

REGULATION
on the Control of Services and Items that may have Strategic Significance

CHAPTER I
Defence-related products

Article 1

Authorisation requirement

The export of defence-related products is prohibited except with the authorisation of the Minister. A list of defence-related products and further provisions are included in acts introduced according to Article 2.

The provision of brokering services, services abroad or services in Iceland in regard to the export of defence-related products according to Article 2 is prohibited, except with the authorisation of the Minister.

Article 2

Introduction

The following acts of the European Union on defence-related products shall enter into force in Iceland, as amended and supplemented as a result of Annex II of the EEA Agreement (Technical Regulations, Standards, Testing and Certification), Protocol I (on horizontal adaptations), and other provisions of the Agreement:

1. Directive 2009/43/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 6 May 2009 simplifying terms and conditions of transfers of defence-related products within the Community (EEA Supplement No 56, 10.10.2013, p. 801-836), *cf.* EEA Joint Committee Decision No 111/2013 of 14 June 2013.

1.1 Commission Recommendation of 11 January 2011 on the certification of defence undertakings under Article 9 of Directive 2009/43/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council simplifying terms and conditions of transfers of defence-related products within the Community (2011/24/EU), (EEA Supplement No 36, 12.6.2014, p. 376-388), *cf.* EEA Joint Committee Decision No 11/2013 of 14 June 2013.

1.2 Commission Directive 2014/108/EU of 12 December 2014 amending Directive 2009/43/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards the list of defence-related products (EEA Supplement No 55, 17.9.2015, p. 545-578), *cf.* EEA Joint Committee Decision No 184/2015 of 10 July 2015.

The following act of the European Union on defence-related products shall enter into force in Iceland with the adaptations referred to in Article 6:

1. Council Common Position 2008/944/CFSP of 8 December 2008 defining common rules governing control of exports of military technology and equipment, *cf.* accompanying document No 4 to Regulation No 758/2014 on the Control of Services and Items that may have Strategic Significance.

CHAPTER II
Dual-use items

Article 3

Authorisation requirement

The export of dual-use items is prohibited except with the authorisation of the Minister. A list of dual-use items and further provisions are included in acts introduced according to Article 4.

The provision of brokering services, services abroad or services in Iceland regarding the export of dual-use items according to Article 4 is prohibited except with the authorisation of the Minister.

Article 4

Introduction

The following acts of the European Union on export control shall enter into force in Iceland with the adaptations referred to in Article 6:

1. Council Regulation (EB) No 428/2009 5 May 2009 setting up a Community regime for the control of exports, transfer, brokering and transit of dual-use items, *cf.* accompanying document No 1 to Regulation No 800/2011 on the Control of Services and Items that may have Strategic Significance.

1.1 Regulation (EU) No 1232/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 November 2011 amending Council Regulation (EC) No 428/2009 setting up a Community regime for the

control of exports, transfer, brokering and transit of dual-use items (cf. corrigendum in the Official Journal of the European Union L 134, 29.5.2009), cf. accompanying document No 2 to Regulation No 758/2014 on the Control of Services and Items that may have Strategic Significance.

1.2 Regulation (EU) No 599/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 April 2014 amending Council Regulation (EC) No 428/2009 setting up a Community regime for the control of exports, transfer, brokering and transit of dual-use items, cf. accompanying document No 3 to Regulation No 294/2015 amending Regulation No 758/2014 on the Control of Services and Items that may have Strategic Significance.

1.3 Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2015/2420 of 12 October 2015 amending Council Regulation (EC) No 428/2009 setting up a Community regime for the control of exports, transfer, brokering and transit of dual-use items (cf. corrigendum in the Official Journal of the European Union L 430, 24.12.2015), cf. accompanying document to Regulation No 142/2016 amending Regulation No 758/2014 on the Control of Services and Items that may have Strategic Significance.

CHAPTER III

Related goods, technology or services subject to authorisation

Article 5

Related goods, technology or services subject to authorisation

In addition to goods, technology and services subject to authorisation according to Articles 1 and 3, it is prohibited to export, except with the authorisation of the Minister, goods, technology or services where:

- a) the exporter is aware, must assume, or the Ministry informs him, that are or may be intended, in whole or in part, to be used for military purposes, for terrorism or internal repression and that the export is in breach of the international obligations of Iceland or pose a threat to the defence-related interests or security interests of the state or the Member States of the Community,
- b) the Ministry notifies the exporter that these will or may be used, in whole or in part, in relation to the development, production, handling, operation, maintenance, storage, analysis, identification or proliferation of chemical, biological or nuclear weapons, or other nuclear explosive devices, or the development, production, maintenance or storage of missiles capable of delivering such weapons,
- c) these are intended for military purposes in areas engaged in war or civil war or where war is imminent,
- d) these could be used for internal repression in other States engaged in war or civil war or where war is imminent, cf. Article 6, or is subject to the restrictive measures according to paragraph 2, point a.

Without the authorisation of the Minister, a prohibition is placed on the import or export of:

- a) goods, technology or services subject to authorisation pursuant to a United Nations Security Council Resolution, adopted on the grounds of Article 41 of Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter, or other restrictive measures according to Act No 93/2008 on the Implementation of International Sanctions,
- b) rough diamonds from conflict areas,
- c) tools used to torture or enforce capital punishment, cf. Article 6.

