EXPLANATORY NOTE

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

In fulfilment of the Ottawa agreements with Australia and South Africa, the Ottawa Agreements Act, 1932, provided that Empire wine, not exceeding 27° of proof spirit, should be charged with customs duty at a preferential rate representing the full rate chargeable on foreign wine, not exceeding 25° of proof spirit, reduced by 2s. per gallon, but directed the Treasury by order to substitute a reduction of 1s. (instead of 2s.) per gallon for any period during which to do so would not contravene any of the Ottawa agreements.

With effect from 1st January, 1959, the relevant part of the Ottawa Agreements Act is repealed by the Import Duties Act, 1958, and replaced by the Finance Act, 1958, which provides that light wines which qualify for Commonwealth preference are to be charged at preferential rates which continue the existing margins of preference, but that each of these preferential rates is to be increased by 1s. unless the Treasury by order direct otherwise.

Such increases would contravene the above-mentioned Ottawa agreements, and this Order accordingly directs that the preferential rates are to remain unchanged.

EMERGENCY CONTROL OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

1958 No. 617

The Export of Goods (Control) (Consolidation) Order, 1958

Made - - - -	11*th April*, 1958
Coming into Operation	18*th April*, 1958

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, hereby order as follows:—

1. Goods of a description included in the First Schedule hereto are, subject to the provisions of this Order, prohibited to be exported from the United Kingdom or shipped as ships' stores.

2. Goods of a description included in the Second Schedule hereto are, subject to the provisions of Article 3 hereof, prohibited to be exported from the United Kingdom to any port or destination in Egypt, Israel, Saudi Arabia, Syria or the Yemen.

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 with the permission of the proper officer of Customs and Excise at the port of departure for use on board the ship, provided that all conditions attaching to the said licence or the said permission are complied with.

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

4. Nothing in Article 1 of this Order shall be taken to prohibit the exportation of—

(*a*) any goods of a description included in the First Schedule hereto, not being a description in relation to which the letter A appears in that Schedule, to any port or destination in any of the following countries or territories:—

Canada,
Australia,
New Zealand,
The Union of South Africa,
India,
Pakistan,
Ceylon,
The Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland,
Ghana,
The Federation of Malaya,
Any part of Her Majesty's dominions outside the United Kingdom, not mentioned, or included in any country or territory mentioned, above,
Any British protectorate or British protected state, not included in any country or territory mentioned above,
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,
The Irish Republic,
The United States of America;

Valuables

(*b*) 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

(*c*) 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 the Minister of 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

(*d*) 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

(*e*) (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

(*f*) firearms and ammunition, other than the goods of a description included 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;

Channel Islands

(*g*) any goods, other than goods of a description included in Group 17 of the First Schedule hereto, to any port or destination in the Channel Islands;

Diamonds

(*h*) 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(**d**);

(*j*) 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 countries or territories specified in paragraph (*a*) of this Article; 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 countries or territories specified in paragraph (*a*) of this Article;

Gold

(*k*) 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

(*l*) any goods if there is in force a licence granted by the Board of Trade under the Control of Goods (Import Certificates) Order, 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;

(**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. 6. c. 14. (**e**) S.I. 1951/1016 (1951 III, p. 548).

Live Cattle

(*m*) (i) live cattle to any port or destination other than a port or destination on the Continent of Europe;

(ii) any animal in respect of which there is duly produced to the proper officer of Customs and Excise at the place of export a licence granted under Article 9 (1) (*a*) of the Exported Cattle Protection Order, 1957(a);

(iii) live cattle from Northern Ireland.

Gifts

5.—(1) Nothing in Article 1 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 of a description included in the First Schedule hereto other than the following:—

firearms and ammunition;
scientific instruments and apparatus, the following:—
electrometer valves;
electroscopes and electrometers;
equipment for health monitoring against radiation hazards;
Geiger-Müller counter tubes;
ionisation chambers;
preamplifiers;
proportional counters;
quenching units for Geiger-Müller counters;
resistors of resistance not less than 1,000 megohms;
scintillation counter phosphors, the following:—
single crystals and scintillation phosphors of the kinds used in radiation detection instruments, of volume greater than 1 cubic inch (16 cubic centimetres);
valves, with bellows seal, wholly made of, or lined with, aluminium, nickel or alloy containing by weight 60 per cent. or more of nickel.

(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.

(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 £25;

(*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.

(a) S.I. 1957/170 (1957 I, p. 152).

(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 obtaining 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 ; 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 it was granted or issued.

8.—(1) Any person who, on 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.

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 (*c*) of Article 4 may be modified or revoked at any time by or on behalf of the Minister of 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 Third 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.

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

(2) In this Order—

"cattle" means bulls, cows, oxen, heifers and calves;

"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(**c**), and any Act amending that Act, whether past or future.

12. This Order may be cited as the Export of Goods (Control) (Consolidation) Order, 1958, and shall come into operation on the 18th day of April, 1958.

Dated this 11th day of April, 1958.

A. E. Percival,
An Under-Secretary of the
Board of Trade.

(a) S.R. & O. 1931/413 (Rev. V, p. 499: 1931, p. 252), 1937/525 (Rev. V, p. 501: 1937, p. 612). (b) 52 & 53 Vict. c. 63. (c) 14 & 15 Vict. c. 93.

FIRST SCHEDULE

GROUP 1

Eggs, in shell, of domestic poultry	A
Feeding stuffs for animals, the following:—	
Any cake or extracted meal produced from one or more of the following or any meal produced from any such cake or extracted meal	A
Coconut (copra).	
Cotton seed.	
Groundnut.	
Hemp seed.	
Kapok seed.	
Linseed.	
Niger seed.	
Palm kernel.	
Rape seed.	
Safflower seed (including kurdi seed).	
Sesamé seed (including gingelly seed and til seed).	
Shea nut.	
Soya bean.	
Sunflower seed.	
Fish meal, including herring meal	A
Grain (including sorghums but excluding rice), broken, bruised, crushed, cut, flaked, gritted, ground, kibbled or rolled	A
Liver meal, including whale liver meal	A
Maize germ cake, maize germ meal, maize gluten feed, maize gluten meal and maize hominy chop	A
Meat and bone meal, including whale meat and bone meal	A
Meat meal, including whale meat meal	A
Wheat feed, including bran, middlings, pollards and sharps	A
Mixtures, compounds, concentrates and preparations containing one or more of any of the items specified in this heading or in the headings relating to grain and grain products but excluding	A
Dog biscuits.	
Pet, pigeon, and game bird foods, animal condiments, animal medicines and poultry spices, made up and packed ready for retail sale in containers of not more than 7 pounds capacity.	
Grain, including sorghums but excluding rice	A
Grain products, the following, unless prepared ready for human consumption and made up and packed ready for retail sale:—	
Pearled barley and pot barley, and barley flour or barley meal... ...	A
Oatmeal (including all cuts of oatmeal), oat flour, oat groats, flaked oats and rolled oats	A
Tobacco, unmanufactured, whether stripped or not, including shorts and smalls, not denatured, and stalks	A

GROUP 2

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

GROUP 3

In this Group the description "Petroleum based" refers to products (a) consisting wholly of petroleum oils, or (b) containing by weight 50 per cent. or more of petroleum oils, or (c) of which petroleum oils form by weight the largest single component although less than 50 per cent. of the whole.

Additives for lubricating oils and greases and diesel oils, the following:—
- Anti-corrosion additives.
- Anti-foam additives.
- Anti-oxidation additives.
- Anti-rust additives.
- Detergent additives.
- Extreme pressure additives.
- Ignition quality (cetane number) improvers for diesel oils.
- Pour point depressants.
- Viscosity index improvers.
- Mixtures wholly or mainly of one or more of the above.

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

High octane blending agents for aircraft fuels, the following:—
- Alkylates, aviation grade.
- Codimers.
- Di*iso*butylene.
- Di*iso*propyl (2:3-dimethylbutane).
- Hydrocodimers.
- Hydropolymers.
- Iso-octanes.
- Isoheptanes.
- Isohexanes.
- Isopentane.
- Neohexane.
- Neopentane.
- Triptane (2:2:3-trimethylbutane).

Hydraulic fluids, the following:—
- Petroleum based.
- Synthetic.

Lubricating oils and lubricating greases, the following:—
- Petroleum based.
- Synthetic, ester type.

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

Oils (whether hardened, sulphated (sulphonated) or not), fats and greases, the following:—
- Cotton seed oil ... ... A
- Lard ... ... A

Petroleum oils, the following:—
- Crude petroleum.
- Diesel oil, gas oil and fuel oil.
- Kerosene.
- Motor or aviation spirit.
- Residual fuel oil.

Reference fuels, referee fuels and calibrating fuels.

