

SUBCHAPTER M—INTERNATIONAL TRAFFIC IN ARMS REGULATIONS

PART 120—PURPOSE AND DEFINITIONS

- Sec.
- 120.1 General authorities, receipt of licenses, and ineligibility.
 - 120.2 Designation of defense articles and defense services.
 - 120.3 Policy on designating or determining defense articles and services on the U.S. Munitions List.
 - 120.4 Commodity jurisdiction.
 - 120.5 Relation to regulations of other agencies; export of items subject to the EAR.
 - 120.6 Defense article.
 - 120.7 Significant military equipment.
 - 120.8 Major defense equipment.
 - 120.9 Defense service.
 - 120.10 Technical data.
 - 120.11 Public domain.
 - 120.12 Directorate of Defense Trade Controls.
 - 120.13 United States.
 - 120.14 Person.
 - 120.15 U.S. person.
 - 120.16 Foreign person.
 - 120.17 Export.
 - 120.18 Temporary import.
 - 120.19 Reexport.
 - 120.20 License or other approval.
 - 120.21 Manufacturing license agreement.
 - 120.22 Technical assistance agreement.
 - 120.23 Distribution agreement.
 - 120.24 Port Directors.
 - 120.25 Empowered Official.
 - 120.26 Presiding Official.
 - 120.27 U.S. criminal statutes.
 - 120.28 Listing of forms referred to in this subchapter.
 - 120.29 Missile Technology Control Regime.
 - 120.30 [Reserved]
 - 120.31 North Atlantic Treaty Organization.
 - 120.32 Major non-NATO ally.
 - 120.33 Defense Trade Cooperation Treaty between the United States and Australia.
 - 120.34 Defense Trade Cooperation Treaty between the United States and the United Kingdom.
 - 120.35 Australia Implementing Arrangement.
 - 120.36 United Kingdom Implementing Arrangement.
 - 120.37 Foreign ownership and foreign control.
 - 120.38 Maintenance levels.
 - 120.39 Regular employee.
 - 120.40 Affiliate.
 - 120.41 Specially designed.
 - 120.42 Subject to the Export Administration Regulations (EAR).
 - 120.43 [Reserved]

- 120.44 Foreign defense article or defense service.
- 120.45 End-items, components, accessories, attachments, parts, firmware, software, systems, and equipment.
- 120.46 Classified.
- 120.50 Release.
- 120.51 Retransfer.
- 120.52–120.53 [Reserved]
- 120.54 Activities that are not exports, reexports, retransfers, or temporary imports.
- 120.55 Access Information.

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SOURCE: 58 FR 39283, July 22, 1993, unless otherwise noted.

§ 120.1 General authorities, receipt of licenses, and ineligibility.

(a) Section 38 of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2778), as amended, authorizes the President to control the export and import of defense articles and defense services. The statutory authority of the President to promulgate regulations with respect to exports of defense articles and defense services is delegated to the Secretary of State by Executive Order 13637. This subchapter implements that authority, as well as other relevant authorities in the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2751 *et seq.*). By virtue of delegations of authority by the Secretary of State, these regulations are primarily administered by the Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for Defense Trade Controls, Bureau of Political-Military Affairs.

(b)(1) *Authorized officials.* All authorities administered by the Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for Defense Trade Controls pursuant to this subchapter may be exercised at any time by the Under Secretary of State for Arms Control and International Security or the Assistant Secretary of State for Political-Military Affairs.

(2) The Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for Defense Trade Controls supervises the Directorate of Defense Trade Controls, which is comprised of the following offices:

§ 120.2

22 CFR Ch. I (4–1–20 Edition)

(i) The Office of Defense Trade Controls Licensing and the Director, Office of Defense Trade Controls Licensing, which have responsibilities related to licensing or other approvals of defense trade, including references under parts 120, 123, 124, 125, 126, 129, and 130 of this subchapter.

(ii) The Office of Defense Trade Controls Compliance and the Director, Office of Defense Trade Controls Compliance, which have responsibilities related to violations of law or regulation and compliance therewith, including references contained in parts 122, 126, 127, 128, and 130 of this subchapter, and that portion under part 129 of this subchapter pertaining to registration.

(iii) The Office of Defense Trade Controls Policy and the Director, Office of Defense Trade Controls Policy, which have responsibilities related to the general policies of defense trade, including references under parts 120 and 126 of this subchapter, and the commodity jurisdiction procedure under part 120 of this subchapter.

(c) *Receipt of licenses and eligibility.* (1) A U.S. person may receive a license or other approval pursuant to this subchapter. A foreign person may not receive such a license or other approval, except as follows:

(i) A foreign governmental entity in the U.S. may receive a license or other approval;

(ii) A foreign person may receive a reexport or retransfer approval; or

(iii) A foreign person may receive a prior approval for brokering activities.

A request for a license or other approval by a U.S. person or by a person referred to in paragraphs (c)(1)(i) and (c)(1)(iii) of this section will be considered only if the applicant has registered with the Directorate of Defense Trade Controls pursuant to part 122 or 129 of this subchapter, as appropriate.

(2) Persons who have been convicted of violating the U.S. criminal statutes enumerated in §120.27, who have been debarred pursuant to part 127 or 128 of this subchapter, who are subject to indictment or are otherwise charged (e.g., charged by criminal information in lieu of indictment) with violating the U.S. criminal statutes enumerated in §120.27, who are ineligible to contract with or to receive a license or

other form of authorization to import defense articles or defense services from any agency of the U.S. Government, who are ineligible to receive an export license or other approval from any other agency of the U.S. Government, or who are subject to a Department of State policy of denial, suspension, or revocation under §126.7(a) of this subchapter, are generally ineligible to be involved in activities regulated under the subchapter.

(d) The exemptions provided in this subchapter do not apply to transactions in which the exporter, any party to the export (*see* §126.7(e) of this subchapter), any source or manufacturer, broker or other participant in the brokering activities, is generally ineligible as set forth in paragraph (c)(2) of this section, unless prior written authorization has been granted by the Directorate of Defense Trade Controls.

[78 FR 52684, Aug. 26, 2013, as amended at 79 FR 8084, Feb. 11, 2014]

§ 120.2 Designation of defense articles and defense services.

The Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2778(a) and 2794(7)) provides that the President shall designate the articles and services deemed to be defense articles and defense services for purposes of import or export controls. The President has delegated to the Secretary of State the authority to control the export and temporary import of defense articles and services. The items designated by the Secretary of State for purposes of export and temporary import control constitute the U.S. Munitions List specified in part 121 of this subchapter. Defense articles on the U.S. Munitions List specified in part 121 of this subchapter that are also subject to permanent import control by the Attorney General on the U.S. Munitions Import List enumerated in 27 CFR part 447 are subject to temporary import controls administered by the Secretary of State. Designations of defense articles and defense services are made by the Department of State with the concurrence of the Department of Defense. The scope of the U.S. Munitions List shall be changed only by amendments made pursuant to section 38 of the Arms Export Control Act

Department of State

§ 120.4

(22 U.S.C. 2778). For a designation or determination on whether a particular item is enumerated on the U.S. Munitions List, *see* § 120.4 of this subchapter.

