EMERGENCY CONTROL OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

1960 No. 1296

The Export of Goods (Control) Order, 1960

Made - - - - 26*th July*, 1960
Coming into Operation 22*nd August*, 1960

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

Prohibitions and restrictions on exportation

1. Subject to the provisions of this Order—

(i) goods of a description included in the First Schedule hereto and therein indicated by the letter A are prohibited to be exported from the United Kingdom or shipped as ships' stores ; and

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

Exceptions

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

Licensed exports and permitted ships' stores

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

Samples

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

Aircraft

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

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

(a) 2 & 3 Geo. 6. c. 69. (b) 12, 13 & 14 Geo. 6. c. 91.

Firearms and Ammunition

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

Channel Islands

(*e*) any goods other than

(i) goods of a description included in Group 1 in the First Schedule hereto ;

(ii) goods falling within the description of articles manufactured or produced more than 100 years before the date of exportation which is set out in Group 9 in the said Schedule ; and

(iii) works of art ;

to any port or destination in the Channel Islands ;

Diamonds

(*f*) diamonds, unmounted, exported—

(i) by registered letter post, insured box post or air freight, to any destination ; or

(ii) by insured parcel post to any destination in any territory which is for the time being one of the scheduled territories as defined in the Exchange Control Act, 1947(**c**) ;

Diamond Jewellery

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

Strategic Goods

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

Live Cattle

(*j*) (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) of the Exported Cattle Protection Order, 1957(**e**) ;

(iii) live cattle from Northern Ireland ;

(**a**) 10 & 11 Geo. 5. c. 43. (**b**) 1 Edw. 8 & 1 Geo. 6. c. 12.
(**c**) 10 & 11 Geo. 6. c. 14. (**d**) S.I. 1951/1016 (1951 III, p. 548).
(**e**) S.I. 1957/170 (1957 I, p. 152).

Gifts

(*k*) any goods of a description included in Group 9 of the First Schedule hereto or eggs, in shell, of domestic poultry, which are contained in a parcel:

Provided that—

(i) the parcel is exported by parcel post;

(ii) the goods are the bona fide gift of an individual, who is named and described on the outside of the parcel as the sender (hereinafter called the "donor") to an individual to whom the parcel is addressed for the benefit of that individual absolutely;

(iii) the value of all the goods in the parcel does not exceed £25;

(iv) the parcel does not contain any goods which are not a bona fide individual gift;

(v) any declaration required to be made in relation to the parcel contains a full and accurate description by the donor of all the goods contained therein and states that all those goods constitute unsolicited gifts.

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

Customs powers to demand evidence of destination which goods reach

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

(i) a destination to which they were authorised to be exported by a licence granted for the purposes of this Order, or

(ii) a destination to which their exportation was not prohibited by this Order;

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

Offences in connection with applications for licences etc.

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

Declarations as to goods: powers of search

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Overlapping descriptions

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

Modification and revocation of licences etc.

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

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

Revocations etc.

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

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

Interpretation

9.—(1) In this Order—

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

"Commonwealth" means the Commonwealth preference area as defined in section 2 of the Import Duties Act, 1958(**b**) but excluding Burma and the Republic of Ireland;

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

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

(**b**) 6 & 7 Eliz. 2. c. 6.

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

"United Kingdom" includes the Isle of Man;

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

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

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

(2) 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.

Citation and Commencement

10. This Order may be cited as the Export of Goods (Control) Order, 1960, and shall come into operation on the 22nd day of August, 1960.

Dated this 26th day of July, 1960.

G. Bowen,
An Under-Secretary of the
Board of Trade.

FIRST SCHEDULE

GROUP 1

Aircraft, Arms and Military Stores and Appliances

Aircraft, assembled or dismantled	A
Aircraft engines	A
Apparatus and appliances specially designed for use in aircraft, the following:—	
Anti-*g* suits	A
Anti-*g* valves	A
Liquid oxygen converters	A
Partial pressure suits	A
Pressurised breathing apparatus	A
Appliances for use with arms and apparatus specially designed and intended for land, sea or aerial warfare	A
Appliances, mechanical, designed to produce smoke for military purposes	A

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

Arms and ammunition and component parts thereof, the following :—

(1) Small arms, machine guns and smooth bore guns, the following :—

(*a*) Carbines, pistols (including machine pistols) revolvers, rifles, smooth-bore guns ... ... A

(*b*) Machine guns, interrupter gears and mountings for machine guns ... ... A

(2) Artillery and projectors, the following :—

(*a*) Cannon, guns, howitzers, military flame throwers, mortars, recoilless rifles, rocket launchers, rocket projectors, tank destroyers ... ... A

(*b*) Carriages and mountings and accessories for mountings for items mentioned in sub-head (*a*) ... ... A

(*c*) Military smoke, gas and pyrotechnic projectors ... ... A

(3) Ammunition, including projectiles, for any of the weapons mentioned in heads (1) or (2) of this entry ... ... A

(4) Component parts of any of the foregoing ... ... A

Bayonets and component parts thereof ... ... A

Bombs, mines, missiles guided or unguided, rockets, torpedoes, apparatus designed for use therewith, and component parts thereof, the following :—

(*a*) Bombs, torpedoes, grenades (including smoke grenades), smoke canisters, rockets, mines, missiles guided or unguided, depth charges, fire bombs, incendiary bombs, and component parts thereof ... ... A

(*b*) Apparatus and devices specially designed for the handling, control, activation, launching, laying, sweeping, clearing, discharging, detonation or detection of items mentioned in head (*a*) of this entry and component parts thereof ... ... A

Bullet-proof clothing ... ... A

Climatic conditioning chambers giving temperature, or pressure, or radiation, or humidity conditions equivalent to altitudes of 75,000 feet or more ... ... A

Computers, aircraft interception ... ... A

Devices designed for the detection of the noxious gases specified in this Group ... ... A

Devices for firing booby traps ... ... A

Diving and under-water swimming apparatus, self-contained, of the closed circuit or semi-closed (re-breathing) types, and articles specially designed for use therewith ... ... A

Electronic equipment specially designed for military use and component parts thereof ... ... A

Explosives and propellants, the following :—

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

Chemical base high energy solid or liquid fuels specially formulated for military purposes ... ... A

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

Fire control gun laying, night sighting, missile tracking and guidance apparatus ... ... A

Range, position and height finders, and spotting instruments specially designed for military purposes ... ... A

Aiming devices, electronic, gyroscopic, acoustic and optical, specially designed for military purposes ... ... A

Bomb sights, bombing computers, gun sights and periscopes specially designed for military purposes ... ... A
Television sighting units specially designed for military purposes, and inertial platforms ... ... A
Component parts of any of the foregoing ... ... A
Telemetering and telecontrol apparatus suitable for use with aircraft (piloted or pilotless), missiles (guided or unguided) or space vehicles (guided or unguided) ... ... A