It is prohibited, except with the authorisation of the Minister, to:

- a) import into or transit through Iceland items that may be used, in whole or in part, in relation to the development, production, handling, operation, maintenance, storage, analysis, identification or proliferation of chemical, biological or nuclear weapons, or other nuclear explosive devices, or the development, production, maintenance or storage of missiles capable of delivering such weapons,
- b) launch missiles, weighing 500 kg or more and with a range of 300 km or more.

Article 6

Introduction

The following acts of the European Union on trade in certain goods which could be used for capital punishment, torture or other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment shall enter into force in Iceland with the adaptations referred to in Article 7:

1. Council Regulation (EC) No 1236/2005 of 27 June 2005 concerning trade in certain goods which could be used for capital punishment, torture or other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment (cf. corrigendum in the Official Journal of the European Union L 200, 30.7.2005), cf. accompanying document No 1.

1.1 Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 775/2014 of 16 July 2014 amending Council Regulation (EC) No 1236/2005 concerning trade in certain goods which could be used for capital punishment, torture or other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, cf. accompanying document No 1.1.

List of goods, technology and services which might be used for internal repression in other States engaged in war, civil war or where war is imminent is produced in accompanying document No 2.

CHAPTER IV General provisions

Article 7

Adaptations

Acts according to Articles 2(2), 4 and 6 shall be adapted as follows:

- a) provisions concerning nationals, individuals, corporations, authorities, public bodies, languages, territories or European Union Member States (“EC”, “EU”, “Community” or “the common market”) shall apply to Icelandic nationals, individuals, corporations, authorities, public bodies, languages, territories or Iceland, as appropriate,
- b) provisions concerning notifications or reporting to European Union Member States or organisations shall not apply. The same applies to provisions concerning the entry into force or time of application of acts,
- c) references to acts, which are part of the Agreement on the European Economic Area (EEA Agreement), shall apply to the provisions of Icelandic law introducing those acts, as appropriate,
- d) references to acts, which are not part of the EEA Agreement, apply to analogous provisions in Icelandic law, as appropriate, including the provisions of the Customs Act No 88/2005,
- e) website with information on competent authorities in Iceland:

www.utanrikisraduneyti.is/malefni/lagamal/utflutningseftirlit

The acts specified in Articles 2, 4 and 6 are binding on and directly applicable to individuals, legal persons, entities and bodies, as may be applicable.

A list of items referred to in the aforementioned acts is published on the website of the Official Journal of the European Union, as appropriate. Subsequent amendments and updates of the lists will take effect automatically once they are published on that website, cf. Article 4(3) of Act No 93/2008 on the Implementation of International Sanctions and Article 14(1)(b) of Act No 58/2010 on the Control of Services and Items that may have Strategic Significance (as amended).

Provisions concerning the transfer of defence-related products and dual-use items between the Member States of the European Union shall apply to export to the EEA States, including authorisation issued to replace transfer licences.

Article 8

Conditions of authorisation

The Ministry for Foreign Affairs maintains a list of parties authorised to export or service defence-related products or dual-use items.

An exporter shall notify the Ministry for Foreign Affairs in writing before he starts using a general export authorisation.

When an exporter uses a general export authorisation or another licence authorising an export in more than one consignment, he shall, as from 1 January, submit to the Ministry a written summary for every quarter within 30 days. It shall contain the same information as those required for an application for an individual export authorisation.

Every application for an authorisation to export defence-related products, cf. Article 2, or dual-use items, specified in Annex IV of Council Regulation (EC) No 428/2009, cf. Article 7, shall include a statement regarding the end-user of the goods.

If an application for an export authorisation is submitted for the consignment of goods or technology, which are subject to an export authorisation of another State, a copy of that authorisation shall accompany the application.

The exporter shall specify the number on the general export authorisation or the date of an individual export authorisation or a global export authorisation in the export declaration he submits pursuant to the Customs Act No 88/2005.

Transfer of authorisation under this Regulation is prohibited except with the authorisation of the Minister.

Article 9

Exemptions

According to this Regulation, the following defence-related products and dual-use items are exempted from the authorisation requirement:

- a) goods belonging to a foreign party and returned to a foreign country following a temporary importation in connection with repair, maintenance, exhibition, demonstration, test, instruction, exercise or training,
- b) lifesaving appliances or equipment exported in relation to relief work or emergency operations,
- c) weapons subject to export authorisation pursuant to the Weapons Act No 16/1998. The Police Commissioner shall grant such authorisations having consulted the Ministry for Foreign Affairs. However, weapons exported temporarily for up to three months or for resettlement purposes are exempted from such consultation,
- d) goods solely in direct transit through Icelandic customs territory when the consignor and the consignee are located outside the Icelandic customs territory. However, this does not apply to items covered by Article 4(3) or (4) of Act No 58/2010 on the Control of Services and Items that may have Strategic Significance,
- e) goods, technology and services to be used for the continental shelf of Iceland,
- f) goods, technology and services used on board Iceland vessels or aircraft,
- g) temporary exportation by Icelandic authorities for its own use abroad, repair, maintenance or upgrading.

Article 10

Penalties

Anyone violating the provisions of this Regulation shall be subject to penalties pursuant to Article 13 of Act No 58/2010 on the Control of Services and Items that may have Strategic Significance, unless more severe penalties apply pursuant to other laws.

