) and (4).

This entry covers all devices incorporating a semi-conducting crystal of any material with three or more electrical connections or with only two such connections where four or more active junctions exist within a single block of semi-conductor material, which are used as amplifiers, oscillators or trigger devices, or in combinations thereof in electronic circuits.

In this entry—

“Maximum collector dissipation” means the continuous dissipation measured at an ambient temperature of 25° Centigrade, under any cooling conditions; and

“ f_T ” means the product of the modulus of the small signal current gain in the common emitter connection (h_{fe}) and the frequency at which it is measured, provided the modulus of h_{fe} is substantially less than the low frequency value. Where f_α (the frequency at which the modulus of the current gain in the common base connection has decreased to 0.707 of its low frequency value) is quoted instead of f_T , f_T may be regarded as 0.8 times f_α , and where f_1 (the frequency at which the modulus of h_{fe} is equal to 1) is quoted instead of f_T , f_T may be regarded as equal to f_1 ; and

“average f_T ” means the f_T at which the major production of a particular type of transistor occurs and where the average f_T is not quoted or known, this value shall be taken as 1.5 times the minimum f_T .

Triggered spark gaps having an anode delay time of 15 microseconds or less and rated for a peak current of 3,000 amperes or more and parts specially designed therefor A

GROUP 4

Chemicals

The following goods, mixtures thereof or mixtures of any one or more of them with an inert material, either in dry form or in solution:—

Beryllium compounds A

Boron compounds and mixtures, excluding pharmaceutical preparations packaged for retail sale, the following:—

- (1) Boric acids and ammonium, calcium, magnesium, potassium and sodium salts of boric acids, not including perborates.
- (2) Boric oxide.
- (3) Boron trichloride and its complexes;
boron trifluoride and its complexes.
- (4) Fluoroboric acids, ammonium fluoroborate, potassium fluoroborate and sodium fluoroborate.
- (5) Boron carbide, boron hydrides and boron nitride.
- (6) Other boron compounds and mixtures containing 5 per cent. or more of boron, free or combined, but excluding:—
 - (a) Boric acid esters and inorganic borates other than those specified in head (1) of this entry.
 - (b) Perborates.
 - (c) Fluoroborates other than those specified in head (4) of this entry.
 - (d) Enamel and glass-making compositions or mixtures containing the equivalent of 30 per cent. or less of boric oxide.
- (7) Compounds in which the boron-10 isotope comprises more than 20 per cent. of the total boron content.

Chlorine trifluoride.

Dichlorotetrafluoroethane.

Diethylenetriamine of a purity of 96 per cent. or higher.

Fluorine.

Gallium compounds, monocrystalline.

Hafnium compounds A

Indium compounds, monocrystalline.

Lithium compounds and mixtures, the following:—

- (1) Compounds containing lithium enriched in the lithium-6 isotope and mixtures containing one or more such compounds A
- (2) Hydrides in which lithium is compounded with hydrogen or hydrogen isotopes or complexed with any other metal or metals or aluminium hydride A

Niobium compounds containing 20 per cent. or more niobium.

Primary explosives and priming compositions, the following:—

- (1) (a) Diazodinitrophenol.
- (b) Lead azide A
- (c) Lead thiocyanate.
- (d) Lead trinitroresorcinoxide (lead styphnate) A
- (e) Mercury fulminate A
- (f) Tetrazene A
- (2) Mixtures containing one or more of the materials specified in head (1) of this entry.
- (3) Sodium azide.

Tantalum compounds containing 20 per cent. or more tantalum.

Trichlorotrifluoroethane.

Zirconium compounds, other than zirconium oxide thermally stabilised with calcium oxide or magnesium oxide or both A

GROUP 5

Minerals and Metals

In this Group—

“form I” means anodes, balls, bars (including notched bars, wire bars and bar ends), billets, blocks, blooms, briquettes, cathodes, cakes, crystals, cubes, dice, grains, granules, ingots (including ingot bars and ingot discs), lumps, pellets, pigs, powder, rondelles, shot, slabs, slugs, sponge and sticks;

“form II” means wrought or worked material (whether or not coated, plated, drilled or punched) in the form of angles and channels and other sectional material (including crop ends), circles, discs, dust, flakes, foil and leaf, forgings, plates and plate cuttings, powder, pressings and stampings, raspings, ribbons, rings, rods (including bare welding rods, wire rods and rod ends), sections, shapes, shavings, sheet and sheet cuttings, strip, pipes and tubes (including tube rounds, squares and hollows) and wire;

“form III” means cast material (whether or not coated, plated, drilled or punched); and

“metallic residues and metallic wastes” and “scrap and old metal” refer to all metals whether or not specified in this Order.

Aluminium, the following:—

(1) Aluminium and alloys containing 45 per cent. or more of aluminium (other than virgin aluminium of a purity of not less than 98 per cent.) in form I (other than powder) A

(2) Goods (subjected to any process of manufacture) wholly or mainly by weight of aluminium (other than virgin aluminium in form I excluded in head (1) of this entry) or of alloy (or alloys) mainly of aluminium, not elsewhere specified, the value of which, as required by the Commissioners of Customs and Excise to be declared, does not exceed the value of the aluminium or alloy (or alloys) mainly of aluminium contained therein calculated at £200 per ton A

(3) Aluminium and alloys containing 45 per cent. or more of aluminium, in the form of foil (coated, printed or backed with paper or other reinforcing material), the value of which, as required by the Commissioners of Customs and Excise to be declared, does not exceed £100 per ton ... A

Beryllium, the following:—

Ores and concentrates A

Beryllium and alloys containing more than 50 per cent. of beryllium, in form I, II or III A

Manufactures wholly or mainly by weight of beryllium, other than windows for medical X-ray machines A

Boron, the following:—

Boron minerals, crude and refined.

Boron and alloys containing 5 per cent. or more of boron, in form I, II or III, other than ferro-boron.

Boron, alloys and mixtures containing boron in which the boron-10 isotope comprises more than 20 per cent. of the total boron content.

Calcium containing less than 100 parts per million by weight of impurities other than magnesium and less than 10 parts per million by weight of boron ... A