[78 FR 22752, Apr. 16, 2013]

§ 120.3 Policy on designating or determining defense articles and services on the U.S. Munitions List.

(a) For purposes of this subchapter, a specific article or service may be designated a defense article (*see* § 120.6 of this subchapter) or defense service (*see* § 120.9 of this subchapter) if it:

(1) Meets the criteria of a defense article or defense service on the U.S. Munitions List; or

(2) Provides the equivalent performance capabilities of a defense article on the U.S. Munitions List.

(b) For purposes of this subchapter, a specific article or service shall be determined in the future as a defense article or defense service if it provides a critical military or intelligence advantage such that it warrants control under this subchapter.

NOTE TO PARAGRAPHS (a) AND (b): An article or service determined in the future pursuant to this subchapter as a defense article or defense service, but not currently on the U.S. Munitions List, will be placed in U.S. Munitions List Category XXI until the appropriate U.S. Munitions List category has been amended to provide the necessary entry.

(c) A specific article or service is not a defense article or defense service for purposes of this subchapter if it:

(1) Is determined to be under the jurisdiction of another department or agency of the U.S. Government (*see* § 120.5 of this subchapter) pursuant to a commodity jurisdiction determination (*see* § 120.4 of this subchapter) unless superseded by changes to the U.S. Munitions List or by a subsequent commodity jurisdiction determination; or

(2) Meets one of the criteria of § 120.41(b) of this subchapter when the article is used in or with a defense article and specially designed is used as a control criteria (*see* § 120.41 of this subchapter).

NOTE TO § 120.3: The intended use of the article or service after its export (*i.e.*, for a military or civilian purpose), by itself, is not a factor in determining whether the article

or service is subject to the controls of this subchapter.

[78 FR 22753, Apr. 16, 2013]

§ 120.4 Commodity jurisdiction.

(a) The commodity jurisdiction procedure is used with the U.S. Government if doubt exists as to whether an article or service is covered by the U.S. Munitions List. It may also be used for consideration of a redesignation of an article or service currently covered by the U.S. Munitions List. The Department must provide notice to Congress at least 30 days before any item is removed from the U.S. Munitions List. Upon electronic submission of a Commodity Jurisdiction (CJ) Determination Form (Form DS-4076), the Directorate of Defense Trade Controls shall provide a determination of whether a particular article or service is covered by the U.S. Munitions List. The determination, consistent with §§ 120.2, 120.3, and 120.4, entails consultation among the Departments of State, Defense, Commerce, and other U.S. Government agencies and industry in appropriate cases.

(b) Registration with the Directorate of Defense Trade Controls as defined in part 122 of this subchapter is not required prior to submission of a commodity jurisdiction request. If it is determined that the commodity is a defense article or defense service covered by the U.S. Munitions List, registration is required for exporters, manufacturers, and furnishers of such defense articles and defense services (*see* part 122 of this subchapter), as well as for brokers who are engaged in brokering activities related to such articles or services.

(c) Requests shall identify the article or service, and include a history of this product's design, development, and use. Brochures, specifications, and any other documentation related to the article or service should be submitted as electronic attachments per the instructions for Form DS-4076.

(d)(1) [Reserved]

(2) A designation that an article or service meets the criteria of a defense article or defense service, or provides

§ 120.5

22 CFR Ch. I (4–1–20 Edition)

the equivalent performance capabilities of a defense article on the U.S. Munitions List set forth in this subchapter, is made on a case-by-case basis by the Department of State, taking into account:

(i) The form and fit of the article; and

(ii) The function and performance capability of the article.

(3) A designation that an article or service has a critical military or intelligence advantage such that it warrants control under this subchapter is made, on a case-by-case basis, by the Department of State, taking into account:

(i) The function and performance capability of the article; and

(ii) The nature of controls imposed by other nations on such items (including the Wassenaar Arrangement and other multilateral controls).

NOTE 1 TO PARAGRAPH (d): The *form* of a commodity is defined by its configuration (including the geometrically measured configuration), material, and material properties that uniquely characterize it. The *fit* of a commodity is defined by its ability to physically interface or connect with or become an integral part of another commodity. The *function* of a commodity is the action or actions it is designed to perform. *Performance capability* is the measure of a commodity's effectiveness to perform a designated function in a given environment (e.g., measured in terms of speed, durability, reliability, pressure, accuracy, efficiency).

NOTE 2 TO PARAGRAPH (d): For software, the *form* means the design, logic flow, and algorithms. The *fit* is defined by its ability to interface or connect with a defense article. The *function* means the action or actions the software performs directly related to a defense article or as a stand-alone application.

Performance capability means the measure of the software's effectiveness to perform a designated function.

(e) The Directorate of Defense Trade Controls will provide a preliminary response within 10 working days of receipt of a complete request for commodity jurisdiction. If after 45 days the Directorate of Defense Trade Controls has not provided a final commodity jurisdiction determination, the applicant may request in writing to the Director, Office of Defense Trade Controls Policy that this determination be given expedited processing.

(f) State, Defense and Commerce will resolve commodity jurisdiction disputes in accordance with established procedures. State shall notify Defense and Commerce of the initiation and conclusion of each case.

(g) A person may appeal a commodity jurisdiction determination by submitting a written request for reconsideration to the Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for Defense Trade Controls. The Deputy Assistant Secretary's determination of the appeal will be provided, in writing, within 30 days of receipt of the appeal. If desired, an appeal of the Deputy Assistant Secretary's decision can then be made to the Assistant Secretary for Political-Military Affairs.

[58 FR 39283, July 22, 1993, as amended at 71 FR 20536, Apr. 21, 2006; 75 FR 46843, Aug. 4, 2010; 78 FR 22753, Apr. 16, 2013; 79 FR 8084, Feb. 11, 2014]

§ 120.5 Relation to regulations of other agencies; export of items subject to the EAR.