Article 11

Entry into force

This Regulation, which is adopted pursuant to Articles 4, 5 and 14 of Act No 58/2010 on the Control of Services and that may have Strategic Significance, and Articles 4 and 12 of Act No 93/2008 on the Implementation of International Sanctions, shall enter into force immediately. At the same time, Regulation No 758/2014 on the Control of Services and Items that may have Strategic Significance, as amended, shall be repealed. However, the following accompanying documents shall remain in force:

- a) 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, cf. accompanying document No 1 to Regulation No 800/2011.
- b) Regulation (EU) No 1232/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 November 2011 amending Council Regulation (EC) No 428/2009 setting up a Community regime for the control of exports, transfer, brokering and transit of dual-use items (cf. corrigendum in the Official Journal of the European Union L 134, 29.5.2009), cf. accompanying document No 2 to Regulation No 758/2014.
- c) Regulation (EU) No 599/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 April 2014 amending Council Regulation (EC) No 428/2009 **setting up a Community regime for the control of exports, transfer, brokering and transit of dual-use items, cf. accompanying document No 3 to Regulation No 294/2015.**
- d) Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) No 2015/2420 of 12 October 2015 amending Council Regulation (EC) No 428/2009 setting up a Community regime for the control of exports, transfer, brokering and transit of dual-use items, (cf. corrigendum in the Official Journal of the European Union L 134, 29.5.2009), cf. accompanying document to Regulation No 142/2016.
- e) Council Common Position 2008/944/CFSP of 8 December 2008 defining common rules governing control of exports of military technology and equipment, cf. accompanying document No 4 to Regulation No 758/2014.

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Accompanying document No 1

**COUNCIL REGULATION (EC) NO 1236/2005
of 27 June 2005**

concerning trade in certain goods which could be used for capital punishment, torture or other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community, and in particular Article 133 thereof,

Having regard to the proposal from the Commission,

Whereas:

1) Pursuant to Article 6 of the Treaty on European Union, respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms constitutes one of the principles common to the Member States. In view of this, the Community resolved in 1995 to make respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms an essential element of its relations with third countries. It was decided to insert a clause to that end in any new trade, cooperation and association agreement of a general nature that it concludes with third countries.

2) Article 5 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, Article 7 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and Article 3 of the European Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms all lay down an unconditional, comprehensive prohibition on torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment. Other provisions, in particular the United Nations Declaration Against Torture (1) and the 1984 United Nations Convention Against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, place an obligation on States to prevent torture.

3) Article 2(2) of the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union (2) states that no one shall be condemned to the death penalty or executed. On 29 June 1998, the Council approved "Guidelines on EU policy towards third countries on the death penalty" and resolved that the European Union would work towards the universal abolition of the death penalty.

4) Article 4 of the said Charter states that no one shall be subjected to torture or to inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment. On 9 April 2001, the Council approved "Guidelines to the EU policy toward third countries, on torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment". These guidelines refer to both the adoption of the EU Code of Conduct on Arms Exports in 1998 and the ongoing work to introduce EU-wide controls on the exports of paramilitary equipment as examples of measures to work effectively towards the prevention of torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment within the Common Foreign and Security Policy. These guidelines also provide for third countries to be urged to prevent the use and production of, and trade in, equipment which is designed to inflict torture or other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment and prevent the abuse of any other equipment to these ends. They also make the point that the prohibition of cruel, inhuman or degrading punishment imposes clear limits on the use of the death penalty. Therefore and in line with these texts, capital punishment is not to be considered a lawful penalty under any circumstances.

5) In its Resolution on Torture and other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, adopted on 25 April 2001 and supported by the EU Member States, the United Nations Commission on Human Rights called upon United Nations Members to take appropriate steps, including legislative measures, to prevent and prohibit, inter alia, the export of equipment which is specifically designed to inflict torture or other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment. This point was confirmed by Resolutions adopted on 16 April 2002, 23 April 2003, 19 April 2004 and 19 April 2005.

6) On 3 October 2001, the European Parliament adopted a Resolution (3) on the Council's second Annual Report according to Operative Provision 8 of the European Union Code of Conduct on Arms Exports, urging the Commission to act swiftly to bring forward an appropriate Community instrument banning the promotion, trade and export of police and security equipment the use of which is inherently cruel, inhuman or degrading, and to ensure that that Community instrument would suspend the transfer of police and security equipment the medical effects of which are not fully known, and of such equipment where its use in practice has revealed a substantial risk of abuse or unwarranted injury.

7) It is therefore appropriate to lay down Community rules on trade with third countries in goods which could be used for the purpose of capital punishment and in goods which could be used for the purpose of torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment. These rules are instrumental in promoting respect for human life and for fundamental human rights and thus serve the purpose of protecting public morals. Such rules should ensure that Community economic operators do not derive any benefits from trade which either promotes or otherwise facilitates the implementation of policies on capital punishment or on torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, which are not compatible with the relevant EU Guidelines, the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union and international conventions and treaties.

8) For the purpose of this Regulation, it is considered appropriate to apply the definitions of torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment laid down in the 1984 United Nations Convention Against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment and in Resolution 3452 (XXX) of the General Assembly of the United Nations. These definitions should be interpreted taking into account the case law on the interpretation of

the corresponding terms in the European Convention on Human Rights and in relevant texts adopted by the EU or its Member States.

