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(vii) Evidence that the parts and components of the item are of foreign origin or are exempt from U.S. licensing requirements by the parts and components provision §732.4 of the EAR.

(3) *Sufficient quantity:*

(i) Evidence that foreign sources have the item in serial production;

(ii) Evidence that the item or its product is used in civilian applications in foreign countries;

(iii) Evidence that a foreign country is marketing in the specific country an item of its indigenous manufacture;

(iv) Evidence of foreign inventories of the item;

(v) Evidence of excess capacity in a foreign country's production facility;

(vi) Evidence that foreign countries have not targeted the item or are not seeking to purchase it in the West;

(vii) An estimate by a knowledgeable source of the foreign country's needs; or

(viii) An authoritative analysis of the worldwide market (i.e., demand, production rate for the item for various manufacturers, plant capacities, installed tooling, monthly production rates, orders, sales and cumulative sales over 5–6 years).

(4) *Comparable quality:*

(i) A sample of the foreign item;

(ii) Operation or maintenance manuals of the U.S. and foreign items;

(iii) Records or a statement from a user of the foreign item;

(iv) A comparative evaluation, preferably in writing, of the U.S. and foreign items by, for example, a western producer or purchaser of the item, a recognized expert, a reputable trade publication, or independent laboratory;

(v) A comparative list identifying, by manufacturers and model numbers, the key performance components and the materials used in the item that qualitatively affect the performance of the U.S. and foreign items;

(vi) Evidence of the interchangeability of U.S. and foreign items;

(vii) Patent descriptions for the U.S. and foreign items;

(viii) Evidence that the U.S. and foreign items meet a published industry, national, or international standard;

(ix) A report or eyewitness account, by deposition or otherwise, of the foreign item's operation;

(x) Evidence concerning the foreign manufacturers' corporate reputation;

(xi) Comparison of the U.S. and foreign end item(s) made from a specific commodity, tool(s), device(s), or technical data; or

(xii) Evidence of the reputation of the foreign item including, if possible, information on maintenance, repair, performance, and other pertinent factors.

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SUPPLEMENT NO. 2 TO PART 768—ITEMS ELIGIBLE FOR EXPEDITED LICENSING PROCEDURES [RESERVED]

PART 770—INTERPRETATIONS

Sec.

770.1 Introduction.

770.2 Item interpretations.

770.3 Interpretations related to exports of technology and software to destinations in Country Group D:1.

AUTHORITY: 50 U.S.C. app. 2401 *et seq.*; 50 U.S.C. 1701 *et seq.*; E.O. 13222, 66 FR 44025, 3 CFR, 2001 Comp., p. 783; Notice of August 7, 2015, 80 FR 48233 (August 11, 2015).

§ 770.1 Introduction.

In this part, references to the EAR are references to 15 CFR chapter VII, subchapter C. This part provides commodity, technology, and software interpretations. These interpretations clarify the scope of controls where such scope is not readily apparent from the Commerce Control List (CCL) (see Supplement No. 1 to part 774 of the EAR) and other provisions of the Export Administration Regulations.

§ 770.2 Item interpretations.

(a) *Interpretation 1: Anti-friction bearing or bearing systems and specially designed parts.* (1) Anti-friction bearings or bearing systems shipped as spares or replacements are classified under Export Control Classification Number (ECCN) 2A001 (ball, roller, or needle-roller bearings and parts). This applies to separate shipments of anti-friction bearings or bearing systems and anti-friction bearings or bearing systems shipped with machinery or equipment for which they are intended to be used as spares or replacement parts.

(2) An anti-friction bearing or bearing system physically incorporated in a segment of a machine or in a complete machine prior to shipment loses its identity as a bearing. In this scenario, the machine or segment of machinery containing the bearing is the item subject to export control requirements.

(3) An anti-friction bearing or bearing system not incorporated in a segment of a machine prior to shipment, but shipped as a component of a complete unassembled (knocked-down) machine, is considered a component of a

machine. In this scenario, the complete machine is the item subject to export license requirements.

