CUSTOMS AND EXCISE

EXPORT OF GOODS (CONTROL)

1954 No. 118

The Export of Goods (Control) (Consolidation) Order, 1954

Made - - - - 1*st February*, 1954
Coming into Operation 8*th February*, 1954

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), and of all other powers enabling them in that behalf, do hereby order as follows:—

1. All goods are, subject to the provisions of Article 3, prohibited to be exported from the United Kingdom to, or shipped as ships' stores in any ship proceeding (whether directly or indirectly) to, any port or destination in China, Hong Kong, Macao or Tibet.

2. The goods specified in the First Schedule hereto are, subject to the provisions of this Order, prohibited to be exported from the United Kingdom to, or shipped as ships' stores in any ship proceeding (whether directly or indirectly) to, any port or destination other than a port or destination in China, Hong Kong, Macao or Tibet.

Licensed exports and permitted ships' stores

3. Nothing in Article 1 or 2 of this Order shall be taken to prohibit the exportation of any goods under the authority of a licence granted by the Board of Trade, or the shipment of any goods as ships' stores if the shipment of the goods is permitted by 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.

4. Nothing in Article 2 of this Order shall be taken to prohibit the exportation of—

Valuables

(*a*) any consignment of the goods specified in Group 18 of the First Schedule hereto, if before any such consignment of such goods is exported or despatched each package in the consignment is sealed by or on behalf of the Board of Trade and bears or is accompanied by a certificate given by or on behalf of the Board of Trade that the goods in the package have been passed for exportation under this Order, and, where the goods are despatched by post, if they are despatched by or on behalf of the Board of Trade, or, in all other cases, if the certificate is delivered to the proper officer of Customs and Excise;

Coal, coke and manufactured fuel

(*b*) coal, coke and manufactured fuel of which coal or coke is the chief constituent if there is in force a certificate issued by or on behalf of

(a) 2 & 3 Geo. 6. c. 69.

the Minister of Fuel and Power in respect of the exportation of the said goods and the said certificate is duly produced to the proper officer of Customs and Excise at the port of shipment;

Samples

(*c*) 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 rules or regulations (other than the prohibition or restriction of exportation imposed by this Order) respecting the transmission of articles by post which may for the time being be in force, whether in the United Kingdom or in the countries or places to which such goods may be addressed;

Aircraft

(*d*) (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**);

Firearms and ammunition

(*e*) firearms and ammunition, other than the goods specified in Group 18 of the First Schedule hereto, authorised to be held in Great Britain or Northern Ireland by a valid firearm certificate issued under Section 1 (1) of the Firearms Act, 1920(**b**), or under Section 2 of the Firearms Act, 1937(**c**), if the firearm certificate is produced by the holder with the firearms and ammunition to the proper officer of Customs and Excise at the port of departure;

Dangerous drugs

(*f*) dangerous drugs, if there is in force a licence granted by a Secretary of State under the Dangerous Drugs Acts, 1920 to 1950(**d**), or under the Dangerous Drugs Act, 1951(**e**), in respect of the exportation of the said goods and 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;

Second Schedule

(*g*) any goods specified in the Second Schedule hereto;

Channel Islands

(*h*) any goods, other than goods specified in Group 17 of the First Schedule hereto, to any port or destination in the Channel Islands;

Diamonds

(*j*) diamonds, unmounted (being cut and polished gems), 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(**f**);

(**a**) 12, 13 & 14 Geo. 6. c. 91. (**b**) 10 & 11 Geo. 5. c. 43. (**c**) 1 Edw. 8 & 1 Geo. 6. c. 12. (**d**) 10 & 11 Geo. 5. c. 46; 13 & 14 Geo. 5. c. 5; 15 & 16 Geo. 5. c. 74; 22 & 23 Geo. 5. c. 15; and 14 & 15 Geo. 6. c. 7. (**e**) 14 & 15 Geo. 6. c. 48. (**f**) 10 & 11 Geo. 6. c. 14.

(*k*) diamonds, unmounted (other than cut and polished gems), and diamond powder, exported—

(i) by registered letter post, insured box post or air freight, to any destination in any of the territories specified in Part II of the Third Schedule hereto ; 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, and is also one of the territories specified in Part II of the Third Schedule hereto ;

Third Schedule

(*l*) any goods specified in Part I of the Third Schedule hereto to any port or destination in any of the territories specified in Part II thereof ;

Gold

(*m*) gold coin and gold bullion in respect of the exportation of which a special permission has been granted for the purposes of subsection (1) of Section 22, and Section 37 of the Exchange Control Act, 1947 ;

Strategic Goods

(*n*) any goods if there is in force a licence granted by the Board of Trade under the Control of Goods (Import Certificates) Order, 1951(**a**), in respect of the exportation of the said goods and 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.

Gifts

5.—(1) Nothing in Article 2 of this Order shall be taken to prohibit the exportation of any goods to which this Article applies where those goods are exported by parcel post as a bona fide individual gift and in accordance with the provisions of this Article.

(2) This Article applies to any goods specified in the First Schedule hereto other than the following:—

firearms and ammunition ;

seeds (other than flower seeds) exceeding £2 in value ;

scientific instruments and apparatus the following:—

electrometer valves ;
electroscopes and electrometers ;
equipment for health monitoring against radiation hazards ;
Geiger-Müller counter tubes ;
ionization chambers ;
preamplifiers ;
quenching units for Geiger-Müller counters ;
resistors of resistance not less than 1,000 megohms.

(3) For the purpose of this Article goods shall be deemed not to be exported as a bona fide individual gift unless those goods are the bona fide gift on his own behalf of an individual, whose name appears on the outside of the parcel as that of the sender (hereinafter called "the donor") to the individual to whom the parcel is addressed (hereinafter called "the recipient") for the benefit of the recipient absolutely, and individual shall not include a body corporate or unincorporate or more than one natural person.

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

(4) Nothing in this Article shall authorise the exportation as an individual gift of—

(*a*) any parcel containing goods to which this Article applies if the total value of all the goods in that parcel exceeds £10;

(*b*) more than one parcel containing goods to which this Article applies by any one donor to the same recipient in any calendar month;

(*c*) any parcel containing any goods which are not a bona fide individual gift; or

(*d*) any parcel unless any declaration required to be made in relation thereto contains a full and accurate description by the donor of all the goods contained therein and states that all those goods constitute an unsolicited gift.

(5) Nothing in this Article shall be construed as exempting any goods so transmitted from any provision of the Post Office Acts, or of the Customs Acts or of any Treasury Warrant or Post Office Regulations for the time being in force, or from any rules or regulations (other than the prohibition or restriction of exportation imposed by this Order) respecting the transmission of articles by post which may for the time being be in force, whether in the United Kingdom or in the countries or places to which such goods may be addressed.

6. Any exporter or shipper of goods which have been exported from the United Kingdom being either—

(*a*) goods which were exported under licence, certificate, authority or permission granted or issued for the purposes of this Order, or

(*b*) goods the exportation of which to certain destinations was not prohibited by this Order,

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 a destination to which they were authorised by such licence, certificate, authority or permission to be exported, or have reached a destination to which their exportation was not prohibited, as the case may be; 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 a destination other than the one to which they were authorised by such licence, certificate, authority or permission to be exported, or a destination other than the one to which their exportation was not prohibited, as the case may be.

7. If, for the purpose of obaining any licence, certificate, authority or permission for the exportation or shipment as ships' stores of any goods which, without such licence, certificate, authority or permission, are prohibited to be exported or shipped as ships' stores, 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 such fine and imprisonment; and any licence, certificate, authority 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 when the licence, certificate, authority or permission, as the case may be, was granted.

8.—(1) Any person who, an any occasion, is about to leave the United Kingdom (which person is hereinafter in this Article referred to as "the traveller") 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 the traveller 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 such penalty and such imprisonment.

9.—(1) Any licence, certificate, authority or permission for the exportation of any goods granted or issued for the purposes of this Order may be modified or revoked at any time by the Board of Trade.

(2) Any certificate issued for the purposes of paragraph (*b*) of Article 4 may be modified or revoked at any time by or on behalf of the Minister of Fuel and Power.

(3) Any permission given 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 the proper officer of Customs and Excise.

10.—(1) The Arms Export Prohibition Orders, 1931-37(**a**), are hereby suspended and the Orders specified in the Fourth Schedule hereto are hereby revoked.

(2) Any licence, certificate, authority or permission granted, issued 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 or issued under the corresponding provisions of this Order.

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

11.—(1) The Interpretation Act, 1889(**a**), shall apply to the interpretation of this Order as it applies to the interpretation of an Act of Parliament, and as if this Order and the Orders hereby revoked were Acts of Parliament.

(2) In this Order—

" goods ", unless otherwise specified, means both used and unused goods ;

" United Kingdom " includes the Isle of Man.

(3) In the application of this Order to Northern Ireland the expression " summary conviction " means conviction subject to and in accordance with the Petty Sessions (Ireland) Act, 1851(**b**), and any Act amending that Act, whether past or future.

12. This Order may be cited as the Export of Goods (Control) (Consolidation) Order, 1954, and shall come into operation on the 8th day of February, 1954.

Dated this 1st day of February, 1954.

G. H. Andrew,
An Under-Secretary of the
Board of Trade.

FIRST SCHEDULE

GROUP I

Butter.

Casings and sausage skins of hog gut.

Cheese, natural or processed, of the following varieties :—
Cheddar.
Cheshire.
Derbyshire.
Dunlop.
Lancashire.
Leicestershire.
White Wensleydale.

Coffee ; mixtures of coffee and chicory ; and coffee and chicory extracts and essences.

Eggs of domestic poultry and of game, and edible egg products of all kinds.

Feeding stuffs for animals, other than the following :—
Dog biscuits.
Milk and feeding stuffs for animals consisting solely of milk products.
Mineral mixtures, being mixtures wholly or mainly of minerals, of the kinds used to correct mineral deficiencies in animal diet.
Molasses.
Potatoes and feeding stuffs for animals consisting solely of potato products.

Grain ; products derived from grain ; farinaceous substances ; and edible preparations made wholly or partly from any of the foregoing, but not including goods comprised in the following list of exceptions :—
Barley products, the following, prepared for human consumption and made up and packed ready for retail sale in containers of not more than 7 lbs. capacity :—
Pearled barley and pot barley, and barley meal or flour.

(a) 52 & 53 Vict. c. 63. (b) 14 & 15 Vict. c. 93.

Blancmange powders, custard powders and dessert powders consisting solely of edible starch, colouring and flavouring, sweetened or unsweetened.
Glucose.
Ice cream powder, tinned.
Macaroni, spaghetti, vermicelli, noodles and similar products, made up and packed ready for retail sale.
Malt.
Oat products, the following, prepared for human consumption and made up and packed ready for retail sale in containers of not more than 7 lbs. capacity:—
Oatmeal (including all cuts of oatmeal), oat flour, oat groats, rolled oats and flaked oats.
Potato flour and potato mash.
Sago flake, sago flour, sago meal and pearl sago.
Starches.
Tapioca flake, tapioca flour and pearl tapioca.
Wheat gluten.

Meat, being the edible flesh or edible offals of domesticated bovine, ovine or porcine animals, of the following descriptions:—
Bacon and ham.
Canned corned meat.
Carcass meat, fresh, chilled, frozen, pickled or salted.
Offals, edible, fresh, chilled, frozen, pickled or salted.

Peppers (including peppers of the piper nigrum), other than capsicum, chillies, red pepper (cayenne pepper) and paprika.

Tobacco, unmanufactured, whether stripped or not, including shorts and smalls, not denatured, and stalks.

GROUP 2

Coal, including lignite.
Coke, including petroleum coke.
Fuel, manufactured, of which coal or coke is the chief constituent.

GROUP 3

Additives for mineral oil, the following:—
Anti-corrosion additives.
Anti-foam additives.
Anti-oxidation additives.
Anti-rust additives.
Detergent additives.
Extreme pressure additives.
Pour point depressants.
Viscosity index improvers.
Mixtures wholly or mainly of one or more of the above.

Essential oils, natural, of the following descriptions and mixtures consisting wholly or mainly of one or more of these oils:—
Chenopodium (American Wormseed).
Pine oil (other than pine needle oil and pine cone oil).
Turpentine.

Glue stock and pieces suitable for making glue (including hide cuttings and skin waste).

Gums and resins of the following descriptions:—
Rosin (colophony) and mixtures (other than medicinal preparations) wholly or mainly of rosin (colophony).
Gum elemi.

Lubricating or greasing compositions.

Mineral jelly and mixtures (other than medicinal preparations) wholly or mainly of mineral jelly.

Oils (whether hardened, sulphated (sulphonated) or not), fats and greases, the following:—

Bone oil (dippel's oil).
Coconut oil.
Cotton seed oil.
Groundnut oil.
Lard.
Palm oil.
Palm kernel oil.
Petroleum oils and greases (other than aromatic extracts, aromatic hydrocarbons and aromatic solvents derived from petroleum and not specified elsewhere in this Schedule.
Sesame (Gingelly) oil.
Sunflower seed oil.
Whale oil.

Mixtures wholly or mainly of oils, fats and greases specified above but not including goods comprised in the following list of exceptions:—

Cable and joint box compounds.
Compound cooking fat.
Insecticides and fungicides.
Lecithin with oil or fat.
Medicinal preparations.
Paints, paste paints (including metallic pastes), painters' enamels, pigments in medium, lacquers and varnishes.
Rubber solutions, cements and adhesives.

Oleaginous seeds, nuts and kernels of the following descriptions:—

Copra.
Cotton seed.
Palm kernels.
Peanuts, shelled and in shell.
Sesame (Gingelly) seed.
Sunflower seeds.

Waxes of the following descriptions:—

Candelilla wax.
Mineral waxes.
Mixtures (other than medicinal preparations) consisting wholly or mainly of one or more of the above.

GROUP 4

Abrasives of the following descriptions:—

Aluminium oxide, fused.
Boron carbide.
Corundum, natural.
Garnet.
Silicon carbide.
Mixtures, in a dry form, consisting wholly or mainly of one or more of the above.

Abrasive manufactures of the following descriptions:—

Grinding wheels, lapping wheels, polishing wheels and other abrasive articles consisting of diamond abrasive bonded together with other material.

Grinding or polishing compositions containing diamond abrasive, fused aluminium oxide, natural corundum or silicon carbide.

Paper, paper board, cloth and other flexible material coated with fused aluminium oxide, natural corundum or silicon carbide, and articles made wholly or mainly from such coated material.

Wheels, rollers, cylinders, cups, cones, discs, blocks, bricks, segments, hones, stones or sticks and other articles consisting of grains of fused aluminium oxide, natural corundum or silicon carbide, bonded together with other material.

GROUP 5

Asbestos, raw and fibre.

Carbon derived from petroleum coke in the form of rods and electrodes (whether baked or not) of which the cross-section is 2 inches or more in any direction; blocks, bricks, plates and powder; and scrap of such carbon.

Celestite (celestine) and strontianite.

