

ANNEX I

Goods and technology referred to in Article 2

Note:

Where possible, the items in this Annex are defined by reference to the list of dual-use items set out in Annex I to Regulation (EC) No 1334/2000. If an item in this Annex is not identical to an item included in that Annex, the reference number taken from the list of dual-use items is preceded by 'ex' and the description of the goods or technology found in this Annex shall be decisive.

I.A. Goods

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I.B. Technology

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ANNEX II

Goods and technology referred to in Article 3

Notes:

1. Unless otherwise stated, reference numbers used in the column below entitled 'Description' refer to the descriptions of dual-use items and technology set out in Annex I to Regulation (EC) No 1334/2000.
2. A reference number in the column below entitled 'Related item from Annex I to Regulation (EC) No 394/2006' means that the characteristics of the item described in the column 'Description' lie outside the parameters set out in the description of the dual-use entry referred to.
3. Definitions of terms between 'single quotation marks' are given in a technical note to the relevant item.
4. Definitions of terms between "double quotation marks" can be found in Annex I to Regulation (EC) No 394/2006.

II.A. GOODS

A0

NUCLEAR MATERIALS, FACILITIES, AND EQUIPMENT

| No | Description | Related item from Annex I to Regulation (EC) No 394/2006 |
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| II.A0.001 | Hollow cathode lamps as follows: a. Iodine hollow cathode lamps with windows in pure silicon or quartz | — |

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| | b. Uranium hollow cathode lamps | |
| II.A0.002 | Faraday isolators in the wavelength range 500–650 nm | — |
| II.A0.003 | Optical gratings in the wavelength range 500–650 nm | — |
| II.A0.004 | Optical fibres in the wavelength range 500–650 nm coated with anti-reflecting layers in the wavelength range 500–650 nm and having core diameter greater than 0,4 mm but not exceeding 2 mm | — |
| II.A0.005 | Nuclear reactor vessel components and testing equipment, other than those specified in 0A001, as follows: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Seals 2. Internal components 3. Sealing, testing and measurement equipment | 0A001 |
| II.A0.006 | Nuclear detection systems for detection, identification or quantification of radioactive materials and radiation of nuclear origin and specially designed components therefor, other than those specified in 0A001.j or 1A004c | 0A001.j 1A004.c |
| II.A0.007 | Bellows-sealed valves made of aluminium alloy or stainless steel type 304 or 316 L. Note: This item does not control bellow valves defined in 0B001.c.6 and 2A226 | 0B001.c.6 2A226 |
| II.A0.008 | Plane, convex and concave mirrors, coated with high-reflecting or controlled multi-layers in the wavelength range 500 nm-650 nm | 0B001.g.5 |

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| II.A0.009 | Lenses, polarisers, half-wave retarder plates ($\lambda/2$ plates), quarter-wave retarder plates ($\lambda/4$ plates), laser windows in silicon or quartz and rotators, coated with anti-reflecting layers in the wavelength range 500–650 nm | 0B001.g |
| II.A0.010 | Pipes, piping, flanges, fittings made of, or lined with nickel or nickel alloy containing more than 40 % nickel by weight, other than those specified in 2B350.h.1. | 2B350 |
| II.A0.011 | Vacuum pumps other than those specified in 0B002.f.2. or 2B231, as follows: — Turbomolecular pumps having a flowrate equal to or greater than 400 l/s — Roots-type vacuum roughing pumps having a volumetric aspiration flowrate greater than 200 m ³ /h Bellows-sealed, scroll, dry compressor, and bellows sealed, scroll, dry vacuum pumps | 0B002.f.2 2B231 |
| II.A0.012 | Shielded enclosures for the manipulation, storage and handling of radioactive substances (hot cells). | 0B006 |
| II.A0.013 | "Natural uranium" or "depleted uranium" or thorium in the form of metal, alloy, chemical compound or concentrate and any other material containing one or more of the foregoing, other than those specified in 0C001. | 0C001 |

