

MUNITIONS LIST

(L.N. 95 of 2006)

ML1 Smooth-bore weapons with a calibre of less than 20 mm, other arms and automatic weapons with a calibre of 12.7 mm (calibre 0.50 inches) or less and accessories, as follows, and specially designed components therefor: (L.N. 65 of 2004)

N.B.:

Weapons using non-centre fire cased ammunition and that are not of the fully automatic firing type are specified in ML101. (L.N. 85 of 2023)

Note:

ML1 does not apply to the following:

- (a) Firearms specially designed for dummy ammunition and that are incapable of discharging a projectile;
- (b) Firearms specially designed to launch tethered projectiles having no high explosive charge or communications link, to a range of less than or equal to 500 m;
- (c) Weapons using non-centre fire cased ammunition and that are not of the fully automatic firing type; (L.N. 42 of 2017)
- (d) ‘Deactivated firearms’

Technical Note:

A ‘deactivated firearm’ is a firearm that has been made incapable of firing any projectile by processes defined by the national authority of a “Participating State”. These processes irreversibly modify the essential elements of the firearm. According to national laws and regulations, deactivation of the firearm may be attested by a certificate delivered by a competent authority and may be marked on the firearm by a stamp on an essential part. (L.N. 85 of 2023)

- (a) Rifles, combination guns, handguns, machine guns, sub-machine guns and volley guns;

N.B.:

Rifles and combination guns, manufactured from 1899 to 1937, are specified in ML101. (L.N. 85 of 2023)

Note:

ML1(a) does not apply to the following:

- (1) Rifles and combination guns, manufactured earlier than 1938;
- (2) Reproductions of rifles and combination guns, the originals of which were manufactured earlier than 1890;
- (3) Handguns, machine guns and volley guns, manufactured earlier than 1890, and their reproductions;
- (4) Rifles or handguns, specially designed to discharge an inert projectile by compressed air or CO₂; (L.N. 42 of 2017; L.N. 85 of 2023)
- (5) Handguns specially designed for any of the following:
 - (a) Slaughtering of domestic animals;

(b) Tranquilising of animals. *(L.N. 85 of 2023)*

(b) Smooth-bore weapons, as follows:

N.B.:

Smooth-bore weapons manufactured from 1899 to 1937 or those used for hunting or sporting purposes are specified in ML101. *(L.N. 85 of 2023)*

- (1) Smooth-bore weapons specially designed for military use;
- (2) Other smooth-bore weapons, as follows:
 - (a) Fully automatic type weapons;
 - (b) Semi-automatic or pump-action type weapons;

Notes:

1. ML1(b) does not apply to the following:
 - (a) Smooth-bore weapons manufactured earlier than 1938;
 - (b) Reproductions of smooth-bore weapons, the originals of which were manufactured earlier than 1890;
 - (c) Smooth-bore weapons used for hunting or sporting purposes that meet both of the following descriptions:
 - (1) not specially designed for military use;
 - (2) not of the fully automatic firing type;
 - (d) Smooth-bore weapons specially designed for any of the following purposes:
 - (1) Slaughtering of domestic animals; *(L.N. 85 of 2023)*
 - (2) Tranquilizing of animals; *(L.N. 85 of 2023)*
 - (3) Seismic testing;
 - (4) Firing of industrial projectiles;
 - (5) Disrupting Improvised Explosive Devices (IEDs).

N.B.:

For disruptors, see ML4 and 1A006.

2. ML1(b)(2) does not apply to weapons specially designed to discharge an inert projectile by compressed air or CO₂. *(L.N. 42 of 2017)*

(c) Weapons using caseless ammunition;

(d) Accessories designed for arms specified in ML1(a), ML1(b) or ML1(c), as follows:

- (1) Detachable cartridge magazines;
- (2) Sound suppressors or moderators;
- (3) 'Gun-mountings';

Technical Note:

For the purposes of ML1(d)(3), a 'gun mounting' is a fixture designed to mount a gun onto a ground vehicle, "aircraft", vessel or structure. *(L.N. 85 of 2023)*

- (4) Flash suppressors;
- (5) Optical weapon-sights with electronic image processing;
- (6) Optical weapon-sights specially designed for military use; *(L.N. 89 of 2021)*

(L.N. 65 of 2004; L.N. 161 of 2011; L.N. 42 of 2017)

ML2 Smooth-bore weapons with a calibre of 20 mm or more, other weapons or armament with a calibre greater than 12.7 mm (calibre 0.50 inches), projectors specially designed or modified for military use, and accessories, as follows, and specially designed components therefor: *(L.N. 65 of 2004; L.N. 85 of 2023)*

- (a) Guns, howitzers, cannon, mortars, anti-tank weapons, projectile launchers, military flame throwers, rifles, recoilless rifles and smooth-bore weapons; *(L.N. 85 of 2023)*

N.B.:

Rifles, combination guns and smooth-bore weapons manufactured from 1899 to 1937 and smooth-bore weapons used for hunting or sporting purposes are specified in ML101. *(L.N. 85 of 2023)*

Notes:

1. ML2(a) includes injectors, metering devices, storage tanks and other specially designed components for use with liquid propelling charges for any of the equipment specified in ML2(a).
2. ML2(a) does not apply to the following:
 - (a) Rifles, smooth-bore weapons and combination guns, manufactured earlier than 1938; *(L.N. 42 of 2017)*
 - (b) Reproductions of rifles, smooth-bore weapons and combination guns, the originals of which were manufactured earlier than 1890; *(L.N. 42 of 2017)*
 - (c) Guns, howitzers, cannons and mortars, manufactured earlier than 1890; *(L.N. 89 of 2013; L.N. 42 of 2017)*
 - (d) Smooth-bore weapons used for hunting or sporting purposes that meet both of the following descriptions:
 - (1) not specially designed for military use;
 - (2) not of the fully automatic firing type; *(L.N. 42 of 2017)*
 - (e) Smooth-bore weapons specially designed for any of the following purposes:
 - (1) Slaughtering of domestic animals; *(L.N. 85 of 2023)*
 - (2) Tranquilizing of animals; *(L.N. 85 of 2023)*
 - (3) Seismic testing;
 - (4) Firing of industrial projectiles;
 - (5) Disrupting Improvised Explosive Devices (IEDs);
 - (f) Hand-held projectile launchers specially designed to launch tethered projectiles having no high explosive charge or communications link, to a range of less than or equal to 500 m. *(L.N. 42 of 2017)*

N.B.:

For disruptors, see ML4 and 1A006. *(L.N. 42 of 2017)*

3. *(Repealed L.N. 42 of 2017)*
- (b) Projectors, specially designed or modified for military use, as follows:

- (1) Smoke canister projectors;
- (2) Gas canister projectors;
- (3) Pyrotechnic projectors;

Note:

ML2(b) does not apply to signal pistols. *(L.N. 85 of 2023)*

- (c) Accessories specially designed for the weapons specified in ML2(a), as follows:
 - (1) Weapon sights and weapon sight mounts, specially designed for military use;
 - (2) Signature reduction devices;
 - (3) Mountings;
 - (4) Detachable cartridge magazines; *(L.N. 85 of 2023)*
- (d) *(Repealed L.N. 85 of 2023)*

ML3 Ammunition and fuze setting devices, as follows, and specially designed components therefor:

- (a) Ammunition for the weapons controlled by ML1, ML2 or ML12;
- (b) Fuze setting devices specially designed for ammunition controlled by ML3(a); *(L.N. 65 of 2004)*

Notes:

1. Specially designed components specified in ML3 include: *(L.N. 42 of 2017)*
 - (a) Metal or plastic fabrications such as primer anvils, bullet cups, cartridge links, rotating bands and munitions metal parts;
 - (b) Safing and arming devices, fuzes, sensors and initiation devices; *(L.N. 85 of 2023)*
 - (c) Power supplies with high one-time operational output;
 - (d) Combustible cases for charges;
 - (e) Submunitions including bomblets, minelets and terminally guided projectiles.
2. ML3(a) does not apply to any of the following:
 - (a) Ammunition crimped without a projectile (blank star);
 - (b) Dummy ammunition with a pierced powder chamber;
 - (c) Other blank and dummy ammunition, not incorporating components designed for live ammunition;
 - (d) Components specially designed for blank or dummy ammunition, specified in paragraph (a), (b) or (c) of this Note. *(L.N. 42 of 2017)*
3. ML3(a) does not control cartridges specially designed for any of the following purposes: *(L.N. 65 of 2004)*
 - (a) Signalling;
 - (b) Bird scaring; *or*
 - (c) Lighting of gas flares at oil wells. *(L.N. 132 of 2001)*

ML4 Bombs, torpedoes, rockets, missiles, other explosive devices and charges and related equipment and accessories, as follows, and specially designed components therefor: *(L.N. 65 of 2004; L.N. 42 of 2017)*

N.B.:

1. For guidance and navigation equipment, see ML11. *(L.N. 254 of 2008)*
2. For Aircraft Missile Protection Systems (AMPS), see ML4(c). *(L.N. 254 of 2008)*
- (a) Bombs, torpedoes, grenades, smoke canisters, rockets, mines, missiles, depth charges, demolition-charges, demolition-devices and demolition-kits, “pyrotechnic” devices, cartridges and simulators (i.e. equipment simulating the characteristics of any of these items) specially designed for military use; *(L.N. 132 of 2001; L.N. 65 of 2004; L.N. 254 of 2008)*

Note:

ML4(a) includes:

- (1) Smoke grenades, fire bombs, incendiary bombs and explosive devices;
 - (2) Missile or rocket nozzles and re-entry vehicle nosetips. *(L.N. 89 of 2021)*
- (b) Equipment having all of the following characteristics:
- (1) Specially designed for military use;
 - (2) Specially designed for ‘activities’ relating to any of the following:
 - (a) Items specified by ML4(a);
 - (b) Improvised Explosive Devices (IEDs);

Technical Note:

For the purpose of ML4(b)(2), ‘activities’ applies to handling, launching, laying, controlling, discharging, detonating, activating, powering with one-time operational output, decoying, jamming, sweeping, detecting, disrupting or disposing. *(L.N. 161 of 2011)*

Notes:

1. ML4(b) includes:
 - (a) Mobile gas liquefying equipment capable of producing 1 000 kg or more per day of gas in liquid form; *and*
 - (b) Buoyant electric conducting cable suitable for sweeping magnetic mines.
 2. ML4(b) does not include hand-held devices limited by design solely to the detection of metal objects and incapable of distinguishing between mines and other metal objects. *(L.N. 254 of 2008)*
- (c) Aircraft Missile Protection Systems (AMPS);

Note:

ML4(c) does not include AMPS that:

- (a) Contain any of the following missile warning sensors:
 - (1) Passive sensors having peak response between 100 nm and 400 nm;
 - (2) Active pulsed Doppler missile warning sensors;

- (b) Contain countermeasures dispensing systems;
- (c) Contain flares, which exhibit both a visible signature and an infrared signature, for decoying surface-to-air missiles; *and*
- (d) are installed on “civil aircraft” and having all of the following characteristics:
 - (1) The AMPS is only operable in the specific “civil aircraft” in which the specific AMPS is installed and for which any of the following has been issued:
 - (a) A civil Type Certificate issued by the civil aviation authority or authorities of one or more “Participating States”; (*L.N. 42 of 2017*)
 - (b) An equivalent document recognized by the International Civil Aviation Organisation (ICAO);
 - (2) The AMPS employs protection to prevent unauthorized access to “software”;
 - (3) The AMPS incorporates an active mechanism that forces the system not to function when it is removed from the “civil aircraft” in which it was installed. (*L.N. 254 of 2008*)