Rosin (colophony) and mixtures (other than medicinal preparations) wholly or mainly of rosin (colophony) ... ... A

Waxes, the following and mixtures (other than polishes and medicinal preparations) consisting wholly or mainly of such waxes:—
- Mineral waxes other than montan wax.

GROUP 4

Abrasives, the following:—

Aluminium oxide, fused.

Garnet.

Silicon carbide.

Mixtures, in a dry form, consisting wholly or mainly of one or more of the above.

Abrasive manufactures, the following:—

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.

GROUP 5

Asbestos, raw and fibre ... ... A

Boron minerals, crude and refined.

Glass, optical, raw, in the following forms:—

Blocks, plates or slabs, pressings and mouldings, each of a weight of 2 pounds or over.

Lenses and prisms, rough moulded, each of a weight of 1 pound or over.

Graphite, artificial, having a boron content of one part per million or less, in the form of blocks, bricks, plates, rods and electrodes, from which a cube of 2 inches side or greater can be cut.

Plastics materials, the following:—

(1) Polytetrafluoroethylene and polychlorotrifluoroethylene in any of the following forms:—

Blocks, containers, cores, granules, laminations, liquid polymers, pipes, powders, rings, rods, sheets, sleeves, strips, tubes and washers.

(2) Polystyrene and polyethylene terephthalate in the form of film, sheets or strips of a thickness not exceeding 0·0015 inch (0·038 millimetre).

(3) Polythene (polyethylene) in the form of pipes or tubes.

(4) Polymethyl methacrylate in the form of clear sheet or sheeting, whether or not laminated, of not less than 0·25 inch thickness.

(5) Polymethyl α-chloroacrylate in the form of clear sheets or sheeting, whether or not laminated, of not less than 0·125 inch thickness.

Quartz, common and rock crystal ... ... A

Refractory goods, the following:—

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, the following:—

Silicone fluids.

Silicone rubber.

GROUP 6 (1)

In this Group, all the percentages are by weight.

Aluminium and aluminium alloys, the following:—

Aluminium, and alloys containing 45 per cent. or more of aluminium, in the following forms:—

(*a*) Bars (including notched bars and wirebars), billets, blocks, blooms, cakes, grains, granules, ingots, lumps, pellets, pigs, sticks, shot and slabs ... ... A

(*b*) Powder.

Aluminium alloys containing 45 per cent. or more of aluminium and one or more of the following constituents in the proportions stated:—

(*a*) 1 per cent. or more of copper;

(*b*) 4 per cent. or more of zinc;

(*c*) 3·5 per cent. or more of silicon;

(*d*) 9·5 per cent. or more of magnesium,

in the following forms:—

Angles, castings, circles, channels, foil and leaf in all forms (whether or not backed with other material), forgings, impact extrusions, pipes, plates, powder, pressings, rods (including welding rods and welding electrodes), sections, shapes, sheets, stampings, strip, tubes and wire (single or stranded, whether covered or not, other than steel cored wire).

Boron element (metal), and alloys containing 10 per cent. or more of boron, in all forms.

Carbonyl iron powder.

Copper and copper alloys in the following forms:—

(1) Unwrought copper, whether refined or blister, containing 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.

(2) Unwrought copper, rough, containing 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 A

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

(4) Wrought copper and wrought alloys of copper, being alloys containing 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 specified in Group 17), shot, sticks, wire (bare, whether stranded or not, including cables, rope and spirals), and wire rods.

Ferro-alloys, whether briquetted or not, the following:—

(1) Ferro-aluminium.
Ferro-boron.
Ferro-cobalt.
Ferro-copper.
Ferro-molybdenum.
Ferro-niobium (columbium).
Ferro-niobium (columbium)-tantalum.
Ferro-silico-tantalum.
Ferro-tantalum.
Ferro-zirconium.

(2) Other ferro-alloys, except the following ... ... A
Ferro-cadmium.
Ferro-chromium.
Ferro-manganese containing less than 3 per cent. of carbon.
Ferro-phosphorus.
Ferro-silico-chromium.
Ferro-silico-manganese.
Ferro-silico-spiegel.
Ferro-silicon.
Ferro-titanium.
Ferro-tungsten.
Ferro-vanadium.
Tungsten melting base containing 20 per cent. or more of tungsten alloyed with iron.

Iron, steel and alloys of iron or steel, being iron, steel and alloys containing more than 55 per cent. of iron if:—

(1) in the following forms:—

Plates, including plate work unassembled and plate cuttings ... ... A

Seamless or welded casing, drill pipe, line pipe and tubing bearing the American Petroleum Institute monogram;
Wire rope, strand and cord, to British Standards Specifications W.10 and W.11; or

(2) not containing more than 5 per cent. of nickel, but containing one or more of the following constituents in the proportions stated:—
(*a*) 6 per cent. or more of molybdenum;
(*b*) 3 per cent. or more of molybdenum together with more than 14 per cent. of chromium;
(*c*) 6 per cent. or more of cobalt;
(*d*) 0·25 per cent. or more of niobium (columbium) or tantalum,

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 and sheet cuttings.
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 and ingot discards.
Pig iron.
Pipes and tubes.
Sheet bars.
Sheet, whether coated or not, including sheet work unassembled, but excluding expanded metal, furniture, motor vehicle bodies (other than those specified in Group 17) and perforated sheets having more than one-third of the area perforated.
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; or

(3) containing one or more of the following constituents in the proportions stated and not falling within head (2) of this item:—
(*a*) 6 per cent. or more of molybdenum;
(*b*) 3 per cent. or more of molybdenum together with more than 14 per cent. of chromium;
(*c*) 6 per cent. or more of cobalt;
(*d*) 0·25 per cent. or more of niobium (columbium) or tantalum;
(*e*) 35 per cent. or more of nickel;
(*f*) 35 per cent. or more of alloying elements (other than iron), one of which is nickel;
(*g*) 6 per cent. or more of nickel in a combined content of 22 per cent. or more of nickel and chromium,

in any of the following forms:—

Angles, channels, tees and other sectional material (whether fabricated or not) but not including machinery parts	A
Bar and rod ends, crop ends and sheet cuttings	A
Bars and rods, including hollow mining drill steel	A
Billets, blooms and slabs	A
Castings and forgings (including drop forgings) in the rough or machined, but not including machinery parts	A
Hoop and strip, whether coated or not	A
Ingots and ingot discards	A
Pig iron	A
Pipes and tubes	A
Sheet bars	A

Sheets, whether coated or not, including sheet work unassembled, but excluding expanded metal, furniture, motor vehicle bodies (other than those specified in Group 17) and perforated sheets having more than one-third of the area perforated ... ... A

Tool-bit blanks ... ... A

Tube rounds, squares and hollows ... ... A

Welding electrodes and welding rods ... ... A

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

Wire rods; or ... ... A

(4) containing more than 5 per cent. of nickel in any of the following forms, and not specified in head (3) of this item:—

Billets, blocks, blooms, cakes, cubes and slabs ... ... A

Bar and rod ends, crop ends and sheet cuttings ... ... A

Bars and rods, including hollow mining drill steel ... ... A

Ingots and ingot discards ... ... A

Pig iron ... ... A

Sheet bars ... ... A

Sheets, whether coated or not, including sheet work unassembled, but excluding expanded metal, furniture, motor vehicle bodies (other than those specified in Group 17) and perforated sheets having more than one-third of the area perforated ... ... A

Tube rounds, squares and hollows; or ... ... A

(5) not containing any of the following constituents in the proportions stated:—

(*a*) 0·40 per cent. or more of chromium;
(*b*) 0·40 per cent. up to 5 per cent. of nickel;
(*c*) 0·10 per cent. or more of molybdenum, tungsten or vanadium;
(*d*) 10·00 per cent. or more of manganese,

in any of the following forms, and not specified in head (2) or head (3) of this item:—

Billets, blooms and slabs ... ... A

Ingots ... ... A

Sheet bars ... ... A

Sheet cuttings ... ... A

Sheets, whether coated or not, including sheet work unassembled, but excluding expanded metal, furniture, motor vehicle bodies (other than those specified in Group 17), perforated sheets having more than one-third of the area perforated, tinplate, terneplate, blackplate and tinned sheets ... ... A

Tinplate bars ... ... A

Tube rounds, squares and hollows ... ... A

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

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

(*a*) 0·4 per cent. or more of zirconium;
(*b*) 1·5 per cent. or more of thorium;
(*c*) 1·0 per cent. or more of mischmetall,

in the following forms:—

Angles, anodes, bars (including notched bars and wirebars), billets, blocks, blooms, cakes, castings, channels, circles, forgings, grains, granules, impact extrusions, ingots, lumps, pigs, pipes, plates, powder, pressings, raspings, ribbon, sections, slabs, shapes, sheets, stampings, sticks, strip, tubes and wire.