Graphite, natural or artificial, in the form of rods and electrodes (whether baked or not) of which the cross-section is 2 inches or more in any direction; blocks, bricks or plates.

Graphite, natural or artificial, scrap.

Hoof and horn products, the following:—

Products obtained by crushing or grinding hoofs or horns.

Mica slabs, sheets (other than sheets cut accurately to size and shape) and splittings.

Phosphate rock.

Plastic materials:—

(1) Plastic materials in the form of blocks, granules, liquid polymers, powders, rods, sheets, strips or tubes, the following:—

Polydichlorostyrene.
Polyethylene.
Polytetrafluoroethylene.
Polytrifluorochlorethylene.

(2) Polymethyl-methacrylates in the form of bars, blocks, prisms and prism blanks, rods, tubes, sheet (other than corrugated sheet), and sheet shaped into any form readily convertible into sheet, but excluding any of the foregoing which are opaque.

For the purposes of this item, where any material has surface colouration or appliqué, it shall be deemed not to be opaque if it is not opaque otherwise than by reason of that colouration or appliqué.

Quartz, common and rock crystal.

Refractory goods of the following descriptions:—

Crucibles, moulds and pouring rods containing 97 per cent. or more by weight of magnesium oxide or 97 per cent. or more by weight of beryllium oxide or 85 per cent. or more by weight of zirconium oxide.

Siloxanes, whether polymerised or not, and preparations thereof, of the following descriptions:—

Silicone rubber.
Silicone high vacuum grease.
Silicone stopcock grease.

Spent oxide.

Sulphur and mixtures containing more than 50 per cent. by weight of elemental sulphur.

GROUP 6 (1)

Aluminium and alloys containing 50 per cent. or more by weight of aluminium in the form of angles, billets, blocks, blooms, cakes, castings, circles, extrusions, foil and leaf in all forms (whether or not backed with other material), forgings, grains, granules, ingots, lumps, notch bars, pellets, pigs, pipes and tubes, plates, powder, pressings and stampings, rods (including welding rods and welding electrodes), sheets, shot, slabs, sticks, strip, wire (including steel cored wire) and wire bars.

Carbonyl iron powder.

Cerium and other rare earth metals and alloys thereof, other than in the form of lighter flints.

Copper and copper alloys in the following forms:—

(*a*) Unwrought copper, whether Refined or Blister, containing by weight not less than 99 per cent. of copper, in the form of anodes, bars, billets, blocks, cakes, cathodes, ingots, ingot bars, pigs, shot, slabs and wirebars.

(*b*) Unwrought copper, Rough, containing by weight less than 99 per cent. but not less than 94 per cent. of copper, in the form of anodes, bars, billets, blocks, cakes, ingots, ingot bars, lumps, pigs, shot, slabs and wirebars.

(*c*) Unwrought copper and unwrought alloys of copper, being alloys containing by weight not less than 50 per cent. of copper, not elsewhere specified in this Schedule, in the form of anodes, bars, billets, blocks, cakes, ingots, ingot bars, lumps, pellets, pigs, shot, slabs, sticks and wirebars.

(*d*) Wrought copper and wrought alloys of copper, being alloys containing by weight not less than 50 per cent. of copper, in the form of angles, bars, circles, discs, flakes, foil and leaf, granules, pipes and tubes, plates, powder, ribbon, rings, rods (including welding rods and welding electrodes), sections (other than machinery parts), shapes, shavings, sheets and strip, shot, sticks, wire (bare, whether stranded or not, including cables, rope and spirals), and wirerods.

Ferro alloys, whether briquetted or not.

Iron, steel and alloys of iron or steel, being iron, steel and alloys containing by weight more than 55 per cent. of iron, in the following forms:—

Grinding media in the form of forged balls.

Pipes and tubes, seamless.

Rails of all kinds, weighing 40 lbs. and over per linear yard or 20 kilogrammes per metre.

Rail locomotive tyres, wheels, wheel centres and axles.

Iron, steel and alloys of iron or steel, being iron, steel and alloys containing by weight more than 55 per cent. of iron and one or more of the following constituents in the proportions stated:—

(*a*) 3 per cent. or more by weight of molybdenum;

(*b*) 2 per cent. or more by weight of molybdenum in alloys containing more than 17 per cent. by weight of chromium;

(*c*) 4 per cent. or more by weight of cobalt;

(*d*) 0·25 per cent. or more by weight of columbium (niobium) or tantalum;

(*e*) 5 per cent. or more by weight of tungsten;

(*f*) 3·25 per cent. or more by weight of silicon,

in any of the following forms:—

Angles, channels, tees and other sectional material (whether fabricated or not) but not including machinery parts.

Bar and rod ends, crop ends, plate and sheet cuttings and ingot discards of all kinds.

Bars and rods, including hollow mining drill steel.

Billets, blooms and slabs.

Castings and forgings (including drop forgings) in the rough or machined, but not including machinery parts.

Hoop and strip, whether coated or not.

Ingots.

Pipes and tubes.

Plates, including plate work unassembled.

Sheet bars.

Sheets including sheet work unassembled, whether coated or not.

Tool-bits and tool-bit blanks.

Tube rounds, squares and hollows.

Welding electrodes and welding rods.

Wire, including stranded wire, wire cable and rope, whether insulated or not.

Wire rods.

Iron, steel and alloys of iron or steel, being iron, steel and alloys containing by weight more than 55 per cent. of iron, excluding materials containing any of the following metals in the proportions stated:—

(*a*) 0·40 per cent. or more by weight of chromium or nickel;

(*b*) 0·10 per cent. or more by weight of molybdenum, tungsten or vanadium;

(*c*) 10·00 per cent. or more by weight of manganese,

in any of the following forms:—

Billets, blooms and slabs.

Ingot moulds.

Ingots.

Pig iron.

Plates, including plate work unassembled.

Sheet bars.

Sheets including sheet work unassembled, whether coated or not, other than tinplate, terneplate, blackplate and tinned sheets.

Tinplate bars.

Tube rounds, squares and hollows.

Lead and alloys containing 50 per cent. or more by weight of lead in the form of anodes, bars (including wire bars), blocks, cakes, cathodes, ingots, ingot bars, lumps, pellets, pigs, shavings, shot, slabs and sticks.

Magnesium and alloys containing 50 per cent. or more by weight of magnesium in the form of bars, billets, blocks, castings, extrusions, forgings, ingots, machinery parts, powder, raspings, ribbons, shavings, sheets, slabs and sticks.

Manufactures wholly or partly of nickel, the following:—

Electrical stampings and laminations and core assemblies the following:—

(*a*) Stampings and laminations, unassembled, of alloys containing more than 20 per cent. by weight of nickel;

(*b*) Core assemblies, composed of articles of the kind referred to in (*a*) above.

Woven wire mesh, composed of wire containing 95 per cent. or more nickel and containing 60 or more wires per linear centimetre.

Metallic residues and metallic wastes, other than pyrites ash.

Metals and alloys (wrought or unwrought whether or not coated, plated, drilled or punched), other than alloys containing more than 55 per cent. by weight of iron, in the form of amalgams, angles, anodes, bars (including wire bars), billets, blocks, blooms, cakes, cathodes, circles, cubes, discs, dust, flakes, foil and leaf in all forms (whether or not backed with other material), grain, granules, ingots, liquid, lumps, pellets, pigs, pipes and tubes, plates, powder, ribbons, rings, rods (including welding rods and welding electrodes), rondels, sections (but not including

machinery parts), shapes, shavings, sheets, shot, slabs, sponge, sticks, strip, wire (bare, whether stranded or not, including cables, ropes and spirals) of the following descriptions:—

Beryllium.
Bismuth.
Cadmium.
Calcium.
Chromium.
Cobalt.
Columbium (niobium)
Germanium.
Indium.
Iridium.
Lithium.
Manganese (electrolytic)
Molybdenum.
Nickel.
Osmium.
Palladium.
Platinum.
Rhodium.
Ruthenium.
Silver.
Strontium.
Tantalum.
Thorium.
Titanium.
Tungsten.
Uranium.
Vanadium.
Zirconium.

Alloys containing beryllium, cadmium, cobalt, iridium, molybdenum, nickel, osmium, palladium, platinum, rhodium, ruthenium, silver, thorium, tungsten, uranium or vanadium.

Alloys containing 50 per cent. or more by weight of columbium (niobium) or zirconium.

Alloys containing 50 per cent. or more by weight of lithium.

Alloys containing 20 per cent. or more by weight of bismuth.

Minerals, raw and treated (including residues and tailings) which contain by weight at least one-twentieth of one per cent. (0·05 per cent.) of uranium or thorium or any combination thereof, including but not limited to:—

(*a*) Monazite sand and other ores containing thorium.

(*b*) Carnotite, pitchblende and other ores containing uranium.

Molybdenum carbides, cemented or sintered.

Ores and concentrates of the following descriptions:—

Beryllium.

Cerium and other rare earth metals (raw and treated, including residues and tailings).

Chromium.

Cobalt.

Columbium (niobium).

Copper (including regulus and matte).

Iron pyrites (including cupreous pyrites, arsenical pyrites, and other iron sulphide ores and minerals).

Lead.

Lithium.

Manganese.

Molybdenum.

Nickel (including matte).

Strontium.

Tantalum.

Tin (including matte).

Tungsten.

Vanadium.

Zinc.

Powders consisting wholly or mainly of mixtures of tungsten carbide and cobalt metal.

Rolled round rods not less than ¼ inch diameter of copper or cadmium copper.

Scrap and old metal.

Silicon and alloys containing 90 per cent. or more of silicon.

Zinc, and alloys containing 50 per cent. or more by weight of zinc, in the form of anodes, bars (including wire bars), billets, blocks, blooms, cakes, cathodes, ingots, ingot bars, lumps, pellets, pigs, shavings, shot, slabs, and sticks.

GROUP 6 (2)

Goods (subjected to any process of manufacture) wholly or mainly of copper or alloys mainly of copper, not elsewhere specified in this Schedule.

Goods (subjected to any process of manufacture) wholly or mainly of iron or steel, not elsewhere specified in this Schedule, other than ships and ships' hulls.

GROUP 6 (3)

In this Group "corrosion resistant material" means any of the following substances:—

(1) metals or alloys containing 10 per cent. or more of chromium and/or nickel and/or silicon; 75 per cent. or more of copper; 85 per cent. or more of aluminium or 90 per cent. or more of zinc, tin, cadmium, indium, lead, silver, titanium, molybdenum, tantalum or zirconium, either separately or in combination;

(2) glass, ceramics, carbon, graphite or other non-metallic materials of mineral origin; or

(3) rubber (natural or synthetic); plastics; or synthetic resins.

Cables and wires insulated with polytetrafluoroethylene.

Chemical process vessels (with or without stirring gear and with or without jackets) made of, or lined with, any corrosion resistant material.

Cocks and valves with all pressure parts made of, or lined with, corrosion resistant material.

Drums and barrels of metal, empty, of 5 or more gallons capacity, made of or lined with, any corrosion resistant material.

Gauges capable of measuring pressures over 1,470 pounds per square inch, or over 103 kilogrammes per square centimetre.

Pumps and parts of pumps of the following descriptions:—

Pumps (other than vacuum pumps) capable of delivering liquids separately or in combination with solids, gases, or solids and gases, and possessing any of the following characteristics:—

(*a*) designed to produce pressures of 300 p.s.i.g. and over; or

(*b*) designed to operate at temperatures of 220 degrees Fahrenheit and over; or

(*c*) with all pressure parts made of, or lined with, any corrosion resistant material.

Vacuum pumps (mechanical, diffusion or ejector), other than such pumps specified in Group 15 of this Schedule, possessing either of the following characteristics:—

(*a*) designed to produce a vacuum of 50 millimeters of mercury pressure absolute or less; or

(*b*) made of, or lined with, any corrosion resistant material.

Parts of the foregoing pumps.

Tanks (whether assembled or not) wholly or mainly of stainless steel, or stainless clad steel, of a capacity of 2,000 gallons or over.

Valves designed for working pressures of 300 or more pounds per square inch.

Wire, single, and strip of copper or copper alloys, covered or insulated with any material, not elsewhere specified in this Schedule.

GROUP 6 (4)

Air conditioning machines, self contained, comprising elements for cooling, control of humidity, cleaning and circulating air.

Ball and roller bearings of steel or alloy steel, and parts thereof.

Bearings, water lubricated, consisting of a metal housing inset with rubber or synthetic material, of the kinds used for marine propeller shafts and rudder post bearings.

Casting machines, plant and equipment, the following:—

Centrifugal casting machines, other than those specified in Group 17 of this Schedule.

Pressure die-casting machines.

Plant and equipment of the kinds used for the continuous casting of metals into partially-processed mill product forms.

Compressors, blowers and fans (whether incorporated in other machinery or plant or not) of the following descriptions, and parts of such compressors, blowers and fans:—

Compressors, blowers and fans capable of operating either (i) at speeds of 8,000 r.p.m. or over, or (ii) with internal air flow at any point exceeding a Mach number of 0·7;

Compressors, blowers and fans capable of an overall compression ratio of 2 to 1 or more, coupled with a capacity of over 35,000 cubic feet per minute at intake conditions;

Compressors, blowers and fans capable of handling a mass flow of over 2,500 pounds per minute and designed for operating with intake above normal atmospheric density;

Compressors capable of delivering air, gases or vapours at pressures exceeding 300 pounds per square inch gauge.

Dies, diamond (whether mounted or not) and tools and tool parts of which the cutting edge is tipped with diamond.

Dredging equipment of the following descriptions:—
Buckets, bucket chains and bucket ladders.
Cutters (rotary).
Floaters (pontoons and camels) for floating pipe-lines.
Pumps, centrifugal, of a suction and discharge bore of eight inches and over, and casings and impellers for such pumps.
Rock breakers.
Spuds, anchor or guide.
Trailing suction heads.
Tumblers.

Dynamic balancing machines for automatically determining the location and amount of unbalance in rotating components.

Electrodes (other than carbon-electrodes) for under-water cutting.

Floating docks.

Freeze-drying equipment or plant, the following:—
Apparatus or plant suitable for (i) drying material under reduced pressures (4·5 millimetres mercury pressure absolute or less) and (ii) for drying material from the frozen state, either as a result of separate refrigeration or rapid initial dehydration, whether or not the plant or equipment is provided with ancillary apparatus for the removal of evolved water vapour by either direct pumping, condensation by refrigeration, physical or chemical absorption or physical and chemical absorption.

Gear testing machines.

Heat exchangers (tubular) and components thereof, for industrial processes.

Heater return bends or headers for oil refineries and chemical plant.

Machinery and plant for the treatment of water for industrial purposes or for the treatment of drinking water, but not including water filters or water softeners of a kind used for domestic purposes.