A1

MATERIALS, CHEMICALS, 'MICRO-ORGANISMS' AND 'TOXINS'

| No | Description | Related item from Annex I to Regulation (EC) No 394/2006 |
|-----------|--|--|
| II.A1.001 | Bis(2-ethylhexyl) phosphoric acid (HDEHP or D2HPA) CAS 298-07-7 solvent in any quantity, with a purity greater than 90 % | — |
| II.A1.002 | Fluorine gas (Chemical Abstract Number (CAS) 7782-41-4), with a purity greater than 95 % | — |
| II.A1.003 | Seals and gaskets made of any of the following materials a. Copolymers of vinylidene fluoride having 75 % or more beta crystalline structure without stretching; b. Fluorinated polyimides containing 10 % by weight or more of combined fluorine; c. Fluorinated phosphazene elastomers containing 30 % by weight or more of combined fluorine; d. Polychlorotrifluoroethylene (PCTFE, e.g. Kel-F®); e. Viton fluoro-elastomers; f. Polytetrafluoroethylene (PTFE). | |
| II.A1.004 | Personal equipment for detecting radiation of nuclear origin, including personal dosimeters Note: This item does not control nuclear detection systems defined in item 1A004.c | 1A004.c |

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| II.A1.005 | Electrolytic cells for fluorine production with an output capacity greater than 100 g of fluorine per hour. Note: This item does not control electrolytic cells defined in item 1B225 | 1B225 |
| II.A1.006 | Platinised catalysts, other than those specified in 1A225, specially designed or prepared for promoting the hydrogen isotope exchange reaction between hydrogen and water for the recovery of tritium from heavy water or for the production of heavy water and substitutes therefor. | 1B231, 1A225 |
| II.A1.007 | Aluminium and its alloys, other than those specified in 1C002.b.4 or 1C202.a, in crude or semi-fabricated form having either of the following characteristics: a. Capable of an ultimate tensile strength of 460 MPa or more at 293 K (20 °C); or b. Having a tensile strength of 415 MPa or more at 298 K (25 °C). | 1C002.b.4 1C202.a |
| II.A1.008 | Magnetic metals, of all types and of whatever form, having an initial relative permeability of 120 000 or more and a thickness between 0,05 and 0,1 mm | 1C003.a |
| II.A1.009 | "Fibrous or filamentary materials" or preregs, as follows: a. Carbon or aramid "fibrous or filamentary materials" having either of the following characteristics: 1. A "specific | 1C010.a, 1C010.b, 1C210.a, 1C210.b |

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| | <p>modulus" exceeding 10×10^6 m; or</p> <p>2. A "specific tensile strength" exceeding 17×10^4 m;</p> <p>b. Glass "fibrous or filamentary materials" having either of the following characteristics:</p> <p>1. A "specific modulus" exceeding 3.18×10^6 m; or</p> <p>2. A "specific tensile strength" exceeding $76,2 \times 10^3$ m;</p> <p>c. Thermoset resin impregnated continuous "yarns", "rovings", "tows" or "tapes" with a width of 15 mm or less (prepregs), made from carbon or glass "fibrous or filamentary materials" other than those specified in II.A1.010.a. or b.</p> <p>Note: This item does not control fibrous or filamentary materials defined in items 1C010.a, 1C010.b, 1C210.a and 1C210.b</p> | |
| II.A1.010 | Resin-impregnated or pitch-impregnated fibres (prepregs), metal or carbon- | 1C010.e, 1C210 |

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| | <p>coated fibres (preforms) or "carbon fibre preforms", as follows:</p> <p>a. made from "fibrous or filamentary materials" specified in II.A1.009 above;</p> <p>b. Epoxy resin "matrix" impregnated carbon "fibrous or filamentary materials" (prepregs), specified in 1C010.a., 1C010.b. or 1C010.c., for the repair of aircraft structures or laminates, in which the size of individual sheets of prepreg does not exceed 50 cm × 90 cm;</p> <p>c. Prepregs specified in 1C010.a., 1C010.b. or 1C010.c., when impregnated with phenolic or epoxy resins having a glass transition temperature (T_g) less than 433 K (160 °C) and a cure temperature lower than the glass transition temperature.</p> <p>Note: This item does not control fibrous or filamentary materials defined in item 1C010.e</p> | |
| II.A1.011 | Reinforced silicon carbide ceramic composites usable for nose tips, re-entry vehicles, nozzle flaps, usable in "missiles", other than specified in 1C107. | 1C107 |
| II.A1.012 | Maraging steels, other than those specified in 1C116 or 1C216, 'capable of' an | 1C216 |

Status: This is the original version (as it was originally adopted).

