

(i) Technical discussions and activities, including the design, development, operation, maintenance, modification, and repair of satellites, satellite components, missiles, other equipment, launch facilities, and launch vehicles;

(ii) Satellite processing and launch activities, including launch preparation, satellite transportation, integration of the satellite with the launch vehicle, testing and checkout prior to launch, satellite launch, and return of equipment to the United States;

(iii) Activities relating to launch failure, delay, or cancellation, including post-launch failure investigations or analyses with regard to either the launcher or the satellite; and

(iv) All other aspects of the launch.

(b) Mandatory licenses for launch failure (crash) investigations or analyses: In the event of a failure of a launch from a foreign country (including a post liftoff failure to reach proper orbit)—

(1) The activities of U.S. persons or entities in connection with any subsequent investigation or analysis of the failure continue to be subject to the controls established under section 38 of the Arms Export Control Act, including the requirements under this subchapter for express approval prior to participation in such investigations or analyses, regardless of whether a license was issued under this subchapter for the initial export of the satellite or satellite component;

(2) Officials of the Department of Defense must monitor all activities associated with the investigation or analyses to insure against unauthorized transfer of technical data or services and U.S. persons must follow the procedures set forth in paragraphs (a)(1) and (a)(2) of this Category.

(c) Although Public Law 105-261 does not require the application of special export controls for the launch of U.S.-origin satellites and components from or by nationals of countries that are members of NATO or major non-NATO allies, such export controls may nonetheless be applied, in addition to any other export controls required under this subchapter, as appropriate in furtherance of the security and foreign policy of the United States. Further,

the export of any article or defense service controlled under this subchapter to any destination may also require that the special export controls identified in paragraphs (a)(1) and (a)(2) of this category be applied in furtherance of the security and foreign policy of the United States.

(d) Mandatory licenses for exports to insurance providers and underwriters: None of the exemptions or sub-licensing provisions available in this subchapter may be used for the export of technical data in order to obtain or satisfy insurance requirements. Such exports are always subject to the prior approval and re-transfer requirements of sections 3 and 38 of the Arms Export Control Act, as applied by relevant provisions of this subchapter.

[64 FR 13681, Mar. 22, 1999]

## PART 125—LICENSES FOR THE EXPORT OF TECHNICAL DATA AND CLASSIFIED DEFENSE ARTICLES

### Sec.

- 125.1 Exports subject to this part.
- 125.2 Exports of unclassified technical data.
- 125.3 Exports of classified technical data and classified defense articles.
- 125.4 Exemptions of general applicability.
- 125.5 Exemptions for plant visits.
- 125.6 Certification requirements for exemptions.
- 125.7 Procedures for the export of classified technical data and other classified defense articles.
- 125.8 Filing of licenses for exports of unclassified technical data.
- 125.9 Filing of licenses and other authorizations for exports of classified technical data and classified defense articles.

AUTHORITY: Sections 2 and 38, Pub. L. 90-629, 90 Stat. 744 (22 U.S.C. 2752, 2778); E.O. 11958, 42 FR 4311, 3 CFR, 1977 Comp. p.79; 22 U.S.C. 2658.

SOURCE: 58 FR 39310, July 22, 1993, unless otherwise noted.

### § 125.1 Exports subject to this part.

(a) The controls of this part apply to the export of technical data and the export of classified defense articles. Information which is in the public domain (see § 120.11 of this subchapter and § 125.4(b)(13)) is not subject to the controls of this subchapter.

(b) A license for the export of technical data and the exemptions in § 125.4

may not be used for foreign production purposes or for technical assistance unless the approval of the Office of Defense Trade Controls has been obtained. Such approval is generally provided only pursuant to the procedures specified in part 124 of this subchapter.

(c) Technical data authorized for export may not be reexported, transferred or diverted from the country of ultimate end-use or from the authorized foreign end-user (as designated in the license or approval for export) or disclosed to a national of another country without the prior written approval of the Office of Defense Trade Controls.

(d) The controls of this part apply to the exports referred to in paragraph (a) of this section regardless of whether the person who intends to export the technical data produces or manufactures defense articles if the technical data is determined by the Office of Defense Trade Controls to be subject to the controls of this subchapter.

(e) The provisions of this subchapter do not apply to technical data related to articles in Category VI(e) and Category XVI. The export of such data is controlled by the Department of Energy and the Nuclear Regulatory Commission pursuant to the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended, and the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Act of 1978.

