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**STRATEGIC GOODS (CONTROL) ACT
(CHAPTER 300)**

**STRATEGIC GOODS (CONTROL)
ORDER 2013**

ARRANGEMENT OF PARAGRAPHS

Paragraph

1. Citation and commencement
2. Strategic goods and strategic goods technology
3. Revocation

The Schedule

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 4A(1) of the Strategic Goods (Control) Act, the Minister for Trade and Industry hereby makes the following Order:

Citation and commencement

1. This Order may be cited as the Strategic Goods (Control) Order 2013 and shall come into operation on 1st February 2013.

Strategic goods and strategic goods technology

2. The goods and technology specified in the Schedule shall be strategic goods and strategic goods technology, respectively, for the purposes of the Act.

Revocation

3. The Strategic Goods (Control) Order 2010 (G.N. No. S 152/2010) is revoked.

THE SCHEDULE

Paragraph 2

PART I

MILITARY GOODS THE EXPORT, TRANSHIPMENT OR BRINGING IN TRANSIT OF WHICH, AND TECHNOLOGY THE EXPORT OR TRANSMISSION OF WHICH, REQUIRE A PERMIT

Division 1 — Preliminary Provisions

Subdivision 1 — General Notes

1. Non-controlled goods (including plant) containing one or more controlled components set out in Division 2 shall be considered as being controlled goods within Division 2 if the controlled components are the principal element of the non-controlled goods and can feasibly be removed or used for other purposes.
2. In determining whether goods are to be considered the principal element of other goods for the purposes of paragraph 1, factors such as the quantity, value and technological know-how involved and other special circumstances which might establish the goods as the principal element of those other goods must be weighed.
3. Goods specified in Division 2 include both new and used goods.
4. Chemicals in Division 2 are listed by name and CAS number. Chemicals of the same structural formula (including hydrates) as chemicals listed in Division 2 are to be considered as coming within the descriptions of the second-mentioned chemicals regardless of name or CAS number. CAS numbers are shown in order to assist in identifying whether a particular chemical or mixture is a chemical within Division 2, irrespective of nomenclature. CAS numbers are not intended to be used as unique identifiers because some forms of the listed chemical have different CAS numbers, and mixtures containing a listed chemical may also have different CAS numbers.
5. Specially formulated pharmaceutical products that contain any item under Category Code ML8 in Division 2 shall not be treated as coming under that Division.
6. An aircraft shall not be treated as coming under Category Code ML10 in Division 2 if it has no item listed in that Division and it is not configured for military use.

*Subdivision 2 — Definitions of Words and
Expressions in this Part*

7. In this Part, words and expressions in quotation marks (“ ”) take the definitions set out against them in this paragraph:

“adapted for use in war” (ML7) means any modification or selection (such as altering purity, shelf life, virulence, dissemination characteristics, or resistance to UV radiation) designed to increase the effectiveness in producing casualties in humans or animals, degrading equipment or damaging crops or the environment;

“additives” (ML8) means substances used in explosive formulations to improve their properties;

“aircraft” (ML8, ML10, ML14) means a fixed wing, swivel wing, rotary wing (helicopter), tilt rotor or tilt-wing airborne vehicle;

“automated command and control systems” (ML11) means electronic systems, through which information essential to the effective operation of the grouping, major formation, tactical formation, unit, ship, subunit or weapons under command is entered, processed and transmitted. This is achieved by the use of computer and other specialised hardware designed to support the functions of a military command and control organisation. The main functions of an automated command and control system are: the efficient automated collection, accumulation, storage and processing of information; the display of the situation and the circumstances affecting the preparation and conduct of combat operations; operational and tactical calculations for the allocation of resources among force groupings or elements of the operational order of battle or battle deployment according to the mission or stage of the operation; the preparation of data for appreciation of the situation and decision-making at any point during operation or battle and computer simulation of operations;

“biocatalysts” (ML7, ML22) means ‘enzymes’ for specific chemical or biochemical reactions or other biological compounds which bind to and accelerate the degradation of CW agents;

Technical Note

‘Enzymes’ means “biocatalysts” for specific chemical or biochemical reactions.