Machines, metal working (other than those specified elsewhere in this Group or in Group 17 of this Schedule) the following:—
Band sawing and filing machines.
Boring and turning mills, vertical.
Combination horizontal spindle boring, drilling and milling machines, all types.
Fine boring machines.
Jig boring machines.
Broaching machines.
Drilling machines and tapping machines, the following:—
Deep hole drilling machines.
Multi-spindle drilling machines.
Multi-spindle tapping machines.
Multi-spindle drilling and tapping machines.
Radial drilling machines of 4 feet radius and over.
Single spindle unit-head drilling machines.
Vertical inverted spindle drilling machines.
Forging hammers, all types.
Forging machines, the following:—
Horizontal forging machines.
Nut forging machines.
Roll forging machines.
Swaging machines.
Gear cutting machines.
Grinding machines, the following:—
Automatic oscillating race track grinding machines
Broach grinding machines.
Camshaft, crankshaft and crankpin grinding machines and combined camshaft, crankpin and crankshaft grinding machines.

Centreless external grinding machines.
Centreless internal grinding machines.
Contour profile grinders.
Gap gauge grinding machines.
Gear grinding machines.
Internal grinding machines.
Jig grinding machines.
Roll grinding machines.
Slideway grinding machines.
Spline grinding machines.
Surface grinding machines.
Thread grinding machines.
Universal grinding machines.

Honing and lapping machines.

Lathes, the following:—

Axle turning lathes.
Centre lathes 10 inches centre height and over.
Combination boring and turning lathes.
Combination lathe, drilling and milling machines.
Camshaft turning lathes.
Crankshaft turning lathes.
Hollow spindle lathes having a hole through the spindle of 8 inches diameter or over.
Multi-spindle automatic lathes.
Multi-tool lathes.
Relieving lathes.
Single spindle automatic lathes.
Surfacing and boring lathes, 10 inches centre height and over.
Thread chasing lathes.
Turret lathes of 3 inches bar capacity and over or swingover bed of 18 inches or over.

Milling machines, the following:—

Combination milling and planing machines, double housing or openside having a table 48 inches wide and over.
Manufacturing milling machines with full automatic cycle to table.
Milling machines having a travelling head or heads, capable of milling aircraft spars.
Plano milling machines, double column or openside.
Thread milling machines, 6 inches thread diameter and over.

Planing machines, the following:—

Armour plate planing machines.
Planing machines with table stroke over 6 feet.

Presses, hydraulic and mechanical, of an effective operating pressure of 500 tons or over.

Profiling, copying or duplicating machines all types.

Shaping and slotting machines, the following:—

Hydraulic shaping machines.
Hydraulic slotting machines.
Traversing head shaping machines.

Shaving machines.

Thread rolling machines.

Tube flanging machines.

Tube screwing machines 8 inches diameter tube and over.

Wire, tubing and strip machines, the following:—

Automatic wire and strip forming machines.
Machines for drawing, tempering or drawing and tempering wire or tubing ·015 inches in diameter or less.

Machines of a 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.

Machine tool parts and accessories, other than hand operated, of the following descriptions:—

Accessories for attachment to metal working machine tools, designed to render such machine tools capable of the automatic reproduction or duplication of a model, template or pattern.

Chucks, expanding arbors and collets.

Jigs and fixtures and other metal-working accessories of the kinds exclusively designed for use in the manufacture of ammunition, firearms, ordnance and other stores and appliances for land, sea or aerial warfare.

Marine boilers of 3,000 square feet heating surface or greater, and designed to operate at 450 pounds per square inch or over, and feed water heaters therefor.

Metal cutting and working tools, not incorporating diamonds, for machine operations:—

(*a*) Broaching.

(*b*) Tools, and dies, and parts thereof made of, or tipped with, cemented or sintered metallic carbides (hard metals).

(*c*) Gear cutting.

(*d*) Lapping and honing.

(*e*) Forming roll sets for forging operations.

(*f*) Crankshaft drills.

Mine car loaders fitted with shovels or buckets on rocker arms, and component parts thereof.

Oil well drilling and exploration apparatus and tools of the following descriptions:—

Bits, core cutting.
Bits, rock.
Blow-out preventers.
Blocks, crown and travelling for oil derricks.
Casing heads and casing hangers.
Cementing float collars and float shoes.
Cementing heads.
Christmas tree assemblies, being assemblies of valves and fittings used to control oil well flow.
Core barrels.
Draw works.
Drill collars and drill collar substitutes.
Drill pipe joints.
Kellys and kelly substitutes.
Rotary swivels.
Rotary tables.
Tool joints.
Tubing heads and tubing hangers.

Oil well logging and exploration apparatus, the following:—

Gun perforating apparatus.
Photo-clinometers.
All other oil well logging apparatus and instruments.

Plant of the kind used for the automatic continuous electrolytic tinning of steel strip.

Rubber and plastics working machinery, the following:—

Calenders with three or more rolls with rollers of a roll width of 60 inches or over.

Roll mills with rollers of a roll width of 60 inches or over.

Batch mixers or masticators, enclosed or semi-enclosed, having a chamber capacity of 130,000 c.c. or more.

Tyre curing presses, single or multiple cavity, capable of accommodating tyre moulds of a total outside depth of 10 inches or more.

Extrusion, injection and other moulding machines.

Spinning jets (spinnerets) for extruding artificial silk or glass filaments.

Steel works and non-ferrous machinery and plant of the following descriptions, component parts of such machinery and plant and electrical equipment therefor:—

Rolling mills of the kind used for the reduction of metal by rolling.

Mills for the production of seamless metal tubes.

Sulphur burners and pyrites furnaces and roasters.

Textile machinery and plant, the following:—

Cotton textile machinery and plant (including cotton textile printing and finishing machinery and plant) manufactured before 30th April, 1941.

GROUP 7

Cork, raw.

Paper and paper board (excluding printed paper and printed board) of the following descriptions:—

Cable insulating paper containing unbleached sulphate chemical wood pulp and manila or sisal fibre.

Kraft board in rolls being board containing not less than 90 per cent. of unbleached sulphate chemical wood pulp.

Newsprint.

Vulcanised fibre.

Paper-making and similar materials of the following description:—

Pulp.

Wood and timber of the following descriptions:—

Plywood, including laminboard, blockboard and battenboard, but not including shaped boards or boards faced with material other than wood veneers.

Veneers of plain birch.

Wood and timber, in the round or hewn or square sawn but not further manufactured than by subjecting to one or more of the following processes, that is to say, planing or dressing, tongueing and grooving or other jointing, profiling or chamfering.

GROUP 8

Rubber latex, natural; rubber, natural, raw, including crepe; and waste or scrap wholly of any of the foregoing.

Unvulcanised compounded mixtures of rubber, the following:—

Unvulcanised mixtures of one or more of natural, reclaimed or synthetic rubbers with any rubber compounding agent or agents.

Synthetic rubber and synthetic latex of the following types:—

(1) Chloroprene ("Neoprene").
Nitrile (Acrylonitrile).
Butyl.

(2) Waste or scrap wholly of any of the goods specified in (1) above.

Manufactures wholly or partly of balata, gutta-percha, rubber or synthetic rubber, of the following descriptions:—

Tyres and tubes of the following descriptions:—

Outer covers and inner tubes for aircraft.

Outer covers of a nominal cross-section of 6 inches or more and inner tubes for use therewith.

GROUP 9

Animal hair as detailed hereunder:—

(*a*) Hog hair, and mane and tail hair of cow, ox and horse, of the following descriptions:—

Raw and undressed hair, whether cleaned, scoured or carbonised or not.

Drawn hair.

(*b*) Cashmere goat hair of the following descriptions:—

Raw and undressed hair, whether cleaned, scoured or carbonised or not.

Noils, tops and waste.

Cotton and manufactures of cotton of the following descriptions:—

Cotton linters and pulp or board made therefrom.

Cotton, raw.

Hemp, hemp tow, and hemp waste of the following descriptions:—

Manila hemp.

True hemp.

Jute, raw.

Vegetable fibres commonly used for brush-making, whether dressed or not, including knots.

Wool, sheep's and lamb's, raw, whether cleaned, scoured or carbonised or not.

Yarns, wholly or partly of cashmere.

GROUP 10

Hides, undressed, other than the following:—

Lime-cured (or limed), dehaired water buffalo bends, whether or not delimed.

Preserved fishing hides.

Leather and manufactures of leather, the following:—

Scrap and waste wholly or partly of chrome-tanned leather.

Skins, undressed (including goat, kid, calf, sheep and lamb skins, but not including Persian lamb skins and other furskins).

GROUP 11

Compression ignition (Diesel) engines of the following descriptions:—

Capable of developing 200 B.H.P. to 300 B.H.P. and speeds of 1,000 R.P.M. and over.

Capable of developing 300 B.H.P. to 800 B.H.P. and speeds of 600 R.P.M. and over.

Capable of developing 800 B.H.P. to 1,500 B.H.P. and speeds of 400 R.P.M. and over.

Capable of developing 1,500 B.H.P. and over.

Excavating and earth moving machinery and equipment of the following descriptions:—

Angledozer and bulldozer attachments.

Bottom dumpers.

Graders and elevating graders, self propelled.

Excavators, the following:—

(*a*) Excavators, walking dragline types.

(*b*) Excavators, universal, mounted on crawler tracks, whether or not fitted with shovel, dragline, trencher, skimmer, crane or grab attachments.

Scrapers.

Internal combustion (carburettor type) engines for marine propulsion of the following descriptions:—

Outboard type motors capable of developing more than 50 B.H.P.

Types, other than outboard, capable of developing more than 100 B.H.P.

Marine propellers of 12 inches diameter and over, and blades for such propellers.

Mechanically propelled road vehicles and chassis in which motive power may be applied to all wheels (other than vehicles and chassis falling within Group 17), and the following specialised components thereof:—

Front axles designed for power transmission and parts thereof.

Propeller shafts.

Transfer boxes and parts thereof.

Rail locomotives and parts thereof not elsewhere specified in this Schedule.

Tractors of the following descriptions:—

Tractors, track laying, of a weight exceeding 25 cwts.

Tractors, wheeled (including automotive units of trailers and semi-trailers) not elsewhere specified in this Group, powered with petrol or diesel engines capable of developing 60 B.H.P. and over.

Turbines of the following descriptions:—

Marine turbines, steam or gas, capable of developing 300 B.H.P. and over.

Steam turbines (other than those specified above) and water turbines capable of developing 650 B.H.P. and over.

Vehicles of a carrying capacity exceeding 10 tons, of the following descriptions:—

Railway flat wagons of a carrying capacity of 40 tons or over.

Railway tank wagons.

Railway well wagons.

Low loading road vehicles, whether self propelled or not.

GROUP 12 (1)

Amplifiers, not elsewhere specified, the following:—

Amplifiers designed to operate at frequencies in excess of 100 megacycles per second;

Amplifiers, tuned, having a bandwidth (defined as the band of frequencies over which the power amplification does not drop to less than one-half of its maximum value) which exceeds 5 megacycles per second or 10 per cent. of the mean frequency, whichever is less. (The mean frequency is defined as the arithmetic mean between the frequencies at which the power amplification is one-half of its maximum value);

Amplifiers, untuned, having a bandwidth, as defined above, which exceeds 5 megacycles per second;

Amplifiers, direct-current, having a noise level (referred to the input circuit) of 10^{-16} watts or less and a zero drift in 1 hour corresponding to a change in input power of 10^{-16} watts or less;

Amplifiers, direct-current, having a noise level (referred to the input circuit) of 10^{-16} watts or less or a zero drift in 1 hour corresponding to a change in input power of 10^{-16} watts or less;

Amplifiers capable of a total power output greater than 500 watts at any frequency or frequencies between 15 kilocycles per second and 200 kilocycles per second.

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

Apparatus of a kind used for detecting or locating objects under water by magnetic or acoustic or ultrasonic methods; and specialised components of such apparatus; but not including marine depth-sounders of a kind used solely for measuring the depth of water or the distance of submerged objects vertically below the apparatus.

Apparatus of a kind used to measure electric impedance at frequencies exceeding 60 megacycles per second; and specialised parts of such apparatus.

Balances, electronic, capable of detecting differences in weight smaller than 10 microgrammes; and specialised parts of such balances.

Capacitors of the following descriptions:—

Fixed capacitors having a capacitance in excess of 0.5 microfarads and having a direct-current working voltage greater than 1,000 volts;

Radio-frequency capacitors, either fixed or variable of a rating of over 5 amperes at 1,000 kilocycles per second;

Vacuum and gas capacitors of all kinds.

Carrier frequency telephone terminal equipment and carrier frequency intermediate repeater or amplifier equipment mounted in, or designed for mounting and operation in, portable units, and specialised components and sub-assemblies thereof.

Cathode-ray oscilloscopes with time bases shorter than two microseconds; and oscilloscopes designed to incorporate three or more cathode-ray tubes; and oscilliscope cameras; and specialised parts of such apparatus.

Communication equipment of a kind designed for operation on a frequency of 100 megacycles per second or above; and specialised parts, sub-assemblies and antennae equipment therefor.

Communication equipment of a kind specially designed for use in aircraft; and specialised parts of such equipment.

Communication equipment of a kind using infra-red radiation or ultrasonic waves; and specialised parts of such equipment.

Computors, electronic, other than office calculating machines.

Crystal diodes incorporating germanium or silicon; and crystal triodes; and specialised parts of such items.

Electric-impulse generators of a kind used for providing recurring impulses of peak power exceeding 10 kilowatts; and pulse-transformers and pulse-forming equipment being specialised parts of such apparatus.

Electromagnetic waveguides, resonant circuits or radiators of a kind used at frequencies exceeding 600 megacycles per second; and articles or equipment incorporating or specially designed to be connected to or incorporated in any such item.

Electronic vacuum tubes or valves of the following descriptions:—

Cathode-ray tubes with a screen afterglow exceeding one-half second.

Cold-cathode rectifiers or amplifiers.

High-vacuum rectifiers having peak inverse voltages greater than 2,000 volts with average current capacity of 250 milliamperes or over.

Hot cathode mercury vapour rectifiers having peak inverse voltages greater than 2,000 volts with an average current capacity of 250 milliamperes or over.

Television camera tubes and other tubes of all kinds in which provision is made for the storage of electric charge in a spatial pattern.

Valves of a kind capable of conducting a peak current greater than 10 amperes.

Valves of a kind capable of continuous plate (anode) dissipation of 150 watts or over.

Valves of a kind that can be passed through a circular hole one-half inch in diameter.

Valves of a kind used at a frequency exceeding 250 megacycles per second.

Valves of a kind used with a potential difference exceeding 9,000 volts between electrodes.

Valves specially designed to withstand severe vibration or shock.

Infra-red absorption meters.

Microscopes, electron.

Oscillographs, recording.

Photo-electric cells with peak sensitivity at a wavelength longer than 7,000 Angstrom units.

Piezo-electric quartz plates, mounted or unmounted.

Radio field-strength meters of a kind used at frequencies exceeding 60 megacycles per second ; and specialised parts of such meters.

Radio frequency meters of a kind designed for measuring frequencies over 600 megacycles per second ; and specialised parts thereof.