#### § 125.2 Exports of unclassified technical data.

(a) A license (DSP-5) is required for the export of unclassified technical data unless the export is exempt from the licensing requirements of this subchapter. In the case of a plant visit, details of the proposed discussions must be transmitted to the Office of Defense Trade Controls for an appraisal of the technical data. Seven copies of the technical data or the details of the discussion must be provided.

(b) *Patents.* A license issued by the Office of Defense Trade Controls is required for the export of technical data whenever the data exceeds that which is used to support a domestic filing of a patent application or to support a foreign filing of a patent application whenever no domestic application has been filed. Requests for the filing of patent applications in a foreign country, and requests for the filing of

amendments, modifications or supplements to such patents, should follow the regulations of the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office in accordance with 37 CFR part 5. The export of technical data to support the filing and processing of patent applications in foreign countries is subject to regulations issued by the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office pursuant to 35 U.S.C. 184.

(c) *Disclosures.* Unless otherwise expressly exempted in this subchapter, a license is required for the oral, visual or documentary disclosure of technical data by U.S. persons to foreign persons. A license is required regardless of the manner in which the technical data is transmitted (e.g., in person, by telephone, correspondence, electronic means, etc.). A license is required for such disclosures by U.S. persons in connection with visits to foreign diplomatic missions and consular offices.

#### § 125.3 Exports of classified technical data and classified defense articles.

(a) A request for authority to export defense articles, including technical data, classified by a foreign government or pursuant to Executive Order 12356, successor orders, or other legal authority must be submitted to the Office of Defense Trade Controls for approval. The application must contain full details of the proposed transaction. It should also list the facility security clearance code of all U.S. parties on the license and include the Defense Investigative Service cognizant security office of the party responsible for packaging the commodity for shipment. A nontransfer and use certificate (Form DSP-83) executed by the applicant, foreign consignee, end-user and an authorized representative of the foreign government involved will be required.

(b) Classified technical data which is approved by the Office of Defense Trade Controls either for export or re-export after a temporary import will be transferred or disclosed only in accordance with the requirements in the Department of Defense Industrial Security Manual. Any other requirements imposed by cognizant U.S. departments and agencies must also be satisfied.

(c) The approval of the Office of Defense Trade Controls must be obtained for the export of technical data by a

U.S. person to a foreign person in the U.S. or in a foreign country unless the proposed export is exempt under the provisions of this subchapter.

(d) All communications relating to a patent application covered by an invention secrecy order are to be addressed to the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office (see 37 CFR 5.11).

**§ 125.4 Exemptions of general applicability.**

(a) The following exemptions apply to exports of technical data for which approval is not needed from the Office of Defense Trade Controls. These exemptions, except for paragraph (b)(13) of this section, do not apply to exports to proscribed destinations under § 126.1 of this subchapter or for persons considered generally ineligible under § 120.1(c) of this subchapter. The exemptions are also not applicable for purposes of establishing offshore procurement arrangements or producing defense articles offshore (see § 124.13), except as authorized under § 125.4 (c). If § 126.8 of this subchapter requirements are applicable, they must be met before an exemption under this section may be used. Transmission of classified information must comply with the requirements of the National Industrial Security Program Operating Manual and the exporter must certify to the transmittal authority that the technical data does not exceed the technical limitation of the authorized export.

(b) The following exports are exempt from the licensing requirements of this subchapter.

(1) Technical data, including classified information, to be disclosed pursuant to an official written request or directive from the U.S. Department of Defense;

(2) Technical data, including classified information, in furtherance of a manufacturing license or technical assistance agreement approved by the Department of State under part 124 of this subchapter and which meet the requirements of § 124.3 of this subchapter;

(3) Technical data, including classified information, in furtherance of a contract between the exporter and an agency of the U.S. Government, if the contract provides for the export of the

data and such data does not disclose the details of design, development, production, or manufacture of any defense article;

(4) Copies of technical data, including classified information, previously authorized for export to the same recipient. Revised copies of such technical data are also exempt if they pertain to the identical defense article, and if the revisions are solely editorial and do not add to the content of technology previously exported or authorized for export to the same recipient;

(5) Technical data, including classified information, in the form of basic operations, maintenance, and training information relating to a defense article lawfully exported or authorized for export to the same recipient. Intermediate or depot-level repair and maintenance information may be exported only under a license or agreement approved specifically for that purpose;