- ML5 Fire control, surveillance and warning equipment, and related systems, test and alignment and countermeasure equipment, as follows, specially designed for military use, and specially designed components and accessories therefor: (*L.N. 132 of 2001; L.N. 89 of 2021*)
- (a) Weapon sights, bombing computers, gun laying equipment and weapon control systems;
 - (b) Other fire control, surveillance and warning equipment, and related systems, as follows:
 - (1) Target acquisition, designation, range-finding, surveillance or tracking systems;
 - (2) Detection, recognition or identification equipment;
 - (3) Data fusion or sensor integration equipment; (*L.N. 89 of 2021*)
 - (c) Countermeasure equipment for items specified by ML5(a) and ML5(b);
Note:
For the purposes of ML5(c), countermeasure equipment includes detection equipment. (*L.N. 161 of 2011*)
 - (d) Field test or alignment equipment, specially designed for items specified by ML5(a), ML5(b) or ML5(c); (*L.N. 132 of 2001; L.N. 161 of 2011*)

- ML6 Ground vehicles and components, as follows:
N.B.:
For guidance and navigation equipment, see ML11. (*L.N. 95 of 2006; L.N. 42 of 2017*)
- (a) Ground vehicles and components therefor, specially designed or modified for military use;
Technical Note:
(*Repealed L.N. 85 of 2023*)
 - (b) Other ground vehicles and components, as follows:
 - (1) Vehicles that meet all of the following descriptions:

- (a) The vehicles are manufactured or fitted with materials or components to provide ballistic protection equal to or better than level III (NIJ 0108.01, September 1985), or “equivalent standards”;
 - (b) The transmission of the vehicles provide drive to both front and rear wheels simultaneously, including those for vehicles having additional wheels for load bearing purposes (whether driven or not);
 - (c) The Gross Vehicle Weight Rating (GVWR) of the vehicles is greater than 4 500 kg;
 - (d) The vehicles are designed or modified for off-road use;
- (2) Components having all of the following:
- (a) Specially designed for vehicles specified in ML6(b)(1);
 - (b) Providing ballistic protection equal to or better than level III (NIJ 0108.01, September 1985), or “equivalent standards”; *(L.N. 85 of 2023)*

N.B.:

See also ML13(a). *(L.N. 65 of 2004)*

Notes:

1. ML6(a) includes: *(L.N. 65 of 2004)*
 - (a) Tanks, other military armed vehicles, and military vehicles that are fitted with mountings for arms or equipment for mine laying or the launching of munitions specified by ML4; *(L.N. 161 of 2011; L.N. 85 of 2023)*
 - (b) Armoured vehicles;
 - (c) Amphibious and deep water fording vehicles;
 - (d) Recovery vehicles, and vehicles for towing or transporting ammunition or weapon systems and associated load handling equipment. *(L.N. 85 of 2023)*
2. Modification of a ground vehicle for military use specified by ML6(a) entails a structural, electrical or mechanical change involving one or more components that are specially designed for military use. Such components include: *(L.N. 65 of 2004; L.N. 161 of 2011; L.N. 42 of 2017)*
 - (a) Pneumatic tyre casings of a kind specially designed to be bullet-proof; *(L.N. 161 of 2011)*
 - (b) Armoured protection of vital parts, (e.g. fuel tanks or vehicle cabs); *(L.N. 161 of 2011)*
 - (c) Special reinforcements or mountings for weapons; *(L.N. 161 of 2011)*
 - (d) Black-out lighting. *(L.N. 161 of 2011)*
 - (e) *(Repealed L.N. 161 of 2011)*
3. ML6 does not apply to civil vehicles designed or modified for transporting money or valuables. *(L.N. 65 of 2004; L.N. 161 of 2011; L.N. 42 of 2017)*
4. ML6 does not apply to vehicles that meet all of the following:
 - (a) Were manufactured before 1946;
 - (b) Do not have items specified in the Munitions List and manufactured after 1945, except for reproductions of original components or accessories for the vehicle; *(L.N. 42 of 2017)*

- (c) Do not incorporate weapons specified in ML1, ML2 or ML4 unless they are inoperable and incapable of discharging a projectile. (*L.N. 89 of 2013*)

ML7 Chemical agents, “biological agents”, “riot control agents”, radioactive materials, related equipment, components and materials, as follows: (*L.N. 89 of 2021*)

- (a) “Biological agents” or radioactive materials selected or modified to increase their effectiveness in producing casualties in humans or animals, degrading equipment or damaging crops or the environment; (*L.N. 89 of 2021*)
- (b) Chemical warfare (CW) agents including:
- (1) CW nerve agents:
- (a) O-Alkyl (equal to or less than C₁₀, including cycloalkyl) alkyl (Methyl, Ethyl, n-Propyl or Isopropyl)-phosphonofluoridates, such as:
Sarin (GB): O-Isopropyl methylphosphonofluoridate (CAS 107-44-8); *and*
Soman (GD): O-Pinacolyl methylphosphonofluoridate (CAS 96-64-0);
- (b) O-Alkyl (equal to or less than C₁₀, including cycloalkyl) N,N-dialkyl (Methyl, Ethyl, n-Propyl or Isopropyl) phosphoramidocyanidates, such as:
Tabun (GA): O-Ethyl N,N-dimethylphosphoramidocyanidate (CAS 77-81-6);
- (c) O-Alkyl (H or equal to or less than C₁₀, including cycloalkyl) S-2-dialkyl (Methyl, Ethyl, n-Propyl or Isopropyl)-aminoethyl alkyl (Methyl, Ethyl, n-Propyl or Isopropyl) phosphonothiolates and corresponding alkylated and protonated salts, such as:
VX: O-Ethyl S-2-di-isopropylaminoethyl methyl phosphonothiolate (CAS 50782-69-9);
- (d) P-alkyl (H or equal to or less than C₁₀, incl. cycloalkyl) N-(1-(dialkyl (equal to or less than C₁₀, incl. cycloalkyl) amino)) alkylidene (H or equal to or less than C₁₀, incl. cycloalkyl) phosphonamidic fluorides and corresponding alkylated or protonated salts, such as:
- (1) N-(1-(di-n-decylamino)-n-decylidene)-P-decylphosphonamidic fluoride (CAS 2387495-99-8);
- (2) Methyl-(1-(diethylamino) ethylidene) phosphonamidofluoridate (CAS 2387496-12-8); (*L.N. 89 of 2021*)
- (e) O-alkyl (H or equal to or less than C₁₀, incl. cycloalkyl) N-(1-(dialkyl (equal to or less than C₁₀, incl. cycloalkyl) amino)) alkylidene (H or equal to or less than C₁₀, incl. cycloalkyl) phosphoramidofluoridates and corresponding alkylated or protonated salts, such as:
- (1) O-n-Decyl N-(1-(di-n-decylamino)-n-decylidene) phosphoramidofluoridate (CAS 2387496-00-4);
- (2) Methyl-(1-(diethylamino) ethylidene) phosphoramidofluoridate (CAS 2387496-04-8);
- (3) Ethyl-(1-(diethylamino) ethylidene) phosphoramidofluoridate (CAS 2387496-06-0); (*L.N. 89 of 2021*)

- (f) Methyl-(bis (diethylamino) methylene) phosphonamidofluoridate (CAS 2387496-14-0); (*L.N. 89 of 2021*)
- (g) Carbamates (quaternaries and bisquaternaries of dimethylcarbamoyloxypyridines):
- (1) Quaternaries of dimethylcarbamoyloxypyridines: 1-[N,N-dialkyl (equal to or less than C₁₀)-N-(n-(hydroxyl, cyano, acetoxy) alkyl (equal to or less than C₁₀)) ammonio]-n-[N-(3-dimethylcarbamoxy- α -picolinyl)-N,N-dialkyl (equal to or less than C₁₀) ammonio] decane dibromide (n=1-8), such as:
- 1-[N,N-dimethyl-N-(2-hydroxy) ethylammonio]-10-[N-(3-dimethylcarbamoxy- α -picolinyl)-N,N-dimethylammonio] decane dibromide (CAS 77104-62-2);
- (2) Bisquaternaries of dimethylcarbamoyloxypyridines: 1,n-Bis[N-(3-dimethylcarbamoxy- α -picolyl)-N,N-dialkyl (equal to or less than C₁₀) ammonio]-alkane-(2,(n-1)-dione) dibromide (n=2-12), such as:
- 1,10-Bis[N-(3-dimethylcarbamoxy- α -picolyl)-N-ethyl-N-methylammonio] decane-2,9-dione dibromide (CAS 77104-00-8); (*L.N. 89 of 2021*)
- (2) CW vesicant agents:
- (a) Sulphur mustards, such as:
- (1) 2-Chloroethylchloromethylsulphide (CAS 2625-76-5);
- (2) Bis (2-chloroethyl) sulphide (CAS 505-60-2);
- (3) Bis (2-chloroethylthio) methane (CAS 63869-13-6);
- (4) 1,2-bis (2-chloroethylthio) ethane (CAS 3563-36-8);
- (5) 1,3-bis (2-chloroethylthio)-n-propane (CAS 63905-10-2);
- (6) 1,4-bis (2-chloroethylthio)-n-butane (CAS 142868-93-7);
- (7) 1,5-bis (2-chloroethylthio)-n-pentane (CAS 142868-94-8);
- (8) Bis (2-chloroethylthiomethyl) ether (CAS 63918-90-1);
- (9) Bis (2-chloroethylthioethyl) ether (CAS 63918-89-8);
- (b) Lewisites, such as:
- (1) 2-chlorovinylchloroarsine (CAS 541-25-3);
- (2) Tris (2-chlorovinyl) arsine (CAS 40334-70-1);
- (3) Bis (2-chlorovinyl) chloroarsine (CAS 40334-69-8);
- (c) Nitrogen mustards, such as:
- (1) HN1: bis (2-chloroethyl) ethylamine (CAS 538-07-8);
- (2) HN2: bis (2-chloroethyl) methylamine (CAS 51-75-2);
- (3) HN3: tris (2-chloroethyl) amine (CAS 555-77-1);
- (3) CW incapacitating agents, such as:
- 3-Quinuclidinyl benzilate (BZ) (CAS 6581-06-2);
- (4) CW defoliants, such as:
- (a) Butyl 2-chloro-4-fluorophenoxyacetate (LNF);

- (b) 2,4,5-trichlorophenoxyacetic acid (CAS 93-76-5) mixed with 2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid (CAS 94-75-7) (Agent Orange) (CAS 39277-47-9); (*L.N. 95 of 2006; L.N. 161 of 2011*)
- (c) CW binary precursors and key precursors, as follows:
 - (1) Alkyl (Methyl, Ethyl, n-Propyl or Isopropyl) Phosphonyl Difluorides, such as:
DF: Methyl Phosphonyldifluoride (CAS 676-99-3);
 - (2) O-Alkyl (H or equal to or less than C₁₀, including cycloalkyl) O-2-dialkyl (Methyl, Ethyl, n-Propyl or Isopropyl)-aminoethyl alkyl (Methyl, Ethyl, n-Propyl or Isopropyl) phosphonites and corresponding alkylated and protonated salts, such as: (*L.N. 42 of 2017*)
QL: O-Ethyl O-2-di-isopropylaminoethyl methylphosphonite (CAS 57856-11-8); (*L.N. 42 of 2017*)
 - (3) Chlorosarin: O-Isopropyl methylphosphonochloridate (CAS 1445-76-7);
 - (4) Chlorosoman: O-Pinacolyl methylphosphonochloridate (CAS 7040-57-5);
- (d) “Riot control agents”, active constituent chemicals and combinations thereof including:
 - (1) α -Bromobenzeneacetonitrile (Bromobenzyl cyanide) (CA) (CAS 5798-79-8);
 - (2) [(2-chlorophenyl) methylene] propanedinitrile (o-Chlorobenzylidenemalononitrile) (CS) (CAS 2698-41-1);
 - (3) 2-Chloro-1-phenylethanone, Phenylacetyl chloride (ω -chloroacetophenone) (CN) (CAS 532-27-4);
 - (4) Dibenz-(b,f)-1,4-oxazepine (CR) (CAS 257-07-8);
 - (5) 10-Chloro-5, 10-dihydrophenarsazine (Phenarsazine chloride) (Adamsite) (DM) (CAS 578-94-9);
 - (6) N-Nonanoylmorpholine (MPA) (CAS 5299-64-9);