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| | ultimate tensile strength of 2 050 MPa or more, at 293 K (20 °C). Technical Note: The phrase maraging steel 'capable of' encompasses maraging steel before or after heat treatment. | |
| II.A1.013 | Tungsten, tantalum, tungsten carbide, tantalum carbide and alloys, having both of the following characteristics: a. In forms having a hollow cylindrical or spherical symmetry (including cylinder segments) with an inside diameter between 50 mm and 300 mm; and b. A mass greater than 5 kg. Note: This item does not control tungsten, tungsten carbide and alloys defined in item 1C226 | 1C226 |

A2

MATERIALS PROCESSING

| No | Description | Related item from Annex I to Regulation (EC) No 394/2006 |
|-----------|---|--|
| II.A2.001 | Vibration test systems, equipment and components therefor, other than those specified in 2B116: a. Vibration test systems employing feedback or closed loop techniques and incorporating a digital controller, capable of vibrating a system at an acceleration equal to or greater than 0,1g rms between 0,1 Hz and 2 kHz and imparting | 2B116 |

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| | <p>forces equal to or greater than 50 kN, measured 'bare table';</p> <p>b. Digital controllers, combined with specially designed vibration test software, with a 'real-time bandwidth' greater than 5 kHz designed for use with vibration test systems specified in a.;</p> <p>c. Vibration thrusters (shaker units), with or without associated amplifiers, capable of imparting a force equal to or greater than 50 kN, measured 'bare table', and usable in vibration test systems specified in a.;</p> <p>d. Test piece support structures and electronic units designed to combine multiple shaker units in a system capable of providing an effective combined force equal to or greater than 50 kN, measured 'bare table', and usable in vibration systems specified in a.</p> <p>Technical note: 'bare table' means a flat table, or surface, with no fixture or fittings.</p> | |
| II.A2.002 | Machine tools for grinding having positioning accuracies with 'all compensations available' equal to or less | 2B201.b, 2B001.c |

Status: This is the original version (as it was originally adopted).

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| | (better) than 15 µm according to ISO 230/2 (1988) (1) or national equivalents along any linear axis. Note: This item does not control machine tools for grinding defined in items 2B201.b and 2B001.c | |
| II.A2.002a | Components and numerical controls, specially designed for machine tools specified in 2B001, 2B201, or in II.A2.002 above. | |
| II.A2.003 | Balancing machines and related equipment as follows: a. Balancing machines, designed or modified for dental or other medical equipment, having all the following characteristics: 1. Not capable of balancing rotors/ assemblies having a mass greater than 3 kg; 2. Capable of balancing rotors/ assemblies at speeds greater than 12 500 rpm; 3. Capable of correcting unbalance in two planes or more; and 4. Capable of balancing to a residual specific unbalance | 2B119 |

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| | <p style="text-align: right;">of 0,2 g mm per kg of rotor mass;</p> <p>b. Indicator heads designed or modified for use with machines specified in a. above.</p> <p>Technical note: Indicator heads are sometimes known as balancing instrumentation.</p> | |
| II.A2.004 | <p>Remote manipulators that can be used to provide remote actions in radiochemical separation operations or hot cells, other than those specified in 2B225, having either of the following characteristics:</p> <p>a. A capability of penetrating 0,3 m or more of hot cell wall (through the wall operation); or</p> <p>b. A capability of bridging over the top of a hot cell wall with a thickness of 0,3 m or more (over the wall operation).</p> <p>Technical note: Remote manipulators provide translation of human operator actions to a remote operating arm and terminal fixture. They may be of 'master/slave' type or operated by joystick or keypad.</p> | 2B225 |
| II.A2.005 | <p>Controlled atmosphere heat treatment furnaces, as follows: Furnaces capable of operation at temperatures above 400 °C.</p> | 2B226, 2B227 |
| II.A2.006 | <p>Oxidation furnaces capable of operation at temperatures above 400 °C</p> | 2B226, 2B227 |