(6) Technical data, including classified information, related to firearms not in excess of caliber .50 and ammunition for such weapons, except detailed design, development, production or manufacturing information;

(7) Technical data, including classified information, being returned to the original source of import;

(8) Technical data directly related to classified information which has been previously exported or authorized for export in accordance with this part to the same recipient, and which does not disclose the details of the design, development, production, or manufacture of any defense article;

(9) Technical data, including classified information, sent by a U.S. corporation to a U.S. person employed by that corporation overseas or to a U.S. Government agency. This exemption is subject to the limitations of § 125.1(b) and may be used only if:

(i) The technical data is to be used overseas solely by U.S. persons;

(ii) If the U.S. person overseas is an employee of the U.S. Government or is directly employed by the U.S. corporation and not by a foreign subsidiary; and

(iii) The classified information is sent overseas in accordance with the

requirements of the Department of Defense Industrial Security Manual.

(10) Disclosures of unclassified technical data in the U.S. by U.S. institutions of higher learning to foreign persons who are their bona fide and full time regular employees. This exemption is available only if:

(i) The employee's permanent abode throughout the period of employment is in the United States;

(ii) The employee is not a national of a country to which exports are prohibited pursuant to §126.1 of this subchapter; and

(iii) The institution informs the individual in writing that the technical data may not be transferred to other foreign persons without the prior written approval of the Office of Defense Trade Controls;

(11) Technical data, including classified information, for which the exporter, pursuant to an arrangement with the Department of Defense, Department of Energy or NASA which requires such exports, has been granted an exemption in writing from the licensing provisions of this part by the Office of Defense Trade Controls. Such an exemption will normally be granted only if the arrangement directly implements an international agreement to which the United States is a party and if multiple exports are contemplated. The Office of Defense Trade Controls, in consultation with the relevant U.S. Government agencies, will determine whether the interests of the United States Government are best served by expediting exports under an arrangement through an exemption (see also paragraph (b)(3) of this section for a related exemption);

(12) Technical data which is specifically exempt under part 126 of this subchapter; or

(13) Technical data approved for public release (i.e., unlimited distribution) by the cognizant U.S. Government department or agency or Directorate for Freedom of Information and Security Review. This exemption is applicable to information approved by the cognizant U.S. Government department or agency for public release in any form. It does not require that the information be published in order to qualify for the exemption.

(c) Defense services and related unclassified technical data are exempt from the licensing requirements of this subchapter, to nationals of NATO countries, Australia, Japan, and Sweden, for the purposes of responding to a written request from the Department of Defense for a quote or bid proposal. Such exports must be pursuant to an official written request or directive from an authorized official of the U.S. Department of Defense. The defense services and technical data are limited to paragraphs (c)(1), (c)(2), and (c)(3) of this section and must not include paragraphs (c)(4), (c)(5), and (c)(6) of this section which follow:

(1) *Build-to-Print*. "Build-to-Print" means that a foreign consignee can produce a defense article from engineering drawings without any technical assistance from a U.S. exporter. This transaction is based strictly on a "hands-off" approach since the foreign consignee is understood to have the inherent capability to produce the defense article and only lacks the necessary drawings. Supporting documentation such as acceptance criteria, and specifications, may be released on an as-required basis (i.e. "must have") such that the foreign consignee would not be able to produce an acceptable defense article without this additional supporting documentation. Documentation which is not absolutely necessary to permit manufacture of an acceptable defense article (i.e. "nice to have") is not considered within the boundaries of a "Build-to-Print" data package;

(2) *Build/Design-to-Specification*. "Build/Design-to-Specification" means that a foreign consignee can design and produce a defense article from requirement specifications without any technical assistance from the U.S. exporter. This transaction is based strictly on a "hands-off" approach since the foreign consignee is understood to have the inherent capability to both design and produce the defense article and only lacks the necessary requirement information;

(3) *Basic Research*. "Basic Research" means a systemic study directed toward greater knowledge or understanding of the fundamental aspects of

phenomena and observable facts without specific applications towards processes or products in mind. It does not include “Applied Research” (*i.e.* a systematic study to gain knowledge or understanding necessary to determine the means by which a recognized and specific need may be met. It is a systematic application of knowledge toward the production of useful materials, devices, and systems or methods, including design, development, and improvement of prototypes and new processes to meet specific requirements.);

(4) *Design Methodology*, such as: The underlying engineering methods and design philosophy utilized (*i.e.*, the “why” or information that explains the rationale for particular design decision, engineering feature, or performance requirement); engineering experience (*e.g.* lessons learned); and the rationale and associated databases (*e.g.* design allowables, factors of safety, component life predictions, failure analysis criteria) that establish the operational requirements (*e.g.*, performance, mechanical, electrical, electronic, reliability and maintainability) of a defense article. (Final analytical results and the initial conditions and parameters may be provided.)