Radio-frequency oscillators and amplifiers (not elsewhere specified) and power supplies therefor, the following :—

(*a*) Radio-frequency oscillators and amplifiers designed to operate at frequencies below 100 megacycles per second and capable of delivering output carrier power over 500 watts or, if pulse modulated, with average input direct-current power over 100 watts;

(*b*) Specialised parts and sub-assemblies of oscillators and amplifiers of the kinds specified in (*a*) above ;

(*c*) Power supplies for oscillators and amplifiers of the kinds specified in (*a*) above.

Radio-frequency signal generators, being screened electric oscillators associated with attenuators of a kind used to provide signals having frequencies exceeding 300 megacycles per second and magnitude less than one microwatt or 10 millivolts peak value ; and specialised parts of such generators.

Radio frequency standards of the frequency-synthesis type, being instruments by which signals with adjustable frequencies known to an accuracy to one part in a million are produced by the heterodyne combination of signals derived from crystal-controlled oscillators ; and specialised parts thereof.

Radio receivers, panoramic, being receivers which search automatically part of the radio-frequency spectrum and indicate visibily the signals received ; and specialised parts of such receivers.

Radio spectrum analysers, being apparatus capable of indicating the single-frequency components of multi-frequency oscillations having frequencies exceeding 30 kilocycles per second ; and specialised parts of such analysers.

Radio transmitters incorporating radio-frequency oscillators or amplifiers designed to operate at frequencies below 100 megacycles per second and capable of delivering output carrier power over 500 watts or, if pulse modulated, with average input direct-current power over 100 watts.

Radiolocation apparatus (including direction finders, radar and radio-navigation equipment) and infra-red location apparatus, being apparatus of a kind used for detecting objects or for determining the relative direction, position or motion of objects by means of the constant-velocity or rectilinear-propagation characteristics of electromagnetic waves having frequencies below 400 million megacycles per second ; and specialised parts and accessories of such apparatus ; and specialised equipment for testing or calibrating such apparatus ; but not including radio direction-finders of a kind used at frequencies not greater than 1.5 megacycles per second.

Resistors, temperature-sensitive of a kind used in bolometers or in the measurement of electric power below 10 milliwatts ; but not including electric lamps.

Telecontrol equipment suitable for controlling pilotless aircraft or guided weapons; and specialised parts of such equipment.

Telemetering equipment incorporating or designed to incorporate electronic valves.

Valve voltmeters of the following descriptions:—

Direct-current voltmeters with full-scale range of 1 millivolt or less.

Alternating-current voltmeters with full-scale range of 10 microvolts or less.

Voice-frequency telegraph terminal equipment, the following:—

(*a*) Apparatus of a kind used for converting the output from telegraph sending instruments to audio frequencies for transmission over electric circuits;

(*b*) Apparatus of a kind used for converting incoming telegraph signal on an audio frequency basis into a form suitable for, and distribution to, telegraph receiving instruments;

(*c*) Channel filters and specialised parts thereof; and specialised parts and sub-assemblies specially designed for incorporation in voice-frequency telegraph terminal equipment of the kinds specified in (*a*) and (*b*) above.

GROUP 12 (2)

Balloons, sounding, meteorological or other, of a net weight of 1,100 grammes (2·425 lbs.) or over, whether or not forming part of other equipment.

Densitometers—measuring directly by photo-multiplier valves.

Dynamometers of all types capable of absorbing more than 300 B.H.P.

Electrical machinery of the following descriptions:—

Generators and generating sets of a maximum continuous rating of 500 K.V.A. and over.

Motors of 500 B.H.P. and over, one hour rating.

Rotary condensers of a maximum continuous rating of 500 K.V.A. and over.

Rotary converters of a maximum continuous rating of 500 K.V.A. and over.

Electrostatic precipators capable of removing 90 per cent. or more (by blackness test) of all airborne particles down to sizes as small as 1/250,000 of an inch, and specialised parts therefor.

Furnaces, industrial, metallurgical and chemical, of the following descriptions, other than those specified in Group 15 of this Schedule:—

Induction furnaces, vacuum metal melting, and component parts thereof.

Infra-red and induction furnaces, metal annealing and heat treating, and component parts thereof.

High temperature, controlled atmosphere furnaces, and component parts thereof, capable of sintering hard metals.

Melting and refining furnaces, and component parts thereof, of the kinds used for the production of sodium, potassium, phosphorus, magnesium, calcium carbide and ferro-alloys.

Instrument mechanism jewels.

Leak detecting instruments capable of detecting rates of change of pressure of 0·1 mm. mercury an hour or less.

Marine gyro-compasses and gyro-compass repeaters.

Micro-balances giving a direct reading to, and with a sensitivity of, 0·01 milligram (one hundredth of a milligram) or better.

Micro-hardness testers.

Mineral separation plant and parts thereof, the following:—

Electrostatic separators having a voltage of more than 1,000 volts across the air gap, and specialised parts of such separators.

pH meters, direct reading type.

Pyrometers of the following descriptions:—

(*a*) Optical, disappearing filament.

(*b*) Radiation types designed for use with a sensitive receiver consisting of either a thermocouple (with or without a protecting tube) or thermopile, with or without a sighting or focusing device incorporating a lens or mirror.

Spectrographs, spectrophotometers, spectrometers and monochromators for ultra-violet, visible or infra-red, as follows:—

(*a*) Grating types with or designed for use with diffraction gratings (original or replicas, plane or concave) and gratings therefor;

(*b*) Prism types designed for use with prisms of which the length of any side of the base is 35 millimetres or more;

(*c*) Prism types designed for use with prisms giving a spectrum of 20 centimetres or more in length between 2,000 Angstrom units and 9,000 Angstrom units.

Strain gauging equipment, electrical, recording and display, and specialised parts of such equipment.

Warburg apparatus for the cultivation and examination of living tissues.

X-ray apparatus, the following:—

X-ray tubes having more than one window.

X-ray diffraction units, and component parts thereof, incorporating or designed for use with, the above tubes.

X-ray tubes, 1,000 p.k.v. and over.

GROUP 13 (1)

In this Group mixtures consisting of prohibited substances and mixtures of a prohibited substance or of prohibited substances with an inert material, either in dry form or in solution, are covered by the prohibition.

Agar.
Aletris root.
Aluminium chloride, anhydrous.
Ammonium nitrate.
Ammonium sulphate.
Angostura bark.
Araroba.

Balm of Gilead ouds.
Balsam of Peru.
Balsam of Tolu.
Barium nitrate.
Basic slag.
Bayberry bark.
Beryllium compounds.
Bismuth compounds.
Black haw bark.
Bloodroot.
Bones, crushed or not, including bone flour, bone grist and bone meal.
Butane and mixtures containing butane.

Cadmium lithopone.
Calcium carbide.
Calcium cyanamide.
Calcium nitrate.
Calcium permanganate.
Calcium silicide.
Carbon blacks.
Cascara sagrada.
Catalysts of metallic nickel deposited on, or immersed in, other material.
Cellulose nitrate (nitro-cellulose).
Chile saltpetre.
Chlorofluoromethanes.
Chromium compounds and preparations wholly or mainly thereof (other than lead chrome and zinc chrome pigments, and lacquers, paints, paste paints and painters' enamels).
Cimicifuga.
Cobalt compounds other than cobalt naphthenate and cobalt linoleate.
Cocillana bark.
Compounds of cerium and the other rare earth metals and mixtures thereof.
Condurango.
Cotton root bark.

Damiana leaves.
Deer's tongue leaves.
p:p'-Diaminodiphenylmethane.
1:2-Dibromoethane.
Dichlorostyrene.

Diethyl diphenyl-urea (carbamite or centralite).
Dimethyl diphenyl-urea (carbamite or centralite).
N,N-Dimethylaniline.
Di-nitro-phenol.
Di-nitro-toluene.
Diortho-tolyl-urethane.
Diphenylamine.
N,N-diphenylurea (unsymmetrical diphenylurea).
Diphenyl-urethane.

Echinacea root.
Ethylbenzene.
Ethyl cellulose (cellulose ethyl ether) and preparations thereof.
Ethyl-N, N-diphenylurea (ethyl unsymmetrical diphenylurea).
Ethyl phenyl-urethane.
Euonymus.

Fertilisers, simple or compound, including mixed fertilisers and compound manures and fertilisers consisting of ammonium nitrate with other materials.
Fluorine.
Furfural.
Furfuryl alcohol.

Gelsemium root.
Germanium compounds.
Glycerol.
Glycols, esters, ethers and ether esters of glycols (including ethylene oxide and diethylene oxide).
Gold compounds, and preparations thereof.
Grindelia.
Guanidine nitrate.

Hamamelis bark.
Hamamelis leaves.
Hexamethylenetetramine.
Hydrastis.
Hydrazine and its salts.
Hydrazine hydrate.
Hydrogen peroxide containing over 50 per cent. by weight of hydrogen peroxide.
Hydroquinone.

Indium compounds.
Ipecacuanha root and rhizome.
Ipomoea.
Isopropylether.

Jalap, Mexican.

Kava Kava.

Lead azide.
Lead styphnate (lead trinitroresorcinate).
Lead tetra-ethyl and mixtures containing lead tetra-ethyl.
Lead thiocyanate.
Leptandra.
Lithium compounds.
Lobelia.

Magnesium oxide containing 97 per cent. or more by weight of magnesium oxide.
Mandrake peltatum.
Matico leaves.
Methyl isobutylketone.
Methyl-N, N-diphenylurea (methyl unsymmetrical diphenylurea).
Molybdenum compounds.
Monochlorobenzene.

Naphthenic acid.
Nickel hydroxides.
Nickel oxides.
Nitric acid.

Passion flower herb.
Pentaerythritol.
Phenol and mixtures consisting mainly of phenol.
Phenoxyethyl - dimethyl - dodecyl - ammonium-bromide.
Phenyl-α-Naphthylamine.
Phenyl-β-Naphthylamine.
Phosphorus.
Picrates.
Picric acid.
Pleurisy root.
Poke root.
Polyisobutylene.
Potassium chloride.
Potassium nitrate.
Potassium permanganate.
Potassium sulphate.
Potassium tetroxide.
Prickly ash bark.

Radio-active substances and mixtures containing such substances (including such substances or mixtures contained in cells, needles, plaques, tubes or other special containers), of the following descriptions:—
- Ferro-uranium.
- Mesothorium compounds.
- Radium and its compounds.
- Thorium and its compounds.
- Uranium and its compounds.
- Mixtures containing any of the above.

Rhus aromatic.

Sabadilla seeds.
Sassafras bark.
Saw Palmetto berries.
Scullcap herb.
Selenium and its compounds, and preparations thereof.
Senega root.
Serpentaria.
Silver compounds.
Simaruba.
Slippery elm bark.
Sodium azide.
Sodium cyanide of a purity of not less than 95 per cent.
Sodium metallic.
Sodium nitrate.
Stillingia root.
Stone root.
Strontium compounds.
Styrene.
Sulphuric acid, including fuming sulphuric acid.
Superphosphate of lime.
Synthetic organic chemicals of the following descriptions, of the kinds used as flotation reagents:—
- Acetates of amines derived from fatty acids of natural origin whether hydrogenated or not;
- Acetates of dodecylamine and its higher homologues, and mixtures thereof;
- Dialkyl and diaryl dithiophosphoric acids and their salts;
- Potassium alkyl xanthates;
- Quaternary trimethylammonium chloride from amines prepared from soya bean fatty acids;
- Sodium alkyl xanthates.

Synthetic organic chemicals and metallic derivatives thereof (not elsewhere specified in this Schedule) of the kinds used as accelerators and anti-oxidants in the compounding of rubber.

Tantalum compounds.
Tars, other than refined coal tars.
Tetrahydrofurfuryl alcohol.
Thallium bromoiodide.
Titanium tetrachloride.
Toluene and toluole.
o-Tolyl-*β*-Naphthylamine.
Trifluorochlorethylene.
Tungsten compounds and mixtures or preparations containing tungsten compounds, but not including lacquers, paints, paste paints and painters' enamels.

Vanadium compounds.

White pine bark.
Wild cherry bark.

Yerba santa.

Zirconium compounds.
Zirconium oxide thermally stabilised with lime or magnesia or with lime and magnesia.

GROUP 13 (2)

In this Group—

(i) Simple or compound radicals not qualified by the recognised prefixes, such as ortho, meta, para, alpha, beta, mono, bi, di, tri, iso, include all forms which would be covered by the introduction of such qualifications to the radical.

(ii) The list of organic products is to be read as also including the salts of any acids and the salts of any amino and other basic organic compounds named therein.

(iii) Mixtures consisting of prohibited substances, and mixtures of a prohibited substance or substances with an inert material either in dry form or in solution, are covered by the prohibition.

Synthetic organic dyestuffs (including pigment dyestuffs and leuco compounds and leuco bases) whether soluble or insoluble and the following organic products of the kind used in the manufacture of such dyestuffs:—

Acenaphthenequinone.
Acetanilide.
Acetoacetic-anilide.
Acetoacetic-ether.
Acetyl-H acid.
Acetylaminoanthraquinones.
Acetyl-1 : 4-naphythylenediamine-sulphonic acid.
Aminoacetanilides.
β-Aminoalizarin.
Aminoanthraquinones.
Aminoazobenzene.
Aminoazobenzene sulphonic acids.
o-Aminoazotoluene.
Aminoazotoluene sulphonic acid.
Aminoazoxylene.
Aminoazoxylene disulphonic acid.
Aminobenzaldehyde.

m-Aminobenzoic acid.
p-Aminobenzyldiethylamine.
Aminobenzyldimethylamine.
Amino-bromoanthraquinones.
2-Amino-1-bromo-3-chloro-anthraquinone.
1-Amino-2-bromo-4-hydroxy-anthraquinone.
Amino-chloroanthraquinones.
m-Amino-*p*-cresol.
m-Amino-*p*-cresol-benzyl-ether.
o-Amino-*p*-cresol sulphonic acid.
2-Amino-4: 6-dichlorophenol.
Aminodimethylanilines.
o-Aminodimethyl-*p*-toluidine.
Aminodiphenylamines.
p-Aminodiphenylamine-*o*-sulphonic acid.
β-Aminoflavopurpurin.
Amino-hydroxyanthraquinones.
1-Amino-4-methoxyanthraquinone.
1-Amino-2-methylanthraquinone.
1-Amino-2-methyl-4-bromoanthraquinone.
4-Amino-3-methyl-4-hydroxy-diphenylamine.
Aminomonoethyl-o-toluidines.
1-Amino-5-naphthol.
Aminonaphthol sulphonic acids.
α-Amino-β-naphthyl-ethyl-ether.
Aminophenols.
Aminophenol sulphonic acids.
m-Aminophenylglycine.
m-Aminophenyltrimethylammonium chloride.
Aminosalicylic acid sulphonic acid.
o-Amino-*p*-sulphobenzoic acid.
Aminothioindoxyls.
6-Aminothioindoxyl carboxylic acid.
Anilide of gallic acid.
Aniline.
Aniline disulphonic acid.
Anisic acid.
o-Anisidine.
Anthranilic acid.
Anthranol.
Anthraquinone.
Anthraquinone sulphonic acids.
Anthraquinone-1-hydrazine.
α-Anthrol.