(b) *Interpretation 2: Classification of “parts” of machinery, equipment, or other items—(1) An assembled machine or unit of equipment is being exported.* In instances where one or more assembled machines or units of equipment are being exported, the individual component parts that are physically incorporated into the machine or equipment do not require a license. The license or general exception under which the complete machine or unit of equipment is exported will also cover its component parts, provided that the parts are normal and usual components of the machine or equipment being exported, or that the physical incorporation is not used as a device to evade the requirement for a license.

(2) *Parts are exported as spares, replacements, for resale, or for stock.* In instances where parts are exported as spares, replacements, for resale, or for stock, a license is required only if the appropriate entry for the part specifies that a license is required for the intended destination.

(c) [Reserved]

(d) *Interpretation 4: Telecommunications equipment and systems.* Control equipment for paging systems (broadcast radio or selectively signalled receiving systems) is defined as circuit switching equipment in Category 5 of the CCL.

(e) *Interpretation 5: Numerical control systems—(1) Classification of “Numerical Control” Units.* “Numerical control” units for machine tools, regardless of their configurations or architectures, are controlled by their functional characteristics as described in ECCN 2B001.a. “Numerical control” units include computers with add-on “motion control boards”. A computer with add-on “motion control boards” for machine tools may be controlled under ECCN 2B001.a even when the computer alone without “motion control boards” is not subject to licensing requirements under Category 4 and the “motion control boards” are not controlled under ECCN 2B001.b.

(2) *Export documentation requirement.*

(i) When preparing a license application for a numerical control system,

the machine tool and the control unit are classified separately. If either the machine tool or the control unit requires a license, then the entire unit requires a license. If either a machine tool or a control unit is exported separately from the system, the exported component is classified on the license application without regard to the other parts of a possible system.

(ii) When preparing the Electronic Export Information (EEI) on the Automated Export System (AES), a system being shipped complete (i.e., machine and control unit), should be reported under the Schedule B number for each machine. When either a control unit or a machine is shipped separately, it should be reported under the Schedule B number appropriate for the individual item being exported.

(f) *Interpretation 6: “Parts,” “accessories,” and equipment exported as scrap.* “Parts,” “accessories,” or equipment that are being shipped as scrap should be described on the EEI filing to the AES in sufficient detail to be identified under the proper ECCN. When commodities declared as “parts,” “accessories,” or equipment are shipped in bulk, or are otherwise not packaged, packed, or sorted in accordance with normal trade practices, the Customs Officer may require evidence that the shipment is not scrap. Such evidence may include, but is not limited to, bills of sale, orders and correspondence indicating whether the commodities are scrap or are being exported for use as “parts,” “accessories,” or equipment.

(g) *Interpretation 7: Scrap arms, ammunition, and implements of war.* Arms, ammunition, and implements of war, as defined in the U.S. Munitions List, and are under the jurisdiction of the U.S. Department of State (22 CFR parts 120 through 130), except for the following, which are under the jurisdiction of the Department of Commerce:

(1) Cartridge and shell cases that have been rendered useless beyond the possibility of restoration to their original identity by means of excessive heating, flame treatment, mangling, crushing, cutting, or by any other method are “scrap”.

(2) Cartridge and shell cases that have been sold by the armed services as “scrap”, whether or not they have been

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heated, flame-treated, mangled, crushed, cut, or reduced to scrap by any other method.

(3) Other commodities that may have been on the U.S. Munitions List are "scrap", and therefore under the jurisdiction of the Department of Commerce, if they have been rendered useless beyond the possibility of restoration to their original identity only by means of mangling, crushing, or cutting. When in doubt as to whether a commodity covered by the Munitions List has been rendered useless, exporters should consult the Directorate of Defense Trade Controls, U.S. Department of State, Washington, DC 20520, or the Exporter Counseling Division, Office of Exporter Services, Room 1099A, U.S. Department of Commerce, Washington, DC 20230, before reporting a shipment as metal scrap.