(5) *Engineering Analysis*, such as: Analytical methods and tools used to design or evaluate a defense article’s performance against the operational requirements. Analytical methods and tools include the development and/or use of mockups, computer models and simulations, and test facilities. (Final analytical results and the initial conditions and parameters may be provided.)

(6) *Manufacturing Know-how*, such as: information that provides detailed manufacturing processes and techniques needed to translate a detailed design into a qualified, finished defense article. (Information may be provided in a build-to-print package that is necessary in order to produce an acceptable defense article.)

(d)(1) Defense services for the items identified in §123.16(b)(10) of this subchapter exported by accredited U.S. institutions of higher learning are exempt from the licensing requirements of this subchapter when the export is:

(i) To countries identified in §123.16(b)(10)(i) of this subchapter and

exclusively to nationals of such countries when engaged in international fundamental research conducted under the aegis of an accredited U.S. institution of higher learning; and

(ii) In direct support of fundamental research as defined in §120.11(8) of this subchapter being conducted either at accredited U.S. institutions of higher learning or an accredited institution of higher learning, a governmental research center or an established government funded private research center located within the countries identified in §123.16(b)(10)(i) of this subchapter; and

(iii) Limited to discussions on assembly of any article described in §123.16(b)(10) of this subchapter and or integrating any such article into a scientific, research, or experimental satellite.

(2) The exemption in paragraph (d)(1) of this section, while allowing accredited U.S. institutions of higher learning to participate in technical meetings with foreign nationals from countries specified in §123.16(b)(10)(i) of this subchapter for the purpose of conducting space scientific fundamental research either in the United States or in these countries when working with information that meets the requirements of §120.11 of this subchapter in activities that would generally be controlled as a defense service in accordance with §124.1(a) of this subchapter, does not cover:

(i) Any level of defense service or information involving launch activities including the integration of the satellite or spacecraft to the launch vehicle;

(ii) Articles and information listed in the Missile Technology Control Regime (MTCR) Annex or classified as significant military equipment; or

(iii) The transfer of or access to technical data, information, or software that is otherwise controlled by this subchapter.

[58 FR 39310, July 22, 1993, as amended at 65 FR 45284, July 21, 2000; 66 FR 35900, July 10, 2001; 67 FR 15101, Mar. 29, 2002]

#### § 125.5 Exemptions for plant visits.

(a) A license is not required for the oral and visual disclosure of unclassified technical data during the course of

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a classified plant visit by a foreign person, provided (1) the classified visit has itself been authorized pursuant to a license issued by the Office of Defense Trade Controls; or (2) the classified visit was approved in connection with an actual or potential government-to-government program or project by a U.S. Government agency having classification jurisdiction over the classified defense article or classified technical data involved under Executive Order 12356 or other applicable Executive Order; and (3) the unclassified information to be released is directly related to the classified defense article or technical data for which approval was obtained and does not disclose the details of the design, development, production or manufacture of any other defense articles. In the case of visits involving classified information, the requirements of the Defense Industrial Security Manual (Department of Defense Manual 5220.22M) must be met.

(b) The approval of the Office of Defense Trade Controls is not required for the disclosure of oral and visual classified information to a foreign person during the course of a plant visit approved by the appropriate U.S. Government agency if (1) the requirements of the Defense Industrial Security Manual have been met, (2) the classified information is directly related to that which was approved by the U.S. Government agency, (3) it does not exceed that for which approval was obtained, and (4) it does not disclose the details of the design, development, production or manufacture of any defense articles.

(c) A license is not required for the disclosure to a foreign person of unclassified technical data during the course of a plant visit (either classified or unclassified) approved by the Office of Defense Trade Controls or a cognizant U.S. Government agency provided the technical data does not contain information in excess of that approved for disclosure. This exemption does not apply to technical data which could be used for design, development, production or manufacture of a defense article.