9) It is considered necessary to prohibit exports and imports of equipment which has no practical use other than for the purpose of capital punishment or for the purpose of torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.

10) It is also necessary to impose controls on exports of certain goods which could be used not only for the purpose of torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, but also for legitimate purposes. These controls should apply to goods that are primarily used for law enforcement purposes and, unless such controls prove disproportionate, to any other equipment or product that could be abused for the purpose of torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, taking into account its design and technical features.

11) As regards law enforcement equipment, it should be noted that Article 3 of the Code of Conduct for Law Enforcement Officials (4) provides that law enforcement officials may use force only when strictly necessary and to the extent required for the performance of their duty. The Basic Principles on the Use of Force and Firearms by Law Enforcement Officials, adopted by the Eighth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders in 1990, provide that, in carrying out their duty, law enforcement officials should, as far as possible, apply non-violent means before resorting to the use of force and firearms.

12) In view of this, the Basic Principles advocate the development of non-lethal incapacitating weapons for use in appropriate situations, while admitting that the use of such weapons should be carefully controlled. In this context, certain equipment traditionally used by the police for self-defence and riot-control purposes has been modified in such a way that it can be used to apply electric shocks and chemical substances to incapacitate persons. There are indications that, in several countries, such weapons are abused for the purpose of torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.

13) The Basic Principles stress that law enforcement officials should be equipped with equipment for self-defence. Therefore, this Regulation should not apply to trade in traditional equipment for self-defence, such as shields.

14) This Regulation should also apply to trade in some specific chemical substances used to incapacitate persons.

15) As regards leg-irons, gang-chains and shackles and cuffs, it should be noted that Article 33 of the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners (5) provides that instruments of restraint shall never be applied as a punishment. Furthermore, chains and irons are not to be used as restraints. It should also be noted that the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners provide that other instruments of restraint shall not be used except as a precaution against escape during a transfer, on medical grounds as directed by a medical officer, or, if other methods of control fail, in order to prevent a prisoner from injuring himself or others, or from damaging property.

16) Taking into account the fact that some Member States have already prohibited exports and imports of such goods, it is appropriate to grant Member States the right to prohibit exports and imports of leg-irons, gang-chains and portable electric shock devices other than electric shock belts. Member States should also be empowered to apply export controls on handcuffs having an overall dimension, including chain, exceeding 240 mm when locked, if they so wish.

17) This Regulation shall be construed as not affecting the existing rules on export of tear gases and riot control agents (6), of firearms, of chemical weapons and of toxic chemicals.

18) It is appropriate to provide for specific exemptions from the export controls in order not to impede the functioning of the police forces of the Member States and the execution of peace keeping or crisis management operations and, subject to review at a later stage, in order to allow transit of foreign goods.

19) The Guidelines to the EU Policy toward third countries on torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment provide, inter alia, that the Heads of Mission in third countries will include in their periodic reports an analysis of the occurrence of torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment in the State of their accreditation, and the measures taken to combat it. It is appropriate for the competent authorities to take these and similar reports made by relevant international and civil society organisations into account when deciding on requests for authorisations. Such reports should also describe any equipment used in third countries for the purpose of capital punishment or for the purpose of torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.

20) In order to contribute to the abolition of the death penalty in third countries and to the prevention of torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, it is considered necessary to prohibit the supply to third countries of technical assistance related to goods which have no practical use other than for the purpose of capital punishment or for the purpose of torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.

21) The measures of this Regulation are intended to prevent both capital punishment and torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment in third countries. They comprise restrictions on trade with third countries in goods that could be used for the purpose of capital punishment or for the purpose of torture and other cruel, degrading or inhuman treatment or punishment. It is not considered necessary to establish similar controls on transactions within the Community as, in the Member States, capital punishment does not exist and Member States will have adopted appropriate measures to outlaw and prevent torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.

22)The aforementioned Guidelines state that, in order to meet the objective of taking effective measures against torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, measures should be taken to prevent the use, production and trade of equipment which is designed to inflict torture or other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment. It is up to the Member States to impose and enforce the necessary restrictions on the use and production of such equipment.

23)In order to take into account new data and technological developments, the lists of goods covered by this Regulation should be kept under review and provision should be made for a specific procedure to amend these lists.

24)The Commission and the Member States should inform each other of the measures taken under this Regulation and of other relevant information at their disposal in connection with this Regulation.

25)The measures necessary for the implementation of this Regulation should be adopted in accordance with Council Decision 1999/468/EC of 28 June 1999 laying down the procedures for the exercise of implementing powers conferred on the Commission (7).

26)Member States should lay down rules on penalties applicable to infringements of the provisions of this Regulation and ensure that they are implemented. Those penalties should be effective, proportionate and dissuasive.

27)Nothing in this Regulation constrains any powers under and pursuant to Council Regulation (EEC) No 2913/92 of 12 October 1992 establishing the Community Customs Code (8) and its implementing provisions, as laid down in Commission Regulation (EEC) No 2454/93 (9).

28)This Regulation respects the fundamental rights and observes the principles recognised in particular by the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

CHAPTER I

Subject matter, scope and definitions

Article 1

Subject matter and scope

1. This Regulation lays down Community rules governing trade with third countries in goods that could be used for the purpose of capital punishment or for the purpose of torture and other cruel, degrading or inhuman treatment or punishment, and in related technical assistance.