(a) If a defense article or service is covered by the U.S. Munitions List set forth in this subchapter, its export and temporary import is regulated by the Department of State (*see also* §120.2 of this subchapter). The President has delegated the authority to control defense articles and services for purposes of permanent import to the Attorney General. The defense articles and services controlled by the Secretary of State and the Attorney General collectively comprise the U.S. Munitions List under the Arms Export Control Act (AECA). As the Attorney General exercises independent delegated authority to designate defense articles and services for purposes of permanent import controls, the permanent import control list administered by the Department of Justice has been separately labeled the U.S. Munitions Import List (27 CFR part 447) to distinguish it from the list set out in this subchapter. In carrying out the functions delegated to the Attorney General pursuant to the AECA, the Attorney General shall be guided by the views of the Secretary of State on matters affecting world peace and the external security and foreign policy of the United States. The Department of

Department of State

§ 120.9

Commerce regulates the export, reexport, and in-country transfer of items on the Commerce Control List and other items subject to its jurisdiction, as well as the provision of certain proliferation activities, under the Export Administration Regulations (EAR) (15 CFR parts 730 through 774). For the relationship of this subchapter to regulations of the Department of Energy and the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, see § 123.20 of this subchapter.

(b) A license or other approval (see § 120.20) from the Department of State granted in accordance with this subchapter may also authorize the export of items subject to the EAR (see § 120.42). An exemption (see parts 123, 124, 125, and 126 of this subchapter) may only be used to export an item subject to the EAR that is for use in or with a defense article and is included in the same shipment as any defense article. No exemption under this subchapter may be utilized to export an item subject to the EAR if not accompanied by a defense article. Separate approval from the Department of Commerce is not required for these items. Those items subject to the EAR exported pursuant to a Department of State license or other approval would remain under the jurisdiction of the Department of Commerce for any subsequent transactions. The inclusion of items subject to the EAR on a Department of State license or other approval does not change the licensing jurisdiction of the items. (See § 123.1(b) of this subchapter for guidance on identifying items subject to the EAR in a license application to the Department of State.)

[78 FR 22753, Apr. 16, 2013; 78 FR 61754, Oct. 3, 2013, as amended at 81 FR 54735, Aug. 17, 2016]

§ 120.6 Defense article.

Defense article means any item or technical data designated in § 121.1 of this subchapter. The policy described in § 120.3 is applicable to designations of additional items. This term includes technical data recorded or stored in any physical form, models, mockups or other items that reveal technical data directly relating to items designated in § 121.1 of this subchapter. It also includes forgings, castings, and other unfinished products, such as extrusions and machined bodies, that have

reached a stage in manufacturing where they are clearly identifiable by mechanical properties, material composition, geometry, or function as defense articles. It does not include basic marketing information on function or purpose or general system descriptions.

[79 FR 61227, Oct. 10, 2014]

§ 120.7 Significant military equipment.

(a) *Significant military equipment* means articles for which special export controls are warranted because of their capacity for substantial military utility or capability.

(b) Significant military equipment includes:

- (1) Items in § 121.1 of this subchapter which are preceded by an asterisk; and
- (2) All classified articles enumerated in § 121.1 of this subchapter.

[58 FR 39283, July 22, 1993, as amended at 62 FR 67275, Dec. 24, 1997]

§ 120.8 Major defense equipment.

Pursuant to section 47(6) of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2794(6) note), *major defense equipment* means any item of significant military equipment (as defined in § 120.7) on the U.S. Munitions List having a nonrecurring research and development cost of more than \$50,000,000 or a total production cost of more than \$200,000,000.

§ 120.9 Defense service.

(a) *Defense service* means:

(1) The furnishing of assistance (including training) to foreign persons, whether in the United States or abroad in the design, development, engineering, manufacture, production, assembly, testing, repair, maintenance, modification, operation, demilitarization, destruction, processing or use of defense articles;

(2) The furnishing to foreign persons of any technical data controlled under this subchapter (see § 120.10), whether in the United States or abroad; or

(3) Military training of foreign units and forces, regular and irregular, including formal or informal instruction of foreign persons in the United States or abroad or by correspondence courses, technical, educational, or information publications and media of all kinds, training aid, orientation,

§ 120.10

training exercise, and military advice. (See also §124.1.)

(b) [Reserved]

[62 FR 67275, Dec. 24, 1997]

§ 120.10 Technical data.

(a) *Technical data* means, for purposes of this subchapter:

(1) Information, other than software as defined in §120.10(a)(4), which is required for the design, development, production, manufacture, assembly, operation, repair, testing, maintenance or modification of defense articles. This includes information in the form of blueprints, drawings, photographs, plans, instructions or documentation.

(2) Classified information relating to defense articles and defense services on the U.S. Munitions List and 600-series items controlled by the Commerce Control List;

(3) Information covered by an invention secrecy order; or

(4) Software (*see* §120.45(f)) directly related to defense articles.

(b) The definition in paragraph (a) of this section does not include information concerning general scientific, mathematical, or engineering principles commonly taught in schools, colleges, and universities, or information in the public domain as defined in §120.11 of this subchapter or telemetry data as defined in note 3 to Category XV(f) of part 121 of this subchapter. It also does not include basic marketing information on function or purpose or general system descriptions of defense articles.

[58 FR 39283, July 22, 1993, as amended at 61 FR 48831, Sept. 17, 1996; 71 FR 20537, Apr. 21, 2006; 78 FR 22754, Apr. 16, 2013; 78 FR 61754, Oct. 3, 2013; 79 FR 61227, Oct. 10, 2014; 79 FR 27185, May 13, 2014]

§ 120.11 Public domain.

(a) *Public domain* means information which is published and which is generally accessible or available to the public:

(1) Through sales at newsstands and bookstores;

(2) Through subscriptions which are available without restriction to any individual who desires to obtain or purchase the published information;

22 CFR Ch. I (4–1–20 Edition)

(3) Through second class mailing privileges granted by the U.S. Government;

(4) At libraries open to the public or from which the public can obtain documents;

(5) Through patents available at any patent office;

(6) Through unlimited distribution at a conference, meeting, seminar, trade show or exhibition, generally accessible to the public, in the United States;

(7) Through public release (*i.e.*, unlimited distribution) in any form (e.g., not necessarily in published form) after approval by the cognizant U.S. government department or agency (see also §125.4(b)(13) of this subchapter);

(8) Through fundamental research in science and engineering at accredited institutions of higher learning in the U.S. where the resulting information is ordinarily published and shared broadly in the scientific community. Fundamental research is defined to mean basic and applied research in science and engineering where the resulting information is ordinarily published and shared broadly within the scientific community, as distinguished from research the results of which are restricted for proprietary reasons or specific U.S. Government access and dissemination controls. University research will not be considered fundamental research if:

(i) The University or its researchers accept other restrictions on publication of scientific and technical information resulting from the project or activity, or

(ii) The research is funded by the U.S. Government and specific access and dissemination controls protecting information resulting from the research are applicable.

(b) [Reserved]

§ 120.12 Directorate of Defense Trade Controls.