(h)–(j) [Reserved]

(k) *Interpretation 11: Precursor chemicals.* The following chemicals are controlled by ECCN 1C350. The appropriate Chemical Abstract Service Registry (C.A.S.) number and synonyms (i.e., alternative names) are included to help you determine whether or not your chemicals are controlled by this entry.

(1) (C.A.S. #1341-49-7) Ammonium hydrogen bifluoride

- Acid ammonium fluoride
- Ammonium bifluoride
- Ammonium difluoride
- Ammonium hydrofluoride
- Ammonium hydrogen bifluoride
- Ammonium hydrogen difluoride
- Ammonium monohydrogen difluoride

(2) (C.A.S. #7784-34-1) Arsenic trichloride

- Arsenic (III) chloride
- Arsenous chloride
- Fuming liquid arsenic
- Trichloroarsine

(3) (C.A.S. #76-93-7) Benzilic acid

- .alpha.,.alpha.-Diphenyl-.alpha.-hydroxyacetic acid
- Diphenylglycolic acid
- .alpha.,.alpha.-Diphenylglycolic acid
- Diphenylhydroxyacetic acid
- .alpha.-Hydroxy-2,2-diphenylacetic acid

2-Hydroxy-2,2-diphenylacetic acid

- .alpha.-Hydroxy-.alpha.-phenylbenzeneacetic acid
- Hydroxydiphenylacetic acid

(4) (C.A.S. #107-07-3) 2-Chloroethanol

- 2-Chloro-1-ethanol
- Chloroethanol
- 2-Chloroethyl alcohol
- Ethene chlorohydrin
- Ethylchlorohydrin
- Ethylene chlorhydrin
- Ethylene chlorohydrin
- Glycol chlorohydrin
- Glycol monochlorohydrin
- 2-Hydroxyethyl chloride
- (5) (C.A.S. #78-38-6) Diethyl ethylphosphonate Ethylphosphonic acid diethyl ester
- (6) (C.A.S. #15715-41-0) Diethyl methylphosphonite
- Diethoxymethylphosphine
- Diethyl methanephosphonite
- 0,0-Diethyl methylphosphonite
- Methyldiethoxyphosphine
- Methylphosphonous acid diethyl ester
- (7) (C.A.S. #2404-03-7) Diethyl-N, N-dimethylphosphoro-amidate
- N,N-Dimethyl-O,O'-diethyl phosphoramidate
- Diethyl dimethylphosphoramidate
- Dimethylphosphoramidic acid diethyl ester
- (8) (C.A.S. #762-04-9) Diethyl phosphite
- Diethoxyphosphine oxide
- Diethyl acid phosphite
- Diethyl hydrogen phosphite
- Diethyo phosphonate
- Hydrogen diethyl phosphite
- (9) (C.A.S. #100-37-8) N, N-Diethylethanamine
- N,N-Diethyl-2-aminoethanol
- Diethyl (2-hydroxyethyl) amine
- N,N-Diethyl-N-(.beta.-hydroxyethyl) amine
- N,N-Diethyl-2-hydroxyethylamine
- Diethylaminoethanol
- 2-(Diethylamino) ethanol
- 2-(Diethylamino)ethyl alcohol
- N,N-Diethylmonoethanolamine
- (2-Hydroxyethyl) diethylamine
- 2-Hydroxytriethylamine
- (10) (C.A.S. #5842-07-9) N,N-Diisopropyl-.beta.-aminoethane thiol
- 2-(Diisopropylamino) ethanethiol
- Diisopropylaminoethanethiol
- .beta.-Diisopropylaminoethanethiol
- 2-(bis(1-Methylethyl)amino) ethanethiol
- (11) (C.A.S. #4261-68-1) N, N-Diisopropyl-2-aminoethyl chloride hydrochloride
- (12) (C.A.S. #96-80-0) N,N-Diisopropyl-.beta.-aminoethanol