Notes:

- 1. ML7(d) does not control “riot control agents” individually packaged for personal self defence purposes.
- 2. ML7(d) does not control active constituent chemicals, and combinations thereof identified and packaged for food production or medical purposes. (*L.N. 95 of 2006*)
- (e) Equipment specially designed or modified for military use and designed or modified for the dissemination of any of the following, and specially designed components therefor: (*L.N. 226 of 2009*)
 - (1) Materials or agents controlled by ML7(a), ML7(b) or ML7(d); *or*
 - (2) CW agents made up of precursors controlled by ML7(c); (*L.N. 89 of 2021*)
- (f) Protective and decontamination equipment specially designed or modified for military use, components and chemical mixtures, as follows: (*L.N. 226 of 2009*)
 - (1) Equipment designed or modified for defence against materials specified in ML7(a), ML7(b) or ML7(d), and specially designed components for the equipment; (*L.N. 226 of 2009*)
 - (2) Equipment designed or modified for the decontamination of objects contaminated with materials specified in ML7(a) or ML7(b), and specially designed components therefor;

- (3) Chemical mixtures specially developed/formulated for the decontamination of objects contaminated with materials specified in ML7(a) or ML7(b); (*L.N. 226 of 2009*)

Note:

ML7(f)(1) includes:

1. Air conditioning units specially designed or modified for nuclear, biological or chemical filtration;
2. Protective clothing.

N.B.:

For civil gas masks, protective and decontamination equipment, see also 1A004 of the Dual-use Goods List.

- (g) Equipment specially designed or modified for military use and designed or modified for the detection or identification of materials specified in ML7(a), ML7(b) or ML7(d), and specially designed components therefor; (*L.N. 226 of 2009*)

Note:

ML7(g) does not control personal radiation monitoring dosimeters. (*L.N. 95 of 2006*)

N.B.:

See also 1A004 of the Dual-use Goods List.

- (h) “Biopolymers” specially designed or processed for the detection or identification of CW agents controlled by ML7(b), and the cultures of specific cells used to produce them;
- (i) “Biocatalysts” for the decontamination or degradation of CW agents, and biological systems therefor, as follows:
 - (1) “Biocatalysts” specially designed for the decontamination or degradation of CW agents specified by ML7(b), and resulting from directed laboratory selection or genetic manipulation of biological systems; (*L.N. 161 of 2011; L.N. 42 of 2017*)
 - (2) Biological systems containing the genetic information specific to the production of “biocatalysts” specified by ML7(i)(1), as follows:
 - (a) “Expression vectors”;
 - (b) Viruses;
 - (c) Cultures of cells; (*L.N. 161 of 2011*)
- (j) (*Repealed L.N. 95 of 2006*)

Notes:

1. ML7(b) and ML7(d) do not control: (*L.N. 89 of 2021*)
 - (a) Cyanogen chloride (CAS 506-77-4);
 - (b) Hydrocyanic acid (CAS 74-90-8);
 - (c) Chlorine (CAS 7782-50-5);
 - (d) Carbonyl chloride (phosgene) (CAS 75-44-5);
 - (e) Diphosgene (trichloromethyl-chloroformate) (CAS 503-38-8);
 - (f) (*Repealed L.N. 95 of 2006*)
 - (g) Xylyl bromide, ortho: (CAS 89-92-9), meta: (CAS 620-13-3), para: (CAS 104-81-4);

- (h) Benzyl bromide (CAS 100-39-0);
 - (i) Benzyl iodide (CAS 620-05-3);
 - (j) Bromo acetone (CAS 598-31-2);
 - (k) Cyanogen bromide (CAS 506-68-3);
 - (l) Bromo methylethylketone (CAS 816-40-0);
 - (m) Chloro acetone (CAS 78-95-5);
 - (n) Ethyl iodoacetate (CAS 623-48-3);
 - (o) Iodo acetone (CAS 3019-04-3);
 - (p) Chloropicrin (CAS 76-06-2).
2. The cultures of cells and biological systems specified in ML7(h) and ML7(i)(2) are exclusive and these sub-items do not control cells or biological systems for civil purposes, such as agricultural, pharmaceutical, medical, veterinary, environmental, waste management, or in the food industry. (*L.N. 226 of 2009*)
- (*L.N. 65 of 2004; L.N. 95 of 2006*)

ML8 “Energetic materials”, and related substances, as follows:

N.B.:

See also 1C011 of the Dual-use Goods List. For charges and devices, see ML4 and 1A008 of the Dual-use Goods List.

Technical Notes:

1. For the purposes of ML8, excluding ML8(c)(11) or ML8(c)(12), ‘mixture’ refers to a composition of two or more substances with at least one substance being listed in the ML8 sub-items. (*L.N. 89 of 2021*)
 2. Any substance listed in the ML8 sub-items is subject to this list, even when utilized in an application other than that indicated. (e.g. TAGN is predominantly used as an explosive but can also be used either as a fuel or an oxidizer.)
 3. For the purposes of ML8, particle size is the mean particle diameter on a weight or volume basis. International or equivalent national standards are to be used in sampling and determining particle size. (*L.N. 42 of 2017*)
- (a) “Explosives”, as follows, and mixtures thereof:
- (1) ADNBF (aminodinitrobenzofuroxan or 7-amino-4, 6-dinitrobenzofurazane-1-oxide) (CAS 97096-78-1);
 - (2) BNCP (cis-bis (5-nitrotetrazolato) tetra amine-cobalt (III) perchlorate) (CAS 117412-28-9);
 - (3) CL-14 (diamino dinitrobenzofuroxan or 5, 7-diamino-4, 6-dinitrobenzofurazane-1-oxide) (CAS 117907-74-1);
 - (4) CL-20 (HNIW or Hexanitrohexaazaisowurtzitane) (CAS 135285-90-4); chlathrates of CL-20 (see also ML8(g)(3) for its “precursors”); (*L.N. 254 of 2008*)

- (5) CP (2-(5-cyanotetrazolato) penta amine-cobalt (III) perchlorate) (CAS 70247-32-4);
- (6) DADE (1,1-diamino-2,2-dinitroethylene, FOX-7) (CAS 145250-81-3); (*L.N. 85 of 2023*)
- (7) DATB (diaminotrinitrobenzene) (CAS 1630-08-6);
- (8) DDFP (1,4-dinitrodifurazanopiperazine);
- (9) DDPO (2,6-diamino-3,5-dinitropyrazine-1-oxide, PZO) (CAS 194486-77-6);
- (10) DIPAM (3,3'-diamino-2,2',4,4',6,6'-hexanitrobiphenyl or dipicramide) (CAS 17215-44-0); (*E.R. 6 of 2020*)
- (11) DNGU (DINGU or dinitroglycoluril) (CAS 55510-04-8);
- (12) Furazans, as follows:
 - (a) DAAOF (DAAF, DAAFox, or diaminoazoxyfurazan);
 - (b) DAAzF (diaminoazofurazan) (CAS 78644-90-3);
- (13) HMX and derivatives (see also ML8(g)(5) for its “precursors”), as follows: (*L.N. 42 of 2017; L.N. 85 of 2023*)
 - (a) HMX
(Cyclotetramethylenetetranitramine, octahydro-1,3,5,7-tetranitro-1,3,5,7-tetrazine, 1,3,5,7-tetranitro-1,3,5,7-tetraza-cyclooctane, octogen or octogene) (CAS 2691-41-0);
 - (b) difluoroaminated analogs of HMX;
 - (c) K-55 (2,4,6,8-tetranitro-2,4,6,8-tetraazabicyclo [3,3,0]-octanone-3, tetranitrosemiglycouril or keto-bicyclic HMX) (CAS 130256-72-3);
- (14) HNAD (hexanitroadamantane) (CAS 143850-71-9);
- (15) HNS (hexanitrostilbene) (CAS 20062-22-0);
- (16) Imidazoles, as follows:
 - (a) BNNII (Octahydro-2,5-bis(nitroimino) imidazo [4,5-d]imidazole);
 - (b) DNI (2,4-dinitroimidazole) (CAS 5213-49-0);
 - (c) FDIA (1-fluoro-2,4-dinitroimidazole);
 - (d) NTDNIA (N-(2-nitrotriazolo)-2,4-dinitroimidazole);
 - (e) PTIA (1-picryl-2,4,5-trinitroimidazole);
- (17) NTNMH (1-(2-nitrotriazolo)-2-dinitromethylene hydrazine);
- (18) NTO (ONTA or 3-nitro-1,2,4-triazol-5-one) (CAS 932-64-9);
- (19) Polynitrocubanes with more than four nitro groups;
- (20) PYX (2,6-Bis (picrylamino)-3,5-dinitropyridine) (CAS 38082-89-2);
- (21) RDX and derivatives, as follows:
 - (a) RDX (cyclotrimethylenetrinitramine, cyclonite, T4, hexahydro-1,3,5-trinitro-1,3,5-triazine, 1,3,5-trinitro-1,3,5-triaza-cyclohexane, hexogen or hexogene) (CAS 121-82-4);
 - (b) Keto-RDX (K-6 or 2,4,6-trinitro-2,4,6-triazacyclohexanone) (CAS 115029-35-1);

- (22) TAGN (triaminoguanidinenitrate) (CAS 4000-16-2);
- (23) TATB (triaminotrinitrobenzene) (CAS 3058-38-6) (see also ML8(g)(7) for its “precursors”);
- (24) TEDDZ (3,3,7,7-tetrakis (difluoroamine) octahydro-1,5-dinitro-1,5-diazocine);
- (25) Tetrazoles, as follows:
 - (a) NTAT (nitrotriazol aminotetrazole);
 - (b) NTNT (1-N-(2-nitrotriazolo)-4-nitrotetrazole);
- (26) Tetryl (trinitrophenylmethylnitramine) (CAS 479-45-8);
- (27) TNAD (1,4,5,8-tetranitro-1,4,5,8-tetraazadecalin) (CAS 135877-16-6) (see also ML8(g)(6) for its “precursors”);
- (28) TNAZ (1,3,3-trinitroazetidine) (CAS 97645-24-4) (see also ML8(g)(2) for its “precursors”);
- (29) TNGU (SORGUYL or tetranitroglycoluril) (CAS 55510-03-7);
- (30) TNP (1,4,5,8-tetranitro-pyridazino [4,5-d] pyridazine) (CAS 229176-04-9);
- (31) Triazines, as follows:
 - (a) DNAM (2-oxy-4,6-dinitroamino-s-triazine) (CAS 19899-80-0);
 - (b) NNHT (2-nitroimino-5-nitro-hexahydro-1,3,5-triazine) (CAS 130400-13-4);
- (32) Triazoles, as follows:
 - (a) 5-azido-2-nitrotriazole;
 - (b) ADHTDN (4-amino-3,5-dihydrazino-1,2,4-triazole dinitramide) (CAS 1614-08-0);
 - (c) ADNT (1-amino-3,5-dinitro-1,2,4-triazole);
 - (d) BDNTA ((bis-dinitrotriazole) amine); (*L.N. 85 of 2023*)
 - (e) DBT (3,3'-dinitro-5,5-bi-1,2,4-triazole) (CAS 30003-46-4); (*E.R. 6 of 2020*)
 - (f) DNBT (dinitrobistriazole) (CAS 70890-46-9);
 - (g) (*Repealed L.N. 161 of 2011*)
 - (h) NTDNT (1-N-(2-nitrotriazolo) 3,5-dinitrotriazole);
 - (i) PDNT (1-picryl-3,5-dinitrotriazole);
 - (j) TACOT (tetranitrobenzotriazolobenzotriazole) (CAS 25243-36-1); (*L.N. 85 of 2023*)
- (33) Explosives not listed elsewhere in ML8(a) that meet any of the following descriptions: (*L.N. 42 of 2017*)
 - (a) Detonation velocity exceeding 8 700 m/s, at maximum density;
 - (b) Detonation pressure exceeding 34 GPa (340 kbar); (*L.N. 161 of 2011*)
- (34) (*Repealed L.N. 42 of 2017*)
- (35) DNAN (2,4-dinitroanisole) (CAS 119-27-7); (*L.N. 42 of 2017*)
- (36) TEX (4,10-Dinitro-2,6,8,12-tetraoxa-4,10- diazaisowurtzitane); (*L.N. 42 of 2017*)
- (37) GUDN (Guanylurea dinitramide) FOX-12 (CAS 217464-38-5); (*L.N. 42 of 2017*)
- (38) Tetrazines as follows:

- (a) BTAT (Bis(2,2,2-trinitroethyl)-3,6-diaminotetrazine);
- (b) LAX-112 (3,6-diamino-1,2,4,5-tetrazine-1,4-dioxide); (*L.N. 42 of 2017*)
- (39) Energetic ionic materials melting between 343 K (70°C) and 373 K (100°C) and with detonation velocity exceeding 6 800 m/s or detonation pressure exceeding 18 GPa (180 kbar); (*L.N. 42 of 2017*)
- (40) BTNEN (Bis(2,2,2-trinitroethyl)-nitramine) (CAS 19836-28-3); (*L.N. 89 of 2021*)
- (41) FTDO (5,6-(3',4'-furazano)-1,2,3,4-tetrazine-1,3-dioxide); (*L.N. 89 of 2021*)
- (42) EDNA (Ethylenedinitramine) (CAS 505-71-5); (*L.N. 89 of 2021*)
- (43) TKX-50 (Dihydroxylammonium 5,5'-bistetrazole-1,1'-diolate); (*L.N. 89 of 2021*)

Note:

ML8(a) includes 'explosive co-crystals'. (*L.N. 89 of 2021*)

Technical Note:

An 'explosive co-crystal' is a solid material consisting of an ordered 3-dimensional arrangement of 2 or more explosive molecules, where at least one is specified in ML8(a). (*L.N. 89 of 2021*)

- (b) "Propellants", as follows:
 - (1) Any solid "propellant" with a theoretical specific impulse (under standard conditions) of more than:
 - (a) 240 seconds for non-metallized, non-halogenized "propellant";
 - (b) 250 seconds for non-metallized, halogenized "propellant"; *or*
 - (c) 260 seconds for metallized "propellant"; (*L.N. 42 of 2017*)
 - (2) (*Repealed L.N. 42 of 2017*)
 - (3) "Propellants" having a force constant of more than 1 200 kJ/kg;
 - (4) "Propellants" that can sustain a steady-state linear burning rate of more than 38 mm/s under standard conditions (as measured in the form of an inhibited single strand) of 6.89 MPa (68.9 bar) pressure and 294 K (21°C);
 - (5) Elastomer modified cast double base (EMCDB) "propellants" with extensibility at maximum stress of more than 5% at 233 K (-40°C);
 - (6) Any "propellant" containing substances specified in ML8(a); (*L.N. 226 of 2009*)
 - (7) "Propellants", not specified elsewhere in the Munitions List, specially designed for military use; (*L.N. 161 of 2011*)
- (c) "Pyrotechnics", fuels and related substances, as follows, and 'mixtures' thereof: (*L.N. 85 of 2023*)
 - (1) "Aircraft" fuels specially formulated for military purposes;

Notes:

- 1. ML8(c)(1) does not apply to the following "aircraft" fuels: JP-4, JP-5 and JP-8.
- 2. "Aircraft" fuels specified in ML8(c)(1) are finished products, not their constituents. (*L.N. 89 of 2021; L.N. 85 of 2023*)
- (2) Alane (aluminum hydride) (CAS 7784-21-6);
- (3) Boranes, as follows, and their derivatives:

- (a) Carboranes;
- (b) Borane homologues, as follows:
 - (1) Decaborane (14) (CAS 17702-41-9);
 - (2) Pentaborane (9) (CAS 19624-22-7);
 - (3) Pentaborane (11) (CAS 18433-84-6); (*L.N. 89 of 2021*)
- (4) Hydrazine and derivatives, as follows (see also ML8(d)(8) and ML8(d)(9) for oxidizing hydrazine derivatives):
 - (a) Hydrazine (CAS 302-01-2) in concentrations of 70% or more;
 - (b) Monomethyl hydrazine (CAS 60-34-4);
 - (c) Symmetrical dimethyl hydrazine (CAS 540-73-8);
 - (d) Unsymmetrical dimethyl hydrazine (CAS 57-14-7);

Note:

ML8(c)(4)(a) does not apply to hydrazine ‘mixtures’ specially formulated for corrosion control. (*L.N. 42 of 2017*)

- (5) Metal fuels, fuel ‘mixtures’ or “pyrotechnic” ‘mixtures’, in particle form whether spherical, atomized, spheroidal, flaked or ground, manufactured from material consisting of 99% or more of any of the following: (*L.N. 42 of 2017; L.N. 85 of 2023*)
 - (a) Metals, as follows, and ‘mixtures’ of the metals: (*L.N. 42 of 2017*)
 - (1) Beryllium (CAS 7440-41-7) in particle sizes of less than 60 µm;
 - (2) Iron powder (CAS 7439-89-6) with particle size of 3 µm or less produced by reduction of iron oxide with hydrogen;
 - (b) ‘Mixtures’ containing any of the following: (*L.N. 42 of 2017; L.N. 85 of 2023*)
 - (1) Zirconium (CAS 7440-67-7), magnesium (CAS 7439-95-4) or alloys of these in particle sizes of less than 60 µm;
 - (2) Boron (CAS 7440-42-8) or boron carbide (CAS 12069-32-8) fuels of 85% purity or higher and particle sizes of less than 60 µm;

Notes:

1. ML8(c)(5) applies to explosives and fuels, whether or not the metals or alloys are encapsulated in aluminium, magnesium, zirconium, or beryllium.
 2. ML8(c)(5)(b) only applies to metal fuels in particle form when they are mixed with other substances to form a mixture formulated for military purposes such as liquid “propellant” slurries, solid “propellants”, or “pyrotechnic” ‘mixtures’. (*L.N. 85 of 2023*)
 3. ML8(c)(5)(b)(2) does not apply to boron and boron carbide enriched with boron-10 (20% or more of total boron-10 content). (*L.N. 42 of 2017*)
- (6) Military materials containing thickeners for hydrocarbon fuels specially formulated for use in flame throwers or incendiary munitions, such as metal stearates (e.g. octal (CAS 637-12-7)) or palmitates; (*E.R. 6 of 2020*)
 - (7) Perchlorates, chlorates and chromates composited with powdered metal or other high energy fuel components;

- (8) Spherical or spheroidal aluminum powder (CAS 7429-90-5) with a particle size of 60 µm or less and manufactured from material with an aluminum content of 99% or more;
- (9) Titanium subhydride (TiH_n) of stoichiometry equivalent to n=0.65-1.68;
- (10) Liquid high energy density fuels not specified in ML8(c)(1), as follows:
 - (a) Mixed fuels, that incorporate both solid and liquid fuels (e.g. boron slurry), having a mass-based energy density of 40 MJ/kg or greater;
 - (b) Other high energy density fuels and fuel “additives” (e.g. cubane, ionic solutions, JP-7, JP-10), having a volume-based energy density of 37.5 GJ/m³ or greater, measured at 293 K (20°C) and one atmosphere (101.325 kPa) pressure;

Note:

ML8(c)(10)(b) does not apply to fossil refined fuels or biofuels, or fuels for engines certified for use in civil aviation. (*L.N. 42 of 2017; L.N. 89 of 2021*)

- (11) “Pyrotechnic” and pyrophoric materials as follows:
 - (a) “Pyrotechnic” or pyrophoric materials specifically formulated to enhance or control the production of radiated energy in any part of the IR spectrum;
 - (b) Mixtures of magnesium, polytetrafluoroethylene (PTFE) and a vinylidene difluoride-hexafluoropropylene copolymer (e.g. MTV); (*L.N. 42 of 2017*)
- (12) Fuel mixtures, “pyrotechnic” mixtures or “energetic materials”, that are not specified elsewhere in ML8, meeting all of the following descriptions:
 - (a) Containing greater than 0.5% of particles of any of the following:
 - (1) Aluminium;
 - (2) Beryllium;
 - (3) Boron;
 - (4) Zirconium;
 - (5) Magnesium;
 - (6) Titanium;
 - (b) Particles specified in ML8(c)(12)(a) are with a size less than 200 nm in any direction;
 - (c) Particles specified in ML8(c)(12)(a) are with a metal content of 60% or greater; (*L.N. 42 of 2017*)

Note:

ML8(c)(12) includes thermites. (*L.N. 89 of 2021*)

- (d) Oxidizers, as follows, and ‘mixtures’ thereof: (*L.N. 85 of 2023*)
 - (1) ADN (ammonium dinitramide or SR 12) (CAS 140456-78-6);
 - (2) AP (ammonium perchlorate) (CAS 7790-98-9);
 - (3) Compounds composed of fluorine and any of the following:
 - (a) Other halogens;
 - (b) Oxygen; (*L.N. 85 of 2023*)
 - (c) Nitrogen;

Notes:

1. ML8(d)(3) does not apply to chlorine trifluoride (CAS 7790-91-2). (*L.N. 161 of 2011*)
2. ML8(d)(3) does not apply to nitrogen trifluoride (CAS 7783-54-2) in its gaseous state. (*L.N. 161 of 2011*)
- (4) DNAD (1,3-dinitro-1,3-diazetidine) (CAS 78246-06-7);
- (5) HAN (hydroxylammonium nitrate) (CAS 13465-08-2);
- (6) HAP (hydroxylammonium perchlorate) (CAS 15588-62-2);
- (7) HNF (hydrazinium nitroformate) (CAS 20773-28-8);
- (8) Hydrazine nitrate (CAS 37836-27-4);

Technical Note:

(*Repealed L.N. 42 of 2017*)

- (9) Hydrazine perchlorate (CAS 27978-54-7);
- (10) Liquid oxidizers comprised of or containing inhibited red fuming nitric acid (IRFNA) (CAS 8007-58-7);

Note:

ML8(d)(10) does not apply to non-inhibited fuming nitric acid. (*L.N. 161 of 2011*)

(e) Binders, plasticizers, monomers, polymers, as follows:

- (1) AMMO (azidomethylmethyloxetane and its polymers) (CAS 90683-29-7) (see also ML8(g)(1) for its “precursors”);
- (2) BAMO (3,3-bis(azidomethyl)oxetane and its polymers) (CAS 17607-20-4) (see also ML8(g)(1) for its “precursors”);
- (3) BDNPA (bis (2,2-dinitropropyl) acetal) (CAS 5108-69-0);
- (4) BDNPF (bis (2,2-dinitropropyl) formal) (CAS 5917-61-3);
- (5) BTTN (butanetrioltrinitrate) (CAS 6659-60-5) (see also ML8(g)(8) for its “precursors”);
- (6) Energetic monomers, plasticizers or polymers, specially formulated for military use and containing any of the following:
 - (a) Nitro groups;
 - (b) Azido groups;
 - (c) Nitrate groups;
 - (d) Nitraza groups;
 - (e) Difluoroamino groups; (*L.N. 161 of 2011*)
- (7) FAMAO (3-difluoroaminomethyl-3-azidomethyl oxetane) and its polymers;
- (8) FEFO (bis-(2-fluoro-2,2-dinitroethyl) formal) (CAS 17003-79-1);
- (9) FPF-1 (poly-2,2,3,3,4,4-hexafluoropentane-1,5-diol formal) (CAS 376-90-9);
- (10) FPF-3 (poly-2,4,4,5,5,6,6-heptafluoro-2-tri-fluoromethyl-3-oxaheptane-1,7-diol formal);
- (11) GAP (glycidylazide polymer) (CAS 143178-24-9) and its derivatives;