Copper, the following:—

(1) Copper and alloys containing 50 per cent. or more of copper (other

- than copper complying with the requirements of British Standards Nos. 1035, 1036, 1037, 1038, 1039, 1040, 1172, 1173, 1174 and 1861, all dated 1952) in form I (other than powder) A
- (2) Goods (subjected to any process of manufacture) wholly or mainly by weight of copper or of alloy (or alloys) mainly of copper, not elsewhere specified A
- other than—
- (a) copper in form I (other than bar ends) complying with the requirements of the British Standards referred to in head (1) of this entry;
- (b) goods in form II (other than plate cuttings, sheet cuttings, crop ends, rod ends and shavings), unused;
- (c) bolts, nails, rivets, screws, staples, tacks and washers, unused;
- (d) (i) goods wholly or mainly of copper, the value of which as required by the Commissioners of Customs and Excise to be declared, exceeds the value of the copper contained therein calculated at £300 per ton;
- (ii) goods wholly or mainly of alloy (or alloys) mainly of copper, the value of which as required by the Commissioners of Customs and Excise to be declared, exceeds the value of the alloy (or alloys) mainly of copper contained therein calculated at £200 per ton.
- Gallium and alloys and amalgams containing any percentage of gallium, in form I, II or III or in liquid form.
- Germanium, in ribbon form, 2 inches or more in length, whether or not processed.
- Hafnium and alloys containing more than 15 per cent. of hafnium, in form I, II or III A
- Iron and steel, the following:—
- (1) Iron, steel and alloys of iron or steel, being iron, steel and alloys containing 50 per cent. or more of iron if—
- (a) (i) armour plate A
- (ii) precipitation hardening steels containing 4 per cent. or more of nickel, or
- (b) containing one or more of the following constituents in the proportions stated:—
- (i) 10 per cent. or more of molybdenum;
- (ii) more than 5 per cent. of molybdenum together with more than 14 per cent. of chromium;
- (iii) 1.5 per cent. or more, separately or combined, of niobium or tantalum;
- (iv) 35 per cent. or more of alloying elements (other than iron) one of which is nickel, together with 0.4 per cent. or more of titanium or 0.8 per cent. or more, separately or combined, of niobium or tantalum,
- in form I, II or III.
- (2) Goods (subjected to any process of manufacture) wholly or mainly by weight of iron or wholly or mainly by weight of steel, not elsewhere specified, the value of which as required by the Commissioners of Customs and Excise to be declared, does not exceed the value of the iron or steel contained therein calculated at £25 per ton A
- other than—
- (a) ships and ships' hulls;
- (b) pig iron not specified in head (1) (b) of this entry.
- Lead, the following:—
- Ores and concentrates A
- Lead and alloys containing 50 per cent. or more of lead, in form I (other than powder) and shavings A

Lithium, the following:—

Lithium and alloys containing 50 per cent. or more of lithium, in form I, II or III	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	A
Lithium, alloys and mixtures containing lithium enriched in the lithium-6 isotope	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	A

Magnesium alloys containing 50 per cent. or more of magnesium and one or more of the following constituents in the proportions stated:—

- (a) 0.4 per cent. or more of zirconium;
- (b) 1.5 per cent. or more of thorium;
- (c) 1.0 per cent. or more of rare earth metals;
- (d) 10 per cent. or more of lithium, in form I, II or III.

Magnetic materials, the following:—

- (1) Magnetic materials in all forms (including specialised forms such as core assemblies, laminations, stampings, tapes and wound cores) having any of the following characteristics:—
 - (a) initial permeability of 70,000 (using C.G.S. units) or 0.0875 (using Henry-metre units) or more;
 - (b) remanence 98.5 per cent. or over of maximum flux for materials having magnetic permeability;
 - (c) a composition capable of an energy product greater than 6 megagauss-oersteds.
- (2) Grain oriented sheet or strip (and core assemblies, laminations, stampings, tapes and wound cores composed of such sheet or strip) having a thickness of 0.004 inch or less.

Metallic residues and metallic wastes, other than pyrites ash A

Minerals, raw and treated (including residues and tailings), containing more than 0.05 per cent. of uranium or thorium, singly or together, including but not limited to, the following...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	A
Ores containing uranium including pitchblende	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	A
Monazite and monazite sands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	A
Ores containing thorium including uranothorianite	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	A

Molybdenum, the following:—

Molybdenum and alloys containing 90 per cent. or more of molybdenum in form I, II or III other than ferro-molybdenum.
Molybdenum pipes and tubing, platinum clad.

Nickel, the following:—

- (1) Ferro-nickel (fonte) and nickel melting base A
- (2) Alloys containing 35 per cent. or more of nickel, together with 12 per cent. or more of chromium and 1.5 per cent. or more, separately or combined, of aluminium, niobium or titanium, and in which nickel predominates by weight over each of the other metals, in form I, II or III.
- (3) Nickel powder with a particle size less than 200 microns, whether compacted or not A

Niobium and alloys—

- (a) containing 50 per cent. or more of niobium; or
- (b) having a combined content of 60 per cent. or more of niobium-tantalum, in form I, II or III, other than ferro-niobium or ferro-niobium-tantalum.

Quartz, common or rock crystal, other than unworked quartz or quartz all of which will pass through a sieve having a nominal width of aperture of 3.18 millimetres and conforming to British Standard 410:1962.

Scrap and old metal A

Silicon, the following:—

- (a) of a purity of 99.9 per cent. or more;
- (b) in ribbon form, 2 inches or more in length, whether or not processed.

Tantalum and alloys—

- (a) containing 60 per cent. or more of tantalum; or
- (b) having a combined content of 60 per cent. or more of tantalum-niobium, in form I, II or III, other than ferro-tantalum or ferro-tantalum-niobium.

Thorium and alloys containing 1.5 per cent. or more of thorium, in form I, II or III A

Titanium and alloys containing 70 per cent. or more of titanium, in form I, II or III, other than ferro-titanium.

Tungsten, the following:—

- (1) Tungsten and alloys containing 50 per cent. or more of tungsten, in form I, II or III (except wire and filament), other than—
 - (a) Ferro-tungsten.
 - (b) Tungsten carbide.
 - (c) Tungsten powder.
 - (d) Press-sintered forms, other than sheet and strip, weighing less than 20 pounds.
 - (e) Press-sintered sheet and strip less than 12 inches in width.
- (2) Tungsten wire in any form made from press-sintered tungsten, other than wire and filament in the following forms:—
 - (a) cut coil filaments;
 - (b) wire, not coated or covered, of a diameter of 600 microns or less, the tensile strength of which is 35 grammes per milligramme per 200 millimetres (140 kilogrammes per square millimetre) or less when measured on the wire drawn down to a diameter of 180 microns after heating for a period of 10 minutes in a hydrogen atmosphere at 2,100° Centigrade;
 - (c) wire of a diameter of 50 microns or less and containing 1 per cent. or less of thorium oxide;
 - (d) wire of a diameter of 1 millimetre or more and a length of 30 centimetres or less and containing 2 per cent. or less of thorium oxide.

Uranium, the following:—

- Ferro-uranium, whether briquetted or not A
- Uranium and alloys containing any percentage of uranium, in form I, II or III A

Zinc and alloys containing 50 per cent. or more of zinc in form I (other than powder) and shavings A

Zirconium, the following:—

- Ferro-zirconium, whether briquetted or not A
- Zirconium and alloys containing more than 50 per cent. of zirconium in form I, II or III A
- Manufactures wholly of zirconium or of alloys containing more than 50 per cent. of zirconium A

GROUP 6

Engineering Products

Bearings, ball and roller (and plummer blocks, brackets, hangers and pedestals incorporating such bearings), the following:—

- (1) Ball bearings.

- (2) Cylindrical roller bearings, but not including needle roller bearings or thrust roller bearings.
- (3) Inner rings, outer rings, retainers and sub-assemblies for the foregoing.
- (4) Balls and cylindrical rollers, other than needle rollers.

Cables, the following:—

- (1) Cable (including co-axial cable) and wire, coated or insulated with, or otherwise incorporating, any of the following:—
 - (a) Tetrafluoroethylene and polytetrafluoroethylene.
 - (b) Chlorotrifluoroethylene and polychlorotrifluoroethylene.
 - (c) Polyvinylidene fluoride.
 - (d) Co-polymer of tetrafluoroethylene and hexafluoropropylene.
 - (e) Co-polymer of tetrafluoroethylene and chlorotrifluoroethylene.
 - (f) Co-polymer of chlorotrifluoroethylene and vinylidene fluoride.
 - (g) Co-polymer of hexafluoropropylene and vinylidene fluoride.
 - (h) Polybromotrifluoroethylene.
 - (i) Co-polymer of bromotrifluoroethylene and chlorotrifluoroethylene.
 - (j) Dibromotetrafluoroethane.
- (2) Co-axial cable having any of the following features:—
 - (a) using a mineral insulator dielectric;
 - (b) using a dielectric aired by discs, beads, spiral, screw or any other means;
 - (c) designed for gas pressurisation for the purpose of withstanding external overpressure and for raising the maximum voltage rating of the cable;
 - (d) designed for submarine use.
- (3) Submarine communication cable containing more than one pair of conductors.