2. This Regulation does not apply to the supply of related technical assistance if that supply involves cross-border movement of natural persons.

Article 2

Definitions

For the purposes of this Regulation:

a)"torture" means any act by which severe pain or suffering, whether physical or mental, is intentionally inflicted on a person for such purposes as obtaining from that person or from a third person information or a confession, punishing that person for an act that either that person or a third person has committed or is suspected of having committed, or intimidating or coercing that person or a third person, or for any reason based on discrimination of any kind, when such pain or suffering is inflicted either by or at the instigation of, or with the consent or acquiescence of, a public official or other person acting in an official capacity. It does not, however, include pain or suffering arising only from, inherent in or incidental to, lawful penalties;

b)"other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment" means any act by which significant pain or suffering, whether physical or mental, is inflicted on a person, when such pain or suffering is inflicted either by or at the instigation of, or with the consent or acquiescence of, a public official or other person acting in an official capacity. It does not, however, include pain or suffering arising only from, inherent in or incidental to, lawful penalties;

c)"law enforcement authority" means any authority in a third country responsible for preventing, detecting, investigating, combating and punishing criminal offences, including, but not limited to, the police, any prosecutor, any judicial authority, any public or private prison authority and, where appropriate, any of the state security forces and military authorities;

d)"export" means any departure of goods from the customs territory of the Community, including the departure of goods that requires a customs declaration and the departure of goods after their storage in a free zone of control type I or free warehouse within the meaning of Regulation (EEC) No 2913/92;

e)"import" means any entry of goods into the customs territory of the Community, including temporary storage, the placing in a free zone or free warehouse, the placing under a suspensive procedure and the release for free circulation within the meaning of Regulation (EEC) No 2913/92;

f)"technical assistance" means any technical support related to repairs, development, manufacture, testing, maintenance, assembly or any other technical service, and may take forms such as instruction, advice, training, transmission of working knowledge or skills or consulting services. Technical assistance includes verbal forms of assistance and assistance provided by electronic means;

g)"museum" means a non-profit making, permanent institution in the service of society and of its development, and open to the public, which acquires, conserves, researches, communicates and exhibits, for purposes of study, education and enjoyment, material evidence of people and their environment;

h)"competent authority" means an authority of one of the Member States, as listed in Annex I, which in accordance with Article 8(1) is entitled to make a decision on an application for an authorisation;

i)"applicant" means

1. in the case of exports referred to in Article 3 or 5, any natural or legal person that holds a contract with a consignee in a country to which the goods will be exported and that has the power for determining the sending of goods controlled by this Regulation out of the customs territory of the Community at the time when the customs declaration is accepted. If no export contract has been concluded or if the holder of the contract does not act on its own behalf, the power for determining the sending of the item out of the customs territory of the Community shall be decisive;

2. where, in the case of such exports, the benefit of a right to dispose of the goods belongs to a person established outside the Community pursuant to the contract on which the exports are based, the contracting party established in the Community;

3. in the case of supplies of technical assistance referred to in Article 3, the natural or legal person that will supply the service; and 4. in the case of imports and supplies of technical assistance referred to in Article 4, the museum that will display the goods.

CHAPTER II

Goods which have no practical use other than for the purposes of capital punishment, torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment

Article 3

Export prohibition

1. Any export of goods which have no practical use other than for the purpose of capital punishment or for the purpose of torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, listed in Annex II, shall be prohibited, irrespective of the origin of such equipment.

The supply of technical assistance related to goods listed in Annex II, whether for consideration or not, from the customs territory of the Community, to any person, entity or body in a third country shall be prohibited.

2. By way of derogation from paragraph 1, the competent authority may authorise an export of goods listed in Annex II, and the supply of related technical assistance, if it is demonstrated that, in the country to which the goods will be exported, such goods will be used for the exclusive purpose of public display in a museum in view of their historic significance.

Article 4

Import prohibition

1. Any import of goods listed in Annex II shall be prohibited, irrespective of the origin of such goods.

The acceptance by a person, entity or body in the customs territory of the Community of technical assistance related to goods listed in Annex II, supplied from a third country, whether for consideration or not, by any person, entity or body shall be prohibited.

2. By way of derogation from paragraph 1, the competent authority may authorise an import of goods listed in Annex II, and the supply of related technical assistance, if it is demonstrated that, in the Member State of destination, such goods will be used for the exclusive purpose of public display in a museum in view of its historic significance.

CHAPTER III

Goods that could be used for the purpose of torture or other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment

Article 5

Export authorisation requirement

1. For any export of goods that could be used for the purpose of torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, listed in Annex III, an authorisation shall be required, irrespective of the origin of such goods. However no authorisation shall be required for goods which only pass through the customs territory of the Community, namely those which are not assigned a customs-approved treatment or use other than the external transit procedure within Article 91 of Regulation (EEC) No 2913/92, including storage of non-Community goods in a free zone of control type I or a free warehouse.

2. Paragraph 1 shall not apply to exports to those territories of Member States which are both listed in Annex IV and are not part of the customs territory of the Community, provided that the goods are used by an authority in charge of law enforcement in both the country or territory of destination and the metropolitan part of the Member State to which that territory belongs. Customs or other relevant authorities shall have the right to verify whether this condition is met and may decide that, pending such verification, the export shall not take place.