Fuses and component parts thereof ... ... A

Gas masks, respirators and similar protective devices, and face-pieces and filter canisters therefor ... ... A

Gilding metal clad steel ... ... A

Gun forgings, rough ... ... A

Gun turrets, including barbettes, and component parts thereof ... ... A

Infra-red image-converter tubes ... ... A

Kine-theodolites ... ... A

Link trainers ... ... A

Machinery and machine tools and implements or accessories, the following:—

Armour plate drilling machines, other than radial drilling machines A
Armour plate planing machines ... ... A
Armour plate quenching presses ... ... A
Artillery casting machines ... ... A
Bomb copy boring lathes ... ... A
Bomb nose and tail boring machines ... ... A
Bomb nose and tail forging machines ... ... A
Bomb spinning lathes ... ... A
Bullet assembling (multipunch) machines ... ... A
Bullet canneluring machines ... ... A
Bullet core filling machines ... ... A
Bullet cutting and cupping machines ... ... A
Bullet drawing machines ... ... A
Bullet gauging machines ... ... A
Bullet lead forming machines ... ... A
Bullet pointing, forming and sizing machines ... ... A
Bullet trimming machines ... ... A
Bullet weighing machines ... ... A
Cartridge automatic loading machines ... ... A
Cartridge cap cutting and cupping machines ... ... A
Cartridge cap varnishing machines ... ... A
Cartridge case presses ... ... A
Cartridge case flash-hole drilling machines ... ... A
Cartridge case flash-hole piercing machines ... ... A
Cartridge case head turning lathes ... ... A
Cartridge case mouth boring lathes ... ... A
Cartridge cordite reeling machines ... ... A
Cartridge cup priming and pressing machines ... ... A
Cartridge finishing and assembly machines ... ... A
Cartridge gauging and weighing machines ... ... A
Cartridge hand loading machines ... ... A
Cartridge neck varnishing machines ... ... A
Cartridge sizing or rectifying machines ... ... A
Cartridge wadding machines ... ... A
Centrifugal casting machines capable of casting tubes 6 feet or more in length, with a wall thickness of 2 inches and over ... ... A
Gun barrel rifling and broaching machines ... ... A

Gun barrel rifling machines	A
Gun barrel trepanning machines	A
Gun boring and turning machines	A
Gun honing machines of 6 foot stroke or more	A
Gun jump screw lathes	A
Gun rifling machines	A
Gun straightening presses	A
Induction hardening machines for tank turret rings and sprockets	A
Jigs and fixtures and other metal working implements or accessories of the kinds specially designed for use in the manufacture of ammunition, firearms, ordnance and other stores and appliances for land, sea or aerial warfare	A
Shell and shell case extrusion and draw presses	A
Shell banding presses	A
Shell cavity boring lathes	A
Shell copper band turning lathes	A
Shell forging presses	A
Shell groove, wave and undercutting lathes	A
Shell heading or nosing presses	A
Shell lathes	A
Shell loading or filling machines	A
Shell making rough turning lathes of the "inverted bed" type	A
Shell making special purpose capstan lathes	A
Shell shot automatic blasting machines	A
Shell tappers	A
Small arms chambering machines	A
Small arms deep hole drilling machines	A
Small arms machines for rifle groove or bore	A
Small arms rifling machines	A
Small arms spill boring machines	A
Tank turret bearing grinding machines	A

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

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

Military equipment, the following:—

Helmets, crash	A
Helmets, steel	A

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

Naval equipment, the following:—

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

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

Cables, buoyant or near buoyant	A
Catapults and other similar aircraft launching gear	A
Diesel engines of 1,500 brake horse power and over with rotary speed of 700 revolutions per minute or over, specially designed for submarines	A
Electric motors over 1,000 brake horse power, quick reversing type, liquid cooled and totally enclosed, specially designed for submarines	A
Gunmountings and component parts thereof	A
Nets, anti-submarine and anti-torpedo	A
Periscopes, submarine	A
Torpedo aiming, control or loading apparatus, torpedo tubes and other apparatus for discharging torpedoes	A

Noxious gases, the following:—

Bromoacetone	A
Bromobenzyl cyanide	A
Bromo (ethyl methyl ketone)	A
*mono*Chloromethyl chloroformate	A
2-Chlorotriethylamine	A
Cyanogen chloride	A
Dibromodimethyl ether	A
Dichlorodimethyl ether	A
2:2′-Dichlorotriethylamine	A
Diphenylaminechloroarsine	A
Diphenylchloroarsine	A
Diphenylcyanoarsine	A
Ethyl bromoacetate	A
Ethyl *NN*-dimethylphosphoramidocyanidate	A
Ethyl iodoacetate	A
Ethyldibromoarsine	A
Ethyldichloroarsine	A
Lewisite (chlorovinyldichloroarsine and dichlorodivinylchloroarsine)	A
Methyldichloroarsine	A
Mustard gas (dichlorodiethyl sulphide)	A
Phenylcarbylamine chloride (phenylaminocarbonyl chloride)	A
Phenacyl chloride (ω-Chloroacetophenone)	A
Phenyldibromoarsine	A
Phenyldichloroarsine	A
Pinacolyl methylphosphonofluoridate	A
Phosgene	A
*iso*Propyl methylphosphonofluoridate	A
Trichloromethyl chloroformate (diphosgene)	A
2:2′:2″ Trichlorotriethylamine	A

Parachutes ... A

Photographic instruments and appliances, the following:—

Cameras of the kinds specially designed for aerial survey or reconnaissance	A
Gun cameras, aircraft	A
Machines of the kinds specially designed for the continuous processing of photographic film or paper at speeds exceeding 10 feet per minute	A

Refuelling apparatus and appliances, aircraft, the following:—

(*a*) Aircraft pressure refuellers and aircraft refuellers, open circuit, having a pumping capacity of over 100 Imperial gallons per minute	A
(*b*) Pressure refuelling hose-end couplings or units and pressure control or flow control valves of the kind specially designed for aircraft pressure refuelling	A
(*c*) Ring mains dispensers, aircraft servicers or other appliances incorporating any of the articles mentioned in head (*b*) of this entry	A

Refuelling apparatus and appliances for missiles, guided or unguided ... A

Rocket assisted take off apparatus and component parts thereof ... A

Rocket motors and component parts thereof ... A

Searchlight control units ... A

Searchlights, power controlled, of which the reflectors have a diameter of 50 centimetres or more ... A