Chemical plant and equipment, the following:—

- (1) Containers, jacketed only, including mobile types, for the storage or transportation of liquid gases, at temperatures below -170° Centigrade, the following:—
 - (a) with multi-laminar type insulation under vacuum;
 - (b) with other insulating systems having a liquid capacity of 250 gallons or more, specially designed for use with liquid fluorine or for liquefied gases boiling below -200° Centigrade and having an evaporation loss rate of less than 3 per cent. per day as determined at an ambient temperature of 24° Centigrade in the shade;
 - (c) with other insulating systems designed only for liquid oxygen, nitrogen or argon, the following:—
 - (i) fixed storage tanks having a capacity of 500 tons or more; or
 - (ii) mobile equipment having a capacity of over 1,200 gallons and an evaporation loss rate of less than 1.5 per cent. per day as determined at an ambient temperature of 24° Centigrade in the shade.
- (2) Gas liquefying equipment, the following:—
 - (a) Equipment specially designed for the production in liquid form of air, oxygen, nitrogen or argon and producing one ton or more per day of gas in liquid form, other than plants not capable of producing more than 25 per cent. of their total daily product as extractable gas in liquid form.

- (b) Equipment for the production of liquid hydrogen, other than plants with a capacity of less than 1½ tons per 24 hour day and not designed for, or capable of, the production of hydrogen slush.
- (c) Liquid fluorine producing equipment.
- (d) Helium equipment, the following:—
 - (i) for the separation of helium from natural gases; or
 - (ii) capable of producing more than 20 litres of liquid helium per hour.
- (3) Plant and equipment specially designed for production or concentration of deuterium oxide.
- (4) Plant for the production of military explosives and solid propellants, and parts specially designed therefor, including nitrators, continuous types A

Electron beam equipment, the following:—

- (1) Welding and machining equipment, and specialised parts therefor.
- (2) Equipment for the deposition of thin film, the coating of thin film, or the working of both of these, and specialised parts therefor A

Furnaces, electric vacuum, including those capable of operating with protective atmospheres such as argon and helium, the following:—

- (1) Consumable electrode vacuum arc furnaces with a capacity in excess of 5 tons.
- (2) Skull type vacuum arc furnaces.
- (3) Electron beam vacuum furnaces.
- (4) Cold crucible vacuum induction furnaces designed to operate at pressures lower than 0·1 millimetre of mercury and at temperatures from 1,100° Centigrade to 1,650° Centigrade.
- (5) Vacuum induction furnaces designed to operate at temperatures higher than 1,650° Centigrade.
- (6) Resistance vacuum furnaces designed to operate at temperatures higher than 1,650° Centigrade.
- (7) Specialised parts and controls for the furnaces specified in sub-heads (1) to (6).

Machines and apparatus for the manufacture or testing of electronic devices, components and materials, the following:—

- (1) Equipment for the manufacture of electronic valves (including components and sub-assemblies therefor), the following:—
 - (a) Machines and apparatus specially designed for the manufacture of electronic valves specified in Group 3.
 - (b) Machines and apparatus for the automatic or semi-automatic assembly of electronic valves, other than standard equipment and apparatus designed for exhaust sealing and gettering of standard entertainment-type 7-pin miniature and 9-pin Noval valves.
 - (c) Automatic or semi-automatic testing or sorting or testing and sorting equipment for use with machines and apparatus mentioned in sub-heads (a) and (b).
- (2) Machines and apparatus for the manufacture of semi-conductor devices, assemblies and sub-assemblies specified under electronic equipment and components in Group 3 (including components and sub-assemblies therefor) the following:—
 - (a) Machines and apparatus specially designed for the manufacture of transistors and crystal diodes specified in Group 3 and any types of silicon transistors.

- (b) Equipment for one or more of the following operations:— slicing, dicing, scribing, slice breaking, probing, testing, sorting.
 - (c) Bonders and welders, other than general purpose resistance type spot welders.
 - (d) Masks.
 - (e) Machines and apparatus for the manufacture of masks or the creation of a photosensitive pattern on the surface of a semi-conductor or insulating substrate.
- (3) Equipment, other than equipment specially designed for the zone purification of germanium, for the purifying or processing of semi-conductor materials of a kind used in the manufacture of transistors and similar devices, including equipment capable of one or more of the following operations:—
- (a) purifying beyond 99.9 per cent.;
 - (b) equalising distribution of residual impurities;
 - (c) achieving controlled introduction of impurities;
 - (d) producing monocrystalline materials, including forming on substrate.
- (4) Equipment specially designed to produce electronic assemblies by depositing or printing on insulating materials or otherwise forming, in situ, component parts other than basic wiring.
- (5) Specialised controls, parts and accessories for equipment mentioned in sub-heads (1), (2), (3) and (4).

Machines and apparatus for the working of synthetic film of a kind used as magnetic recording tape or as a dielectric (condenser tissue) and parts thereof, the following:—

- (1) Stenters specially designed for stretching film of the kind used for the recording media described in the entry relating to recording or reproducing equipment in Group 3 of this Schedule.
- (2) Equipment specially designed for the continuous coating of polyester base magnetic tape of the kind used with the equipment described in the entry relating to recording or reproducing equipment in Group 3 of this Schedule.
- (3) Stenters specially designed for stretching film of the kind used in dielectric (condenser tissue) described in the entry relating to synthetic dielectric materials in Group 8 of this Schedule.
- (4) Vacuum metallising machines and specialised parts therefor, specially designed for the continuous coating with metallised sheathing of polyester dielectric film for condensers.

Machines and apparatus of the kind used for making telecommunications cables, the following:—

- (1) Machines of the kind specially designed for the manufacture of multi-pair electric cables for telecommunications purposes, containing any conductor, single or stranded, exceeding 0.66 millimetre in diameter, the following:—
 - (a) Machines of the kind used for applying insulating material to conductors.
 - (b) Machines of the kind used for laying conductors together or for applying an insulating, separating, binding or identifying material thereto.
- (2) Machines of the kind specially designed for the manufacture of coaxial electric cables, the following:—
 - (a) Machines of the kind used for applying insulating separators to the inner conductor of air-spaced coaxial electric cables.
 - (b) Machines of the kind used for applying metal strip or sheet to form the outer conductor of coaxial electric cables.

- (3) Machines of the kind used for laying up or stranding conductors, pairs, quads, multiple units thereof, or coaxial tubes, to form complete cable cores or parts thereof.
- (4) Automatic apparatus for controlling the diameter or the eccentricity of extruded dielectric on wires and cables.

Machines and apparatus specially designed for the extrusion of polytetrafluoroethylene coagulated dispersions, powders and pastes derived therefrom, and specialised components therefor.

Machines, apparatus and tools of the kinds used for the production of aircraft and aircraft engines, the following:—

- (1) Machines, apparatus and tools for the manufacture and testing of gas turbines, the following:—
 - (a) Compressor case boring machines.
 - (b) Compressor and turbine disc turning machines.
 - (c) Machines and apparatus for making or measuring gas turbine blades.
 - (d) Rotor grinding machines.
- (2) Machines for milling aircraft skin.
- (3) Machines for the working or forming of aircraft sheet, aircraft plate or aircraft extrusions.