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| II.A2.007 | <p>'Pressure transducers', other than those defined in 2B230, capable of measuring absolute pressures at any point in the range 0 to 200 kPa and having both of the following characteristics:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Pressure sensing elements made of or protected by "Materials resistant to corrosion by UF₆", and b. Having either of the following characteristics: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A full scale of less than 200 kPa and an 'accuracy' of better than $\pm 1\%$ of full scale; or 2. A full scale of 200 kPa or greater and an 'accuracy' of better than 2 kPa. <p>Technical note: For the purposes of 2B30, 'accuracy' includes non-linearity, hysteresis and repeatability at ambient temperature.</p> | 2B230 |
| II.A2.008 | Liquid-liquid contacting equipment (mixer-settlers, pulsed columns, centrifugal contactors); and liquid distributor, vapour distributor or liquid collectors designed for such equipment, where all surfaces that come in direct contact with the chemical(s) being processed are made | 2B350.e |

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| | <p>from any of the following materials:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Alloys with more than 25 % nickel and 20 % chromium by weight; 2. Fluoropolymers; 3. Glass (including vitrified or enamelled coating or glass lining); 4. Graphite or 'carbon graphite'; 5. Nickel or alloys with more than 40 % nickel by weight; 6. Tantalum or tantalum alloys; 7. Titanium or titanium alloys; 8. Zirconium or zirconium alloys; or 9. Stainless steel. <p>Technical note: 'Carbon graphite' is a composition consisting of amorphous carbon and graphite, in which the graphite content is 8 % or more by weight.</p> | |
| II.A2.009 | <p>Industrial equipment and components, other than those specified in 2B350.d, as follows: Heat exchangers or condensers with a heat transfer surface area greater than 0,05 m², and less than 30 m²; and tubes, plates, coils or blocks (cores) designed for such heat exchangers or condensers, where all surfaces that come in direct contact with the fluid(s) are made from any of the following materials:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Alloys with more than 25 % nickel and 20 % chromium by weight; 2. Fluoropolymers; | 2B350.d |

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| | <p>3. Glass (including vitrified or enamelled coatings or glass lining);</p> <p>4. Graphite or 'carbon graphite';</p> <p>5. Nickel or alloys with more than 40 % nickel by weight;</p> <p>6. Tantalum or tantalum alloys;</p> <p>7. Titanium or titanium alloys;</p> <p>8. Zirconium or zirconium alloys;</p> <p>9. Silicon carbide;</p> <p>10. Titanium carbide; or</p> <p>11. Stainless steel.</p> <p>Note: This item does not control vehicle radiators.</p> | |
| II.A2.010 | <p>Multiple-seal, and seal-less pumps, other than those specified in 2B350i, suitable for corrosive fluids, with manufacturer's specified maximum flow-rate greater than 0,6 m³/hour, or vacuum pumps with manufacturer's specified maximum flow-rate greater than 5 m³/hour (measured under standard temperature (273 K (0 °C)) and pressure (101,3 kPa) conditions); and casings (pump bodies), preformed casing liners, impellers, rotors or jet pump nozzles designed for such pumps, in which all surfaces that come in direct contact with the chemical(s) being processed are made from any of the following materials:</p> <p>1. Stainless steel,</p> <p>2. Aluminium alloy.</p> | 2B350.i |
| II.A2.011 | <p>Centrifugal separators, capable of continuous separation without the propagation of aerosols and manufactured from:</p> | 2B352.c |

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| | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Alloys with more than 25 % nickel and 20 % chromium by weight; 2. Fluoropolymers; 3. Glass (including vitrified or enamelled coating or glass lining); 4. Nickel or alloys with more than 40 % nickel by weight; 5. Tantalum or tantalum alloys; 6. Titanium or titanium alloys; or 7. Zirconium or zirconium alloys. <p>Note: This item does not control centrifugal separators defined in item 2B352.c.</p> | |
| II.A2.012 | <p>Sintered metal filters made of nickel or nickel alloy with a nickel content of 40 % or more by weight.</p> <p>Note: This item does not control filters defined in item 2B352.d.</p> | 2B352.d |

A3

ELECTRONICS

| No | Description | Related item from Annex I to Regulation (EC) No 394/2006 |
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| II.A3.001 | <p>High voltage direct current power supplies having both of the following characteristics:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Capable of continuously producing, over a time period of eight hours, 10 kV or greater, with output power of 5 kW or greater with or without sweeping; and b. Current or voltage stability better | 3A227 |

Status: This is the original version (as it was originally adopted).

