2001 Comp., p. 783; Notice of August 14, 2002, 67 FR 53721, August 16, 2002.

SOURCE: 61 FR 12806, Mar. 25, 1996, unless otherwise noted.

§746.1 Introduction.

In this part, references to the EAR are references to 15 CFR chapter VII, subchapter C. This part implements broad based controls for items and activities subject to the EAR imposed to implement U.S. government policies. Two categories of controls are included in this part.

- (a) Comprehensive controls. This part contains or refers to all the BIS licensing requirements, licensing policies, and License Exceptions for countries subject to general embargoes, currently Cuba, Libya, Iran and Iraq. This part is the focal point for all the EAR requirements for transactions involving these countries.
- (1) Cuba and Libya. All the items on the Commerce Control List (CCL) require a license to Cuba or Libya. In addition, most other items subject to the EAR, but not included on the CCL, designated by the Number "EAR99", require a license to Cuba or Libya. Most items requiring a license to these destinations are subject to a general policy of denial. Because these controls extend to virtually all exports, they do not appear in the Country Chart in part 738 of the EAR, nor are they reflected in the Commerce Control List in part 774 of the EAR.
- (2) Iran and Iraq. While BIS maintains controls on exports and reexports to Iran and Iraq, comprehensive embargoes on transactions involving these countries are administered by the Department of the Treasury's Office of Foreign Assets Control (OFAC).
- (b) Rwanda. The second category of controls that apply to Rwanda are supplemental to the controls described in the Country Chart in part 738 of the EAR. Such controls are listed under each affected ECCN on the CCL in part 774 of the EAR.
- (c) This part also contains descriptions of controls maintained by the Office of Foreign Assets Control in the Treasury Department and by the Office of Defense Trade Controls in the Department of State. Comprehensive embargoes and supplemental controls im-

plemented by BIS under the EAR usually also involve controls on items and activities maintained by these agencies. This part sets forth the allocation of licensing responsibilities between BIS and these other agencies. References to the requirements of other agencies are informational; for current, complete, and authoritative requirements, you should consult the appropriate agency's regulations.

(d) Supplement No. 1 to this part provides you with general information on United Nations sanctions administered by the Department of the Treasury's Office of Foreign Assets Control (OFAC) (31 CFR part 590) on UNITA in Angola.

[61 FR 12806, Mar. 25, 1996, as amended at 62 FR 25459, May 9, 1996; 65 FR 38160, June 19, 2000; 67 FR 70546, Nov. 25, 2002]

§746.2 Cuba.

- (a) License requirements. As authorized by section 6 of the Export Administration Act of 1979, as amended (EAA) and by the Trading with the Enemy Act of 1917, as amended, you will need a license to export or reexport all items subject to the EAR (see part 734 of the EAR for the scope of items subject to the EAR) to Cuba, except as follows.
- (1) License Exceptions. You may export or reexport without a license if your transaction meets all the applicable terms and conditions of any of the following License Exceptions. To determine the scope and eligibility requirements, you will need to turn to the sections or specific paragraphs of part 740 of the EAR (License Exceptions). Read each License Exception carefully, as the provisions available for embargoed countries are generally narrow.
- (i) Temporary exports and reexports (TMP) by the news media (see \$740.9(a)(2)(viii) of the EAR).
- (ii) Operation technology and software (TSU) for legally exported commodities (see §740.13(a) of the EAR).
- (iii) Sales technology (TSU) (see §740.13(b) of the EAR).
- (iv) Software updates (TSU) for legally exported software (see §740.13(c) of the EAR).
- (v) Parts (RPL) for one-for-one replacement in certain legally exported