Silencers and telescopic sights for firearms ... A

Supply dropping apparatus, aircraft ... A

Tanks, self-propelled guns and vehicles, the following:—

- Tanks and self-propelled guns ... ... A
- Military type armed or armoured vehicles and vehicles fitted with mountings for arms ... ... A
- Armoured railway trains ... ... A
- Military half tracks ... ... A
- Military type recovery vehicles ... ... A
- Gun carriers and tractors specially designed for towing artillery ... A
- Trailers specially designed to carry ammunition ... ... A
- Amphibious and deep water fording military vehicles ... ... A
- Military mobile repair shops specially designed to service military equipment ... ... A
- Component parts of any of the foregoing ... ... A

Training devices specially designed for military purposes ... . A

Tyres and tubes, the following:—

- Bullet-proof and run-flat tyres and double-chambered and self-sealing inner tubes ... ... A
- Outer covers and inner tubes for aircraft ... ... A

Vibration testing apparatus capable of providing a thrust greater than 2,000 pounds and specialised ancillary equipment therefor ... ... A

GROUP 2

Atomic Energy Materials and Appliances

Centrifuges and centrifuge bowls, the following:—

- Centrifuges, capable of the enrichment or separation of isotopes, with peripheral speed of 1,000 feet (305 metres) per second or more, wholly made of, or lined with, aluminium, nickel or alloy containing 60 per cent. or more of nickel ... ... A
- Bowls for centrifuges, capable of the enrichment or separation of isotopes, made of aluminium, nickel or alloy containing 60 per cent. or more of nickel ... ... A

Compressors and blowers (turbo, centrifugal and axial flow types), wholly made of, or lined with, aluminium, nickel or alloy containing 60 per cent. or more of nickel, having a capacity of 60 cubic feet per minute or greater ... ... A

Deuterium, heavy water, heavy paraffins and other compounds in which the ratio by number of deuterium atoms to hydrogen atoms exceeds 1 to 5,000; and mixtures and solutions of any of the foregoing ... A

Dosimeters capable of measuring dosages above 5 roentgens ... ... A

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

Equipment specially designed for the separation of isotopes of uranium or lithium or of uranium and lithium ... ... A

Fissionable material the following:—

- Plutonium ... ... A
- Uranium enriched in the isotope 235 ... ... A
- The isotope 233 of uranium ... ... A
- Alloys, compounds and mixtures of any of the foregoing ... ... A

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

Graphite, artificial, having a boron content of one part per million or less and a total thermal neutron absorption microscopic cross-section of 5 millibarns or less per atom, in the form of blocks, bricks, plates, rods or electrodes, from which a cube of 2 inches side or greater can be cut ... ... 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.
Alloy containing 60 per cent. or more of nickel.
Titanium.
Zirconium.

Mass spectrographs and mass spectrometers, the following:—

Mass spectrographs and mass spectrometers with analyser assemblies capable of handling uranium hexafluoride ... ... A

Solid source mass spectrographs and mass spectrometers capable of detecting a quantity of 10^{-10} grammes or smaller using a quantity of 10^{-6} grammes or smaller as a source ... ... A

Nuclear reactors ... ... A

Positive ion sources suitable for use in mass spectrographs or mass spectrometers and capable of handling uranium hexafluoride ... ... A

Refractory goods, the following:—

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

Thorium and its compounds and mixtures containing such substances ... A

Uranium and its compounds and mixtures containing such substances ... A

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

GROUP 3

Electrical, Electronic and Scientific Appliances

Amplifiers—

(*a*) designed to operate at frequencies in excess of 500 megacycles per second;

(*b*) tuned, having a bandwidth which exceeds 10 megacycles per second or 10 per cent. of the mean frequency, whichever is less;

(*c*) untuned, having a bandwidth which exceeds 10 megacycles per second;

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

(*e*) parametric, with a noise figure of merit of 5 decibels or less measured at a temperature of 17° Centigrade;

(*f*) paramagnetic;

and specialised parts for the equipment mentioned in heads (*e*) and (*f*) of this entry.

In this entry—

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

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

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

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

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

Capacitors, tantalum electrolytic, the following:—

All types designed to operate at temperatures exceeding 85° Centigrade.
Sintered electrolytic capacitors.
Electrolytic capacitors constructed with foils.

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.

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

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

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

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

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

(*a*) Altimeters, pulse modulated.

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

(*c*) Equipment utilising—

(i) the constant velocity or

(ii) the rectilinear propagation characteristics

of electromagnetic waves having frequency less than 4×10^{14} cycles per second (0·75 microns).

(*d*) Equipment, direction finding, operating at frequencies greater than 5 megacycles per second.

(*e*) Equipment pressurised throughout.

(*f*) Equipment rated for continuous operation over a range of ambient temperatures extending from below −40° Centigrade to above 55° Centigrade.

(3) Airborne radar equipment.

(4) Ground and marine radar equipment, the following:—

(*a*) Radar equipment, other than commercial equipment designed for pulse operation at frequencies between 1,300 megacycles per second and 1,660 megacycles per second, 2,700 megacycles per second and 3,900 megacycles per second, or 8,500 megacycles per second and 10,000 megacycles per second, and having—

(i) in the case of marine navigation radar, a peak output power to the aerial system of 75 kilowatts or less, and

(ii) in the case of ground based radar, a peak output power to the aerial system of less than 50 kilowatts and a maximum usable range against the largest airborne target of less than 50 nautical miles.

(*b*) Radar equipment incorporating—

(i) permanent echo cancellation facilities; or

(ii) aerials with circular polarization.

(*c*) Radar equipment utilising other than conventional pulse modulation and signal processing techniques.

(*d*) Ground direction finding equipment operating at frequencies greater than 5 megacycles per second.

(5) Ground and marine equipment for use with airborne navigation equipment utilising—

(*a*) the constant velocity or

(*b*) the rectilinear propagation characteristics

of electromagnetic waves having frequency less than 4×10^{14} cycles per second (0·75 microns).

(6) Specialised parts, specialised accessories, specialised testing or calibrating equipment and training or simulating equipment for the apparatus mentioned in heads (2), (3), (4) or (5) of this entry.

Communication transmission equipment, the following:—

Terminal and intermediate repeater or amplifier equipment designed to deliver, carry or receive frequencies higher than 36 kilocycles per second into, or in, a communication system.

Multi-channel telegraph terminal transmitting and receiving equipment.

Specialised components, accessories and sub-assemblies for the foregoing.

Compasses and gyroscopic apparatus, the following:—

Automatic pilots, except marine types for surface vessels.

Gyro compasses, North-seeking only, possessing one or more of the following characteristics:—

automatic correction for the effects on compass accuracy of changes in ship's speed, acceleration or latitude;

provision for accepting ship's data as an electrical input;

provision for setting in corrections for current set and drift;

utilisation of accelerometer, rate gyro, rate integrating gyros or electrolytic levels as sensing devices;

provision for determining and electrically transmitting ship's level reference data (roll, pitch) in addition to own ship's course data.