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| | <p>than 0,1 % over a time period of four hours.</p> <p>Note: This item does not control power supplies defined in items 0B001.j.5 and 3A227.</p> | |
| II.A3.002 | <p>Mass spectrometers, other than those specified in 3A233 or 0B002g, capable of measuring ions of 200 atomic mass units or greater and having a resolution of better than 2 parts in 200, as follows, and ion sources therefor:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Inductively coupled plasma mass spectrometers (ICP/MS); b. Glow discharge mass spectrometers (GDMS); c. Thermal ionisation mass spectrometers (TIMS); d. Electron bombardment mass spectrometers which have a source chamber constructed from, lined with or plated with "Materials resistant to corrosion by UF₆"; e. Molecular beam mass spectrometers having either of the following characteristics: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A source chamber constructed from, lined with or plated with stainless steel or molybdenum | 3A233 |

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| | <p>and equipped with a cold trap capable of cooling to 193 K (– 80 °C) or less; or</p> <p>2. A source chamber constructed from, lined with or plated with "Materials resistant to corrosion by UF₆";</p> <p>f. Mass spectrometers equipped with a microfluorination ion source designed for actinides or actinide fluorides.</p> | |
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A6

SENSORS AND LASERS

| No | Description | Related item from Annex I to Regulation (EC) No 394/2006 |
|-----------|--|--|
| II.A6.001 | Yttrium aluminium garnet (YAG) rods | |
| II.A6.002 | Infrared optics in the wavelength range 9–17 µm and components therefor, including cadmium telluride (CdTe) components. Note: This item does not control cameras and components defined in item 6A003 | 6A003 |
| II.A6.003 | Wave front corrector systems for use with a laser beam having a diameter exceeding 4 mm, and specially designed components therefor, including control systems, | 6A004.a, 6A005.e, 6A005.f |

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| | <p>phase front sensors and "deformable mirrors" including bimorph mirrors. Note: This item does not control mirrors defined in 6A004.a, 6A005.e and 6A005.f</p> | |
| II.A6.004 | <p>Argon ion "lasers" having an average output power equal to or greater than 5 W Note: This item does not control argon ion "lasers" defined in items 0B001.g.5., 6A005 and 6A205.a</p> | 6A005.a.6, 6A205.a |
| II.A6.005 | <p>Semiconductor "lasers" and components therefor, as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Individual semiconductor "lasers" with an output power greater than 200 mW each, in quantities larger than 100; b. Semiconductor "laser" arrays having an output power greater than 20 W. <p>Notes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Semiconductor "lasers" are commonly called "laser" diodes. 2. This item does not control "lasers" defined in items 0B001.g.5, 0B001.h.6 and 6A005b. 3. This item does not control "laser" diodes with a wavelength in the range 1 200–2 000 nm. | 6A005.b |
| II.A6.006 | Tunable semiconductor "lasers" and tunable | 6A005.b |

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| | <p>semiconductor "laser" arrays, of a wavelength between 9 μm and 17 μm, as well as array stacks of semiconductor "lasers" containing at least one tunable semiconductor "laser array" of such wavelength.</p> <p>Notes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Semiconductor "lasers" are commonly called "laser" diodes. 2. This item does not control semiconductor "lasers" defined in items 0B001.h.6 and 6A005.b. | |
| II.A6.007 | <p>Solid state "tunable" lasers" as follows, and specially designed components therefor:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Titanium-sapphire lasers; b. Alexandrite lasers. <p>Note: This item does not control titanium-sapphire and alexandrite lasers defined in items 0B001.g.5, 0B001.h.6 and 6A005.c.1</p> | 6A005.c.1 |
| II.A6.008 | <p>Neodymium-doped (other than glass) "lasers", having an output wavelength exceeding 1 000 nm but not exceeding 1 100 nm and output energy exceeding 10 J per pulse.</p> <p>Note: This item does not control neodymium-doped (other than glass) "lasers" defined in item 6A005.c.2.b</p> | 6A005.c.2 |
| II.A6.009 | <p>Components of acousto-optics, as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Framing tubes and solid-state imaging devices having a recurrence frequency equal to or exceeding 1kHz; | 6A203.b.4.c |

