STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS

2026 No. 983

SANCTIONS

The Iran (Sanctions) (Amendment) Regulations 2026

Made - - - -	*7th September 2026*
Laid before Parliament	*8th September 2026*
Coming into force - -	*29th September 2026*

The Secretary of State(**1**), considering that the condition in section 45(2) of the Sanctions and Anti-Money Laundering Act 2018 ("the Act")(**2**) is met, makes these Regulations in exercise of the powers conferred by sections 1, 3(1)(b), (c), (d), (e), (g) and (2)(c), 5, 6(1)(a) and (b), (2), (3), (6) and (7), 7(1) to (5), 10(2), 14, 15, 16(1), 17(2), (4), (5) and (6), 19(1) and (2), 20(1), 21(1), 45(1) and 54(1)(c) and (2)(a) of, and paragraphs 2, 3(a), (b), 4(a), (b) and (c), 5(a) (b) and (d), 6(a) and (b), 7(b), 11(a), 13(b), (c), (g), (h), (i), (k), (l), (m), (n), (q) and (w), 14(a), (f), (j), (k), 17, 19, 20(a), (b), (d) and (e) and 23 of Schedule 1 to, the Act.

Part 1

General

Citation, commencement and extent

1.—(1) These Regulations may be cited as the Iran (Sanctions) (Amendment) Regulations 2026.

(2) These Regulations come into force on 29th September 2026.

(3) These Regulations extend to England and Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland.

Interpretation

2 In these Regulations—

"the 2019 Regulations" mean the Iran (Sanctions) (Nuclear) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019(**3**);

(**1**) The power to make regulations under Part 1 of the Sanctions and Anti-Money Laundering Act 2018 (c. 13) is conferred on an "appropriate Minister". Section 1(9)(a) of the Act defines an "appropriate Minister" as including the Secretary of State.

(**2**) 2018 c. 13. Sections 1, 11, 12 and 16 are amended by the Economic Crime (Transparency and Enforcement) Act 2022 (c. 10), Schedule 24, paragraph 443(1), and sections 57, 58, 59 and 65. Section 3A is inserted by the Economic Crime and Corporate Transparency Act 2023 (c. 56), section 35(3) and is in force only for the limited purpose of conferring power to make regulations. Section 17(5)(b)(i) (enforcement) is amended by the Sentencing Act 2020 (c. 17).

(**3**) S.I. 2019/461, amended by S.I. 2019/627; 2020/591, 1563; 2022/819; 2024/644, 1157; 2025/394, 1052, 1076.

"the 2023 Regulations" mean the Iran (Sanctions) Regulations 2023(**4**).

Part 2

Amendment of the 2019 Regulations

Amendment of the 2019 Regulations

3 The 2019 Regulations are amended in accordance with this Part.

Interpretation and extra-territorial application

4.—(1) In regulation 2 (interpretation)—

(a) renumber the existing text as paragraph (1);

(b) in paragraph (1), as so renumbered—

(i) after the definition of "the Act", insert—

""aircraft licence" means a licence issued by the Secretary of State under regulation 41A (aircraft licences);";

(ii) after the definition of "document", insert—

""the Dual-Use Regulation" means Council Regulation (EC) No 428/2009 of 5 May 2009 setting up a Community regime for the control of exports, transfer, brokering and transit of dual-use items(**5**);";

(iia) after the definition of "the EU Iran Regulation", insert—

""the Government of Iran" includes its public bodies, corporations or agencies, its armed forces or any person acting on its behalf or at its direction;";

(iii) after the definition of "resolution 2231", insert—

""ships licence" means a licence issued by the Secretary of State under regulation 41B (ships licences);";

(iv) after the definition of "trade licence", insert—

""United Kingdom person" has the meaning given in section 21 of the Act;";

(c) after paragraph (1), insert—

"(2) In these Regulations, a person is to be regarded as connected with Iran if the person is—

(a) an individual who is, or an association or combination of individuals who are, ordinarily resident in Iran,

(b) an individual who is, or an association or combination of individuals who are, located in Iran,

(c) a person, other than an individual, which is incorporated or constituted under the law of Iran,

(d) a person, other than an individual, which is domiciled in Iran, or

(e) a person, other than an individual, which is owned or controlled directly or indirectly (within the meaning of regulation 7) by a person within any of sub-paragraphs (a) to (d).".

(**4**) S.I. 2023/1314, amended by S.I. 2024/944, 1157, 2025/1076.
(**5**) EUR 2009/428.

(2) After regulation 2, insert—

"**Interpretation: commodity codes**

2A.—.—(1) For the purposes of these Regulations—

(a) a reference to a commodity code is a reference to the relevant corresponding provision in the Goods Classification Table;

(b) a thing "falls within" a commodity code if it is, or would be, classified under that commodity code, as set out in the Goods Classification Table;

(c) a thing "falls within" a chapter if it is, or would be, classified under that chapter, as set out in the Goods Classification Table;

(d) where a commodity code or chapter is preceded by "ex", the goods specified in these Regulations constitute only a part of the scope of the commodity code or chapter and must fall within both the description given to that code or chapter in these Regulations and the scope of the code or chapter in the Goods Classification Table.

(2) For the purposes of determining whether or not a thing is, or would be, "classified" in accordance with paragraph (1), the rules of interpretation contained in the following have effect—

(a) Part Two (Goods Classification Table Rules of Interpretation) of the Tariff of the United Kingdom;

(b) notes to a section or chapter of the Goods Classification Table.

(3) For the purposes of this regulation—

"commodity code" includes a code denoting a heading or sub-heading;

"the Goods Classification Table" means the table so named in Annex I in Part Three of the Tariff of the United Kingdom;

"the Tariff of the United Kingdom" means the document containing the legal classification and import rate for products being imported into the United Kingdom, entitled "The Tariff of the United Kingdom", as revised or re-issued from time to time, including by any document published under regulations made under section 8(1) of the Taxation (Cross-border Trade) Act 2018(**6**) replacing the same in whole or in part.".

(3) In regulation 3 (application of prohibitions and requirements outside the United Kingdom)—

(a) in paragraph (3)—

(i) at the end of sub-paragraph (c), omit "or";

(ii) after sub-paragraph (c), insert—

"(ca) by or under Part 5B (Ships), or";

(iii) in sub-paragraph (d), for "or a trade licence" substitute ", a trade licence or a ships licence";

(b) in paragraph (6)(b), for "or a trade licence" substitute ", a trade licence or a ships licence";

(c) omit paragraph (8).

Designation of persons

5 In regulation 5(1) (designation of persons), after sub-paragraph (b), insert—

"(c) regulation 33D (technical assistance relating to ships);

(**6**) 2018 c. 22.

(d) regulation 36A (movement of aircraft);

(e) regulation 36G (prohibition on port entry);

(f) regulation 36I (movement of ships);

(g) regulation 36J (detention of ships);

(h) regulation 36K (registration of ships in the United Kingdom);

(i) regulation 43B (technical assistance relating to ships).”.

Financial measures

6 In Part 3 (Finance)—

(a) before regulation 11, insert as a Chapter heading—
“Chapter 1

Asset-freeze etc.”;

(b) after regulation 16, insert as a Chapter heading—
“Chapter 2

Investment, financial services and financial markets”;

(c) after regulation 17, insert—

“**Investments in relation to Iran**

17A.—.—(1) A person (“P”) must not directly or indirectly grant a loan or credit to a relevant person (“Q”), where P knows or has reasonable cause to suspect that Q is a relevant person.

(2) A person (“P”) must not directly or indirectly acquire or extend a participation, or acquire any ownership interest, in a relevant person (“Q”) who is not an individual, where P knows or has reasonable cause to suspect that Q is a relevant person.

(3) A person (“P”) must not directly or indirectly create a joint venture with a relevant person (“Q”), where P knows or has reasonable cause to suspect that Q is a relevant person.

(4) Paragraphs (1), (2) and (3) are subject to Part 6 (Exceptions and licences).

(5) A person who contravenes a prohibition in paragraph (1), (2) or (3) commits an offence.

(6) In this regulation, a “relevant person” is any person connected with Iran engaged in—

(a) the manufacture of—

(i) any thing falling within a commodity code mentioned in column 1 of the table in Part 2 of Schedule 4 to the 2023 Regulations, or

(ii) any item specified by description in Part 3 of Schedule 4 to the 2023 Regulations,

(b) the exploration for, or production of, oil or gas,

(c) the refining of fuels or the liquefaction of gas,

(d) the petrochemical industry, or

(e) uranium mining or the enrichment or reprocessing of uranium.

(7) In this regulation—

"the 2023 Regulations" mean the Iran (Sanctions) Regulations 2023;

"exploration", in relation to oil and gas, includes the exploration for oil and gas reserves, prospecting for and management of oil and gas reserves, as well as the provision of geological services in relation to such reserves;

"petrochemical industry" means production plants for the manufacturing of any of the items listed in Annex V to the EU Iran Regulation;

"production", in relation to oil and gas, includes bulk gas transmission services for the purpose of transit or delivery to directly interconnected grids;

"refining" means the processing, conditioning or preparation for the final sale of fuels.

UK credit or financial institutions: accounts and corresponding banking relationships etc.

17B.—.—(1) A UK credit or financial institution must not—

(a) open a bank account with,

(b) establish a correspondent banking relationship with, or

(c) establish a joint venture with,

a person falling within paragraph (5), if the UK credit or financial institution knows or has reasonable cause to suspect that the bank account, correspondent banking relationship or joint venture is with a person falling within paragraph (5).

(2) A UK credit or financial institution must not—

(a) open a representative office of that institution in Iran, or

(b) establish a branch or subsidiary of that institution in Iran.

(3) A person ("P") must not—

(a) open a representative office or establish a branch or subsidiary in the United Kingdom of a person falling within paragraph (5);

(b) enter into an arrangement for, or on behalf of, a person falling within paragraph (5) which relates to the opening of a representative office or the establishment of a branch or subsidiary in the United Kingdom, if P knows or has reasonable cause to suspect that the arrangement is for, or on behalf of such a person;

(c) authorise the taking up and pursuit of new business by a representative office, branch or subsidiary of a person falling within paragraph (5), if the representative office, branch or subsidiary was not already authorised for such a purpose before 8th September 2026.

(4) A person falling within paragraph (5) must not directly or indirectly acquire or extend a participation, or acquire any ownership interest, in a UK credit or financial institution.

(5) The following persons fall within this paragraph—

(a) a credit or financial institution domiciled in Iran;

(b) a branch or subsidiary, wherever located, of a credit or financial institution domiciled in Iran;

(c) a credit or financial institution that is not domiciled in Iran, but is owned or controlled directly or indirectly (within the meaning of regulation 7) by a person domiciled in Iran.

(6) Paragraphs (1), (2), (3) and (4) are subject to Part 6 (Exceptions and licences).

(7) A person who contravenes a prohibition in paragraph (1), (2), (3) or (4) commits an offence.

(8) In this regulation—

"branch" means, in relation to a credit or financial institution domiciled in Iran, or a UK credit or financial institution, a place of business which forms a legally dependent part of that institution and which carries out all or some of the transactions inherent in the business of that institution;

"credit or financial institution domiciled in Iran" means—

(a) a person, other than an individual, which is domiciled in Iran and which would satisfy the threshold conditions for permission under Part 4A of the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000 if it had its registered office (or if it does not have a registered office, its head office) in the United Kingdom, or

(b) an undertaking domiciled in Iran which by way of business—

(i) operates a currency exchange,

(ii) transmits money (or any representation of monetary value) by any means, or

(iii) cashes cheques that are made payable to customers;

"subsidiary" has the meaning given in section 1159 of the Companies Act 2006;

"UK credit or financial institution" means—

(a) a person that has permission under Part 4A of the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000 (permission to carry on regulated activity), or

(b) an undertaking domiciled in the United Kingdom which by way of business—

(i) operates a currency exchange office,

(ii) transmits money (or any representation of monetary value) by any means, or

(iii) cashes cheques that are made payable to customers.

Insurance and reinsurance services

17C.—.—(1) A person ("P") must not provide insurance or reinsurance services to a person falling within paragraph (2), if P knows or has reasonable cause to suspect that P is providing such services to a person falling with paragraph (2).

(2) A person ("Q") falls within this paragraph if—

(a) Q is connected with Iran, or

(b) Q is acting on behalf of or at the direction of a person connected with Iran.

(3) Paragraph (1) is subject to Part 6 (Exceptions and licences).

(4) A person who contravenes the prohibition in paragraph (1) commits an offence.

(5) Nothing in this regulation prohibits compliance with an insurance or reinsurance agreement concluded before 8th September 2026, provided that the agreement concerned was not prohibited at the date on which it was made.

(6) For the purposes of this regulation—

"insurance and reinsurance services" include the provision of services relating to the extension or renewal of an insurance or reinsurance agreement, except where there is an obligation, which arose before 8th September 2026, of the insurer or re-insurer to accept the extension or renewal;

"person acting at the direction of a person connected with Iran" does not include any person who is acting under a direction which is given in relation to a ship or aircraft for the purposes of docking, loading or unloading the ship or aircraft or for any purpose in connection with the safe transit of the ship or aircraft in the territorial sea adjacent to Iran or in the airspace above it.

Sale or purchase of bonds

17D.—.—(1) A person ("P") must not directly or indirectly—

(a) sell to a person falling within paragraph (4), or

(b) purchase from such a person,

Iranian bonds or bonds guaranteed by the Government of Iran and issued after 8th September 2026 if P knows, or has reasonable cause to suspect, that the sale or purchase of such bonds is directly or indirectly to or from such a person.

(2) A person ("P") must not provide brokering services to a person falling within paragraph (4) in respect of Iranian bonds or bonds guaranteed by the Government of Iran and issued after 8th September 2026, if P knows, or has reasonable cause to suspect, that the person falls within paragraph (4).

(3) A person ("P") must not provide—

(a) brokering services,

(b) advertising services, or

(c) any other service,

if P knows, or has reasonable cause to suspect, that the provision of the service assists a person falling within paragraph (4) to issue Iranian bonds or bonds guaranteed by the Government of Iran.

(4) The following persons fall within this paragraph—

(a) the Government of Iran,

(b) a person falling within regulation 17B(5) (Iranian credit or financial institutions);

(c) a person acting on behalf of or at the direction of a person falling within sub-paragraph (a), or (b);

(d) a person, other than an individual, which is owned or controlled directly or indirectly (within the meaning of regulation 7) by a person falling within sub-paragraph (a), (b) or (c).

(5) Paragraphs (1) to (3) are subject to Part 6 (Exceptions and licences).

(6) A person who contravenes a prohibition in paragraph (1), (2) or (3) commits an offence.

(7) For the purposes of this regulation, "Iranian bonds" means bonds issued by the Government of Iran.";

(d) before regulation 18, insert as a Chapter heading—
"Chapter 3

Further Provision";

(e) in regulation 18(1)(a), for "17" substitute "17D".

Trade

7 In Part 5 (Trade)—

(a) for the heading for Chapter 1, substitute "Exports and related activities: restricted goods and restricted technology";

(b) in regulation 20—

(i) in the definition of "restricted goods", before paragraph (a), insert—

"(za) maritime goods,";

(ii) in the definition of "restricted technology"—

(aa) before paragraph (a), insert—

"(za) maritime technology,";

(bb) omit paragraph (e);

(c) in regulation 22, omit paragraph (4);

(d) in regulation 27(4), omit the definitions of "brokering service", and "third country";

(e) after regulation 27, insert—

"Chapter 1A

Exports and related activities: gold, precious metals and diamonds

Export of gold, precious metals and diamonds to Iran

27A.—.—(1) The export of gold, precious metals or diamonds to, or for use in, Iran is prohibited.

(2) Paragraph (1) is subject to Part 6 (Exceptions and licences).

Supply and delivery of gold, precious metals and diamonds to Iran

27B.—.—(1) A person must not directly or indirectly supply or deliver gold, precious metals or diamonds from a third country to a place in Iran.

(2) Paragraph (1) is subject to Part 6 (Exceptions and licences).

(3) A person who contravenes the prohibition in paragraph (1) commits an offence, but it is a defence for a person charged with that offence ("P") to show that P did not know and had no reasonable cause to suspect that the gold, precious metals or diamonds were destined (or ultimately destined) for Iran.

Making available gold, precious metals and diamonds

27C.—.—(1) A person must not directly or indirectly make gold, precious metals or diamonds available—

(a) to a person connected with Iran, or

(b) for use in Iran.

(2) Paragraph (1) is subject to Part 6 (Exceptions and licences).

(3) A person who contravenes a prohibition in paragraph (1) commits an offence, but—

(a) it is a defence for a person charged with the offence of contravening paragraph (1)(a) ("P") to show that P did not know and had no reasonable cause to suspect that the person was connected with Iran;

(b) it is a defence for a person charged with the offence of contravening paragraph (1)(b) ("Q") to show that Q did not know and had no reasonable cause to suspect that the gold, precious metals or diamonds were for use in Iran.

Technical assistance relating to gold, precious metals and diamonds

27D.—.—(1) A person must not directly or indirectly provide technical assistance relating to gold, precious metals or diamonds—

(a) to a person connected with Iran, or

(b) for use in Iran.

(2) Paragraph (1) is subject to Part 6 (Exceptions and licences).

(3) A person who contravenes a prohibition in paragraph (1) commits an offence, but—

(a) it is a defence for a person charged with the offence of contravening paragraph (1)(a) ("P") to show that P did not know and had no reasonable cause to suspect that the person was connected with Iran;

(b) it is a defence for a person charged with the offence of contravening paragraph (1)(b) ("Q") to show that Q did not know and had no reasonable cause to suspect that the gold, precious metals or diamonds were for use in Iran.

Financial services and funds relating to gold, precious metals and diamonds

27E.—.—(1) A person must not directly or indirectly provide, to a person connected with Iran, financial services in pursuance of or in connection with an arrangement whose object or effect is—

(a) the export of gold, precious metals or diamonds,

(b) the direct or indirect supply or delivery of gold, precious metals or diamonds,

(c) directly or indirectly making available gold, precious metals or diamonds to a person, or

(d) the direct or indirect provision of technical assistance relating to gold, precious metals or diamonds.

(2) A person must not directly or indirectly make funds available to a person connected with Iran in pursuance of or in connection with an arrangement mentioned in paragraph (1).

(3) A person must not directly or indirectly provide financial services or funds in pursuance of or in connection with an arrangement whose object or effect is—

(a) the export of gold, precious metals or diamonds to, or for use in, Iran,

(b) the direct or indirect supply or delivery of gold, precious metals or diamonds to a place in Iran,

(c) directly or indirectly making available gold, precious metals or diamonds—

(i) to a person connected with Iran, or

(ii) for use in Iran, or

(d) the direct or indirect provision of technical assistance relating to gold, precious metals or diamonds—

(i) to a person connected with Iran, or

(ii) for use in Iran.

(4) Paragraphs (1), (2) and (3) are subject to Part 6 (Exceptions and licences).

(5) A person who contravenes a prohibition in paragraph (1), (2) or (3) commits an offence, but—

(a) it is a defence for a person charged with an offence of contravening paragraph (1) or (2) ("P") to show that P did not know and had no reasonable cause to suspect that the person was connected with Iran;

(b) it is a defence for a person charged with an offence of contravening paragraph (3) ("Q") to show that Q did not know and had no reasonable cause to suspect that the financial services or funds (as the case may be) were provided in pursuance of or in connection with an arrangement mentioned in that paragraph.

Brokering services relating to gold, precious metals and diamonds

27F.—.—(1) A person must not directly or indirectly provide brokering services in relation to any arrangements described in regulation 27E(1) to (3).

(2) Paragraph (1) is subject to Part 6 (Exceptions and licences).

(3) A person who contravenes the prohibition in paragraph (1) commits an offence.

(4) It is a defence for a person charged with an offence of contravening paragraph (1) ("P") to show that P did not know and had no reasonable cause to suspect that the brokering services were provided in relation to an arrangement mentioned in that paragraph.

Chapter 1B

Exports and related activities: energy-related goods and energy-related technology

Interpretation

27G. For the purposes of this Chapter "Iran" includes Iran's exclusive economic zone and continental shelf (which terms are to be interpreted in accordance with the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea)(**7**).

Export of energy-related goods

27H.—.—(1) The export of energy-related goods to, or for use in, Iran is prohibited.

(2) Paragraph (1) is subject to Part 6 (Exceptions and licences).

Supply and delivery of energy-related goods

27I.—.—(1) A person must not directly or indirectly supply or deliver energy-related goods from a third country to a place in Iran.

(2) Paragraph (1) is subject to Part 6 (Exceptions and licences).

(3) A person who contravenes a prohibition in paragraph (1) commits an offence, but it is a defence for a person charged with the offence of contravening paragraph (1) ("P") to show that P did not know and had no reasonable cause to suspect that the goods were destined (or ultimately destined) for Iran.

(**7**) This Convention (the "UNCLOS" Convention) was originally published in Cmnd. 8941, and subsequently in Cm. 4524. A hard copy of Cm. 4524 is available for inspection free of charge but by appointment at the National Archives, Kew, Richmond, Surrey, TW9 4DU (catalogue number: YHL/PO/JO/10/11/3186/287). An electronic copy of Cm. 4524 can be found at https://treaties.fco.gov.uk/awweb/pdfopener?md=l&did=69421. An electronic copy of UNCLOS can be obtained from the United Nations (email doalos@un.org), and at www.un.org/Depts/los/convention_agreements/texts/unclos/unclos_e.pdf.

Making energy-related goods and energy-related technology available

27J.—.—(1) A person must not directly or indirectly make energy-related goods or energy-related technology available—

(a) to a person connected with Iran, or

(b) for use in Iran.

(2) Paragraph (1) is subject to Part 6 (Exceptions and licences).

(3) A person who contravenes a prohibition in paragraph (1)(a) commits an offence, but it is a defence for a person charged with that offence ("Q") to show that Q did not know and had no reasonable cause to suspect that the person was connected with Iran.

(3) A person who contravenes a prohibition in paragraph (1)(b) commits an offence, but it is a defence for a person charged with that offence ("P") to show that P did not know and had no reasonable cause to suspect that the goods or technology were for use in Iran.

Transfer of energy-related technology

27K.—.—(1) A person must not transfer energy-related technology—

(a) to a person connected with Iran;

(b) to a place in Iran.

(2) Paragraph (1) is subject to Part 6 (Exceptions and licences).

(3) A person who contravenes a prohibition in paragraph (1) commits an offence, but—

(a) it is a defence for a person charged with the offence of contravening paragraph (1)(a) ("P") to show that P did not know and had no reasonable cause to suspect that the person was connected with Iran;

(b) it is a defence for a person charged with the offence of contravening paragraph (1)(b) ("Q") to show that Q did not know and had no reasonable cause to suspect that the transfer was to a place in Iran.

Technical assistance relating to energy-related goods and energy-related technology

27L.—.—(1) A person must not directly or indirectly provide technical assistance relating to energy-related goods or energy-related technology—

(a) to a person connected with Iran, or

(b) for use in Iran.

(2) Paragraph (1) is subject to Part 6 (Exception and licences).

(3) A person who contravenes a prohibition in paragraph (1) commits an offence, but—

(a) it is a defence for a person charged with an offence of contravening paragraph (1)(a) ("P") to show that P did not know and had no reasonable cause to suspect that the person was connected with Iran;

(b) it is a defence for a person charged with an offence of contravening paragraph (1)(b) ("Q") to show that Q did not know and had no reasonable cause to suspect that the goods or technology were for use in Iran.

Financial services and funds relating to energy-related goods and energy-related technology

27M.—.—(1) A person must not directly or indirectly provide, to a person connected with Iran, financial services in pursuance of or in connection with an arrangement whose object or effect is—

(a) the export of energy-related goods,

(b) the direct or indirect supply or delivery of energy-related goods,

(c) directly or indirectly making energy-related goods or energy-related technology available to a person,

(d) the transfer of energy-related technology, or

(e) the direct or indirect provision of technical assistance relating to energy-related goods or energy-related technology.