Magnetic materials, the following:—

(1) Ferrites and compound ferrites (and mixtures consisting mainly of ferrites or compound ferrites) of antimony, cobalt, copper, lithium, magnesium, manganese, nickel or zinc, in the form of blocks, powder, rods and shapes (pressed or sintered).

(2) Metal alloys not elsewhere specified, having an energy product of one megagauss (megaoersted) or greater, whether magnetised or not, containing 20 per cent. or more of cobalt or iron, separately or in combination, together with one or more of the following metals in the proportions stated:—

(*a*) 8 per cent. or more of chromium and tungsten;
(*b*) 10 per cent. or more of aluminium;
(*c*) 10 per cent. or more of molybdenum;
(*d*) 10 per cent. or more of nickel;
(*e*) 10 per cent. or more of vanadium;
(*f*) 35 per cent. or more of copper,

in any of the following forms:—

Bars, core assemblies, discs, laminations, rings, rods, shapes (cast or sintered), sheet, strip, tapes and tubes.

(3) Electrical steel sheet and strip and manufactures thereof, the following:—

(*a*) Electrical steel sheet and strip containing from 2·5 per cent. to 3·5 per cent. of silicon, being cold rolled grain oriented, and having a core loss measured at a flux density of 10 kilogauss and a frequency of 50 cycles per second, as follows:—

(i) 0·017 inch and less in thickness and having a core loss of 0·5 watt per pound or less.

(ii) over 0·017 inch in thickness and having a core loss of 0·6 watt per pound or less.

(*b*) Core assemblies, laminations, stampings and wound cores composed of materials specified in (*a*) (i) and (*a*) (ii) above.

Metallic residues and metallic wastes, other than pyrites ash... ... ... A

Metals and alloys (wrought or unwrought, whether or not coated, plated, drilled or punched), other than alloys containing more than 55 per cent. of iron, in the form of amalgams, angles, anodes, bars (including wirebars), 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, ribbon, rings, rods (including welding rods and welding electrodes), rondels, sections (but not including machinery parts), shapes, shavings, sheets, shot, slabs, sponge, sticks, strip and wire (bare, whether stranded or not, including cables, ropes and spirals), the following:—

Beryllium... ... ... A
Bismuth.
Cobalt ... ... A
Germanium ... ... A
Lithium ... ... A
Mercury.
Molybdenum.
Nickel ... ... A
Niobium (columbium).
Silver ... ... A
Tantalum.
Thorium ... ... A
Titanium.
Uranium ... ... A
Zirconium.

Alloys, the following:—

(*a*) Alloys containing one or more of the following constituents in the proportions stated:—

(i) any percentage of cobalt, nickel or uranium ... ... A

(ii) 1·5 per cent. or more of thorium ... ... A

(iii) 25 per cent. or more of silver ... ... A

(iv) 50 per cent. or more of beryllium or titanium ... ... A

(*b*) Alloys containing one or more of the following constituents in the proportions stated, but not containing any of the alloying constituents specified in (*a*) above in the proportions therein stated:—

(i) any percentage of molybdenum;

(ii) 20 per cent. or more of bismuth;

(iii) 50 per cent. or more of niobium (columbium);

(iv) 50 per cent. or more of zirconium.

Minerals, raw and treated (including residues and tailings), which contain at least 0·05 per cent. of uranium or thorium or any combination thereof, including but not limited to the following ... ... A

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

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

Molybdenum carbides, cemented or sintered.

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

Ores and concentrates, the following:—

Beryllium ... ... A

Cobalt ... ... A

Copper (including regulus and matte) ... ... A

Lead ... ... A

Lithium ... ... A

Molybdenum ... ... A

Nickel (including matte) ... ... A

Niobium (columbium) ... ... A

Tantalum ... ... A

Platinum clad molybdenum pipes and tubing.

Scrap and old metal ... ... A

Silicon ... ... A

Tungsten and tungsten alloy wire and filament, whether or not coated or covered.

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

Group 6 (2)

In this Group, "wholly or mainly" means wholly or mainly by weight.

Goods (subjected to any process of manufacture) wholly or mainly of aluminium or alloys mainly of aluminium, not elsewhere specified ... ... A

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

Goods (subjected to any process of manufacture) wholly or mainly of iron or steel, not elsewhere specified, but excluding the following ... ... A

(1) Ships and ships' hulls.

(2) Pig iron not specified in Group 6 (1).

GROUP 6 (3)

In this Group, all the percentages are by weight.

Cables, electric, armoured, containing two or more cores insulated with rubber, natural or synthetic, or plastics material.

Cocks and pipe valves, having all flow contact parts made of, or lined with, any of the following materials:—

(*a*) Metals and alloys containing:—
- (i) 90 per cent. or more, separately or combined, of tantalum, titanium or zirconium;
- (ii) 50 per cent. or more, separately or combined, of cobalt or molybdenum;
- (iii) 10 per cent. or more, separately or combined, of chromium or nickel;
- (iv) 10 per cent. or more of silicon.

(*b*) Polytetrafluoroethylene or polychlorotrifluoroethylene, but excluding valves of the following types:—
- (i) Check, non-return and float valves;
- (ii) Pressure relief valves designed for working pressures of less than 450 pounds per square inch (32 kilogrammes per square centimetre).

Communications cable, the following:—

(1) Any type containing more than one pair of conductors and containing any conductor (single or stranded) exceeding 0·66 millimetre in diameter.

(2) Coaxial type cables, the following:—
- (*a*) having an attenuation not exceeding 10 decibels per 100 feet and a standing wave ratio of 2 or less, when terminated in their characteristic impedance at 3,000 megacycles;
- (*b*) all air-spaced types;
- (*c*) insulated with polytetrafluoroethylene or polychlorotrifluoroethylene.

(3) Submarine cables of all types.

Pipe and tubing (metal) lined with polythene (polyethylene), polytetrafluoroethylene or polychlorotrifluoroethylene.

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:—

(1) designed to move molten metals by electromagnetic forces;

(2) designed to produce pressures of 450 pounds per square inch (32 kilogrammes per square centimetre) or more and having an inlet connection greater than 3 inches (75 millimetres) internal pipe size;

(3) having all flow contact parts made of, or lined with, any of the following materials:—
- (*a*) Metals and alloys containing:—
  - (i) 90 per cent. or more, separately or combined, of tantalum, titanium or zirconium;
  - (ii) 50 per cent. or more, separately or combined, of cobalt or molybdenum;
  - (iii) 10 per cent. or more, separately or combined, of chromium or nickel;
  - (iv) 10 per cent. or more of silicon.
- (*b*) Polytetrafluoroethylene or polychlorotrifluoroethylene.

Vacuum pumps, other than such pumps specified in Group 15, designed to produce a vacuum of 0·1 millimetre of mercury pressure absolute or less, and parts thereof.

Valves, with bellows seal, wholly made of, or lined with, aluminium, nickel or alloy containing 60 per cent. or more of nickel ... ... A

Wire and strip, of copper or copper alloys, not elsewhere specified, the following:—

Wire, single strand of a diameter of 0·014 inch (0·35 millimetre) or less, covered or insulated with any material.

Strip, paper covered.

GROUP 6 (4)

Apparatus designed for removing surplus stock from workpieces of metal or other materials—

(*a*) by the discharge of electric sparks from a shaped electrode;

(*b*) by applying ultrasonic vibrations;

(*c*) by electrolytic means in combination with abrasive action.

Bearings, ball and roller, and parts thereof; and plummer blocks, brackets, hangers and pedestals, incorporating such bearings.

Bearings, water lubricated, consisting of a metal housing inset with compounded nitrile (acrylonitrile) synthetic rubber, of the kinds used for marine propeller shafts and rudder post bearings.

Boilers, marine, and feed water heaters, the following:—

Marine steam boilers having a capacity to generate 11 pounds or more of steam per square foot of tubular heating surface per hour at pressures of 450 pounds per square inch (32 kilogrammes per square centimetre) or over, and feed water heaters therefor.

Chemical and petroleum plant and equipment, not elsewhere specified, the following:—

Centrifugal counter-current solvent extractors.

Equipment for the production of hydrogen and deuterium oxide, the following:—

Complete installations capable of producing hydrogen by the electrolytic process at a rate of 30,000 cubic feet or more per hour;

Electrolytic cells for the production of hydrogen at a rate of 60 cubic feet or more per hour;

Equipment for the production or concentration of deuterium oxide.

Equipment for the production of lubricants (petroleum based or synthetic), the following:—

Dewaxing units, including centrifugal and solvent dewaxing units;

Filtration units, including percolation filtration, contact filtration, and "Filtrol" fractionation units;

Fractionating, rectifying, and dephlegmating columns, and parts specially designed therefor;

Hydrogenation plant designed to operate at pressures of 360 pounds per square inch gauge or over (other than equipment specially designed for the production of ammonia or methanol) and parts specially designed therefor;

Solvent processing units, including phenol, "Duosol", furfuraldehyde and nitrobenzene solvent extraction and propane de-asphalting units;

Complete plants incorporating any such equipment for the production of lubricants.

