

In combination with the CCL, the Commerce Country Chart allows you to determine whether a license is required for items on the CCL to any country in the world.

**§ 738.2 Commerce Control List (CCL) structure.**

(a) *Categories.* The CCL is divided into 10 categories, numbered as follows:

- 0—Nuclear Materials, Facilities and Equipment and Miscellaneous
- 1—Materials, Chemicals, “Microorganisms,” and Toxins
- 2—Materials Processing
- 3—Electronics
- 4—Computers
- 5—Telecommunications and Information Security
- 6—Lasers and Sensors
- 7—Navigation and Avionics
- 8—Marine
- 9—Propulsion Systems, Space Vehicles and Related Equipment

(b) *Groups.* Within each category, items are arranged by group. Each category contains the same five groups. Each Group is identified by the letters A through E, as follows:

- A—Equipment, Assemblies and Components
- B—Test, Inspection and Production Equipment
- C—Materials
- D—Software
- E—Technology

(c) *Order of review.* In order to classify your item against the CCL, you should begin with a review of the general characteristics of your item. This will usually guide you to the appropriate category on the CCL. Once the appropriate category is identified, you should match the particular characteristics and functions of your item to a specific ECCN. If the ECCN contains a list under the *Items* heading, you should review the list to determine within which subparagraph(s) your items are identified.

(d) *Entries—(1) Composition of an entry.* Within each group, individual items are identified by an Export Control Classification Number (ECCN). Each number consists of a set of digits and a letter. The first digit identifies the general category within which the entry falls (e.g., 3A001). The letter immediately following this first digit identifies under which of the five groups the item is listed (e.g., 3 A001).

The second digit differentiates individual entries by identifying the type of controls associated with the items contained in the entry (e.g., 3A001). Listed below are the Reasons for Control associated with this second digit.

- 0: National Security reasons (including Dual Use and Wassenaar Arrangement Munitions List) and Items on the NSG Dual Use Annex and Trigger List
- 1: Missile Technology reasons
- 2: Nuclear Nonproliferation reasons
- 3: Chemical & Biological Weapons reasons
- 9: Anti-terrorism, Crime Control, Regional Stability, Short Supply, UN Sanctions, etc.

(i) Since Reasons for Control are not mutually exclusive, numbers are assigned in order of precedence. As an example, if an item is controlled for both National Security and Missile Technology reasons, the entry’s third digit will be a “0”. If the item is controlled only for Missile Technology the third digit will be “1”.

(ii) The numbers in either the second or third digit (e.g., 3A001) serve to differentiate between multilateral and unilateral entries. An entry with the number “9” as the second digit, identifies the entire entry as controlled for a unilateral concern (e.g., 2B991 for anti-terrorism reasons). If the number “9” appears as the third digit, the item is controlled for unilateral purposes based on a proliferation concern (e.g., 2A292 is controlled for unilateral purposes based on nuclear nonproliferation concerns).

(iii) The last digit within each entry (e.g., 3A001) is used for the sequential numbering of ECCNs to differentiate between entries on the CCL.

(2) *Reading an ECCN.* A brief description is provided next to each ECCN. Following this description is the actual entry containing “License Requirements,” “License Exceptions,” and “List of Items Controlled” sections. A brief description of each section and its use follows:

(i) *License Requirements.* This section contains a separate line identifying all possible Reasons for Control in order of precedence, and two columns entitled “Control(s)” and “Country Chart”.

(A) The “Controls” header identifies all applicable Reasons for Control, in order of restrictiveness, and to what

extent each applies (e.g., to the entire entry or only to certain subparagraphs). Those requiring licenses for a larger number of countries and/or items are listed first. As you read down the list the number of countries and/or items requiring a license declines. Since Reasons for Control are not mutually exclusive, items controlled within a particular ECCN may be controlled for more than one reason. The following is a list of all possible Reasons for Control:

AT Anti-Terrorism  
 CB Chemical & Biological Weapons  
 CC Crime Control  
 CW Chemical Weapons Convention  
 EI Encryption Items  
 FC Firearms Convention  
 MT Missile Technology  
 NS National Security  
 NP Nuclear Nonproliferation  
 RS Regional Stability  
 SS Short Supply  
 UN United Nations Embargo  
 SI Significant Items  
 SL Surreptitious Listening

(B) The “Country Chart” header identifies, for each applicable Reason for Control, a column name and number (e.g., CB Column 1). These column identifiers are used to direct you from the CCL to the appropriate column identifying the countries requiring a license. Consult part 742 of the EAR for an in-depth discussion of the licensing requirements and policies applicable to each Country Chart column.