(2) A person must not directly or indirectly make funds available to a person connected with Iran in pursuance of or in connection with an arrangement mentioned in paragraph (1).

(3) A person must not directly or indirectly provide financial services or funds in pursuance of or in connection with an arrangement whose object or effect is—

(a) the export of energy-related goods to, or for use in, Iran,

(b) the direct or indirect supply or delivery of energy-related goods to a place in Iran,

(c) directly or indirectly making energy-related goods or energy-related technology available—

(i) to a person connected with Iran, or

(ii) for use in Iran,

(d) the transfer of energy-related technology—

(i) to a person connected with Iran, or

(ii) to a place in Iran, or

(e) the direct or indirect provision of technical assistance relating to energy-related goods or energy-related technology—

(i) to a person connected with Iran, or

(ii) for use in Iran.

(4) Paragraphs (1) to (3) are subject to Part 6 (Exceptions and licences).

(5) A person who contravenes a prohibition in any of paragraphs (1) to (3) commits an offence, but—

(a) it is a defence for a person charged with an offence of contravening a prohibition in paragraph (1) or (2) ("P") to show that P did not know and had no reasonable cause to suspect that the person was connected with Iran;

(b) it is a defence for a person charged with an offence of contravening a prohibition in paragraph (3) ("Q") to show that Q did not know and had no reasonable cause to suspect that the financial services or funds (as the case may be) were provided in pursuance of or in connection with an arrangement mentioned that paragraph.

Brokering services: non-UK activity relating to energy-related goods and energy-related technology.

27N.—.—(1) A person ("P") must not directly or indirectly provide brokering services in relation to an arrangement ("arrangement A") whose object or effect is—

(a) the direct or indirect supply or delivery of energy-related goods from a third country to a place in Iran;

(b) directly or indirectly making energy-related goods or energy-related technology available in a third country for direct or indirect supply or delivery—

(i) to a person connected with Iran, or

(ii) to a place in Iran;

(c) the direct or indirect provision, in a non-UK country, of technical assistance relating to energy-related goods or technology—

(i) to a person connected with Iran, or

(ii) for use in Iran;

(d) the transfer of energy-related technology from a place in a third country—

(i) to a person connected with Iran, or

(ii) to a place in Iran;

(e) the direct or indirect provision, in a non-UK country, of financial services—

(i) to a person connected with Iran, where arrangement A, or any other arrangement in connection with which arrangement A is entered into, is an arrangement mentioned in regulation 27M(1), or

(ii) where arrangement A, or any other arrangement in connection with which arrangement A is entered into, is an arrangement mentioned in regulation 27M(3);

(f) directly or indirectly making funds available, in a non-UK country, to a person connected with Iran, where arrangement A, or any other arrangement in connection with which arrangement A is entered into, is an arrangement mentioned in regulation 27M(1); or

(g) the direct or indirect provision of funds from a non-UK country, where arrangement A, or any other arrangement in connection with which arrangement A is entered into, is an arrangement mentioned in regulation 27M(3).

(2) Paragraph (1) is subject to Part 6 (Exceptions and licences).

(3) A person who contravenes a prohibition in paragraph (1) commits an offence, but it is a defence for a person charged with that offence ("P") to show that P did not know and had no reasonable cause to suspect that the brokering services were provided in relation to an arrangement mentioned in that paragraph.

(4) In this regulation, "non-UK country" means a country that is not the United Kingdom.

Prohibition on providing relevant energy-related services

27O.—.—(1) A person must not provide, directly or indirectly, relevant energy services.

(2) Paragraph (1) is subject to Part 6 (Exceptions and licences).

(3) A person who contravenes the prohibition in paragraph (1) commits an offence, but it is a defence for a person charged with that offence ("P") to show that P did not know and had no reasonable cause to suspect that P was providing relevant energy services.

(4) In this regulation—

"oil or gas exploration" includes the exploration for and management of oil and gas reserves, as well as the provision of geological services in relation to such reserves;

"oil or gas production" includes bulk transmission services for the purpose of transit or delivery to directly interconnected grids;

"relevant energy services" means any of the following services which are necessary for an oil or gas exploration project in Iran or an oil or gas production project in Iran—

(a) drilling;

(b) well testing;

(c) logging and completion services;

(d) supply of specialised floating vessels.

Chapter 1C

Sectoral software goods and sectoral software and technology

Export of sectoral software goods

27P.—.—(1) The export of sectoral software goods to, or for use in, Iran is prohibited.

(2) Paragraph (1) is subject to Part 6 (Exceptions and licences).

Supply and delivery of sectoral software goods

27Q.—.—(1) A person must not directly or indirectly supply or deliver sectoral software goods from a third country to a place in Iran.

(2) Paragraph (1) is subject to Part 6 (Exceptions and licences).

(3) A person who contravenes a prohibition in paragraph (1) commits an offence, but it is a defence for a person charged with the offence of contravening paragraph (1) ("P") to show that P did not know and had no reasonable cause to suspect that the goods were destined (or ultimately destined) for Iran.

Making sectoral software goods and sectoral software and technology available

27R.—.—(1) A person must not directly or indirectly make sectoral software goods or sectoral software and technology available—

(a) to a person connected with Iran, or

(b) for use in Iran.

(2) Paragraph (1) is subject to Part 6 (Exceptions and licences).

(3) A person who contravenes a prohibition in paragraph (1) commits an offence, but—

(a) it is a defence for a person charged with an offence of contravening paragraph (1)(a) ("P") to show that P did not know and had no reasonable cause to suspect that the person was connected with Iran;

(b) it is a defence for a person charged with the offence of contravening paragraph (1)(b) ("Q") to show that Q did not know and had no reasonable cause to suspect that the sectoral software goods or sectoral software and technology were for use in Iran.

Transfer of sectoral software and technology

27S.—.—(1) A person must not transfer sectoral software and technology—

(a) to a person connected with Iran, or

(b) to a place in Iran.

(2) Paragraph (1) is subject to Part 6 (Exceptions and licences).

(3) A person who contravenes a prohibition in paragraph (1) commits an offence, but—

(a) it is a defence for a person charged with the offence of contravening paragraph (1)(a) ("P") to show that P did not know and had no reasonable cause to suspect that the person was connected with Iran;

(b) it is a defence for a person charged with the offence of contravening paragraph (1)(b) ("Q") to show that Q did not know and had no reasonable cause to suspect that the transfer was to a place in Iran.

Technical assistance relating to sectoral software goods, and sectoral software and technology

27T.—.—(1) A person must not directly or indirectly provide technical assistance relating to sectoral software goods or sectoral software and technology—

(a) to a person connected with Iran, or

(b) for use in Iran.

(2) Paragraph (1) is subject to Part 6 (Exceptions and licences).

(3) A person who contravenes a prohibition in paragraph (1) commits an offence, but—

(a) it is a defence for a person charged with an offence of contravening paragraph (1)(a) ("P") to show that P did not know and had no reasonable cause to suspect that the person was connected with Iran;

(b) it is a defence for a person charged with an offence of contravening paragraph (1)(b) ("Q") to show that Q did not know and had no reasonable cause to suspect that the sectoral software goods, or sectoral software and technology were for use in Iran.

Financial services and funds relating to sectoral software goods and sectoral software and technology

27U.—.—(1) A person must not directly or indirectly provide, to a person connected with Iran, financial services in pursuance of or in connection with an arrangement whose object or effect is—

(a) the export of sectoral software goods,

(b) the direct or indirect supply or delivery of sectoral software goods,

(c) directly or indirectly making sectoral software goods or sectoral software and technology available to a person,

(d) the transfer of sectoral software and technology, or

(e) the direct or indirect provision of technical assistance relating to sectoral software goods or sectoral software and technology.

(2) A person must not directly or indirectly make funds available to a person connected with Iran in pursuance of or in connection with an arrangement mentioned in paragraph (1).

(3) A person must not directly or indirectly provide financial services or funds in pursuance of or in connection with an arrangement whose object or effect is—

(a) the export of sectoral software goods to, or for use in, Iran,

(b) the direct or indirect supply of delivery of sectoral software goods to a place in Iran,

(c) directly or indirectly making sectoral software goods or sectoral software and technology available—

(i) to a person connected with Iran, or

(ii) for use in Iran,

(d) the transfer of sectoral software and technology—

(i) to a person connected with Iran, or

(ii) to a place in Iran, or

(e) the direct or indirect provision of technical assistance relating to sectoral software goods or sectoral software and technology—

(i) to a person connected with Iran, or

(ii) for use in Iran.

(4) Paragraphs (1) to (3) are subject to Part 6 (Exceptions and licences).

(5) A person who contravenes a prohibition in any of paragraphs (1) to (3) commits an offence, but—

(a) it is a defence for a person charged with an offence of contravening paragraph (1) or (2) ("P") to show that P did not know and had no reasonable cause to suspect that the person was connected with Iran;

(b) it is a defence for a person charged with the offence of contravening paragraph (3) ("Q") to show that Q did not know and had no reasonable cause to suspect that the financial services or funds (as the case may be) were provided in pursuance of or in connection with an arrangement mentioned in that paragraph.

Brokering services: non-UK activity relating to sectoral software goods and sectoral software and technology

27V.—.—(1) A person must not directly or indirectly provide brokering services in relation to an arrangement ("arrangement A") whose object or effect is—

(a) directly or indirectly making sectoral software goods or sectoral software and technology available in a third country for transfer—

(i) to a person connected with Iran, or

(ii) to a place in Iran;

(b) the transfer of sectoral software and technology from a place in a third country—

(i) to a person connected with Iran, or

(ii) to a place in Iran;

(c) the direct or indirect provision, in a non-UK country, of technical assistance relating to sectoral software goods or sectoral software and technology—

(i) to a person connected with Iran, or

(ii) for use in Iran;

(d) the direct or indirect provision, in a non-UK country, of financial services—

(i) to a person connected with Iran, where arrangement A, or any other arrangement in connection with which arrangement A is entered into, is an arrangement mentioned in regulation 27U(1), or

(ii) where arrangement A, or any other arrangement in connection with which arrangement A is entered into, is an arrangement mentioned in regulation 27U(3);

(e) directly or indirectly making funds available, in a non-UK country, to a person connected with Iran, where arrangement A, or any other arrangement in connection with which arrangement A is entered into, is an arrangement mentioned in regulation 27U(1); or

(f) the direct or indirect provision of funds from a non-UK country, where arrangement A, or any other arrangement in connection with which arrangement A is entered into, is an arrangement mentioned in regulation 27U(3).

(2) Paragraph (1) is subject to Part 6 (Exceptions and licences).

(3) A person who contravenes a prohibition in paragraph (1) commits an offence, but it is a defence for a person charged with that offence ("P") to show that P did not know and had no reasonable cause to suspect that the brokering services were provided in relation to an arrangement described in that paragraph.

(4) In this regulation, "non-UK country" means a country that is not the United Kingdom.";

(f) for the heading to Chapter 2, substitute "Imports and related activities: certain goods and technology";

(g) before regulation 28, insert—

"**Interpretation of Chapter 2**

27W. In this Chapter—

"relevant goods and technology" means—

(a) military goods;

(b) missile-list goods;

(c) nuclear-list goods;

(d) other restricted goods;

(e) military technology;

(f) missile-list technology;

(g) nuclear-list technology;

(h) other restricted technology;

"relevant technology" means—

(a) military technology;

(b) missile-list technology;

(c) nuclear-list technology;

(d) other restricted technology.";

(h) in regulation 28(3), for "(1) to (3)" substitute "(1) and (2)";

(i) in regulation 29, omit paragraph (4);

(j) in regulation 30—

(i) for the heading, substitute "Acquisition of relevant goods and technology which are located in Iran or originate in Iran";

(ii) in paragraph (1), for the words from "which" to the end, substitute—

"—

(a) which originate in Iran, or

(b) which are located in Iran.";

(iii) for paragraph (3), substitute—

"(3) A person who contravenes a prohibition in paragraph (1) commits an offence, but—

(a) it is a defence for a person charged with the offence of contravening paragraph (1)(a) ("P") to show that P did not know and had no reasonable cause to suspect that the goods or technology originated in Iran;

(b) it is a defence for a person charged with the offence of contravening paragraph (1)(b) ("Q") to show that Q did not know and had no reasonable cause to suspect that the goods or technology were located in Iran.";

(iv) omit paragraph (4);

(k) in regulation 31—

(i) in the heading, for "certain" substitute "relevant";

(ii) omit paragraph (4);

(l) after regulation 31 (transfer of certain technology from a place in Iran), insert—

"**Technical assistance relating to relevant goods and technology**

31A.—.—(1) A person must not directly or indirectly provide technical assistance to any person relating to—

(a) the import of goods mentioned in regulation 28(1) which—

(i) originate in Iran, or

(ii) are consigned from Iran,

(b) the direct or indirect acquisition of relevant goods and technology which—

(i) originate in Iran, or

(ii) are located in Iran,

(c) the direct or indirect supply and delivery of goods referred to in regulation 29(1) from a place in Iran to a third country, or

(d) the transfer of relevant technology from a place in Iran—

(i) to persons outside the United Kingdom, or

(ii) to a place other than the United Kingdom.

(2) Paragraph (1) is subject to Part 6 (Exceptions and licences).

(3) A person who contravenes a prohibition in paragraph (1) commits an offence, but it is a defence for a person charged with the offence of contravening paragraph (1) ("P") to show that P did not know and had no reasonable cause to suspect that the technical assistance related to any matter referred to in paragraph (1).

Financial services and funds relating to relevant goods and technology

31B.—.—(1) A person must not directly or indirectly provide financial services or funds in pursuance of or in connection with an arrangement whose object or effect is—

(a) the import of goods mentioned in regulation 28(1) which—

(i) originate in Iran, or

(ii) are consigned from Iran,

(b) the direct or indirect acquisition of relevant goods and technology which—

(i) originate in Iran, or

(ii) are located in Iran,

(c) the direct or indirect supply and delivery of goods mentioned in regulation 29(1) from a place in Iran to a third country, or

(d) the transfer of relevant technology from a place in Iran—

(i) to persons outside the United Kingdom, or

(ii) to a place other than the United Kingdom.

(2) Paragraph (1) is subject to Part 6 (Exceptions and licences).

(3) A person who contravenes a prohibition in paragraph (1) commits an offence, but it is a defence for a person charged with the offence of contravening paragraph (1) ("P") to show that P did not know and had no reasonable cause to suspect that the financial services or funds (as the case may be) were provided in pursuance of or in connection with an arrangement mentioned in paragraph (1).

Brokering services relating to relevant goods and technology

31C.—.—(1) A person must not directly or indirectly provide brokering services in relation to any arrangement described in regulation 31B(1).

(2) Paragraph (1) is subject to Part 6 (Exceptions and licences).

(3) A person who contravenes a prohibition in paragraph (1) commits an offence, but it is a defence for a person charged with the offence of contravening paragraph (1) ("P") to show that P did not know and had no reasonable cause to suspect that the brokering services were being provided in relation to an arrangement mentioned in regulation 31B(1).";

(m) after Chapter 2, insert—

"Chapter 2A

Imports and related activities: gold, precious metals and diamonds

Import of gold, precious metals and diamonds

31D.—.—(1) The import of gold, precious metals or diamonds which are consigned from Iran is prohibited.

(2) The import of gold, precious metals or diamonds which originate in Iran is prohibited.

(3) Paragraphs (1) and (2) are subject to Part 6 (Exceptions and licences).

Acquisition of gold, precious metals and diamonds

31E.—.—(1) A person must not directly or indirectly acquire gold, precious metals or diamonds which—

(a) originate in Iran, or

(b) are located in Iran.

(2) Paragraph (1) is subject to Part 6 (Exceptions and licences).

(3) A person who contravenes a prohibition in paragraph (1) commits an offence, but—

(a) it is a defence for a person charged with the offence of contravening the prohibition in paragraph (1)(a) ("P") to show that P did not know and had no reasonable cause to suspect that the gold, precious metals or diamonds originated in Iran,

(b) it is a defence for a person charged with the offence of contravening the prohibition in paragraph (1)(b) ("Q") to show that Q did not know and had no reasonable cause to suspect that the gold, precious metals or diamonds were located in Iran.

Supply and delivery of gold, precious metals and diamonds from a place in Iran

31F.—.—(1) A person must not directly or indirectly supply or deliver gold, precious metals or diamonds from a place in Iran to a third country.

(2) Paragraph (1) is subject to Part 6 (Exceptions and licences).

(3) A person who contravenes the prohibition in paragraph (1) commits an offence, but it is a defence for a person charged with the offence of contravening paragraph (1) ("P") to show that P did not know and had no reasonable cause to suspect that the supply or delivery was from a place in Iran, whether directly or indirectly.

Technical assistance relating to gold, precious metals and diamonds

31G.—.—(1) A person must not directly or indirectly provide technical assistance to any person relating to—

(a) the import of gold, precious metals or diamonds which—

(i) originate in Iran, or

(ii) are consigned from Iran,

(b) the direct or indirect acquisition of gold, precious metals or diamonds which—

(i) originate in Iran, or

(ii) are located in Iran, or

(c) the supply and delivery of gold, precious metals or diamonds from a place in Iran to a third country.

(2) Paragraph (1) is subject to Part 6 (Exceptions and licences).

(3) A person who contravenes a prohibition in paragraph (1) commits an offence, but it is a defence for a person charged with the offence of contravening paragraph (1) ("P") to show that P did not know and had no reasonable cause to suspect that the technical assistance related to any matter referred to that paragraph.

Financial services and funds relating to gold, precious metals and diamonds

31H.—.—(1) A person must not directly or indirectly provide financial services or funds in pursuance of or in connection with an arrangement whose object or effect is—

(a) the import of gold, precious metals or diamonds which—

(i) originate in Iran, or

(ii) are consigned from Iran,

(b) the direct or indirect acquisition of gold, precious metals or diamonds which—

(i) originate in Iran, or

(ii) are located in Iran, or

(c) the supply and delivery of gold, precious metals or diamonds from a place in Iran to a third country.

(2) Paragraph (1) is subject to Part 6 (Exceptions and licences).

(3) A person who contravenes a prohibition in paragraph (1) commits an offence, but it is a defence for a person charged with the offence of contravening paragraph (1) ("P") to show that P did not know and had no reasonable cause to suspect that the financial services or funds (as the case may be) were being provided in pursuance of or in connection with an arrangement mentioned in that paragraph.

Brokering services relating to gold, precious metals and diamonds

31I.—.—(1) A person must not directly or indirectly provide brokering services in relation to any arrangement described in regulation 31H(1).

(2) Paragraph (1) is subject to Part 6 (Exceptions and licences).

(3) A person who contravenes a prohibition in paragraph (1) commits an offence, but it is a defence for a person charged with the offence of contravening paragraph (1) ("P") to show that P did not know and had no reasonable cause to suspect that the brokering services were being provided in relation to an arrangement described in regulation 31H(1).

Chapter 2B

Imports and related activities: oil and petroleum products

Import of oil and petroleum products

31J.—.—(1) The import of oil and petroleum products which are consigned from Iran is prohibited.

(2) The import of oil and petroleum products which originate in Iran is prohibited.

(3) Paragraphs (1) and (2) are subject to Part 6 (Exceptions and licences).

Acquisition of oil and petroleum products

31K.—.—(1) A person must not directly or indirectly acquire oil and petroleum products—

(a) which originate in Iran, or

(b) which are located in Iran.

(2) Paragraph (1) is subject to Part 6 (Exceptions and licences).

(3) A person who contravenes a prohibition in paragraph (1) commits an offence, but—

(a) it is a defence for a person charged with the offence of contravening paragraph (1)(a) ("P") to show that P did not know and had no reasonable cause to suspect that the goods originated in Iran;

(b) it is a defence for a person charged with the offence of contravening paragraph (1)(b) ("Q") to show that Q did not know and had no reasonable cause to suspect that the goods were located in Iran.

Supply and delivery of oil and petroleum products

31L.—.—(1) A person must not directly or indirectly supply or deliver oil and petroleum products from a place in Iran to a third country.

(2) Paragraph (1) is subject to Part 6 (Exceptions and licences).

(3) A person who contravenes the prohibition in paragraph (1) commits an offence, but it is a defence for a person ("P") charged with the offence of contravening paragraph (1) to show that P did not know and had no reasonable cause to suspect that the supply or delivery was from a place in Iran, whether directly or indirectly.

Technical assistance relating to oil and petroleum products

31M.—.—(1) A person must not directly or indirectly provide technical assistance relating to—

(a) the import of oil and petroleum products which—

(i) originate in Iran, or

(ii) are consigned from Iran,

(b) the direct or indirect acquisition of oil and petroleum products which—

(i) originate in Iran, or

(ii) are located in Iran, or

(c) the direct or indirect supply or delivery of oil and petroleum products from a place in Iran to a third country.

(2) Paragraph (1) is subject to Part 6 (Exceptions and licences).

(3) A person who contravenes any of the prohibitions in paragraph (1) commits an offence, but—

(a) it is a defence for a person charged with an offence of contravening paragraph (1)(a), to show that the person did not know and had no reasonable cause to suspect that the technical assistance related to an import described in that paragraph;

(b) it is a defence for a person charged with an offence of contravening paragraph (1)(b), to show that the person did not know and had no reasonable cause to suspect that the technical assistance related to an acquisition described in that paragraph;

(c) it is a defence for a person charged with an offence of contravening paragraph (1)(c), to show that the person did not know and had no reasonable cause to suspect that the technical assistance related to a supply or delivery described in that paragraph.

Financial services and funds relating to oil and petroleum products

31N.—.—(1) A person must not directly or indirectly provide financial services or funds in pursuance of or in connection with an arrangement whose object or effect is—

(a) the import of oil and petroleum products which—

(i) originate in Iran, or

(ii) are consigned from Iran,

(b) the direct or indirect acquisition of oil and petroleum products which—

(i) originate in Iran, or

(ii) are located in Iran, or

(c) the direct or indirect supply or delivery of oil and petroleum products from a place in Iran to a third country.

(2) Paragraph (1) is are subject to Part 6 (Exceptions and licences).

(3) A person who contravenes the prohibition in paragraph (1) commits an offence, but it is a defence for a person charged with that offence ("P") to show that P did not know and had no reasonable cause to suspect that the financial services or funds (as the case may be) were provided in pursuance of or in connection with an arrangement mentioned in that paragraph.

Brokering services relating to oil and petroleum products

31O.—.—(1) A person must not directly or indirectly provide brokering services in relation to any arrangement described in regulation 31N(1).

(2) Paragraph (1) is subject to Part 6 (Exceptions and licences).

(3) A person who contravenes a prohibition in paragraph (1) commits an offence, but it is a defence for a person charged with that offence ("P") to show that P did not know and had no reasonable cause to suspect that the brokering services were provided in relation to an arrangement mentioned in that paragraph.

Chapter 2C

Imports and related activities: petrochemicals

Import of petrochemicals

31P.—.—(1) The import of petrochemicals which are consigned from Iran is prohibited.

(2) The import of petrochemicals which originate in Iran is prohibited.

(3) Paragraphs (1) and (2) are subject to Part 6 (Exceptions and licences).

Acquisition of petrochemicals

31Q.—.—(1) A person must not directly or indirectly acquire petrochemicals which—

(a) originate in Iran, or

(b) are located in Iran.

(2) Paragraph (1) is subject to Part 6 (Exceptions and licences).

(3) A person who contravenes a prohibition in paragraph (1) commits an offence, but—

(a) it is a defence for a person charged with the offence of contravening paragraph (1)(a) ("P") to show that P did not know and had no reasonable cause to suspect that the goods originated in Iran;

(b) it is a defence for a person charged with the offence of contravening paragraph (1)(b) ("P") to show that P did not know and had no reasonable cause to suspect that the goods were located in Iran.