Equipment specially designed for the production of *di*nitrogen tetroxide or its conversion to nitric acid of 98 per cent. or higher concentration.

Gas liquefying equipment, the following:—

Equipment for the separation of helium from methane;

Liquid fluorine producing equipment;

Liquid oxygen or liquid hydrogen producing plants specially designed to be mobile or transportable in one or more units.

Plant for the production of military explosives, and parts specially designed therefor including nitrators, batch types with a capacity of 125 Imperial gallons or more, and continuous types.

Plant for the production of titanium metal (other than separate plant for the production of titanium tetrachloride) and parts specially designed therefor.

Processing units of types suitable for the production of components of aviation fuels for reciprocating engines, and complete plants incorporating one or more of such units.

Units for treating, separating and stabilising mineral oil or natural gas, and for extracting natural gas, and parts specially designed therefor, and complete plants incorporating one or more of such units.

Compressors, blowers and fans (whether incorporated in other machinery or plant or not) of the following descriptions (other than those specified in Group 15), and parts of such compressors, blowers and fans:—

Turbo-compressors, blowers and fans capable of operating with a mainstream internal air flow exceeding a Mach number of 0·9.

Turbo-compressors, blowers and fans of axial flow type with a compression ratio of 2 to 1 or more and capable of operating with a mainstream internal air flow exceeding a Mach number of 0·7.

Compressors, blowers and fans capable of either:—

(1) an overall compression ratio of 2 to 1 or more, coupled with a capacity of over 124,000 cubic feet per minute at intake conditions, or

(2) an overall compression ratio of over 3 to 1 coupled with a capacity of over 35,300 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, not elsewhere specified, of 300 horse power or more, capable of delivering air, gases or vapours at pressures exceeding 450 pounds per square inch gauge.

Diamond dies and diamond tools, the following:—

Diamond wire drawing dies (mounted or unmounted).

Diamond tools of the kinds used for dressing and truing abrasive wheels.

Diamond boring and turning tools of the kinds used in machine operations.

Diamond core bits and diamond drill bits of the kinds used for mining and well drilling.

Dredging equipment, the following:—

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.

Floating docks.

Furnaces, the following:—

Carbon black furnaces, controlled atmosphere type, intermittent or continuous.

Machinery of the kind used for the manufacture of electronic vacuum tubes or valves.

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

Boring and turning mills, vertical, the following:—

Automatic cycle types.

Other kinds with table diameter 72 inches and over.

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

Fine boring machines.

Jig boring machines.

Surface broaching machines.

Deep hole drilling machines of the kind designed to use tubular drills or bars in which the coolant passes through the drill or bar.

Forging hammers, the following:—

Gravity hammers having a falling weight of 3 tons and over.

Steam, air or mechanical hammers of rated size 2·5 tons and over.

Forging machines, the following:—

Forging machines capable of operating on bar stock exceeding 3·5 inches in diameter.

Roll forging machines.

Gear cutting machines.

Grinding machines, the following:—

Automatic oscillating race track grinding machines.

Broach grinding machines.

Contour profile grinders.

Gear grinding machines.

Internal grinding machines, the following:—

Of the kind having high frequency (over 60 cycles per second) spindles;

Other kinds having high speed (capable of over 60,000 revolutions per minute) spindles.

Jig grinding machines.

Roll grinding machines.

Surface grinding machines, the following:—

Disc grinding machines, multispindle.

Horizontal spindle, with rectangular reciprocating table exceeding 24 inches in width.

Multispindle, rotary table.

Thread grinding machines.

Honing machines, multistation.

Lathes, the following:—

Centre lathes exceeding 18 inches centre height and exceeding 18 feet between centres.

Combination tube boring and turning lathes.

Multispindle automatic lathes.

Right angle T lathes.

Spinning lathes designed for use with or equipped with spindle drive motor exceeding 10 horse power.

Turret lathes of 4 inches bar capacity and over or swing-over-bed of 24 inches or over.

Milling and planing machines, the following:—

Milling machines (cycle type), horizontal spindle bed type, automatic, with table 20 inches wide and over or 48 inches long and over.

Planing machines, plano milling machines, combination planing and milling machines, with capacity for workpieces 4 feet wide or over or 15 feet long or over.

Thread milling machines, 6 inches thread diameter and over.

Presses, hydraulic and mechanical, of an effective operating pressure of over 1,000 tons.

Profiling, copying or duplicating machines, all types.

Wire and tubing machines, the following:—

Machines for drawing, tempering or drawing and tempering wire or tubing 0·026 inch in diameter or less.

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

(1) Machines of the kind specially designed for the manufacture of multi-pair electric cables for telecommunications purposes, the following:—

(*a*) Machines of the kind used for applying insulating material to conductors;

(*b*) Machines of the kind used for laying conductors together or for applying an insulating, separating, binding or identifying material thereto.

(2) Machines of the kind specially designed for the manufacture of coaxial electric cables, the following:—

(*a*) Machines of the kind used for applying insulating separators to the inner conductor of air-spaced coaxial electric cables;

(*b*) Machines of the kind used for applying metal strip or sheet to form the outer conductor of coaxial electric cables.

(3) Machines of the kind used for laying up or stranding conductors, pairs, quads, multiple units thereof, or coaxial tubes, to form complete cable cores or parts thereof.

(4) Automatic apparatus for controlling the diameter or the eccentricity of extruded dielectric on wires and cables.

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

Accessories or apparatus, for attachment or connection to metalworking machine tools, which render such machine tools capable of profiling, copying or duplicating, other than taper turning attachments.

High frequency (over 60 cycles per second) and other high speed (capable of over 60,000 revolutions per minute) spindles and assemblies thereof for internal grinding machines.

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

Broaching.

Deep hole drills or bars (other than small arms deep hole drills or bars specified in Group 17) of the type in which a hardened steel or hard metal cutting piece is fixed into a tubular shank and the coolant passes through the drill or bar.

Gear cutting, other than hobbing.

Rolls for roll forging machines.

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

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

Oil well drilling and exploration apparatus and tools, the following:—

Bits, core cutting.

Bits, rock.

Blocks, crown and travelling, for oil derricks.

Blow-out preventers.

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.

Hose, high pressure, having a test pressure of 3,000 pounds per square inch and over, the following:—

Rotary drilling hose and rotary vibrator hose of rubber.

Rotary drilling hose of steel and rotary hose joints therefor.

Kellys and kelly substitutes.

Pumps, bottom hole.

Pumps, slush.

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.

Printed circuit equipment, the following:—
Equipment specially designed to produce electronic assemblies—
(*a*) by depositing or printing on insulating panels including plates or wafers, or otherwise forming in situ, component parts other than basic wiring;
(*b*) by automatically inserting or soldering components on insulating panels including plates or wafers, to which wiring is applied by printing or other means.
Steel works machinery and plant, and machinery and plant for the working of non-ferrous metals, of the following descriptions, component parts (other than rolls for rolling mills) 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.

GROUP 7

Paper and paper board (excluding printed paper and printed board), the following:—
Capacitor or condenser dielectric paper tissue, whether coated or not, of a thickness of 0·0015 inch (0·038 millimetre) or less.
Kraft board in rolls, being board containing not less than 90 per cent. by weight of unbleached sulphate chemical wood pulp ... ... A
Newsprint ... ... A
Vulcanised fibre ... ... A
Paper-making and similar materials, the following:—
Pulp ... ... A
Wood, the following:—
Lignum vitae ... ... A

GROUP 8

Manufactures wholly or partly of balata, gutta-percha, rubber or synthetic rubber, the following:—
Tyres and tubes of the following descriptions:—
(1) Outer covers and inner tubes for aircraft ... ... A
(2) Outer covers of a nominal cross-section of 6 inches or more, other than (1) above.
Synthetic rubber and synthetic latex of the following type:—
Butyl.

GROUP 9

Cotton and manufactures of cotton, the following:—
Cotton linters and pulp or board made therefrom ... ... A
Cotton, raw ... ... A
Hemp, the following:—
Manila hemp, tow and waste ... ... A
Nylon fabric, the following:—
Woven fabric wholly of nylon of the kind having a ripstop weave and the following characteristics to be determined in accordance with Appendices I, III and IV of the Ministry of Supply Aircraft Material Specification D.T.D. 793:—
(*a*) a weight of 0·9 to 1·1 ounce per square yard;
(*b*) a breaking strength of 40 pounds per inch width of warp or weft;
(*c*) an air porosity between 9 and 13 cubic feet per square foot per second.
Wool, sheep's and lambs', raw, whether cleaned, scoured or carbonised or not ... ... A
Yarns, wholly or partly of cashmere ... ... A

GROUP 10

Leather and manufactures of leather, the following:—
Scrap and waste wholly or partly of chrome-tanned leather ... ... A

GROUP 11

Compression ignition (diesel) engines, the following:—
Capable of developing 50 brake horse power and over and having a non-magnetic content exceeding 50 per cent. of their total weight.
Capable of developing 1,500 brake horse power and over and speeds of 600 revolutions per minute and over.