Machines, measuring or gauging, the following:—

Numerical control servo-driven measuring or gauging machines specially designed for measuring at any point of the contour the dimensional shape and contour characteristics of two-dimensional or three-dimensional objects, including objects of revolution.

Machines, metal working, the following:—

- (1) Gear making or gear finishing machines, the following:—
 - (a) Gear grinding machines, generating type—
 - (i) capable of accepting gear blanks of 36 inches work diameter and over; or
 - (ii) capable of accepting gear blanks of 9 inches work diameter and over for the production of helical or herringbone gears.
 - (b) Machines designed for the production of gears having a diametrical pitch finer than 48 and meeting a quality standard better than Admiralty Class II.
- (2) Grinding machines, the following:—

Internal grinding machines (other than hand-held drills) of the kind incorporating or specially designed for the utilisation of grinding heads designed or rated for operation at speeds in excess of 120,000 revolutions per minute.
- (3) Machines designed for or equipped with numerical control systems specially designed for controlling co-ordinated simultaneous contouring and continuous path machining movements in two or more axes.
- (4) Presses, the following:—
 - (a) Presses (stabilised equipment using rams) for applying high impact energy work forces through use of explosives or compressed gases including air.
 - (b) Presses designed or re-designed for the working or forming of metals or alloys with a melting point exceeding 1,900° Centigrade.
 - (c) Presses, hydraulic or mechanical, of an effective operating pressure of over 10,000 tons.

- (d) Control equipment and component parts specially designed for the presses in sub-heads (a), (b) and (c).
- (5) Spin-forming machines designed for use with, or equipped with, spindle drive motor of 50 horse-power or more.

Machine tool parts, accessories and associated apparatus, the following:—

- Numerical control systems specially designed for controlling co-ordinated simultaneous contouring and continuous path machining movements in a machine tool in two or more axes.
- Grinding heads and spindle assemblies for internal grinding machines (other than hand-held drills) designed or rated for operation at speeds in excess of 120,000 revolutions per minute.

Pipe and tubing (metal) lined with or covered with polytetrafluoroethylene or polychlorotrifluoroethylene.

Pipe valves, cocks and pressure regulators, either—

- (1) designed to operate at temperatures—
- (a) below -170° Centigrade if more than 2 inch diameter; or
- (b) below -200° Centigrade if of 2 inch diameter or less; or
- (2) having all flow contact parts made of or lined with any of the following materials:—
- (a) metals and alloys containing—
- (i) 90 per cent. or more, separately or combined, of tantalum, titanium or zirconium;
- (ii) 50 per cent. or more, separately or combined, of cobalt or molybdenum;
- (b) polytetrafluoroethylene or polychlorotrifluoroethylene.

Plasma arc equipment, the following:—

- (1) Electric arc devices generating a flow of ionised gas in which the arc column is constricted, except devices wherein the flow of gas is for isolation purposes only and devices of less than 80 kilowatts for cutting, welding, plating or metal spraying.
- (2) Accessories, parts and control or test equipment specially designed for arc devices as specified in (1) above.
- (3) Cutting, profiling, welding and metal spraying equipment incorporating arc devices as specified in (1) above.

Presses, hydraulic or mechanical, for the working of ceramics, with an effective operating pressure of over 10,000 tons, and control equipment and component parts specially designed therefor.

Pumps, the following:—

- (1) Pumps capable of delivering liquids separately or in combination with solids, gases, or solids and gases, and having any of the following characteristics:—
- (a) designed to move molten metals by electromagnetic forces A
- (b) designed to operate—
- (i) at a flow rate above 100 gallons per minute and at temperatures below -170° Centigrade A
- (ii) at a flow rate of 100 gallons per minute or less and at temperatures below -200° Centigrade A
- (c) all flow contact surfaces made of any of the following materials:—
- (i) metals and alloys containing—
- (A) 90 per cent. or more, separately or combined, of tantalum, titanium or zirconium;

- (B) 50 per cent. or more, separately or combined, of cobalt or molybdenum;
- (ii) polytetrafluoroethylene or polychlorotrifluoroethylene ... A
- (2) Vacuum pumps, the following:—
- (a) Ion vacuum pumps with pumping speeds of 800 or more litres of hydrogen per second at a pressure of 10^{-9} millimetres of mercury or more.
 - (b) Turbo-molecular pumps having a capacity higher than 2,000 litres of nitrogen per second.
 - (c) Diffusion pumps rated for un baffled pumping speeds of more than 50,000 litres of nitrogen per second at pressures of 10^{-4} millimetres of mercury or less.
 - (d) Cryopump systems in which the circulation of liquefied gas is used to achieve a vacuum by lowering the temperature of the environment.
 - (e) Parts, controls and accessories specially designed for the equipment specified in sub-heads (a), (b), (c) and (d) above.

Rolling mills of the kind used for the reduction of metal by rolling, the following:—

- (1) Sheet and strip mills—
 - (a) having automatic work roll adjustment controls for tapering or contouring along the length of the sheet or strip; or
 - (b) more than 3-high.
- (2) Mills specially designed or re-designed for the rolling of metals or alloys with a melting point exceeding $1,900^{\circ}$ Centigrade.
- (3) Specialised controls and component parts (other than rolls and ancillary equipment) for the mills mentioned in sub-heads (1) and (2).

GROUP 7

Transport Equipment

Fork and other lift trucks possessing or built to current military specifications differing materially from normal commercial specifications.

Mechanically propelled road vehicles or chassis (including wheeled tractors and automotive units of trailers and semi-trailers) in which motive power may be applied to two or more axles, other than—

- (1) wheeled tractors and automotive units of trailers and semi-trailers powered with engines of a power capability of less than 100 brake horse power; and
- (2) vehicles and tractors fitted with dozer equipment, concrete mixers, cranes, dumpers, excavators, graders, power shovels or scrapers, and fork and other lift trucks, constructed to civilian specifications.

Trailers and semi-trailers of a carrying capacity of 25 tons or over.

GROUP 8

Miscellaneous

Cattle, sheep and swine, live A

Continuous yarns, rovings and tapes suitable for making filament wound structures which possess all the following characteristics, after having been on a roll and when measured at a temperature of 20° Centigrade and at 65 per cent. relative humidity—

- (a) consisting of monofilaments of 12 microns or less in diameter;
- (b) having a modulus of elasticity greater than 10.5×10^6 pounds per square inch;
- (c) having a tensile strength to density ratio of tensile strength

$$\times \frac{2.55}{\text{specific gravity}} \text{ greater than } 300,000 \text{ pounds per square inch.}$$

Eggs, in shell, of domestic poultry A

Fluorinated silicone rubbers and other fluorinated elastomeric materials and such organic intermediates for their manufacture as contain 10 per cent. or more of combined fluorine.

Fluoro carbon compounds, the following:—

- (1) Monomers, homopolymers and co-polymers, the following:—
 - (a) Tetrafluoroethylene and polytetrafluoroethylene.
 - (b) Chlorotrifluoroethylene and polychlorotrifluoroethylene.
 - (c) Polyvinylidene fluoride.
 - (d) Co-polymer of tetrafluoroethylene and hexafluoropropylene.
 - (e) Co-polymer of tetrafluoroethylene and chlorotrifluoroethylene.
 - (f) Co-polymer of chlorotrifluoroethylene and vinylidene fluoride.
 - (g) Co-polymer of hexafluoropropylene and vinylidene fluoride.
 - (h) Polybromotrifluoroethylene.
 - (i) Co-polymer of bromotrifluoroethylene and chlorotrifluoroethylene.
 - (j) Dibromotetrafluoroethane.
- (2) Manufactures of one or more of the materials specified in sub-head (1) being—
 - (a) manufactures wholly thereof;
 - (b) mixtures thereof; solutions thereof;
 - (c) dispersions and emulsions thereof, whether or not containing a dispersing agent.