Directorate of Defense Trade Controls, Bureau of Political-Military Affairs, Department of State, Washington, DC 20522–0112.

[71 FR 20537, Apr. 21, 2006]

Department of State

§ 120.18

§ 120.13 United States.

United States, when used in the geographical sense, includes the several states, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the insular possessions of the United States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, any territory or possession of the United States, and any territory or possession over which the United States exercises any powers of administration, legislation, and jurisdiction.

§ 120.14 Person.

Person means a natural person as well as a corporation, business association, partnership, society, trust, or any other entity, organization or group, including governmental entities. If a provision in this subchapter does not refer exclusively to a foreign person (§ 120.16) or U.S. person (§ 120.15), then it refers to both.

§ 120.15 U.S. person.

U.S. person means a person (as defined in § 120.14 of this part) who is a lawful permanent resident as defined by 8 U.S.C. 1101(a)(20) or who is a protected individual as defined by 8 U.S.C. 1324b(a)(3). It also means any corporation, business association, partnership, society, trust, or any other entity, organization or group that is incorporated to do business in the United States. It also includes any governmental (federal, state or local) entity. It does not include any foreign person as defined in § 120.16 of this part.

[71 FR 20537, Apr. 21, 2006]

§ 120.16 Foreign person.

Foreign person means any natural person who is not a lawful permanent resident as defined by 8 U.S.C. 1101(a)(20) or who is not a protected individual as defined by 8 U.S.C. 1324b(a)(3). It also means any foreign corporation, business association, partnership, trust, society or any other entity or group that is not incorporated or organized to do business in the United States, as well as international organizations, foreign governments and any agency or subdivision of foreign

governments (e.g., diplomatic missions).

[71 FR 20537, Apr. 21, 2006]

§ 120.17 Export.

(a) *Export*, except as set forth in § 120.54, § 126.16, or § 126.17, means:

(1) An actual shipment or transmission out of the United States, including the sending or taking of a defense article out of the United States in any manner;

(2) Releasing or otherwise transferring technical data to a foreign person in the United States (a “deemed export”);

(3) Transferring registration, control, or ownership of any aircraft, vessel, or satellite subject to the ITAR by a U.S. person to a foreign person;

(4) Releasing or otherwise transferring a defense article to an embassy or to any of its agencies or subdivisions, such as a diplomatic mission or consulate, in the United States;

(5) Performing a defense service on behalf of, or for the benefit of, a foreign person, whether in the United States or abroad; or

(6) The release of previously encrypted technical data as described in § 120.50(a)(3) and (4) of this subchapter.

(b) Any release in the United States of technical data to a foreign person is deemed to be an export to all countries in which the foreign person has held or holds citizenship or holds permanent residency.

[81 FR 35616, June 3, 2016, as amended at 84 FR 70892, Dec. 26, 2019]

§ 120.18 Temporary import.

Temporary import, except as set forth in § 120.54, means bringing into the United States from a foreign country any defense article that is to be returned to the country from which it was shipped or taken, or any defense article that is in transit to another foreign destination. Temporary import includes withdrawal of a defense article from a customs bonded warehouse or foreign trade zone for the purpose of returning it to the country of origin or country from which it was shipped or

§ 120.19

for shipment to another foreign destination. Permanent imports are regulated by the Attorney General under the direction of the Department of Justice's Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives (see 27 CFR parts 447, 478, 479, and 555).

[84 FR 70892, Dec. 26, 2019]

§ 120.19 Reexport.

(a) *Reexport*, except as set forth in § 120.54, § 126.16, or § 126.17, means:

(1) An actual shipment or transmission of a defense article from one foreign country to another foreign country, including the sending or taking of a defense article to or from such countries in any manner;

(2) Releasing or otherwise transferring technical data to a foreign person who is a citizen or permanent resident of a country other than the foreign country where the release or transfer takes place (a "deemed reexport"); or

(3) Transferring registration, control, or ownership of any aircraft, vessel, or satellite subject to the ITAR between foreign persons.

(b) Any release outside the United States of technical data to a foreign person is deemed to be a reexport to all countries in which the foreign person has held or holds citizenship or holds permanent residency.

[81 FR 35616, June 3, 2016, as amended at 81 FR 62008, Sept. 8, 2016; 84 FR 70892, Dec. 26, 2019]

§ 120.20 License or other approval.

License means a document bearing the word "license" issued by the Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for Defense Trade Controls, or his authorized designee, that permits the export, temporary import, or brokering of a specific defense article or defense service controlled by this subchapter.

Other approval means a document issued by the Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for Defense Trade Controls, or his authorized designee, that approves an activity regulated by this subchapter (e.g., approvals for brokering activities or retransfer authorizations), or the use of an exemption to the license requirements as described in this subchapter.

[79 FR 8084, Feb. 11, 2014]

22 CFR Ch. I (4–1–20 Edition)

§ 120.21 Manufacturing license agreement.

An agreement (e.g., contract) whereby a U.S. person grants a foreign person an authorization to manufacture defense articles abroad and which involves or contemplates:

(a) The export of technical data (as defined in § 120.10) or defense articles or the performance of a defense service; or

(b) The use by the foreign person of technical data or defense articles previously exported by the U.S. person. (See part 124 of this subchapter).

§ 120.22 Technical assistance agreement.

An agreement (e.g., contract) for the performance of a defense service(s) or the disclosure of technical data, as opposed to an agreement granting a right or license to manufacture defense articles. Assembly of defense articles is included under this section, provided production rights or manufacturing know-how are not conveyed. Should such rights be transferred, § 120.21 is applicable. (See part 124 of this subchapter).

§ 120.23 Distribution agreement.

An agreement (e.g., a contract) to establish a warehouse or distribution point abroad for defense articles exported from the United States for subsequent distribution to entities in an approved sales territory (see part 124 of this subchapter).

§ 120.24 Port Directors.

Port Directors of U.S. Customs and Border Protection means the U.S. Customs and Border Protection Port Directors at the U.S. Customs and Border Protection Ports of Entry (other than the port of New York, New York where their title is the Area Directors).

[70 FR 50959, Aug. 29, 2005]

§ 120.25 Empowered Official.

(a) *Empowered Official* means a U.S. person who:

(1) Is directly employed by the applicant or a subsidiary in a position having authority for policy or management within the applicant organization; and

Department of State

§ 120.27

(2) Is legally empowered in writing by the applicant to sign license applications or other requests for approval on behalf of the applicant; and

(3) Understands the provisions and requirements of the various export control statutes and regulations, and the criminal liability, civil liability and administrative penalties for violating the Arms Export Control Act and the International Traffic in Arms Regulations; and

(4) Has the independent authority to:

(i) Inquire into any aspect of a proposed export, temporary import, or brokering activity by the applicant;

(ii) Verify the legality of the transaction and the accuracy of the information to be submitted; and

(iii) Refuse to sign any license application or other request for approval without prejudice or other adverse recourse.