Supply and delivery of petrochemicals to a third country

31R.—.—(1) A person must not directly or indirectly supply or deliver petrochemicals from a place in Iran to a third country.

(2) Paragraph (1) is subject to Part 6 (Exceptions and licences).

(3) A person who contravenes the prohibition in paragraph (1) commits an offence, but it is a defence for a person charged with the offence of contravening paragraph (1) ("P") to show that P did not know and had no reasonable cause to suspect that the supply or delivery was from a place in Iran, whether directly or indirectly.

Technical assistance relating to petrochemicals

31S.—.—(1) A person must not directly or indirectly provide technical assistance relating to—

(a) the import of petrochemicals which—

(i) originate in Iran, or

(ii) are consigned from Iran;

(b) the direct or indirect acquisition of petrochemicals which—

(i) originate in Iran, or

(ii) are located in Iran;

(c) the direct or indirect supply or delivery of petrochemicals from a place in Iran to a third country.

(2) Paragraph (1) is subject to Part 6 (Exceptions and licences).

(3) A person who contravenes a prohibition in paragraph (1) commits an offence, but—

(a) it is a defence for a person charged with an offence of contravening paragraph (1)(a) ("P") to show that P did not know and had no reasonable cause to suspect that the technical assistance related to an import described in that paragraph;

(b) it is a defence for a person charged with an offence of contravening paragraph (1)(b) ("Q") to show that Q did not know and had no reasonable cause to suspect that the technical assistance related to an acquisition described in that paragraph;

(c) it is a defence for a person charged with an offence of contravening paragraph (1)(c) ("R") to show that R did not know and had no reasonable cause to suspect that the technical assistance related to a supply or delivery described in that paragraph.

Financial services and funds relating to petrochemicals

31T.—.—(1) A person must not directly or indirectly provide financial services or funds in pursuance of or in connection with an arrangement whose object or effect is—

(a) the import of petrochemicals which—

(i) originate in Iran, or

(ii) are consigned from Iran;

(b) the direct or indirect acquisition of petrochemicals which—

(i) originate in Iran, or

(ii) are located in Iran;

(c) the direct or indirect supply or delivery of petrochemicals from a place in Iran to a third country.

(2) Paragraph (1) is subject to Part 6 (Exceptions and licences).

(3) A person who contravenes the prohibition in paragraph (1) commits an offence, but it is a defence for a person charged with that offence ("P") to show that P did not know and had no reasonable cause to suspect that the financial services or funds (as the case may be) were provided in pursuance of or in connection with an arrangement mentioned in that paragraph.

Brokering services relating to petrochemicals

31U.—.—(1) A person must not directly or indirectly provide brokering services in relation to any arrangement described in regulation 31T(1).

(2) Paragraph (1) is subject to Part 6 (Exceptions and licences).

(3) A person who contravenes a prohibition in paragraph (1) commits an offence, but it is a defence for a person charged with that offence ("P") to show that P did not know and had no reasonable cause to suspect that the brokering services were provided in relation to an arrangement mentioned in that paragraph.

Chapter 2D

Imports and related activities: natural gas

Import of natural gas

31V.—.—(1) The import of natural gas which is consigned from Iran is prohibited.

(2) The import of natural gas which originates in Iran is prohibited.

(3) Paragraphs (1) and (2) are subject to Part 6 (Exceptions and licences).

Acquisition of natural gas

31W.—.—(1) A person must not directly or indirectly acquire natural gas—

(a) which originates in Iran, or

(b) which is located in Iran.

(2) Paragraph (1) is subject to Part 6 (Exceptions and licences).

(3) A person who contravenes a prohibition in paragraph (1) commits an offence, but—

(a) it is a defence for a person charged with the offence of contravening paragraph (1)(a) ("P") to show that P did not know and had no reasonable cause to suspect that the natural gas originated in Iran;

(b) it is a defence for a person charged with the offence of contravening paragraph (1)(b) ("Q") to show that Q did not know and had no reasonable cause to suspect that the natural gas was located in Iran.

Supply and delivery of natural gas to a third country

31X.—.—(1) A person must not directly or indirectly supply or deliver natural gas from a place in Iran to a third country.

(2) Paragraph (1) is subject to Part 6 (Exceptions and licences).

(3) A person who contravenes a prohibition in paragraph (1) commits an offence, but it is a defence for a person charged with the offence of contravening paragraph (1) ("P") to show that P did not know and had no reasonable cause to suspect that the supply or delivery was from a place in Iran, whether directly or indirectly.

Technical assistance relating to natural gas

31Y.—.—(1) A person must not directly or indirectly provide technical assistance relating to—

(a) the import of natural gas which—

(i) originates in Iran, or

(ii) is consigned from Iran;

(b) the direct or indirect acquisition of natural gas which—

(i) originates in Iran, or

(ii) is located in Iran;

(c) the direct or indirect supply or delivery of natural gas from a place in Iran to a third country.

(2) Paragraph (1) is subject to Part 6 (Exceptions and licences).

(3) A person who contravenes any of the prohibitions in paragraph (1) commits an offence, but—

(a) it is a defence for a person charged with an offence of contravening paragraph (1)(a), to show that the person did not know and had no reasonable cause to suspect that the technical assistance related to an import described in that paragraph;

(b) it is a defence for a person charged with an offence of contravening paragraph (1)(b), to show that the person did not know and had no reasonable cause to suspect that the technical assistance related to an acquisition described in that paragraph;

(c) it is a defence for a person charged with an offence of contravening paragraph (1)(c), to show that the person did not know and had no reasonable cause to suspect that the technical assistance related to a supply or delivery described in that paragraph.

Financial services and funds relating to natural gas

31Z.—.—(1) A person must not directly or indirectly provide financial services or funds in pursuance of or in connection with an arrangement whose object or effect is—

(a) the import of natural gas which—

(i) originates in Iran, or

(ii) is consigned from Iran;

(b) the direct or indirect acquisition of natural gas which—

(i) originates in Iran, or

(ii) is located in Iran;

(c) the direct or indirect supply of natural gas from a place in Iran to a third country.

(2) Paragraph (1) is subject to Part 6 (Exceptions and licences).

(3) A person who contravenes the prohibition in paragraph (1) commits an offence, but it is a defence for a person charged with that offence ("P") to show that P did not know and had no reasonable cause to suspect that the financial services or funds (as the case

may be) were provided in pursuance of or in connection with an arrangement mentioned in that paragraph.

Brokering services relating to natural gas

31Z1.—.—(1) A person must not directly or indirectly provide brokering services in relation to any arrangement described in regulation 31Z(1).

(2) Paragraph (1) is subject to Part 6 (Exceptions and licences).

(3) A person who contravenes a prohibition in paragraph (1) commits an offence, but it is a defence for a person charged with that offence ("P") to show that P did not know and had no reasonable cause to suspect that the brokering services were provided in relation to an arrangement mentioned in that paragraph.";

(n) after regulation 33, insert—

"**Banknotes and coinage**

33A.—.—(1) The export of restricted banknotes or coinage to, or for the benefit of, the Central Bank of Iran is prohibited.

(2) A person must not directly or indirectly—

(a) supply or deliver restricted banknotes or coinage from a third country to, or for the benefit of, the Central Bank of Iran;

(b) make banknotes or coinage available to, or for the benefit of, the Central Bank of Iran.

(3) Paragraphs (1) and (2) are subject to Part 6 (Exceptions and licences).

(4) A person who contravenes a prohibition in paragraph (2) commits an offence, but—

(a) it is a defence for a person charged with an offence of contravening paragraph (2)(a) ("P") to show that P did not know and had no reasonable cause to suspect that the person to whom, or for whose benefit, the banknotes or coinage were supplied or delivered was the Central Bank of Iran;

(b) it is a defence for a person charged with an offence of contravening paragraph (2)(b) ("Q") to show that Q did not know and had no reasonable cause to suspect that the person to whom, or for whose benefit, the banknotes or coinage were made available was the Central Bank of Iran.

Making available certain vessels

33B.—.—(1) A person must not directly or indirectly make available a vessel designed or modified for the transport or storage of oil and petroleum products—

(a) to any person connected to Iran, or

(b) for the benefit of, or for use in, Iran.

(2) Paragraph (1) is subject to Part 6 (Exceptions and licences).

(3) A person who contravenes a prohibition in paragraph (1) commits an offence, but—

(a) it is a defence for a person charged with the offence of contravening paragraph (1)(a) ("P") to show that P did not know and had no reasonable cause to suspect that the person was connected with Iran;

(b) it is a defence for a person charged with the offence of contravening paragraph (1)(b) ("Q") to show that Q did not know and had no reasonable cause to suspect that the vessel was for the benefit of, or for use in, Iran.

(4) In this regulation, "vessel" means any thing falling within commodity code 8901 90 (other vessels for the transport of goods and other vessels for the transport of both persons and goods).

Technical assistance relating to certain tankers and cargo vessels

33C.—.—(1) A person must not directly or indirectly provide technical assistance relating to a tanker or cargo vessel to, or for the benefit of, a person connected with Iran.

(2) A person must not directly or indirectly—

(a) provide financial services, or

(b) make funds available,

in pursuance of or in connection with an arrangement whose object or effect is the provision of technical assistance referred to in paragraph (1).

(4) Paragraphs (1) and (2) are subject to Part 6 (Exceptions and licences).

(5) A person who contravenes a prohibition in paragraphs (1) or (2) commits an offence, but—

(a) it is a defence for a person charged with an offence of contravening paragraph (1) ("P") to show that P did not know and had no reasonable cause to suspect that the technical assistance was provided to, or for the benefit of, a person connected to Iran;

(b) it is a defence for a person charged with an offence of contravening paragraph (2) ("Q") to show that Q did not know and had no reasonable cause to suspect that the financial services or funds (as the case may be) were provided in pursuance of or in connection with an arrangement mentioned in paragraph (2).

(6) In this regulation, "tanker or cargo vessel" means any thing which falls within the following commodity codes—

(a) 8901 2010 (seagoing tankers);

(b) 8901 20 90 (other tankers);

(c) 8901 30 10 (seagoing refrigerated vessels);

(d) 8901 30 90 (other refrigerated vessels);

(e) 8901 90 00 (other seagoing vessels for the transport of goods and other vessels for the transport of both persons and goods);

(f) 8901 9090 00 (other vessels for the transport of goods and other vessels for the transport of both persons and goods).

Technical assistance relating to ships

33D.—.—(1) A person must not directly or indirectly provide technical assistance relating to a ship to, or for the benefit of, a designated person.

(2) Paragraph (1) is subject to Part 6 (Exceptions and licences).

(3) A person who contravenes a prohibition in paragraph (1) commits an offence, but it is a defence for a person charged with an offence of contravening paragraph (1) ("P") to show that P did not know and had no reasonable cause to suspect that the technical assistance was provided to, or for the benefit of, a designated person.

(4) In this regulation, "designated person" means a person designated under regulation 5 (power to designate persons) for the purposes of this regulation.

Provision of services relating to specified ships

33E.—.—(1) A person must not directly or indirectly provide in relation to a specified ship—

(a) brokering services;

(b) chartering services;

(c) crew services;

(d) financial services or funds.

(e) operating services;

(f) technical assistance;

(2) A person must not directly or indirectly provide services relating to the acquisition, sale, transfer or supply of a specified ship.

(3) Paragraphs (1) and (2) are subject to Part 6 (Exceptions and licences).

(4) A person who contravenes a prohibition in paragraph (1) or (2) commits an offence, but—

(a) it is a defence for a person charged with the offence of contravening paragraph (1) ("P") to show that P did not know and had no reasonable cause to suspect that the ship in relation to which the assistance, services or funds (as the case may be) were provided was a specified ship;

(b) it is a defence for a person charged with the offence of contravening paragraph (2) ("Q") to show that Q did not know and had no reasonable cause to suspect that the ship in relation to whose acquisition, sale, transfer or supply the services were provided was a specified ship.

(5) In this regulation—

"chartering services" means services associated with the chartering of a ship;

"crew services" means services associated with the manning of a ship or the provision of a crew or members of a crew for a ship;

"operating services" means services associated with the operation of a ship.

Procurement of services relating to specified ships

33F.—.—(1) A person must not directly or indirectly procure services relating to a specified ship.

(2) For the purposes of this regulation, services relating to a specified ship include, in particular, services involving the use of that specified ship.

(3) Paragraph (1) is subject to Part 6 (Exceptions and licences).

(4) A person who contravenes the prohibition in paragraph (1) commits an offence, but it is a defence for a person charged with the offence of contravening paragraph (1) ("P") to show that P did not know and had no reasonable cause to suspect that the ship in relation to which the services were procured was a specified ship.";

(o) in regulation 34(1)—

(i) before the definition of "graphite and relevant metals", insert—

""brokering service" means any service to secure, or otherwise in relation to, an arrangement, including (but not limited to)—

(a) the selection or introduction of persons as parties or potential parties to the arrangement,

(b) the negotiation of the arrangement,

(c) the facilitation of anything that enables the arrangement to be entered into, and

(d) the provision of any assistance that in any way promotes or facilitates the arrangement;

"energy-related goods" means any thing falling within the following provisions of Schedule 1A (Energy-related goods and technology)—

(a) Part 2 (Petrochemicals),

(b) Section 1A, 1B, 1C, 2A, 2B, 2C, 3A or 3B of Part 3 (Energy-related equipment and technology), or

(c) Part 4 (Energy-related goods);

"energy-related technology" means any thing falling within Sections 1D, 1E, 2D, 2E, 3C or 3D of Part 3 of Schedule 1A other than any thing for the time being specified in—

(a) Schedule 2 to the Export Control Order 2008(**8**), or

(b) Annex 1 to the Dual-Use Regulation;

"gold, precious metals or diamonds" means any thing falling within Schedule 1B (Gold, precious metals or diamonds);";

(ii) in the definition of "graphite and relevant metals", for the words from "Annex VIIB" to the end, substitute "Schedule 1C";

(iii) after the definition of "graphite and relevant metals", insert—

""maritime goods" means any thing specified in the table following paragraph 1 of Schedule 1D, other than any thing for the time being specified in—

(a) Schedule 2 to the Export Control Order 2008, or

(b) Annex 1 to the Dual-Use Regulation;

"maritime technology" means any thing described in paragraph 2 of Schedule 1D other than any thing for the time being specified in—

(a) Schedule 2 to the Export Control Order 2008, or

(b) Annex 1 to the Dual-Use Regulation;";

(iv) after the definition of "missile-list technology" insert—

""natural gas" means any thing specified in Schedule 1E;";

(v) after the definition of "nuclear-list technology", insert—

""oil and petroleum products" means any thing specified in Schedule 1F;";

(vi) in the definition of "other restricted goods", for the words from "Part II.A (goods)" to the end, substitute "Part 2 of Schedule 1G (other restricted goods)";

(vii) in the definition of "other restricted technology", for the words from "Part II.B (technology)" to the end, substitute "Part 3 of Schedule 1G";

(viii) omit the definition of "relevant enterprise resource planning software";

(ix) before the definition of "technical assistance", insert—

(**8**) S.I. 2008/3231.

““petrochemicals” means any thing specified in Schedule 1H (Petrochemicals);

“restricted banknotes and coinage” means newly printed banknotes and newly minted coinage denominated in any official currency of Iran;

“sectoral software goods” means any tangible storage medium on which sectoral software and technology is recorded or from which it can be derived

“sectoral software and technology” means any thing specified in paragraphs 1 and 2 of Schedule 1I (Sectoral software and technology) provided that it is not—

(a) in the public domain, or

(b) used for basic scientific research;

“ship” includes every description of vessel (including a hovercraft) used in navigation;

“specified ship” means a ship specified by the Secretary of State under regulation 36L (specification of ships);”;

(x) before the definition of “transfer”, insert—

““third country” means a country which is not the United Kingdom, the Isle of Man or Iran.”;

(p) for regulation 34(2), substitute—

“(2) For the purposes of the definitions of “nuclear-list goods” and “nuclear-list technology”—

(a) a thing is “specified in a relevant International Atomic Energy Agency list” if it is specified in Annexes to either of the following International Atomic Energy Agency documents, as those Annexes are revised or re-issued from time to time by the Security Council or the Committee—

(i) INFCIRC/254/Rev.11/Part 1, and

(ii) INFCIRC/254/Rev.8/Part 2;

(b) “low enriched uranium” means low enriched uranium covered by 0C002, as within Annex 1 to Council Regulation (EC) No 428/2009 of 5 May 2009, when it is incorporated in assembled nuclear fuels elements.”;

(q) omit regulation 34(3).

Aircraft and ships

8 After Part 5 (Trade), insert—

“Part 5A

Aircraft

Movement of aircraft

36A.—.—(1) An Iranian aircraft must not land in the United Kingdom.

(2) Paragraph (1) is subject to Part 6 (Exceptions and licences).

(3) The Secretary of State may direct the CAA to—

(a) refuse permission under article 250 of the ANO in respect of an Iranian aircraft,

(b) refuse permission under article 252 of the ANO in respect of an Iranian aircraft,

(c) revoke any permission granted under article 250 of the ANO in respect of an Iranian aircraft, or

(d) revoke any permission granted under article 252 of the ANO in respect of an Iranian aircraft.

(4) An airport operator may direct the operator or pilot in command of an Iranian aircraft—

(a) to take off, or to require the aircraft to take off, from an airport the airport operator manages, or

(b) not to land, or not to permit the aircraft to land, at an airport the airport operator manages.

(5) The Secretary of State may direct an airport operator to give a direction under paragraph (4).

(6) In this regulation—

"air cargo services" means a service for the carriage by air of cargo, including mail and animals;

"designated person" means a person who is designated under regulation 5 (power to designate persons) for the purposes of this regulation;

"Iranian aircraft" means an aircraft used exclusively for the provision of air cargo services which is—

(a) owned, chartered or operated by—

(i) a designated person, or

(ii) a person connected with Iran, or

(b) registered in Iran.

Directions under regulation 36A

36B.—.—(1) Paragraphs (2) to (4) apply in relation to a direction given under regulation 36A (movement of aircraft).

(2) A person to whom a direction is given has a duty to comply with it.

(3) A direction may be of indefinite duration or a defined duration.

(4) A person who gives a direction may vary, revoke or suspend it at any time.

(5) A direction under regulation 36A(5) may be given to any airport operator or to airport operators generally.

(6) Any directions given by the Secretary of State under regulation 36A may make different provision for different purposes.

(7) Any directions given under regulation 36A(3) to (5) are subject to the exceptions in regulation 39C (aircraft: exceptions from prohibitions).

Directions under regulation 36A: supplementary

36C.—.—(1) Where a direction is given under regulation 36A(3)(c) or (d)—

(a) to the extent that the direction conflicts with the requirements of article 255 of the ANO (revocation of permissions etc.), those requirements are to be disregarded, and

(b) article 255(4) of the ANO does not apply in relation to the revocation which is the subject of the direction.

(2) Where a direction is given under regulation 36A which conflicts with a permission under article 250 of the ANO, the permission is to be disregarded.

(3) insofar as a direction under regulation 36A conflicts with the requirements of section 93 of the Transport Act 2000(**9**) or an order under section 94 of that Act, the direction is to be disregarded.

(4) insofar as a direction under regulation 36A conflicts with the requirements of an enactment other than section 93 of the Transport Act 2000 or an order under section 94 of that Act, the requirements are to be disregarded.

(5) The Secretary of State may notify a person that the existence of a direction under regulation 36A, any part of the content of the direction, or anything done under the direction, is to be treated as confidential.

(6) A person must not disclose any information if the Secretary of State notifies that person under paragraph (5) that the information is to be treated as confidential.

Aircraft offences

36D.—.—(1) If the prohibition in regulation 36A(1) is contravened by the landing of an Iranian aircraft (as defined by regulation 36A(6)), the operator and pilot in command of the Iranian aircraft commit an offence.

(2) It is an offence for a person to whom a direction is given under regulation 36A(4) to fail to comply with the direction.

(3) It is an offence for an airport operator to fail, without reasonable excuse, to comply with a direction given by the Secretary of State under regulation 36A(5).

(4) A person who contravenes the prohibition in regulation 36C(6) commits an offence.

Interpretation of Part 5A

36E.—.—(1) In this Part—

"the ANO" means the Air Navigation Order 2016(**10**);

"beneficial interest" means any beneficial interest, however arising (whether held by trustee or nominee or arising under a contract or otherwise), other than an interest held by any person as mortgagee.

(2) For the purposes of regulation 36A(6)(a), an aircraft is "owned" by a person if—

(a) the legal title to the aircraft, or to any share in the aircraft, is vested in the person, or a person who is owned or controlled directly or indirectly (within the meaning of regulation 7) by that person, or

(b) the person, or a person who is owned or controlled directly or indirectly (within the meaning of regulation 7) by that person, has a beneficial interest in the aircraft or in any share in the aircraft,

and the reference to a legal title or other interest includes one held jointly with any other person or persons.

(**9**) 2000 c. 38. Section 93 was amended by paragraph 295 of Schedule 4 to the Constitutional Reform Act 2005 (c. 4) and paragraph 20 of Schedule 12 to the Space Industry Act 2018 (c. 5). Section 94 was amended by paragraph 296 of Schedule 4 to the Constitutional Reform Act 2005, and paragraph 21 of Schedule 12 to the Space Industry Act 2018.

(**10**) S.I. 2016/765.

(3) Any expression used in this Part and in section 6 of the Act (aircraft sanctions) has the same meaning in this Part as it has in that section.

Part 5B

Ships

Prohibition on chartering or operating specified ships

36F.—.—(1) A person must not charter a specified ship, if the person knows or has reasonable cause to suspect, that the ship is a specified ship.

(2) A person must not operate a specified ship, if the person knows, or has reasonable cause to suspect, that the ship is a specified ship.

(3) Paragraphs (1) and (2) are subject to Part 6 (Exceptions and licences).

(4) A person who contravenes a prohibition in paragraph (1) or (2) commits an offence.

Prohibition on port entry

36G.—.—(1) A person must not provide a ship to which this paragraph applies with access to a port in the United Kingdom, if the person knows, or has reasonable cause to suspect, that the ship is a ship to which this paragraph applies.

(2) The master or pilot of a ship to which this paragraph applies must not cause or permit the ship to enter a port in the United Kingdom if the master or pilot knows, or has reasonable cause to suspect, that the ship is a ship to which this paragraph applies.

(3) Paragraphs (1) and (2) are subject to Part 6 (Exceptions and licences).

(4) A person who contravenes a prohibition in paragraph (1) or (2) commits an offence.

(5) Paragraphs (1) and (2) apply to—

(a) a ship owned, controlled, chartered or operated by a designated person, or

(b) a specified ship.

Directions prohibiting port entry

36H.—.—(1) A port barring direction may be given to the master or pilot of a specified ship.

(2) A port barring direction may be given by—

(a) the Secretary of State, or

(b) a harbour authority.

(3) The Secretary of State may direct a harbour authority to take such steps as are reasonably practicable to secure that a ship mentioned in a port barring direction does not enter a port or ports in the United Kingdom specified in the direction, or any port in the United Kingdom.

(4) It is an offence for a person to whom a direction is given under this regulation to fail to comply with the direction.

(5) The Secretary of State may notify a person that the existence of a port barring direction, any part of the content of the direction, or anything done under the direction, is to be treated as confidential.

(6) It is an offence for a person to disclose information if the Secretary of State has notified that person under paragraph (5) that the information is to be treated as confidential.

(7) In this regulation, a "port barring direction" means a direction prohibiting a ship from entering a port or ports in the United Kingdom specified in the direction, or any port in the United Kingdom.

Movement of ships

36I.—.—(1) A port entry direction or a movement direction may be given by the Secretary of State to the master or pilot of—

(a) a ship owned, controlled, chartered or operated by a designated person, or

(b) a specified ship.

