Nations humanitarian efforts; and agricultural commodities or medical devices items that are determined by BIS, in consultation with the inter-agency license review community, not to be luxury goods are subject to a general policy of approval.

(5) Other items on the CCL. See Section 742.19(b) of the EAR.

(c) License Exceptions. You may export or reexport without a license if your transaction meets all the applicable terms and conditions of any of the license exception subsections specified in this paragraph. To determine scope and eligibility requirements, you will need to refer to the sections or specific paragraphs of part 740 (License Exceptions). Read each license exception carefully, as the provisions available for countries subject to sanctions are generally narrow.

(1) TMP for items for use by the news media as set forth in §740.9(a)(2)(viii) of the EAR.

(2) GOV for items for personal or official use by personnel and agencies of the U.S. Government, the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), or the European Atomic Energy Community (Euratom) as set forth in §740.11(a), (b)(2)(i), and (b)(2)(ii) of the EAR.

(3) GFT, except that GFT is not available to export or reexport luxury goods as described in this section to North Korea.

(4) TSU for operation technology and software for lawfully exported commodities as set forth in §740.13(a) and sales technology as set forth in §740.13(b) of the EAR.

(5) BAG for exports of items by individuals leaving the United States as personal baggage as set forth in §740.14(a) through (d) of the EAR.

(6) AVS for civil aircraft as set forth in §740.15(a)(4) of the EAR.

(d) The Secretary of State has designated North Korea as a country the government of which has repeatedly provided support for acts of international terrorism. For anti-terrorism controls, see Section 742.19 of the EAR.

(e) OFAC maintains controls on certain transactions involving persons subject to U.S. jurisdiction and North Korean entities or any specially designated North Korean national.

§ 746.7 Iran.

The Treasury Department’s Office of Foreign Assets Control (OFAC) administers a comprehensive trade and investment embargo against Iran. This embargo includes prohibitions on exports and certain reexport transactions involving Iran, including transactions dealing with items subject to the EAR. These prohibitions are set forth in OFAC’s Iranian Transactions Regulations (31 CFR part 560). In addition, BIS maintains licensing requirements on exports and reexports to Iran under the EAR as described in paragraph (a)(1) of this section or elsewhere in the EAR (See, e.g., §742.9—Anti-terrorism: Iran).

(a) License Requirements—(1) EAR license requirements. A license is required under the EAR to export or reexport to Iran any item on the CCL containing a CB Column 1, CB Column 2, CB Column 3, NP Column 1, NP Column 2, NS Column 1, NS Column 2, MT Column 1, RS Column 1, RS Column 2, CC Column 1, CC Column 2, CC Column 3, AT Column 1 or AT Column 2 in the Country Chart Column of the License Requirements section of an ECCN or classified under ECCNs 0A980, 0A982, 0A983, 0A985, 0E982, 1C355, 1C395, 1C980, 1C981, 1C982, 1C983, 1C984, 2A994, 2D994, 2E994, 5A001.f.1, 5A980, 5D001 (for 5A001.f.1 or for 5A001.f.1), or 5A980, 5D001 (for 5A001.f.1, for 5A001.f.1 for 5D001.a (for 5A001.f.1, or for 5D001.a (for 5A001.f.1)), 5D980, 5E001.a (for 5A001.f.1, or for 5D001.a (for 5A001.f.1) or 5E980.

(2) BIS authorization. To avoid duplication, exporters or reexporters are not required to seek separate authorization from BIS for an export or reexport subject both to the EAR and to OFAC’s Iranian Transactions Regulations. Therefore, if OFAC authorizes an export or reexport, such authorization is considered authorization for purposes of the EAR as well. Transactions that are not subject to OFAC regulatory authority may require BIS authorization.

(b) Licensing Policy. Applications for licenses for transactions for humanitarian reasons or for the safety of civil
aviation and safe operation of U.S.-origin aircraft will be considered on a case-by-case basis. Licenses for other purposes generally will be denied.

(c) **License Exceptions.** No license exceptions may be used for exports or reexports to Iran.

(d) **EAR Anti-terrorism controls.** The Secretary of State has designated Iran as a country that has repeatedly provided support for acts of international terrorism. Anti-terrorism license requirements and licensing policy regarding Iran are set forth in §742.8 of the EAR.

(e) **Prohibition on exporting or reexporting EAR items without required OFAC authorization.** No person may export or reexport any item that is subject to the EAR if such transaction is prohibited by the Iranian Transactions Regulations (31 CFR part 560) and not authorized by OFAC. The prohibition of this paragraph (e) applies whether or not the EAR requires a license for the export or reexport.

§ 746.8 [Reserved]

§ 746.9 Syria.

Sections 5(a)(1) and 5(a)(2)(A) of the Syria Accountability and Lebanese Sovereignty Restoration Act of 2003 (Pub. L. 108–175, codified as a note to 22 U.S.C. 2151) (the SAA) require a prohibition on the export to Syria of all items on the Commerce Control List (in 15 CFR part 774) (CCL) and a prohibition on the export to Syria of products of the United States, other than food and medicine. The President also exercised national security waiver authority pursuant to Section 5(b) of the SAA for certain transactions. The provisions in this section were issued consistent with Executive Order 13338 of May 11, 2004 which implemented the SAA.

(a) **License requirements.** A license is required for the export or reexport to Syria of all items subject to the EAR, except food and medicine classified as EAR99 (food and medicine are defined in part 772 of the EAR). A license is required for the “deemed export” and “deemed reexport,” as described in §734.2(b) of the EAR, of any technology or source code on the Commerce Control List (CCL) to a Syrian foreign national. “Deemed exports” and “deemed reexports” to Syrian foreign nationals involving technology or source code subject to the EAR but not listed on the CCL do not require a license.

(b) **License Exceptions.** No License Exceptions to the license requirements set forth in paragraph (a) of this section are available for exports or reexports to Syria, except the following:

1. TMP for items for use by the news media as set forth in §740.9(a)(2)(viii) of the EAR.

2. GOV for items for personal or official use by personnel and agencies of the U.S. Government as set forth in §740.11(b)(2)(i) and (ii) of the EAR.

3. TSU for operation technology and software, sales technology, and software updates pursuant to the terms of §740.13(a), (b), or (c) of the EAR.

4. BAG for exports of personally-owned items by individuals leaving the United States as personal baggage pursuant to the terms of §740.14(a) through (d), only, of the EAR, and

5. AVS for the temporary sojourn of civil aircraft reexported to Syria pursuant to the terms of §740.15(a)(4) of the EAR.

(c) **Licensing policy.** (1) Except as described in this paragraph (c), all license applications for export or reexport to Syria are subject to a general policy of denial. License applications for “deemed exports” and “deemed reexports” of technology and source code will be reviewed on a case-by-case basis. BIS may consider, on a case-by-case basis, license applications for exports and reexports of items necessary to carry out the President’s constitutional authority to conduct U.S. foreign affairs and as Commander-in-Chief, including exports and reexports of items necessary for the performance of official functions by the United States Government personnel abroad.

(2) BIS may also consider the following license applications on a case-by-case basis: items in support of activities, diplomatic or otherwise, of the United States Government (to the extent that regulation of such exportation or reexportation would not fall within the President’s constitutional