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N,N-Diisopropyl-2-aminoethanol	Ethyl difluorophosphine
2-(Diisopropylamino) ethanol	(23) (C.A.S. #1066-50-8)
(N,N-Diisopropylamino) ethanol	Ethylphosphonyl dichloride
2-(Diisopropylamino) ethyl alcohol	Dichloroethylphosphine oxide
N,N-Diisopropylethanolamine	Ethanephosphonyl chloride
(13) (C.A.S. #96-79-7) N,N-Diisopropyl-	Ethylphosphinic dichloride
.beta.-aminoethyl chloride	Ethylphosphonic acid dichloride
2-Chloro-N,N-diisopropylethylamine	Ethylphosphonic dichloride
1-Chloro-N,N-	(24) [Reserved]
diisopropylaminoethane	(25) (C.A.S. #7664-39-3) Hydrogen fluo-
2-Chloro-N,N-diisopropylethylamine	ride
N-(2-chloroethyl)-N-(1-methylethyl)-	Anhydrous hydrofluoric acid
2-propanamine	Fluorhydric acid
N-(2-Chloroethyl) diisopropylamine	Fluorine monohydride
N,N-Diisopropyl-2-chloroethylamine	Hydrofluoric acid gas
1-(Diisopropylamino)-2-chloroethane	(26) (C.A.S. #3554-74-3) 3-Hydroxyl-1-
2-(Diisopropylamino)ethyl chloride	methylpiperidine
.beta.-Diisopropylaminoethyl chlo-	3-Hydroxy-N-methylpiperidine
ride	1-Methyl-3-hydroxypiperidine
(14) (C.A.S. #108-18-9)	N-Methyl-3-hydroxypiperidine
Diisopropylamine	1-Methyl-3-piperidinol
N,N-Diisopropylamine	N-Methyl-3-piperidinol
N-(1-Methylethyl)-2-propanamine	(27) (C.A.S. #76-89-1) Methyl benzilate
(15) (C.A.S. #6163-75-3) Dimethyl	Benzilic acid methyl ester
ethylphosphonate	.alpha.-Hydroxy-.alpha.-
Dimethyl ethanephosphonate	phenylbenzeneacetic acid methyl
Ethylphosphonic acid dimethyl ester	ester
(16) (C.A.S. #756-79-6) Dimethyl	Methyl .alpha.-phenylmandelate
methylphosphonate	Methyl diphenylglycolate
Dimethoxymethyl phosphine oxide	(28)-(31) [Reserved]
Dimethyl methanephosphonate	(32) (C.A.S. #10025-87-3) Phosphorus
Methanephosphonic acid dimethyl	oxychloride
ester	Phosphonyl trichloride
Methylphosphonic acid dimethyl	Phosphoric chloride
ester	Phosphoric trichloride
(17) (C.A.S. #868-85-9) Dimethyl	Phosphoroxychloride
phosphite	Phosphoroxotrichloride
Dimethoxyphosphine oxide	Phosphorus chloride oxide
Dimethyl acid phosphite	Phosphorus monoxide trichloride
Dimethyl hydrogen phosphite	Phosphorus oxide trichloride
Dimethyl phosphonate	Phosphorus oxytrichloride
Hydrogen dimethyl phosphite	Phosphorus trichloride oxide
Methyl phosphate	Phosphoryl trichloride
(18) (C.A.S. #124-40-3) Dimethylamine	Trichlorophosphine oxide
N-Methyl methanamine	Trichlorophosphorus oxide
(19) (C.A.S. #506-59-2) Dimethylamine	(33) (C.A.S. #10026-13-8) Phosphorus
hydrochloride	pentachloride
Dimethylammonium chloride	Pentachlorophosphorane
N-Methyl methanamine hydro-	Pentachlorophosphorus
chloride	Phosphoric chloride
(20) [Reserved]	Phosphorus(V) chloride
(21) (C.A.S. #1498-40-4)	Phosphorus perchloride
Ethylphosphonous dichloride	(34) (C.A.S. #1314-80-3) Phosphorus
Dichloroethylphosphine	pentasulfide
Ethyl phosphonous dichloride	Diphosphorus pentasulfide
Ethyl dichlorophosphine	Phosphoric sulfide
(22) (C.A.S. #430-78-4)	Phosphorus persulfide
Ethylphosphonous difluoride	Phosphorus sulfide
	(35) (C.A.S. #7719-12-2) Phosphorus
	trichloride