“biopolymers” (ML7, ML22) means the following biological macromolecules:

- a. Enzymes for specific chemical or biochemical reactions;
- b. ‘Monoclonal, polyclonal or anti-idiotypic antibodies’;

- c. Specially designed or specially processed ‘receptors’;

Technical Notes

1. *‘Anti-idiotypic antibodies’ means antibodies which bind to the specific antigen binding sites of other antibodies.*
2. *‘Monoclonal antibodies’ means proteins which bind to one antigenic site and are produced by a single clone of cells.*
3. *‘Polyclonal antibodies’ means a mixture of proteins which bind to the specific antigen and are produced by more than one clone of cells.*
4. *‘Receptors’ means biological macromolecular structures capable of binding ligands, the binding of which affects physiological functions.*

“civil aircraft” (ML4, ML10) means an “aircraft” listed by designation in published airworthiness certification lists by civil aviation authorities to fly commercial and civil internal and external routes or for legitimate civil, private or business use;

“development” (All Categories) has the same meaning as in the Act;

“end-effectors” (ML17) means grippers, ‘active tooling units’ and any other tooling that is attached to the baseplate on the end of a “robot” manipulator arm;

Technical Note

‘Active tooling units’ means devices for applying motive power, process energy or sensing to a workpiece.

“energetic materials” (ML8) means substances or mixtures that react chemically to release energy required for their intended application. “Explosives”, “pyrotechnics” and “propellants” are subclasses of energetic materials;

“explosives” (ML8, ML18) means solid, liquid or gaseous substances or mixtures of substances which, in their application as primary, booster, or main charges in warheads, demolition and other applications, are required to detonate;

“expression vectors” (ML7) means carriers (e.g. plasmid and virus) used to introduce genetic material into host cells;

“fibrous or filamentary materials” (ML13) includes:

- a. Continuous monofilaments;
- b. Continuous yarns and rovings;
- c. Tapes, fabrics, random mats and braids;

- d. Chopped fibres, staple fibres and coherent fibre blankets;
- e. Whiskers, either monocrystalline or polycrystalline, of any length;
and
- f. Aromatic polyamide pulp;

“first generation image intensifier tubes” (ML15) means electrostatically focused tubes, employing input and output fibre optic or glass face plates, multi-alkali photocathodes (S-20 or S-25), but not microchannel plate amplifiers;

“fuel cell” (ML17) means an electrochemical device that converts chemical energy directly into Direct Current (DC) electricity by consuming fuel from an external source;

“laser” (ML9, ML19) means an assembly of components which produce both spatially and temporally coherent light that is amplified by stimulated emission of radiation;

“lighter-than-air vehicles” (ML10) means balloons and airships that rely on hot air or on lighter-than-air gases such as helium or hydrogen for their lift;

“nuclear reactor” (ML17) includes the items within or attached directly to the reactor vessel, the equipment which controls the level of power in the core, and the components which normally contain or come into direct contact with or control the primary coolant of the reactor core;

“precursors” (ML8) means speciality chemicals used in the manufacture of “explosives”;

“production” (All Categories) has the same meaning as in the Act;

“propellants” (ML8) means substances or mixtures that react chemically to produce large volumes of hot gases at controlled rates to perform mechanical work;

“pyrotechnic(s)” (ML4, ML8) means mixtures of solid or liquid fuels and oxidisers which, when ignited, undergo an energetic chemical reaction at a controlled rate intended to produce specific time delays, or quantities of heat, noise, smoke, visible light or infrared radiation. Pyrophorics are a subclass of “pyrotechnics”, which contain no oxidisers but ignite spontaneously on contact with air;

“required” (ML22), in relation to “technology”, means only that portion of “technology” which is peculiarly responsible for achieving or exceeding the controlled performance levels, characteristics or functions. Such “required” “technology” may be shared by different products;