- (12) HTPB (hydroxyl terminated polybutadiene) with a hydroxyl functionality equal to or greater than 2.2 and less than or equal to 2.4, a hydroxyl value of less than 0.77 meq/g, and a viscosity at 30°C of less than 47 poise (CAS 69102-90-5);
 - (13) Alcohol functionalized poly (epichlorohydrin) with a molecular weight less than 10 000, as follows:
 - (a) Poly (epichlorohydrindiol);
 - (b) Poly (epichlorohydrintriol); (*L.N. 161 of 2011*)
 - (14) NENAs (nitrate ethylnitramine compounds) (CAS 17096-47-8, 85068-73-1, 82486-83-7, 82486-82-6 and 85954-06-9);
 - (15) PGN (poly-GLYN, polyglycidyl nitrate) or poly (nitratomethyl oxirane) (CAS 27814-48-8);
 - (16) Poly-NIMMO (poly nitratomethylmethyloxetane, poly-NMMO or poly(3-Nitratomethyl-3- methyloxetane)) (CAS 84051-81-0); (*L.N. 85 of 2023*)
 - (17) Polynitroorthocarbonates;
 - (18) TVOPA (1,2,3-tris [1,2-bis (difluoroamino) ethoxy] propane or tris vinoxyl propane adduct) (CAS 53159-39-0);
 - (19) 4,5 diazidomethyl-2-methyl-1,2,3-triazole (iso- DAMTR); (*L.N. 42 of 2017*)
 - (20) PNO (Poly(3-nitrate oxetane)); (*L.N. 42 of 2017*)
 - (21) TMETN (Trimethylolethane trinitrate) (CAS 3032-55-1); (*L.N. 89 of 2021*)
- (f) “Additives”, as follows:
- (1) Basic copper salicylate (CAS 62320-94-9);
 - (2) BHEGA (bis-(2-hydroxyethyl) glycolamide) (CAS 17409-41-5);
 - (3) BNO (butadienenitrileoxide); (*L.N. 89 of 2013*)
 - (4) Ferrocene derivatives, as follows:
 - (a) Butacene (CAS 125856-62-4);
 - (b) Catocene (2,2-bis-ethylferrocenyl propane) (CAS 37206-42-1);
 - (c) Ferrocene carboxylic acids and ferrocene carboxylic acid esters; (*L.N. 161 of 2011; L.N. 42 of 2017*)
 - (d) n-butyl-ferrocene (CAS 31904-29-7); (*L.N. 95 of 2006*)
 - (e) Other adducted polymer ferrocene derivatives not specified elsewhere in ML8(f)(4);
 - (f) Ethyl ferrocene (CAS 1273-89-8); (*L.N. 42 of 2017*)
 - (g) Propyl ferrocene; (*L.N. 42 of 2017*)
 - (h) Pentyl ferrocene (CAS 1274-00-6); (*L.N. 42 of 2017*)
 - (i) Dicyclopentyl ferrocene; (*L.N. 42 of 2017*)
 - (j) Dicyclohexyl ferrocene; (*L.N. 42 of 2017*)
 - (k) Diethyl ferrocene (CAS 1273-97-8); (*L.N. 42 of 2017*)
 - (l) Dipropyl ferrocene; (*L.N. 42 of 2017*)
 - (m) Dibutyl ferrocene (CAS 1274-08-4); (*L.N. 42 of 2017*)
 - (n) Dihexyl ferrocene (CAS 93894-59-8); (*L.N. 42 of 2017*)

- (o) Acetyl ferrocene (CAS 1271-55-2)/1,1'-diacetyl ferrocene (CAS 1273-94-5); (*L.N. 42 of 2017*)
 - (5) Lead beta-resorcylate (CAS 20936-32-7) or copper beta-resorcylate (CAS 70983-44-7); (*L.N. 89 of 2021*)
 - (6) Lead citrate (CAS 14450-60-3);
 - (7) Lead-copper chelates of beta-resorcylate or salicylates (CAS 68411-07-4);
 - (8) Lead maleate (CAS 19136-34-6);
 - (9) Lead salicylate (CAS 15748-73-9);
 - (10) Lead stannate (CAS 12036-31-6);
 - (11) MAPO (tris-1-(2-methyl) aziridinyl phosphine oxide) (CAS 57-39-6); BOBBA 8 (bis (2-methyl aziridinyl) 2-(2-hydroxypropanoxy) propylamino phosphine oxide); and other MAPO derivatives;
 - (12) Methyl BAPO (bis (2-methyl aziridinyl) methylamino phosphine oxide) (CAS 85068-72-0);
 - (13) N-methyl-p-nitroaniline (CAS 100-15-2);
 - (14) 3-Nitrazo-1,5-pentane diisocyanate (CAS 7406-61-9);
 - (15) Organo-metallic coupling agents, as follows:
 - (a) Neopentyl[diallyl]oxy, tri [dioctyl] phosphato-titanate (CAS 103850-22-2); also known as titanium IV, 2,2 [bis 2-propenolato-methyl, butanolato, tris (dioctyl) phosphato] (CAS 110438-25-0); or LICA 12 (CAS 103850-22-2);
 - (b) Titanium IV, [(2-propenolato-1) methyl, n-propanolatomethyl] butanolato-1, tris [dioctyl] pyrophosphate or KR3538;
 - (c) Titanium IV, [(2-propenolato-1)methyl, n-propanolatomethyl] butanolato-1, tris (dioctyl) phosphate;
 - (16) Polycyanodifluoroaminoethyleneoxide;
 - (17) Bonding agents as follows:
 - (a) 1,1R,1S-trimesoyl-tris(2-ethylaziridine) (HX-868, BITA) (CAS 7722-73-8); (*L.N. 85 of 2023*)
 - (b) Polyfunctional aziridine amides with isophthalic, trimesic, isocyanuric or trimethyladipic backbone also having a 2-methyl or 2-ethyl aziridine group; (*L.N. 42 of 2017*)
- Note:*
- ML8(f)(17)(b) includes: (*L.N. 42 of 2017*)
- 1. 1,1H-Isophthaloyl-bis(2-methylaziridine) (HX-752) (CAS 7652-64-4); (*L.N. 85 of 2023*)
 - 2. 2,4,6-tris(2-ethyl-1-aziridinyl)-1,3,5-triazine (HX-874) (CAS 18924-91-9); *and*
 - 3. 1,1'-trimethyladipoylbis(2-ethylaziridine) (HX-877) (CAS 71463-62-2). (*L.N. 254 of 2008*)
- (18) Propyleneimine (2-methylaziridine) (CAS 75-55-8);

- (19) Superfine iron oxide (Fe₂O₃) (CAS 1317-60-8) with a specific surface area more than 250 m²/g and an average particle size of 3.0 nm or less;
 - (20) TEPAN (tetraethylenepentaamineacrylonitrile) (CAS 68412-45-3); cyanoethylated polyamines and their salts; (*L.N. 254 of 2008*)
 - (21) TEPANOL (tetraethylenepentaamineacrylonitrileglycidol) (CAS 68412-46-4); cyanoethylated polyamines adducted with glycidol and their salts; (*L.N. 254 of 2008*)
 - (22) TPB (triphenyl bismuth) (CAS 603-33-8);
 - (23) TEPB (Tris (ethoxyphenyl) bismuth) (CAS 90591-48- 3); (*L.N. 42 of 2017*)
- (g) “Precursors”, as follows:
- N.B.:*
- In ML8(g) the references are to specified “energetic materials” manufactured from these substances.
- (1) BCMO (3,3-bis(chloromethyl)oxetane) (CAS 78-71-7) (see also ML8(e)(1) and ML8(e)(2));
 - (2) Dinitroazetidine-t-butyl salt (CAS 125735-38-8) (see also ML8(a)(28));
 - (3) Hexaazaisowurtzitane derivatives including HBIW (hexabenzylhexaazaisowurtzitane) (CAS 124782-15-6) (see also ML8(a)(4)) and TAIW (tetraacetyldibenzylhexaazaisowurtzitane) (CAS 182763-60-6) (see also ML8(a)(4)); (*L.N. 42 of 2017*)
 - (4) (*Repealed L.N. 42 of 2017*)
 - (5) TAT (1,3,5,7-tetraacetyl-1,3,5,7-tetraaza cyclo-octane) (CAS 41378-98-7) (see also ML8(a)(13)); (*L.N. 226 of 2009*)
 - (6) 1,4,5,8-tetraazadecalin (CAS 5409-42-7) (see also ML8(a)(27));
 - (7) 1,3,5-trichlorobenzene (CAS 108-70-3) (see also ML8(a)(23));
 - (8) 1,2,4-trihydroxybutane (1,2,4-butanetriol) (CAS 3068-00-6) (see also ML8(e)(5));
 - (9) DADN (1,5-diacetyl-3,7-dinitro-1,3,5,7-tetraaza-cyclooctane) (see also ML8(a)(13)); (*L.N. 42 of 2017*)
- (h) ‘Reactive material’ powders and shapes, as follows:
- (1) Powders of any of the following materials, with a particle size less than 250 µm in any direction and not specified elsewhere in ML8:
 - (a) Aluminium;
 - (b) Niobium;
 - (c) Boron;
 - (d) Zirconium;
 - (e) Magnesium;
 - (f) Titanium;
 - (g) Tantalum;
 - (h) Tungsten;

- (i) Molybdenum;
- (j) Hafnium;
- (2) Shapes, not specified in ML3, ML4, ML12 or ML16, fabricated from powders specified in ML8(h)(1);

Technical Notes:

1. 'Reactive materials' are designed to produce an exothermic reaction only at high shear rates and for use as liners or casings in warheads.
2. 'Reactive material' powders are produced by, for example, a high energy ball milling process.
3. 'Reactive material' shapes are produced by, for example, selective laser sintering. (*L.N. 89 of 2021*)

Notes:

1. ML8 does not apply to the following substances unless they are compounded or mixed with the "energetic materials" specified in ML8(a) or powdered metals specified in ML8(c): (*L.N. 42 of 2017*)
 - (a) Ammonium picrate (CAS 131-74-8);
 - (b) Black powder;
 - (c) Hexanitrodiphenylamine (CAS 131-73-7);
 - (d) Difluoroamine (CAS 10405-27-3);
 - (e) Nitrostarch (CAS 9056-38-6);
 - (f) Potassium nitrate (CAS 7757-79-1);
 - (g) Tetranitronaphthalene;
 - (h) Trinitroanisol;
 - (i) Trinitronaphthalene;
 - (j) Trinitroxylyene;
 - (k) N-pyrrolidinone; 1-methyl-2-pyrrolidinone (CAS 872-50-4);
 - (l) Dioctylmaleate (CAS 142-16-5);
 - (m) Ethylhexylacrylate (CAS 103-11-7);
 - (n) Triethylaluminium (TEA) (CAS 97-93-8), trimethylaluminium (TMA) (CAS 75-24-1), and other pyrophoric metal alkyls and aryls of lithium, sodium, magnesium, zinc or boron;
 - (o) Nitrocellulose (CAS 9004-70-0);
 - (p) Nitroglycerin (or glyceroltrinitrate, trinitroglycerine) (NG) (CAS 55-63-0);
 - (q) 2,4,6-trinitrotoluene (TNT) (CAS 118-96-7);
 - (r) Ethylenediaminedinitrate (EDDN) (CAS 20829-66-7);
 - (s) Pentaerythritoltetranitrate (PETN) (CAS 78-11-5);
 - (t) Lead azide (CAS 13424-46-9), normal lead styphnate (CAS 15245-44-0) and basic lead styphnate (CAS 12403-82-6), and primary explosives or priming compositions containing azides or azide complexes;
 - (u) Triethyleneglycoldinitrate (TEGDN) (CAS 111-22-8); (*L.N. 254 of 2008*)