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Phosphorus chloride	Bis(2-hydroxyethyl) sulfide
Trichlorophosphine	Bis(2-hydroxyethyl) thioether
(36) C.A.S. #75–97–8) Pinacolone	Di(2-hydroxyethyl) sulfide
tert-Butyl methyl ketone	Diethanol sulfide
2,2-Dimethyl-3-butanone	2,2'-Dithiobis-(ethanol)
3,3-Dimethyl-2-butanone	3-Thiapentane-1,5-diol
2,2-Dimethylbutanone	2,2'-Thiobisethanol
3,3-Dimethylbutanone	2,2'-Thiodiethanol
1,1-Dimethylethyl methyl ketone	Thiodiethylene glycol
Methyl tert-butyl ketone	2,2'-Thiodiglycol
Pinacolin	(50) C.A.S. #7719–09–7) Thionyl chlo-
Pinacolone	ride
1,1,1-Trimethylacetone	Sulfinyl chloride
(37) (C.A.S. #464–07–3) Pinacolyl alco-	Sulfinyl dichloride
hol	Sulfur chloride oxide
tert-Butyl methyl carbinol	Sulfur oxychloride
2,2-Dimethyl-3-butanol	Sulfurous dichloride
3,3-Dimethyl-2-butanol	Sulfurous oxychloride
1-Methyl-2,2-dimethylpropanol	Thionyl dichloride
(38) (C.A.S. #151–50–8) Potassium cy-	(51) (C.A.S. #102–71–6) Triethanol-
nide	amine
(39) (C.A.S. #7789–23–3) Potassium flu-	Alkanolamine 244
oride	Nitrilotriethanol
Potassium monofluoride	2,2',2''-Nitrilotriethanol
(40) (C.A.S. #7789–29–9) Potassium hy-	2,2',2''-Nitrilotris(ethanol)
drogen fluoride	TEA
Hydrogen potassium difluoride	TEA (amino alcohol)
Hydrogen potassium fluoride	Tri (2-hydroxyethyl) amine
Potassium acid fluoride	Triethanolamin
Potassium bifluoride	Tris (.beta.-hydroxyethyl) amine
Potassium hydrogen difluoride	Tris (2-hydroxyethyl) amine
Potassium monohydrogen difluoride	Trolamine
(41) (C.A.S. #1619–34–7) 3-	(52) (C.A.S. #637–39–8) Triethanol-
Quinuclidinol	amine hydrochloride
1-Azabicyclo(2.2.2)octan-3-ol	(53) (C.A.S. #122–52–1) Triethyl
3-Hydroxyquinuclidine	phosphite
(42) (C.A.S. #3731–38–2) 3-	Phosphorous acid triethyl ester
Quinuclidinone	Triethoxyphosphine
1-Azabicyclo(2.2.2)octan-3-one	Tris(ethoxy)phosphine
3-Oxyquinuclidine	(54) (C.A.S. #121–45–9) Trimethyl
Quinuclidone	phosphite
(43) (C.A.S.) #1333–83–1) Sodium	Phosphorus acid trimethyl ester
bifluoride	Trimethoxyphosphine
Sodium hydrogen difluoride	(1) <i>Interpretation 12: Computers.</i> (1)
Sodium hydrogen fluoride	Digital computers or computer systems
(44) (C.A.S. #143–33–9) Sodium cyanide	classified under ECCN 4A003.b or .c,
(45) (C.A.S. #7681–49–4) Sodium fluo-	that qualify for “No License Required”
ride	(NLR) must be evaluated on the basis
Sodium monofluoride	of Adjusted Peak Performance (APP)
(46) (C.A.S. #1313–82–2) Sodium sulfide	alone, to the exclusion of all other
Disodium monosulfide	technical parameters. Digital com-
Disodium sulfide	puters or computer systems classified
Sodium monosulfide	under ECCN 4A003.b or .c that qualify
Sodium sulphide	for License Exception APP must be
(47) (C.A.S. #10025–67–9) Sulfur	evaluated on the basis of APP, to the
Monochloride	exclusion of all other technical param-
(48) (C.A.S. #10545–99–0) Sulfur	eters, except for ECCN 4A003.e (equip-
dichloride	ment performing analog-to-digital con-
(49) (C.A.S. #111–48–8) Thiodiglycol	versions exceeding the limits in ECCN