3. Paragraph 1 shall not apply to exports to third countries, provided that the goods are used by military or civil personnel of a Member State, if such personnel is taking part in an EU or UN peace keeping or crisis management operation in the third country concerned or in an operation based on agreements between Member States and third

countries in the field of defence. Customs and other relevant authorities shall have the right to verify whether this condition is met. Pending such verification, the export shall not take place.

Article 6

Criteria for granting export authorisations

1. Decisions on applications for authorisation for the export of goods listed in Annex III shall be taken by the competent authority on a case by case basis, taking into account all relevant considerations, including in particular, whether an application for authorisation of an essentially identical export has been dismissed by another Member State in the preceding three years.
2. The competent authority shall not grant any authorisation when there are reasonable grounds to believe that goods listed in Annex III might be used for torture or other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, including judicial corporal punishment, by a law enforcement authority or any natural or legal person in a third country.

The competent authority shall take into account:

- available international court judgements,
- findings of the competent bodies of the UN, the Council of Europe and the EU, and reports of the Council of Europe's European Committee for the Prevention of Torture and Inhuman or Degrading Treatment and Punishment and of the UN Special Rapporteur on Torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.

Other relevant information, including available national court judgements, reports or other information prepared by civil society organisations and information on restrictions on exports of goods listed in Annexes II and III applied by the country of destination, may be taken into account.

Article 7

National measures

1. Notwithstanding the provisions in Articles 5 and 6, a Member State may adopt or maintain a prohibition on the export and import of leg irons, gang chains and portable electric shock devices.
2. A Member State may impose an authorisation requirement on the export of handcuffs which have an overall dimension including chains, measured from the outer edge of one cuff to the outer edge of the other cuff, exceeding 240 mm when locked. The Member State concerned shall apply CHAPTER III and IV to such handcuffs.
3. Member States shall notify the Commission of any measures adopted pursuant to paragraphs 1 and 2. Existing measures shall be notified by 30 July 2006. Subsequent measures shall be notified before they enter into force.

CHAPTER IV

Authorisation procedures

Article 8

Applications for authorisations

1. An authorisation for export and import and for the supply of technical assistance shall be granted only by the competent authority of the Member State listed in Annex I where the applicant is established.
2. Applicants shall supply the competent authority with all relevant information on the activities for which an authorisation is required.

Article 9

Authorisations

1. Authorisations for export and import shall be issued on a form consistent with the model set out in Annex V and shall be valid throughout the Community. The period of validity of an authorisation shall be from three to twelve months with a possible extension of up to 12 months.
2. The authorisation may be issued by electronic means. The specific procedures shall be established on a national basis. Member States availing themselves of this option shall inform the Commission.
3. Authorisations for export and import shall be subject to any requirements and conditions the competent authority deems appropriate.
4. The competent authorities, acting in accordance with this Regulation, may refuse to grant an export authorisation and may annul, suspend, modify or revoke an export authorisation which they have already granted.

Article 10

Customs formalities

1. When completing customs formalities, the exporter or importer shall submit the duly completed form set out in Annex V as proof that the necessary authorisation for the export or import concerned has been obtained. If the document is not filled out in an official language of the Member State where the customs formalities are being completed, the exporter or importer may be required to provide a translation into such official language.

2. If a customs declaration is made concerning goods listed in Annexes II or III, and it is confirmed that no authorisation has been granted pursuant to this Regulation for the intended export or import, the customs authorities shall detain the goods declared and draw attention to the possibility to apply for an authorisation pursuant to this Regulation. If no application for an authorisation is made within six months of time after the detention, or if the competent authority dismisses such an application, the customs authorities shall dispose of the detained goods in accordance with applicable national legislation.

Article 11

Notification and consultation requirement

1. The authorities of the Member States, as listed in Annex I, shall notify all other authorities of the Member States and the Commission, as listed in that Annex, if they take a decision dismissing an application for an authorisation under this Regulation and if they annul an authorisation they have granted. The notification shall be made not later than 30 days of the date of the decision.
2. The competent authority shall consult the authority or authorities which, in the preceding three years, dismissed an application for authorisation of an import or export or the supply of technical assistance under this Regulation, if it receives an application concerning an import or export or the supply of technical assistance involving an essentially identical transaction referred to in such earlier application and considers that an authorisation should, nevertheless, be granted.
3. If, after such consultations, the competent authority decides to grant an authorisation, it shall immediately inform all the authorities listed in Annex I of its decision and explain the reasons for its decision, submitting supporting information as appropriate.
4. The refusal to grant an authorisation, if it is based on a national prohibition in accordance with Article 7(1), shall not constitute a decision dismissing an application within the meaning of paragraph 1.

CHAPTER V

General and final provisions

Article 12

Amendment of Annexes

1. The Commission shall be empowered to amend Annex I. The data regarding competent authorities of the Member States shall be amended on the basis of information supplied by the Member States.
2. In accordance with the procedure referred to in Article 15(2), the Commission shall be empowered to amend Annexes II, III, IV and V.