Gyro-astro compasses.

Gyro-magnetic compasses.

Gyro-stabilisers other than the kinds used for stabilising an entire surface vessel.

Gyroscopes and accelerometers, high precision or miniaturised, of the kind designed for use in ship inertia navigation systems, or in the guidance systems of weapons or aircraft.

Pressure proof ship's course indicators.

Transmitting magnetic compasses specially designed for submarines.

Components, electronic, designed for or capable of reliable performance in relation to their electrical and mechanical characteristics and maintaining their design service life-time while operating—

(*a*) over the whole range of ambient temperatures extending from below −45° Centigrade to above 100 Centigrade; or

(*b*) at ambient temperatures of 200° Centigrade or higher.

Computers, electronic, other than office calculating machines.

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—

(*a*) with a rated electrical error of 0·5 degrees or less, or

(*b*) with a rated perpendicularity error between axes of 10 minutes or less, or

(*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—

(*a*) with a rated linearity of one per cent. or less, or

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

(5) Induction rate generators—

(*a*) with a rated linearity of one per cent. or less, or

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

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

(6) Servo motors (gear-head or plain)—

(*a*) designed to operate from power sources of more than 300 cycles per second, or

(*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 one per cent. or less.

Electric generators, mobile types, with a maximum continuous rating of more than 5,000 kilowatts.

Electric-impulse generators of a kind used for providing recurring impulses of peak power exceeding 150 kilowatts or of a duration of less than 0·1 micro-second, or with a duty cycle in excess of 0·002, and pulse transformer and pulse-forming equipment and delay lines being parts specially designed for such electric-impulse generators.

Electromagnetic waveguides and components therefor, the following:—

Flexible waveguides of all types.

Rigid waveguides and components designed for use at frequencies in excess of 12,500 megacycles per second.

Waveguides having a bandwidth ratio greater than 1·5:1.

Electromagnetic waveguide components, the following:—

(*a*) Directional couplers having a bandwidth ratio greater than 1·5:1 and directivity over the band of 15 decibels or more.

(*b*) Circulators using gyro-magnetic properties.

(*c*) Rotary joints capable of transmitting more than one isolated channel or having a bandwidth greater than 5 per cent. of the centre mean frequency.

(*d*) Magnetic waveguide components.

Electronic and precision instruments and apparatus, the following :—

(1) Electronic measuring, testing or calibrating instruments having one or more of the following characteristics :—

(*a*) designed for use at frequencies in excess of 500 megacycles per second, other than the radio spectrum analysers specified elsewhere in this Group ;

(*b*) (i) frequency measuring equipment or frequency standards, designed for other than ground laboratory use, having an accuracy better than 1 part in 10^7 ;

(ii) ground laboratory frequency standards or frequency measuring equipment incorporating frequency standards with a stability over 24 hours of 1 part in 10^9 or better ;

(*c*) testing instruments rated to maintain their specified operating data when operating over a range of ambient temperatures extending from below −25° Centigrade to above 55° Centigrade.

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

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

(i) a bandwidth greater than 12 megacycles per second ;

(ii) a time base shorter than 0·04 microseconds per centimetre ;

(iii) incorporating, or designed to use, one or more cathode-ray tubes having three or more electron guns ;

(iv) incorporating, or designed to use, cathode-ray memory tubes ;

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

(*b*) Amplifiers and pre-amplifiers, which are specialised accessories or sub-assemblies of cathode-ray oscilloscopes, having a bandwidth greater than 12 megacycles per second.

In this entry " bandwidth " means the band of frequencies over which the deflection on the cathode-ray tube does not fall below 70·7 per cent. of that at the maximum point, measured with a constant input voltage to the amplifier.

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

(1) Cathode-ray tubes—

(*a*) specially designed for radar equipment of the kinds described in the entry in this Group relating to communication, navigation, direction finding and radar equipment ;

(*b*) specially designed for apparatus of the kinds described in the entry in this Group relating to apparatus to jam or otherwise interfere with radio reception ;

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

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

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

(2) Image converter tubes and electronic storage tubes including memory transformers of radar pictures and ruggedised vidicon-type tubes but excluding other television camera tubes and X-ray intensifier tubes.

(3) Klystrons and specialised parts therefor.

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

(5) Hydrogen thyratron tubes of any rating.

(6) Travelling wave tubes, and specialised parts therefor.

(7) Valves, constructed with a ceramic envelope and designed for frequencies in excess of 60 megacycles per second, and specialised parts therefor.

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

(9) Valves designed for use at frequencies between 300 megacycles per second and 500 megacycles per second having a plate dissipation in excess of 10 watts under any conditions of cooling, and specialised parts therefor.

(10) Valves designed for use at frequencies in excess of 500 megacycles, and specialised parts therefor.

(11) Valves designed to withstand—

(*a*) sinusoidal vibration at peak accelerations greater than 5**g** for a total period in excess of 100 hours at any one frequency between 25 and 170 cycles per second ; or

(*b*) swept frequency sinusoidal vibrations between 60 and 1,000 cycles per second, with a minimum swept frequency ratio of 5 to 1, at a peak acceleration greater than 4*g* for a total period in excess of 200 hours ; or

(*c*) acceleration of short duration (shock) greater than 1,000*g* ;

and specialised parts for any such valves.

(12) Valves indirectly heated, of a kind that can be passed through a circular hole 7·2 millimetres in diameter, and specialised parts therefor.

(13) X-ray tubes, flash discharge types.

Electronic equipment and components, the following :—

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

Modular insulating panels (including plates and wafers) mounting single or multiple electronic elements, and specialised parts therefor.

Equipment designed to provide secrecy facilities on either voice or telegraph, line or radio communication circuits other than those systems making use of frequency inversions or band scrambling techniques.

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

Magnetometers of the following types :—

fluxgate ;

electron beam sensing ;

paramagnetic ;

nucleonic ;

and parts specially designed therefor.

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

Measuring and counting apparatus, the following :—

Time interval measuring apparatus with a self-contained reference frequency, having one or both of the following characteristics :—

(*a*) capable of measuring time intervals of 0.1 second or less with an error not exceeding one microsecond plus 0·001 per cent. of the interval measured ;

(*b*) incorporating counting circuits capable of counting at rates in excess of one megacycle per second.

Apparatus capable of counting at rates in excess of one megacycle per second.

Microscopes, ion, having a revolving power better than 10 ångströms.

Photo-electric cells, the following :—

Photo-electric cells, photo-conductive cells (including photo-transistors and similar cells) with a peak sensitivity at a wavelength longer than 12,000 ångströms.

Photo-transistors (photo-conductive cells including photo-diodes) with a response time constant of one millisecond or less measured at the operating temperature of the cell for which the time constant reaches a minimum.