- (v) 2,4,6-trinitroresorcinol (styphnic acid) (CAS 82-71-3);
 - (w) Diethyldiphenylurea (CAS 85-98-3); dimethyldiphenylurea (CAS 611-92-7); methylethyldiphenylurea [Centralites]; (*L.N. 42 of 2017*)
 - (x) N,N-diphenylurea (unsymmetrical diphenylurea) (CAS 603-54-3);
 - (y) Methyl-N,N-diphenylurea (methyl unsymmetrical diphenylurea) (CAS 13114-72-2);
 - (z) Ethyl-N,N-diphenylurea (ethyl unsymmetrical diphenylurea) (CAS 64544-71-4);
 - (aa) 2-Nitrodiphenylamine (2-NDPA) (CAS 119-75-5);
 - (bb) 4-Nitrodiphenylamine (4-NDPA) (CAS 836-30-6);
 - (cc) 2,2-dinitropropanol (CAS 918-52-5);
 - (dd) Nitroguanidine (CAS 556-88-7) (see also 1C011(d) of the Dual-use Goods List). (*L.N. 161 of 2011*)
2. ML8 does not apply to ammonium perchlorate (ML8(d)(2)), NTO (ML8(a)(18)) or catocene (ML8(f)(4)(b)) that meets all of the following descriptions:
- (a) Specially shaped and formulated for civil-use gas generation devices;
 - (b) Compounded or mixed, with non-active thermoset binders or plasticizers and having a mass of less than 250 g;
 - (c) Having a maximum of 80% ammonium perchlorate (ML8(d)(2)) in mass of active material;
 - (d) Having less than or equal to 4 g of NTO (ML8(a)(18));
 - (e) Having less than or equal to 1 g of catocene (ML8(f)(4)(b)). (*L.N. 42 of 2017*)
(*L.N. 65 of 2004; L.N. 161 of 2011; L.N. 42 of 2017*)

ML9 Vessels of war (surface or underwater), special naval equipment, accessories, components and other surface vessels, as follows: (*L.N. 226 of 2009*)

N.B.:

For guidance and navigation equipment, see ML11. (*L.N. 65 of 2004; L.N. 95 of 2006; L.N. 254 of 2008*)

(a) Vessels and components, as follows:

- (1) Vessels (surface or underwater) specially designed or modified for military use, regardless of current state of repair or operating condition, and whether or not they contain weapon delivery systems or armour, and hulls or parts of hulls for those vessels, and components for those vessels specially designed for military use;

Note:

ML9(a)(1) includes vehicles specially designed or modified for the delivery of divers. (*L.N. 89 of 2021*)

- (2) Surface vessels, other than those specified in ML9(a)(1), having any of the following fixed or integrated into the vessel:

- (a) Automatic weapons specified in ML1, or weapons specified in ML2, ML4, ML12 or ML19, or ‘mountings’ or hard points for weapons having a calibre of 12.7 mm or greater; (*L.N. 42 of 2017*)

Technical Note:

The term ‘mountings’ means weapon mounts or structural strengthening for the purpose of installing weapons.

- (b) Fire control systems specified in ML5;
- (c) Having all of the following: (*L.N. 85 of 2023*)
 - (1) ‘Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear (CBRN) protection’;
 - (2) ‘Pre-wet or wash down system’ designed for decontamination purposes;
- (d) Active weapon countermeasure systems specified in ML4(b), ML5(c) or ML11(a) and having any of the following:
 - (1) ‘Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear (CBRN) protection’;
 - (2) Hull and superstructure, specially designed to reduce the radar cross section;
 - (3) Thermal signature reduction devices (e.g. an exhaust gas cooling system), excluding those specially designed to increase overall power plant efficiency or to reduce the environmental impact;
 - (4) A degaussing system designed to reduce the magnetic signature of the whole vessel;

Technical Notes:

- 1. The term ‘Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear (CBRN) protection’ means a self-contained interior space containing features such as over-pressurization, isolation of ventilation systems, limited ventilation openings with Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear (CBRN) filters and limited personnel access points incorporating air-locks.
 - 2. The term ‘pre-wet or wash down system’ means a seawater spray system capable of simultaneously wetting the exterior superstructure and decks of a vessel. (*L.N. 226 of 2009*)
- (b) Engines and propulsion systems, as follows, specially designed for military use and components for the system specially designed for military use: (*L.N. 89 of 2021*)
 - (1) Diesel engines specially designed for submarines; (*L.N. 89 of 2021*)
 - (2) Electric motors specially designed for submarines, having all of the following characteristics:
 - (a) Power output of more than 0.75 MW (1 000 hp.);
 - (b) Quick reversing;
 - (c) Liquid cooled;
 - (d) Totally enclosed;
 - (3) Diesel engines having all of the following:
 - (a) Power output of 37.3 kW (50 hp) or more;
 - (b) ‘Non-magnetic’ content in excess of 75% of total mass;

Technical Note:

For the purposes of ML9(b)(3), ‘non-magnetic’ means the relative permeability is less than 2. (L.N. 89 of 2021)

- (4) ‘Air Independent Propulsion’ (AIP) systems specially designed for submarines;

Technical Note:

‘Air Independent Propulsion’ (AIP) allows a submerged submarine to operate its propulsion system, without access to atmospheric oxygen, for a longer time than the batteries would have otherwise allowed. For the purposes of ML9(b)(4), AIP does not include nuclear power. (L.N. 254 of 2008)

- (c) Underwater detection devices specially designed for military use and controls of those devices, and components for the devices specially designed for military use; (L.N. 89 of 2021; L.N. 85 of 2023)
- (d) Anti-submarine nets and anti-torpedo nets, specially designed for military use; (L.N. 89 of 2021)
- (e) Deleted; (L.N. 65 of 2004)
- (f) Hull penetrators and connectors specially designed for military use that enable interaction with equipment external to a vessel, and components for the system specially designed for military use; (L.N. 89 of 2021)

Note:

ML9(f) includes connectors for vessels which are of the single-conductor, multi-conductor, coaxial or waveguide type, and hull penetrators for vessels, both of which are capable of remaining impervious to leakage from without and of retaining required characteristics at marine depths exceeding 100 m; and fibre-optic connectors and optical hull penetrators specially designed for “laser” beam transmission regardless of depth. ML9(f) does not include ordinary propulsive shaft and hydrodynamic control-rod hull penetrators. (L.N. 254 of 2008)

- (g) Silent bearings having any of the following characteristics, and components for the silent bearings and equipment containing those bearings, specially designed for military use:
- (1) Gas or magnetic suspension;
 - (2) Active signature controls;
 - (3) Vibration suppression controls; (L.N. 85 of 2023)
- (h) Nuclear power generating equipment or propulsion equipment, specially designed for vessels specified in ML9(a) and components for the nuclear power generating equipment or propulsion equipment specially designed or ‘modified’ for military use;

Technical Note:

For the purposes of ML9(h), ‘modified’ means any structural, electrical, mechanical, or other change that provides a non-military item with military capabilities equivalent to an item which is specially designed for military use.

Note:

ML9(h) includes “nuclear reactors”. (L.N. 85 of 2023)

ML10 “Aircraft”, “lighter-than-air vehicles”, “Unmanned aerial vehicles” (“UAVs”), aero-engines and “aircraft” equipment, related equipment, and components, as follows, specially designed or modified for military use:

N.B.:

For guidance and navigation equipment, see ML11.

- (a) Manned “aircraft” and “lighter-than-air vehicles”, and specially designed components for the manned “aircraft” and “lighter-than-air vehicles”;
- (b) Deleted;
- (c) Unmanned aircraft and “lighter-than-air vehicles”, and related equipment, as follows, and specially designed components for the unmanned aircraft and “lighter-than-air vehicles”, and related equipment: (*L.N. 89 of 2021*)
 - (1) “UAVs”, Remotely Piloted Air Vehicles (RPVs), autonomous programmable vehicles and unmanned “lighter-than-air vehicles”;
 - (2) Launchers, recovery equipment and ground support equipment;
 - (3) Equipment designed for command or control;
- (d) Propulsion aero-engines and specially designed components for the propulsion aero-engines;
- (e) Airborne refuelling equipment specially designed or modified for any of the following, and specially designed components for the equipment:
 - (1) “Aircraft” specified by ML10(a);
 - (2) Unmanned “aircraft” specified by ML10(c); (*L.N. 85 of 2023*)
- (f) Ground equipment specially designed for “aircraft” specified in ML10(a) or aero-engines specified in ML10(d);

Note:

ML10(f) includes pressure refuelling equipment and equipment designed to facilitate operations in confined areas, including equipment located on board a ship. (*L.N. 85 of 2023*)

- (g) Aircrew life support equipment, aircrew safety equipment and other devices for emergency escape, not specified in ML10(a), designed for “aircraft” specified in ML10(a);

Note:

ML10(g) does not control aircrew helmets that do not incorporate, or have mountings or fittings for, equipment specified in the Munitions List.

N.B.:

For helmets see also ML13(c). (*L.N. 42 of 2017*)

- (h) Parachutes, paragliders and related equipment, as follows, and specially designed components for the parachutes, paragliders and related equipment:
 - (1) Parachutes not specified elsewhere in the Munitions List;
 - (2) Paragliders;

- (3) Equipment specially designed for high altitude parachutists (e.g. suits, special helmets, breathing systems, navigation equipment); *(E.R. 6 of 2020)*
- (i) Controlled opening equipment or automatic piloting systems, designed for parachuted loads;

Notes:

1. ML10(a) does not apply to “aircraft” (or variants of those “aircraft”) and “lighter-than-air vehicles”, specially designed for military use and that meet all of the following descriptions: *(L.N. 85 of 2023)*
 - (a) Not combat “aircraft”;
 - (b) Not configured for military use and not fitted with equipment or attachments specially designed or modified for military use; *(L.N. 85 of 2023)*
 - (c) Certified for civil use by the civil aviation authority or authorities of one or more “Participating States”. *(L.N. 42 of 2017)*
2. ML10(d) does not apply to:
 - (a) Aero-engines designed or modified for military use that have been certified by the civil aviation authority or authorities of one or more “Participating States” for use in “civil aircraft”, or specially designed components for the aero-engines; *(L.N. 42 of 2017; L.N. 85 of 2023)*
 - (b) Reciprocating engines or specially designed components for the reciprocating engines, except those specially designed for “UAVs”.
3. For the purposes of ML10(a) and ML10(d), specially designed components and related equipment for non-military “aircraft” or aero-engines modified for military use apply only to those military components and to military related equipment required for the modification to military use. *(L.N. 42 of 2017; L.N. 85 of 2023)*
4. For the purposes of ML10(a), military use includes: combat, military reconnaissance, assault, military training, logistics support, and transporting and airdropping troops or military equipment.
5. ML10(a) does not apply to “aircraft” or “lighter-than-air vehicles” that meet all of the following descriptions: *(L.N. 42 of 2017; L.N. 89 of 2021)*
 - (a) Were first manufactured before 1946;
 - (b) Do not incorporate any item specified in the Munitions List, unless the item is required to meet the safety or airworthiness standards of the civil aviation authority or authorities of one or more “Participating States”; *(L.N. 42 of 2017)*
 - (c) Do not incorporate any weapon specified in the Munitions List, unless inoperable and incapable of being returned to operation. *(L.N. 42 of 2017)*
6. ML10(d) does not apply to propulsion aero-engines that were first manufactured before 1946. *(L.N. 89 of 2021)*