Article 13

Exchange of information between Member States' authorities and the Commission

1. Without prejudice to Article 11, the Commission and the Member States shall, upon request, inform each other of the measures taken under this Regulation and supply each other with any relevant information at their disposal in connection with this Regulation, in particular information on authorisations granted and refused.
2. Relevant information on authorisations granted and refused shall comprise at least the type of decision, the grounds for the decision or a summary thereof, the names of the consignees and, if they are not the same, of the end-users as well as the goods concerned.
3. Member States, if possible in cooperation with the Commission, shall make a public, annual activity report, providing information on the number of applications received, on the goods and countries concerned by these applications, and on the decisions they have taken on these applications. This report shall not include information the disclosure of which a Member State considers to be contrary to the essential interests of its security.
4. Except for the supply of information mentioned in paragraph 2 to the authorities of the other Member State and to the Commission, this Article shall be without prejudice to applicable national rules concerning confidentiality and professional secrecy.
5. The refusal to grant an authorisation, if it is based on a national prohibition adopted in accordance with Article 7(1), shall not constitute an authorisation refused within the meaning of paragraphs 1, 2 and 3 of this Article.

Article 14

Use of information

Without prejudice to Regulation (EC) No 1049/2001 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 May 2001 regarding public access to European Parliament, Council and Commission documents (10) and national legislation on public access to documents, information received pursuant to this Regulation shall be used only for the purpose for which it was requested.

Article 15

Committee procedure

1. The Commission shall be assisted by the committee on common rules for exports of products, set up by Article 4(1) of Regulation (EEC) No 2603/69 (11).
2. Where reference is made to this paragraph, Articles 5 and 7 of Decision 1999/468/EC shall apply. The period laid down in Article 5(6) of Decision 1999/468/EC shall be set at two months.

3. The Committee shall adopt its rules of procedure.

Article 16

Implementation

The Committee referred to in Article 15 shall examine any question concerning the implementation of this Regulation raised by its chairman either on his or her own initiative or at the request of a representative of a Member State.

Article 17

Penalties

1. Member States shall lay down the rules on penalties applicable to infringements of the provisions of this Regulation and shall take all measures necessary to ensure that they are implemented. The penalties provided for must be effective, proportionate and dissuasive.
2. Member States shall notify the Commission of those rules by 29 August 2006 and shall notify it without delay of any subsequent amendment affecting them.

Article 18

Territorial scope

1. This Regulation shall apply to:
 - the customs territory of the Community, as defined in Regulation (EEC) No 2913/92,
 - the Spanish territories Ceuta and Melilla,
 - the German territory of Helgoland.
2. For the purpose of this Regulation Ceuta, Helgoland and Melilla shall be treated as part of the customs territory of the Community.

Article 19

Entry into force

This Regulation shall enter into force on 30 July 2006.

This Regulation shall be binding in its entirety and directly applicable in all Member States.

Done at Luxembourg, 27 June 2005.

For the Council

L. LUX

The President

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- (1) Resolution 3452 (XXX) of 9.12.1975 of the General Assembly of the United Nations.
 - (2) OJ C 364, 18.12.2000, p. 1.
 - (3) OJ C 87 E, 11.4.2002, p. 136.
 - (4) Resolution 34/169 of 17.12.1979 of the General Assembly of the United Nations.
 - (5) Approved by Resolutions 663 C (XXIV) of 31.7.1957 and 2076 (LXII) of 13.5.1977 of the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations.
 - (6) See item ML 7(c) of the Common Military List of the European Union, OJ C 127, 25.5.2005, p. 1.
 - (7) OJ L 184, 17.7.1999, p. 23.
 - (8) OJ L 302, 17.7.1999, p. 1. Regulation as last amended by (EC) No 648/2005 of the European Parliament and of the Council (OJ L 117, 4.5.2005, p. 13).
 - (9) OJ L 253, 11.10.1993, p. 1. Regulation as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 883/2005 (OJ L 148, 11.6.2005, p. 5).
 - (10) OJ L 145, 11.10.1993, p. 43.
 - (11) OJ L 324, 27.12.1969, p. 25. Regulation as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 3918/91 (OJ L 372, 31.12.1991, p. 31).

ANNEX I

LIST OF AUTHORITIES REFERRED TO IN ARTICLES 8 AND 11

The list is not published here as it is not applicable, cf. Article 7(1)(e) of the Regulation on the Control of Services and Items that may have Strategic Significance.

ANNEX II
LIST OF GOODS REFERRED TO IN ARTICLES 3 AND 4

Refer to accompanying document No 1.1, Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 775/2014.

ANNEX III
LIST OF GOODS REFERRED TO IN ARTICLE 5

Refer to accompanying document No 1.1, Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 775/2014.

ANNEX IV
LIST OF TERRITORIES OF MEMBER STATES REFERRED TO IN ARTICLE 5(2)

The Annex is published on the website of the Official Journal of the European Union:

<http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?qid=1459788351323&uri=CELEX:32005R1236>

Subsequent amendments and updates of the list will take effect automatically once they are published on the website of the Official Journal of the European Union (<http://eur-lex.europa.eu>), cf. Article 4(3) of Act No 93/2008 on the Implementation of International Sanctions and Article 14(1)(b) of Act No 58/2010 on the Control of Services and Items that may have Strategic Significance (as amended).

ANNEX V
EXPORT OR IMPORT AUTHORISATION FORM REFERRED TO IN ARTICLE 9(1)

The Annex is published on the website of the Official Journal of the European Union:

<http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?qid=1459788351323&uri=CELEX:32005R1236>

Subsequent amendments and updates of the list will take effect automatically once they are published on the website of the Official Journal of the European Union (<http://eur-lex.europa.eu>), cf. Article 4(3) of Act No 93/2008 on the Implementation of International Sanctions and Article 14(1)(b) of Act No 58/2010 on the Control of Services and Items that may have Strategic Significance (as amended).