Fuels for aircraft engines, the following:—

Any liquid fuel, including petroleum products, which contain high energy components or compounds thereof, having a gross calorific value of not less than 23,400 British Thermal Units per pound.

Graphite, artificial, whether or not containing trace amounts of other elements or compounds, having an apparent relative density of not less than 1.90 when compared with water at 15.5° Centigrade, other than non-pyrolytic graphite having an apparent relative density not exceeding 1.95 in forms capable of passing through a two-inch square hole.

Horses, live, the value of which, as required by the Commissioners for Customs and Excise to be declared, is less than £120 each A

Hydraulic fluids, the following:—

- (a) Synthetic, having a viscosity of not more than 4,000 centistokes at -54° Centigrade and not less than 1.5 centistokes at 150° Centigrade.
- (b) Consisting wholly or mainly of petroleum (mineral) oils which have a pour point of -34° Centigrade or lower, a viscosity index of 75 or greater and are thermally stable at 371° Centigrade.

Lubricating oils and greases, synthetic, being wholly or mainly—

- (1) esters of saturated aliphatic monohydric alcohols containing more than six carbon atoms with adipic or azeleic or sebacic acids; or
- (2) esters of trimethylol propane or trimethylol ethane or pentaerythritol with saturated monobasic acids containing more than six carbon atoms; or
- (3) fluoro-alcohol esters and perfluoroalkyl ethers; or
- (4) polyphenyl ethers containing more than 3 phenyl groups.

Poly(alkyl polysulphide) liquid polymers, not including water dispersions.

Polymeric materials and manufactures thereof, the following:—

- (a) Polyimides.
- (b) Polybenzimidazoles.

- (c) Polyimidazopyrrolones.
- (d) Aromatic polyamides.
- (e) Polyparaxylenes.
- (f) Laminated or reinforced forms of any of the materials specified in sub-heads (a) to (e).
- (g) Manufactures of one or more of the materials specified in sub-heads (a) to (e), not included in sub-head (f), where the value of the polymeric component together with that of any other components specified elsewhere in Schedule I of this Order is 50 per cent. or more of the total value of the materials used.

Polymeric products of butadiene, the following:—

- (a) Carboxyl terminated polybutadiene, hydroxyl terminated polybutadiene and cyclised 1,2-polybutadiene.
- (b) Mouldable co-polymers of butadiene and acrylic acid.
- (c) Mouldable ter-polymers of butadiene, acrylonitrile and acrylic acid or any of the homologues of acrylic acid.

Silicone fluids and greases, the following:—

- (a) Chlorinated or fluorinated silicone fluids.
- (b) Lubricating greases capable of operating at 180° Centigrade or higher and having a drop point of 220° Centigrade or higher.

Synthetic dielectric materials (condenser tissue) of a kind used in the manufacture of condensers capable of operating over the whole range of ambient temperatures from below -45° Centigrade to above 100° Centigrade or at ambient temperatures of 200° Centigrade or higher, the following:—

- (1) Polyester film of a thickness not exceeding 0.001 inch, but not including polyester untensilised and unmetallised film of a thickness of 0.00035 inch or more.
- (2) Other film of a thickness not exceeding 0.0015 inch.

GROUP 9

Valuables

Articles, not elsewhere specified, manufactured or produced more than 100 years before the date of exportation, including works of art but not including postage stamps of philatelic interest and similar articles A

Diamonds of all kinds (but not including diamond powder) and articles mounted or set with diamonds other than dies, tools and tool parts A

SCHEDULE 2

ORDERS REVOKED

The Export of Goods (Control) Order 1965 (S.I. 1965/1324; 1965 II, p. 3745).

The Export of Goods (Control) Order 1965 (Amendment) Order 1965 (S.I. 1965/1679; 1965 III, p. 4781).

The Export of Goods (Control) (Amendment) Order 1966 (S.I. 1966/71; 1966 I, p. 149).

The Export of Goods (Control) (Amendment No. 3) Order 1966 (S.I. 1966/808; 1966 II, p. 1870).

The Export of Goods (Control) (Amendment No. 4) Order 1966 (S.I. 1966/829; 1966 II, p. 1918).

EXPLANATORY NOTE

(This Note is not part of the Order.)

This Order revokes and replaces the Export of Goods (Control) Order 1965 and the amendments thereto. It effects the following changes:—

1. Export control is removed, except for exports to Southern Rhodesia, from flame detectors for industrial furnaces, gyro-magnetic compasses, electrically rechargeable cells, some hydrogen thyratron tubes, unworked piezo-electric quartz crystals, boric acid esters, ferro-boron, ferro-molybdenum, lithium ores and concentrates, raw material and ferro alloys of niobium and tantalum, unworked quartz, certain communication cable, compressors, blowers and fans. Control is removed from the export to Commonwealth countries (except Southern Rhodesia), the Irish Republic, the Republic of South Africa and the United States of America of ground and marine radar equipment, semi-conductor Hall field probes, certain types of point contact type diodes, niobium and tantalum metals, compounds and alloys, certain welding and machining equipment and electron beam vacuum furnaces.

2. The scope of export control is reduced in the case of hydrogen peroxide, marine boilers (but those remaining are now subject to control in Group 1 to all destinations), radiation monitoring instruments for personal use, valves with bellows seal, sintered electrolytic capacitors, synchros and resolvers, electronic or magnetic amplifiers, servo-motors and synchronous motors, cathode ray oscilloscopes, magnetrons, photographic microflash apparatus, panoramic radio receivers, radio relay communications equipment, radio transmitters, power diodes, transistors, diethylenetriamine, lithium, niobium and tantalum compounds, magnetic materials, cable containing certain fluorocarbon compounds, deuterium oxide equipment, gear-making machinery, pipe valves, cocks and pressure regulators, electric arc devices, diesel engines (but those specially designed for military purposes are transferred from Group 7 to Group 1 and are subject to control for all destinations), fluoro carbon compounds, hydraulic fluids, silicone fluids and greases and synthetic dielectric materials.

3. Control is imposed on the export of equipment specially designed for ground functional testing of the hydraulic systems of military aircraft and machines, hydrazinium perchlorates, perfluoroguanidines, materials and equipment specially designed for use in the processing of irradiated nuclear materials to all countries, and on the export of fluorocarbon extrusion machinery and certain measuring or gauging machines to countries other than Commonwealth countries (except Southern Rhodesia), the Irish Republic, the Republic of South Africa and the United States of America. The scope of export control is extended in the case of image intensifier tubes, cold cathode tubes, Hall effect magnetometers, photomultiplier tubes, liquid gas containers and gas liquefying equipment, lubricating oils and greases, polymeric materials and polymeric products of butadiene.

4. The descriptions of goods to which export control applies have been amended in the case of environmental chambers, apparatus for automatically sorting electronic components (transferred from Group 3 to Group 6), apparatus of a kind used for detecting or locating objects under water, communication, navigation, direction finding and radar equipment, ship's course indicators and submarine magnetic compasses (transferred from Group 3 to Group 1), cypher machines, equipment for the manufacture of semi-conductor materials, printed circuit equipment and electronic valve-making machinery.