3A001.a.5.a). Assemblies performing analog-to-digital conversions are evaluated under Category 3—Electronics, ECCN 3A001.a.5.a.

(2) Related equipment classified under ECCN 4A003.e or .g may be exported or reexported under License Exceptions GBS or CIV. When related equipment is exported or reexported as part of a computer system, NLR or License Exception APP is available for the computer system and the related equipment, as appropriate.

(m) *Interpretation 13: Encryption commodities and software controlled for EI reasons.* Encryption commodities and software controlled for EI reasons under ECCNs 5A002 and 5D002 may be pre-loaded on a laptop, handheld device or other computer or equipment and exported under the tools of trade provision of License Exception TMP or the personal use exemption under License Exception BAG, subject to the terms and conditions of such License Exceptions. This provision replaces the personal use exemption of the International Traffic and Arms Regulations (ITAR) that existed for such software prior to December 30, 1996. Neither License Exception TMP nor License Exception BAG contains a reporting requirement. Like other “information security” “software”, components, “electronic assemblies” or modules, the control status of encryption commodities and software is determined in Category 5, part 2 even if they are bundled, commingled or incorporated in a computer or other equipment. However, commodities and software specially designed for medical end-use that incorporate an item in Category 5, part 2 are not controlled in Category 5, part 2. See Note 1 to Category 5, part 2 (“Information Security”) of supplement no. 1 to part 774 (the Commerce Control List) of the EAR.

[61 FR 12920, Mar. 25, 1996]

EDITORIAL NOTE: For FEDERAL REGISTER citations affecting § 770.2, see the List of CFR Sections Affected, which appears in the Finding Aids section of the printed volume and at www.fdsys.gov.

§ 770.3 Interpretations related to exports of technology and software to destinations in Country Group D:1.

(a) *Introduction.* This section is intended to provide you additional guidance on how to determine whether your technology or software would be eligible for a License Exception, may be exported under NLR, or require a license, for export to Country Group D:1.

(b) *Scope of licenses.* The export of technology and software under a license is authorized only to the extent specifically indicated on the face of the license. The only technology and software related to equipment exports that may be exported without a license is technology described in §§ 734.7 through 734.11 of the EAR; operating technology and software described in § 740.13(a) of the EAR; sales technology described in § 740.13(b) of the EAR; and software updates described in § 740.13(c) of the EAR.

(c) *Commingled technology and software.* (1) U.S.-origin technology does not lose its U.S.-origin when it is redrawn, used, consulted, or otherwise commingled abroad in any respect with other technology of any other origin. Therefore, any subsequent or similar technical data prepared or engineered abroad for the design, construction, operation, or maintenance of any plant or equipment, or part thereof, which is based on or utilizes any U.S.-origin technology, is subject to the EAR in the same manner as the original U.S.-origin technology, including license requirements, unless the commingled technology is not subject to the EAR by reason of the *de minimis* exclusions described in § 734.4 of the EAR.