(2) The Secretary of State may direct a harbour authority to take such steps as are reasonably practicable to secure that a ship mentioned in paragraph (1)—

(a) proceeds to or enters a port specified in the direction,

(b) leaves a port specified in the direction,

(c) proceeds to a place specified in the direction, or

(d) remains where it is.

(3) It is an offence for a person to whom a direction is given under this regulation to fail to comply with the direction.

(4) The Secretary of State may notify a person that the existence of a port entry direction or a movement direction, any part of the content of the direction, or anything done under the direction, is to be treated as confidential.

(5) It is an offence for a person to disclose information if the Secretary of State has notified that person under paragraph (4) that the information is to be treated as confidential.

(6) In this regulation—

"movement direction" means a direction requiring a ship—

(a) to leave a port specified in the direction,

(b) to proceed to a place specified in the direction, or

(c) to remain where it is;

"port entry direction" means a direction requiring a ship to proceed to or enter a port specified in the direction.

Detention of ships

36J.—.—(1) A detention direction may be given to the master of a ship referred to in paragraph (3) by—

(a) the Secretary of State, or

(b) a harbour authority.

(2) A detention direction under paragraph (1)(b) may only be given by a harbour authority to the master of a specified ship if the harbour authority has received a direction from the Secretary of State in accordance with paragraph (3)(b).

(3) The Secretary of State may direct a harbour authority to give a detention direction to the master of—

(a) a ship owned, controlled, chartered or operated by a designated person, or

(b) a specified ship.

(4) A "detention direction" means a direction requiring the detention of a ship at a port or anchorage in the United Kingdom.

(5) A detention direction given in relation to a ship must—

(a) be in writing,

(b) be delivered to the master of the ship by the person who detains the ship,

(c) state the grounds on which the ship is detained, and

(d) state that—

(i) it is given under this regulation, and

(ii) any requirements imposed by the direction must be complied with.

(6) Paragraph (7) applies if—

(a) the ship is not a British ship(**11**), and

(b) there is in the United Kingdom a consular officer for the country to which the ship belongs.

(7) A copy of the detention direction must be sent as soon as practicable to the nearest consular officer for the country to which the ship belongs.

(8) Section 284(1), (2), (2A), (2B), (3) and (8) of the Merchant Shipping Act 1995(**12**) (enforcing detention of ship) applies in the case of detention under a detention direction as it applies in the case of detention authorised or ordered by that Act, but as if—

(a) any reference in that section to a notice of detention were to the detention direction, and

(b) the reference in subsection (2A) of that section to a direction given under subsection (1A)(a)(**13**) of that section were to any requirement imposed by the detention direction.

(9) In this regulation, "consular officer", in relation to a foreign country, means the officer recognised by His Majesty as a consular officer of that foreign country.

Registration of ships in the United Kingdom

36K.—.—(1) The Registrar(**14**) must refuse to register a ship if, on the basis of the information given to the Registrar by the Secretary of State or accompanying the application for registration, the ship appears to the Registrar to be—

(a) owned, controlled, chartered or operated by a designated person, or

(b) a specified ship.

(2) The Secretary of State may direct the Registrar to terminate the registration of—

(a) a ship that is owned, controlled, chartered or operated by a designated person, or

(b) a specified ship.

(3) For the purposes of this regulation, any reference to registering a ship is to registering the ship in the register of British ships maintained by the Registrar.

(**11**) "British ship" is defined in section 7(12) of the Sanctions and Anti-Money Laundering Act 2018.
(**12**) 1995 c. 21. Section 284(1), (2), (2A), (2B), (3) and (8) was inserted and amended by paragraph 5 of Schedule 1 to the Merchant Shipping and Maritime Security Act 1997 (c. 28), and S.I. 2015/664.
(**13**) Subsection (1A) was inserted by paragraph 5(3) of Schedule 1 to the Merchant Shipping and Maritime Security Act 1997.
(**14**) "The Registrar" is defined in section 7(14) of the Sanctions and Anti-Money Laundering Act 2018.

Specification of ships

36L.—.—(1) The Secretary of State may specify ships within the meaning of section 7 of the Act for any of the following purposes—

(a) regulation 33E (provision of services relating to specified ships);

(b) regulation 33F (procurement of services relating to specified ships);

(c) regulation 36F (prohibition on chartering or operating specified ships);

(d) regulation 36G (prohibition on port entry);

(e) regulation 36H (directions prohibiting port entry);

(f) regulation 36I (movement of ships);

(g) regulation 36J (detention of ships);

(h) regulation 36K (registration of ships in the United Kingdom).

(2) The Secretary of State must specify a ship by its International Maritime Organization number or, where it is not reasonably practicable to identify it by that number, by any other means that the Secretary of State considers appropriate.

(3) The Secretary of State may not specify a ship unless the Secretary of State has reasonable grounds to suspect that the ship is, has been, or is likely to be, involved in a relevant activity.

(4) For the purposes of this regulation, a ship is "involved in a relevant activity" if the ship is used for any activity whose object or effect is—

(a) engaging in, providing support for, promoting or facilitating a relevant nuclear activity;

(b) making available funds or economic resources that could contribute to a relevant nuclear activity;

(c) the supply to Iran of restricted goods, restricted technology, dual-use goods or dual-use technology;

(d) the contravention or circumvention of any provision of these Regulations.

(5) The activities described in paragraph (4) include carrying—

(a) goods for use in, or otherwise related to, a relevant nuclear activity;

(b) oil and petroleum products that originated in Iran—

(i) from a place in Iran to a third country;

(ii) from a third country to a place in Iran;

(iii) from one third country to another third country;

(c) natural gas that originated in Iran—

(i) from a place in Iran to a third country;

(ii) from a third country to a place in Iran;

(iii) from one third country to another third country;

(d) restricted goods, restricted technology, dual-use goods or dual-use technology—

(i) from a place in Iran to a third country;

(ii) from a third country to a place in Iran;

(iii) from one third country to another third country.

(6) For the purpose of paragraph (5), "carrying" includes any transfer of the goods or technology concerned between ships on which those goods or technology are being carried as mentioned in that paragraph.

(7) In this regulation—

"dual-use goods" means—

(a) any thing for the time being specified in Annex I of the Dual-Use Regulation, other than any thing which is dual-use technology, and

(b) any tangible storage medium on which dual-use technology is recorded or from which it can be derived;

"dual-use technology" means any thing for the time being specified in Annex I of the Dual-Use Regulation which is described as software or technology;

"natural gas" means any thing specified in Schedule 1E (natural gas);

"oil and petroleum products" means any thing which is specified in Schedule 1F (oil and petroleum products);

"relevant nuclear activity" has the meaning given in regulation 6(4);

"restricted goods" has the meaning given in regulation 20;

"restricted technology" has the meaning given in regulation 20.

Notification and publicity where specification power used

36M.—.—(1) Paragraph (2) applies where the Secretary of State—

(a) has specified a ship under regulation 36L(1) (specification of ships), or

(b) has, by virtue of section 26 of the Act, revoked a specification made under that regulation.

(2) The Secretary of State—

(a) must without delay take such steps as are reasonably practicable to inform such persons as the Secretary of State considers appropriate of the specification or revocation, and

(b) except where one or more of the restricted publicity conditions is met, must take steps to publicise the specification or revocation generally.

(3) The "restricted publicity conditions" are that the Secretary of State considers that disclosure of the specification or revocation should be restricted—

(a) in the interests of national security or international relations,

(b) for reasons connected with the prevention or detection of serious crime in the United Kingdom or elsewhere, or

(c) in the interests of justice.

(4) Paragraph (5) applies if—

(a) when a specification is made one or more of the restricted publicity conditions is met, but

(b) at any time when the specification has effect, it becomes the case that none of the restricted publicity conditions is met.

(5) The Secretary of State must take steps to publicise the specification generally.

Directions under this Part: general

36N.—.—(1) Paragraphs (2) to (4) apply in relation to a direction given under this Part.

(2) A person to whom a direction is given has a duty to comply with it.

(3) A direction may be of indefinite duration or a defined duration.

(4) A person who gives a direction may vary, revoke or suspend it at any time.

(5) A direction under regulation 36I(2) (movement of ships) may be given to any harbour authority or to harbour authorities generally.

Interpretation of Part 5B

36O.—.—(1) For the purposes of this Part, a ship is—

(a) "owned" by a person if—

(i) the legal title to the ship, or to any share in the ship, is vested in the person, or in a person who is owned or controlled directly or indirectly (within the meaning of regulation 7) by that person, or

(ii) the person, or a person who is owned or controlled directly or indirectly (within the meaning of regulation 7) by that person, has a beneficial interest in the ship or in any share in the ship;

(b) "controlled" by a person who is able to take decisions about its operation, including (but not limited to) decisions about the route the ship may take and the appointment of master or crew.

(2) Any reference in this Part to a legal title or other interest includes one held jointly with any other person or persons.

(3) For the purposes of this Part—

"beneficial interest" means any beneficial interest, however arising (whether held by trustee or nominee or arising under a contract or otherwise), other than an interest held by any person as mortgagee;

"designated person" means a person who is designated under regulation 5 for the purposes of any of regulations 36F, 36G, 36H, 36I, 36J and 36K;

"specified ship" means a ship specified by the Secretary of State under regulation 36L (specification of ships).

(4) Any expression used in this Part and in section 7 of the Act (shipping sanctions) has the same meaning in this Part as it has in that section.".

Exceptions and licences

9 In Part 6 (Exceptions and licences)—

(a) after regulation 37ZA (finance: humanitarian exception), insert—

"Finance: exceptions relating to insurance and reinsurance services

37ZB.—.—(1) The prohibition in regulation 17C(1) (insurance and reinsurance services) is not contravened by—

(a) the provision of compulsory or third party insurance to an Iranian person located in the United Kingdom;

(b) the provision of insurance for a diplomatic mission or consular post of Iran in the United Kingdom.

(2) The prohibition in regulation 17C(1), insofar as it prohibits the provision of insurance or reinsurance services to persons acting on behalf of, or at the direction of, a person connected with Iran, is not contravened by—

(a) the provision of insurance or reinsurance services to an individual acting on behalf of or at the direction of a person connected with Iran, provided that—

(i) the insurance or reinsurance is for the individual's personal use, and

(ii) the individual is not a designated person;

(b) the provision of insurance or reinsurance services to a person ("P") who is the owner of a ship or aircraft which is chartered, or a vehicle which is hired, by a person connected with Iran, provided that P is not a designated person.

(3) In this regulation—

"consular post" has the meaning given in regulation 37D(5);

"designated person" means a person who is designated under regulation 5 for the purposes of regulations 12 to 17;

"diplomatic mission" has the meaning given in regulation 37D(5);

"Iranian person" means—

(a) a national of Iran, or

(b) a body incorporated or constituted under the law of Iran.";

(b) in regulation 37A (exception for authorised conduct in a relevant country), in paragraph (1), after "17 (asset-freeze etc)" insert ", regulations 17A to 17D (investment, financial services and financial markets)";

(c) after regulation 37A, insert—

"**Exception for emergencies in certain cases**

37B.—.—(1) The prohibitions specified in paragraph (2) are not contravened by any act done by a person ("P"), where P provides justification to the Secretary of State within the relevant period that the act is an act dealing with an emergency.

(2) Paragraph (1) applies to the prohibitions in—

(a) regulation 17C(1) (insurance and reinsurance services), insofar as it applies to insurance and reinsurance for the maritime transportation of oil and petroleum products;

(b) Chapter 1B of Part 5 (Exports and related activities: energy-related goods and energy-related technology);

(c) Chapter 1C of Part 5 (Sectoral software goods and sectoral software and technology);

(d) Chapter 2A of Part 5 (Imports and related activities: gold, precious metals and diamonds);

(e) Chapter 2B of Part 5 (Imports and related activities: oil and petroleum products);

(f) Chapter 2C of Part 5 (Imports and related activities: petrochemicals);

(g) Chapter 2D of Part 5 (Imports and related activities: natural gas);

(h) regulation 33C (technical assistance relating to certain tankers and cargo vessels);

(i) regulation 33D (technical assistance relating to ships);

(j) regulation 33E (provision of services relating to specified ships);

(k) regulation 33F (procurement of services relating to specified ships);

(l) regulation 36F(2) (prohibition on operating specified ships).

(3) In this regulation—

"an act dealing with an emergency" means an act assisting with the urgent prevention or mitigation of an event likely to have a serious and significant impact on human health or safety, infrastructure or the environment;

"relevant period", in relation to an act, means the period of 5 working days beginning with the day on which the act is done.

Trade: exceptions in relation to energy-related goods and energy-related technology

37C.—.—(1) The prohibitions in regulations 27M (financial services and funds relating to energy-related goods and energy-related technology) and 27N (brokering services: non-UK activity relating to energy-related goods and energy-related technology) are not contravened in relation to the provision of insurance or reinsurance to a relevant person where the provision of such insurance or reinsurance is not connected with the energy sector in Iran.

(2) The prohibitions in Chapter 1B of Part 5 (exports and related activities: energy-related goods and energy-related technology) and Chapter 1C of Part 5 (sectoral software goods and sectoral software and technology) are not contravened by a relevant activity that is necessary for the purposes of a UK petroleum project.

(3) In this regulation—

"energy-related goods" has the meaning given in regulation 34(1) (interpretation of Part 5);

"energy-related technology" has the meaning given in regulation 34(1);

"relevant activity" means any activity which would, in the absence of this regulation, contravene the prohibitions in Chapters 1B and 1C of Part 5;

"relevant person" means a person who is not a person connected with Iran;

"UK petroleum project" means an oil or gas exploration or production project that is wholly or partially located within—

(a) the United Kingdom;

(b) waters adjacent to the United Kingdom up to the seaward limits of the territorial sea, or the seabed and subsoil below them;

(c) areas from time to time designated under section 1(7) of the Continental Shelf Act 1964 (designation of areas of continental shelf)(**15**), and any waters within the limits of such areas.

Trade: exceptions relating to sectoral software goods and sectoral software and technology

37D.—.—(1) The prohibitions in Chapter 1C of Part 5 (sectoral software goods and sectoral software and technology) are not contravened by any act done by a person ("P") in satisfaction of an obligation to a person connected with Iran where that act is to discharge, or comply with, UK statutory or regulatory obligations, such obligations not arising under

(**15**) 1964 c. 29. Section 1(7) was amended by paragraph 1 of Schedule 3 to the Oil and Gas (Enterprise) Act 1982 (c. 23), and section 103 of the Energy Act 2011 (c. 16).

contract, provided that P notifies the Secretary of State of that act before the end of the period of 12 months beginning with the first day on which the act is done.

(2) The prohibitions in Chapter 1C of Part 5 are not contravened by any act done by a person ("Q") in satisfaction of an obligation arising under a contract concluded before 8th September 2026, or an ancillary contract necessary for the satisfaction of such a contract, provided that—

(a) the act is carried out before the end of 7th March 2027, and

(b) Q notifies the Secretary of State of that act, before or after the act is carried out, before the end of 7th March 2027.

(3) The prohibitions in Chapter 1C of Part 5 are not contravened by activities relating to sectoral software goods, or sectoral software and technology, where those goods or software and technology are of a non-commercial nature or for personal use.

(4) The prohibitions in Chapter 1C of Part 5 are not contravened by activities relating to sectoral software goods, or sectoral software and technology, which is necessary for the official purposes of a diplomatic mission or consular post in Iran, or an international organisation enjoying immunities in accordance with international law.

(5) For the purposes of this regulation—

"consular post" has the same meaning as in the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations done at Vienna on 24 April 1963(**16**), and any reference to the functions of a consular post is to be read in accordance with that Convention;

"diplomatic mission", and any reference to the functions of a diplomatic mission, is to be read in accordance with the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations done at Vienna on 18 April 1961(**17**);

Trade: exceptions in relation to oil and petroleum products, petrochemicals and natural gas

37E.—.—(1) The prohibitions in Chapters 2B, 2C and 2D of Part 5 are not contravened by any relevant activity in relation to any oil and petroleum products, petrochemicals or natural gas which is necessary for the official purposes of a diplomatic mission or consular post in Iran, or an international organisation enjoying immunities in accordance with international law.

(2) For the purposes of this regulation—

"consular post" and "diplomatic mission" have the meanings given in regulation 37D(4);

"natural gas" has the meaning given in regulation 34(1);

"oil and petroleum products" has the meaning given in regulation 34(1);

"petrochemicals" has the meaning given in regulation 34(1);

"relevant activity" means any activity which would, in the absence of this regulation, contravene any of the prohibitions in Chapter 2B, 2C or 2D of Part 5.

Trade: exception in respect of the acquisition of goods

37F.—.—(1) The prohibitions specified in paragraph (3) do not apply in relation to relevant goods located in the United Kingdom or the Isle of Man having been lawfully imported there.

(**16**) United Nations Treaty Series, vol. 596, p. 261.
(**17**) United Nations Treaty Series, vol. 500, p. 95.

(2) The prohibitions specified in paragraph (3)(e) to (l) do not apply to a United Kingdom national in Iran engaging in any activity subject to any of those prohibitions where—

(a) the relevant goods are located in Iran, and

(b) those relevant goods are for the purposes of personal use, in Iran, by that United Kingdom national, or their immediate family members.

(3) The prohibitions specified in this paragraph are those in—

(a) regulation 31E(1) (acquisition of gold, precious metals and diamonds);

(b) regulation 31G(1)(b) (technical assistance relating to the acquisition of gold, precious metals and diamonds);

(c) regulation 31H(1)(b) (financial services or funds relating to the acquisition of gold, precious metals or diamonds);

(d) regulation 31I(1) (brokering services relating to gold, precious metals or diamonds) insofar as the prohibition relates to arrangements specified in regulation 31H(1)(b);

(e) regulation 31K(1) (acquisition of oil and petroleum products);

(f) regulation 31M(1)(b) (technical assistance relating to the acquisition of oil and petroleum products);

(g) regulation 31N(1)(b) (financial services and funds relating to the acquisition of oil and petroleum products);

(h) regulation 31O(1) (brokering services relating to oil and petroleum products) insofar as the prohibition relates to arrangements specified in regulation 31N(1)(b);

(i) regulation 31Q(1) (acquisition of petrochemicals);

(j) regulation 31S(1)(b) (technical assistance relating to the acquisition of petrochemicals);

(k) regulation 31T(1)(b) (financial services and funds relating to the acquisition of petrochemicals);

(l) regulation 31U(1) (brokering services relating to petrochemicals) insofar as the prohibition relates to arrangements specified in regulation 31T(1)(b);

(m) regulation 31W(1) (acquisition of natural gas);

(n) regulation 31Y(1)(b) (technical assistance relating to the acquisition of natural gas);

(o) regulation 31Z(1)(b) (financial services and funds relating to the acquisition of natural gas);

(p) regulation 31Z1 (brokering services relating to natural gas) insofar as the prohibition relates to arrangements specified in regulation 31Z(1)(b).

(4) In this regulation—

"immediate family member" means—

(a) a wife or husband;

(b) a civil partner;

(c) a parent or step-parent;

(d) a child or step-child;

(e) a sibling or step-sibling;

(f) a niece or nephew;

(g) an aunt or uncle;

(h) a grandparent;

(i) a grandchild;

"relevant goods" means any thing specified in Schedules 1B (gold, precious metals and diamonds), 1E (natural gas), 1F (oil and petroleum products) and 1H (petrochemicals) as applicable.

Trade: exceptions in relation to maritime goods and maritime technology

37G.—.—(1) The prohibitions in Chapters 1 (Exports and related activities) to 3 (Other trade restrictions in relation to Iran) of Part 5 (Trade)—

(a) insofar as they relate to maritime goods, do not apply to the export, supply or delivery, acquisition or making available of such goods, or to the provision of technical assistance, financial services, funds or brokering services, necessary for a purpose specified in paragraph (2);

(b) insofar as they relate to maritime technology, do not apply to the acquisition, transfer or making available of such technology, or to the provision of technical assistance, financial services, funds or brokering services, necessary for a purpose specified in paragraph (2).

(2) The purposes are—

(a) non-military use by a non-military end-user;

(b) addressing a health emergency;

(c) the urgent prevention or mitigation of an event likely to have a serious and significant impact on human health and safety or on the environment; or

(d) providing a response to a natural disaster.

(3) For the purposes of this regulation, "maritime goods" and "maritime technology" have the meanings given in regulation 34 (interpretation of Part 5).";

(d) after regulation 39 (exception relating to services provided to certain ships and aircraft), insert—

"**Trade: exceptions in relation to vessels**

39A.—.—(1) For the purposes of regulation 33B (making available certain vessels), the removal of a vessel from the United Kingdom to Iran is not making available a vessel designed or modified for the transport or storage of oil and petroleum products, provided that the following conditions are met—

(a) the vessel is removed under its own power;

(b) the removal of the vessel is not for the purpose of—

(i) a transfer of ownership of the vessel or any of its component parts, or

(ii) a change of the operator of the vessel.

(2) In this regulation, "operator", in relation to a vessel, means the person having the management of the vessel.

Trade: exceptions relating to specified ships

39B.—.—(1) The prohibitions specified in paragraph (2) are not contravened by conduct that is necessary to protect or avoid endangering—

(a) the safety of any ship, or

(b) the life of any person.

(2) Paragraph (1) applies to the prohibitions—

(a) in regulation 33E (provision of services relating to specified ships);

(b) in regulation 33F (procurement of services relating to specified ships).

Aircraft: exceptions from prohibitions

39C.—.—(1) The prohibition in regulation 36A(1) (movement of aircraft) is not contravened by the landing of an Iranian aircraft in the United Kingdom—

(a) if failing to land would endanger the lives of persons on board or the safety of the aircraft;

(b) if the aircraft is engaged in non-scheduled international air services and is exercising its right to land in the United Kingdom for non-traffic purposes in accordance with Article 5 of the Chicago Convention;

(c) if the aircraft is engaged in scheduled international air services and is exercising its right to land in the United Kingdom for non-traffic purposes in accordance with section 1 of Article 1 of the IASTA.

(2) A direction given under regulation 36A(3) to (5) is not contravened by conduct that is necessary to—

(a) avoid endangering the lives of persons on board or the safety of the aircraft,

(b) protect the safety of another aircraft, or

(c) protect the safety of persons on the ground.

(3) In this regulation—

"the Chicago Convention" means the Convention on International Civil Aviation and its Annexes, signed at Chicago on 7th December 1944(**18**);

"the IASTA" means the International Air Services Transit Agreement signed at Chicago on 7th December 1944(**19**);

"Iranian aircraft" has the same meaning as in regulation 36A(6);

"non-traffic purposes" is to be read in accordance with Article 96(d) of the Chicago Convention.

Ships: exceptions from prohibitions on port entry

39D.—.—(1) The prohibition in regulation 36G(1) (prohibition on port entry) is not contravened by providing a ship with access to a port if—

(a) a port entry direction has been given in relation to the ship under regulation 36I(1) (movement of ships), or

(b) the access is needed by the ship in a case of emergency.

(**18**) United Nations Treaty Series, vol. 15, p. 295.
(**19**) United Nations Treaty Series, vol. 84, p. 389.

(2) The prohibition in regulation 36G(2) is not contravened by the entry into port of a ship if—

(a) a port entry direction has been given in relation to the ship under regulation 36I(1), or

(b) the entry is needed by the ship in a case of emergency.

Ships: exceptions from prohibition on operating specified ships

39E.—.—(1) A person does not contravene the prohibition in regulation 36F(2) (operating specified ships) by conduct in the United Kingdom or in the territorial sea where the person—

(a) is not a United Kingdom person, and

(b) the person's presence in the United Kingdom or in the territorial sea arises directly from an exercise of either—

(i) the right of innocent passage, or

(ii) the right of transit passage,

in accordance with the provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea(**20**).