### **§ 125.6 Certification requirements for exemptions.**

(a) To claim an exemption for the export of technical data under the provisions of §§125.4 and 125.5, an exporter must certify that the proposed export is covered by a relevant paragraph of that section. For §125.4, certification consists of marking the package or letter containing the technical data: “22 CFR 125.4 (identify subsection) applicable.” This certification must be made in written form and retained in the exporter’s files for a period of five years. A Shippers Export Declaration is not required for exports of unclassified technical data (see §123.22 (d) of this subchapter).

(b) If a District Director of Customs or Postmaster is unavailable at the time of export, or if the export is via oral, visual, or electronic means, the exporter must also complete a written certification as indicated in paragraph (a) of this section.

### **§ 125.7 Procedures for the export of classified technical data and other classified defense articles.**

(a) All applications for the export or temporary import of classified technical data or other classified defense articles must be submitted to the Office of Defense Trade Controls on Form DSP-85.

(b) An application for the export of classified technical data or other classified defense articles must be accompanied by seven copies of the data and a completed Form DSP-83 (see §123.10 of this subchapter). Only one copy of the data or descriptive literature must be provided if a renewal of the license is requested. All classified materials accompanying an application must be transmitted to the Office of Defense Trade Controls in accordance with the requirements of the Defense Industrial Security Manual (Department of Defense Manual Number 5220.22-M).

### **§ 125.8 Filing of licenses for exports of unclassified technical data.**

(a) Licenses for the export of unclassified technical data must be presented to the appropriate District Director of Customs or Postmaster at the time of

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shipment or mailing. The District Director of Customs or Postmaster will endorse and transmit the licenses to the Office of Defense Trade Controls in accordance with the instructions contained on the reverse side of the license.

(b) If a license for the export of unclassified technical data is used but not endorsed by U.S. Customs or a Postmaster for whatever reason (e.g., electronic transmission, unavailability of Customs officer or Postmaster, etc.), the person exporting the data must self-endorse the license, showing when and how the export took place. Every license must be returned to the Office of Defense Trade Controls when the total value authorized has been shipped or when the date of expiration has been reached, whichever occurs first.

### § 125.9 Filing of licenses and other authorizations for exports of classified technical data and classified defense articles.

Licenses and other authorizations for the export of classified technical data or classified defense articles will be forwarded by the Office of Defense Trade Controls to the Defense Investigative Service of the Department of Defense in accordance with the provisions of the Department of Defense Industrial Security Manual. The Office of Defense Trade Controls will forward a copy of the license to the applicant for the applicant's information. The Defense Investigative Service will return the endorsed license to the Office of Defense Trade Controls upon completion of the authorized export or expiration of the license, whichever occurs first.

## PART 126—GENERAL POLICIES AND PROVISIONS

Sec.

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- 126.7 Denial, revocation, suspension or amendment of licenses and other approvals.
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- 126.14 Special comprehensive export authorizations for NATO, Australia, and Japan.

AUTHORITY: Secs. 2, 38, 40, 42, and 71, Pub. L. 90–629, 90 Stat. 744 (22 U.S.C. 2752, 2778, 2780, 2791, and 2797); 22 U.S.C. 2778; E.O. 11958, 42 FR 4311; 3 CFR, 1977 Comp., p. 79; 22 U.S.C. 2658; 22 U.S.C. 287c; E.O. 12918, 59 FR 28205, 3 CFR, 1994 Comp., p. 899.

SOURCE: 58 FR 39312, July 22, 1993, unless otherwise noted.

### § 126.1 Prohibited exports and sales to certain countries.

(a) *General.* It is the policy of the United States to deny licenses, other approvals, exports and imports of defense articles and defense services, destined for or originating in certain countries. This policy applies to Afghanistan, Belarus, Cuba, Iran, Iraq, Libya, North Korea, Syria, and Vietnam. This policy also applies to countries with respect to which the United States maintains an arms embargo (e.g. Burma, China, Haiti, Liberia, Rwanda, Somalia, Sudan and Democratic Republic of the Congo (formerly Zaire)) or whenever an export would not otherwise be in furtherance of world peace and the security and foreign policy of the United States. Comprehensive arms embargoes are normally the subject of a State Department notice published in the FEDERAL REGISTER. The exemptions provided in the regulations in this subchapter, except §§ 123.17 and 125.4(b)(13) of this subchapter, do not apply with respect to articles originating in or for export to any proscribed countries or areas.

(b) *Shipments.* A defense article licensed for export under this subchapter may not be shipped on a vessel, aircraft or other means of conveyance which is owned or operated by, or leased to or from, any of the proscribed countries or areas.