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| | <p>b. Recurrence frequency supplies;</p> <p>c. Pockels cells.</p> | |
| II.A6.010 | <p>Radiation-hardened cameras, or lenses therefor, other than those specified in 6A203c, specially designed or rated as radiation hardened to withstand a total radiation dose greater than 50×10^3 Gy(silicon) (5×10^6 rad (silicon)) without operational degradation.</p> <p>Technical note: The term Gy(silicon) refers to the energy in Joules per kilogram absorbed by an unshielded silicon sample when exposed to ionising radiation.</p> | 6A203.c |
| II.A6.011 | <p>Tunable pulsed dye laser amplifiers and oscillators, having all of the following characteristics:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Operating at wavelengths between 300 nm and 800 nm; 2. An average output power greater than 10 W but not exceeding 30 W; 3. A repetition rate greater than 1 kHz; and 4. Pulse width less than 100 ns. <p>Notes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. This item does not control single mode oscillators. 2. This item does not control tunable pulsed dye laser amplifiers and oscillators defined in item 6A205.c, 0B001.g.5 and 6A005 | 6A205.c |

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| II.A6.012 | <p>Pulsed carbon dioxide "lasers" having all of the following characteristics:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Operating at wavelengths between 9 000 nm and 11 000 nm; 2. A repetition rate greater than 250 Hz; 3. An average output power greater than 100 W but not exceeding 500 W; and 4. Pulse width of less than 200 ns. <p>Note: This item does not control pulsed carbon dioxide laser amplifiers and oscillators defined in item 6A205.d, 0B001.h.6 and 6A005d.</p> | 6A205.d |
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A7

NAVIGATION AND AVIONICS

| No | Description | Related item from Annex I to Regulation (EC) No 394/2006 |
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| II.A7.001 | <p>Inertial systems and specially designed components, as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> I. Inertial navigation systems which are certified for use on "civil aircraft" by civil authorities of a State participating in the Wassenaar Arrangement, and specially designed components, as follows: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Inertial navigation systems (INS) (gimballed or strapdown) | 7A003, 7A103 |

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and inertial equipment designed for "aircraft", land vehicle, vessels (surface or underwater) or "spacecraft" for attitude, guidance or control, having any of the following characteristics, and specially designed components therefor:

1. Navigation error (free inertial) subsequent to normal alignment of 0,8 nautical mile per hour (nm/hr) 'Circular Error Probable' (CEP) or less (better); or
2. Specified to function at

- linear
acceleration
levels
exceeding
10
g;
- b. Hybrid inertial navigation systems embedded with Global Navigation Satellite Systems(s) (GNSS) or with "Data-Based Referenced Navigation" ("DBRN") System(s) for attitude, guidance or control, subsequent to normal alignment, having an INS navigation position accuracy, after loss of GNSS or "DBRN" for a period of up to four minutes, of less (better) than 10 metres 'Circular Error Probable' (CEP);
- c. Inertial Equipment for

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Azimuth,
Heading,
or North
Pointing
having
any of the
following
characteristics,
and
specially
designed
components
therefor:

1. Designed to have an Azimuth, Heading, or North Pointing accuracy equal to, or less (better) than 6 arc minutes RMS at 45 degrees latitude;
2. Designed to have a non-operating shock level of 900 g or greater at a

duration
of
1
msec,
or
greater.