Photographic apparatus, the following : —

High speed cinematograph recording cameras employing—

film widths 35 millimetres or narrower and recording at rates exceeding 3,000 frames per second in the case of equipment using as the lighting source a steady light flow, and 10,000 frames per second in the case of equipment using as the lighting source flash equipment connected to the unwinding system ;

film widths greater than 35 millimetres and recording at rates exceeding 64 frames per second.

High speed cameras capable of recording at rates in excess of 250,000 frames per second.

Microflash apparatus capable of giving a flash of 10 microseconds or shorter duration at a minimum recurrence frequency of 200 flashes per second.

Photomultiplier tubes of all types for which the maximum sensitivity occurs at wavelengths longer than 7,500 ångströms.

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

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

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

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

(*a*) designed to operate at frequencies over 500 megacycles per second ;

(*b*) designed to operate at frequencies over 300 megacycles per second and using interchangeable heads (radio-electric frequency tuning systems) and incorporating integral sweep facilities ;

(*c*) Specialised components, parts and accessories for (*a*) and (*b*).

Radio transmitters and components, the following :—

(1) Transmitters or transmitter amplifiers designed to operate—

(*a*) at output carrier frequencies between 108 megacycles per second and 156 megacycles per second ; or

(*b*) at output carrier frequencies greater than 223 megacycles per second other than television broadcasting transmitters and amplifiers therefor operating between 470 megacycles per second and 585 megacycles per second or between 610 megacycles per second and 940 megacycles per second.

(2) Transmitters or transmitter amplifiers designed to provide any of the following features : —

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

(*b*) rated for operation over a range of ambient temperatures extending from below −40° Centigrade to above 55° Centigrade ;

(*c*) facilities providing a multiplicity of alternative output carrier frequencies controlled by a lesser number of piezo-electric crystals and not forming multiples of a common control frequency.

(3) Components and sub-assemblies, including modulators and modulation amplifiers, specially designed for use in the transmitters specified in heads (1) and (2) of this entry.

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

(1) Any semi-conductor diode in which the bulk material is other than silicon, germanium, selenium or copper oxide.

(2) Signal diodes, including mixer diodes, frequency-changing diodes and switching diodes, the following:—

(*a*) Point contact type diodes in which the bulk material is silicon and which are designed for use at input frequencies greater than 300 megacycles per second.

(*b*) Point contact type diodes in which the bulk material is germanium and which are designed for use at input frequencies greater than 1,000 megacycles per second.

(*c*) Junction type diodes including switching type diodes, in which the bulk material is silicon and which are designed—

(i) for use at input frequencies greater than one megacycle per second; or

(ii) for switching rates (repetition frequency) greater than 100 kilocycles per second.

(*d*) Junction type diodes, including switching type diodes, in which the bulk material is germanium and which are designed—

(i) for use at input frequencies greater than 300 megacycles per second; or

(ii) for switching rates (repetition frequency) greater than one megacycle per second.

(3) (*a*) Power diodes in which the rated peak inverse voltage exceeds 1,000 volts per junction at 25° Centigrade and under any conditions of cooling.

(*b*) Controlled diodes, the following:—

Semi-conductor multiple-junction devices for applications similar to those of grid-controlled gas-filled tubes, designed for use at switching rates (repetition frequency) greater than 100 kilocycles per second.

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 less, but not including apparatus operating at a speed of 300 bauds where the corresponding number of words does not exceed 65 words per minute.

Specialised components, parts and accessories for such apparatus.

Thermal detecting cells, the following:—

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

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

Any type using any semi-conductor material having four or more active junctions within any single block of semi-conductor material;

Any type using a bulk semi-conductor material other than germanium;

Any type using germanium as a bulk semi-conductor material and having any of the following characteristics:—

(*a*) an average f alpha less than 50 megacycles per second and designed

to have a product of maximum collector dissipation (in watts) times average f alpha (in megacycles per second) greater than 7·5 ;

(*b*) an average f alpha of 50 to 150 megacycles per second and designed to have a maximum collector dissipation greater than 150 milliwatts ;

(*c*) an average f alpha greater than 150 megacycles per second ;

Specially designed or rated for use as a switching transistor for switching rates (repetition frequency) greater than 500 kilocycles per second ;

Specialised parts for the foregoing.

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

In this entry—

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

" f alpha " means the frequency at which the modulus of the current gain in the common base connection has decreased to 0·707 of its low frequency value. Where f_1 (the frequency at which the modulus of the current gain in the common emitter connection is equal to 1) is quoted instead of f alpha, f_1 may be regarded as 0·8 times f alpha ; and

" average f alpha " means the f alpha at which the major production of a particular type of transistor occurs, and where the average f alpha is not quoted or known, this value shall be taken as 1·5 times the minimum f alpha.

GROUP 4

Chemicals

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

Ammonium perchlorate ... ... A

Beryllium compounds ... ... A

Boron compounds, and mixtures, the following :—

(1) Boric acids and the esters and ammonium, calcium, magnesium, potassium and sodium salts of boric acids, not including perborates.

(2) Boric oxide.

(3) Boron carbide.

(4) Boron nitride.

(5) Boron trichloride and its complexes.

(6) Boron trifluoride and its complexes.

(7) Fluoroborates.

(8) Other boron compounds containing 10 per cent. or more of combined boron, excluding :—

(*a*) Perborates.

(*b*) Metal borates other than those specified in head (1) of this entry.

(9) Mixtures containing an aggregate of 10 per cent. or more of boron whether in combined or elemental forms.

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

Chlorine trifluoride.

*mono*Chlorodifluoromethane.

Chlorotrifluoroethylene.
Dichlorotetrafluoroethane.
*sym*Diethyl*sym*diphenylurea (carbamite or centralite).
Diethylenetriamine.
*sym*Dimethyl*sym*diphenylurea (carbamite or centralite).
*asym*Dimethylhydrazine.
Dinitrophenol ... ... A
*asym*Diphenylurea.
Ethyl diphenylcarbamate (diphenylurethane).
Ethyl*asym*diphenylurea.
Ethyl di-*o*-tolycarbamate (di-*o*-tolylurethane).
Ethyl *N*-ethylphenylcarbamate (ethylphenylurethane).
Fluorine.
Guanidine nitrate.
Hydrazine, whether or not anhydrous, having a hydrazine content calculated as anhydrous hydrazine of 70 per cent. or more.
Hydrazine nitrate.
Hydrogen peroxide and solutions containing 50 per cent. or more of hydrogen peroxide.
Lead azide ... ... A
Lead styphnate (lead trinitroresorcinoxide) ... ... A
Lead thiocyanate.
Lithium compounds ... ... A
Methyl*asym*diphenylurea.
Molybdenum disulphide of a purity of 86 per cent. or more.
Nitric acid, fuming ... ... A
2-Nitrodiphenylamine.
p-Nitromethylaniline.
Pentaerythritol tetranitrate ... ... A
Picrates ... ... A
Picric acid ... ... A
Sodium azide.
Tantalum compounds.
Tetrafluoroethylene.
Trichlorotrifluoroethane.
Zirconium compounds.
Zirconium oxide thermally stabilised with calcium oxide or magnesium oxide or both.