Benzaldehyde sulphonic acids.
Benzanthrone.
Benzidine.
Benzidine sulphonic acids.
Benzidine sulphone.
Benzidine sulphone disulphonic acid.
Benzoin.
Benzotrichloride.
1-Benzoylamino-4-aminoanthraquinone.
Benzoylamino-chloroanthraquinones.
Benzylethylaniline.
Benzylethylaniline sulphonic acids.
Benzylethyl-*p*-phenylenediamine.
Benzylethyl-*p*-phenylenediamine sulphonic acid.
Benzylmethylaniline.
Benzylmethylaniline sulphonic acid.
Benzyl-α-naphthylamine.
4-Bromo-1-acetylmethylamino-anthraquinone.
Bromoanthraquinones.
6-Bromo-4-methylthioindoxyl.

Carbazole.
Chloral.
o-Chloro-*m*-aminobenzoic acid.
m-Chloroaniline-*o*-sulphonic acid.
m-Chloro-*o*-anisidine.
Chloroanthraquinones.
1-Chloroanthraquinone-2-aldehyde.
1-Chloroanthraquinone-2-carboxylic acid.
Chlorobenzaldehydes.
3-Chloro-4-bromophenylglycine-2-carboxylic acid dimethyl-ester.
Chlor-2-: 6-dinitrobenzene-4-sulphonic acid.
1-Chloro-2-hydroxyanthraquinone.
Chloro-naphthol sulphonic acids.
o-Chloro-*p*-nitroaniline.
o-Chloro-*m*-nitro-benzaldehyde.
p-Chloronitrobenzene.
p-Chlorophenol.
Chloro-*m*-phenylenediamine sulphonic acid.
p-Chlorophenylthioglycollic acid.
p-Chloroquinaldine.
3-Chloro-5-sulpho-tolyl-2-hydrazine.
o-Chloro-*m*-toluidine-*p*-sulphonic acid.
Chromotropic acid.
Cresidine.
o-Cresotinic acid.

Dehydrothio-*p*-toluidine.
Dehydrothio-*p*-toluidine sulphonic acid.
Dehydrothio-*m*-xylidine.
Diacetyldinitrobenzidine.
Diaminoanthrarufin.
Diaminoanthrarufin disulphonic acid.
Diaminoazoxytoluene.
Diaminocarbazole.
o: *o*′-Diaminodiphenic acid.
p: *p*′-Diaminodiphenylthiourea.
Diaminodiphenylureas.
p: *p*′-Diaminodiphenylurea disulphonic acid.

p: *p'*-Diaminoditolylamine.
p: *p'*-Diaminoditolylmethane.
p: *p'*-Diaminodi-*p*-xylylmethane.
p: *p*-Diaminodi-*p*-xylylphenylmethane.
6: 6'-Diaminoindigo.
Diaminostilbene disulphonic acid.
2: 6-Diaminotoluene-4-sulphonic acid.
Dianisidine.
Dibenzylaniline sulphonic acid.
5: 7-Dibromoisatin-α-chloride.
p-Dichloroaniline.
Dichlorobenzidine.
1: 3-Dichloro-4: 6-dinitrobenzene.
5: 5-Dichloroindigo.
3: 4-Dichlorophenylglycine-2-carboxylic acid dimethyl-ester.
Dichlorophthalic acid.
1-*o*-*m*-Dichloro-*p*-sulpho-phenyl-3-methyl-5-pyrazolone.
Dichlorothiophenols.
Diethyl-*p*-aminobenzoyl chloride.
Diethyl-*m*-amino-*p*-cresol.
Diethyl-*m*-aminophenol.
Diethylaniline.
Diethylmetanilic acid.
Diethyl-phenylenediamines.
Diformyl-*m*-toluylenediamine.
2: 6-Dihydroxyanthraquinone.
m-Dihydroxybenzoic acid.
1-4-Dihydroxy-3-methylanthraquinone.
Dihydroxy-β-methyl-coumarin.
Dihydroxynaphthalenes.
Dihydroxynaphthalene sulphonic acids.
1: 7-Dihydroxy-2-naphthoic-4-sulphonic acid.
p-Dimethylaminobenzaldehyde.
Dimethylaminobenzophenone.
Dimethyl-*p*-aminobenzoyl chloride.
Dimethyl-*m*-amino-*p*-cresol.
4-Dimethylamino-4'-hydroxydiphenylamine.
4-Dimethylamino-4'-hydroxydiphenylamine sulphonic acid.
Dimethyl-*m*-aminophenol.
Dimethyldiamino-di-*o*-tolylmethane.
2: 2-Dimethyl-1: 1-dianthraquinonyl.
2: 4-Dimethyl-6-ethoxyquinoline.
Di-β-naphthyl-*m*-phenylenediamine.
2: 4-Dinitroacetanilide.
2: 4-Dinitro-4-aminodiphenylamine.
m-Dinitroaniline.
m-Dinitroaniline sulphonic acid.
Dinitroanthraquinones.
Dinitroanthrarufin disulphonic acid.
Dinitrochlorobenzene.
Dinitro-*p*-cresol.
Dinitrodibenzyl disulphonic acid.
Dinitro-hydroxydiphenylamines.
2: 4-Dinitro-4-hydroxydiphenylamine-3-carboxylic acid.
Dinitronaphthalenes.
Dinitrostilbene disulphonic acid.
Dioxytartaric acid.
Diphenylamine sulphonic acid.
2: 6-Diphenylnaphthylenediamine.
Diphenyl-*m*-phenylenediamine.
2: 7-Di-*p*-tolynaphthylenediamine.
Di-toyl-*m*-phenylenediamines.

Ethoxybenzidine.
m-Ethoxyphenyl-*p*-tolylamine.
6-Ethoxyquinaldine.
Ethylaminonaphthol sulphonic acid γ.
N-Ethylcarbazole.
Ethyl-α-naphthylamine.
Ethyl-β-naphthylamine sulphonic acid F.
Ethylphenyl-β-naphthylamine.
6-Ethylthio-thioindoxyl.
Ethyl-*m*-toluylenediamine.

Formyl-*m*-toluylenediamine.

Gallamide.

4-Hydroxyacenaphthene.
m-Hydroxybenzaldehyde.
m-Hydroxydiphenylamine.
Hydroxynaphthoic acids.
β-Hydroxynaphthoic acid anilide.
p-Hydroxyphenylthiourea.

Indoxylic acid.
Isatin.
Isatin-α-anilide.
Isatin-α-chloride.
Isodehydrothio-m-xylidine.

Lepidine.

Mesidine.
Metanilic acid.
6-Methoxyquinoline.
α-Methylaminoanthraquinone.
Methylamino-bromoanthraquinones.
m-Methylamino-*p*-cresol.
Methylaminonaphthol sulphonic acids.
2-Methylanthraquinone.
2-Methylbenzanthrone.
3-Methyl-4-chloro-6-methoxyphenylthioglycollic acid.
3-Methyl-4-chlorophenylthioglycollic acid.
Methyldiphenylamine.

Methyldiphenylamine sulphonic acid.
Methylethylaniline.
Methyl gallate.
7-Methylindoxyl.
Methyl ketol.
Methylphenyl-naphthylamines.
Monoethyl-*m*-aminophenol.
Monoethyl-toluidines.
Monomethyl-*o*-toluidine.

Naphthaquinone sulphonic acids.
β-Naphthindigo.
β-Naphthisatin.
Naphthols.
Naphthol sulphonic acids.
α-Naphthoylbenzoic acid.
α-Naphthquinaldine.
Naphthylamines.
Naphthylamine sulphonic acids.
1 : 5-Naphthylenediamine.
Naphthylenediamine sulphonic acids.
α-Naphthylglycine.
Nigrotinic acid.
α-Nitroalizarin.
o-Nitro-*o*-amino-*p*-cresol.
4-Nitro-2-amino-4-hydroxy-diphenylamine.
5-Nitro-α-amino-β-naphthol-4-sulphonic acid.
Nitro-aminophenols.
6-Nitro-2-aminophenol-4-sulphonic acid.
Nitroanilines.
Nitroaniline sulphonic acid.
Nitro-anisidines.
β-Nitroanthrapurpurin.
1-Nitroanthraquinone-6-sulphonic acid.
Nitrobenzaldehydes.
Nitrobenzene.
Nitrobenzidine.
Nitrobenzoyl chlorides.
Nitro-chloroanilines.
p-Nitro-chlorobenzene-*o*-sulphonic acid.
o-Nitro-*p*-chlorophenylthioglycollic acid.
Nitroisatin.
o-Nitro-*p*-phenetidine.
Nitro-m-phenylenediamine.
o-Nitrophenylthioglycollic acid.
Nitrosodiethyl-*m*-amino-*p*-cresol.
Nitrosodiethyl-*m*-aminophenol.
p-Nitrosodiethylaniline.
Nitrosodimethyl-*m*-amino-*p*-cresol.
p-Nitrosodimethylaniline.
p-Nitrosomonoethylaniline.
Nitrosomonoethyl-*o*-toluidine.
p-Nitrosophenol.
p-Nitrotoluene.
4-Nitrotoluene-3-aldehyde.
p-Nitrotoluene-*o*-sulphonic acid.
Nitrotoluidines.

Oxalacetic ester.
Oxindole.
1-Oxyanthranol.

Phenacetyl chloride.
Phenanthraquinone.
Phenol-*o*-sulphonic acid.
4-Phenylamino-4-hydroxydiphenylamine.
Phenyl-aminomonoethyl-*o*-toluidines.
Phenylaminonaphthol sulphonic acids.
Phenylenediamines.
m-Phenylenediamine oxamic acid.
Phenylenediamine sulphonic acid.
Phenylethylhydrazine.
Phenylglycine.
Phenylglycine-*o*-carboxylic acid.
Phenylglycine nitrile.
Phenylhydrazine-*p*-sulphonic acid.
1-Phenyl-3-methyl-5-pyrazolone.
Phenyl-naphthylamines (not elsewhere specified in this Schedule).
Phenyl-α-naphthylamine sulphonic acid S.
Phenyl-*m*-toluylenediamine.
Phthalimide.
Picramic acid.
Pseudo-cumidine.
Pyrogallol-5-sulphonic acid.

Quinaldine.
Quinizarin-3-carboxylic acid.
Quinoline.
iso-Quinoline.

Resorcinol.
Resorcinol monomethyl-ether.
Resorcinol sulphonic acid.
Resorcylic acids.

Sulphanilic acid.
1-*o*-Sulpho-*p*-chloro-phenyl-3-methyl-5-pyrazolone.
1-*p*-Sulphophenyl-3-methyl-5-pyrazolone.
1-*p*-Sulphophenyl-5-pyrazolone-3-carboxylic acid.

Tetrachlorophthalic acid.
p : *p*′-Tetraethyldiaminobenzophenone.
p : *p*′-Tetraethyldiaminobenzophenone chloride.
p : *p*′-Tetramethyldiamino-*m*-amino-triphenylmethane.
p : *p*′-Tetramethyldiaminobenzhydrol.

p : *p*′-Tetramethyldiamino-benzhydrol sulphonic acid.
p : *p*′-Tetramethyldiaminobenzophenone.
p : *p*′-Tetramethyldiaminobenzophenone chloride.
p : *p*′-Tetramethyldiamino-diphenylmethane.
Thioaniline.
Thioindoxyl.
Thiosalicylic acid.
Tolidine.
o-Tolidine-disulphonic acid.
Toluene-*p*-sulphonyl chloride.
Toluene-*p*-sulphonyl-methyl-ester.
Toluidines.
Toluidine sulphonic acids.
p-Toluquinoline.
Toluylenediamines.
m-Toluylenediamine oxamic acid.
Toluylenediamine sulphonic acids.
m-Toluylenedithiourea.
Tolyl-naphthylamines (not elsewhere specified in this Schedule).
p-Tolyl-a-naphthylamine sulphonic acid S.
2 : 4 : 5-Triaminotoluene.

Xylidines.
Xylidine sulphonic acid.

GROUP 14

Live animals of the following descriptions:—

Horses, cattle, sheep and swine.

Other animals for food, except goats, rabbits, hares, pigeons and poultry.

GROUP 15

Acceleration tubes and focusing tubes of the kinds used in mass spectrometers or mass spectrographs.

Amplifiers designed for use in nuclear measurements, including linear amplifiers, preamplifiers and distributed (chain) amplifiers.

Betatrons.

Centrifuges with a peripheral speed exceeding 1,000 ft./sec.

Coincidence units for use with Geiger-Müller or proportional counters.

Cyclotrons and instruments of similar nature.

Deuterium, heavy water, heavy paraffin and other compounds in which the ratio of deuterium atoms to hydrogen atoms exceed 1 : 5,000 by number.

Electrolytic cells for the production of fluorine.

Electroscopes and electrometers.

Equipment for health monitoring against radiation hazards, excluding photographic film and equipment containing it.

Equipment specifically designed for the separation of isotopes of uranium.

Fluorimeters of the kinds in which ultra-violet light is used as the exciting source and photomultplier tubes or photocells are used as the detecting or amplifying devices.

Furnaces, vacuum, designed to operate at pressures lower than 0·1 mm. Hg and at temperatures higher than 1100°C.

Geiger-Müller counter tubes and proportional counters.

Instruments capable of measuring a current of less than 1 micro micro ampere.

Ionization chambers.

Ionization measuring equipment suitable for the radiation survey of terrain and plant sites.

Ion separators, electro-magnetic, including mass spectrographs and mass spectrometers for any purpose (including leak detection).

Linear accelerators to produce particles of energies greater than one million electron volts.

Magnets, A.C. and D.C., suitable for betatrons, cyclotrons and instruments of similar nature, and synchrotrons.

Neutron-counters containing boron, boron trifluoride, or hydrogen.

Photomultiplier tubes and specialised parts thereof; and any electron multiplier unit activated by positive ions.

Positive-ion sources suitable for use in cylotrons, mass spectrometers and the like.

Pumps, vacuum diffusion, of which the diameter measured inside the barrel at the inlet jet is 5 inches or more.

Pumps, vacuum, mechanical type, over 100 cubic metres per hour capacity, measured at inlet conditions and capable of lowering pressure to one mm. mercury or less.

Quenching units for Geiger-Müller counters, being instruments containing an electronic valve circuit which is used to reduce temporarily the potential on a counter after the operation of the counter.

Resistors of resistance not less than 1,000 megohms, and instruments embodying them.

Scaling units and rate meters, suitable for use in radiation detection.

Scintillation counters.

Synchrotrons.

Valves, electrometer, designed to handle input currents less than 1 micro micro ampere and instruments embodying them.