5. Pentaerythritol tetranitrate has been deleted from Group 4 but remains subject to export control under the explosives heading in Group 1.

6. The exceptions relating to trade samples, diamonds and animals as detailed in Article 2(1)(b), (g) and (j)(i) of the Order do not now apply to exports to Southern Rhodesia.

APPENDIX
OF CERTAIN INSTRUMENTS
NOT REGISTERED AS S.I.

Orders in Council,
Letters Patent
and Royal Instructions

relating to the Constitutions etc. of
Overseas Territories or to appeals to the Judicial
Committee,

Royal Proclamations, etc.

BY THE QUEEN
A PROCLAMATION

ALTERING CERTAIN DAYS APPOINTED FOR BANK HOLIDAYS IN THE YEAR 1967

Whereas We consider it inexpedient that in England and Wales the Monday in Whitsun week, or in Scotland the first Monday in May, or in England and Wales and in Scotland the first Monday in August, should be Bank Holidays in the year 1967:

Now, therefore, We, in exercise of the powers conferred on Us by section 5 of the Bank Holidays Act 1871(a), section 3 of the Holidays Extension Act 1875(b), section 1 of the Revenue Offices (Scotland) Holidays Act 1880(c), section 3(3) of the Customs and Excise Act 1952(d), do hereby by and with the advice of Our Privy Council, declare and appoint as follows:—

1. In England and Wales in the year 1967 the Monday in Whitsun week shall not be a Bank Holiday, and instead the last Monday in May shall be a Bank Holiday.
2. In Scotland in the year 1967 the first Monday in May shall not be a Bank Holiday, and instead the last Monday in May shall be a Bank Holiday.
3. In England and Wales and in Scotland in the year 1967 the first Monday in August shall not be a Bank Holiday, and instead the last Monday in August shall be a Bank Holiday.
4. In this Proclamation the expression "Bank Holiday" shall include a public holiday in the Inland Revenue Offices and a holiday in the Customs and Excise.

Given at Our Court at Buckingham Palace, this twenty-eighth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and sixty-six, and in the fifteenth year of Our Reign.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN

(a) 34 & 35 Vict. c. 17.
(c) 43 & 44 Vict. c. 17.

(b) 38 & 39 Vict. c. 13.
(d) 15 & 16 Geo. 6 & 1 Eliz. 2. c. 44.

BY THE QUEEN**A PROCLAMATION****REVOKING THE FOREIGN COINS (IMPORTATION PROHIBITION)
PROCLAMATION 1919.**

Whereas by a Proclamation, dated the fourteenth day of January, one thousand nine hundred and nineteen(a), made in pursuance of section two of the Customs Amendment Act 1886(b), the importation was prohibited into the United Kingdom of all coins coined in any foreign country other than gold or silver coins:

And Whereas it appears to Us that the said Proclamation should be revoked:

Now, therefore, We, by and with the advice of Our Privy Council, in pursuance of the said Act and of all other powers enabling Us in that behalf, do hereby proclaim that the said Proclamation of the fourteenth day of January, one thousand nine hundred and nineteen, is revoked.

Given at Our Court at Buckingham Palace, this eleventh day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and sixty-six, and in the fifteenth year of Our Reign.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN

(a) S.R. & O. 1919/38 (Rev. IV, p. 536: 1919 I, p. 219).

(b) 1886 c. 41.

SEYCHELLES

The Seychelles (Electoral Provisions) Order 1967

At the Court at Buckingham Palace, the 22nd day of February 1967

Present,

The Queen's Most Excellent Majesty in Council

Whereas it is proposed that in due course there should be established for the Colony of Seychelles a new Council having legislative powers which will replace the present Legislative Council and the membership of which will include eight elected members:

Now, therefore, Her Majesty, in exercise of the powers enabling Her in that behalf, is pleased, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, as follows:—

Citation,
commence-
ment, publi-
cation and
interpreta-
tion.

1.—(1) This Order may be cited as the Seychelles (Electoral Provisions) Order 1967.

(2) This Order shall be published in the Gazette and shall come into force on the day on which it is so published(a).

(3) The Interpretation Act 1889(b) shall apply, with the necessary adaptations, for the purposes of interpreting this Order and otherwise in relation thereto as it applies for the purpose of interpreting and in relation to Acts of the Parliament of the United Kingdom.

(4) Expressions used in this Order shall have the same meaning for the purposes of this Order as they have for the purposes of the Seychelles Letters Patent 1948(c), as amended by the British Indian Ocean Territory Order 1965(d).

Electoral
regulations.

2.—(1) The Governor, acting in his discretion, may by regulation published in the Gazette make provision, for the purposes of the election of members of the proposed Council, for—

(a) the division of the Colony into eight constituencies ;

(b) the qualifications of electors ;

(c) the registration of electors ; and

(d) any matter that appears to him to be incidental thereto or consequential thereon.

(2) Regulations made under the preceding subsection may provide that any provisions of the Legislative Council (Elections) Ordinance 1959 of the Colony(e), as amended, specified in the regulations shall apply for the purposes of the regulations with such adaptations, modifications and exceptions as may be so specified.

W. G. Agnew.

(a) Day published 13.3.67. (b) 1889 c. 63.
(d) S.I. 1965/1920 (1965 III, p. 5767).

(c) Rev. XX, p. 688; 1948 I, p. 4730.
(e) Ordinance No. 24 of 1959

MAURITIUS

The Mauritius (Electoral Registers) Order 1967

At the Court at Windsor Castle, the 23rd day of March 1967

Present,

The Queen's Most Excellent Majesty in Council

Her Majesty, in exercise of the powers enabling Her in that behalf, is pleased, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, as follows:—

1.—(1) This Order may be cited as the Mauritius (Electoral Registers) Order 1967. Citation and interpretation.

(2) The Interpretation Act 1889(a) shall apply, with the necessary adaptations, for the purpose of interpreting this Order and otherwise in relation thereto as it applies for the purpose of interpreting, and in relation to, Acts of the Parliament of the United Kingdom.

(3) In this Order—

“election” means any election in which any register of electors published under section 25 of the Ordinance before the commencement of this Order has been used (whether before or after such commencement);

“Legislative House” means any Legislative Council or Legislative Assembly established at any time for Mauritius by any Order of Her Majesty in Council made before the commencement of this Order;

“Local Authority” means the Council of a town, district or village established at any time for Mauritius by any law enacted before the commencement of this Order;

“the Ordinance” means the Representation of the People Ordinance 1958 of Mauritius(b) and any reference to any provision thereof includes references to that provision as amended at any time, or as applied for any purpose at any time, by any other law.

2. Failure to comply in any respect with the provisions of section 9, 10(1) or 30(4) of the Ordinance shall not affect or be held to have affected the validity of any election to any Legislative House or Local Authority or anything done by any Legislative House or Local Authority or any member thereof. Effect of non-compliance with s. 9, 10(1) or 30(4) of Ordinance of 1958.

W. G. Agnew.

(a) 1889 c. 63.

(b) Ordinance No. 14 of 1958.

PACIFIC ISLANDS

The British Solomon Islands Royal Instructions 1967

Dated: 4th April 1967

ELIZABETH, R.

INSTRUCTIONS to Our High Commissioner for the Western Pacific or other Officer for the time being performing the functions of that office.

We do hereby direct and enjoin and declare Our will and pleasure as follows :—

Citation, publication, commencement and revocation.