(L.N. 89 of 2013)

ML11 Electronic equipment, “spacecraft” and components, not specified elsewhere in the Munitions List, as follows: *(L.N. 42 of 2017)*

- (a) Electronic equipment specially designed for military use and specially designed components for the equipment;

Note:

ML11(a) includes:

1. Electronic countermeasure and electronic counter-countermeasure equipment (i.e. equipment designed to introduce extraneous or erroneous signals into radar or radio communication receivers or otherwise hinder the reception, operation or effectiveness of adversary electronic receivers including their countermeasure equipment), including jamming and counter-jamming equipment; (*E.R. 6 of 2020*)
2. Frequency agile tubes;
3. Electronic systems or equipment designed either for surveillance and monitoring of the electro-magnetic spectrum for military intelligence or security purposes, or for counteracting such surveillance and monitoring;
4. Underwater countermeasures (including acoustic and magnetic jamming and decoy) equipment designed to introduce extraneous or erroneous signals into sonar receivers; (*L.N. 85 of 2023*)
5. Data processing security equipment, data security equipment and transmission and signalling line security equipment, using ciphering processes;
6. Identification, authentication and keyloader equipment and key management, manufacturing and distribution equipment;
7. Guidance and navigation equipment; (*L.N. 254 of 2008*)
8. Digital troposcatter-radio communications transmission equipment; (*L.N. 254 of 2008; L.N. 226 of 2009*)
9. Digital demodulators specially designed for signals intelligence; and (*L.N. 254 of 2008; L.N. 226 of 2009*)
10. “Automated Command and Control Systems”. (*L.N. 226 of 2009*)

N.B.:

For “software” associated with military “Software” Defined Radio (SDR), see ML21. (*L.N. 161 of 2011*)

- (b) “Satellite navigation system” jamming equipment and specially designed components for the jamming equipment; (*L.N. 89 of 2021*)
- (c) “Spacecraft” specially designed or modified for military use, and “spacecraft” components specially designed for military use; (*L.N. 42 of 2017*)
(*L.N. 95 of 2006; L.N. 42 of 2017*)

ML12 High velocity kinetic energy weapon systems and related equipment, as follows, and specially designed components therefor:

- (a) Kinetic energy weapon systems specially designed for destruction or effecting mission-abort of a target;
- (b) Specially designed test and evaluation facilities and test models, including diagnostic instrumentation and targets, for dynamic testing of kinetic energy projectiles and systems;

N.B.:

For weapon systems using sub-calibre ammunition or employing solely chemical propulsion, and ammunition therefor, see ML1, ML2, ML3 and ML4.

Notes:

1. ML12 includes the following when specially designed for kinetic energy weapon systems:
 - (a) Launch propulsion systems capable of accelerating masses larger than 0.1 g to velocities in excess of 1.6 km/s, in single or rapid fire modes;
 - (b) Prime power generation, electric armour, energy storage (e.g. high energy storage capacitors), thermal management, conditioning, switching or fuel-handling equipment; and electrical interfaces between power supply, gun and other turret electric drive functions; (*L.N. 42 of 2017*)

N.B.:

See also 3A001(e)(2) of the Dual-use Goods List for high energy storage capacitors. (*L.N. 42 of 2017; L.N. 85 of 2023*)

 - (c) Target acquisition, tracking, fire control or damage assessment systems;
 - (d) Homing seeker, guidance or divert propulsion (lateral acceleration) systems for projectiles.
2. ML12 controls weapon systems using any of the following methods of propulsion:
 - (a) Electromagnetic;
 - (b) Electrothermal;
 - (c) Plasma;
 - (d) Light gas; *or*
 - (e) Chemical (when used in combination with any of the above).
3. (*Repealed L.N. 95 of 2006*)

ML13

Armoured or protective equipment, and constructions, components and accessories for the equipment, as follows: (*L.N. 42 of 2017; L.N. 85 of 2023*)

- (a) Metallic or non-metallic armoured plate having any of the following: (*L.N. 42 of 2017; L.N. 85 of 2023*)
 - (1) Manufactured to comply with a military standard or specification; (*L.N. 85 of 2023*)
 - (2) Suitable for military use;

N.B.:

For body armour plate, see ML13(d)(2). (*L.N. 89 of 2013*)

- (b) Constructions of metallic or non-metallic materials or combinations thereof specially designed to provide ballistic protection for military systems, and specially designed components therefor; (*L.N. 132 of 2001*)
- (c) Helmets and specially designed components and accessories for the helmets, as follows:
 - (1) Helmets manufactured to military standards or specifications, or comparable national standards;

- (2) Shells, liners, or comfort pads, specially designed for helmets specified in ML13(c)(1);
- (3) Add-on ballistic protection elements, specially designed for helmets specified in ML13(c)(1);

N.B.:

For other military helmet components or accessories, see ML10(h)(3). (*L.N. 85 of 2023*)

- (d) Body armour or protective garments, and components for the body armour or protective garments, as follows:

- (1) Soft body armour or protective garments, manufactured to military standards or specifications, or to their equivalents, and specially designed components for the body armour or protective garments;

Note:

For the purposes of ML13(d)(1), military standards or specifications include, at a minimum, specifications for fragmentation protection.

- (2) Hard body armour plates providing ballistic protection equal to or greater than level III (NIJ 0101.06, July 2008) or “equivalent standards”; (*L.N. 89 of 2013; L.N. 85 of 2023*)

Notes:

- 1. ML13(b) includes materials specially designed to form explosive reactive armour or to construct military shelters.
- 2. ML13(c) does not apply to helmets that meet all of the following descriptions:
 - (a) First manufactured before 1970;
 - (b) Neither designed or modified to accept nor equipped with items specified in the Munitions List. (*L.N. 85 of 2023*)
- 3. ML13(c) and (d) does not include helmets, body armour or protective garments, when accompanying their user for the user’s own personal protection. (*L.N. 254 of 2008*)
- 4. For helmets specially designed for bomb disposal personnel, those helmets are included in ML13(c) only if they are specially designed for military use. (*L.N. 85 of 2023*)

N.B.:

- 1. See also 1A005 of the Dual-use Goods List.
- 2. For “fibrous or filamentary materials” used in the manufacture of body armour and helmets, see 1C010 of the Dual-use Goods List. (*L.N. 254 of 2008*)

ML14 ‘Specialized equipment for military training’ or for simulating military scenarios, simulators specially designed for training in the use of any firearm or weapon controlled by ML1 or ML2, and specially designed components and accessories therefor; (*L.N. 65 of 2004; L.N. 89 of 2021*)

Technical Note:

The term ‘specialized equipment for military training’ includes military types of attack trainers, operational flight trainers, radar target trainers, radar target generators, gunnery training devices, anti-submarine warfare trainers, flight simulators (including human-rated

centrifuges for pilot/astronaut training), radar trainers, instrument flight trainers, navigation trainers, missile launch trainers, target equipment, drone “aircraft”, armament trainers, pilotless “aircraft” trainers, mobile training units and training equipment for ground military operations. (L.N. 65 of 2004; L.N. 89 of 2021)

Notes:

1. ML14 includes image generating and interactive environment systems for simulators when specially designed or modified for military use.
2. ML14 does not control equipment specially designed for training in the use of hunting or sporting weapons. (L.N. 65 of 2004)

ML15 Imaging or countermeasure equipment, as follows, specially designed for military use, and specially designed components and accessories therefor:

- (a) Recorders and image processing equipment;
- (b) Cameras, photographic equipment and film processing equipment;
- (c) Image intensifier equipment;
- (d) Infrared or thermal imaging equipment;
- (e) Imaging radar sensor equipment;
- (f) Countermeasure or counter-countermeasure equipment for the equipment controlled by ML15(a) to ML15(e);

Note:

ML15(f) includes equipment designed to degrade the operation or effectiveness of military imaging systems or to minimize such degrading effects.

Note:

ML15 does not control “first generation image intensifier tubes” or equipment specially designed to incorporate “first generation image intensifier tubes”. (L.N. 89 of 2021)

N.B.:

For weapon sights incorporating “first generation image intensifier tubes”, see ML1, ML2 and ML5(a). (L.N. 89 of 2021; L.N. 85 of 2023)

N.B.:

See also 6A002(a)(2) and 6A002(b) of the Dual-use Goods List.

ML16 Forgings, castings and other unfinished products, specially designed for items specified by ML1, ML2, ML3, ML4, ML6, ML9, ML10, ML12 or ML19;

Note:

ML16 applies to unfinished products when they are identifiable by material composition, geometry or function.

(L.N. 161 of 2011)

- ML17 Miscellaneous equipment, materials and “libraries”, as follows, and specially designed components therefor: *(L.N. 42 of 2017)*
- (a) Diving and underwater swimming apparatus, specially designed or modified for military use, as follows:
 - (1) Self-contained diving rebreathers, closed or semi-closed circuit;
 - (2) Underwater swimming apparatus specially designed for use with the diving apparatus specified in ML17(a)(1);

N.B.:
See also 8A002(q) of the Dual-use Goods List. *(L.N. 42 of 2017)*
 - (b) Construction equipment specially designed for military use;
 - (c) Fittings, coatings and treatments for signature suppression, specially designed for military use;
 - (d) Field engineer equipment specially designed for use in a combat zone;
 - (e) “Robots”, “robot” controllers and “robot” “end-effectors”, having any of the following characteristics:
 - (1) Specially designed for military use;
 - (2) Incorporating means of protecting hydraulic lines against externally induced punctures caused by ballistic fragments (e.g. incorporating self-sealing lines) and designed to use hydraulic fluids with flash points higher than 839 K (566°C); *or (E.R. 6 of 2020)*
 - (3) Specially designed or rated for operating in an electro-magnetic pulse (EMP) environment;

Technical Note:
Electro-magnetic pulse does not refer to unintentional interference caused by electromagnetic radiation from nearby equipment (e.g. machinery, appliances or electronics) or lightning. *(L.N. 226 of 2009)*
 - (f) “Libraries” specially designed or modified for military use with systems, equipment or components, specified in the Munitions List; *(L.N. 42 of 2017)*
 - (g) Nuclear power generating equipment or propulsion equipment, not specified elsewhere in the Munitions List, specially designed for military use, and components for the equipment specially designed or ‘modified’ for military use;
- Note:*
ML17(g) includes “nuclear reactors”. *(L.N. 85 of 2023)*
- (h) Equipment and material, coated or treated for signature suppression, specially designed for military use, other than those controlled elsewhere in the Munitions List;
 - (i) Simulators specially designed for military “nuclear reactors”;
 - (j) Mobile repair shops specially designed or ‘modified’ to service military equipment; *(L.N. 65 of 2004; L.N. 85 of 2023)*
 - (k) Field generators specially designed or ‘modified’ for military use; *(L.N. 132 of 2001; L.N. 65 of 2004; L.N. 85 of 2023)*

- (l) ISO intermodal containers or demountable vehicle bodies (i.e. swap bodies), specially designed or ‘modified’ for military use; *(L.N. 65 of 2004; L.N. 89 of 2021; L.N. 85 of 2023)*
- (m) Ferries, other than those controlled elsewhere in the Munitions List, bridges and pontoons, specially designed for military use; *(L.N. 65 of 2004; L.N. 95 of 2006)*
- (n) Test models specially designed for the “development” of items controlled by ML4, ML6, ML9 or ML10; *(L.N. 132 of 2001; L.N. 95 of 2006; L.N. 161 of 2011)*
- (o) “Laser” protection equipment (e.g. eye and sensor protection) specially designed for military use; *and (L.N. 95 of 2006; L.N. 161 of 2011; E.R. 6 of 2020; L.N. 85 of 2023)*
- (p) “Fuel cells”, other than those specified elsewhere in the Munitions List, specially designed or ‘modified’ for military use; *(L.N. 161 of 2011)*

