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which the article(s) may be incorporated must be a satellite covered by §125.4(d)(1)(iii) of this subchapter and be exclusively concerned with fundamental research and only be launched into space from countries and by nationals of countries identified in this section.


EFFECTIVE DATE NOTE: At 77 FR 16598, Mar. 21, 2012, §123.16 was amended by revising paragraphs (a), (b)(1)(ii), and (b)(2)(vi), effective upon the entry into force of the Treaty Between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland Concerning Defense Trade Cooperation (Treaty Doc. 110–7). For the convenience of the user, the revised text is set forth as follows:

§ 123.16 Exemptions of general applicability.

(a) The following exemptions apply to exports of unclassified defense articles for which no approval is needed from the Directorate of Defense Trade Controls. These exemptions do not apply to: Proscribed destinations under §126.1 of this subchapter; exports for which Congressional notification is required (see §123.15 of this subchapter); MTCR articles; Significant Military Equipment (SME); and may not be used by persons who are generally ineligible as described in §120.1(c) of this subchapter. All shipments of defense articles, including but not limited to those to Australia, Canada, and the United Kingdom, require an Electronic Export Information (EEI) filing or notification letter. If the export of a defense article is exempt from licensing, the EEI filing must cite the exemption. Refer to §123.22 of this subchapter for EEI filing and letter notification requirements.

(b) * * *

(1) * * *

(iii) The exporter identifies in the EEI filing by selecting the appropriate code that the export is exempt from the licensing requirements of this subchapter; and

* * * * * * *

(2) * * *

(vi) The exporter must certify on the invoice, the bill of lading, air waybill, or shipping documents that the export is exempt from the licensing requirements of this subchapter. This is done by writing “22 CFR 123.16(b)(2) applicable.”

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§ 123.17 Exports of firearms and ammunition.

(a) Except as provided in §126.1 of this subchapter, Port Directors of U.S. Customs and Border Protection shall permit the export without a license of components and parts for Category I(a) firearms, except barrels, cylinders, receivers (frames) or complete breech mechanisms when the total value does not exceed $100 wholesale in any transaction.

(b) Port Directors of U.S. Customs and Border Protection shall permit the export without a license of nonautomatic firearms covered by Category I(a) of §121.1 of this subchapter if they were manufactured in or before 1898, or are replicas of such firearms.

(c) Port Directors of U.S. Customs and Border Protection shall permit U.S. persons to export temporarily from the United States without a license not more than three nonautomatic firearms in Category I(a) of §121.1 of this subchapter and not more than 1,000 cartridges therefor, provided that:

(1) A declaration by the U.S. person and an inspection by a customs officer is made;

(2) The firearms and accompanying ammunition must be with the U.S. person’s baggage or effects, whether accompanied or unaccompanied (but not mailed); and

(3) They must be for that person’s exclusive use and not for reexport or other transfer of ownership. The foregoing exemption is not applicable to a crew-member of a vessel or aircraft unless the crew-member declares the firearms to a Customs officer upon each departure from the United States, and declares that it is his or her intention to return the article(s) on each return to the United States. It is also not applicable to the personnel referred to in §123.18.

(d) Port Directors of U.S. Customs and Border Protection shall permit a foreign person to export without a license such firearms in Category I(a) of
§ 123.18 Firearms for personal use of members of the U.S. Armed Forces and civilian employees of the U.S. Government.

The following exemptions apply to members of the U.S. Armed Forces and civilian employees of the U.S. Government who are U.S. persons (both referred to herein as personnel). The exemptions apply only to such personnel if they are assigned abroad for extended duty. These exemptions do not apply to dependents.

(a) Firearms. Port Directors of U.S. Customs and Border Protection shall permit nonautomatic firearms in Category I(a) of § 121.1 of this subchapter and parts therefor to be exported, except by mail, from the United States without a license if:

(1) They are consigned to service-men’s clubs abroad for uniformed members of the U.S. Armed Forces; or,

(2) In the case of a uniformed member of the U.S. Armed Forces or a civilian employee of the Department of Defense, they are for personal use and not for resale or other transfer of ownership, and the firearms are accompanied by a written authorization from the commanding officer concerned; or

(3) In the case of other U.S. Government employees, they are for personal use and not for resale or other transfer of ownership, and the Chief of the U.S. Diplomatic Mission or his designee in the country of destination has approved in writing to Department of State the import of the specific types and quantities of firearms into that country. The exporter shall provide a copy of this written statement to the Port Director of U.S. Customs and Border Protection.

(b) Ammunition. Port Directors of U.S. Customs and Border Protection shall permit not more than 1,000 cartridges (or rounds) of ammunition for