(b) For the purposes of a broker who is a foreign person, the empowered official may be a foreign person who otherwise meets the criteria for an empowered official in paragraph (a) of this section.

[58 FR 39283, July 22, 1993, as amended at 78 FR 52685, Aug. 26, 2013]

§ 120.26 Presiding Official.

Presiding Official means a person authorized by the U.S. Government to conduct hearings in administrative proceedings.

§ 120.27 U.S. criminal statutes.

(a) For purposes of this subchapter, the phrase *U.S. criminal statutes* means:

(1) Section 38 of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2778);

(2) Section 11 of the Export Administration Act of 1979 (50 U.S.C. app. 2410);

(3) Section 793, 794, or 798 of title 18, United States Code (relating to espionage involving defense or classified information) or section 2332d, 2339A, 2339B, 2339C, or 2339D of such title (relating to financial transactions with the government of a country designated as a country supporting international terrorism, providing material support to terrorists or terrorist organizations, financing of terrorism, or receiving military-type training from a foreign terrorist organization);

(4) Section 16 of the Trading with the Enemy Act (50 U.S.C. app. 16);

(5) Section 206 of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (relating to foreign assets controls; 50 U.S.C. 1705);

(6) Section 30A of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (15 U.S.C. 78dd-1) or section 104 of the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act (15 U.S.C. 78dd-2 or 78dd-3);

(7) Chapter 105 of title 18, United States Code (relating to sabotage);

(8) Section 4(b) of the Internal Security Act of 1950 (relating to communication of classified information; 50 U.S.C. 783(a));

(9) Sections 57, 92, 101, 104, 222, 224, 225, or 226 of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 (42 U.S.C. 2077, 2122, 2131, 2134, 2272, 2274, 2275, and 2276);

(10) Section 601 of the National Security Act of 1947 (relating to intelligence identities protection; 50 U.S.C. 421);

(11) [Reserved]

(12) Section 371 of title 18, United States Code (when it involves conspiracy to violate any of the statutes listed in this section);

(13) Sections 3, 4, 5, and 6 of the Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act of 2004, Public Law 108-458 sections 6903-6906, relating to missile systems designed to destroy aircraft (18 U.S.C. 2332g), prohibitions governing atomic weapons (42 U.S.C. 2122), radiological dispersal services (18 U.S.C. 2332h), and variola virus (18 U.S.C. 175c);

(14) Sections 2779 and 2780 of title 22, United States Code (relating to fees of military sales agents and other payments, and transactions with countries supporting acts of international terrorism);

(15) Section 542 of title 18, United States Code (relating to the entry of goods by means of false statements), where the underlying offense involves a defense article, including technical data, or violations related to the Arms Export Control Act or International Traffic in Arms Regulations;

(16) Section 545 of title 18, United States Code (relating to smuggling goods into the United States), where the underlying offense involves a defense article, including technical data,

§ 120.28

22 CFR Ch. I (4–1–20 Edition)

or violations related to the Arms Export Control Act or International Traffic in Arms Regulations;

(17) Section 554 of title 18, United States Code (relating to smuggling goods from the United States), where the underlying offense involves a defense article, including technical data, or violations related to the Arms Export Control Act or International Traffic in Arms Regulations; and

(18) Section 1001 of title 18, United States Code (relating to false statements or entries generally), Section 1831 of title 18, United States Code (relating to economic espionage), and Section 1832 of title 18, United States Code (relating to theft of trade secrets) where the underlying offense involves a defense article, including technical data, or violations related to the Arms Export Control Act or International Traffic in Arms Regulations.

(b) [Reserved]

[58 FR 39283, July 22, 1993, as amended at 71 FR 20537, Apr. 21, 2006; 78 FR 52685, Aug. 26, 2013]

§ 120.28 Listing of forms referred to in this subchapter.

The forms referred to in this subchapter are available from the following government agencies:

(a) Department of State, Bureau of Political-Military Affairs, Directorate of Defense Trade Controls, Washington, DC 20522-0112.

(1) Application/License for permanent export of unclassified defense articles and related technical data (Form DSP-5).

(2) Statement of Registration (Form DS-2032).

(3) Application/License for temporary import of unclassified defense articles (Form DSP-61).

(4) Application/License for temporary export of unclassified defense articles (Form DSP-73).

(5) Non-transfer and use certificate (Form DSP-83).

(6) Application/License for permanent/temporary export or temporary import of classified defense articles and related classified technical data (Form DSP-85).

(7) Authority to Export Defense Articles and Defense Services sold under

the Foreign Military Sales program (Form DSP-94).

(8) Commodity Jurisdiction (CJ) Determination Form (Form DS-4076).

(b) Department of Commerce, Bureau of Industry and Security:

(1) International Import Certificate (Form BIS-645P/ATF-4522).

(2) Electronic Export Information submitted using U.S. Customs and Border Protection's electronic system(s).

(c) Department of Defense, Defense Security Cooperation Agency: Letter of Offer and Acceptance.

[58 FR 39283, July 22, 1993, as amended at 68 FR 61100, Oct. 27, 2003; 71 FR 20537, Apr. 21, 2006; 75 FR 46844, Aug. 4, 2010; 76 FR 45197, July 28, 2011; 77 FR 16597, Mar. 21, 2012; 77 FR 22670, Apr. 17, 2012; 82 FR 17, Jan. 3, 2017]

§ 120.29 Missile Technology Control Regime.

(a) For purposes of this subchapter, *Missile Technology Control Regime (MTCR)* means the policy statement among the United States, the United Kingdom, the Federal Republic of Germany, France, Italy, Canada, and Japan, announced on April 16, 1987, to restrict sensitive missile-relevant transfers based on the MTCR Annex, and any amendments thereto.

(b) The term *MTCR Annex* means the MTCR Guidelines and the Equipment, Software and Technology Annex of the MTCR, and any amendments thereto.

(c) *List of all items on the MTCR Annex.* Section 71(a) of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2797) refers to the establishment as part of the U.S. Munitions List of a list of all items on the MTCR Annex, the export of which is not controlled under Section 6(1) of the Export Administration Act of 1979 (50 U.S.C. App. 2405(1)), as amended. MTCR Annex items specified in the U.S. Munitions List shall be identified in §121.16 of this subchapter or annotated by the parenthetical “(MT)” at the end of each applicable paragraph.

[78 FR 22754, Apr. 16, 2013; 78 FR 61754, Oct. 3, 2013]

§ 120.30 [Reserved]

§ 120.31 North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) is comprised of the following

Department of State

§ 120.38

member countries: Albania, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, The Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Turkey, United Kingdom, and the United States.