Excavating and earth moving machinery and equipment, the following:—
Bottom dumpers ... ... A
Excavators, power shovels and cranes of the kinds specially designed for airborne transport.
Excavators, the following:—
Excavators, universal, mounted on crawler tracks, whether or not fitted with shovel, dragline, trencher, skimmer, crane or grab attachments, the following:—
(*a*) of a shovel or bucket capacity of 1 cubic yard or more but less than 2 cubic yards, or of a total weight of 28 tons or more, but less than 44 tons.
(*b*) of a shovel or bucket capacity of 2 cubic yards or more, or a total weight of 44 tons or more ... ... A
Excavators, walking dragline types ... ... A
Scrapers ... ... A

Mechanically propelled road vehicles or chassis in which motive power may be applied to one or more front axles and one or more rear axles (other than tractors not specified elsewhere in this Group, and vehicles or 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.

Railway vehicles, the following:—
Locomotives, turbine, and parts specially designed therefor.
Railway well wagons of a carrying capacity of 80 tons or over.

Soil compactors, vibrating type, of the kinds having pneumatic tyred wheels, and of a net vehicle weight of 30,000 pounds and over.

Tractors, the following:—
Tractors, track-laying (whether or not fitted with ancillary equipment), powered with engines capable of developing 40 belt horse power and over A
Tractors, wheeled (including automotive units of trailers and semi-trailers), powered with engines capable of developing 100 brake horse power or more, in which power may be applied to two or more axles, and the following specialised components thereof:—
Front axles designed for power transmission, and parts thereof.
Propeller shafts.
Transfer boxes and parts thereof.

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

Turbines, the following:—
(*a*) Turbines of 7,000 brake horse power and over, all types;
(*b*) Turbines of 2,000 brake horse power and over, other than those designed for driving electric generators,
and the following parts thereof:—
Turbine wheels;
Blading for turbines.

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 of 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 100 micropicowatts (1×10^{-16} watts) or less or a zero drift in 1 hour corresponding to a change in input power of 100 micropicowatts 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.

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

Capacitors, fixed or variable, with a rated accuracy better than $\pm$ 1 per cent. at 1 megacycle per second or any higher frequency.

Cathode-ray oscilloscopes and specialised parts and accessories therefor, the following:—

(*a*) Cathode-ray oscilloscopes of the kinds having any of the following characteristics:—

(i) incorporating amplifiers with a bandwidth (defined as the band of frequencies over which the power amplication does not drop to less than one-half of its maximum value) greater than 5 megacycles.

(ii) a time base shorter than 0·05 microseconds per centimetre.

(iii) incorporating, or designed to use, cathode-ray tubes with more than one electron gun.

(iv) incorporating three or more cathode-ray tubes.

(v) employing accelerating potentials in excess of 5 kilovolts.

(*b*) Amplifiers of the kinds which are specialised accessories or sub-assemblies of the cathode-ray oscilloscopes specified in (*a*) (i) above.

(*c*) Cathode-ray oscilloscope cameras.

Communication equipment specially designed for use in aircraft or for communicating with aircraft; and specialised parts therefor.

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

Computers, electronic, other than office calculating machines.

Crystal diodes specially designed for use at frequencies of 250 or more megacycles per second; and specialised parts therefor.

Crystals of lithium fluoride or of calcium fluoride, the following:—

(*a*) Natural or artificially made, worked or partly worked;

(*b*) Artificially made or specially selected natural, unworked, weighing not less than 2·5 grammes each.

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 structures and 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 and precision instruments and apparatus, not elsewhere specified, the following:—

Apparatus for measuring impedance, admittance, capacitance or inductance at frequencies exceeding 100 megacycles per second.

Variable attenuators giving readings, accurate to less than ± 5 per cent. of the indicated value expressed in decibels, at frequencies of 1 megacycle per second or above.

Apparatus designed for measuring permittivity or power factor of dielectrics at frequencies of 1 megacycle per second or above.

Radio frequency field strength measuring apparatus.

Frequency measuring apparatus of the kinds having an accuracy better than ± 0·01 per cent. at frequencies over 30 kilocycles per second.

Electronic stabilised power supplies of the kinds capable of delivering a direct current output voltage which—

(*a*) varies by less than 1 per cent. of any input voltage variation within ± 20 per cent. of the nominal, or

(*b*) varies by less than 0·1 per cent. of the maximum rated voltage between no load and maximum rated load.

Electronic and precision instruments designed for use at frequencies of 30 kilocycles or more per second.

Electronic vacuum tubes or valves, the following:—

Cathode-ray tubes with a screen afterglow exceeding one-half second or with writing speeds of more than 3,000 kilometres per second, or with two or more electron guns.

Hot cathode gas-filled tubes and mercury pool cathode tubes (thyratrons and ignitrons) rated for continuous operation with peak current exceeding 100 amperes and peak voltage exceeding 9 kilovolts at a pulse repetition frequency of 200 or more pulses per second.

Hydrogen thyratron tubes of any rating.

Image converter tubes (other than those specified in Group 17) and electronic storage tubes including photo-conductive television camera tubes but excluding other television camera tubes.

Indirectly heated valves of a kind that can be passed through a circular hole 0·5 inch in diameter.

Valves designed to withstand accelerations greater than 450 **g**.

Valves of a kind specially designed for use at frequencies of more than 250 megacycles per second.

Valves whose output–input ratio at 300 megacycles per second is 50 per cent. or more of the output–input ratio at 20 megacycles per second when measured under the same operating voltages and load impedance.

Inductors, fixed or variable, with a rated accuracy better than ± 1 per cent. at 1 megacycle per second or any higher frequency.

Line communications transmission equipment, the following:—

(*a*) Terminal and intermediate repeater or amplifier equipment designed to deliver, carry or receive frequencies higher than 10 kilocycles per second into, or in, a line communications system;

(*b*) Multichannel telegraph terminal transmitting and receiving equipment;

(*c*) Specialised components, accessories and sub-assemblies for the above equipment.

Magnetic recorders or reproducers (other than those designed for voice or music); and specialised recording media, parts and components for such recorders or reproducers.

Measuring and counting apparatus, not elsewhere specified, the following:—

Apparatus capable of measuring time intervals of one second or less with an error not exceeding 2 per cent. of the interval measured or an error of 20 microseconds, whichever is the greater.

Apparatus capable of counting at over 50,000 counts per second.

Microscopes, electron, and parts thereof, the following:—

Electron microscopes.

Electron guns and electron objective, projection and condenser lenses (magnetic or electrostatic).

Photo-electric cells, the following:—

Photo-electric cells with a peak sensitivity at a wavelength longer than 12,000 ångströms.

Photo-conductive cells or photo-transistors with a response time constant of 1 millisecond or less measured at the temperature at which the time constant is minimum.

Photographic apparatus, not elsewhere specified, the following:—

High-speed cameras capable of recording at rates in excess of 250 pictures or frames per second.

Microflash apparatus capable of giving a flash of 10 microseconds or shorter duration, or with a frequency of 200 flashes or more per second.

Photomultiplier tubes (other than those specified in Group 15); and specialised parts thereof.

Piezo-electric quartz crystals, blanks, plates, bars and rods, worked or unworked, mounted or unmounted.

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 relay communications equipment; and specialised components and sub-assemblies therefor.

Radio spectrum analysers (being apparatus capable of indicating the single-frequency components of multifrequency oscillations); and specialised parts of such analysers.