(2) A person does not contravene the prohibition in regulation 36F(2) by conduct that is necessary to protect or avoid endangering—

(a) the safety of any ship, or

(b) the life of any person.";

(e) in regulation 40(1) (Treasury licences), after "17 (asset-freeze etc)", insert "and regulations 17A to 17D (investments, accounts and corresponding banking relationships, insurance and reinsurance and sale or purchase of bonds)";

(f) after regulation 41 (trade licences), insert—

"**Aircraft licences**

41A. The prohibition in regulation 36A(1) (prohibition on landing) does not apply to anything done under the authority of a licence issued by the Secretary of State under this regulation.

Ships licences

41B. The prohibitions in regulation 36F(1) and (2) (prohibition on chartering or operating specified ships) do not apply to anything done under the authority of a licence issued by the Secretary of State under this regulation.";

(g) in regulation 42(1), for "and trade licences" substitute ", trade licences, aircraft licences and ships licences";

(h) after regulation 44 (trade: licensing offences), insert—

(**20**) This Convention (the "UNCLOS" Convention) was originally published in Cmnd. 8941, and subsequently in Cm. 4524. A hard copy of Cm. 4524 is available for inspection free of charge but by appointment at the National Archives, Kew, Richmond, Surrey, TW9 4DU (catalogue number: YHL/PO/JO/10/11/3186/287). An electronic copy of Cm. 4524 can be found at https://treaties.fco.gov.uk/awweb/pdfopener?md=l&did=69421. An electronic copy of UNCLOS can be obtained from the United Nations (email doalos@un.org), and at www.un.org/Depts/los/convention_agreements/texts/unclos/unclos_e.pdf.

"**Aircraft: licensing offences**

44A.—.—(1) A person ("P") commits an offence if P knowingly or recklessly—

(a) provides information that is false in a material respect, or

(b) provides or produces a document that is not what it purports to be,

for the purpose of obtaining an aircraft licence (whether for P or anyone else).

(2) A person who purports to act under the authority of an aircraft licence but who fails to comply with any condition of the aircraft licence commits an offence.

(3) A licence in respect of which an offence under paragraph (1) has been committed is to be treated as void from the time at which it was issued.

Ships: licensing offences

44B.—.—(1) A person ("P") commits an offence if P knowingly or recklessly—

(a) provides information that is false in a material respect, or

(b) provides or produces a document that is not what it purports to be,

for the purpose of obtaining a ships licence (whether for P or anyone else).

(2) A person who purports to act under the authority of a ships licence but who fails to comply with any condition of the ships licence commits an offence.

(3) A licence in respect of which an offence under paragraph (1) has been committed is to be treated as void from the time at which it was issued.".

Disclosure of information

10 In regulation 54 (disclosure of information), in paragraph (2)(d)(ii), for the words from "a prohibition" to the end, substitute "any prohibition in Part 5 (trade) on imports or exports".

Enforcement

11.—(1) In regulation 56 (penalties for offences)—

(a) in paragraph (1), in the opening words, after "Part 3 (Finance)" insert ", regulation 36D(1), (2) or (3) (aircraft offences), 36F (prohibition on chartering or operating a specified ship)", 36G(4) (prohibition on port entry), 36H(4) (directions prohibiting port entry) or 36I(3) (movement of ships: directions),";

(b) after paragraph (2), insert—

"(2A) A person who commits an offence under regulation 36D(4) (disclosure of information), 36H(6) (directions prohibiting port entry: confidentiality) or 36I(5) (movement of ships: confidentiality) is liable—

(a) on summary conviction in England and Wales, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 6 months or a fine (or both);

(b) on summary conviction in Scotland, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 6 months or a fine not exceeding level 5 on the standard scale (or both);

(c) on summary conviction in Northern Ireland, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 6 months or a fine not exceeding level 5 on the standard scale (or both).";

(c) in paragraph (3), in the opening words, after "44 (trade: licensing offences)," insert "44A (aircraft: licensing offences), 44B (ships: licensing offences),".

(2) In regulation 58(1) (jurisdiction to try offences), after "regulation 43 (finance: licensing offences)" insert ", regulation 44A (aircraft: licensing offences), 44B (ships: licensing offences)".

(3) In regulation 61 (trade enforcement: application of CEMA), in paragraph (3B), after sub-paragraph (e), insert—

"(f) regulation 27B (supply and delivery of gold, precious metals and diamonds to Iran), insofar as the offence does not relate to the import or export of goods;

(g) regulation 27C (making available gold, precious metals and diamonds), insofar as the offence does not relate to the import or export of goods;

(h) regulation 27D (technical assistance relating to gold, precious metals and diamonds), insofar as the offence does not relate to the import or export of goods;

(i) regulation 27E (financial services and funds relating to gold, precious metals and diamonds), insofar as the offence does not relate to the import or export of goods;

(j) regulation 27F (brokering services relating to gold, precious metals and diamonds) insofar as the offence does not relate to the import or export of goods;

(k) regulation 27I (supply and delivery of energy-related goods), insofar as the offence does not relate to the import or export of goods;

(l) regulation 27J (making energy-related goods or energy-related technology available), insofar as the offence does not relate to the import or export of goods or the transfer of technology to or from the United Kingdom;

(m) regulation 27K (transfer of energy-related technology), insofar as the offence does not relate to the transfer of technology to or from the United Kingdom;

(n) regulation 27L (technical assistance relating to energy-related goods and energy-related technology), insofar as the offence does not relate to the import or export of goods or the transfer of technology to or from the United Kingdom;

(o) regulation 27M (financial services and funds relating to energy-related goods and energy-related technology), insofar as the offence does not relate to the import or export of goods or the transfer of technology to or from the United Kingdom;

(p) regulation 27N (brokering services: non-UK activity relating to energy-related goods and energy-related technology), insofar as the offence does not relate to the import or export of goods or the transfer of technology to or from the United Kingdom;

(q) regulation 27O (prohibition on providing relevant energy-related services);

(r) regulation 27Q (supply and delivery of sectoral software goods), insofar as the offence does not relate to the import or export of goods;

(s) regulation 27R (making sectoral software goods and sectoral software and technology available), insofar as the offence does not relate to the import or export of goods or transfer of technology to or from the United Kingdom;

(t) regulation 27S (transfer of sectoral software and technology), insofar as the offence does not relate to transfer of technology to or from the United Kingdom;

(u) regulation 27T (technical assistance relating to sectoral software goods and sectoral software and technology), insofar as the offence does not relate to the import or export of goods or the transfer of technology to or from the United Kingdom;

(v) regulation 27U (financial services and funds relating to sectoral software goods and sectoral software and technology), insofar as the offence does not relate to the import or export of goods or transfer of technology to or from the United Kingdom;

(w) regulation 27V (brokering services: non-UK activity relating to sectoral software goods and sectoral software and technology) insofar as the offence does not relate to the import or export of goods or transfer of technology to or from the United Kingdom;

(x) regulation 31A (technical assistance relating to relevant goods and technology), insofar as the offence does not relate to the import or export of goods or the transfer of technology to or from the United Kingdom;

(y) regulation 31B (financial services and funds relating to relevant goods and technology), insofar as the offence does not relate to the import or export of goods or the transfer of technology to or from the United Kingdom;

(z) regulation 31C (brokering services relating to relevant goods and technology) insofar as the offence does not relate to the import or export of goods or transfer of technology to or from the United Kingdom;

(z1) regulation 31E (acquisition of gold, precious metals and diamonds), insofar as the offence does not relate to the import or export of goods;

(z2) regulation 31F (supply and delivery of gold, precious metals and diamonds from a place in Iran), insofar as the offence does not relate to the import or export of goods;

(z3) regulation 31G (technical assistance relating to gold, precious metals and diamonds), insofar as the offence does not relate to the import or export of goods;

(z4) regulation 31H (financial services and funds relating to gold, precious metals and diamonds), insofar as the offence does not relate to the import or export of goods;

(z5) regulation 31I (brokering services in relation to gold, precious metals and diamonds), insofar as the offence does not relate to the import or export of goods;

(z6) regulation 31K (acquisition of oil and petroleum products), insofar as the offence does not relate to the import or export of goods;

(z7) regulation 31L (supply and delivery of oil and petroleum products), insofar as the offence does not relate to the import or export of goods;

(z8) regulation 31M (technical assistance relating to oil and petroleum products), insofar as the offence does not relate to the import or export of goods;

(z9) regulation 31N (financial services and funds relating to oil and petroleum products), insofar as the offence does not relate to the import or export of goods;

(z10) regulation 31O (brokering services relating to oil and petroleum products), insofar as the offence does not relate to the import or export of goods;

(z11) regulation 31Q (acquisition of petrochemicals), insofar as the offence does not relate to the import or export of goods;

(z12) regulation 31R (supply and delivery of petrochemicals to a third country), insofar as the offence does not relate to the import or export of goods;

(z13) regulation 31S (technical assistance relating to petrochemicals), insofar as the offence does not relate to the import or export of goods;

(z14) regulation 31T (financial services and funds relating to petrochemicals), insofar as the offence does not relate to the import or export of goods;

(z15) regulation 31U (brokering services relating to petrochemicals), insofar as the offence does not relate to the import or export of goods;

(z16) regulation 31W (acquisition of natural gas), insofar as the offence does not relate to the import or export of goods;

(z17) regulation 31X (supply and delivery of natural gas to a third country), insofar as the offence does not relate to the import or export of goods;

(z18) regulation 31Y (technical assistance relating to natural gas), insofar as the offence does not relate to the import or export of goods;

(z19) regulation 31Z (financial services and funds relating to natural gas), insofar as the offence does not relate to the import or export of goods;

(z20) regulation 31Z1 (brokering services relating to natural gas), insofar as the offence does not relate to the import or export of goods;

(z21) regulation 33A (banknotes and coinage), insofar as the offence does not relate to the import or export of goods;

(z22) regulation 33B (making available certain vessels), insofar as the offence does not relate to the import or export of goods;

(z23) regulation 33C (technical assistance relating to certain tankers and cargo vessels);

(z24) regulation 33D (technical assistance relating to ships);

(z25) regulation 33E (provision of services relating to specified ships);

(z26) regulation 33F (procurement of services relating to specified ships).".

(4) For regulation 64 (monetary penalties), substitute—

"**Monetary penalties**

64. Each provision in Part 5 (Trade) which contains a prohibition imposed for a purpose mentioned in section 3(1) or (2) of the Act is to be regarded as not being financial sanctions legislation for the purposes of Part 8 of the Policing and Crime Act 2017(**21**).".

Maritime enforcement

12 In regulation 65 (exercise of maritime enforcement powers), in paragraph (2)—

(a) after sub-paragraph (a), insert—

"(aa) a prohibition in any of regulations 27A to 27C (export, supply and delivery and making available gold, precious metals and diamonds);

(ab) a prohibition in any of regulations 27H to 27K (export, supply and delivery, making available and transfer of energy-related goods or technology);

(ac) a prohibition in any of regulations 27P to 27S (export, supply and delivery, making available and transfer of sectoral software goods or sectoral software and technology);";

(b) after sub-paragraph (b), insert—

"(ba) a prohibition in any of regulations 31D to 31F (import, acquisition, supply etc. of gold, precious metals and diamonds);

(bb) a prohibition in any of regulations 31J to 31L (import, acquisition, supply etc. of oil and petroleum products);

(bc) a prohibition in any of regulations 31P to 31R (import, acquisition, supply etc. of petrochemicals);

(bd) a prohibition in any of regulations 31V to 31X (import, acquisition, supply etc. of natural gas);

(be) a prohibition in regulations 33A (banknotes and coinage) or 33B (making available certain vessels);";

(**21**) 2017 c. 3.

(c) in sub-paragraph (c), for "sub-paragraph (a) or (b)" substitute "any of sub-paragraphs (a) to (be)".

Schedules 1A to 1I

13 After Schedule 1, insert—

"Schedule 1a Regulation 34(1)

Energy-related goods and energy-related technology

Part 1

Introduction

1. In this Schedule, "development", "production", "required", "software", "technology" and "use" have the meanings given to them in the Dual-Use Regulation.

2. For the purposes of Sections 1E, 2E and 3D in Part 3 of this Schedule, technology is not restricted as energy-related technology if it is—

(a) the minimum necessary for—

(i) the installation, operation, maintenance or repair of any goods which are restricted goods as defined by regulation 20, or

(ii) patent applications, including information for patent application,

(b) in the public domain, or

(c) basic scientific research.

Part 2

Petrochemicals

3. Any item falling within a commodity code mentioned in the first column of the following table.

Commodity code	*Description*
2812 11	Carbonyl dichloride (phosgene)
2814	Ammonia, anhydrous or in aqueous solution
3102 30	Ammonium nitrate, whether or not in aqueous solution
2901 21	Ethylene
2901 22	Propene (propylene)
2902 20	Benzene
2902 30	Toluene
2902 41	o-Xylene
2902 42	m-Xylene
2902 43	p-Xylene

Commodity code	Description
2902 44	Mixed xylene isomers
2902 50	Styrene
2902 60	Ethyl benzene
2902 70	Cumene
2903 11	Chloromethane (methyl chloride) and chloroethane (ethyl chloride)
2903 29	Other than unsaturated chlorinated derivatives of acyclic hydrocarbons
2903 81	1.2, 3.4, 5.6-hexachlorocyclohexane (HCH (ISO)), including lindane (ISO, INN)
2903 82	Aldrin (ISO), chlordane (ISO) and heptachlor (ISO)
2903 99	Other halogenated derivatives of hydrocarbons
2903 91	Chlorobenzene, o-dichlorobenzene and p-dichlorobenzene
2903 92	Hexachlorobenzene (ISO) and DDT (ISO) (clofenotane (INN), 1.1,1-trichloro-2.2-bis (p-chlorophenyl) ethane)
2903 99 80	Other halogenated derivatives of aromatic hydrocarbons
2909	Ethers, ether-alcohols, ether-phenols, ether-alcohol-phenols, alcohol peroxides, ether peroxides, acetal and hemiacetal peroxides, ketone peroxides (whether or not chemically defined), and their halogenated, sulphonated, nitrated or nitrosated derivatives
2905 11	Methanol (methyl alcohol)
2905 12	Propan-1-ol (propyl alcohol) and propan-2-ol (isopropyl alcohol
2905 13	Butan-1-ol (n-butyl alcohol)
2905 31	Ethylene glycol (ethanediol)
2907 11	Phenol (hydroxybenzene) and its salts, Cresols and their salts, Naphthols and their salts, other
2907 19	
2910 10	Oxirane (ethylene oxide)
2910 20	Methyloxirane (propylene oxide)
2914 11	Acetone
2917 14	Maleic anhydride
2917 35	Phthalic anhydride
2917 36	Terephthalic acid and its salts
2917 37	Dimethyl terephthalate
2926 10	Acrylonitrile
2929 10	Isocyanates
3901	Polymers of ethylene, in primary forms

Commodity code	*Description*
2707 10	Benzol (benzene)
2707 20	Toluol (toluene)
2707 30	Xylol (xylenes)
2707 40	Naphthalene
2707 99 80	Phenols
2711 14	Ethylene, propylene, butylene and butadiene

Part 3

Energy-related equipment and technology

Chapter 1

Exploration and production of crude oil and natural gas

Section 1A: Equipment

4. Geophysical survey equipment, vehicles, vessels and aircraft specially designed or adapted to acquire data for oil and gas exploration and specially designed components therefor.

5. Sensors specially designed for downhole well operations in oil and gas wells, including sensors used for measurement whilst drilling and the associated equipment specially designed to acquire and store data from such sensors.

6. Drilling equipment designed to drill rock formations, specifically for the purpose of exploring for, or producing, oil, gas and other naturally occurring hydrocarbon materials.

7. Drill bits, drill pipes, drill collars, centralisers and other equipment, specially designed for use in and with oil and gas well drilling equipment.

8. Drilling wellheads, blowout preventers and Christmas or production trees and the specially designed components thereof, meeting the API and ISO specifications for use with oil and gas wells, and for the purposes of this paragraph—

(a) a "blowout preventer" is a device typically used at ground level (or, if drilling underwater, at the seabed) during drilling to prevent the uncontrolled escape of oil and/or gas from the well;

(b) a "Christmas tree or production tree" is a device typically used to control flow of fluids from the well when it is complete and oil and/or gas production has started;

(c) "API and ISO specifications" refers to the American Petroleum Institute specifications 6A, 16A, 17D and 11IW and the International Standards Organisation specifications 10423 and 13533 for blowout preventers, wellhead and Christmas trees for use on oil and/or gas wells.

9. Drilling and production platforms for crude oil and natural gas.

10. Vessels and barges incorporating drilling and/or petroleum processing equipment used for producing oil, gas and other naturally occurring flammable materials.

11. Liquid/gas separators meeting API specification 12J, specially designed to process the production from an oil or gas well, to separate the petroleum liquids from any water and any gas from the liquids, and for these purposes "API specification 12J" refers to the American Petroleum Institute specification for process design of oil and gas separators and scrubbers.

12. Gas compressor with a design pressure of 40 bar (PN 40 and/or ANSI 300) or more and having a suction volume capacity of 300,000 Nm3/h or more, for the initial processing and transmission of natural gas, excluded gas compressors for CNG (Compressed Natural Gas) filling stations, and specially designed components therefor.

13.—.—(1) Sub-sea production control equipment and the components thereof meeting API and ISO specifications for use with oil and gas wells.

(2) In sub-paragraph (1), "API and ISO specifications" refers to the American Petroleum Institute specification 17 F and/or the International Standards Organisation specification 13268 for sub-sea production control systems.

14. Pumps, typically high capacity and/or high pressure (in excess of 0.3 m3 per minute and/or 40 bar), specially designed to pump drilling muds and/or cement into oil and gas wells.

Section 1B: Test and inspection equipment

15. Equipment specially designed for sampling, testing and analysing the properties of drilling mud, oil well cements and other materials specially designed and/or formulated for use in oil and gas wells.

16. Equipment specially designed for sampling, testing and analysing the properties of rock samples, liquid and gaseous samples and other materials taken from an oil and/or gas well either during or after drilling, or from the initial processing facilities attached thereto.

17. Equipment specially designed for collecting and interpreting information about the physical and mechanical condition of an oil and/or gas well, and for determining the in situ properties of the rock and reservoir formation.

Section 1C: Materials

18. Drilling mud, drilling mud additives and the components thereof, specially formulated to stabilise oil and gas wells during drilling, to recover drill cuttings to the surface and to lubricate and cool the drilling equipment in the well.

19.—.—(1) Cements and other materials meeting the API and ISO specifications for use in oil and gas wells.

(2) In sub-paragraph (1), "API and ISO specification" refers to the American Petroleum Institute specification 10A or the International Standards Organisation specification 10426 for oil well cements and other materials specially formulated for use in the cementing of oil and gas wells.

20. Corrosion inhibiting, emulsion treatment, defoaming agents and other chemicals specially formulated to be used in the drilling for, and the initial processing of, petroleum produced from an oil and/or gas well.

Section 1D: Software

21. Software specially designed to collect and interpret data acquired from seismic, electromagnetic, magnetic or gravity surveys for the purpose of establishing oil or gas prospectivity.

22. Software specially designed for storing, analysing and interpreting information acquired during drilling and production to assess the physical characteristics and behaviour of oil or gas reservoirs.

23. Software specially designed for the use of petroleum production and processing facilities or specific sub-units of such facilities.

Section 1E: Technology

24. Technology required for the development, production or use of equipment specified in paragraphs 4 to 14.

Chapter 2

Refining of crude oil and liquefaction of natural gas

Section 2A: Equipment

25. Heat exchangers as follows and specially designed components therefor—

(a) plate-fin heat exchangers with a surface/volume ratio greater than 500 m2/m3, specially designed for pre-cooling of natural gas;

(b) coil-wound heat exchangers specially designed for liquefaction or sub-cooling of natural gas.

26. Cryogenic pumps for the transport of media at a temperature below minus 120 °C having a transport capacity of more than 500 m3/h and specially designed components therefor.

27.—.—(1) Coldbox and coldbox equipment not specified by paragraph 32.

(2) In sub-paragraph (1)—

(a) "Coldbox equipment" refers to a specially designed construction, which is specific for LNG plants and incorporates the process stage of liquefaction;

(b) the "coldbox"—

(i) comprises heat exchangers, piping, other instrumentation and thermal insulators;

(ii) has an inside temperature of below minus 120 °C (conditions for condensation of natural gas);

(iii) has the function of the thermal insulation of the equipment described above.

28. Equipment for shipping terminals of liquefied gases having a temperature below minus 120 °C and specially designed components therefor.

29. Flexible and non-flexible transfer line having a diameter greater than 50 mm for the transport of media below minus 120 °C.

30. Maritime vessels specially designed for the transport of LNG.

31. Electrostatic desalters specially designed to remove contaminants such as salts, solids and water from crude oil and specially designed components therefor.

32. All crackers, including hydrocrackers, and cokers, specially designed for conversion of vacuum gas oils or vacuum residuum, and specially designed components therefor.

33. Hydrotreaters specially designed for desulphurisation of gasoline, diesel cuts and kerosene and specially designed components therefor.

34. Catalytic reformers specially designed for conversion of desulphurised gasoline into high-octane gasoline, and specially designed components therefor.

35. Refinery units for C5-C6 cuts isomerisation, and refinery units for alkylation of light olefins, to improve the octane index of the hydrocarbon cuts.

36. Pumps specially designed for the transport of crude oil and fuels, having a capacity of 50 m3/h or more and specially designed components therefor.

37.—.—(1) Tubes with an outer diameter of 0.2 m or more and made from any of the following materials—

(a) stainless steels with 23% chromium or more by weight;

(b) stainless steels and nickel bases alloys with a pitting resistance equivalent number higher than 33.

(2) In sub-paragraph (1)—

(a) the "pitting resistance equivalent" ("PRE") number characterises the corrosion resistance of stainless steels and nickel alloys to pitting or crevice corrosion;

(b) the pitting resistance of stainless steels and nickel alloys is primarily determined by their compositions, primarily: chromium, molybdenum, and nitrogen;

(3) The formula to calculate the PRE number is—

$$PRE = \% Cr + 3.3 * \% Mo + 30 * \% N$$

38. Pipeline Inspection Gauge ("PIG") and specially designed components therefor.

39.—.—(1) PIG launchers and PIG catchers for the integration or removing of PIGs.

(2) The "PIG" is a device typically used for cleaning or inspection of a pipeline from inside (corrosion state or crack formation) and is propelled by the pressure of the product in the pipeline.

40. Tanks for the storage of crude oil and fuels with a volume greater than 1,000 m3 (1,000,000 litres) as follows, and specially designed components therefor—

(a) fixed roof tanks;

(b) floating roof tanks.

41. Sub-sea flexible pipes specially designed for the transportation of hydrocarbons and injection fluids, water or gas, having a diameter greater than 50 mm.

42. Flexible pipes used for high pressure for topside and sub-sea application.

43. Isomeration equipment specially designed for production of high-octane gasoline based on light hydrocarbons as feed, and specially designed components therefor.

Section 2B: Test and inspection equipment

44. Equipment specially designed for testing and analysing of quality (properties) of crude oil and fuels.

45. Interface control systems specially designed for controlling and optimising of the desalting process.

Section 2C: Materials

46. Diethyleneglycol (CAS 111-46-6), Triethylene glycol (CAS 112-27-6).

47. N-Methylpyrrolidon (CAS 872-50-4), Sulfolane (CAS 126-33-0).

48. Zeolites, of natural or synthetic origin, specially designed for fluid catalytic cracking or for the purification and/or dehydration of gases, including natural gases.

49. Catalysts for the cracking and conversion of hydrocarbons as follows—

(a) single metal (platinum group) on alumina type or on zeolite, specially designed for catalytic reforming process;

(b) mixed metal species (platinum in combination with other noble metals) on alumina type or on zeolite, specially designed for catalytic reforming process;

(c) cobalt and nickel catalysts doped with molybdenum on alumina type or on zeolite, specially designed for catalytic desulphurisation process;

(d) palladium, nickel, chromium and tungsten catalysts on alumina type or on zeolite, specially designed for catalytic hydrocracking process.