[77 FR 22670, Apr. 17, 2012]

§ 120.32 Major non-NATO ally.

Major non-NATO ally, as defined in section 644(q) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2403(q)), means a country that is designated in accordance with section 517 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2321k) as a major non-NATO ally for purposes of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 and the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2151 *et seq.* and 22 U.S.C. 2751 *et seq.*). The following countries are designated as major non-NATO allies: Afghanistan (see §126.1(g) of this subchapter), Argentina, Australia, Bahrain, Egypt, Israel, Japan, Jordan, Kuwait, Morocco, New Zealand, Pakistan, the Philippines, Republic of Korea, Thailand, and Tunisia. Taiwan shall be treated as though it were designated a major non-NATO ally.

[81 FR 66805, Sept. 29, 2016]

§ 120.33 Defense Trade Cooperation Treaty between the United States and Australia.

Defense Trade Cooperation Treaty between the United States and Australia means the Treaty between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of Australia Concerning Defense Trade Cooperation, done at Sydney, September 5, 2007. For additional information on making exports pursuant to this treaty, see §126.16 of this subchapter.

[78 FR 21526, Apr. 11, 2013]

§ 120.34 Defense Trade Cooperation Treaty between the United States and the United Kingdom.

Defense Trade Cooperation Treaty between the United States and the United Kingdom means 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, done at Washington DC and London, June 21 and 26, 2007. For additional information on making exports pursuant to this Treaty, see §126.17 of this subchapter.

[77 FR 16597, Mar. 21, 2012]

§ 120.35 Australia Implementing Arrangement.

Australia Implementing Arrangement means the Implementing Arrangement Pursuant to the Treaty between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of Australia Concerning Defense Trade Cooperation, done at Washington, March 14, 2008, as it may be amended.

[78 FR 21526, Apr. 11, 2013]

§ 120.36 United Kingdom Implementing Arrangement.

United Kingdom Implementing Arrangement means the Implementing Arrangement Pursuant to 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, done at Washington DC, February 14, 2008, as it may be amended.

[77 FR 16597, Mar. 21, 2012]

§ 120.37 Foreign ownership and foreign control.

Foreign ownership means more than 50 percent of the outstanding voting securities of the firm are owned by one or more foreign persons (as defined in §120.16). Foreign control means one or more foreign persons have the authority or ability to establish or direct the general policies or day-to-day operations of the firm. Foreign control is presumed to exist where foreign persons own 25 percent or more of the outstanding voting securities unless one U.S. person controls an equal or larger percentage.

[76 FR 45197, July 28, 2011]

§ 120.38 Maintenance levels.

(a) *Organizational-level maintenance* (or basic-level maintenance) is the first level of maintenance that can be performed “on-equipment” (directly on

§ 120.39

the defense article or support equipment) without specialized training. It consists of repairing, inspecting, servicing, calibrating, lubricating, or adjusting equipment, as well as replacing minor parts, components, assemblies, and line-replaceable spares or units. This includes modifications, enhancements, or upgrades that would result in improving only the reliability or maintainability of the commodity (e.g., an increased mean time between failure (MTBF)) and does not enhance the basic performance or capability of the defense article.

(b) *Intermediate-level maintenance* is second-level maintenance performed “off-equipment” (on removed parts, components, or equipment) at or by designated maintenance shops or centers, tenders, or field teams. It may consist of calibrating, repairing, testing, or replacing damaged or unserviceable parts, components, or assemblies. This includes modifications, enhancements, or upgrades that would result in improving only the reliability or maintainability of the commodity (e.g., an increased mean time between failure (MTBF)) and does not enhance the basic performance or capability of the defense article.

(c) *Depot-level maintenance* is third-level maintenance performed on- or off-equipment at or by a major repair facility, shipyard, or field team, each with necessary equipment and personnel of requisite technical skill. It consists of providing evaluation or repair beyond unit or organization capability. This maintenance consists of inspecting, testing, calibrating, repairing, overhauling, refurbishing, reconditioning, and one-to-one replacing of any defective parts, components or assemblies. This includes modifications, enhancements, or upgrades that would result in improving only the reliability or maintainability of the commodity (e.g., an increased mean time between failure (MTBF)) and does not enhance the basic performance or capability of the defense article.

[78 FR 40927, July 8, 2013]

§ 120.39 Regular employee.

(a) A regular employee means for purposes of this subchapter:

22 CFR Ch. I (4–1–20 Edition)

(1) An individual permanently and directly employed by the company, or

(2) An individual in a long term contractual relationship with the company where the individual works at the company’s facilities, works under the company’s direction and control, works full time and exclusively for the company, and executes nondisclosure certifications for the company, and where the staffing agency that has seconded the individual has no role in the work the individual performs (other than providing that individual for that work) and the staffing agency would not have access to any controlled technology (other than where specifically authorized by a license).

(b) [Reserved]

[76 FR 28177, May 16, 2011]

§ 120.40 Affiliate.

An *affiliate* of a registrant is a person that directly, or indirectly through one or more intermediaries, controls, or is controlled by, or is under common control with, such registrant.

NOTE TO §120.40: For purposes of this section, “control” means having the authority or ability to establish or direct the general policies or day-to-day operations of the firm. Control is rebuttably presumed to exist where there is ownership of 25 percent or more of the outstanding voting securities if no other person controls an equal or larger percentage.

[78 FR 52686, Aug. 26, 2013]

§ 120.41 Specially designed.

(a) Except for commodities or software described in paragraph (b) of this section, a commodity or software (see §120.45(f)) is specially designed if it:

(1) As a result of development, has properties peculiarly responsible for achieving or exceeding the controlled performance levels, characteristics, or functions described in the relevant U.S. Munitions List paragraph; or

(2) Is a part (see §120.45 (d)), component (see §120.45(b)), accessory (see §120.45(c)), attachment (see §120.45(c)), or software for use in or with a defense article.

(b) For purposes of this subchapter, a part, component, accessory, attachment, or software is not specially designed if it:

Department of State

§ 120.41

(1) Is subject to the EAR pursuant to a commodity jurisdiction determination;

(2) Is, regardless of form or fit, a fastener (e.g., screws, bolts, nuts, nut plates, studs, inserts, clips, rivets, pins), washer, spacer, insulator, grommet, bushing, spring, wire, or solder;

(3) Has the same function, performance capabilities, and the same or "equivalent" form and fit as a commodity or software used in or with a commodity that:

(i) Is or was in production (*i.e.*, not in development); and

(ii) Is not enumerated on the U.S. Munitions List;

(4) Was or is being developed with knowledge that it is or would be for use in or with both defense articles enumerated on the U.S. Munitions List and also commodities not on the U.S. Munitions List; or

(5) Was or is being developed as a general purpose commodity or software, *i.e.*, with no knowledge for use in or with a particular commodity (e.g., a F/A-18 or HMMWV) or type of commodity (e.g., an aircraft or machine tool).