Radio transmitters and components, not elsewhere included in this Group, the following:—

(1) Transmitters and transmitter amplifiers designed to operate at output carrier frequency between 108 and 156 megacycles per second, or above 216 megacycles per second;

(2) Transmitters and transmitter amplifiers, designed to operate with output carrier frequency higher than 30 megacycles per second and designed to provide any of the following features:—

(*a*) Any system of pulse modulation other than amplitude-modulated television, frequency-modulated television, or phase-modulated television;

(*b*) Two or more independent modulation channels on one radio frequency carrier;

(*c*) Simultaneous output at more than one radio frequency carrier frequency;

(*d*) Special facilities to give continuous operation (on any carrier frequency outside the internationally agreed broadcasting bands) in interconnection with land-line telephone circuits or switchboards including facilities such as voice-operated gain-adjusting circuits, automatic volume compression and expansion circuits, and automatic monitoring;

(*e*) Rapid selection, by means of preadjusted tuning controls, between four or more radio frequency carrier frequencies in equipment designed for operation in commercial moving vehicles; or between two or more radio frequency carrier frequencies in equipment not so designed;

(*f*) Modulation bandwidth greater than 4 kilocycles at any carrier frequency within any of the bands 30 to 41 megacycles per second, 68 to 87·5 megacycles per second, 100 to 108 megacycles per second;

(*g*) Carrier output power of (i) more than 100 watts for static and transportable sets, and (ii) more than 25 watts for mobile sets, at any carrier frequency within any of the bands 30 to 41 megacycles per second, 68 to 87·5 megacycles per second, 100 to 108 megacycles per second;

(*h*) Special facilities for uses other than sound or vision broadcasting, mobile communications, fixed headquarters station for mobile services, or a mobile sound or vision link to a main broadcast station;

(3) Mobile communications equipment operating at carrier frequencies above 30 megacycles per second and headquarters stations therefor;

(4) Transmitters and transmitter drive oscillators, designed to operate at any frequency and to provide a multiplicity of alternative output carrier frequencies controlled by a lesser number of piezo-electric crystals;

(5) Components and sub-assemblies, including modulators and modulation amplifiers, of the kind specially designed for use in transmitters covered by sub-items (1), (2), (3) or (4) above.

Radiolocation apparatus (including direction finders, radar and radio-navigation equipment) and infra-red location apparatus; 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 3 megacycles per second.

Resistors, fixed or variable, with a rated accuracy better than ± 1 per cent. at 1 megacycle per second or any higher frequency.

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.

Telegraph apparatus, the following:—

Apparatus designed for the transmission or reception of messages at a speed exceeding 200 words per minute or 150 bauds, whichever is the lesser; and specialised component parts and accessories of such apparatus.

Telemetering equipment incorporating or designed to incorporate electronic valves.

Transistors of all kinds; and specialised parts therefor.

Valve voltmeters, the following:—

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

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

GROUP 12 (2)

Apparatus for automatically sorting electronic components in respect of their electrical characteristics.

Balloons, 1,100 grammes (2·425 pounds) or more envelope weight deflated, designed for free flight.

Centrifugal testing apparatus possessing any of the following characteristics:—

(*a*) driven by a motor or motors having a total rated horse power greater than 400 horse power.

(*b*) capable of carrying a load of 250 pounds or more.

(*c*) capable of exerting a centrifugal acceleration of 8 ***g*** or more on a load of 200 pounds or more.

Compasses and gyroscopic apparatus, the following:—

Gyrocompasses, transmitting magnetic compasses, gyromagnetic compasses, and repeaters for any of the foregoing.

Gyroscopic stabilisers.

Gyroscopic steering controls.

Control equipment, the following:—

(1) Synchros, as follows:—

(*a*) Control types (transmitters, differential transmitters, and transformers) rated to have an electrical error of 18 minutes or less when tested by the proportional voltage method.

(*b*) Torque types:—

(i) Transmitters and differential transmitters rated to have an electrical error of 18 minutes or less when tested by the proportional voltage method;

(ii) Receivers and differential receivers rated to have an accuracy of 1·5 degrees or less when tested by the dynamic method.

(2) Resolvers, including single-phase/single-phase, single-phase/two-phase, two-phase/two-phase, and three-phase/two-phase types, as follows:—

(*a*) With a rated electrical error of 0·5 degrees or less;

(*b*) With a rated perpendicularity error between axes of 10 minutes or less;

(*c*) With a rated null voltage of 10 millivolts or less per maximum volt output.

(3) Amplifiers, electronic or magnetic, designed for use with resolvers, the following:—

(*a*) Isolation types;

(*b*) Summing types.

(4) Linear induction potentiometers, as follows:—

(*a*) With a rated linearity of 1 per cent. or less;

(*b*) With a rated null voltage of 10 millivolts or less per maximum volt output.

(5) Induction rate generators, as follows:—

(*a*) With a rated linearity of 1 per cent. or less;

(*b*) With a rated signal-to-noise ratio of 50 to 1 or greater;

(*c*) All temperature-compensated or temperature-corrected types.

(6) Servo motors (gear-head or plain), as follows:—

(*a*) Designed to operate from power sources of more than 300 cycles per second;

(*b*) Designed to have a torque-to-inertia ratio of 3,500 radians per second per second or greater.

(7) Potentiometers, as follows:—

(*a*) Linear potentiometers with a rated linearity of 0·1 per cent. or less;

(*b*) Non-linear potentiometers with a rated conformity of 1 per cent. or less.

Electrical machinery, the following:—

Generators, turbo-generators, motor generator sets and synchronous condensers of a maximum continuous rating of 5 megawatts and over, and the following parts thereof:—

Stators;

Rotors.

Motors, the following:—

Over 1,000 brake horse power, one hour rating, of the reversing type, liquid cooled and totally enclosed;

5,000 brake horse power and over, one hour rating.

Starting and controlling gear for electric motors, the following:—

Automatic and semi-automatic apparatus for the starting, stopping, reversing and speed control of motors of 5,000 brake horse power and over, one hour rating.

Electronic automatic controlling units which incorporate an electronic feed back stabilised amplifier (whether or not including associated regulating units) designed to regulate flow by continuous action.

Magnetometers of the following types:—

Fluxgate;

Electron beam sensing;

Paramagnetic;

Nucleonic;

and parts specially designed therefor.

Optical curve generators (grinders, surfacers and polishers) and component parts thereof, capable of producing aspherical curves.

pH apparatus, continuous measuring, of the following types, whether separate or as components of other pH apparatus:—

Amplifiers which include automatic temperature compensation as a function of the amplifier and are designed to operate with an input current of one picoampere.

Electrode assemblies of the flow or immersion type which include a resistance thermometer element and a glass electrode of 250 megohms or higher at 25 degrees centigrade, designed for use with the amplifiers specified above.

Signalling apparatus, railway, the following:—

Apparatus of the kind specially designed for the Centralised Traffic Control (C.T.C.) system of railway signalling controlled by code impulses; and specially designed parts therefor.

Spectrographic instruments and apparatus, the following:—

(1) Spectrographs, spectrophotometers, spectrometers and monochromators (other than (*a*) instruments limited to the use of replica plane gratings not exceeding 1 inch in ruled width, and spares therefor; and (*b*) instruments of the circle type incapable of direct measuring to less than 5 seconds of arc), the following:—

Grating types with or designed for use with diffraction gratings (originals or replicas, plane or concave) and gratings therefor.

Prism types designed for use with prisms of which the length of any side of the base is 35 millimetres or more.

Prism types designed for use with prisms giving a spectrum of 20 centimetres or more in length between 2,000 ångströms and 9,000 ångströms.

Infra-red types having an effective total prism base length of over 2 inches (5 centimetres).

(2) Densitometers or microphotometers, recording or controlling, and other specialised apparatus for the quantitative measurement of spectra or spectrographic records.

X-ray and electron diffraction apparatus, the following:—

X-ray tubes, flash discharge type.

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.

Powder cameras of the kinds having a heating element for temperatures of 500 degrees centigrade (932 degrees Fahrenheit) or over.

Single crystal oscillating and rotating X-ray goniometers of the kinds having X-ray film or plate holders.

Electron diffraction units and specialised components therefor.

GROUP 13

In this Group:—

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

(*ii*) *where any goods fall both within a description in relation to which the letter A appears and also within a description in relation to which that letter does not appear, the letter A shall, in respect of those goods, be deemed to appear in relation to all the descriptions in the Group within which those goods fall.*

Ammonium nitrate	A
Ammonium sulphate	A
Balsam of Peru	A
Balsam of Tolu	A
Barium nitrate.	
Beryllium compounds	A

Bones, crushed or not, including bone flour, bone grist and bone meal ... A

Boron compounds, and mixtures, not elsewhere specified, the following:—

(*a*) Boric acid and the ammonium, calcium, magnesium, potassium and sodium salts thereof, and organo-borates, but not including perborates.

(*b*) Boric oxide.

(*c*) Boron trichloride and its complexes.

(*d*) Boron trifluoride and its complexes.

(*e*) Fluoroborates.

(*f*) Other boron compounds and mixtures containing by weight an aggregate of 10 per cent. or more of boron, whether in combined or elemental (metallic) forms, but excluding—

boron carbide;
boron nitride;
metal borates other than those specified at (*a*) above;
perborates.

Bromine trifluoride.

Calcium cyanamide ... ... A

Calcium nitrate ... ... A

Cascara sagrada ... ... A

Cellulose nitrate (nitrocellulose) ... ... A

Chlorine trifluoride.

*mono*Chlorodifluoroethane.

*mono*Chlorodifluoromethane.

Chlorotrifluoroethylene.

Chlorotrifluoromethane.

Coal tar, crude ... ... A

Cobalt compounds (other than paint driers, cobalt organic artificial colouring matters and other paint pigments).