(2) U.S.-origin software that is incorporated into or commingled with foreign-origin software does not lose its U.S.-origin. Such commingled software is subject to the EAR in the same manner as the original U.S.-origin software, including license requirements, unless the commingled software is not subject to the EAR by reason of the *de minimis* exclusions described in § 734.4 of the EAR.

(d) *Certain License Exception.* The following questions and answers are intended to further clarify the scope of technology and software eligible for a License Exception.

(1)(i) *Question 1.* (A) Our engineers, in installing or repairing equipment, use techniques (experience as well as proprietary knowledge of the internal componentry or specifications of the equipment) that exceed what is provided in the standard manuals or instructions (including training) given to the customer. In some cases, it is also a condition of the license that such information provided to the customer be constrained to the minimum necessary for normal installation, maintenance and operation situations.

(B) Can we send an engineer (with knowledge and experience) to the customer site to perform the installation or repair, under the provisions of License Exception TSU for operation technology and software described in §740.13(a) of the EAR, if it is understood that he is restricted by our normal business practices to performing the work without imparting the knowledge or technology to the customer personnel?

(ii) *Answer 1.* Export of technology includes release of U.S.-origin data in a foreign country, and “release” includes “application to situations abroad of personal knowledge or technical experience acquired in the United States.” As the release of technology in the circumstances described here would exceed that permitted under the License Exception TSU for operation technology and software described in §740.13(a) of the EAR, a license would be required even though the technician could apply the data without disclosing it to the customer.

(2)(i) *Question 2.* We plan, according to our normal business practices, to train customer engineers to maintain equipment that we have exported under a license, License Exception, or NLR. The training is contractual in nature, provided for a fee, and is scheduled to take place in part in the customer’s facility and in part in the U.S. Can we now proceed with this training at both locations under a License Exception?

(ii) *Answer 2.* (A) Provided that this is your normal training, and involves technology contained in your manuals and standard instructions for the exported equipment, and meets the other requirements of License Exception TSU for operation technology and soft-

ware described in §740.13(a), the training may be provided within the limits of those provisions of License Exception TSU. The location of the training is not significant, as the export occurs at the time and place of the actual transfer or imparting of the technology to the customer’s engineers.

(B) Any training beyond that covered under the provisions of License Exception TSU for operation technology and software described in §740.13(a), but specifically represented in your license application as required for this customer installation, and in fact authorized on the face of the license or a separate technology license, may not be undertaken while the license is suspended or revoked.

[61 FR 12920, Mar. 25, 1996, as amended at 61 FR 64286, Dec. 4, 1996; 62 FR 25470, May 9, 1997; 65 FR 14860, Mar. 20, 2000]

PART 772—DEFINITIONS OF TERMS

AUTHORITY: 50 U.S.C. app. 2401 *et seq.*; 50 U.S.C. 1701 *et seq.*; E.O. 13222, 66 FR 44025, 3 CFR, 2001 Comp., p. 783; Notice of August 7, 2015, 80 FR 48233 (August 11, 2015).

SOURCE: 61 FR 12925, Mar. 25, 1996, unless otherwise noted.

§ 772.1 Definitions of terms as used in the Export Administration Regulations (EAR).

The following are definitions of terms as used in the Export Administration Regulations (EAR). In this part, references to the EAR are references to 15 CFR chapter VII, subchapter C. Those terms in quotation marks refer to terms used on the Commerce Control List (CCL) (Supplement No. 1 to part 774 of the EAR). Parenthetical references following the terms in quotation marks (i.e., (Cat 5)) refer to the CCL category in which that term is found. If a term is used in only one Export Control Classification Number (ECCN) on the CCL, then that term will *not* appear in this part, but will be defined in the Related Definitions paragraph in the List of Items Controlled Section of that ECCN.

600 series. ECCNs in the “xY6zz” format on the Commerce Control List (CCL) that control items on the CCL that were previously controlled on the U.S. Munitions List or that are covered