GROUP 5

Minerals and Metals

In this Group—

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

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

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

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

Aluminium, the following:—

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

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

Beryllium, the following:—

Ores and concentrates ... ... A

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

Boron, the following:—

Boron minerals, crude and refined.

Ferro-boron, whether briquetted or not.

Boron and alloys containing 10 per cent. or more of boron, in form I, II or III.

Cobalt, the following:—

Ores, concentrates, matte, speiss, white alloy, red alloy and regulus.

Ferro-cobalt, whether briquetted or not.

Cobalt and alloys containing—

(*a*) 50 per cent. or more of cobalt, or

(*b*) 19 per cent. or more of cobalt, together with 14 per cent. or more of chromium,

in form I, II or III.

Copper, the following:—

(1) Copper and alloys containing 50 per cent. or more of copper (other than copper complying with the requirements of British Standards Nos. 1035, 1036, 1037, 1038, 1039, 1040, 1172, 1173, 1174 and 1861, all dated 1952) in form I (other than powder) ... A

(2) Goods (subjected to any process of manufacture) wholly or mainly by weight of copper or of alloy (or alloys) mainly of copper, not elsewhere specified ... ... A other than—

(*a*) copper in form I (other than bar ends) complying with the requirements of the British Standards referred to in head (1) of this entry;

(*b*) goods in form II (other than plate cuttings, sheet cuttings, crop ends, rod ends and shavings), unused;

(*c*) bolts, nails, rivets, screws, staples, tacks and washers, unused;

(*d*) (i) goods wholly or mainly of copper, the value of which as required by the Commissioners of Customs and Excise to be declared, exceeds the value of the copper contained therein calculated at £300 per ton;

(ii) goods wholly or mainly of alloy (or alloys) mainly of copper, the value of which as required by the Commissioners of Customs and Excise to be declared, exceeds the value of the alloy (or alloys) mainly of copper contained therein calculated at £200 per ton.

Germanium, in ribbon form, 2 inches or more in length, whether or not processed.

Iron and steel, the following:—

(1) Iron, steel and alloys of iron or steel, being iron, steel and alloys containing 50 per cent. or more of iron if—

(*a*) (i) armour plate;

(ii) precipitation hardening steels containing 4 per cent. or more of nickel, or

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

(i) 10 per cent. or more of molybdenum;

(ii) 5 per cent. or more of molybdenum together with more than 14 per cent. of chromium;

(iii) 6 per cent. or more of cobalt;

(iv) 1·5 per cent. or more of niobium (colombium) or tantalum, or both;

(v) 32 per cent. or more of nickel;

(vi) 32 per cent. or more of alloying elements (other than iron) one of which is nickel, together with 0·4 per cent. or more of titanium, niobium (columbium) or tantalum,

in form I, II or III.

(2) Goods (subjected to any process of manufacture) wholly or mainly by weight of iron or wholly or mainly by weight of steel, not elsewhere specified, the value of which as required by the Commissioners of Customs and Excise to be declared, does not exceed the value of the iron or steel contained therein calculated at £25 per ton ... ... A

other than—

(*a*) ships and ships' hulls.

(*b*) pig iron not specified in head (1) (*b*) of this entry.

Lead, the following:—

Ores and concentrates ... ... A

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

Lithium, the following:—

Ores and concentrates ... ... A

Lithium in form I, II or III ... ... A

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

(*a*) 0·4 per cent. or more of zirconium;

(*b*) 1·5 per cent. or more of thorium;

(*c*) 1·0 per cent. or more of rare earth metals,

in form I, II or III.

Magnetic materials, the following:—

(1) Magnetic materials in all forms (including specialised forms such as core assemblies, laminations, stampings, tapes and wound cores) having any of the following characteristics:—

(*a*) initial permeability 50,000 or over;

(*b*) remanence 98 per cent. or over of maximum flux for materials having magnetic permeability;

(*c*) a composition capable of an energy product greater than 6 megagauss-oersteds, or containing more than 25 per cent. of cobalt.

(2) Grain oriented sheet or strip having either of the following characteristics (and core assemblies, laminations, stampings, tapes and wound cores composed of such sheet or strip):—

(*a*) a thickness of 0·008 inch or less;

(*b*) a thickness greater than 0·008 inch and not exceeding 0·012 inch and having a core loss of 0·45 watt per pound or less when measured at a flux density of 13,000 gauss and a frequency of 50 cycles per second, or of 0·62 watt per pound or less when measured at a flux density of 15,000 gauss and a frequency of 50 cycles per second.

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

Minerals, raw and treated (including residues and tailings), containing more than 0·05 per cent. of uranium or thorium, singly or together, including but not limited to, the following ... ... A

Ores containing uranium including pitchblende ... ... A

Monazite and monazite sands ... ... A

Ores containing thorium including uranothorianite ... ... A

Molybdenum, the following:—

Ferro-molybdenum, whether briquetted or not.

Molybdenum and alloys containing 60 per cent. or more of molybdenum in form I, II or III.

Molybdenum pipes and tubing, platinum clad.

Nickel, the following:—

(1) Ores, concentrates, matte, speiss and regulus.

(2) Ferro-nickel (fonte) and nickel melting base ... ... A

(3) Alloys containing 32 per cent. or more of nickel and in which nickel predominates by weight over each of the other metals, in form I, II or III, other than—

(*a*) alloys containing 94 per cent. or more of nickel and copper together;

(*b*) wire as specified in head (5) of this entry.

(4) Nickel powder ... ... A

(5) Wire containing 95 per cent. or more of nickel of a diameter of 0·1 millimetre or less, and wire mesh, woven, composed of wire containing 95 per cent. or more of nickel and containing 60 or more wires per linear centimetre ... ... A

Niobium (columbium), the following:—

Ores, concentrates, matte and regulus ... ... A

Ferro-niobium and ferro-niobium-tantalum, whether briquetted or not ... ... A

Niobium and alloys (i) containing 60 per cent. or more of niobium or (ii) having a combined content of 60 per cent. or more of niobium-tantalum, in form I, II or III ... ... A

Platinum clad molybdenum pipes and tubing.

Quartz, common and rock crystal.