NOTE TO PARAGRAPHS (a) AND (b): The term "commodity" refers to any article, material, or supply, except technology/technical data or software.

NOTE TO PARAGRAPH (a)(1): An example of a commodity that as a result of development has properties peculiarly responsible for achieving or exceeding the controlled performance levels, functions, or characteristics in a U.S. Munitions List category would be a swimmer delivery vehicle specially designed to dock with a submarine to provide submerged transport for swimmers or divers from submarines.

NOTE TO PARAGRAPH (b): The term "enumerated" refers to any article on the U.S. Munitions List or the Commerce Control List and not in a "catch-all" control. A "catch-all" control is one that does not refer to specific types of parts, components, accessories, or attachments, but rather controls unspecified parts, components, accessories, or attachments only if they were specially designed for an enumerated item.

NOTE 1 TO PARAGRAPH (b)(3): For the purpose of this definition, "production" means all production stages, such as product engineering, manufacture, integration, assembly (mounting), inspection, testing, and quality assurance. This includes "serial production" where commodities have passed production readiness testing (*i.e.*, an approved, standard-

ized design ready for large scale production) and have been or are being produced on an assembly line for multiple commodities using the approved, standardized design.

NOTE 2 TO PARAGRAPH (b)(3): For the purpose of this definition, "development" is related to all stages prior to serial production, such as: design, design research, design analyses, design concepts, assembly and testing of prototypes, pilot production schemes, design data, process of transforming design data into a product, configuration design, integration design, layouts.

NOTE 3 TO PARAGRAPH (b)(3): Commodities in "production" that are subsequently subject to "development" activities, such as those that would result in enhancements or improvements only in the reliability or maintainability of the commodity (e.g., an increased mean time between failure (MTBF)), including those pertaining to quality improvements, cost reductions, or feature enhancements, remain in "production." However, any new models or versions of such commodities developed from such efforts that change the basic performance or capability of the commodity are in "development" until and unless they enter into "production."

NOTE 4 TO PARAGRAPH (b)(3): The *form* of a commodity is defined by its configuration (including the geometrically measured configuration), material, and material properties that uniquely characterize it. The *fit* of a commodity is defined by its ability to physically interface or connect with or become an integral part of another commodity. The *function* of a commodity is the action or actions it is designed to perform. *Performance capability* is the measure of a commodity's effectiveness to perform a designated function in a given environment (e.g., measured in terms of speed, durability, reliability, pressure, accuracy, efficiency). For software, the *form* means the design, logic flow, and algorithms. The *fit* is defined by its ability to interface or connect with a defense article. The *function* means the action or actions the software performs directly related to a defense article or as a standalone application. *Performance capability* means the measure of the software's effectiveness to perform a designated function.

NOTE 5 TO PARAGRAPH (b)(3): With respect to a commodity, "equivalent" means its form has been modified solely for fit purposes.

NOTE 1 TO PARAGRAPHS (b)(4) AND (5): For a defense article not to be specially designed on the basis of paragraph (b)(4) or (5) of this section, documents contemporaneous with its development, in their totality, must establish the elements of paragraph (b)(4) or (5). Such documents may include concept design information, marketing plans, declarations in patent applications, or contracts. Absent such documents, the commodity may

not be excluded from being specially designed by either paragraph (b)(4) or (5).

NOTE 2 TO PARAGRAPHS (b)(4) AND (5): For the purpose of this definition, “knowledge” includes not only the positive knowledge a circumstance exists or is substantially certain to occur, but also an awareness of a high probability of its existence or future occurrence. Such awareness is inferred from evidence of the conscious disregard of facts known to a person and is also inferred from a person’s willful avoidance of facts.

[78 FR 22754, Apr. 16, 2013; 78 FR 61754, Oct. 3, 2013, as amended at 79 FR 61227, Oct. 10, 2014]

§ 120.42 Subject to the Export Administration Regulations (EAR).

Items “subject to the EAR” are those items listed on the Commerce Control List in part 774 of the EAR and all other items that meet the definition of that term in accordance with § 734.3 of the EAR. The EAR is found at 15 CFR parts 730 through 774.

[78 FR 22755, Apr. 16, 2013]

§ 120.43 [Reserved]

§ 120.44 Foreign defense article or defense service.

Foreign defense article or defense service means any article or service described on the U.S. Munitions List of non-U.S. origin. Unless otherwise provided in this subchapter, the terms *defense article* and *defense service* refer to both U.S. and foreign origin defense articles and defense services described on the U.S. Munitions List. A defense article or defense service is determined exclusively in accordance with the Arms Export Control Act and this subchapter, regardless of any designation (either affirming or contrary) that may be attributed to the same article or service by any foreign government or international organization.

[78 FR 52686, Aug. 26, 2013]

§ 120.45 End-items, components, accessories, attachments, parts, firmware, software, systems, and equipment.

(a) An *end-item* is a system, equipment, or an assembled article ready for its intended use. Only ammunition or fuel or other energy source is required to place it in an operating state.

(b) A *component* is an item that is useful only when used in conjunction

with an end-item. A major component includes any assembled element that forms a portion of an end-item without which the end-item is inoperable. A minor component includes any assembled element of a major component.

(c) *Accessories* and *attachments* are associated articles for any component, equipment, system, or end-item, and which are not necessary for its operation, but which enhance its usefulness or effectiveness.

(d) A *part* is any single unassembled element of a major or a minor component, accessory, or attachment which is not normally subject to disassembly without the destruction or the impairment of designed use.

(e) *Firmware* and any related unique support tools (such as computers, linkers, editors, test case generators, diagnostic checkers, library of functions, and system test diagnostics) directly related to equipment or systems covered under any category of the U.S. Munitions List are considered as part of the end-item or component. Firmware includes but is not limited to circuits into which software has been programmed.

(f) *Software* includes but is not limited to the system functional design, logic flow, algorithms, application programs, operating systems, and support software for design, implementation, test, operation, diagnosis and repair. A person who intends to export only software should, unless it is specifically enumerated in § 121.1 of this subchapter (e.g., USML Category XIII(b)), apply for a technical data license pursuant to part 125 of this subchapter.

(g) A *system* is a combination of parts, components, accessories, attachments, firmware, software, equipment, or end-items that operate together to perform a function.