(ii) *License Exceptions.* This section provides a brief eligibility statement for each ECCN-driven License Exception that may be applicable to your transaction, and should be consulted only AFTER you have determined a license is required based on an analysis of the entry and the Country Chart. The brief eligibility statement in this section is provided to assist you in deciding which ECCN-driven License Exception related to your particular item and destination you should explore prior to submitting an application. The term “Yes” (followed in some instances by the scope of Yes) appears next to each available ECCN-driven License Exception. The term “N/A” will be noted for License Exceptions that are not available within a particular entry. If one or more License Exceptions appear to apply to your transaction, you

must consult part 740 of the EAR to review the conditions and restrictions applicable to each available License Exception. The list of License Exceptions contained within each ECCN is not an all-exclusive list. Other License Exceptions, not based on particular ECCNs, may be available. Consult part 740 of the EAR to determine eligibility for non-ECCN-driven License Exceptions.

(iii) *List of Items Controlled—(A) Units.* The unit of measure applicable to each entry is identified in the “Units” header. Most measurements used in the CCL are expressed in metric units with an inch-pound conversion where appropriate. Note that in some ECCNs the inch-pound unit will be listed first. In instances where other units are in general usage or specified by law, these will be used instead of metric. Generally, when there is a difference between the metric and inch-pound figures, the metric standard will be used for classification and licensing purposes.

(B) *Related definitions.* This header identifies, where appropriate, definitions or parameters that apply to all items controlled by the entry. The information provided in this section is unique to the entry, and hence not listed in the definitions contained in part 772 of the EAR.

(C) *Related controls.* If another U.S. government agency or department has export licensing authority over items related to those controlled by an entry, a statement is included identifying the agency or department along with the applicable regulatory cite. An additional cross-reference may be included in instances where the scope of controls differs between a CCL entry and its corresponding entry on list maintained by the European Union. This information is provided to assist readers who use both lists.

(D) *Items.* This header contains a positive list of all items controlled by a particular entry and must be reviewed to determine whether your item is controlled by that entry. In some entries, the list is contained within the entry heading. In these entries a note

is included to direct you to the entry heading.

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### § 738.3 Commerce Country Chart structure.

(a) *Scope.* The Commerce Country Chart allows you to determine the Commerce Control List (CCL) export and reexport license requirements for most items listed on the CCL. Such license requirements are based on the Reasons for Control listed in the Export Control Classification Number (ECCN) that applies to the item. Some ECCNs, however, impose license requirements either without reference to a reason for control code that is listed on the Commerce Country Chart, or in addition to such a reference. Those ECCNs may state their license requirements in full in their “Reasons for Control” sections or they may refer the reader to another provision of the EAR for license requirement information. In addition, some ECCNs do not impose license requirements, but refer the reader to the regulations of another government agency that may impose license requirements on the items described in that ECCN.

(1) *ECCNs 0A983, 5A980, 5D980, and 5E980.* A license is required for all destinations for items controlled under these entries. For items controlled by 0A983 and 5E980, no License Exceptions apply. For items controlled by 5A980 and 5D980, License Exception GOV may apply if your item is consigned to and for the official use of an agency of the U.S. Government (see § 740.2(a)(3)). If your item is controlled by 0A983, 5A980, 5D980, or 5E980 you should proceed directly to part 748 of the EAR for license application instructions and § 742.11 or § 742.13 of the EAR for information on the licensing policy relevant to these types of applications.

(2) [Reserved]

(b) *Countries.* The first column of the Country Chart lists all countries in alphabetical order. There are a number of destinations that are not listed in the Country Chart contained in supple-

ment No. 1 to part 738. If your destination is not listed on the Country Chart and such destination is a territory, possession, or department of a country included on the Country Chart, the EAR accords your destination the same licensing treatment as the country of which it is a territory, possession, or department. For example, if your destination is the Cayman Islands, a dependent territory of the United Kingdom, consult the United Kingdom on the Country Chart for licensing requirements.

(c) *Columns.* Stretching out to the right are horizontal headers identifying the various Reasons for Control. Under each Reason for Control header are diagonal column identifiers capping individual columns. Each column identifier consists of the two letter Reason for Control and a column number. (e.g., CB Column 1). The column identifiers correspond to those listed in the “Country Chart” header within the “License Requirements” section of each ECCN.

(d) *Cells.* The symbol “X” is used to denote licensing requirements on the Country Chart. If an “X” appears in a particular cell, transactions subject to that particular Reason for Control/Destination combination require a license. There is a direct correlation between the number of “X”s applicable to your transaction and the number of licensing reviews your application will undergo.

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### § 738.4 Determining whether a license is required.

(a) *Using the CCL and the Country Chart—(1) Overview.* Once you have determined that your item is classified under a specific ECCN, you must use information contained in the “License Requirements” section of that ECCN in combination with the Country Chart to decide whether a license is required. Note that not all license requirements set forth under the “License Requirements” section of an ECCN refer you to the Commerce Country Chart, but in some cases this section will contain references to a specific section in the