Scrap and old metal ... ... A

Silicon, the following:—

(*a*) of a purity of 99·9 per cent. or more;

(*b*) in ribbon form, 2 inches or more in length, whether or not processed.

Tantalum, the following:—

Ores, concentrates, matte and regulus.

Ferro-tantalum, whether briquetted or not.

Ferro-tantalum-niobium (columbium), whether briquetted or not ... A

Tantalum and alloys—

containing 60 per cent. or more of tantalum;

having a combined content of 60 per cent. or more of tantalum-niobium (columbium) ... ... A

in form I, II or III.

Thorium and alloys containing 1·5 per cent. or more of thorium, in form I, II or III ... ... A

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

Tungsten wire and filament, the following:—

(1) Wire, coated or covered.

(2) Wire, not coated or covered, other than wire of a diameter less than 600 microns the tensile strength of which is not more than 35 grammes per milligramme (140 kilogrammes per square millimetre) when measured on the wire drawn down to 180 microns or less and heated in a hydrogen atmosphere of 2,100° Centigrade for a period of 10 minutes.

(3) Cut coils, coated or covered.

(4) Cut coils, not coated or covered, other than—

(*a*) coiled coil filaments;

(*b*) single coil lamp filaments having any of the following characteristics:—

(i) set or sintered;

(ii) a diameter of 19 microns or less;

(iii) a diameter of 250 microns or more and a length not exceeding 100 millimetres.

Uranium, the following:—

Ferro-uranium, whether briquetted or not ... ... A

Uranium and alloys containing any percentage of uranium, in form I, II or III ... ... A

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

Zirconium, the following:—

Ferro-zirconium, whether briquetted or not ... ... A

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

Manufactures wholly of zirconium or of alloys containing more than 50 per cent. of zirconium ... ... A

GROUP 6

Engineering Products

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

Ball bearings.

Cylindrical roller bearings, but not including needle roller bearings.

Tapered roller, spherical roller and thrust roller bearings, with inner ring bore diameter of over 15·750 inches (400 millimetres).

Inner rings, outer rings, retainers and sub-assemblies for the foregoing.

Balls and rollers, other than needle rollers.

Boilers, marine, the following:—

Marine steam boilers designed to operate at temperatures at 593° Centigrade and above.

Cables, the following:—

Coaxial-type cables other than those of a kind known as television down-lead cables.

Communication cable (including submarine cable) containing more than one pair of conductors and containing any conductor, single or stranded, exceeding 0·66 millimetre in diameter.

Chemical plant and equipment, the following:—

Containers, jacketted only, including mobile types, for the storage or transportation of liquid gases, the following:—

(*a*) of 250 gallons (946·5 litres) capacity or over, designed for liquid fluorine;

(*b*) of 500 gallons (1,893 litres) capacity or over, designed for liquid argon, helium, hydrogen, nitrogen, oxygen or ozone.

Centrifugal counter-current, solvent extractors specially designed for the extraction of radio-active substances.

Equipment for the production or concentration of deuterium oxide.

Equipment specially designed for the conversion of *di*nitrogen tetroxide to nitric acid of 98 per cent. or higher concentration, or for the concentration of *di*nitrogen tetroxide and nitric oxides or mixtures thereof.

Gas liquefying equipment, the following:—

Equipment specially designed for the production of gases in liquid form, capable of operating at pressures of 300 pounds per square inch gauge or over, and producing one ton or more per day of gas in liquid form, other than—

plants not capable of producing more than 25 per cent. of their total daily product as extractable gas in liquid form;

plants specially designed for liquefying chlorine and ammonia;

stationary equipment for liquefying carbon dioxide;

equipment for liquefying low molecular weight refinery gases.

Liquid fluorine producing equipment.

Equipment for the separation of helium from natural gas.

Plant for the production of military explosives, and parts specially designed therefor, including nitrators, continuous types.

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

Compressors, blowers and fans (whether incorporated in other machinery and plant or not), the following:—

Compressors, blowers and fans, multistage, capable of either—

an overall compression ratio of 2 to 1 or more, coupled with a capacity of over 372,000 cubic feet per minute at intake conditions, or

an overall compression ratio of 3 to 1 or more coupled with a capacity of over 106,000 cubic feet per minute at intake conditions.

Equipment for the working of silicon or germanium, the following:—

Equipment specially designed for purifying and processing silicon or germanium, other than plant for the zone purification of germanium.

Equipment specially designed for the production or processing of silicon or germanium in the form of ribbon 2 inches or more in length.

Furnaces, electric, the following:—

Specially designed for the recovery of titanium or zirconium from scrap.

Consumable electrode vacuum arc furnaces with a capacity in excess of 5 tons.

Skull type vacuum arc furnaces.

Electron beam vacuum furnaces.

Machines and apparatus for the manufacture or testing of electronic valves, the following:—

(*a*) Machines and apparatus specially designed for the manufacture or testing of the kinds of electronic valves, transistors and crystal diodes (including components and sub-assemblies therefor) specified in Group 3.

(*b*) Machines and apparatus specially designed for the automatic or semi-automatic assembly of electronic valves, transistors and crystal diodes (including components and sub-assemblies therefor).

(*c*) Specialised testing equipment for use with the machines and apparatus mentioned in sub-head (*b*).

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 of the eccentricity of extruded dielectric on wires and cables.

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

Machines, apparatus and tools for the manufacture and testing of gas turbines, the following:—

Compressor case boring machines.

Compressor and turbine disc turning machines.

External surface broaching tools for the production of jet engine blades and discs.

Machines and apparatus for making or measuring gas turbine blades.

Rotor grinding machines.

Machines for milling aircraft skin.

Machines for the working or forming of aircraft sheet, aircraft plate or aircraft extrusions.

Machines, metal working, the following:—

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:—

Counter-blow hammers of rated size of 180,825 foot pounds and over.

Horizontal impact hammers, hydraulically actuated, of rated size of 10,000 foot pounds and over.

Gear-making or gear finishing machines, the following:—

Gear grinding machines, generating type, of 36 inches work diameter and over.

Machines capable of the production of gears having a pitch finer than 0·5 module.

Grinding machines, the following:—

Internal grinding machines of the kind incorporating or specially designed for the utilisation of grinding heads designed or rated for operation at speeds in excess of 120,000 revolutions per minute.

Jig grinding machines possessing any traverse (longitudinal, transverse or vertical) exceeding 44 inches.

Jig boring machines possessing any traverse (longitudinal, transverse or vertical) exceeding 44 inches.

Machines incorporating electronic closed loop feed back controls in which a continuous feed back of information from the work piece or tool or work piece carrier or tool-holder itself results in continuous correction of the control commands.

Presses, the following:—

Presses actuated by explosives.

Presses designed or re-designed for the working or forming of metals or alloys with a melting point exceeding 1,900° Centigrade.