1.—(1) These Instructions may be cited as the British Solomon Islands Royal Instructions 1967.

(2) These Instructions shall be published by exhibition at the Public Office of the High Commissioner and shall be printed in the Gazette as soon as may be after the date of such publication and shall take effect on the day appointed by the High Commissioner for the coming into operation of the British Solomon Islands Order 1967(a) (in these Instructions referred to as "the Order in Council").

(3) Without prejudice to anything lawfully done thereunder, the British Solomon Islands Royal Instructions 1964(b) shall cease to have effect on the taking effect of these Instructions.

Interpretation.

2. The provisions of section 2 of the Order in Council shall apply for the purpose of interpreting these Instructions as they apply for the purpose of interpreting the Order in Council.

Instructions to be observed by Assistant High Commissioner.

3.—(1) These Instructions, so far as they apply to any functions of the office of High Commissioner to be performed in relation to the Protectorate by an Assistant High Commissioner appointed under the Pacific Order in Council, 1893(c), shall be deemed to be addressed to, and shall be observed by, the Assistant High Commissioner.

(2) The Assistant High Commissioner may, if he thinks fit, apply to Us through a Secretary of State for instructions in any matter; but he shall forthwith transmit to the High Commissioner a copy of every despatch or other communication so addressed to Us.

High Commissioner to communicate Instructions to Executive Council.

4. The High Commissioner shall forthwith communicate to the Executive Council these Instructions and all such others as he shall from time to time find it convenient for Our service to impart to them.

Rules for the making of laws.

5. In the making of laws under the powers conferred by the Order in Council the following rules shall be observed as far as practicable :—

(a) All laws shall be styled "Ordinances" and the words of enactment shall be—

(i) "Enacted by the High Commissioner for the Western Pacific" or, as the case may be,

(ii) "Enacted by the High Commissioner for the Western Pacific with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council of the British Solomon Islands Protectorate":

Provided that in the case of a law made by the High Commissioner under section 41 of the Order in Council the

words of enactment shall be "Enacted by the High Commissioner for the Western Pacific in accordance with the provisions of section 41 of the British Solomon Islands Order 1967".

- (b) All Ordinances shall be distinguished by titles, and shall be divided into successive sections consecutively numbered, and to every section there shall be annexed in the margin or at its head a short indication of its contents.
- (c) All Ordinances shall be numbered consecutively in a separate series for each year, commencing with the number one, so that—
- (i) an Ordinance enacted by the High Commissioner or passed by the Legislative Council and assented to by the High Commissioner is included in the series for the year in which it is so enacted or passed, as the case may be, and its position in the series is determined with reference to the day on which it has been so enacted or on which the High Commissioner has assented to it, as the case may be ;
 - (ii) an Ordinance assented to by Us through a Secretary of State is included in the series for the year in which the High Commissioner has signified Our assent by proclamation, and its position in the series is determined with reference to the day on which Our assent has been so signified.
- (d) Copies of Ordinances shall bear the following :—
- (i) in the case of an Ordinance enacted, or assented to, by the High Commissioner, particulars of the day on which he enacted or assented to it ;
 - (ii) in the case of an Ordinance assented to by Us through a Secretary of State, particulars of the day on which the High Commissioner has signified Our assent by proclamation ;
 - (iii) in the case of each Ordinance, particulars of the day on which it has come into operation, or, if that day has not been determined, a reference to any provision in the Ordinance whereby it may be determined.
- (e) Matters having no proper relation to each other shall not be provided for by the same Ordinance ; no Ordinance shall contain anything foreign to what the title of the Ordinance imports ; and no provision having indefinite duration shall be included in any Ordinance expressed to have limited duration.

6.—(1) The High Commissioner shall not, without having previously obtained Our instructions through a Secretary of State, enact any Ordinance under section 32 of the Order in Council or assent to any Bill within any of the following classes, unless the Ordinance or Bill contains a provision suspending its operation until the signification of Our pleasure, that is to say, any Ordinance or Bill—

Certain Ordinances or Bills not to be enacted or assented to without instructions.

- (a) for the divorce of married persons ;
- (b) whereby any grant of land or money or other donation may be made to himself ;
- (c) affecting the currency of the Protectorate or relating to the issue of bank notes ;
- (d) establishing any banking association, or altering the constitution, powers or privileges of any banking association ;

- (e) imposing differential duties ;
- (f) affecting the discipline or control of Our naval, military or air forces ;
- (g) the provisions of which appear to him to be inconsistent with obligations imposed on Us by treaty, convention, agreement or arrangement relating to any country or international or similar organization outside the Protectorate ;
- (h) whereby persons of any racial or religious community may be subjected or made liable to any disabilities or restrictions to which persons of other such communities are not also subjected or made liable, or may be granted advantages which are not enjoyed by persons of other such communities ;
- (i) of an extraordinary nature and importance whereby Our prerogative, or the rights or property of Our subjects not residing in the Protectorate, or the trade, transport or communications of any part of Our dominions or any territory under Our protection or in which We have for the time being jurisdiction, may be prejudiced ; and
- (j) containing provisions to which Our assent has been refused or which have been disallowed by Us.

(2) Notwithstanding the provisions of the last foregoing paragraph, if the High Commissioner is satisfied that it is urgently necessary in the public interest that an Ordinance or Bill falling within any of the said classes (other than an Ordinance or Bill falling within sub-paragraph (g) of that paragraph) be brought into immediate operation, he may enact the Ordinance or assent to the Bill without such instructions as aforesaid and although the Ordinance or Bill contains no such provision as aforesaid ; but he shall forthwith transmit to Us the Ordinance or Bill together with his reasons for so enacting it or assenting to it.

Ordinances and Bills to be sent through a Secretary of State.

7. When any Ordinance has been enacted or any Bill has been reserved for the signification of Our pleasure, the High Commissioner shall forthwith transmit to Us through a Secretary of State, for the signification of Our pleasure, a transcript in duplicate of the Ordinance or Bill duly authenticated under the public seal and by his own signature, together with an explanation of the reasons and occasion for the enactment of the Ordinance or the passing of the Bill.

Ordinances to be published annually.

8. As soon as practicable after the commencement of each year the High Commissioner shall cause a complete collection of all Ordinances enacted during the preceding year to be published for general information.

Purchase of property by High Commissioner.

9. The High Commissioner shall not, directly or indirectly, purchase for himself any land or building in the Protectorate to Us belonging without Our special permission given through a Secretary of State.

Oath of allegiance by public officers.

10. The High Commissioner may, whenever he thinks fit, require any person in the public service of the Protectorate to make an oath or affirmation of allegiance in the form set out in Schedule 1 to the Order in Council together with any other oath or affirmation that may be prescribed by any law for the time being in force in the Protectorate.

11.—(1) Whenever any offender has been condemned by any civil court established for the Protectorate to suffer death for any offence, the High Commissioner shall cause a written report of the case of that offender from the judge who tried the case, together with such other information derived from the record of the case or elsewhere as the High Commissioner may require, to be taken into consideration at a meeting of the Executive Council.

Regulation
of power
of pardon
in capital
cases.

(2) The High Commissioner shall not pardon or respite the offender unless it appears to him expedient to do so upon receiving the advice of the Executive Council thereon ; but he is to decide either to extend or to withhold a pardon or respite according to his own deliberate judgment, whether the members of the Council concur therein or not ; causing, nevertheless, to be entered in the minutes of the Council his reasons, in case he should decide any such question in opposition to the judgment of the majority of the members of the Council.