Technical Note: (L.N. 65 of 2004; L.N. 42 of 2017)

For the purpose of ML17, ‘modified’ means any structural, electrical, mechanical, or other change that provides a non-military item with military capabilities equivalent to an item which is specially designed for military use. *(L.N. 65 of 2004; L.N. 42 of 2017)*

ML18 ‘Production’ equipment and environmental test facilities, and components for the equipment and facilities, as follows: *(L.N. 42 of 2017; L.N. 85 of 2023)*

- (a) Specially designed or modified ‘production’ equipment for the ‘production’ of products controlled by the Munitions List, and specially designed components therefor; *(L.N. 42 of 2017)*
- (b) Specially designed environmental test facilities and specially designed equipment therefor, not specified elsewhere in the Munitions List, for the certification, qualification, or testing of products controlled by the Munitions List; *(L.N. 85 of 2023)*

Technical Note:

For the purposes of ML18, the term ‘production’ includes design, examination, manufacture, testing and checking. *(L.N. 65 of 2004)*

(c)-(d) *(Repealed L.N. 65 of 2004)*

Notes:

1. ML18(a) and ML18(b) include the following equipment:
 - (a) Continuous nitrators;
 - (b) Centrifugal testing apparatus or equipment having any of the following characteristics:
 - (1) Driven by a motor or motors having a total rated horsepower of more than 298 kW (400 hp);
 - (2) Capable of carrying a payload of 113 kg or more; *or*
 - (3) Capable of exerting a centrifugal acceleration of 8 g or more on a payload of 91 kg or more;
 - (c) Dehydration presses;
 - (d) Screw extruders specially designed or modified for military “explosive” extrusion; *(L.N. 85 of 2023)*

- (e) Cutting machines for the sizing of extruded “propellants”; *(L.N. 85 of 2023)*
 - (f) Sweetie barrels (tumblers) 1.85 m or more in diameter and having over 227 kg product capacity;
 - (g) Continuous mixers for solid “propellants”; *(L.N. 85 of 2023)*
 - (h) Fluid energy mills for grinding or milling the ingredients of military “explosives”; *(L.N. 85 of 2023)*
 - (i) Equipment to achieve both sphericity and uniform particle size in metal powder listed in ML8(c)(8); *(L.N. 65 of 2004)*
 - (j) Convection current converters for the conversion of materials listed in ML8(c)(3). *(L.N. 65 of 2004; L.N. 254 of 2008)*
- 2-3. *(Repealed L.N. 254 of 2008)*
4. *(Repealed L.N. 65 of 2004)*

(L.N. 65 of 2004)

- ML19 Directed energy weapon (DEW) systems, related or countermeasure equipment and test models, as follows, and specially designed components therefor: *(L.N. 85 of 2023)*
- (a) “Laser” systems specially designed for destruction or effecting mission-abort of a target;
 - (b) Particle beam systems capable of destruction or effecting mission-abort of a target;
 - (c) High power radio-frequency (RF) systems capable of destruction or effecting mission-abort of a target;
 - (d) Equipment specially designed for the detection or identification of, or defence against, systems controlled by ML19(a), ML19(b) or ML19(c);
 - (e) Physical test models for the systems, equipment and components, specified in ML19; *(L.N. 254 of 2008)*
 - (f) “Laser” systems specially designed to cause permanent blindness to unenhanced vision, i.e. to the naked eye or to the eye with corrective eyesight devices; *(L.N. 132 of 2001; L.N. 161 of 2011)*

Notes:

1. DEW systems specified by ML19 include systems whose capability is derived from the controlled application of: *(L.N. 161 of 2011)*
 - (a) “Lasers” of sufficient power to effect destruction similar to the manner of conventional ammunition; *(L.N. 161 of 2011)*
 - (b) Particle accelerators which project a charged or neutral particle beam with destructive power;
 - (c) High pulsed power or high average power radio frequency beam transmitters which produce fields sufficiently intense to disable electronic circuitry at a distant target.
2. ML19 includes the following when specially designed for DEW systems: *(L.N. 161 of 2011)*
 - (a) Prime power generation, energy storage, switching, power conditioning or fuel-handling equipment;

- (b) Target acquisition or tracking systems;
- (c) Systems capable of assessing target damage, destruction or mission-abort;
- (d) Beam-handling, propagation or pointing equipment;
- (e) Equipment with rapid beam slew capability for rapid multiple target operations;
- (f) Adaptive optics and phase conjugators;
- (g) Current injectors for negative hydrogen ion beams;
- (h) “Space-qualified” accelerator components; (*L.N. 89 of 2013*)
- (i) Negative ion beam funnelling equipment;
- (j) Equipment for controlling and slewing a high energy ion beam;
- (k) “Space-qualified” foils for neutralising negative hydrogen isotope beams. (*L.N. 89 of 2013*)

ML20 Cryogenic and “superconductive” equipment, as follows, and specially designed components and accessories therefor:

- (a) Equipment specially designed or configured to be installed in a vehicle for military ground, marine, airborne or space applications, capable of operating while in motion and of producing or maintaining temperatures below 103K (-170°C);

Note:

ML20(a) includes mobile systems incorporating or employing accessories or components manufactured from non-metallic or non-electrical conductive materials, such as plastics or epoxy-impregnated materials.

- (b) “Superconductive” electrical equipment (rotating machinery and transformers) specially designed or configured to be installed in a vehicle for military ground, marine, airborne or space applications, capable of operating while in motion;

Note:

ML20(b) does not control direct-current hybrid homopolar generators that have single-pole normal metal armatures which rotate in a magnetic field produced by superconducting windings, provided those windings are the only superconducting components in the generator. (*L.N. 85 of 2023*)

ML21 “Software”, as follows:

- (a) “Software” specially designed or modified for any of the following:
 - (1) “Development”, “production”, operation or maintenance of equipment specified in the Munitions List;
 - (2) “Development” or “production” of materials specified in the Munitions List;
 - (3) “Development”, “production”, operation or maintenance of “software” specified in the Munitions List; (*L.N. 42 of 2017*)
- (b) Specific “software”, other than that specified in ML21(a), as follows:

- (1) “Software” specially designed for military use and specially designed for modelling, simulating or evaluating military weapon systems;
- (2) “Software” specially designed for military use and specially designed for modelling or simulating military operational scenarios;
- (3) “Software” for determining the effects of conventional, nuclear, chemical or biological weapons; (*L.N. 85 of 2023*)
- (4) “Software” specially designed for military use and specially designed for Command, Communications, Control and Intelligence (C³I) or Command, Communications, Control, Computer and Intelligence (C⁴I) applications; (*L.N. 254 of 2008; L.N. 226 of 2009*)
- (5) “Software” specially designed or modified for the conduct of military offensive cyber operations;

Notes:

1. ML21(b)(5) includes “software” designed to destroy, damage, degrade or disrupt systems, equipment or “software”, specified in the Munitions List, and cyber reconnaissance and cyber command and control “software” for the conduct of military offensive cyber operations.
 2. ML21(b)(5) does not apply to “vulnerability disclosure” or to “cyber incident response”, if it is limited to non-military defensive cybersecurity readiness or response. (*L.N. 85 of 2023*)
- (c) “Software”, not specified in ML21(a) or (b), specially designed or modified to enable equipment not specified in the Munitions List to perform the military functions of equipment specified in the Munitions List; (*L.N. 254 of 2008*)

N.B.:

See systems, equipment or components specified in the Munitions List for general purpose “digital computers” with the “software” specified in ML21(c) installed. (*L.N. 85 of 2023*)

ML22 “Technology” as follows:

- (a) “Technology”, other than that specified in ML22(b), that is “required” for the “development”, “production”, installation, operation, maintenance (checking), repair, overhaul or refurbishing of items specified in the Munitions List; (*L.N. 42 of 2017*)
- (b) “Technology” as follows:
 - (1) “Technology” “required” for the design of, the assembly of components into, and the operation, maintenance and repair of complete production installations for items controlled in the Munitions List, even if the components of such production installations are not controlled;
 - (2) “Technology” “required” for the “development” and “production” of small arms even if used to produce reproductions of antique small arms;
 - (3)-(4) (*Repealed L.N. 42 of 2017*)
 - (5) “Technology” “required” exclusively for the incorporation of “biocatalysts”, controlled by ML7(i)(1), into military carrier substances or military material;

Notes:

1. “Technology” “required” for the “development”, “production”, installation, operation, maintenance (checking), repair, overhaul or refurbishing of items specified in the Munitions List remains under control even when applicable to any item that is not specified in the Munitions List.
2. ML22 does not apply to: (*L.N. 42 of 2017*)
 - (a) “Technology” that is the minimum necessary for the installation, operation, maintenance (checking) or repair of those items which are not controlled or whose export has been authorized;
 - (b) “Technology” that is “in the public domain”, “basic scientific research” or the minimum necessary information for patent applications;
 - (c) “Technology” for magnetic induction for continuous propulsion of civil transport devices. (*L.N. 42 of 2017*)

(L.N. 95 of 2006)

ML101 Firearms, ammunition, their ‘parts’ and ‘essential components’ as follows:

- (a) Firearms, other than those specified in ML1 or ML2;

Notes:

ML101(a) includes:

- (1) Weapons using non-centre fire cased ammunition and that are not of the fully automatic firing type;
- (2) Rifles, combination guns and smooth-bore weapons manufactured from 1899 to 1937;
- (3) Smooth-bore weapons used for hunting or sporting purposes that meet both of the following descriptions:
 - (a) not specially designed for military use;
 - (b) not of the fully automatic firing type.
- (b) ‘Parts’ (including sound suppressors or moderators) or ‘essential components’ for firearms specified in ML101(a);
- (c) Ammunition for firearms specified in ML101(a);

Note:

ML101 does not apply to the following:

1. Firearms manufactured earlier than 1899;
2. ‘Parts’ (including sound suppressors or moderators) or ‘essential components’ for firearms manufactured earlier than 1899;
3. ‘Deactivated firearms’;
4. Firearms specially designed for dummy ammunition and that are incapable of discharging a projectile;
5. Firearms specially designed to launch tethered projectiles having no high explosive charge or communications link, to a range of less than or equal to 500 m;

6. Weapons specially designed to discharge an inert projectile by compressed air or CO₂;
7. Smooth-bore weapons specially designed for any of the following purposes:
 - (a) Slaughtering of domestic animals;
 - (b) Tranquilizing of animals;
 - (c) Seismic testing;
 - (d) Firing of industrial projectiles;
 - (e) Disrupting Improvised Explosive Devices (IEDs);
8. Signal pistols.

Technical Notes:

1. 'Parts' means any element or replacement element specifically designed for a firearm and essential to its operation, including a barrel, frame or receiver, slide or cylinder, bolt or breech block, and any device designed or adapted to diminish the sound caused by firing a firearm.
2. 'Essential components' means the breechclosing mechanism, the chamber and the barrel of a firearm which, being separate objects, are included in the category of the firearms on which they are or are intended to be mounted.
3. A 'deactivated firearm' is a firearm that has been made incapable of firing any projectile by processes defined by the national authority of a "Participating State". These processes irreversibly modify the essential elements of the firearm. According to national laws and regulations, deactivation of the firearm may be attested by a certificate delivered by a competent authority and may be marked on the firearm by a stamp on an essential part.

(L.N. 85 of 2023)