Cumene (*iso*propylbenzene).

Dichloro*mono*fluoromethane.

Dichlorotetrafluoroethane.

NN'-Diethyl-*NN'*-diphenylurea (carbamite or centralite).

Difluoroethane.

NN'-Dimethyl-*NN'*-diphenylurea (carbamite or centralite).

Dinitrophenol ... ... A

Dinitrotoluene.

Diphenylamine.

NN-Diphenylurea (unsymmetrical diphenylurea).

Ethylbenzene.

Ethyl diphenylcarbamate (diphenylurethane).

Ethyl *NN*-diphenylurea.

Ethyl di-*o*-tolylcarbamate (di-*o*-tolylurethane).

Ethyl *N*-ethylphenylcarbamate (ethylphenylurethane).

Fertilisers, nitrogenous, of all kinds, other than the following ... ... A

Potassium nitrate and synthetic sodium nitrate.

Fertilisers consisting solely of vegetable or animal material but excluding bone meal specified elsewhere in this Group.

Fluorine.

Furfuryl alcohol.

Germanium compounds ... ... A

Glycerol ... ... A

Glycols and their derivatives, as follows:—

(*a*) Ethanediol (ethylene glycol).

Propane-1:2-diol (propylene glycol).

Mixtures consisting mainly of one or more of the above.

(*b*) Di-(2-hydroxyethyl) sulphide (thiodiglycol) and mixtures consisting mainly thereof.

Gold compounds, and preparations thereof ... ... A
Guanidine nitrate.
Hexamine (hexamethylenetetramine).
Hydrazine and its salts.
Hydrazine hydrate.
Hydrogen peroxide containing by weight 50 per cent. or more of hydrogen peroxide.
Ipecacuanha root and rhizome ... ... A
Lead azide ... ... A
Lead styphnate (lead trinitroresorcinoxide) ... ... A
Lead thiocyanate.
Lithium compounds.
Magnesium oxide containing 97 per cent. or more by weight of magnesium oxide.
*mono*Methylaniline.
Methyl-*NN*-diphenylurea.
Molybdenum compounds containing by weight more than 35 per cent. of molybdenum (other than molybdenum organic artificial colouring matters containing by weight less than 50 per cent. of molybdenum).
Naphthenic acid.
Nickel hydroxides.
Nickel oxides.
Nitric acid.
2-Nitrodiphenylamine.
Pentaerythritol.
Picrates ... ... A
Picric acid ... ... A
*iso*Propyl ether.
Radio-active substances and mixtures containing such substances, the following:—
(1) Fissionable material, the following:—
Plutonium; uranium enriched in the isotope 233 or in the isotope 235; and any material artificially enriched by any of the foregoing... A
(2) Thorium and its compounds ... ... A
(3) Uranium and its compounds ... ... A
Selenium and its compounds, and preparations thereof (other than cadmium selenide and pigments containing cadmium selenide) ... ... A
Senega root ... ... A
Sodium azide.
Sodium nitrate, including crude natural, but excluding synthetic sodium nitrate ... ... A
Tantalum compounds.
Tetraethyl-lead and mixtures containing tetraethyl-lead.
Tetrafluoroethylene.
Tetrahydrofurfuryl alcohol.
Titanium carbide.
Trichlorodifluoroethane.
Trichlorotrifluoroethane.
Zirconium compounds.
Zirconium oxide thermally stabilised with calcium oxide or magnesium oxide or with calcium oxide and magnesium oxide.

GROUP 14

Live cattle ... ... A
Live horses ... ... A

GROUP 15

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

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

Betatrons ... ... A

Centrifuges and centrifuge bowls, the following:—

Centrifuges with peripheral speed of 1,000 feet (305 metres) per second or more, wholly made of, or lined with, aluminium, nickel or alloy containing by weight 60 per cent. or more nickel ... ... A

Centrifuge bowls made of aluminium, nickel or alloy containing by weight 60 per cent. or more nickel ... ... A

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

Compressors and blowers (turbo, centrifugal and axial flow types), wholly made of, or lined with, aluminium, nickel or alloy containing by weight 60 per cent. or more nickel ... ... A

Cyclotrons and instruments of similar nature ... ... A

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

Electrolytic cells for the production of fluorine ... ... A

Electroscopes and electrometers ... ... A

Equipment for health monitoring against radiation hazards, other than the following ... ... A

Photographic film and equipment containing it.

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

Equipment specifically designed for the separation of isotopes of uranium... A

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

Furnaces, vacuum, designed to operate at pressures lower than 0·1 millimetre of mercury and at temperatures higher than 1,100 degrees centigrade ... ... A

Geiger-Müller counter tubes and proportional counters ... ... A

Heat exchangers (tubular) and components therefor (other than aluminium tubing) designed to operate at pressures of 300 pounds per square inch and above and with flow contact surfaces made of any of the following materials... A

Aluminium;
Nickel;
Alloys containing by weight 60 per cent. or more nickel;
Titanium;
Zirconium.

Instruments capable of measuring a current of less than one picoampere ... A

Ionisation chambers ... ... A

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

Ion separators, electromagnetic, including mass spectrographs and mass spectrometers for any purpose (including leak detection) ... ... A

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

Magnets, alternating current and direct current, suitable for betatrons, cyclotrons and instruments of similar nature, and synchrotrons ... ... A

Microbalances of a sensitivity of 0·1 microgramme or better ... ... A

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

Photomultiplier tubes having photocathode sensitivity of 10 or more microamperes per lumen, and an average amplification greater than 100,000 times; and any electron multiplier unit activated by positive ions ... ... A

Positive ion sources suitable for use in cyclotrons, mass spectrometers and the like... ... ... A

Pumps, vacuum diffusion, of which the diameter measured inside the barrel at the inlet jet is 12 inches or more, or which are capable of a pumping speed in excess of 1,500 litres per second at a pressure of less than 0·001 millimetre of mercury ... ... A

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 ... ... A
Resistors of resistance not less than 1,000 megohms ... ... A
Scaling units and rate meters, suitable for use in radiation detection ... A
Scintillation counters ... ... A
Scintillation counter phosphors, the following:—
Single crystals and scintillation phosphors of the kinds used in radiation detection instruments, of volume greater than 1 cubic inch (16 cubic centimetres) ... ... A
Synchrotrons ... ... A
Valves, electrometer, designed to handle input currents less than one picoampere ... ... A
Voltage generators to produce direct current voltages greater than one megavolt and designed to be capable of accelerating charged particles... ... A

GROUP 16

Cereal seeds, the following and mixtures thereof ... ... A
Barley,
Buckwheat,
Maize,
Oats,
Rye,
Sorghums,
Wheat.

GROUP 17

Accumulators (electric storage batteries) of a kind used in the propulsion of submarines, and parts thereof, the following ... ... A
Accumulators, lead acid ... ... A
Containers ... ... A
Covers ... ... A
Plates and grids ... ... A
Separators ... ... A
Aircraft, assembled or dismantled ... ... A
Aircraft engines ... ... A
Amphibian vehicles of all kinds ... ... A
Apparatus and appliances of the following kinds specially designed for use in aircraft:—
Anti-*g* suits ... ... A
Anti-*g* valves ... ... A
Liquid oxygen converters ... ... A
Partial pressure suits ... ... A
Pressurised breathing apparatus ... ... A
Appliances for use with arms and apparatus exclusively designed and intended for land, sea or aerial warfare ... ... A
Appliances, mechanical, designed to produce smoke for military purposes ... A
Armed vehicles and vehicles fitted with mountings for arms ... ... A
Bayonets and component parts thereof ... ... A
Bomb hoists ... ... A
Bomb trolleys ... ... A
Bombs, bombing apparatus (including bomb sights and computers) and component parts thereof ... ... A
Bullet-proof and run-flat tyres and double-chambered and self-sealing inner tubes ... ... A
Bullet-proof clothing ... ... A
Cables, buoyant or near buoyant ... ... A
Cannon, rocket projectors, rocket launchers and other ordnance and component parts thereof ... ... A
Carriages and mountings and accessories for mountings for cannon, rocket projectors and other ordnance and component parts thereof ... ... A