50.—.—(1) Gasoline additives specially formulated for increasing the octane number of gasoline.

(2) This entry includes Ethyl tertiary butyl ether (ETBE) (CAS 637-92-3) and Methyl tertiary butyl ether (MTBE) (CAS 1634-04-4).

Section 2D: Software

51. Software specially designed for the use of LNG plants or specific sub-units of such plants.

52. Software specially designed for the development, production or use of plants (including their sub-units) for oil refining.

Section 2E: Technology

53. Technology required for the development, production or use of equipment for the conditioning and purification of raw natural gas (dehydration, sweetening, removal of impurities).

54. Technology for the liquefaction of natural gas, including technology required for the development, production or use of LNG plants.

55. Technology required for the development, production or use of equipment for the shipment of liquefied natural gas.

56. Technology required for the development, production or use of maritime vessels specially designed for the transport of liquefied natural gas.

57. Technology required for the development, production or use of tanks for the storage of crude oil and fuels.

58. Technology required for the development, production or use of a refinery plant, such as—

(a) technology for conversion of light olefin to gasoline;

(b) catalytic reforming and isomerisation technology;

(c) catalytic and thermal cracking technology.

Chapter 3

Petrochemical Industry

Section 3A: Equipment

59. Reactors—

(a) specially designed for production of phosgene (CAS 506-77-4) and specially designed components therefor;

(b) for phosgenation specially designed for the production of HDI, TDI, MDI and specially designed components therefor, with the exception of secondary reactors;

(c) specially designed for low pressure (up to max 40 bar) polymerisation of ethylene and propylene and specially designed components therefor;

(d) specially designed for the thermal cracking of EDC (ethylene dichloride) and specially designed components therefor, with the exception of secondary reactors;

(e) specially designed for chlorination and oxychlorination in the production of vinyl chloride and specially designed components therefor, with the exception of secondary reactors.

60. Thin film evaporators and falling film evaporators consisting of materials resistant to hot concentrated acetic acid and specially designed components therefor, and the relevant software developed therefor.

61. Plants for the separation of hydrochloric acid by electrolysis and specially designed components therefor, and the relevant software developed therefor.

62. Columns having a diameter larger than 5,000 mm and specially designed components therefor.

63. Ball valves and plug valves with ceramic balls or plugs, having a nominal diameter of 10 mm or more, and specially designed components therefor.

64. Centrifugal and/or reciprocating compressor having an installed power above 2 MW and meeting specification API 617 or API 618, where—

"API 617" is American Petroleum Institution specification for axial and centrifugal compressors and expander-compressors for petroleum, chemical and gas industry services, and

"API 618" is American Petroleum Institution specification for reciprocating compressors for petroleum, chemical and gas industry services.

Section 3B: Materials

65. Catalysts applicable to processes of production of trinitrotoluene, ammonium nitrate and other chemical and petrochemical processes used for explosive manufacturing, and the relevant software developed therefor.

66. Catalysts used for the production of monomers such as ethylene and propylene (steam cracking units and/or gas to petrochemicals units), and the relevant software developed therefor.

Section 3C: Software

67. Software specially designed for the development, production or use of equipment specified in paragraphs 59 to 64.

68. Software specially designed for use in methanol plants.

Section 3D: Technology

69. Technology for the development, production or use of Gas-To-Liquid (GTL) or Gas-To-Petrochemicals (GTP) processes or for GTL- or GTP- plants.

70. Technology required for the development, production or use of equipment designed for the manufacture of ammonia and methanol plants.

71. Technology for the production of MEG (Mono ethylene glycol), EO (Ethylene oxide)/EG (Ethylene glycol).

72. In paragraphs 69 to 71, "technology" means specific information necessary for the development, production or use of goods, which takes the form of "technical data" or "technical assistance" as defined in Annex 1 to the Dual-Use Regulation.

Part 4

Energy-related goods

73. Any items falling within a commodity code listed in this Part.

Commodity code	*Description*
Casing, tubing and drill pipe, of a kind used in drilling for oil or gas—	
7304 22	Drill pipe of stainless steel
7304 23	Other drill pipes
7304 24	Other, of stainless steel
7304 29	Other
7305	Other tubes and pipes (for example, welded, riveted or similarly closed), having circular cross-sections, the external diameter of which exceeds 406.4 mm, of iron or steel
Line pipe of a kind used for oil or gas pipelines—	
7306 11	Welded, of stainless steel
7306 19	Other
Casing and tubing of a kind used in drilling for oil or gas—	
7306 21	Welded, of stainless steel
7306 29	Other
Containers for compressed or liquefied gas, of iron or steel other than seamless containers—	
7311 00 99	Other, of a capacity of 1,000 litres or more
7613	Aluminium containers for compressed or liquefied gas

Schedule 1B

Regulation 34(1)

Gold, precious metals or diamonds

1. Any thing falling within a commodity code listed in this Schedule.

Commodity code	*Description*
7102	Diamonds, whether or not worked, but not mounted or set

Commodity code	*Description*
7106	Silver (including silver plated with gold or platinum), unwrought or in semi-manufactured forms, or in powder form
7108	Gold (including gold plated with platinum), unwrought or in semi-manufactured forms, or in powder form
7109	Base metals or silver, clad with gold, not further worked than semi-manufactured
7110	Platinum, unwrought or in semi-manufactured forms, or in powder form
7111	Base metals, silver or gold, clad with platinum, not further worked than semi-manufactured
7112	Waste and scrap of precious metal or of metal clad with precious metal; other waste and scrap containing precious metal or precious-metal compounds, of a kind used principally for the recovery of precious metal other than goods of heading 8549

Schedule 1C

Regulation 34(1)

Graphite and relevant metals

1. The metals falling within a commodity code listed in paragraphs 2 to 10 of this Schedule.

2. Raw or semi-fabricated graphite

Commodity code	*Description*
2504	Natural graphite
3801	Artificial graphite; colloidal or semi-colloidal graphite; preparations based on graphite or other carbon in the form of pastes, blocks, plates or other semi-manufactures
6815 11	Non-electrical articles of graphite or other carbon, incl. carbon fibres
6903 10	Other refractory ceramic goods (for example, retorts, crucibles, muffles, nozzles, plugs, supports, cupels, tubes, pipes, sheaths, rods and slide gates), other than those of siliceous fossil meals or of similar siliceous earths containing, by weight, more than 50% of free carbon
8545	Carbon electrodes, carbon brushes, lamp carbons, battery carbons and other articles of graphite or other carbon, with or without metal, of a kind used for electrical purposes

3. Iron and steel

Code	*Description*
7201	Pig iron and spiegeleisen in pigs, blocks or other primary forms
7202	Ferro-alloys

Code	Description
7203	Ferrous products obtained by direct reduction of iron ore and other spongy ferrous products, in lumps, pellets or similar forms; iron having a minimum purity by weight of 99.94%, in lumps, pellets or similar forms
7204	Ferrous waste and scrap; remelting scrap ingots of iron or steel
7205	Granules and powders, of pig iron, spiegeleisen, iron or steel
7206	Iron and non-alloy steel in ingots or other primary forms (excluding iron of heading 7203)
7207	Semi-finished products of iron or non-alloy steel
7218	Stainless steel in ingots or other primary forms; semi-finished products of stainless steel
7224	Other alloy steel in ingots or other primary forms; semi-finished products of other alloy steel

4. Copper and articles thereof

Commodity code	Description
7401	Copper mattes; cement copper (precipitated copper)
7402	Unrefined copper; copper anodes for electrolytic refining
7403	Refined copper and copper alloys, unwrought
7404	Copper waste and scrap
7405	Master alloys of copper
7406	Copper powders and flakes
7407	Copper bars, rods and profiles
7410	Copper foil (whether or not printed or backed with paper, paperboard, plastics or similar backing materials) of a thickness (excluding any backing) not exceeding 0.15 mm
7413	Stranded wire, cables, plaited bands and the like, of copper, not electrically insulated

5. Nickel and articles thereof

Commodity code	Description
7501	Nickel mattes, nickel oxide sinters and other intermediate products of nickel metallurgy
7502	Unwrought nickel
7503	Nickel waste and scrap
7504	Nickel powders and flakes
7505	Nickel bars, rods, profiles and wire

Commodity code	*Description*
7506	Nickel plates, sheets, strip and foil
7507	Nickel tubes, pipes and tube or pipe fittings (for example, couplings, elbows, sleeves)

6. Aluminium

Commodity code	*Description*
7601	Unwrought aluminium
7602	Aluminium waste and scrap
7603	Aluminium powders and flakes
7605	Aluminium wire
7606	Aluminium plates, sheets and strip, of a thickness exceeding 0.2 mm
7609	Aluminium tube or pipe fittings (for example, couplings, elbows, sleeves)
7614	Stranded wire, cables, plaited bands and the like, of aluminium, not electrically insulated

7. Lead

Commodity code	*Description*
7801	Unwrought lead
7802	Lead waste and scrap
7804	Lead plates, sheets, strip and foil; lead powders and flakes

8. Zinc

Commodity code	*Description*
7901	Unwrought zinc
7902	Zinc waste and scrap
7903	Zinc dust, powders and flakes
7904	Zinc bars, rods, profiles and wire
7905	Zinc plates, sheets, strip and foil

9. Tin

Commodity code	*Description*
8001	Unwrought tin
8002	Tin waste and scrap

Commodity code	*Description*
8003	Tin bars, rods, profiles and wire

10. Other base metals, cermets, articles thereof

Commodity code	*Description*
8101	Tungsten (wolfram) and articles thereof, including waste and scrap
8102	Molybdenum and articles thereof, including waste and scrap
8103	Tantalum and articles thereof, including waste and scrap
8104	Magnesium and articles thereof, including waste and scrap
8105	Cobalt mattes and other intermediate products of cobalt metallurgy; cobalt and articles thereof, including waste and scrap
8106	Bismuth and articles thereof, including waste and scrap
8108	Titanium and articles thereof, including waste and scrap
8109	Zirconium and articles thereof, including waste and scrap
8110	Antimony and articles thereof, including waste and scrap
8111	Manganese and articles thereof, including waste and scrap
8112	Beryllium, chromium, hafnium, rhenium, thallium, cadmium, germanium, vanadium, gallium, indium and niobium (columbium), and articles of these metals, including waste and scrap
8113	Cermets and articles thereof, including waste and scrap

Schedule 1D — Regulation 34(1)

Maritime Goods and Maritime Technology

1. The items falling within a commodity code listed in the following table

Commodity Code	*Description*
8406 10	Turbines for marine propulsion
8406 90	Parts, stator blades, rotors and their blades
8407 21	Marine propulsion engines, outboard motors
8407 29	Other
8408 10	Marine propulsion engines
8409 91	Parts suitable for use solely or principally with the engines of heading 8407 or 8408: other
8409 99	Parts suitable for use solely or principally with the engines of heading 8407 or 8408: other

Commodity Code	*Description*
8411 81	Other gas turbines
8411 82	Other gas turbines of a power exceeding 5,000 kW
8468	Machinery and apparatus for soldering, brazing or welding, whether or not capable of cutting, other than those of heading 8515; gas-operated surface tempering machines and appliances
8483	Transmission shafts (including cam shafts and crank shafts) and cranks; bearing housings and plain shaft bearings; gears and gearing; ball or roller screws; gear boxes and other speed changers, including torque converters; flywheels and pulleys, including pulley blocks; clutches and shaft couplings (including universal joints)
8487 10	Ships' or boats' propellers and blades therefor
8515	Electric (including electrically heated gas), laser or other light or photon beam, ultrasonic, electron beam, magnetic pulse or plasma arc soldering, brazing or welding machines and apparatus, whether or not capable of cutting; electric machines and apparatus for hot spraying of metals or cermets
9014 10	Direction finding compasses
9014 80	Other instruments and appliances
9014 90	Parts and accessories
9015	Surveying (including photogrammetrical surveying), hydrographic, oceanographic, hydrological, meteorological or geophysical instruments and appliances, excluding compasses; rangefinders

2. "Maritime technology" means any technology required for the development, production or use of any maritime good specified in the table following paragraph 1, and for these purposes, the terms "required", "development", "production" and "use" have the meanings given to them in Annex 1 to the Dual-Use Regulation.

Schedule 1E

Regulation 34(1)

Natural gas

1. The items falling within a commodity code listed in the following table.

Commodity code	*Description*
2711 11	Natural Gas – in liquefied state
2711 21	Natural Gas – in gaseous state
2711 12	Propane
2711 13	Butanes
2711 19	Other liquified gases than natural gas, propane, butanes, ethylene, propylene, butylene and butadiene

Schedule 1F — Regulation 34(1)

Oil and petroleum products

1. The products falling within a commodity code listed in the following table.

Commodity code	*Description*
2709	Petroleum oils and oils obtained from bituminous minerals, crude
2710	Petroleum oils and oils obtained from bituminous minerals, other than crude; preparations not elsewhere specified or included, containing by weight 70% or more of petroleum oils or of oils obtained from bituminous minerals, these oils being the basic constituents of the preparations; waste oils
2712	Petroleum jelly; paraffin wax, microcrystalline petroleum wax, slack wax, ozokerite, lignite wax, peat wax, other mineral waxes, and similar products obtained by synthesis or by other processes, whether or not coloured
2713	Petroleum coke, petroleum bitumen and other residues of petroleum oils or of oils obtained from bituminous minerals
2714	Bitumen and asphalt, natural; bituminous or oil-shale and tar sands; asphaltites and asphaltic rocks
2715	Bituminous mixtures based on natural asphalt, on natural bitumen, on petroleum bitumen, on mineral tar or on mineral tar pitch (for example, bituminous mastics, cut-backs)”

“Schedule 1G — Regulation 34(1)

Other restricted goods and other restricted technology

Part 1

Introduction

1. In this Schedule—

(a) “development”, “production”, “software”, “technology” and “use” have the meanings given to them in Annex 1 to the Dual-Use Regulation;

(b) terms between double quotation marks in the Description column of the table following paragraph 3 which do not introduce a definition are defined in Annex 1 to the Dual-Use Regulation;

(c) a reference number in the Description column of the table following paragraph 3 is a reference to the description of dual-use items set out in Annex 1 to the Dual-Use Regulation.

2. A good listed in Part 2 of this Schedule which is included as a component (a “restricted component”) in any goods, including plant, which are not goods listed in Part 2 of this Schedule, does not cease to be an other restricted good within the meaning of regulation 34 if the restricted component is the principal element of those goods, and can feasibly be removed or used for other purposes.

Part 2

Other restricted goods

3. The goods with a reference number listed in the following Table.

Reference number	*Description*
II.A0.001	Hollow cathode lamps as follows— (a) Iodine hollow cathode lamps with windows in pure silicon or quartz (b) Uranium hollow cathode lamps
II.A0.002	Faraday isolators in the wavelength range 500 nm – 650 nm
II.A0.003	Optical gratings in the wavelength range 500 nm – 650 nm
II.A0.004	Optical fibres in the wavelength range 500 nm – 650 nm coated with anti-reflecting layers in the wavelength range 500 nm – 650 nm and having a core diameter greater than 0.4 mm but not exceeding 2 mm
II.A0.005	Nuclear reactor vessel components and testing equipment, other than those specified in 0A001, as follows— 1 Seals 2 Internal components 3 Sealing, testing and measurement equipment
II.A0.006	Nuclear detection systems for detection, identification or quantification of radioactive materials and radiation of nuclear origin and specially designed components thereof other than those specified in 0A001.j. or 1A004.c.
II.A0.007	Bellows-sealed valves made of aluminium alloy or stainless steel type 304, 304L or 316L, but not including bellow values defined in 0B001.c.6 and 2A226
II.A0.008	Laser mirrors, other than those specified in 6A005.e, consisting of substrates having a thermal expansion coefficient of 10^{-6} K^{-1} or less at 20 °C (such as fused silica or sapphire), but not including optical systems specially designed for astronomical applications, unless the mirrors contain fused silica
II.A0.009	Laser lenses, other than those specified in 6A005.e.2, consisting of substrates having a thermal expansion coefficient of 10^{-6} K^{-1} or less at 20 °C (such as fused silica)
II.A0.010	Pipes, piping, flanges, fittings made of, or lined with, nickel or nickel alloy containing more than 40% nickel by weight, other than those specified in 2B350.h.1
II.A0.011	Vacuum pumps other than those specified in 0B002.f.2 or 2B231, as follows— • Turbomolecular pumps having a flowrate equal to or greater than 400 l/s • Roots type vacuum roughing pumps having a volumetric aspiration flowrate greater than 200 m^3/h. Bellows-sealed, scroll, dry compressor, and bellows-sealed, scroll, dry vacuum pumps

Reference number	*Description*
II.A0.012	Shielded enclosures for the manipulation, storage and handling of radioactive substances (Hot cells)
II.A0.013	Natural uranium or depleted uranium or thorium in the form of metal, alloy, chemical compound or concentrate and any other material containing one or more of the foregoing, other than those specified in 0C001
II.A0.014	Detonation chambers having a capacity of explosion absorption of more than 2.5 kg TNT equivalent
II.A0.015	Glove Boxes, specially designed for radioactive isotopes, radioactive sources or radionuclides, and for these purposes “Glove Boxes” means equipment providing protection to the user, from— (a) hazardous vapour, particles or radiation, or (b) materials inside the equipment being handled or processed by a person outside the equipment, by means of manipulators or gloves integrated into the equipment
II.A0.016	Toxic gas monitoring systems designed for continuous operation and detection of Hydrogen Sulphide, and specially designed detectors therefor
II.A0.017	Helium Leak Detectors
II.A1.001	Bis(2-ethylhexyl) phosphoric acid (HDEHP or D2HPA) CAS 298-07-7 solvent in any quantity, with a purity greater than 90%
II.A1.002	Fluorine gas (Chemical Abstract Number (CAS): 7782-41-4), with a purity of at least 95%
II.A1.003	Ring-shaped seals and gaskets, having an inner diameter of 400 mm or less, made of any of the following materials— (a) Copolymers of vinylidene fluoride having 75% or more beta crystalline structure without stretching; (b) Fluorinated polyimides containing 10% by weight or more of combined fluorine; (c) Fluorinated phosphazene elastomers containing 30% by weight or more of combined fluorine; (d) Polychlorotrifluoroethylene (PCTFE, e.g. Kel-F ®); (e) Fluoro-elastomers (e.g., Viton ®, Tecnoflon ®); (f) Polytetrafluoroethylene (PTFE)
II.A1.004	Personal equipment for detecting radiation of nuclear origin, including personal dosimeters, but not including nuclear detection systems defined in item 1A004.c
II.A1.005	Electrolytic cells for fluorine production with an output capacity greater than 100 g of fluorine per hour, but not including electrolytic cells defined in item 1B225
II.A1.006	Catalysts, other than those prohibited by 1A225, containing platinum, palladium or rhodium, usable for promoting the hydrogen isotope exchange reaction between hydrogen and water for the recovery of tritium from heavy water or for the production of heavy water

Reference number	*Description*
II.A1.007	Aluminium and its alloys, other than those specified in 1C002.b.4 or 1C202.a, in crude or semi-fabricated form having either of the following characteristics— (a) Capable of an ultimate tensile strength of 460 MPa or more at 293 K (20°C), or (b) Having a tensile strength of 415 MPa or more at 298 K (25°C)
II.A1.008	Magnetic metals, of all types and of whatever form, having an initial relative permeability of 120,000 or more and a thickness between 0.05 and 0.1 mm
II.A1.009	"Fibrous or filamentary materials" or prepregs, as follows— (a) Carbon or aramid "fibrous or filamentary materials" having either of the following characteristics— (i) A "specific modulus" exceeding 10×10^6 m; or (ii) A "specific tensile strength" exceeding 17×10^4 m; (b) Glass "fibrous or filamentary materials" having either of the following characteristics— (i) A "specific modulus" exceeding 3.18×10^6 m; or (ii) A "specific tensile strength" exceeding 76.2×10^3 m; (c) Thermoset resin-impregnated continuous "yarns", "rovings", "tows" or "tapes" with a width of 15 mm or less (once prepregs), made from carbon or glass "fibrous or filamentary materials" other than those specified in II.A1.010.a. or b, but not including fibrous or filamentary materials defined in items 1C010.a, 1C010.b, 1C210.a and 1C210.b
II.A1.010	Resin-impregnated or pitch-impregnated fibres (prepregs), metal or carbon-coated fibres (preforms) or carbon fibre preforms, as follows— (a) Made from "fibrous or filamentary materials" specified in II.A1.009 above; (b) Epoxy resin "matrix" impregnated carbon "fibrous or filamentary materials" (prepregs), specified in 1C010.a, 1C010.b or 1C010.c, for the repair of aircraft structures or laminates, of which the size of individual sheets does not exceed 50 cm × 90 cm; (c) Prepregs specified in 1C010.a, 1C010.b or 1C010.c, when impregnated with phenolic or epoxy resins having a glass transition temperature (Tg) less than 433 K (160°C) and a cure temperature lower than the glass transition temperature, but not including "fibrous or filamentary materials" defined in item 1C010.e. Technical note: for the purposes of this item, "carbon fibre preforms" are ordered arrangements of uncoated or coated fibres intended to constitute a framework of a part before the "matrix" is introduced to form a "composite"
II.A1.011	Reinforced silicon carbide ceramic composites usable for nose tips, re-entry vehicles, nozzle flaps, usable in "missiles", other than those specified in 1C107

Reference number	*Description*
II.A1.012	Maraging steels, other than those specified in 1C116 or 1C216, capable of an ultimate tensile strength of 2 050 MPa or more, at 293 K (20°C), and for these purposes "maraging steel capable of" encompasses maraging steel before or after heat treatment
II.A1.013	Tungsten, tantalum, tungsten carbide, tantalum carbide and alloys, having both of the following characteristics— (a) In forms having a hollow cylindrical or spherical symmetry (including cylinder segments) with an inside diameter between 50 mm and 300 mm; and (b) A mass greater than 5 kg, but not including tungsten, tungsten carbide and alloys defined in item 1C226
II.A1.014	Elemental powders of cobalt, neodymium or samarium or alloys or mixtures thereof containing at least 20% by weight of cobalt, neodymium or samarium, with a particle size less than 200 µm
II.A1.015	Pure tributyl phosphate (TBP) CAS No 126-73-8 or any mixture having a TBP content of more than 5% by weight
II.A1.016	Maraging steel, other than those prohibited by 1C116, 1C216 or II.A1.012, and for these purposes, "maraging steels" are iron alloys generally characterised by high nickel, very low carbon content and the use of substitutional elements or precipitates to produce strengthening and age-hardening of the alloy
II.A1.017	Metals, metal powders and material as follows— (a) Tungsten and tungsten alloys, other than those prohibited by 1C117, in the form of uniform spherical or atomized particles of 500 µm diameter or less with a tungsten content of 97% by weight or more; (b) Molybdenum and molybdenum alloys, other than those prohibited by 1C117, in the form of uniform spherical or atomized particles of 500 µm diameter or less with a molybdenum content of 97% by weight or more; (c) Tungsten materials in the solid form, other than those prohibited by 1C226, or II.A1.013 having material compositions as follows— (i) Tungsten and alloys containing 97% by weight or more of tungsten; (ii) Copper infiltrated tungsten containing 80% by weight or more of tungsten; or (iii) Silver infiltrated tungsten containing 80% by weight or more of tungsten
II.A1.018	Soft magnetic alloys having a chemical composition as follows— (a) Iron content between 30% and 60%, and (b) Cobalt content between 40% and 60%
II.A1.019	"Fibrous or filamentary materials" or prepregs, not prohibited by this Schedule (under II.A1.009, II.A1.010), or not specified by Annex I of the Dual-Use Regulation, as follows— (a) Carbon "fibrous or filamentary materials", but not including; fabrics;