Voltage generators to produce D.C. voltages greater than one million volts and designed to be capable of accelerating charged particles.

GROUP 16

Seeds, agricultural and horticultural, but not including flower seeds, spice seeds, or oil seeds other than those specified in Group 3 of this Schedule.

GROUP 17

Accumulators (electric storage batteries) of a kind used in the propulsion of submarines, and parts thereof, of the following descriptions: —

Accumulators, lead acid.
Containers.
Covers.
Plates and grids.
Separators.

Aircraft, assembled or dismantled.

Aircraft engines.

Amphibian vehicles of all kinds.

Appliances for use with arms and apparatus exclusively designed and intended for land, sea or aerial warfare.

Appliances, mechanical, designed to produce smoke for military purposes.

Armed vehicles and vehicles fittted with mountings for arms.

Bayonets and component parts thereof.

Bombs, bombing apparatus (including bomb sights and computors) and component parts thereof.

Bullet-proof and run-flat tyres and double-chambered and self-sealing inner tubes.

Cables, buoyant or near buoyant.

Cameras the following: —

Cameras of a kind specifically designed for aerial survey or reconnaissance.
Gun cameras, aircraft.
Television cameras.

Cannon, rocket projectors, rocket launchers and other ordnance and component parts thereof.

Carriages and mountings and accessories for mountings for cannon, rocket projectors and other ordnance and component parts thereof.

Cartridge sheet and strip, rolled brass.

Cartridges, charges of all kinds, and component parts thereof.

Catapults and other similar aircraft launching gear.

Computors, aircraft interception.

Depth charges, apparatus for the discharge of depth charges, and component parts thereof.

Diving, under-water swimming and submarine escape apparatus, self contained, and articles exclusively designed for use therewith.

Explosives as defined in Section 3 of the Explosives Act, 1875.

Firearms of every description, component parts of firearms, and silencers and telescopic sights for firearms.

Fire control and gun sighting apparatus and component parts thereof.

Flame-throwers and component parts thereof.

Fuses and component parts thereof.

Gilding metal, clad steel.

Grenades, component parts of grenades and grenade projectors.

Guided weapons, guided missiles, launchers for such weapons and missiles, and component parts of the foregoing.

Gun forgings, rough.

Gun turrets, including barbettes, and component parts thereof.

Infra-red image-converter tubes.

Infra-red night driving apparatus.

Kine-theodolites.

Land mine clearance devices and devices for avoiding the effect of land mines, and component parts thereof.

Land and sea mine detectors and similar devices for detecting metals, and component parts thereof.

Landing mats for aeroplanes.

Link trainers.

Machine guns, interrupter gears, mounting for machine guns, and component parts thereof.

Machinery and machine tools of the following descriptions:—

Bomb copy boring lathes.
Bullet assembling (multi-punch) machines.
Bullet cannoluring machines.
Bullet core filling machines.
Bullet cutting and cupping machines.
Bullet drawing machines.
Bullet gauging machines.
Bullet lead forming machines.
Bullet pointing, forming and sizing machines.
Bullet trimming machines.
Bullet weighing machines.
Cartridge automatic loading machines.
Cartridge cap varnishing machines.
Cartridge cap cutting and cupping machines.
Cartridge case drawing presses.
Cartridge case flash-hole drilling machines.
Cartridge case flash-hole piercing machines.
Cartridge case head turning lathes.
Cartridge case mouth boring lathes.

Cartridge cordite reeling machines.
Cartridge cup priming and pressing machines.
Cartridge finishing and assembly machines.
Cartridge gauging and weighing machines.
Cartridge hand loading machines.
Cartridge neck varnishing machines.
Cartridge sizing or rectifying machines.
Cartridge wadding machines.
Centrifugal casting machines capable of casting tubes 6 feet or more in length, with a wall thickness of 2 inches and over.
Gun honing machines of 6 foot stroke or more.
Gun jump screw lathes.
Gun rifling machines.
Shell banding presses.
Shell cavity boring lathes.
Shell copper band turning lathes.
Shell groove, wave and undercutting lathes.
Shell heading presses.
Shell making rough turning lathes of the " inverted bed " type.
Shell making special purpose capstan lathes.
Shell shot automatic blasting machines.
Shell tappers.
Small arms chambering machines.
Small arms deep hole drilling machines.
Small arms machines for rifle groove of bore.
Small arms rifling machines.
Small arms spill boring machines.

Metal cutting and working tools for machine operations, the following:—
Small arms deep hole drills.

Military equipment and accoutrements of the following descriptions:—
Webbing equipment of the following descriptions:—
Anklets.
Belts, braces and straps, and webbing therefor.
Carriers, cases and pouches.
Haversacks and packs.
Slings, rifle, and webbing therefor.

Mines, land or sea, component parts thereof, equipment specifically designed for laying mines, and devices for firing mines or booby traps.

Minesweeping equipment, acoustic or magnetic, and minesweeping winches.

Nets, anti-submarine and anti-torpedo.

Periscopes, submarine.

Projectiles of all kinds (except air gun pellets) and component parts thereof.

Rocket assisted take off apparatus and component parts thereof.

Rocket motors and component parts thereof.

Searchlights of which the reflectors have a diameter of 90 cm. or more, components parts thereof, and control gear for searchlights.

Supply dropping apparatus, aircraft.

Tanks, armoured cars and all other armoured vehicles and component parts thereof.

Torpedoes and component parts thereof.

Torpedo aiming, control, or loading apparatus, torpedo tubes and other apparatus for discharging torpedoes.

Noxious gases of the following descriptions:—
Bromacetone.
Brombenzylcyanide.
Brom-methylethyl ketone.

Chloropicrin.
Cyanogen chloride.
Dibromdimethyl ether.
Dichlordimethyl ether.
Diphenylaminechlorarsine.
Diphenylchlorarsine.
Diphenylcyanarsine.
Ethyl bromacetate.
Ethyl iodacetate.
Ethyldibromarsine.
Ethyldichlorarsine.
Lewisite (chlorvinyldichlorarsine and dichlordivinylchlorarsine).
Methyldichlorarsine.
Monochlormethylchlorformate.
Mustard gas (dichlorethylsulphide).
Phenylcarbylamine chloride (phenylimidocarbonyl chloride).
Phenyldibromarsine.
Phenyldichlorarsine.
Phosgene.
Trichlormethylchlorformate (diphosgene).

GROUP 18

Articles containing more than 25 per cent. by weight of silver.

Articles, not elsewhere specified in this Schedule, manufactured or produced more than 100 years before the date of exportation other than postage stamps of philatelic interest and similar articles.

Diamonds of all kinds, diamond powder, and articles mounted or set with diamonds other than dies, tools and tool parts specified in Group 6 (4) of this Schedule.

Furskins, undressed, other than rabbit skins and hare skins.

Gold in all forms and goods containing gold or platinum (other than articles containing gold by reason only that the gold has been deposited on the articles or some part thereof by a chemical or electrolytic process or by painting or spraying).

Goods manufactured wholly or mainly of skin with fur, hair or wool attached.

Skins with fur, hair or wool attached. dressed, and pieces thereof, but not including rabbit skins and hare skins.

Works of art.

SECOND SCHEDULE

Baking powder.

Bird seed made up and packed ready for retail sale in packets not exceeding 7 lbs. net in weight.

Biscuits for human consumption, including cabin bread, but not including rusk of a kind used as a filler in the manufacture of articles of food containing meat or fish.

Breakfast cereals (wheat, wheat flour, bran, barley, maize or rice based) made up and packed ready for retail sale.

Broadcast and television receivers of domestic type.

Canned vegetables (including canned tomatoes, canned spaghetti in tomato, canned macaroni in tomato and canned vegetable salad in mayonnaise).

Cocoa preparations of the following descriptions:—

Preparations mainly of cocoa.

Chocolate confectionery, chocolate couverture and chocolate prepared for making beverages.

Colouring matter and flavouring essences (other than synthetic organic dyestuffs) of a kind used in the manufacture of edible or potable products.

Diabetic bread.

Dyes for domestic use, made up for retail sale in packets not exceeding one oz. net in weight.

Finished footwear of all descriptions.

Fish paste.

Flour confectionery, including bun loaves, fruit loaves, canned sweet puddings and Christmas puddings, but not including uncooked pudding mixtures.

Fountain pens and similar writing instruments which contain gold or platinum only in the form of nibs, bands, bars or clips.

Gloves.

Gravy making preparations

Hydrolised proteins.

Inks.

Iron and steel (including alloys containing by weight more than 55 per cent. of iron) in the following forms:—

Electrical laminations (other than those of alloys containing more than 20 per cent. by weight of nickel).
Expanded metal.
Furniture, including office furniture, assembled and unassembled.
Guttering and fittings therefor.
Motor vehicle bodies unassembled (other than those specified in Group 17).
Perforated sheets having more than 33⅓ per cent. of the area perforated.
Pipes and tubes of cast iron.
Rainwater and soil pipes and fittings therefor.
Windows and frames, assembled or unassembled.
Wire, expanding curtain.

Jellies, fruit.

Jellies, table, sweetened and flavoured.

Lemon-curd (lemon cheese) and similar preparations made from other fruit.

Margarine and butter substitutes.

Meat products manufactured or prepared for human consumption from meat and another ingredient or other ingredients.

Metal polishes (liquid).

Mincemeat, being a mixture of fresh or dried fruit with other ingredients and commonly known as mincemeat, made up and packed ready for retail sale in containers of not more than 2 lbs. capacity.

Mustard, including mustard seed.

Pen nibs.

Pickles, sauces and chutneys.

Polishes containing wax.

Preparations of a kind used as, or in the making of, infant foods, invalid foods and other food beverages.

Radiation measuring equipment and components forming an integral part of X-ray machines designed to operate at voltages under 500 Kv.

Salad cream and mayonnaise.

Sodium nitrate (synthetic).

Soups, powdered or canned.

Spectacles, spectacle frames and parts thereof.

Sugar confectionery.

Toilet preparations, whether medicated or not, of the following descriptions:—
Brilliantines, hair oils, hair creams, hair tonics and setting lotions.
Cosmetics.
Dentifrices, and denture cleaning preparations.
Dusting powders.
Face powders.
Perfumery.
Skin creams, skin foods and skin lotions.

THIRD SCHEDULE

PART 1

FIRST SCHEDULE. GROUP 3

Additives for mineral oil, the following:—

Anti-corrosion additives.
Anti-foam additives.
Anti-oxidation additives.
Anti-rust additives.
Detergent additives.
Extreme pressure additives.
Pour point depressants.
Viscosity index improvers.
Mixtures wholly or mainly of one or more of the above.

Lubricating or greasing compositions.

Mineral jelly and mixtures (other than medicinal preparations) wholly or mainly of mineral jelly.

Oils (whether hardened, sulphated (sulphonated) or not), and greases, the following:—

(i) Petroleum oils and greases (other than aromatic extracts, aromatic hydrocarbons and aromatic solvents derived from petroleum or specified elsewhere in the First Schedule to the Order).

(ii) Mixtures wholly or mainly of oils and greases specified in (i).

Mineral waxes and mixtures (other than medicinal preparations) consisting wholly or mainly of mineral waxes.

FIRST SCHEDULE. GROUP 4

Abrasives of the following descriptions:—

Aluminium oxide, fused.
Boron carbide.
Corundum, natural.
Garnet.
Silicon carbide.
Mixtures, in a dry form, consisting wholly or mainly of one or more of the above.

Abrasive manufactures of the following descriptions:—

Grinding wheels, lapping wheels, polishing wheels and other abrasive articles consisting of diamond abrasive bonded together with other material.

Grinding or polishing compositions containing diamond abrasive, fused aluminium oxide, natural corundum or silicon carbide.

Paper, paper board, cloth, and other flexible material coated with fused aluminium oxide, natural corundum or silicon carbide, and articles made wholly or mainly from such coated material.

Wheels, rollers, cylinders, cups, cones, discs, blocks, bricks, segments, hones, stones or sticks and other articles consisting of grains of fused aluminium oxide, natural corundum or silicon carbide, bonded together with other material.

FIRST SCHEDULE. GROUP 5

Carbon derived from petroleum coke in the form of rods and electrodes (whether baked or not) of which the cross-section is 2 inches or more in any direction; blocks, bricks, plates and powder; and scrap of such carbon.

Celestite (celestine) and strontianite.

Graphite, natural or artificial, in the form of rods and electrodes (whether baked or not) of which the cross-section is 2 inches or more in any direction; blocks, bricks or plates.

Graphite, natural or artificial, scrap.

Mica slabs, sheets (other than sheets cut accurately to size and shape) and splittings.

Plastic materials in the form of blocks, granules, liquid polymers, powders, rod, sheets, strips or tubes, the following:—

Polydichlorostyrene.
Polyethylene.
Polymethyl-methacrylates.
Polytetrafluoroethylene.
Polytrifluorochlorethylene.

Siloxanes, whether polymerized or not, and preparations thereof, of the following descriptions:—

Silicone rubber.
Silicone high vacuum grease
Silicone stopcock grease.

FIRST SCHEDULE. GROUP 6 (1)

Aluminium and alloys containing 50 per cent. or more by weight of aluminium in the form of angles, castings, circles, extrusions, foil and leaf in all forms (whether or not backed with other material), forgings, pipes and tubes, plates, powder, pressings and stampings, rods (including welding rods and welding electrodes), sheets, strip and wire including steel cored wire.

Carbonyl iron powder.

Copper and copper alloys in the following forms:—

(*a*) Unwrought copper, whether Refined or Blister, containing by weight not less than 99 per cent. of copper, in the form of anodes, bars, billets, blocks, cakes, cathodes, ingots, ingot bars, pigs, shot, slabs and wirebars.

(*b*) Wrought copper and wrought alloys of copper, being alloys containing by weight not less than 50 per cent. of copper, in the form of angles, bars, circles, discs, flakes, foil and leaf, granules, pipes and tubes, plates, powder, ribbon, rings, rods (including welding rods and welding electrodes), sections (other than machinery parts), shapes, shavings, sheets and strip (other than cartridge sheet and strip of rolled brass), shot, sticks, wire (bare, whether stranded or not, including cables, rope and spirals), and wirerods.

Iron, steel and alloys of iron or steel, being iron, steel and alloys containing by weight more than 55 per cent. of iron, in the following forms excluding used goods:—

Pipes and tubes, seamless.

Rails of all kinds, weighing 40 lbs. and over per linear yard or 20 kilogrammes per metre.

Rail locomotive tyres, wheels, wheel centres and axles.

Iron, steel and alloys of iron or steel, being iron, steel and alloys containing by weight more than 55 per cent. of iron and one or more of the following constituents in the proportions stated:—

(*a*) 3 per cent. or more by weight of molybdenum;

(*b*) 2 per cent. or more by weight of molybdenum in alloys containing more than 17 per cent. by weight of chromium;

(*c*) 4 per cent. or more by weight of cobalt ;

(*d*) 0·25 per cent. or more by weight of columbium (niobium) or tantalum ;

(*e*) 5 per cent. or more by weight of tungsten ;

(*f*) 3·25 per cent. or more by weight of silicon,

in any of the following forms :—

Angles, channels, tees and other sectional material (whether fabricated or not) but not including machinery parts.