Note: The
parameters of
I.a. and I.b. are
applicable with any
of the following
environmental
conditions:

1. Input
random
vibration
with an
overall
magnitude
of 7,7 g
rms in the
first half
hour and
a total test
duration
of one and
one half
hour per
axis in
each of
the three
perpendicular
axes,
when the
random
vibration
meets the
following:

- a. A
constant
power
spectral
density
(PSD)
value
of
0,04
g²/
Hz
over
a
frequency
interval

- b. The PSD attenuates with frequency from 0,04 g^2/Hz to 0,01 g^2/Hz over a frequency interval from 1 000 to 2 000 Hz;
2. A roll and yaw rate of equal to or more than + 2,62 radian/s (150 deg/s); or
3. According to national standards equivalent to 1. or 2. above.
- Technical notes:
1. I.b. refers to systems in which an INS and other

independent navigation aids are built into a single unit (embedded) in order to achieve improved performance.

2. 'Circular Error Probable' (CEP) — In a circular normal distribution, the radius of the circle containing 50 % of the individual measurements being made, or the radius of the circle within which there is a 50 % probability of being located.

- II. Theodolite systems incorporating inertial equipment specially designed for civil surveying purposes and designed to have an Azimuth, Heading, or North Pointing accuracy equal to, or less (better) than 6 arc minutes RMS at 45 degrees latitude, and specially designed

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| | <p>components therefor.</p> <p>III. Inertial or other equipment using accelerometers specified in 7A001 or 7A101, where such accelerometers are specially designed and developed as MWD (Measurement While Drilling) sensors for use in downhole well services operations.</p> | |
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II.B. TECHNOLOGY

| No | Description | Related item from Annex I to Regulation (EC) No 394/2006 |
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| II.B.001 | Technology required for the development, production or use of the items in Part A (Goods) above. | |

ANNEX III

Websites for information on the competent authorities referred to in Articles 3(4), 3(5), 5(3), 6, 8, 9, 10(1), 10(2), 13(1) and 17 and address for notifications to the European Commission
BELGIUM

<http://www.diplomatie.be/eusanctions>
BULGARIA

<http://www.mfa.government.bg>
CZECH REPUBLIC

<http://www.mfcr.cz/mezinarodnisanke>
DENMARK

<http://www.um.dk/da/menu/Udenrigspolitik/FredSikkerhedOgInternationalRetsorden/Sanktioner/>
GERMANY

<http://www.bmwi.de/BMWi/Navigation/Aussenwirtschaft/Aussenwirtschaftsrecht/embargos.html>
ESTONIA

http://web-visual.vm.ee/est/kat_622/

GREECE

<http://www.ypex.gov.gr/www.mfa.gr/en-US/Policy/Multilateral+Diplomacy/International+Sanctions/>

SPAIN

www.mae.es/es/MenuPpal/Asuntos/Sanciones+Internacionales

FRANCE

<http://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/autorites-sanctions/>

IRELAND

http://www.dfa.ie/un_eu_restrictive_measures_ireland/competent_authorities

ITALY

<http://www.esteri.it/UE/deroghe.html>

CYPRUS

<http://www.mfa.gov.cy/sanctions>

LATVIA

<http://www.mfa.gov.lv/en/security/4539>

LITHUANIA

<http://www.urm.lt>

LUXEMBOURG

<http://www.mae.lu/sanctions>

HUNGARY

http://www.kulugyminiszterium.hu/kum/hu/bal/nemzetkozi_szankciok.htm

MALTA

http://www.doi.gov.mt/EN/bodies/boards/sanctions_monitoring.asp

NETHERLANDS

<http://www.minbuza.nl/sancties>

AUSTRIA

http://www.bmeia.gv.at/view.php3?f_id=12750&LNG=en&version=

POLAND

<http://www.msz.gov.pl>

PORTUGAL

<http://www.min-nestrangeiros.pt>

ROMANIA

<http://www.mae.ro/index.php?unde=doc&id=32311&idlnk=1&cat=3>

SLOVENIA

http://www.mzz.gov.si/si/zunanja_politika/mednarodna_varnost/omejevalni_ukrepi/

SLOVAKIA

<http://www.foreign.gov.sk>

FINLAND

<http://formin.finland.fi/kvyhteistyo/pakotteet>

SWEDEN

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UNITED KINGDOM

<http://www.fco.gov.uk/competentauthorities>

Address for notifications to the European Commission:

European Commission

DG External Relations

Directorate A. Crisis Platform and Policy Coordination in CFSP

Unit A.2. Crisis Management and Conflict Prevention

CHAR 12/106

B-1049 Bruxelles/Brussel (Belgium)

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Tel.: (32 2) 295 55 85, 299 11 76

Fax: (32 2) 299 08 73

ANNEX IV

List of persons, entities and bodies referred to in Article 7(1)

A. Legal persons, entities and bodies

- (1) Atomic Energy Organisation of Iran (AEOI). Other information: Involved in Iran's nuclear programme.
- (2) Defence Industries Organisation (DIO). Other information: (a) Overarching MODAFL-controlled entity, some of whose subordinates have been involved in the centrifuge programme making components, and in the missile programme, (b) Involved in Iran's nuclear programme.
- (3) Fajr Industrial Group. Other information: (a) Formerly Instrumentation Factory Plant, (b) Subordinate entity of AIO, (c) Involved in Iran's ballistic missile programme.
- (4) Farayand Technique. Other information: (a) Involved in Iran's nuclear programme (centrifuge programme), (b) Identified in IAEA reports.
- (5) Kala-Electric (alias Kalaye Electric). Other information: (a) Provider for PFEP – Natanz, (b) Involved in Iran's nuclear programme.
- (6) Mesbah Energy Company. Other information: (a) Provider for A40 research reactor – Arak, (b) Involved in Iran's nuclear programme.
- (7) Pars Trash Company. Other information: (a) Involved in Iran's nuclear programme (centrifuge programme), (b) Identified in IAEA reports.

- (8) 7th of Tir. Other information: (a) Subordinate of DIO, widely recognized as being directly involved in Iran's nuclear programme, (b) Involved in Iran's nuclear programme.
- (9) Shahid Bagheri Industrial Group (SBIG). Other information: (a) Subordinate entity of AIO, (b) Involved in Iran's ballistic missile programme.
- (10) Shahid Hemmat Industrial Group (SHIG). Other information: (a) subordinate entity of AIO, (b) Involved in Iran's ballistic missile programme.

B. Natural persons

- (1) Dawood Agha-Jani. Function: Head of the PFEP (Natanz). Other information: Person involved in Iran's nuclear programme.
- (2) Behman Asgarpour. Function: Operational Manager (Arak). Other information: Person involved in Iran's nuclear programme.
- (3) Bahmanyar Morteza Bahmanyar. Function: Head of Finance & Budget Dept, AIO. Other information: Person involved in Iran's ballistic missile programme.
- (4) Ahmad Vahid Dastjerdi. Function: Head of the AIO. Other information: Person involved in Iran's ballistic missile programme.
- (5) Reza-Gholi Esmaeli. Function: Head of Trade & International Affairs Dept, AIO. Other information: Person involved in Iran's ballistic missile programme.
- (6) Ali Hajinia Leilabadi. Function: Director General of Mesbah Energy Company. Other information: Person involved in Iran's nuclear programme.
- (7) Jafar Mohammadi. Function: Technical Adviser to the AEOI (in charge of managing the production of valves for centrifuges). Other information: Person involved in Iran's nuclear programme.
- (8) Ehsan Monajemi. Function: Construction Project Manager, Natanz. Other information: Person involved in Iran's nuclear programme.
- (9) Mohammad Mehdi Nejad Nouri. Title: Lt Gen. Function: Rector of Malek Ashtar University of Defence Technology. Other information: The chemistry department of Ashtar University of Defence Technology is affiliated to MODALF and has conducted experiments on beryllium). Person involved in Iran's nuclear programme.
- (10) Mohammad Qannadi. Function: AEOI Vice President for Research & Development. Other information: Person involved in Iran's nuclear programme.
- (11) Yahya Rahim Safavi. Title: Maj Gen. Function: Commander, IRGC (Pasdaran). Other information: Person involved in both Iran's nuclear and ballistic missile programmes.
- (12) Hosein Salimi. Title: General. Function: Commander of the Air Force, IRGC (Pasdaran). Other information: Person involved in Iran's ballistic missile programme.

ANNEX V

List of persons, entities and bodies referred to in Article 7(2)