Reference number	*Description*
	(b) Thermoset resin-impregnated continuous “yarns”, “rovings”, “tows”, or “tapes”, made from carbon “fibrous or filamentary materials”; (c) Polyacrylonitrile (PAN) continuous “yarns”, “rovings”, “tows” or “tapes”
II.A1.020	Steel alloys in sheet or plate form, having any of the following characteristics— (a) Steel alloys capable of ultimate tensile strength of 1 200 MPa or more, at 293 K (20 °C); or (b) Nitrogen-stabilised duplex stainless steel. Note: The phrase alloys “capable of” encompasses alloys before or after heat treatment. Technical Note: “Nitrogen-stabilised duplex stainless steel” has a two-phase microstructure consisting of grains of ferritic and austenitic steel with the addition of nitrogen to stabilise the microstructure
II.A1.021	Carbon-Carbon Composite material
II.A1.022	Nickel alloys in crude or semi-fabricated form, containing 60% by weight or more nickel
II.A1.023	Titanium alloys in sheet or plate form capable of an ultimate tensile strength of 900 MPa or more at 293 K (20°C). Note: The phrase ‘alloys capable of’ encompasses alloys before or after heat treatment
II.A1.024	Propellants and constituent chemicals for propellants as follows— (a) Toluene Diisocyanate (TDI) (b) Methyl Diphenyl Diisocyanate (MDI) (c) Isophorone Diiscocyanate (IPDI) (d) Sodium Perchlorate (e) Xylidine (f) Hydroxy Terminated Polyether (HTPE) (g) Hydroxy Terminated Caprolactone Ether (HTCE) Technical Note: This item refers to pure substance and any mixture containing at least 50% of one of the chemicals mentioned above
II.A1.025	Lubricating materials containing, as their principal ingredients, any of the following— (a) Perfluoroalkylether, (CAS 60164-51-4); (b) Perfluoropolyalkylether, PFPE, (CAS 6991-67-9). For these purposes, “Lubricating materials” means oils and fluids

A2 Materials Processing

Number	*Description*
II.A2.001	Vibration test systems, equipment and components thereof, other than those specified in 2B116—

Number	Description
	(a) Vibration test systems employing feedback or closed loop techniques and incorporating a digital controller, capable of vibrating a system at an acceleration equal to or greater than 0.1 g rms between 0.1 Hz and 2 kHz and imparting forces equal to or greater than 50 kN, measured bare table; (b) Digital controllers, combined with specially designed vibration test software, with a real-time bandwidth greater than 5 kHz designed for use with vibration test systems specified in item (a); (c) Vibration thrusters (shaker units), with or without associated amplifiers, capable of imparting a force equal to or greater than 50 kN, measured bare table, and usable in vibration test systems specified in item (a); (d) Test piece support structures and electronic units designed to combine multiple shaker units in a system capable of providing an effective combined force equal to or greater than 50 kN, measured bare table, and usable in vibration systems specified in item (a). Technical Note: "Bare table" means a flat table, or surface, with no fixture or fittings
II.A2.002	Machine tools and components and numerical controls for machine tools, as follows— (a) Machine tools for grinding having positioning accuracies with "all compensations available" equal to or less (better) than 15 µm according to ISO 230/2 (1988) (1) or national equivalents along any linear axis, but not including machine tools for grinding defined in items 2B201.b and 2B001.c.; (b) Components and numerical controls, specially designed for machine tools specified in 2B001, 2B201, or under item (a)
II.A2.003	Balancing machines and related equipment as follows— (a) Balancing machines, designed or modified for dental or other medical equipment, having all the following characteristics— (i) Not capable of balancing rotors/assemblies having a mass greater than 3 kg; (ii) Capable of balancing rotors/assemblies at speeds greater than 12,500 rpm; (iii) Capable of correcting imbalance in two planes or more; and (iv) Capable of balancing to a residual specific imbalance of 0.2 g × mm per kg of rotor mass; (b) Indicator heads designed or modified for use with machines specified in item (a) above. Technical Note: Indicator heads are sometimes known as balancing instrumentation
II.A2.004	Remote manipulators that can be used to provide remote actions in radiochemical separation operations or hot cells, other than those specified in 2B225, having either of the following characteristics— (a) A capability of penetrating a hot cell wall of 0.3 m or more (through the wall operation); or (b) A capability of bridging over the top of a hot cell wall with a thickness of 0.3 m or more (over the wall operation)

Number	Description
II.A2.006	Furnaces capable of operation at temperatures above 400°C as follows— (a) Oxidation furnaces; (b) Controlled atmosphere heat treatment furnaces Note: This item does not cover tunnel kilns with roller or car conveyance, tunnel kilns with conveyor belt, pusher type kilns or shuttle kilns, specially designed for the production of glass, tableware ceramics or structural ceramics
II.A2.007	“Pressure transducers”, other than those defined in 2B230, capable of measuring absolute pressures at any point in the range 0 to 200 kPa and having both of the following characteristics— (a) Pressure sensing elements made of or protected by “Materials resistant to corrosion by uranium hexafluoride (UF_6)”, and (b) Having either of the following characteristics— (i) a full scale of less than 200 kPa and an “accuracy” of better than ± 1% of full scale; or (ii) a full scale of 200 kPa or greater and an “accuracy” of better than 2 kPa
II.A2.008	Liquid-liquid contacting equipment (mixer-settlers, pulsed columns, centrifugal contactors); and liquid distributors, vapour distributors or liquid collectors designed for such equipment, where all surfaces that come in direct contact with the chemical(s) being processed are made from stainless steel (see also entry II.A2.014 1). Note: for stainless steel with more than 25% nickel and 20% chromium by weight see entry II.A2.014.a
II.A2.009	Industrial equipment and components, other than those specified in 2B350.d, as follows (see also entry II.A2.015): Heat exchangers or condensers with a heat transfer surface area greater than 0.05 m^2, and less than 30 m^2; and tubes, plates, coils or blocks (cores) designed for such heat exchangers or condensers, where all surfaces that come in direct contact with the fluid(s) are made from the following materials: 1. Stainless steel Note 1: for stainless steel with more than 25% nickel and 20% chromium by weight see entry II.A2.015a. Note 2: This item does not cover vehicle radiators. Technical Note: The materials used for gaskets and seals and other implementation of sealing functions do not determine the status of control of the heat exchanger.
II.A2.010	Multiple-seal, and seal-less pumps, other than those specified in 2B350.i, suitable for corrosive fluids, with manufacturer's specified maximum flow-rate greater than 0.6 m^3 /hour, or vacuum pumps with manufacturer's specified maximum flow-rate greater than 5 m^3 /hour, measured under standard temperature (273 K or 0°C) and pressure (101.3 kPa) conditions; and casings (pump bodies), preformed casing liners, impellers, rotors or jet pump nozzles designed for such pumps, in which all surfaces that come

Number	*Description*
	in direct contact with the chemical(s) being processed are made from the following materials (See also entry II.A2.016)— 1. Stainless steel Note: for stainless steel with more than 25% nickel and 20% chromium by weight see entry II.A2.016a. Technical Note: The materials used for gaskets and seals and other implementation of sealing functions do not determine the status of control of the pump.
II.A2.011	Centrifugal separators, capable of continuous separation without the propagation of aerosols and manufactured from— 1. Alloys with more than 25% nickel and 20% chromium by weight; 2. Fluoropolymers; 3. Glass (including vitrified or enamelled coating or glass lining); 4. Nickel or alloys with more than 40% nickel by weight; 5. Tantalum or tantalum alloys; 6. Titanium or titanium alloys; or 7. Zirconium or zirconium alloys Note: This item does not cover centrifugal separators defined in entry 2B352.
II.A2.012	Sintered metal filters made of nickel or nickel alloy with more than 40% nickel by weight. Note: This item does not cover filters defined in item 2B352.d
II.A2.013	Spin-forming machines and flow-forming machines, other than those controlled by 2B009, 2B109 or 2B209, having a roller force of more than 60 kN and specially designed components therefor Technical note: For the purpose of II.A2.013, machines combining the functions of spin-forming and flow-forming are regarded as flow-forming machines
II.A2.014	Liquid-liquid contacting equipment (mixer-settlers, pulsed columns, centrifugal contactors); and liquid distributors, vapour distributors or liquid collectors designed for such equipment where all surfaces that come in direct contact with the chemical(s) being processed are any of the following (see also II.A2.008)— (a) made from any of the following materials— 1. Alloys with more than 25% nickel and 20% chromium by weight; 2. Fluoropolymers; 3. Glass (including vitrified or enamelled coating or glass lining); 4. Graphite or carbon graphite; 5. Nickel or alloys with more than 40% nickel by weight; 6. Tantalum or tantalum alloys; 7. Titanium or titanium alloys; or 8. Zirconium or zirconium alloys; or (b) made from both stainless steel and one or more of the materials specified in II.A2.014.a.

Number	*Description*
	Technical Note: “Carbon graphite” is a composition consisting of amorphous carbon and graphite, in which the graphite content is 8% or more by weight
II.A2.015	Industrial equipment and components, other than those specified in 2B350.d, as follows (see also II.A2.009): Heat exchangers or condensers with a heat transfer surface area greater than 0.05 m^2, and less than 30 m^2; and tubes, plates, coils or blocks (cores) designed for such heat exchangers or condensers, where all surfaces that come in direct contact with the fluid(s) are any of the following— (a) Made from any of the following materials— 1. Alloys with more than 25% nickel and 20% chromium by weight; 2. Fluoropolymers; 3. Glass (including vitrified or enamelled coating or glass lining); 4. Graphite or carbon graphite; 5. Nickel or alloys with more than 40% nickel by weight; 6. Tantalum or tantalum alloys; 7. Titanium or titanium alloys; 8. Zirconium or zirconium alloys; 9. Silicon carbide; or 10. Titanium carbide; or (b) Made from both stainless steel and one or more of the materials specified in II.A2.015.a. Note: This item does not cover vehicle radiators. Technical Note: The materials used for gaskets and seals and other implementation of sealing functions do not determine the status of control of the heat exchanger. “Carbon graphite” has the same meaning as in item II.A2.014.
II.A2.016	Multiple-seal, and seal-less pumps, other than those specified in 2B350.i, suitable for corrosive fluids, with manufacturer's specified maximum flow-rate greater than 0.6 m3/hour, or vacuum pumps with manufacturer's specified maximum flow-rate greater than 5 m3/hour (measured under standard temperature (273 K or 0°C) and pressure (101.3 kPa) conditions); and casings (pump bodies), preformed casing liners, impellers, rotors or jet pump nozzles designed for such pumps, in which all surfaces that come in direct contact with the chemical(s) being processed are any of the following (see also II.A2.010)— (a) made from any of the following materials— 1. Alloys with more than 25% nickel and 20% chromium by weight; 2. Ceramics; 3. Ferrosilicon; 4. Fluoropolymers; 5. Glass (including vitrified or enamelled coatings or glass lining); 6. Graphite or carbon graphite; 7. Nickel or alloys with more than 40% nickel by weight; 8. Tantalum or tantalum alloys; 9. Titanium or titanium alloys; 10. Zirconium or zirconium alloys;

Number	*Description*
	11. Niobium (columbium) or niobium alloys; or 12. Aluminium alloys; or (b) made from both stainless steel and one or more of the materials specified in II.A2.016.a Technical Note: The materials used for gaskets and seals and other implementation of sealing functions do not determine the status of control of the pump. "Carbon graphite" has the same meaning as in item II.A2.014.
II.A2.017	Electrical Discharge Machine (EDM) tools for removing or cutting metals, ceramics or "composites", as follows, and specially designed ram, sinker or wire electrodes therefor— (a) ram or sinker electrode Electrical Discharge Machines; (b) wire electrode Electrical Discharge Machines Note: Electrical Discharge Machines are also known as Spark Erosion Machines or Wire Erosion Machines.
II.A2.018	Computer controlled or "numerically controlled" co-ordinate measuring machines (CMM), or dimensional inspection machines, having a three dimensional (volumetric) maximum permissible error of indication (MPP E) at any point in the operating range of the machine (i.e. within the length axes) equal to or less (better) than (3 + L/1,000) µm (L is the measured length in mm), tested according to ISO 10360-2 (2001), and measurement probes designed therefor
II.A2.019	Computer controlled or "numerically controlled" Electron Beam Welding Machines, and specially designed components therefor
II.A2.020	Computer controlled or "numerically controlled" Laser Welding and Laser Cutting Machines, and specially designed components therefor
II.A2.021	Computer controlled or "numerically controlled" Plasma Cutting Machines, and specially designed components therefor
II.A3.022	Vibration Monitoring Equipment specially designed for rotors or rotating equipment and machinery, capable of measuring any frequency in the range 600-2,000 Hz
II.A2.023	Liquid Ring Vacuum Pumps, and specially designed components therefor
II.A2.024	Rotary Vane Vacuum Pumps, and specially designed components therefor Note 1: II.A2.024 does not control rotary vane vacuum pumps that are specially designed for specific other equipment. Note 2: The control status of rotary vane vacuum pumps that are specially designed for specific other equipment is determined by the control status of the other equipment.
II.A2.025	Air filters, as follows, having one or more physical size dimension exceeding 1,000 mm— (a) High Efficiency Particulate Air (HEPA) filters; (b) Ultra-Low Penetration Air (ULPA) filters

Number	*Description*
	Note: II.A2.025 does not control air filters specially designed for medical equipment.

A3 Electronics

Number	*Description*
II.A3.001	High voltage direct current power supplies having both of the following characteristics— (a) Capable of continuously producing, over a time period of eight hours, 10 kV or more, with output power of 5 kW or more with or without sweeping; and (b) Current or voltage stability better than 0.1% over a time period of four hours Note: This item does not cover power supplies defined in items 0B001.j.5 and 3A227
II.A3.002	Mass spectrometers, other than those specified in 3A233 or 0B002.g, capable of measuring ions of 200 atomic mass units or more and having a resolution of better than 2 parts in 200, as follows, and ion sources thereof— (a) Inductively coupled plasma mass spectrometers (ICP/MS); (b) Glow discharge mass spectrometers (GDMS); (c) Thermal ionisation mass spectrometers (TIMS); (d) Electron bombardment mass spectrometers which have a source chamber constructed from, lined with or plated with “materials resistant to corrosion by uranium hexafluoride UF_6”; (e) Molecular beam mass spectrometers having either of the following characteristics— 1. A source chamber constructed from, lined with or plated with stainless steel or molybdenum and equipped with a cold trap capable of cooling to 193 K (– 80 °C) or less; or 2. A source chamber constructed from, lined with or plated with “materials resistant to corrosion by uranium hexafluoride (UF_6)”; (e) mass spectrometers equipped with a microfluorination ion source designed for actinides or actinide fluorides
II.A3.003	Spectrometers and diffractometers, designed for the indicative test or quantitative analysis of the elemental composition of metals or alloys without chemical decomposition of the material
II.A3.004	Frequency changers or generators, and Variable Speed electrical drives, other than those prohibited by 0B001 or 3A225, having all of the following characteristics, and specially designed components and software therefor— (a) Multiphase output capable of providing a power of 10 W or greater; (b) Capable of operating at a frequency of 600 Hz or more; and (c) Frequency control better (less) than 0.2% Technical Note: Frequency changers are also known as converters or inverters.

Number	*Description*
	Notes: 1. Item II.A3.004 does not control frequency changers that include communication protocols or interfaces designed for specific industrial machinery (such as machine tools, spinning machines, printed circuit board machines) so that the frequency changers cannot be used for other purposes while meeting the performance characteristics above. 2. Item II.A3.004 does not control frequency changers specially designed for vehicles and which operate with a control sequence that is mutually communicated between the frequency changer and the vehicle control unit

A6. Sensors and Lasers

Number	*Description*
II.A6.001	Yttrium aluminium garnet (YAG) rods
II.A6.002	Optical equipment and components, other than those specified in 6A002, 6A004.b as follows: Infrared optics in the wavelength range 9,000 nm – 17,000 nm and components thereof, including cadmium telluride (CdTe) components
II.A6.003	Wave front corrector systems for use with a laser beam having a diameter exceeding 4 mm, and specially designed components thereof, including control systems, phase front sensors and deformable mirrors including bimorph mirrors Note: This item does not cover mirrors defined in 6A004.a, 6A005.e and 6A005.f. Technical note: “deformable mirrors” are mirrors having any of the following— (a) a single continuous optical reflecting surface which is dynamically deformed by the application of individual torques or forces to compensate for distortions in the optical waveform incident upon the mirror; or (b) multiple optical reflecting elements that can be individually and dynamically repositioned by the application of torques or forces to compensate for distortions in the optical waveform incident upon the mirror. Deformable mirrors are also known as adaptive optic mirrors.
II.A6.004	Argon ion “lasers” having an average output power equal to or greater than 5 W Note: This item does not cover argon ion “lasers” defined in items 0B001.g.5, 6A005 and 6A205.a.
II.A6.005	Semiconductor “lasers” and components thereof, as follows— (a) Individual semiconductor “lasers” with an output power greater than 200 mW each, in quantities larger than 100;

Number	Description
	(b) Semiconductor "laser" arrays having an output power greater than 20 W Notes: (1) Semi-conductor "lasers" are commonly called "laser" diodes. (2) This item does not cover "lasers" defined in items 0B001.g.5, 0B001.h.6 and 6A005.b. (3) This item does not cover "laser" diodes with a wavelength in the range 1,200 nm – 2,000 nm.
II.A6.006	Tunable semiconductor "lasers" and tunable semiconductor "laser" arrays, of a wavelength between 9 µm and 17 µm, as well as array stacks of semiconductor "lasers" containing at least one tunable semiconductor "laser" array of such wavelength Notes: 1. Semiconductor "lasers" are commonly called "laser" diodes. 2. This item does not cover semiconductor "lasers" defined in items 0B001.h.6 and 6A005.b
II.A6.007	Solid state "tunable" "lasers" and specially designed components thereof as follows— (a) Titanium-sapphire lasers; (b) Alexandrite lasers. Note: This item does not cover titanium-sapphire and alexandrite lasers defined in items 0B001.g.5, 0B001.h.6 and 6A005.c.1
II.A6.008	Neodymium-doped (other than glass) "lasers", having an output wavelength greater than 1,000 nm but not exceeding 1,100 nm and output energy exceeding 10 J per pulse. Note: This item does not cover neodymium-doped (other than glass) "lasers" defined in item 6A005.c.2.b
II.A6.009	Components of acousto-optics, as follows— (a) Framing tubes and solid-state imaging devices having a recurrence frequency equal to or exceeding 1 kHz; (b) Recurrence frequency supplies; (c) Pockels cells
II.A6.010	Radiation-hardened cameras, or lenses thereof, other than those specified in 6A203.c., specially designed, or rated as radiation-hardened, to withstand a total radiation dose greater than 50×10^3 Gy (silicon) (5×10^6 rad (silicon)) without operational degradation. Technical Note: The term "Gy (silicon)" refers to the energy in Joules per kilogram absorbed by an unshielded silicon sample when exposed to ionising radiation

Number	*Description*
II.A6.011	Tunable pulsed dye laser amplifiers and oscillators, having all of the following characteristics— 1. Operating at wavelengths between 300 nm and 800 nm; 2. An average output power greater than 10 W but not exceeding 30 W; 3. A repetition rate greater than 1 kHz; and 4. Pulse width less than 100 ns Notes: (1) This item does not cover single mode oscillators. (2) This item does not cover tunable pulsed dye laser amplifiers and oscillators defined in item 6A205.c, 0B001.g.5 and 6A005
II.A6.012	Pulsed carbon dioxide “lasers” having all of the following characteristics— 1. Operating at wavelengths between 9,000 nm and 11,000 nm; 2. A repetition rate greater than 250 Hz; 3. An average output power greater than 100 W but not exceeding 500 W; and 4. Pulse width less than 200 ns Note: This item does not cover pulsed carbon dioxide laser amplifiers and oscillators defined in items 6A205.d., 0B001.h.6. and 6A005.d.
II.A6.013	Copper vapour “lasers” having both of the following characteristics— 1. Operating at wavelengths between 500 and 600 nm; and 2. An average output power equal to or greater than 15 W
II.A6.014	Pulsed carbon monoxide “lasers” having all of the following characteristics— 1. Operating at wavelengths between 5,000 and 6,000 nm; 2. A repetition rate greater than 250 Hz; 3. An average output power greater than 100 W; and 4. Pulse width of less than 200 ns. Note: This item does not control the higher power (typically 1 to 5 kW) industrial carbon monoxide “lasers” used in applications such as cutting and welding, as these latter “lasers” are either continuous wave or are pulsed with a pulse width greater than 200 ns
II.A6.015	Vacuum pressure gauges, being electrically powered and having measurement accuracy of 5% or less (better). ‘Vacuum pressure gauges’ include Pirani Gauges, Penning Gauges and Capacitance Manometers
II.A6.016	Microscopes and related equipment and detectors, as follows— (a) Scanning Electron Microscopes; (b) Scanning Auger Microscopes; (c) Transmission Electron Microscopes; (d) Atomic Force Microscopes; (e) Scanning Force Microscopes;

Number	Description
	(f) Equipment and detectors, specially designed for use with the microscopes specified in items (a) to (e) above, employing any of the following materials analysis techniques— 1. X-ray Photo Spectroscopy (XPS); 2. Energy-dispersive X-ray Spectroscopy (EDX, EDS); or 3. Electron Spectroscopy for Chemical Analysis (ESCA)

A7 Navigation and Avionics

Number	Description
II.A7.001	Inertial navigation systems and specially designed components thereof, as follows— I. Inertial navigation systems which are certified for use on “civil aircraft” by civil authorities of a State participating in the Wassenaar Arrangement, and specially designed components thereof, as follows— (a) Inertial navigation systems (INS) (gimballed or strapdown) and inertial equipment designed for “aircraft”, land vehicle, vessels (surface or underwater) or “spacecraft” for attitude, guidance or control, having any of the following characteristics, and specially designed components thereof— 1. Navigation error (free inertial) subsequent to normal alignment of 0.8 nautical mile per hour (nm/hr) Circular Error Probable (‘CEP’) or less (better); or 2. Specified to function at linear acceleration levels exceeding 10 g; (b) Hybrid Inertial Navigation Systems embedded with Global Navigation Satellite Systems(s) (GNSS) or with “Data-Based Referenced Navigation” (“DBRN”) System(s) for attitude, guidance or control, subsequent to normal alignment, having an INS navigation position accuracy, after loss of GNSS or “DBRN” for a period of up to four minutes, of less (better) than 10 metres CEP; (c) Inertial Equipment for Azimuth, Heading, or North Pointing having any of the following characteristics, and specially designed components thereof— 1. Designed to have an Azimuth, Heading, or North Pointing accuracy equal to, or less (better) than 6 arc/minutes RMS at 45 degrees latitude; or 2. Designed to have a non-operating shock level of at least 900 g at a duration of at least 1 msec. Note: The parameters of I(a) and I(b) are applicable with any of the following environmental conditions— 1 Input random vibration with an overall magnitude of 7.7 g rms in the first half hour and a total test duration of one and a half hours per axis in each of the three perpendicular axes, when the random vibration meets both the following conditions— (1) A constant power spectral density (PSD) value of 0.04 g^2 /Hz over a frequency interval of 15 to 1,000 Hz; and

Number	Description
	(2) The PSD attenuates with a frequency from $0.04g^2$ /Hz to $0.01g^2$ /Hz over a frequency interval from 1,000 to 2,000 Hz; 2 A roll and yaw rate equal to or greater than + 2.62 radian/s (150 deg/s); or 3 According to national standards equivalent to 1 or 2 above. Technical Notes 1. I.(b). refers to systems in which an INS and other independent navigation aids are built into a single unit (embedded) in order to achieve improved performance. 2. “Circular Error Probable” (“CEP”): In a circular normal distribution, the radius of the circle containing 50 percent of the individual measurements being made, or the radius of the circle within which there is a 50 percent probability of being located. II. Theodolite systems incorporating inertial equipment specially designed for civil surveying purposes and designed to have an Azimuth, Heading, or North Pointing accuracy equal to, or less (better) than 6 arc minutes RMS at 45 degrees latitude, and specially designed components thereof. III. Inertial or other equipment using accelerometers specified in 7A001 or 7A101, where such accelerometers are specially designed and developed as MWD (Measurement While Drilling) sensors for use in downhole well services operations
II.A7.002	Accelerometers containing piezoelectric ceramic transducer element, having a sensitivity of 1,000 mV/g or better (higher)

A9 Aerospace and Propulsion

Number	Description
II.A9.001	Explosive bolts
II.A9.002	Load Cells capable of measuring rocket motor thrust having a capacity exceeding 30 kN. Technical Note: ‘Load Cells’ means devices and transducers for the measurement of force in both tension and in compression. Note: II.A9.002 does not include equipment, devices or transducers, specially designed for the measurement of the weight of vehicles, e.g. weigh bridges
II.A9.003	Electrical power generation gas turbines, components and related equipment as follows— (a) Gas Turbines specially designed for electrical power generation, having an output exceeding 200 MW; (b) Vanes, Stators, Combustion Chambers and Fuel Injection Nozzles, specially designed for electrical power generation gas turbines specified in item (a); (c) Equipment specially designed for the development and production of electrical power generation gas turbines specified in item (a)

Part 3

Other restricted technology

4. The following technology.

Number	*Description*
II.B.001	Technology required for the development, production or use of the items in Part 2 of this Schedule. The term technology includes software

5. Technology is not "other restricted technology" within the meaning of regulation 34 if it is—

(a) the minimum necessary for—

(i) the installation, operation, maintenance and repair of any goods which are restricted goods for the purposes of these Regulations, or

(ii) patent applications, including information for patent applications,

(b) in the public domain, or

(c) basic scientific research."