Given at Our Court at St. James's this fourth day of April 1967,
in the sixteenth year of Our Reign.

MAURITIUS

The Mauritius Constitution (Amendment) Order 1967

At the Court at Windsor Castle, the 12th day of April 1967

Present,

The Queen's Most Excellent Majesty in Council

Her Majesty, in exercise of the powers enabling Her in that behalf, is pleased, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, as follows :—

Citation,
construction
and
commence-
ment.

1.—(1) This Order may be cited as the Mauritius Constitution (Amendment) Order 1967.

(2) This Order shall be construed as one with the Mauritius Constitution Order 1966(a) (hereinafter called "the principal Order") and the principal Order and this Order may be cited together as the Mauritius Constitution Orders 1966 and 1967.

(3) This Order shall be published in the Gazette and shall come into force on the day on which it is so published(b).

Amendment
of s. 8 of
Order of
1966.

2. Section 8 of the principal Order (which contains transitional provisions relating to elections) is amended—

(a) by the insertion in subsection (1) after paragraph (c) of the proviso of the following additional paragraphs :—

"(d) any reference in the Constitution to the Supreme Court shall have effect until the appointed day as if it were a reference to the Supreme Court established by the Mauritius (Constitution) Order 1964 ; and

(e) any reference in the Constitution to the Electoral Commissioner shall have effect until the appointed day as if it were a reference to the Electoral Commissioner appointed under section 3 of the Representation of the People Ordinance 1958(c) of Mauritius. " ;

(b) by the insertion in subsection (3) after the word "Legislature" of the words—

" ; and regulations made under this section may make provision for any matter that may be prescribed by the Legislature and may contain such incidental, ancillary and supplementary provisions as the Governor may consider necessary or desirable, including (without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing) provisions requiring persons who make applications or declarations under the Constitution or the regulations to furnish evidence that they are duly qualified or authorised to do so and providing for the summary determination of questions incidental to the regulations." ; and

(c) by the insertion after subsection (4) of the following subsections :—

"(5) By-elections may be held before the appointed day in accordance with such provision as may be prescribed and the

provisions of the Constitution shall apply in relation to any such by-election as they would apply in relation to a by-election held after the appointed day with the same modifications as under the proviso to subsection (1) of this section apply in relation to a general election held before the appointed day; and furthermore the modifications specified in paragraphs (a) and (b) of that proviso shall likewise apply in relation to any by-election held after the appointed day in respect of which it is prescribed that any register published before 1st February 1967 is to be used.

(6) The provisions of section 35(3) of the Constitution shall not apply in relation to regulations made under this section."

3. The powers conferred by section 16 of the principal Order (which provides for the compulsory retirement of public officers to facilitate the appointment of local candidates) shall not be exercised before the appointed day. Exercise of powers conferred by s. 16 of Order of 1966.

4. Section 14 of the Constitution is amended by the deletion from subsection (2) of the word "confirmed" and the substitution of the word "conferred". Amendment of s. 14 of Constitution.

5. Section 31 of the Constitution is amended by the insertion after subsection (3) of the following subsection:— Amendment of s. 31 of Constitution.

"(4) Nothing in this section shall confer jurisdiction on the Supreme Court to hear or determine any such question as is referred to in paragraph 3(2) of schedule 1 to this Constitution otherwise than upon an application made in accordance with the provisions of that paragraph; but the provisions of this section shall apply in relation to the determination of any other question incidental to the registration of electors or the holding of elections to the Assembly in respect of which it is prescribed that those provisions shall apply."

6. Section 66 of the Constitution is amended by the deletion from subsection (4) of the words "under or". Amendment of s. 66 of Constitution.

7. Section 73 of the Constitution is amended by the insertion in subsection (4) after the words "in relation to" of the word "the". Amendment of s. 73 of Constitution.

8. Section 78 of the Constitution is amended—

(a) by the deletion from subsection (1) of the reference to section 94(1) of the Constitution and the substitution of a reference to section 96(1) of the Constitution; and

(b) by the deletion from subsection (5) of the words after the words "referred to" and the substitution of the words "in section 31 of this Constitution or paragraph 3(2) of schedule 1 thereto otherwise than upon an application made in accordance with the provisions of that section or that paragraph, as the case may be". Amendment of s. 78 of Constitution.

9. Section 89 of the Constitution is amended by the deletion from subsection (5) of the words "pension benefits" and the substitution of the words "pensions benefits". Amendment of s. 89 of Constitution.

Amendment
of s. 92 of
Constitu-
tion.

10. Section 92 of the Constitution is amended—

- (a) by the deletion from subsection (1) of the word “taken” after the word “applies”; and
- (b) by the deletion from subsection (2) of the words “under or” in paragraph (iv) of the proviso.

Amendment
of s. 97 of
Constitu-
tion.

11. Section 97 of the Constitution is amended by the deletion of the words “the Chapter” and the substitution of the words “this Chapter”.

Amendment
of s. 99 of
Constitu-
tion.

12. Section 99 of the Constitution is amended by the deletion from subsection (1) of the words “or such manner” in paragraph (b) and the substitution of the words “in such manner”.

W. G. Agnew

MAURITIUS

The Mauritius Royal Instructions 1967

Dated: 17th April 1967

ELIZABETH R.

INSTRUCTIONS to Our Governor and Commander-in-Chief for Mauritius or other Officer for the time being Administering the Government of Mauritius.

We do hereby direct and enjoin and declare Our will and pleasure as follows:—

- 1.—(1) These Instructions may be cited as the Mauritius Royal Instructions 1967. Citation, commencement and revocation.
- (2) These Instructions shall take effect on the appointed day and thereupon the Instructions issued under Our Sign Manual and Signet to the Governor and dated the 26th February 1964(a) shall, without prejudice to anything lawfully done thereunder, cease to have effect.
2. The provisions of section 2 of the Mauritius Constitution Order 1966(b) shall apply for the purpose of interpreting these Instructions as they apply for the purpose of interpreting that Order. Interpretation.
- 3.—(1) When any law has been enacted under section 39 of the Constitution, the Governor shall forthwith transmit to Us, through a Secretary of State, a transcript in duplicate of the law, duly authenticated under the Public Seal and by his own signature, together with an explanation of the reasons and occasion for the enactment of the law. Laws to be sent through Secretary of State.
- (2) Whenever any Bill has been reserved for the signification of Our pleasure under section 40 of the Constitution, the Governor shall forthwith transmit to Us, through a Secretary of State, a transcript in duplicate of the Bill, duly authenticated under the Public Seal and by his own signature, together with an explanation of the reasons and occasion for the passing of the Bill.
4. The Governor shall not, directly or indirectly, purchase for himself any land or building in Mauritius vested in Us without Our special permission given through a Secretary of State. Purchase of Crown lands.
- 5.—(1) The Governor may, whenever he thinks fit, require any public officer to make an oath of allegiance, together with such other oaths as may from time to time be prescribed by any law in force in Mauritius, in the forms prescribed by any such law. Governor to administer oaths.
- (2) The Governor shall administer such oaths or cause them to be administered by some public officer of Mauritius.
6. Except in circumstances in which he is not regarded as absent from Mauritius for the purposes of section 22(1) of the Constitution, the Governor shall not absent himself from Mauritius without having first obtained leave from Us for so doing through a Secretary of State. Governor's absence.

Given at Our Court at St. James's this seventeenth day of April 1967 in the sixteenth year of Our Reign.

(a) S.I. 1964 I, p. 1206.

(b) S.I. 1966 III, p. 5190.