Presses, hydraulic or mechanical, of an effective operating pressure over 5,000 tons;

and control equipment and component parts specially designed therefor.

Spin-forming machines designed for use with, or equipped with, spindle drive motor exceeding 25 horse power.

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

Electronic closed loop feed back controls (for controlling machine tools) in which a continuous feed back of information from the work piece or tool or work piece carrier or tool-holder itself results in continuous correction of the control commands.

Grinding heads and spindle assemblies for internal grinding machines designed or rated for operation at speeds in excess of 120,000 revolutions per minute.

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

Deep hole drills or bars 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.

Oil well drilling apparatus, the following:—

Rock drill bits of the kind having cones or sections which rotate separately and independently of the rotation of the body of the bit.

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

Pipe valves, cocks and pressure regulators, either—

(1) designed to operate at temperatures below −130° Centigrade; or

(2) Having all flow contact parts made of or lined with any of the following materials:—

(*a*) metals and alloys containing—

(i) 90 per cent. or more, separately or combined, of tantalum, titanium or zirconium;

(ii) 50 per cent. or more, separately or combined, of cobalt or molybdenum;

(iii) 10 per cent. or more of silicon;

(*b*) polytetrafluoroethylene or polychlorotrifluoroethylene.

Presses, hydraulic or mechanical, for the working of ceramics, with an effective operating pressure of over 5,000 tons, and control equipment and component parts specially designed therefor.

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;

(*c*) by automatically or semi-automatically assembling, wiring or packaging the mounted insulating panels, including plates and wafers, mentioned in sub-heads (*a*) and (*b*).

Pumps, the following:—

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

(*a*) designed to move molten metals by electromagnetic forces;

(*b*) designed to produce pressures at 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;

(*c*) designed to operate at temperatures below −130° Centigrade;

(*d*) all flow contact surfaces made of any of the following materials:—

(i) metals and alloys containing—

(A) 90 per cent. or more, separately or combined, of tantalum, titanium or zirconium;

(B) 50 per cent. or more, separately or combined, of cobalt or molybdenum;

(C) 10 per cent. or more of silicon;

(ii) polytetrafluoroethylene or polychlorotrifluoroethylene.

(2) Vacuum pumps, the following:—

(*a*) Ion vacuum pumps with pumping speeds of 800 or more litres of hydrogen per second at a pressure of 10^{-6} millimetre of mercury or more;

(*b*) Parts and accessories specially designed therefor.

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

Sheet and strip mills—

having automatic work roll adjustment controls for tapering or contouring along the length of the sheet or strip; or

more than 3-high.

Mills specially designed or re-designed for the rolling of metals or alloys with a melting point exceeding 1,900° Centigrade ;

and specialised controls and component parts (other than rolls and ancillary equipment) for the foregoing.

GROUP 7

Transport Equipment

Compression ignition (diesel) engines capable of developing 50 brake horse power and over and having a non-magnetic content exceeding 50 per cent. of their total weight.

Construction equipment built to military specifications, specially designed for airborne transport.

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

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

wheeled tractors and automotive units of trailers and semi-trailers powered with engines of a power capability less than 100 brake horse power ; and

vehicles and tractors fitted with dozer equipment, concrete mixers, cranes, dumpers, excavators, graders, power shovels or scrapers, and fork and other lift trucks, constructed to civilian specifications.

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

GROUP 8

Miscellaneous

Cattle, live ... ... A

Dielectric materials (condenser tissue) coated or uncoated, other than paper, in the form of films, sheets, or strips of a thickness of 0·0015 inch or less, of a kind used in the manufacture of condensers capable of operating—

over the whole range of ambient temperatures extending from below −45° Centigrade to above 100° Centigrade ; or

at ambient temperatures of 200° Centigrade or higher.

Eggs, in shell, of domestic poultry ... ... A

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

Fuels for aircraft turbine engines, the following:—

Wide cut gasoline types.

Kerosene types having a freezing point below −60° Centigrade.

High flash kerosene types having a minimum flash point of 60° Centigrade.

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

High octane blending agents for aircraft fuels, the following:—

Alkylates, aviation grade.

Isopentane.

Neohexane.

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

Hydraulic fluids, synthetic, having a viscosity of not more than 4,000 centistokes at −54° Centigrade and not less than 1·5 centistokes at 150° Centigrade.

Lubricating oils and greases, synthetic (ester type) being or containing—

(1) esters of dibasic saturated aliphatic acids combined with one or both of the following:—

(*a*) saturated aliphatic monohydric alcohols, where both of the two constituents contain six or more carbon atoms, and

(*b*) polyglycols where one or both of the two constituents contain six or more carbon atoms; or

(2) fluoro-alcohol esters, other than oils and greases containing either—

(*a*) 50 per cent. or more of neutral castor oil, or

(*b*) 5 per cent. or more of neutral castor oil and 50 per cent. or more of castor oil and petroleum oil together.

Plastics materials, the following:—

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.

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

Silicone fluids and greases, the following:—

Halogenated silicone fluids.

Lubricating greases capable of operating at temperatures of 180° Centigrade or higher and having a drop point of 220° Centigrade or higher.

GROUP 9

Valuables and Works of Art

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

Works of art ... ... A

SECOND SCHEDULE

ORDERS REVOKED

The Export of Goods (Control) Order, 1959 (S.I. 1959/161).

The Export of Goods (Control) (Amendment) Order, 1959 (S.I. 1959/1053).

The Export of Goods (Control) (Amendment No. 2) Order, 1959 (S.I. 1959/1823).

The Export of Goods (Control) (Amendment No. 3) Order, 1960 (S.I. 1960/335).

EXPLANATORY NOTE

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

This Order revokes and replaces the Export of Goods (Control) Order, 1959, and the amendments thereto. It effects the following changes:—

1. Export control is removed from magnesium oxide irrespective of destination.

2. The scope of export control is reduced in the case of photographic instruments and appliances, refractory goods, nickel alloys and germanium. The description of equipment for the working of silicon and germanium is extended as also is that of silicon, but control of the latter commodity is now reserved to destinations other than in the Commonwealth, the Republic of Ireland and the United States of America.

3. Export control is imposed, to countries other than the Commonwealth, the Republic of Ireland and the United States of America, on gyro-astro compasses and certain high precision or miniaturised accelerometers, specified electronic assemblies, sub-assemblies and modular insulating panels, certain electric vacuum furnaces and on ion vacuum pumps.

4. The descriptions of goods to which export control applies have been amended in the case of certain radar equipment, diodes, electric-impulse generators, electromagnetic waveguides and components, electronic and precision instruments and apparatus, radio spectrum analysers, radio transmitters and components, transistors and related devices, printed circuit equipment and machines and apparatus for the manufacture and testing of electronic valves.