Note to paragraph (g): The industrial standards established by INCOSE and NASA provide examples for when commodities and software operate together to perform a function as a system. References to these standards are included in this note to provide examples for when commodities or software operate together to perform a function as a system. See the INCOSE standards for what constitutes a system at: <http://g2sebok.incose.org/app/mss/asset.cfm>

Department of State

§ 120.54

ID=INCOSE%20G2SEBOK%202.00&ST=F, and in INCOSE SE Handbook v3.1 2007; ISO/IEC 15288:2008. See the NASA standards for examples of what constitutes a system in NASA SE Handbook SP-2007-6105 Rev 1.

(h) *Equipment* is a combination of parts, components, accessories, attachments, firmware, or software that operate together to perform a function of, as, or for an end-item or system. Equipment may be a subset of an end-item based on the characteristics of the equipment. Equipment that meets the definition of an end-item is an end-item. Equipment that does not meet the definition of an end-item is a component, accessory, attachment, firmware, or software.

[79 FR 61228, Oct. 10, 2014]

§ 120.46 Classified.

Classified means classified pursuant to Executive Order 13526, and a security classification guide developed pursuant thereto or equivalent, or to the corresponding classification rules of another government or international organization.

[81 FR 87429, Dec. 5, 2016]

§ 120.50 Release.

(a) Technical data is released through:

(1) Visual or other inspection by foreign persons of a defense article that reveals technical data to a foreign person;

(2) Oral or written exchanges with foreign persons of technical data in the United States or abroad;

(3) The use of access information to cause or enable a foreign person, including yourself, to access, view, or possess unencrypted technical data; or

(4) The use of access information to cause technical data outside of the United States to be in unencrypted form.

(b) Authorization for a release of technical data to a foreign person is required to provide access information to that foreign person, if that access information can cause or enable access,

viewing, or possession of the unencrypted technical data.

[81 FR 35616, June 3, 2016, as amended at 84 FR 70892, Dec. 26, 2019]

§ 120.51 Retransfer.

(a) *Retransfer*, except as set forth in § 120.54, § 126.16, or § 126.17, means:

(1) A change in end use or end user, or a temporary transfer to a third party, of a defense article within the same foreign country; or

(2) A release of technical data to a foreign person who is a citizen or permanent resident of the country where the release or transfer takes place.

(b) [Reserved]

[81 FR 62008, Sept. 8, 2016, as amended at 84 FR 70892, Dec. 26, 2019]

§§ 120.52–120.53 [Reserved]

§ 120.54 Activities that are not exports, reexports, retransfers, or temporary imports.

(a) The following activities are not exports, reexports, retransfers, or temporary imports:

(1) Launching a spacecraft, launch vehicle, payload, or other item into space.

(2) Transmitting or otherwise transferring technical data to a U.S. person in the United States from a person in the United States.

(3) Transmitting or otherwise transferring within the same foreign country technical data between or among only U.S. persons, so long as the transmission or transfer does not result in a release to a foreign person or transfer to a person prohibited from receiving the technical data.

(4) Shipping, moving, or transferring defense articles between or among the United States as defined in § 120.13 of this subchapter.

(5) Sending, taking, or storing technical data that is:

(i) Unclassified;

(ii) Secured using end-to-end encryption;

(iii) Secured using cryptographic modules (hardware or software) compliant with the Federal Information Processing Standards Publication 140-2 (FIPS 140-2) or its successors, supplemented by software implementation, cryptographic key management, and

§ 120.55

other procedures and controls that are in accordance with guidance provided in current U.S. National Institute for Standards and Technology (NIST) publications, or by other cryptographic means that provide security strength that is at least comparable to the minimum 128 bits of security strength achieved by the Advanced Encryption Standard (AES-128);

(iv) Not intentionally sent to a person in or stored in a country proscribed in §126.1 of this subchapter or the Russian Federation; and

NOTE TO PARAGRAPH (a)(5)(iv): Data in-transit via the internet is not deemed to be stored.

(v) Not sent from a country proscribed in §126.1 of this subchapter or the Russian Federation.

(b)(1) For purposes of this section, end-to-end encryption is defined as:

(i) The provision of cryptographic protection of data, such that the data is not in an unencrypted form, between an originator (or the originator's in-country security boundary) and an intended recipient (or the recipient's in-country security boundary); and

(ii) The means of decryption are not provided to any third party.

(2) The originator and the intended recipient may be the same person. The intended recipient must be the originator, a U.S. person in the United States, or a person otherwise authorized to receive the technical data, such as by a license or other approval pursuant to this subchapter.

(c) The ability to access technical data in encrypted form that satisfies the criteria set forth in paragraph (a)(5) of this section does not constitute the release or export of such technical data.

[84 FR 70892, Dec. 26, 2019]

§ 120.55 Access Information.

Access information is information that allows access to encrypted technical data subject to this subchapter in an unencrypted form. Examples include decryption keys, network access codes, and passwords.

[84 FR 70893, Dec. 26, 2019]

22 CFR Ch. I (4-1-20 Edition)

PART 121—THE UNITED STATES MUNITIONS LIST

ENUMERATION OF ARTICLES

Sec.

121.1 The United States Munitions List.

121.2-121.15 [Reserved]

121.16 Missile Technology Control Regime Annex.

AUTHORITY: Secs. 2, 38, and 71, Pub. L. 90-629, 90 Stat. 744 (22 U.S.C. 2752, 2778, 2797); 22 U.S.C. 2651a; Pub. L. 105-261, 112 Stat. 1920; Section 1261, Pub. L. 112-239; E.O. 13637, 78 FR 16129.

SOURCE: 58 FR 39287, July 22, 1993, unless otherwise noted.

ENUMERATION OF ARTICLES

§ 121.1 The United States Munitions List.

(a) *U.S. Munitions List.* In this part, articles, services, and related technical data are designated as defense articles or defense services pursuant to sections 38 and 47(7) of the Arms Export Control Act and constitute the U.S. Munitions List (USML). Changes in designations are published in the FEDERAL REGISTER. Paragraphs (a)(1) through (3) of this section describe or explain the elements of a USML category:

(1) *Composition of U.S. Munitions List categories.* USML categories are organized by paragraphs and subparagraphs identified alphanumerically. They usually start by enumerating or otherwise describing end-items, followed by major systems and equipment; parts, components, accessories, and attachments; and technical data and defense services directly related to the defense articles of that USML category.

(2) *Significant Military Equipment.* All items described within a USML paragraph or subparagraph that is preceded by an asterisk (*) are designated "Significant Military Equipment" (see §120.7 of this subchapter). Note that technical data directly related to the manufacture or production of a defense article designated as Significant Military Equipment (SME) is also designated as SME.

(3) *Missile Technology Control Regime (MTCR) designation.* Annotation with the parenthetical "(MT)" at the end of a USML entry, or inclusion in §121.16, indicates those defense articles that