Accompanying document No 1.1

**COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING REGULATION (EU) NO 775/2014
of 16 July 2014
amending Council Regulation (EC) No 1236/2005 concerning trade in certain goods which could be used for
capital punishment, torture or other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment**

- 1) Annex II to Regulation (EC) No 1236/2005 is replaced by Annex I.
- 2) Annex III to Regulation (EC) No 1236/2005 is replaced by Annex II.
(Summary).

ANNEX I
“ANNEX II
LIST OF GOODS REFERRED TO IN ARTICLE 3 AND 4

The Annex is published on the website of the Official Journal of the European Union:

<http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?qid=1459788351323&uri=CELEX:32014R0775>

Subsequent amendments and updates of the list will take effect automatically once they are published on the website of the Official Journal of the European Union (<http://eur-lex.europa.eu>), cf. Article 4(3) of Act No 93/2008 on the Implementation of International Sanctions and Article 14(1)(b) of Act No 58/2010 on the Control of Services and Items that may have Strategic Significance (as amended).”

ANNEX II
“ANNEX III
LIST OF GOODS REFERRED TO IN ARTICLE 5

The Annex is published on the website of the Official Journal of the European Union:

<http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?qid=1459788351323&uri=CELEX:32014R0775>

Subsequent amendments and updates of the list will take effect automatically once they are published on the website of the Official Journal of the European Union (<http://eur-lex.europa.eu>), cf. Article 4(3) of Act No 93/2008 on the Implementation of International Sanctions and Article 14(1)(b) of Act No 58/2010 on the Control of Services and Items that may have Strategic Significance (as amended).”

Accompanying document No 2

LIST OF GOODS, TECHNOLOGY AND SERVICES WHICH MIGHT BE USED FOR INTERNAL REPRESSION IN OTHER STATES ALREADY ENGAGED IN WAR, CIVIL WAR OR WHERE WAR IS IMMINENT

The list below does not comprise articles that have been specially designed or modified for military use.

1. Helmets providing ballistic protection, anti-riot helmets, anti-riot shields and ballistic shields and specially designed components therefore.
2. Specially designed fingerprint equipment.
3. Power-controlled searchlights.
4. Construction equipment provided with ballistic protection.
5. Hunting knives.
6. Specially designed production equipment to make shotguns.
7. Ammunition hand-loading equipment.
8. Communications intercept devices.
9. Solid-state optical detectors.
10. Image-intensifier tubes.
11. Telescopic weapon sights.
12. Smooth-bore weapons and related ammunition, other than those specially designed for military use, and specially designed components therefore; except:
 - signal pistols
 - air- and cartridge-powered guns designed as industrial tools or humane animal stunners.
13. Simulators for training in the use of firearms and specially designed or modified components and accessories therefore.
14. Bombs and grenades, other than those specially designed for military use, and specially designed components therefore.
15. Body armour, other than that manufactured to military standards or specifications, and specially designed components therefore.
16. All-wheel-drive utility vehicles capable of off-road use that have been manufactured or fitted with ballistic protection, and profiled armour for such vehicles.
17. Water cannon and specially designed or modified components therefore.
18. Vehicles equipped with a water cannon.
19. Vehicles specially designed or modified to be electrified to repel boarders and components therefore specially designed or modified for that purpose.
20. Acoustic devices represented by the manufacturer or supplier as suitable for riot-control purposes, and specially designed components therefore.
21. Leg-irons, gang-chains, shackles and electric-shock belts, specially designed for restraining human beings, except:
 - handcuffs having an overall dimension, including chain, 240 mm or less when locked.
22. Portable devices designed or modified for the purpose of riot control or self-protection by the administration of an incapacitating substance (such as tear gas or pepper sprays), and specially designed components therefore.
23. Portable devices designed or modified for the purpose of riot control or self-protection by the administration of an electric shock (including electric-shock batons, electric shock shields, stun guns and electric shock dart guns) and components therefore specially designed or modified for that purpose.
24. Electronic equipment capable of detecting concealed explosives and specially designed components therefore, except:
 - TV or X-ray inspection equipment.
25. Electronic jamming equipment specially designed to prevent the detonation by radio remote control of improvised devices and specially designed components therefore.
26. Equipment and devices specially designed to initiate explosions by electrical or non-electrical means, including firing sets, detonators, igniters, boosters and detonating cord, and specially designed components therefore, except:

— those specially designed for a specific commercial use consisting of the actuation or operation by explosive means of other equipment or devices the function of which is not the creation of explosions (e.g., car air-bag inflators, electric-surge arresters of fire sprinkler actuators).

27. Equipment and devices designed for explosive ordnance disposal; except:

— bomb blankets and

— containers designed for folding objects known to be, or suspected of being improvised explosive devices.

28. Night vision and thermal imaging equipment and image intensifier tubes or solid state sensors therefore.

29. Linear cutting explosive charges.

30. Explosives and related substances as follows:

— amatol,

— nitrocellulose (containing more than 12,5 % nitrogen,

— nitroglycol,

— pentaerythritol tetranitrate (PETN),

— picryl chloride,

— tinitorphenylmethyl nitramine (tetryl),

— 2,4,6-trinitrotoluene (TNT).

31. Software specially designed and technology required for all listed items.