Cartridge sheet and strip, rolled brass	A
Cartridges, charges of all kinds, and component parts thereof	A
Catapults and other similar aircraft launching gear	A
Computers, aircraft interception	A
Depth charges, apparatus for the discharge of depth charges, and component parts thereof	A
Devices designed for the detection of the noxious gases specified in this Group	A
Diving and under-water swimming apparatus, self-contained, and articles exclusively designed for use therewith	A
Explosives as defined in Section 3 of the Explosives Act, 1875	A
Firearms of every description, component parts of firearms, and silencers and telescopic sights for firearms	A
Fire control and gun sighting apparatus and component parts thereof	A
Flame-throwers and component parts thereof	A
Fuses and component parts thereof	A
Gas masks, respirators and similar protective devices, and face-pieces and filter canisters therefor	A
Gilding metal clad steel	A
Grenades, component parts of grenades and grenade projectors	A
Guided weapons, guided missiles, launchers for such weapons and missiles, and component parts of the foregoing	A
Gun forgings, rough	A
Gun turrets, including barbettes, and component parts thereof	A
Infra-red image-converter tubes	A
Infra-red night driving apparatus	A
Kine-theodolites	A
Land mine clearance devices and devices for avoiding the effect of land mines, and component parts thereof	A
Land and sea mine detectors and similar devices for detecting metals, and component parts thereof	A
Landing mats for aeroplanes	A
Link trainers	A
Machine guns, interrupter gears, mountings for machine guns, and component parts thereof	A
Machinery and machine tools and implements or accessories, the following:—	
Armour plate drilling machines, other than radial drilling machines	A
Armour plate planing machines	A
Armour plate quenching presses	A
Bomb copy boring lathes	A
Bomb nose and tail boring machines	A
Bomb nose and tail forging machines	A
Bomb spinning lathes	A
Bullet assembling (multipunch) machines	A
Bullet cannoluring machines	A
Bullet core filling machines	A
Bullet cutting and cupping machines	A
Bullet drawing machines	A
Bullet gauging machines	A
Bullet lead forming machines	A
Bullet pointing, forming and sizing machines	A
Bullet trimming machines	A
Bullet weighing machines	A
Cartridge automatic loading machines	A
Cartridge cap cutting and cupping machines	A
Cartridge cap varnishing machines	A
Cartridge case drawing presses	A
Cartridge case flash-hole drilling machines	A

Cartridge case flash-hole piercing machines	A
Cartridge case head turning lathes	A
Cartridge case mouth boring lathes	A
Cartridge cordite reeling machines	A
Cartridge cup priming and pressing machines	A
Cartridge finishing and assembly machines	A
Cartridge gauging and weighing machines	A
Cartridge hand loading machines	A
Cartridge neck varnishing machines	A
Cartridge sizing or rectifying machines	A
Cartridge wadding machines	A
Centrifugal casting machines capable of casting tubes 6 feet or more in length, with a wall thickness of 2 inches and over	A
Combination lathe, drilling and milling machines, specially designed for mobile military workshops or for naval craft	A
Gun barrel broach rifling machines	A
Gun barrel rifling machines	A
Gun barrel trepanning machines	A
Gun honing machines of 6 foot stroke or more	A
Gun jump screw lathes	A
Gun rifling machines	A
Gun straightening presses	A
Induction hardening machines for tank turret rings and sprockets	A
Jigs and fixtures and other metal working implements or accessories of the kinds exclusively designed for use in the manufacture of ammunition, firearms, ordnance and other stores and appliances for land, sea or aerial warfare	A
Machines and apparatus of the kinds specially designed for use in the manufacture of aircraft engines, the following:—	
Gas turbine compressor and turbine disc turning machines	A
Gas turbine compressor case boring machines	A
Gas turbine rotor grinders	A
Machines and apparatus specially designed for making or measuring gas turbine blades	A
Machines specially designed for milling aircraft skin	A
Machines specially designed for the working or forming of aircraft sheet, aircraft plate or aircraft extrusions	A
Milling machines having a travelling head or heads capable of milling aircraft spars	A
Shell banding presses	A
Shell cavity boring lathes	A
Shell copper band turning lathes	A
Shell forging presses	A
Shell groove, wave and undercutting lathes	A
Shell heading presses	A
Shell loading or filling machines	A
Shell making rough turning lathes of the " inverted bed " type	A
Shell making special purpose capstan lathes	A
Shell shot automatic blasting machines	A
Shell tappers	A
Small arms chambering machines	A
Small arms deep hole drilling machines	A
Small arms machines for rifle groove or bore	A
Small arms rifling machines	A
Small arms spill boring machines	A
Tank turret bearing grinding machines	A
Metal cutting and working tools for machine operations, the following:—	
Gun barrel rifling broaches	A
Small arms deep hole drills or bars	A
Military equipment and accoutrements, the following:—	
Helmets, crash	A
Helmets, steel	A

Webbing equipment, the following:—
Anklets ... ... A
Belts, braces and straps, and webbing therefor ... ... A
Carriers, cases and pouches ... ... A
Haversacks and packs ... ... A
Slings, rifle, and webbing therefor ... ... A
Mines, land or sea, component parts thereof, equipment specifically designed for laying mines, and devices for firing mines or booby traps ... ... A
Minesweeping equipment, acoustic or magnetic, and minesweeping winches A
Nets, anti-submarine and anti-torpedo ... ... A
Noxious gases, the following:—
Bromoacetone.. ... ... A
Bromobenzyl cyanide ... ... A
Bromo(ethyl methyl ketone)... ... ... A
*mono*Chloromethyl chloroformate ... ... A
Cyanogen chloride ... ... A
Dibromodimethyl ether ... ... A
Dichlorodimethyl ether ... ... A
Diphenylaminechlororasine ... ... A
Diphenylchloroarsine... ... ... A
Diphenylcyanoarsine ... ... A
Ethyl bromoacetate ... ... A
Ethyl iodoacetate ... ... A
Ethyldibromoarsine ... ... A
Ethyldichloroarsine ... ... A
Lewisite (chlorovinyldichloroarsine and dichlorodivinylchloroarsine) ... A
Methyldichloroarsine... ... ... A
Mustard gas (dichloroethyl sulphide) ... ... A
Phenylcarbylamine chloride (phenyliminocarbonyl chloride) ... ... A
Phenyldibromoarsine... ... ... A
Phenyldichloroarsine ... ... A
Phosgene ... ... A
Trichloromethyl chloroformate (diphosgene) ... ... A
Parachutes ... ... A
Periscopes, submarine ... ... A
Photographic instruments and appliances, the following:—
Cameras of the kinds specially designed for aerial survey or reconnaissance ... ... A
Gun cameras, aircraft ... ... A
Machines of the kinds specially designed for the continuous processing of photographic film of a width exceeding 4·5 inches but not exceeding 9·5 inches ... ... A
Projectiles of all kinds (except air gun pellets) and component parts thereof ... ... A
Refuelling apparatus and appliances, aircraft, the following:—
(1) Aircraft pressure refuellers and aircraft refuellers, open circuit, having a pumping capacity of over 100 Imperial gallons per minute ... ... A
(2) Pressure refuelling hose-end couplings or units and pressure control or flow control valves of the kind specially designed for aircraft pressure refuelling ... ... A
(3) Ring mains dispensers, aircraft servicers or other appliances incorporating any of the articles specified in (2) above ... ... A
Rocket assisted take off apparatus and component parts thereof ... ... A
Rocket motors and component parts thereof ... ... A
Searchlight control units ... ... A
Searchlights, power controlled, of which the reflectors have a diameter of 50 centimetres or more ... ... A
Supply dropping apparatus, aircraft ... ... A
Tanks, armoured cars and all other armoured vehicles and component parts thereof ... ... A

Torpedoes and component parts thereof ... ... A

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

Trailers specifically designed to carry ammunition ... ... A

Training devices of the kinds specially designed for military purposes ... A

GROUP 18

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

Diamonds of all kinds, diamond powder, and articles mounted or set with diamonds other than dies, tools and tool parts ... ... A

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

Gold, in all forms and goods containing gold (other than pen nibs, fountain pens and similar writing instruments which contain gold only in the form of nibs, bands, bars or clips; spectacles, spectacle frames and parts thereof; and 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) ... ... A

Goods manufactured wholly or mainly of skin with fur, hair or wool attached, other than finished footwear and gloves ... ... A

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

Works of art ... ... A

SECOND SCHEDULE

Airframe parts, spares and components.

Aero engine parts, spares and components.

THIRD SCHEDULE

ORDERS REVOKED

The Export of Goods (Control) (Consolidation) Order, 1956 (S.I. 1956/1702).

The Export of Goods (Control) (Amendment) Order, 1956 (S.I. 1956/1960).

The Export of Goods (Control) (Amendment No. 2) Order, 1957 (S.I. 1957/39).

The Export of Goods (Control) (Amendment No. 3) Order, 1957 (S.I. 1957/247).

The Export of Goods (Control) (Amendment No. 4) Order, 1957 (S.I. 1957/950).

The Export of Goods (Control) (Amendment No. 5) Order, 1957 (S.I. 1957/1281).

The Export of Goods (Control) (Amendment No. 6) Order, 1957 (S.I. 1957/2169).

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, 1956, and the subsequent amendment Orders. It re-enacts the provisions of those Orders.

A few drafting changes have been made and in particular the descriptions of chemicals in the First Schedule have been revised in the light of current practice ; there is no change of substance.