CHANGES TO THE EU COMMON MILITARY LIST 2010

This document is an unofficial analysis of the EU Common Military List for 2010 (2010/C 69/03) as published in the Official Journal of the European Union on 18 March 2010. The Common Military List of the European Union was adopted by the EU Council on 15 February 2010. The following amendments were made compared to the 2009 EU Common Military List.

The opening paragraph was amended and now reads:

NOTICES FROM EUROPEAN UNION INSTITUTIONS, BODIES, OFFICES AND AGENCIES

COUNCIL

COMMON MILITARY LIST OF THE EUROPEAN UNION

(adopted by the Council on 15 February 2010)

(equipment covered by Council Common Position 2008/944/CFSP defining common rules governing the control of exports of military technology and equipment)

(updating and replacing the Common Military List of the European Union adopted by the Council on 23 February 2009)

(CFSP)

(2010/C 69/03)

Note 1: Terms in 'quotations' are defined terms. Refer to 'Definitions of Terms' annexed to this List.

Note 2: In some instances chemicals are listed by name and CAS number. The list applies to chemicals of the same structural formula (including hydrates) regardless of name or CAS number. CAS numbers are shown to assist in identifying a particular chemical or mixture, irrespective of nomenclature. CAS numbers cannot be uses as unique identifiers because some forms of the listed chemicals have different CAS numbers, and mixtures containing a listed chemical may also have different CAS numbers.

In ML2 the following amendments were made:

b. Smoke, gas and pyrotechnic projectors or generators, specially designed or modified for military use

d. Mountings specially designed for the weapons specified in ML2.a

In ML5.c., Note now states:

'*For the purposes of ML5.c., countermeasure equipment includes detection equipment.*

In ML6, Note 2 now states:

'*Modification of a ground vehicle for military use specified by ML6.a. entails a structural, electrical or mechanical change involving one or more components that are specially designed for military use. Such components include:*

a. *Pneumatic tyre casings of a kind specially designed to be bullet-proof or to run when deflated;*

b. *Armoured protection of vital parts, (e.g. fuel tanks or vehicle cabs);*

c. *Special reinforcements or mountings for weapons;*

d. *Black-out lighting.*

In ML8 the following amendments were made:

N.B.2. now states: For charges and devices, see ML4 and 1A008 on the EU Dual-Use List

a.33. Explosives not listed elsewhere in ML8.a. and having any of the following:

a. Detonation velocity exceeding 8 700 m/s, at maximum density, or
b. Detonation pressure exceeding 34 GPa (340kbar);

a.34. Organic explosives not listed elsewhere in ML8.a. and having all the following:

a. Yielding detonation pressures of 25 GPa (250 kbar) or more and
b. Remaining stable at temperatures of 523 K (250 C) or higher for periods of five minutes or longer;

b.7. 'Propellants', not specified elsewhere in the EU Common Military List, specially designed for military use;

e.6. Energetic monomers, plasticizers or polymers, specially formulated for military use and containing any of the following;

a. Nitro groups;

b. Azido groups;
c. Nitrate groups;
d. Nitrataza groups; or
e. Difluoroamino groups;

e.13. Alcohol functionalised poly(epichlorohydrin) with a molecular weight less than 10.000, as follows:

a. Poly(epichlorohydrindiol);
b. Poly(epichlorohydrintriol)

Note 5: Not used since 2009

Note 6: ML8 does not apply to the following substances unless they are compounded or mixed with the 'energetic material' specified by ML8.a. or powdered metals specified by ML8.c.:

a. *Ammonium picrate (CAS 131-74-8);*
b. *Black powder;*
c. *Hexanitrodiphenylamine (CAS 131-73-7);*
d. *Difluoroamine (CAS 10405-27-3);*
e. *Nitrostarch (CAS 9056-38-6);*
f. *Potassium Nitrate (CAS 7757-79-1);*
g. *Tetranitronaphthalene;*
h. *Trinitroanisol;*
i. *Trinitronaphtalene;*
j. *Trinitroxylene;*
k. *N-pyrrolidinone; 1-methyl-2-pyrrolidinone (CAS 872-50-4);*
l. *Dioctylmaleate (CAS 142-16-5);*
m. *Ethylhexylacrylate (CAS 103-11-7);*
n. *Triethylaluminium (TEA) (CAS 97-93-8), trimethylaluminium (TMA) (CAS 75-24-1), and other pyrophoric metal alkyls of lithium, sodium, magnesium, zinc or boron;*
o. *Nitrocelluose (CAS 9004-70-0);*
p. *Nitroglycerin (or glyceroltrinitrate, trinitroglycerine) (NG) (CAS 55-63-0)*
q. *2,4,6-trinitrotoluene (TNT) (CAS 118-96-7);*
r. *Ethylenediaminedinitrate (EDDN) (CAS 20829-66-7);*
s. *Pentaerythritoltetranitrate (PETN) (CAS 79-11-5);*
t. *Lead azide (CAS 13424-46-9), normal lead styphnate (CAS 15245-44-0) and basic lead styphnate (CAS 12403-82-6), and primary explosives or priming compositions containing azides or azide complexes;*
u. *Triethyleneglycoldinitrate (TEGDN) (CAS 111-22-8);*
v. *2,4,6-trinitroresorcinol (styphnic acid) (CAS 82-71-3);*
w. *Diethyldiphenylurea (CAS 85-98-3); dimethyldiphenylurea (CAS 611-92-7); methylethyldiphenyl urea [Centralites];*
x. *N,N-diphenylurea (unsymmetrical diphenylurea) (CAS 603-54-3);*
y. *Methyl-N,N-diphenylurea (methyl unsymmetrical diphenylurea) (CAS 13114-72-2);*
z. *Ethyl-N,N-diphenylurea (ethyl unsymmetrical diphenylurea) (CAS 64544-71-4);*
aa. *2-Nitrodiphenylamine (2-NDPA) (CAS 119-75-5);*

bb. *4-Nitrodiphenylamine (4-NDPA) (CAS 836-30-6);*
cc. *2,2-dinitropropanol (CAS 918-52-5);*
dd. *Nitroguanidine (CAS 556-88-7) (see 1C011.d. on the EU Dual-Use List).*

In ML10 the following amendments were made:

h. Parachutes, paragliders and related equipment, as follows, and specially designed components therefor:

1. Parachutes not specified elsewhere in the EU Common Military List:
2. Paragliders
3. Equipment specially designed for high altitude parachutists (e.g. suits, special helmets, breathing systems, navigation equipment);

In ML11, the following note was added as follows:

N.B. For 'software' associated with military 'Sofware' Defined Radio (SDR), see ML21.

In ML17, the following paragraph was added as follows:

p. 'Fuel cells' other than those specified elsewhere in the EU Common Military List, specially designed or 'modified' for military use.

In DEFINITIONS OF TERMS USED IN THIS LIST, on page 31, the following definition was added:

ML17 **'Fuel cell'**

An electrochemical device that converts chemical energy directly into Direct Current (DC) electricity by consuming fuel from an external source.