"Schedule 1H — Regulation 34(1)

Petrochemicals

1. The items falling within a commodity code listed in the following table.

Commodity code	*Description*
2812 11	Carbonyl dichloride (phosgene)
2814	Ammonia, anhydrous or in aqueous solution
3102 30	Ammonium nitrate, whether or not in aqueous solution
2901 21	Ethylene
2901 22	Propene (propylene)
2902 20	Benzene
2902 30	Toluene
2902 41	o-Xylene
2902 42	m-Xylene
2902 43	p-Xylene
2902 44	Mixed xylene isomers
2902 50	Styrene
2902 60	Ethyl benzene
2902 70	Cumene
2903 11	Chloromethane (methyl chloride) and chloroethane (ethyl chloride)

Commodity code	Description
2903 29	Unsaturated chlorinated derivatives of acyclic hydrocarbons, other than vinyl chloride (chloroethylene), Trichloroethylene or Tetrachloroethylene (perchloroethylene)
2903 81	1,2,3,4,5,6-Hexachlorocyclohexane (HCH (ISO)), including lindane (ISO, INN)
2903 82	Aldrin (ISO), chlordane (ISO) and heptachlor (ISO)
2903 91	Chlorobenzene, o-dichlorobenzene and p-dichlorobenzene
2903 92	Hexachlorobenzene (ISO) and DDT (ISO) (clofenotane (INN), 1,1,1-trichloro-2,2-bis(p-chlorophenyl)ethane)
2903 99	Other halogenated derivatives of hydrocarbons
2909	Ethers, ether-alcohols, ether-phenols, ether-alcohol-phenols, alcohol peroxides, ether peroxides, acetal and hemiacetal peroxides, ketone peroxides (whether or not chemically defined), and their halogenated, sulphonated, nitrated or nitrosated derivatives
2905 11	Methanol (methyl alcohol)
2905 12	Propan-1-ol (propyl alcohol) and propan-2-ol (isopropyl alcohol)
2905 13	Butan-1-ol (n-butyl alcohol)
2905 31	Ethylene glycol (ethanediol)
2907 11 - 2907 19	Phenols
2910 10	Oxirane (ethylene oxide)
2910 20	Methyloxirane (propylene oxide)
2914 11	Acetone
2917 14	Maleic anhydride
2917 35	Phthalic anhydride
2917 36	Terephthalic acid and its salts
2917 37	Dimethyl terephthalate
2926 10	Acrylonitrile
2929 10	Isocyanates
3901	Polymers of ethylene, in primary forms
2707 10	Benzol (benzene)
2707 20	Toluol (toluene)
2707 30	Xylol (xylenes)
2707 40	Naphthalene
2707 99 80	Phenols
2711 14	Ethylene, propylene, butylene and butadiene

Schedule 1I Regulation 34(1)

Sectoral software and technology

1. Business enterprise software and technology meaning—

(a) enterprise resource planning software;

(b) customer relationship management software;

(c) business intelligence software;

(d) supply chain management software;

(e) enterprise data warehouse software;

(f) computerised maintenance management systems;

(g) project management software;

(h) product lifecycle management software;

(i) data services software;

(j) access control software;

(k) any component of the software described in sub-paragraphs (a) to (j), including human resource, accounting or fleet management components;

(l) any other information comprised in the software described in sub-paragraphs (a) to (j);

(m) technology required for the development, production or use of the software described in sub-paragraphs (a) to (j).

2. Industrial design software and technology meaning—

(a) building information modelling software;

(b) computer aided design software;

(c) computer aided manufacture software;

(d) engineer to order software;

(e) any component of the software described in sub-paragraphs (a) to (d);

(f) any other information comprised in the software described in sub-paragraphs (a) to (d);

(g) technology required for the development, production or use of the software described in paragraphs (a) to (d).”.

Part 3

Amendment of the 2023 Regulations

Amendment of the 2023 Regulations

14 The 2023 Regulations are amended in accordance with this Part.

Interpretation

15 In regulation 2 (interpretation), after the definition of “serious human rights violation or abuse” insert—

““ships licence” means a licence issued by the Secretary of State under regulation 62B (ships licences);”.

Application of prohibitions and requirements outside the United Kingdom

16 In regulation 3 (application of prohibitions and requirements outside the United Kingdom)—

(a) in paragraph (3)(e), for "or a trade licence" substitute ", a trade licence or a ships licence";

(b) in paragraph (6)(b), for "or a trade licence" substitute ", a trade licence or a ships licence".

Power to designate persons

17 In regulation 5 (power to designate persons)—

(a) in paragraph (1), after sub-paragraph (c), insert—

"(ca) regulation 43B (technical assistance relating to ships);";

(b) in paragraph (2), after sub-paragraph (b), insert—

"(ba) regulation 43B (technical assistance relating to ships);".

Ships: technical assistance and the provision and procurement of services

18 After regulation 43 (brokering services: non-UK activity relating to goods of strategic concern and technology or strategic concern), insert—

"Chapter 4A

Ships

Interpretation of this Chapter

43A. In this Chapter—

"chartering services" means services associated with the chartering of a ship;

"crew services" means services associated with the manning of a ship or the provision of a crew or members of a crew for a ship;

"operating services" means services associated with the operation of a ship;

"ship" includes every description of vessel (including a hovercraft) used in navigation;

"specified ship" means a ship specified by the Secretary of State under regulation 51 (specification of ships).

Technical assistance relating to ships

43B.—.—(1) A person must not directly or indirectly provide technical assistance relating to a ship to, or for the benefit of, a designated person.

(2) Paragraph (1) is subject to Part 8 (Exceptions and licences).

(3) A person who contravenes a prohibition in paragraph (1) commits an offence, but it is a defence for a person charged with an offence of contravening paragraph (1) ("P") to show that P did not know and had no reasonable cause to suspect that the technical assistance was provided to, or for the benefit of, a designated person.

(4) In this regulation, a "designated person" means a person designated under regulation 5 (power to designate persons) for the purposes of this regulation.

Provision of services relating to specified ships

43C.—.—(1) A person must not directly or indirectly provide in relation to a specified ship—

(a) brokering services;

(b) chartering services;

(c) crew services;

(d) financial services or funds;

(e) operating services;

(f) technical assistance;

(2) A person must not directly or indirectly provide services relating to the acquisition, sale, transfer or supply of a specified ship.

(3) Paragraphs (1) and (2) are subject to Part 8 (Exceptions and licences).

(4) A person who contravenes a prohibition in paragraph (1) or (2) commits an offence, but—

(a) it is a defence for a person charged with the offence of contravening paragraph (1) ("P") to show that P did not know and had no reasonable cause to suspect that the ship in relation to which the assistance, services or funds (as the case may be) were provided was a specified ship;

(b) it is a defence for a person charged with the offence of contravening paragraph (2) ("Q") to show that Q did not know and had no reasonable cause to suspect that the ship in relation to whose acquisition, sale, transfer or supply the services where provided was a specified ship.

Procurement of services relating to specified ships

43D.—.—(1) A person must not directly or indirectly procure services relating to a specified ship.

(2) For the purposes of this regulation, services relating to a specified ship include, in particular, services involving the use of that specified ship.

(3) Paragraph (1) is subject to Part 8 (Exceptions and licences).

(4) A person who contravenes the prohibition in paragraph (1) commits an offence, but it is a defence for a person charged with the offence of contravening paragraph (1) ("P") to show that P did not know and had no reasonable cause to suspect that the ship in relation to which the services were procured was a specified ship.".

Prohibition on chartering or operating specified ships

19 In Part 7, before regulation 46 (prohibition on port entry), insert—

"**Prohibition on chartering or operating specified ships**

45A.—.—(1) A person must not charter a specified ship, if the person knows or has reasonable cause to suspect, that the ship is a specified ship.

(2) A person must not operate a specified ship, if the person knows, or has reasonable cause to suspect, that the ship is a specified ship.

(3) Paragraphs (1) and (2) are subject to Part 8 (Exceptions and licences) (see in particular, regulation 56C (ships: exceptions from prohibitions)).

(4) A person who contravenes a prohibition in paragraph (1) or (2) commits an offence.".

Registration of ships in the United Kingdom

20 In regulation 50 (registration of ships in the United Kingdom), in paragraph (1)—

(a) renumber the words "owned, controlled" to the end as sub-paragraph (a);

(b) at the end of sub-paragraph (a), as so renumbered, insert ", or";

(c) after sub-paragraph (a), insert—

"(b) a specified ship.".

Specification of ships

21 In regulation 51 (specification of ships)—

(a) in paragraph (1)—

(i) in the opening words, for "the purposes of" substitute "for any of the following purposes";

(ii) before sub-paragraph (a), insert—

"(za) regulation 43C (provision of services relating to specified ships);

(zb) regulation 43D (procurement of services relating to specified ships);

(zc) regulation 45A (prohibition on chartering or operating specified ships);";

(b) in paragraph (4)—

(i) renumber the words from "to contravene" to the end as sub-paragraph (a);

(ii) after sub-paragraph (a), as so renumbered, insert—

"(b) the commission of a serious human rights violation or abuse in Iran;

(c) hostile activity by the Government of Iran;

(d) hostile activity by an armed group backed by the Government of Iran.";

(c) after paragraph (4), insert—

"(5) For the purposes of paragraph (4), "hostile activity" includes carrying—

(a) restricted goods or restricted technology—

(i) from a place in Iran to a third country,

(ii) from a third country to a place in Iran, or

(iii) from one third country to another third country for use in Iran or a third country;

(b) further restricted goods, further restricted technology, dual-use goods, goods of strategic concern or technology of strategic concern—

(i) from a place in Iran to a third country,

(ii) from a third country to a place in Iran, or

(iii) from one third country to another third country for use in Iran or a third country;

(c) any other goods or technology that is intended to contribute to threatening, planning or conducting activity which is intended to cause the destabilisation of the United Kingdom or any other country including—

(i) activity which undermines or is intended to undermine—

(aa) the integrity, prosperity or security of the United Kingdom or any other country;

(bb) the resolution of any armed conflict or the protection of civilians in conflict zones;

(ii) activity which aids or facilitates serious organised crime in the United Kingdom or in any other country;

(d) any other goods or technology that could contribute to threatening, planning or conducting attacks against ships including the detention and sabotage of ships;

(e) any other goods or technology that could contribute to planning or conducting espionage for the Government of Iran;

(f) any other goods or technology that could contribute to carrying on business in the Iranian defence sector;

(g) oil and petroleum products that originated in Iran—

(i) from a place in Iran to a third country, or

(ii) from one third country to another third country;

(h) natural gas that originated in Iran—

(i) from a place in Iran to a third country, or

(ii) from one third country to another third country.

(6) For the purpose of paragraph (5), "carrying" includes any transfer of the goods or technology concerned between ships on which those goods or technology are being carried as mentioned in that paragraph.

(7) In this regulation—

"the 2019 Regulations" means the Iran (Sanctions) (Nuclear) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019(**22**);

"dual-use goods" means—

(a) any thing for the time being specified in Annex I of the Dual-Use Regulation, other than any thing which is dual-use technology, and

(b) any tangible storage medium on which dual-use technology is recorded or from which it can be derived;

"dual-use technology" means any thing for the time being specified in Annex I of the Dual-Use Regulation which is described as software or technology;

"further restricted goods" includes any thing which is a restricted good under regulation 20 of the 2019 Regulations;

"further restricted technology" include any thing which is restricted technology under regulation 20 of the 2019 Regulations;

"goods of strategic concern" has the meaning given in regulation 36;

"natural gas" means any thing specified in Schedule 1E to the 2019 Regulations;

"oil and petroleum products" means any thing specified in Schedule 1F to the 2019 Regulations;

"restricted goods" and "restricted technology" have the meanings given in regulation 8;

"technology of strategic concern" has the meaning given in regulation 36.".

(**22**) S.I. 2019/461.

Interpretation of Part 7

22 In regulation 54 (interpretation of Part 7)—

(a) in paragraph (1), omit sub-paragraph (b);

(b) omit paragraphs (2) and (3).

Trade: exception for emergencies in certain cases

23 In regulation 56 (trade: exception for emergencies in certain cases), for paragraph (2), substitute—

"(2) Paragraph (1) applies to the prohibitions in—

(a) regulations 28 to 34 (prohibitions relating to restricted goods, etc.);

(b) regulations 37 to 43 (prohibitions relating to goods of strategic concern, etc.);

(c) regulation 43B (technical assistance relating to ships);

(d) regulation 43C (provision of services relating to specified ships);

(e) regulation 43D (procurement of services relating to specified ships).".

Exceptions from prohibitions relating to ships

24 After regulation 56A (trade: exceptions in relation to personal effects etc.), insert—

"**Trade: exceptions from prohibitions on services provided or procured relating to specified ships**

56B.—.—(1) The prohibitions specified in paragraph (2) are not contravened by conduct that is necessary to protect or avoid endangering—

(a) the safety of any ship, or

(b) the life of any person.

(2) Paragraph (1) applies to the prohibitions—

(a) in regulation 43C (provision of services relating to specified ships);

(b) in regulation 43D (procurement of services relating to specified ships).

Ships: exceptions from prohibition on operating specified ships

56C.—.—(1) A person does not contravene the prohibition in regulation 45A(2) (operating specified ships) by conduct in the United Kingdom or in the territorial sea where the person—

(a) is not a United Kingdom person, and

(b) the person's presence in the United Kingdom or in the territorial sea arises directly from an exercise of either—

(i) the right of innocent passage, or

(ii) the right of transit passage,

in accordance with the provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea(**23**).

(**23**) This Convention (the "UNCLOS" Convention) was originally published in Cmnd. 8941, and subsequently in Cm. 4524. A hard copy of Cm. 4524 is available for inspection free of charge but by appointment at the National Archives, Kew, Richmond, Surrey, TW9 4DU (catalogue number: YHL/PO/JO/10/11/3186/287). An electronic copy of Cm. 4524 can be found at https://

(2) A person does not contravene the prohibition in regulation 45A(2) by conduct necessary to protect or avoid endangering—

(a) the safety of any ship, or

(b) the life of any person.”.

Ships licences

25 After regulation 62 (trade licences), insert—

“**Ships licences**

62B. The prohibitions in regulation 45A(1) and (2) (prohibition on chartering or operating specified ships) do not apply to anything done under the authority of a licence issued by the Secretary of State under this regulation.”.

Licences: general provisions

26 In regulation 63(1) (licences: general provisions), for “and trade licences” substitute “, trade licences and ships licences”.

Ships: licensing offences

27 After regulation 66 (trade: licensing offences), insert—

“**Ships: licensing offences**

66A.—.—(1) A person (P”) commits an offence if P knowingly or recklessly—

(a) provides information that is false in a material respect, or

(b) provides or produces a document that is not what it purports to be, for the purpose of obtaining a ships licence (whether for P or anyone else).

(2) A person who purports to act under the authority of a ships licence but who fails to comply with any condition of the licence commits an offence.

(3) A licence in respect of which an offence under paragraph (1) has been committed is to be treated as void from the time at which it was issued.”.

Penalties for offences

28 In regulation 79 (penalties for offences)—

(a) in the opening words of paragraph (1), after “or regulation” insert “45A (prohibition on chartering or operating specified ships),”;

(b) in the opening words of paragraph (3), after “(trade: licensing offences),” insert “66A (ships: licensing offences),”.

Jurisdiction to try offences

29 In regulation 81(1) (jurisdiction to try offences), in the opening words, after “(finance: licensing offences)” insert “, regulation 66A (ships: licensing offences)”.

treaties.fco.gov.uk/awweb/pdfopener?md=l&did=69421. An electronic copy of UNCLOS can be obtained from the United Nations (email doalos@un.org), and at www.un.org/Depts/los/convention_agreements/texts/unclos/unclos_e.pdf.

Trade enforcement: application of CEMA

30 In regulation 84(5) (trade enforcement: application of CEMA), after sub-paragraph (b), insert—

“(c) regulation 43B(3) (technical assistance relating to ships);

(d) regulation 43C(4) (provision of services relating to specified ships);

(e) regulation 43D(4) (procurement of services relating to specified ships).”.

Goods of strategic concern and technology of strategic concern

31 In Part 2 of Schedule 4 (Goods of strategic concern and technology of strategic concern), in the table following paragraph 3—

(a) after the entry for commodity code 8411 91, insert—

“8413 91	Pumps for liquids, whether or not fitted with a measuring device; liquid elevators: Parts
8421 23	Oil or petrol filters for internal combustion engines”;

(b) after the entry for commodity code 8466 93, insert—

“8471 30	Portable digital automatic data processing machines, weighing not more than 10 kg, consisting of at least a central processing unit, a keyboard and a display
8471 41	Other automatic data-processing machines”;

(c) after the entry for commodity code 8471 80, insert—

“8473 30	Parts and accessories of automatic data-processing machines or for other machines of heading 8471”;

(d) after the entry for commodity code 8501, insert—

“8504 31	Other transformers”;

(e) after the entry for commodity code 8504 40, insert—

“8504 50	Other inductors, excluding inductors for discharge lamps or tubes”;

(f) after the entry for commodity code 8506, insert—

“8507 60	Lithium-ion”;

(g) after the entry for commodity code 8517 71, insert—

“8517 79	Telephone sets, including smartphones and other telephones for cellular networks or for other wireless networks and of other apparatus for the transmission or reception of voice, images or other data: Other
8525 50	Transmission apparatus for radio-broadcasting or television
8525 60	Transmission apparatus incorporating reception apparatus”;

(h) after the entry for commodity code 8534, insert—

“8536 50	Electrical apparatus for switching or protecting electrical circuits, or for making connections to or in electrical circuits, for a voltage not exceeding 1,000 v: Other switches”;

(i) after the entry for commodity code 8537 10, insert—

“8538 90	Electrical machinery and equipment and parts thereof; Parts suitable for use solely or principally with the apparatus of heading 8535, 8536 or 8537: Other”;

(j) after the entry for commodity code 8542 39, insert—

“8542 90	Electronic integrated circuits: Parts”;

(k) after the entry for commodity code 8543 20, insert—

“8543 70	Other electrical machines and apparatus, having individual functions, not elsewhere specified in chapter 85”;

(l) omit the entries for commodity codes 8543 70 02, 8543 70 04 and 8543 70 90;

(m) after the entry for commodity code 8543 70 90, insert—

“8546 90	Electrical insulators: Of plastics”;

(n) after the entry for commodity code 9025 90, insert—

“9026 20	Electronic instruments and apparatus for measuring or checking pressure of liquids or gases, excluding regulators”;

(o) after the entry for commodity code 9030 82, insert—

“9031 80	Instruments, appliances and machines for measuring or checking, not elsewhere specified in chapter 90”;

(p) omit the entries for commodity codes 9031 80 20 and 9031 80 80.

Stephen Doughty
Minister of State
Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office

7th September 2026

EXPLANATORY NOTE

(This note is not part of the Regulations)

These Regulations amend the Iran (Sanctions) (Nuclear) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019 (S.I. 2019/461) ("the 2019 Regulations") and the Iran (Sanctions) Regulations 2023 (S.I. 2023/1314) ("the 2023 Regulations") using powers under the Sanctions and Anti-Money Laundering Act 2018 (c. 13).

Regulations 3 to 13 amend the 2019 Regulations—

(i) regulation 4 amends regulations 2 and 3 to insert new definitions, and to ensure that prohibitions and requirements imposed in ships' licences may be contravened by conduct outside the United Kingdom or in the territorial sea;

(ii) regulation 5 amends regulation 5 of the 2019 Regulations to give the Secretary of State power to designate persons for the purposes of any of the new provisions inserted into the 2019 Regulations by these Regulations;

(iii) regulation 6 imposes new financial measures including introducing prohibitions on: investments in relation to Iran; accounts or corresponding banking relationship with Iranian entities; the provision of insurance and reinsurance services to persons connected with Iran and on the sale or purchase of Iranian bonds;

(iv) regulation 7 imposes new trade sanctions in relation to gold, precious metals and diamonds; energy-related goods or technology; sectoral software goods and sectoral software and technology; specified relevant goods and technology; oil and petroleum products; petrochemicals and natural gas and ships. It also imposes sanctions on the provision and procurement of services relating to specified ships;

(v) regulation 8 imposes new measures in relation to Iranian aircraft and specified ships;

(vi) regulation 9 amends the provisions on exceptions and licences in Part 6, and regulations 10 and 11 amend the provisions on enforcement and maritime enforcement in Parts 8 and 9, respectively, of the 2019 Regulations;

(vii) regulation 12 inserts a number of Schedules of restricted items into the 2019 Regulations.

Regulations 14 to 31 amend the 2023 Regulations—

(i) regulation 15 defines "ships licence". Regulation 16 amends regulation 3 to ensure that prohibitions and requirements imposed in ships' licences may be contravened by conduct outside the United Kingdom or in the territorial sea;

(ii) regulation 17 amends regulation 5 of the 2023 Regulations to give the Secretary of State power to designate persons for the purposes of new regulation 43B;

(iii) regulation 18 imposes new sanctions on the provision of technical assistance, and the provision and procurement of services relating to specified ships;

(iv) regulation 19 imposes a prohibition on chartering or operating specified ships;

(v) regulation 20 prohibits the registration of specified ships;

(vi) regulation 21 amends regulation 51 on the specification of ships to reflect the new prohibitions relating to ships, and to extend the definition of "relevant activity";

(vii) regulation 22 amends the interpretation provisions for Part 7;

(viii) regulations 23 to 26 amend the provisions on exceptions and licences in Part 8 of the 2023 Regulations;

(ix) regulations 27 to 30 amend the provisions on enforcement in Part 10 of the 2023 Regulations to reflect the new prohibitions;

(x) regulation 31 adds a number of items to, and removes some items from, Schedule 4 (Goods of strategic concern and technology of strategic concern).

A full impact assessment has not been produced for this instrument as no, or no significant, impact on the private, voluntary or public sectors is foreseen. A de minimis assessment has been prepared as this instrument is likely to entail some costs for businesses, but the net impact is estimated to be below £10 million per year.