

and transactions do not require notification or review prior to export or re-export. However, a license may be required to export or reexport these items to certain destinations for AT reasons or for reasons set forth elsewhere in the EAR (e.g., embargoes).

(i) *Encryption items for U.S. subsidiaries.* Encryption items controlled under ECCN 5A992, 5D992, or 5E992 that are exported to foreign subsidiaries of U.S. companies (as defined in § 772.1 of the EAR) for any end-use, including the development of new products, that is not prohibited elsewhere in the EAR. All items produced or developed by U.S. subsidiaries with encryption commodities, software and technology exported under this paragraph are subject to the EAR and require review and authorization before any sale or re-transfer outside of the U.S. company.

(ii) *Mass market short-range wireless commodities or software.* Mass market commodities or software that would not otherwise be controlled under Category 5 (telecommunications and “information security”) of the Commerce Control List, but which are controlled under ECCN 5A992 or 5D992 only because they incorporate components or software that provide short-range wireless encryption functions (e.g., wireless products with an operating range typically not exceeding 100 meters).

(iii) *Items with limited cryptographic functionality.* Encryption items controlled under ECCN 5A992, 5D992, or 5E992 for which the use of cryptography is limited to cryptographic functions that are not controlled for “EI” reasons under the EAR (e.g. items with cryptographic functions limited to authentication or digital signature, execution of copy protected software, and “finance specific” items specially designed and limited for banking use or money transactions). These items are described in the Related Controls paragraph and the Technical Notes under ECCN 5A002 on the Commerce Control List (Supplement No. 1 to part 774 of the EAR), which are cross-referenced under ECCNs 5D002 and 5E002.

(4) *Commodities and software that activate or enable cryptographic functionality.* Commodities, software, and components that allow the end-user to activate or enable cryp-

tographic functionality in encryption products which would otherwise remain disabled, are controlled according to the functionality of the activated encryption product. The notification and review requirements enumerated in this paragraph (b) of this section apply to commodities, software and components which activate cryptographic functionality in encryption products controlled under ECCNs 5A992 and 5D992. (See § 740.17 of the EAR for review and reporting requirements for commodities, software and components that enable cryptographic functionality in encryption products controlled under ECCNs 5A002 and 5D002.) This paragraph (b)(4) does not authorize the export or reexport of any activated encryption product. Separate review or authorization of the enabled encryption product is required.

(5) *Examples of mass market encryption products.* Subject to the requirements of the Cryptography Note (Note 3) in Category 5, Part 2, of the Commerce Control List, mass market encryption products include, but are not limited to, general purpose operating systems and desktop applications (e.g. e-mail, browsers, games, word processing, database, financial applications or utilities) designed for, bundled with, or pre-loaded on single CPU computers, laptops, or hand-held devices; commodities and software for client Internet appliances and client wireless LAN devices; home use networking commodities and software (e.g. personal firewalls, cable modems for personal computers, and consumer set top boxes); portable or mobile civil telecommunications commodities and software (e.g. personal data assistants (PDAs), radios, or cellular products); and commodities and software exported via free or anonymous downloads.

[67 FR 38865, June 6, 2002, as amended at 68 FR 35785, June 17, 2003]

§ 742.16 [Reserved]

§ 742.17 Exports of firearms to OAS member countries.

(a) *License requirements.* BIS maintains a licensing system for the export of shotguns and related items to all OAS member countries. This action is based on the Organization of American

States (OAS) Model Regulations for the Control of the International Movement of Firearms, their Parts and Components and Munitions (OAS Model Regulations) which were developed to assist OAS member countries to implement the Inter-American Convention Against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Ammunition, Explosives, and Other Related Materials (Firearms Convention).¹ Items subject to these controls are identified by "FC Column 1" in the "License Requirements" section of their Export Control Classification Number (ECCN) on the Commerce Control List (CCL). If "FC Column 1" of the Commerce Country Chart (Supplement No. 1 to part 738 of the EAR) is indicated for a particular country, a license is required for export to that destination. Licenses will generally be issued on an Import Certificate or equivalent official document, satisfactory to BIS, issued by the government of the importing country is also required for the export of such items to OAS member countries.

(b) *Licensing policy.* Applications supported by an Import Certificate or equivalent official document issued by the government of the importing country for such items will generally be approved, except there is a policy of denial for applications to export items linked to such activities as drug trafficking, terrorism, and transnational organized crime.

(c) *Contract sanctity.* Contract sanctity provisions are not available for license applications under this § 742.17.

(d) *OAS Model Regulations.* The OAS Model Regulations on which regulations are based are designed by OAS member countries to combat illicit manufacturing of and trafficking in firearms, ammunition, explosives, and other related materials in North and South America because of their links to such activities as drug trafficking, terrorism, and transnational organized crime.

(e) *OAS member countries to which firearms controls under this section apply.* The OAS member countries include: Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, the

Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Grenada, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, St. Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, the United States, Uruguay, and Venezuela.

(f) *Items/Commodities.* Items requiring a license under this section are ECCNs 0A984 (shotguns with a barrel length 18 inches or over and related parts, and buckshot shotgun shells), 0A986 (shotgun shells, and related parts) and 0A987 (optical sighting devices). (See Supplement No. 1 to Part 774 of the EAR.)

(g) *Validity period for licenses.* Although licenses generally will be valid for a period of two years, your ability to ship items that require an Import Certificate or equivalent official document under this section may be affected by the validity of the Import Certificate or equivalent official document (see § 748.14(f) of the EAR).

[64 FR 17973, Apr. 13, 1999]

§ 742.18 Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC or Convention).

States that are parties to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction, also known as the Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC or Convention), undertake never to develop, produce, acquire, stockpile, transfer, or use chemical weapons. As a State Party to the Convention, the United States is subjecting certain toxic chemicals and their precursors listed in Schedules within the Convention to trade restrictions. Trade restrictions include: a prohibition on the export of Schedule 1 chemicals to States not Party to the CWC; a prohibition on the reexport of Schedule 1 chemicals to all destinations (both States Parties to the CWC and States not Party to the CWC); license requirements for the export of Schedule 1 chemicals to all States Parties; a prohibition on the export of Schedule 2 chemicals to States not Party to the CWC; and an End-Use Certificate requirement for exports of Schedule 3

¹Status of Convention as of April 13, 1999 had not entered into force.