Bar and rod ends, crop ends, plate and sheet cuttings and ingot discards of all kinds.

Bars and rods, including hollow mining drill steel.

Billets, blooms and slabs.

Castings and forgings (including drop forgings) in the rough or machined, but not including machinery parts.

Hoop and strip, whether coated or not.

Ingots.

Pipes and tubes.

Plates, including plate work unassembled.

Sheet bars.

Sheets including sheet work unassembled, whether coated or not.

Tool-bits and tool-bit blanks.

Tube rounds, squares and hollows.

Welding electrodes and welding rods.

Wire, including stranded wire, wire cable and rope, whether insulated or not.

Wire rods.

Magnesium and alloys, containing 50 per cent. or more by weight of magnesium in the form of castings, extrusions, forgings, machinery parts, powder, raspings, ribbons, shavings and sheets.

Magnesium alloys containing 50 per cent. or more by weight of magnesium in the form of bars, billets, blocks, ingots, slabs and sticks.

Metals and alloys (wrought or unwrought, whether or not coated, plated, drilled or punched), other than alloys containing more than 55 per cent. by weight of iron, in the form of amalgams, angles, anodes, bars (including wire bars), billets, blocks, blooms, cakes, cathodes, circles, cubes, discs, dust flakes, grain, granules, ingots, leaf and foil in all forms (whether or not backed with other material), liquid, lumps, pellets, pigs, pipes and tubes, plates, powder, ribbon, rings, rods, rondels, sections (but not including machinery parts), shapes, shavings, sheets, shot, slabs, sponge, sticks, strip, wire (bare, whether stranded or not, including cables, ropes and spirals) of the following descriptions—

Bismuth.

Calcium.

Columbium (niobium).

Strontium.

Tantalum.

Titanium.

Zirconium.

Alloys containing 50 per cent. or more by weight of columbium (niobium) or zirconium, other than those containing platinum or silver.

Alloys containing 20 per cent. or more by weight of bismuth, but not including other alloys specified in Group 6 (1) of the First Schedule to the Order.

Molybdenum carbides, cemented or sintered.

Ores and concentrates of the following descriptions :—

Strontium.

FIRST SCHEDULE. GROUP 6 (3)

Cables and wires, insulated with polytetrafluoroethylene.

Chemical process vessels (with or without stirring gear and with or without jackets) made of, or lined with, any corrosion resistant material.

Cocks and valves with all pressure parts made of, or lined with, corrosion resistant material.

Drums and barrels of metal, empty, of 5 or more gallons capacity, made of, or lined with, any corrosion resistant material.

Gauges capable of measuring pressures over 1,470 pounds per square inch, or over 103 kilograms per square centimetre.

Pumps and parts of pumps of the following descriptions:—

Pumps (other than vacuum pumps) capable of delivering liquids separately or in combination with solids, gases, or solids and gases, and possessing any of the following characteristics:—

(*a*) designed to produce pressures of 300 p.s.i.g. and over; or

(*b*) designed to operate at temperatures of 220 degrees Fahrenheit and over; or

(*c*) with all pressure parts made of, or lined with, any corrosion resistant material.

Vacuum pumps (mechanical, diffusion or ejector), other than such pumps specified in Group 15 of the First Schedule to the Order, possessing either of the following characteristics:—

(*a*) designed to produce a vacuum of 50 millimetres of mercury pressure absolute or less; or

(*b*) made of, or lined with, any corrosion resistant material.

Parts of the foregoing pumps.

Tanks (whether assembled or not) wholly or mainly of stainless steel, or stainless clad steel, of a capacity of 2,000 gallons or over.

Valves designed for working pressures of 300 or more pounds per square inch.

FIRST SCHEDULE. GROUP 6 (4)

Air conditioning machines, self contained, comprising elements for cooling, control of humidity, cleaning and circulating air.

Ball and roller bearings of steel or alloy steel, and parts thereof.

Bearings, water lubricated, consisting of a metal housing inset with rubber or synthetic material, of the kinds used for marine propeller shafts and rudder post bearings.

Casting machines, plant and equipment, the following:—

Centrifugal casting machines, other than those specified in Group 17 of the First Schedule.

Pressure die casting machines.

Plant and equipment of the kinds used for the continuous casting of metals into partially-processed mill product forms.

Compressors, blowers and fans (whether incorporated in other machinery or plant or not), of the following descriptions, and parts of such compressors, blowers and fans:—

Compressors, blowers and fans capable of operating either (i) at speeds of 8,000 r.p.m. or over, or (ii) with internal air flow at any point exceeding a Mach number of 0·7;

Compressors, blowers and fans capable of an overall compression ratio of 2 to 1 or more, coupled with a capacity of over 35,000 cubic feet per minute at intake conditions;

Compressors, blowers and fans capable of handling a mass flow of over 2,500 pounds per minute and designed for operating with intake above normal atmospheric density;

Compressors capable of delivering air, gases or vapours at pressures exceeding 300 pounds per square inch gauge.

Dies, diamond (whether mounted or not) and tools and tool parts of which the cutting edge is tipped with diamond.

Dredging equipment of the following descriptions:—

Buckets, bucket chains and bucket ladders.

Cutters (rotary).

Floaters (pontoons and camels) for floating pipe-lines.

Pumps, centrifugal, of a suction and discharge bore of eight inches and over, and casings and impellers for such pumps.

Rock breakers.
Spuds, anchor or guide.
Trailing suction heads.
Tumblers.

Dynamic balancing machines for automatically determining the location and amount of unbalance in rotating components.

Electrodes (other than carbon-electrodes) for under-water cutting.

Floating docks.

Freeze-drying equipment or plant, the following:—

Apparatus or plant suitable for (i) drying material under reduced pressures (4·5 millimetres mercury pressure absolute or less) and (ii) for drying material from the frozen state, either as a result of separate refrigeration or rapid initial dehydration, whether or not the plant or equipment is provided with ancillary apparatus for the removal of evolved water vapour by either direct pumping, condensation by refrigeration, physical or chemical absorption or physical and chemical absorption.

Gear testing machines.

Heat exchangers (tubular) and components thereof, for industrial processes.

Heater return bends or headers for oil refineries and chemical plant.

Machinery and plant for the treatment of water for industrial purposes or for the treatment of drinking water, but not including water filters or water softeners of a kind used for domestic purposes.

Machines, metal working (other than those specified elsewhere in this Group or in Group 17 of the First Schedule) the following:—

Band sawing and filing machines.
Boring and turning mills, vertical.

Combination horizontal spindle, boring, drilling and milling machines, all types.

Fine boring machines.
Jig boring machines.
Broaching machines.

Drilling machines and tapping machines, the following:—

Deep hole drilling machines.
Multi-spindle drilling machines.
Multi-spindle tapping machines.
Multi-spindle drilling and tapping machines.
Radial drilling machines of 4 feet radius and over.
Single spindle unit-head drilling machines.
Vertical inverted spindle drilling machines.

Forging hammers, all types.

Forging machines, the following:—

Horizontal forging machines.
Nut forging machines.
Roll forging machines.
Swaging machines.

Gear cutting machines.

Grinding machines, the following:—

Automatic oscillating race track grinding machines.
Broach grinding machines.

Camshaft, crankshaft and crankpin grinding machines and combined camshaft, crankpin and crankshaft grinding machines.

Centreless external grinding machines.
Centreless internal grinding machines.
Contour profile grinders.
Gap gauge grinding machines.
Gear grinding machines.
Internal grinding machines.
Jig grinding machines.
Roll grinding machines.
Slideway grinding machines.
Spline grinding machines.
Surface grinding machines.
Thread grinding machines.
Universal grinding machines.

Honing and lapping machines.

Lathes, the following:—

Axle turning lathes.
Centre lathes 10 inches centre height and over.
Combination boring and turning lathes.
Combination lathe, drilling and milling machines.
Camshaft turning lathes.
Crankshaft turning lathes.

Hollow spindle lathes having a hole through the spindle of 8 inches diameter or over.

Multi-spindle automatic lathes.
Multi-tool lathes.
Relieving lathes.
Single spindle automatic lathes.
Surfacing and boring lathes, 10 inches centre height and over.
Thread chasing lathes.

Turret lathes of 3 inches bar capacity and over or swingover bed of 18 inches or over.

Milling machines, the following:—

Combination milling and planing machines, double housing or openside having a table 48 inches wide and over.

Manufacturing milling machines with full automatic cycle to table.

Milling machines having a travelling head or heads, capable of milling aircraft spars.

Plano milling machines, double column or openside.
Thread milling machines, 6 inches thread diameter and over.

Planing machines, the following:—

Armour plate planing machines.
Planing machines with table stroke over 6 feet.

Presses, hydraulic and mechanical, of an effective operating pressure of 500 tons or over.

Profiling, copying or duplicating machines all types.

Shaping and slotting machines, the following:—

Hydraulic shaping machines.
Hydraulic slotting machines.
Traversing head shaping machines.

Shaving machines.
Thread rolling machines.
Tube flanging machines.
Tube screwing machines 8 inches diameter tube and over.

Wire, tubing and strip machines, the following:—

Automatic wire and strip forming machines.

Machines for drawing, tempering or drawing and tempering wire or tubing ·015 inches in diameter or less.

Machines of a 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.

Machine tool parts and accessories, other than hand operated, of the following descriptions:—

Accessories for attachment to metal working machine tools, designed to render such machine tools capable of the automatic reproduction or duplication of a model, template or pattern.

Chucks, expanding arbors and collets.

Jigs and fixtures and other metal-working accessories of the kinds exclusively designed for use in the manufacture of ammunition, firearms, and ordnance and other stores and appliances for land, sea or aerial warfare.

Marine boilers of 3,000 square feet heating surface or greater, and designed to operate at 450 pounds per square inch or over, and feed water heaters therefor.

Metal cutting and working tools, not incorporating diamonds, for machine operations:—

(*a*) Broaching.

(*b*) Tools, and dies, and parts thereof made of, or tipped with. cemented or sintered metallic carbides (hard metals).

(*c*) Gear cutting.

(*d*) Lapping and honing.

(*e*) Forming roll sets for forging operations.

(*f*) Crankshaft drills.

Mine car loaders fitted with shovels or buckets or rocker arms, and component parts thereof.

Oil well drilling and exploration apparatus and tools of the following descriptions:—

Bits, core cutting.
Bits, rock.
Blow-out preventers.
Blocks, crown and travelling for oil derricks.
Casing heads and casing hangers.
Cementing floa· collars and float shoes.
Cementing heads.
Christmas tree assemblies, being assemblies of valves and fittings used to control oil well flow.

Core barrels.
Draw works.
Drill collars and drill collar substitutes.
Drill pipe joints.
Kellys and kelly substitutes.
Rotary swivels.
Rotary tables.
Tool joints.
Tubing heads and tubing hangers.

Oil well logging and exploration apparatus, the following:—
Gun perforating apparatus.
Photo-clinometers.
All other oil well logging apparatus and instruments.

Plant of the kind used for the automatic continuous electrolytic tinning of steel strip.

Rubber and plastics working machinery, the following:—

Calenders with three or more rolls with rollers of a roll width of 60 inches or over.

Roll mills with rollers of a roll width of 60 inches or over.

Batch mixers or masticators, enclosed or semi-enclosed, having a chamber capacity of 130,000 c.c. or more.

Tyre curing presses, single or multiple cavity, capable of accommodating tyre moulds of a total outside depth of 10 inches or more.

Extrusion, injection and other moulding machines.

Spinning jets (spinnerets) for extruding artificial silk or glass filaments, other than spinning jets containing gold or platinum.

Steel works and non-ferrous machinery and plant of the following descriptions, component parts of such machinery and plant and electrical equipment therefor:—

Rolling mills of the kind used for the reduction of metal by rolling.
Mills for the production of seamless metal tubes.

Sulphur burners and pyrites furnaces and roasters.

FIRST SCHEDULE. GROUP 8

Rubber latex, natural; rubber natural, raw, including crepe; and waste or scrap wholly of any of the foregoing.

Unvulcanised compounded mixtures of rubber, the following:—

Unvulcanised mixtures of one or more of natural, reclaimed or synthetic rubbers with any rubber compounding agent or agents.

Synthetic rubber and synthetic latex of the following types:—

(1) Chloroprene (" Neoprene ").

Nitrile (Acrylonitrile).

Butyl.

(2) Waste or scrap wholly of any of the goods specified in (1) above.

FIRST SCHEDULE. GROUP 11

Compression ignition (Diesel) engines of the following descriptions:—

Capable of developing 200 B.H.P. to 300 B.H.P. and speeds of 1,000 R.P.M. and over.

Capable of developing 300 B.H.P. to 800 B.H.P. and speeds of 600 R.P.M. and over.

Capable of developing 800 B.H.P. to 1,500 B.H.P. and speeds of 400 R.P.M. and over.

Capable of developing 1,500 B.H.P. and over.

Excavating and earth moving machinery and equipment of the following descriptions:—

Angledozer and bulldozer attachments.

Excavators, universal, mounted on crawler tracks (whether or not fitted with shovel, dragline, trencher, skimmer, crane or grab attachments) of a shovel or bucket capacity of less than 2 cu. yards or of a total weight of less than 44 tons.

Graders and elevating graders, self propelled.

Internal combustion (carburetter type) engines for marine propulsion of the following descriptions:—

Outboard type motors capable of developing more than 50 B.H.P.

Types, other than outboard, capable of developing more than 100 B.H.P.

Marine propellers of 12 inches diameter and over, and blades for such propellers.

Mechanically propelled road vehicles and chassis in which motive power may be applied to all wheels (other than vehicles and chassis falling within Group 17), and the following specialised components thereof:—

Front axles designed for power transmission and parts thereof.

Propeller shafts.

Transfer boxes and parts thereof.

Rail locomotives and parts thereof, other than goods specified in Group 6 (1) of the First Schedule to the Order.

Tractors, wheeled (including automotive units of trailers and semi-trailers) not elsewhere specified in this Group, powered with petrol or diesel engines capable of developing 60 B.H.P. and over.

Turbines of the following descriptions:—

Marine turbines, steam or gas, capable of developing 300 B.H.P. and over.

Steam turbines (other than those specified above) and water turbines capable of developing 650 B.H.P. and over.

Vehicles of a carrying capacity exceeding 10 tons, of the following descriptions:—

Railway flat wagons of a carrying capacity of 40 tons or over.

Railway tank wagons.

Railway well wagons.

Low loading road vehicles whether self propelled or not.

FIRST SCHEDULE. GROUP 12 (1)

Amplifiers, not elsewhere specified, the following:—

Amplifiers designed to operate at frequencies in excess of 100 megacycles per second;

Amplifiers, tuned, having a bandwidth (defined as the band of frequencies over which the power amplification does not drop to less than one-half of its maximum value) which exceeds 5 megacycles per second or 10 per cent. of the mean frequency, whichever is less. (The mean frequency is defined as the arithmetic mean between the frequencies at which the power amplification is one-half of its maximum value);

Amplifiers, untuned, having a band-width, as defined above, which exceeds 5 megacycles per second;

Amplifiers, direct-current, having a noise level (referred to the input circuit) of 10^{-16} watts or less and a zero drift in 1 hour corresponding to a change in input power of 10^{-16} watts or less;

Amplifiers, direct-current, having a noise level (referred to the input circuit) of 10^{-16} watts or less or a zero drift in 1 hour corresponding to a change in input power of 10^{-16} watts or less;

Amplifiers capable of a total power output greater than 500 watts at any frequency or frequencies between 15 kilocycles per second and 200 kilocycles per second.

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

Apparatus of a kind used for detecting or locating objects under water by magnetic or acoustic or ultrasonic methods; and specialised components of apparatus; but not including marine depth-sounders of a kind used solely for measuring the depth of water or the distance of submerged objects vertically below the apparatus.

Apparatus of a kind used to measure electric impedance at frequencies exceeding 60 megacycles per second; and specialised parts of such apparatus.

Balances, electronic, capable of detecting differences in weight smaller than 10 microgrammes; and specialised parts of such balances.

Capacitors of the following descriptions:—

Fixed capacitors having a capacitance in excess of 0·5 microfarads and having a direct-current working voltage greater than 1,000 volts;

Radio-frequency capacitors, either fixed or variable of a rating of over 5 amperes at 1,000 kilocycles per second;

Vacuum and gas capacitors of all kinds.

Carrier frequency telephone terminal equipment and carrier frequency intermediate repeater or amplifier equipment mounted in, or designed for mounting and operation in, portable units, and specialised components and sub-assemblies thereof.

Cathode-ray oscilloscopes with time-bases shorter than two micro-seconds; and oscilloscopes designed to incorporate three or more cathode-ray tubes; and oscilloscope cameras; and specialised parts of such apparatus.

Communication equipment of a kind designed for operation on a frequency of 100 megacycles per second or above; and specialised parts, sub-assemblies and antennæ equipment therefor.

Communication equipment of a kind specially designed for use in aircraft; and specialised parts of such equipment.

Communication equipment of a kind using infra-red radiation or ultrasonic waves; and specialised parts of such equipment.

Computers, electronic, other than office calculating machines.

Crystal diodes incorporating germanium or silicon; and crystal triodes; and specialised parts of such items.

Electric-impulse generators of a kind used for providing recurring impulses of peak power exceeding 10 kilowatts; and pulse-transformers and pulse-forming equipment being specialised parts of such apparatus.

Electromagnetic waveguides, resonant circuits or radiators of a kind used at frequencies exceeding 600 megacycles per second; and articles or equipment incorporating, or specially designed to be connected to or incorporated in any such item.

Electronic vacuum tubes or valves of the following descriptions:—

Cathode-ray tubes with a screen afterglow exceeding one-half second.

Cold-cathode rectifiers or amplifiers.

High-vacuum rectifiers having peak inverse voltages greater than 2,000 volts with average current capacity of 250 milliamperes or over.

Hot cathode mercury vapour rectifiers having peak inverse voltages greater than 2,000 volts with an average current capacity of 250 milliamperes or over.

Television camera tubes and other tubes of all kinds in which provision is made for the storage of electric charge in a spatial pattern.

Valves of a kind capable of conducting a peak current greater than 10 amperes.

Valves of a kind capable of continuous plate (anode) dissipation of 150 watts or over.

Valves of a kind that can be passed through a circular hole one-half inch in diameter.

Valves of a kind used at a frequency exceeding 250 megacycles per second.

Valves of a kind used with a potential difference exceeding 9,000 volts between electrodes.

Valves specially designed to withstand severe vibration or shock.

Infra-red absorption meters.

Microscopes, electron.

Oscillographs, recording.

Photo-electric cells with peak sensitivity at a wavelength longer than 7,000 Angstrom units.

Piezo-electric quartz plates, mounted or unmounted.

Radio field-strength meters of a kind used at frequencies exceeding 60 megacycles per second ; and specialised parts of such meters.

Radio-frequency meters of a kind designed for measuring frequencies over 600 megacycles per second, and specialised parts thereof.

Radio-frequency oscillators and amplifiers (not elsewhere specified) and power supplies therefor, the following:—

(*a*) Radio-frequency oscillators and amplifiers designed to operate at frequencies below 100 megacycles per second and capable of delivering output carrier power over 500 watts, or if pulse modulated, with average input direct-curent power over 100 watts ;

(*b*) Specialised parts and sub-assemblies of oscillators and amplifiers of the kinds specified in (*a*) above ;

(*c*) Power supplies for oscillators and amplifiers of the kinds specified in (*a*) above.

Radio-frequency signal generators, being screened electric oscillators associated with attenuators of a kind used to provide signals having frequencies exceeding 300 megacycles per second and magnitude less than one microwatt or 10 millivolts peak value ; and specialised parts of such generators.

Radio frequency standards of the frequency-synthesis type, being instruments by which signals with adjustable frequencies known to an accuracy to one part in a million are produced by the heterodyne combination of signals derived from crystal-controlled oscillators, and specialised parts thereof.

Radio receivers, panoramic, being receivers which search automatically part of the radio-frequency spectrum and indicate visibly the signals received ; and specialised parts of such receivers.

Radio spectrum analysers, being apparatus capable of indicating the single-frequency components of multi-frequency oscillations having frequencies exceeding 30 kilocycles per second ; and specialised parts of such analysers.

Radio transmitters incorporating radio-frequency oscillators or amplifiers designed to operate at frequencies below 100 megacycles per second and capable of delivering output carrier power over 500 watts or, if pulse modulated, with average input direct-current power over 100 watts.

Radiolocation apparatus (including direction finders, radar and radio-navigation equipment) and infra-red location apparatus, being apparatus of a kind used for detecting objects or for determining the relative direction, position or motion of objects by means of the constant-velocity or rectilinear-propagation characteristics of electromagnetic waves having frequencies below 400 million megacycles per second ; and specialised parts and accessories of such apparatus ;

and specialised equipment for testing or calibrating such apparatus; but not including radio direction-finders of a kind used at frequencies not greater than 1·5 megacycles per second.

Resistors, temperature-sensitive, of a kind used in bolometers or in the measurement of electric power below 10 milliwatts; but not including electric lamps.

Telecontrol equipment suitable for controlling pilotless aircraft or guided weapons; and specialised parts of such equipment.

Telemetering equipment incorporating or designed to incorporate electronic valves.

Valve voltmeters of the following descriptions:—

Direct-current voltmeters with full-scale range of 1 millivolt or less.

Alternating-current voltmeters with full-scale range of 10 microvolts or less.

Voice-frequency telegraph terminal equipment, the following:—

(*a*) Apparatus of a kind used for converting the output from telegraph sending instruments to audio frequencies for transmission over electric circuits;

(*b*) Apparatus of a kind used for converting incoming telegraph signal on an audio frequency basis into a form suitable for, and distribution to, telegraph receiving instruments;

(*c*) Channel filters and specialised parts thereof; and specialised parts and sub-assemblies specially designed for incorporation in voice-frequency telegraph terminal equipment of the kinds specified in (*a*) and (*b*) above.

FIRST SCHEDULE. GROUP 12 (2)

Balloons, sounding, meteorological or other, of a net weight of 1,100 grammes (2·425 lbs.) or over, whether or not forming part of other equipment.

Densitometers—measuring directly by photo-multiplier valves.

Dynamometers of all types capable of absorbing more than 300 B.H.P.

Electrical machinery of the following descriptions:—

Generators and generating sets of a maximum continuous rating of 500 K.V.A. and over.

Motors of 500 B.H.P. and over, one hour rating.

Rotary condensers of a maximum continuous rating of 500 K.V.A. and over.

Rotary convertors of a maximum continuous rating of 500 K.V.A. and over.

Electrostatic precipitators capable of removing 90 per cent. or more (by blackness test) of all airborne particles down to sizes as small as 1/250,000 of an inch, and specialised parts therefor.

Furnaces, industrial, metallurgical and chemical, of the following descriptions, other than those specified in Group 15 of the First Schedule to the Order:—

Induction furnaces, vacuum metal melting, and component parts thereof.

Infra-red and induction furnaces, metal annealing and heat treating, and components parts thereof.

High temperature controlled atmosphere furnaces, and component parts thereof, capable of sintering hard metals.

Melting and refining furnaces, and component parts thereof, of the kinds used for the production of sodium, potassium, phosphorus, magnesium, calcium carbide and ferro-alloys.

Leak detecting instruments capable of detecting rates of change of pressure of 0·1 mm. mercury an hour or less.

Marine gyro-compasses and gyro-compass repeaters.

Micro-balances giving a direct reading to, and with a sensitivity of 0·01 milligram (one-hundredth of a milligram) or better.

Micro-hardness testers.

Mineral separation plant and parts thereof, the following:—

Electrostatic separators having a voltage of more than 1,000 volts across the air gap, and specialised parts of such separators.

pH meters, direct reading type.

Pyrometers of the following descriptions:—

(*a*) Optical, disappearing filament.

(*b*) Radiation types designed for use with a sensitive receiver consisting of either a thermocouple (with or without a protecting tube) or thermopile, with or without a sighting or focusing device incorporating a lens or mirror.

Spectrographs, spectrophotometers, spectrometers and monochromators for ultra-violet, visible or infra-red, as follows:—

(*a*) Grating types with or designed for use with diffraction gratings (original or replicas, plane or concave) and gratings therefor;

(*b*) Prism types designed for use with prisms of which the length of any side of the base is 35 millimetres or more;

(*c*) Prism types designed for use with prisms giving a spectrum of 20 centimetres or more in length between 2,000 Angstrom units and 9,000 Angstrom units.

Strain gauging equipment, electrical, recording and display, and specialised parts of such equipment.

Warburg apparatus for the cultivation and examination of living tissues.

X-ray apparatus, the following:—

X-ray tubes having more than one window.

X-ray diffraction units, and component parts thereof, incorporating or designed for use with, the above tubes.

X-ray tubes, 1,000 p.k.v. and over.

FIRST SCHEDULE. GROUP 13 (1)

Aluminium chloride, anhydrous.

Barium nitrate.

Bismuth compounds.

Butane and mixtures containing butane.

Calcium permanganate.

Carbon blacks.

Catalysts of metallic nickel deposited on, or immersed in, other material.

Chlorofluoromethanes, other than dichlorodifluoromethane.

1:2-Dibromoethane.

p:p′-Diaminodiphenylmethane.

Dichlorostyrene.

Diethyl diphenyl-urea (carbamite or centralite).

N, N-Dimethylaniline.

Dimethyl diphenyl-urea (carbamite or centralite).

Di-nitro-toluene.

Diortho-tolyl-urethane.

Diphenylamine.

N, N-diphenylurea (unsymmetrical diphenylurea).

Diphenyl-urethane.

Ethylbenzene.

Ethyl-N, N-diphenylurea (ethyl unsymmetrical diphenylurea).

Ethyl phenyl-urethane.

Furfuryl alcohol.

Glycols, esters, ethers and ether esters of glycols (including ethylene oxide and diethylene oxide).

Guanidine nitrate.

Hexamethylenetetramine.

Hydrazine and its salts.

Hydrazine hydrate.

Hydrogen peroxide containing over 50 per cent. by weight of hydrogen peroxide.

Hydroquinone.

Isopropylether.

Lead tetra-ethyl and mixtures containing lead tetra-ethyl.

Methyl isobutyl ketone.

Methyl-N, N-Diphenylurea (methyl unsymmetrical diphenylurea)

Monochlorobenzene.

Naphthenic acid.

Nickel hydroxides.

Nickel oxides.

Nitric acid.

Pentaerythritol.

Phenol and mixtures consisting mainly of phenol.

Phenyl-α-Naphthylamine.

Phenyl-β-Naphthylamine.

Phosphorus.

Polyisobutylene.

Potassium nitrate (other than Chilean potassium nitrate)

Potassium permanganate.

Potassium tetroxide.

Sodium azide.

Sodium cyanide of a purity of not less than 95 per cent.

Sodium, metallic.

Strontium compounds.

Styrene.

Synthetic organic chemicals of the following descriptions, of the kinds used as flotation reagents:—

Acetates of amines derived from fatty acids of natural origin whether hydrogenated or not.

Acetates of dodecylamine and its higher homologues, and mixtures thereof.

Dialkyl and diaryl dithiophosphoric acids and their salts.

Potassium alkyl xanthates.

Quaternary trimethylammonium chloride from amines prepared from soya bean fatty acids.

Sodium alkyl xanthates.

Synthetic organic chemicals and metallic derivatives thereof of the kinds used as accelerators and anti-oxidants in the compounding of rubber, not elsewhere specified in Groups 13 (1) and 13 (2) of the First Schedule to the Order.

Tantalum compounds.

Tetrahydrofurfuryl alcohol.

Thallium bromoiodide.

Titanium tetrachloride.

Toluene and toluole.

o-Tolyl-*β*-Napthylamine.

Trifluorochlorethylene.

Zirconium compounds, (other than zirconia of 97 per cent. purity or higher).

PART II

Canada.

Australia.

New Zealand.

Union of South Africa.

India.

Pakistan.

Ceylon.

Southern Rhodesia.

Any colony, being part of Her Majesty's dominions.

Any British protectorate or British protected state.

Any territory for the time being administered by the Government of any part of Her Majesty's dominions under the trusteeship system of the United Nations.

South-West Africa.

Irish Republic.

United States of America.

FOURTH SCHEDULE

ORDERS REVOKED

The Export of Goods (Control) (Consolidation) Order, 1953. S.I. 1953 No. 671(**a**).

The Export of Goods (Control) (Amendment) Order, 1953. S.I. 1953 No. 852(**b**).

The Export of Goods (Control) (Amendment No. 2) Order, 1953. S.I. 1953 No. 978(**c**).

The Export of Goods (Control) (Amendment No. 3) Order, 1953. S.I. 1953 No. 1145(**d**).

The Export of Goods (Control) (Amendment No. 4) Order, 1953. S.I. 1953 No. 1487(**e**).

The Export of Goods (Control) (Consolidation) Order, 1953 (Amendment No. 5) Order, 1953. S.I. 1953 No. 1840(**f**).

EXPLANATORY NOTE

(This Note is not part of the Order, but is intended to indicate its general purport.)

This Order supersedes the Export of Goods (Control) (Consolidation) Order, 1953, and the subsequent amendment Orders and makes no change in the law.

(a) S.I. 1953 I, p. 422. (b) S.I. 1953 I, p. 467. (c) S.I. 1953 I, p. 473.
(d) S.I. 1953 I, p. 475. (e) S.I. 1953 I, p. 478. (f) S.I. 1953 I, p. 482.