

Information Circular

INFCIRC/254/Rev.10/Part 1/Add.1

INFCIRC/254/Rev.8/Part 2/Add.1

Date: 19 June 2012

General Distribution

Original: Spanish

Communication Received from the Permanent Mission of Mexico to the International Atomic Energy Agency Regarding Guidelines for the Export of Nuclear Material, Equipment and Technology and the Guidelines for Transfers of Nuclear-related Dual-use Equipment, Materials, Software and Related Technology

1. The Director General has received a note verbale dated 15 June 2012 from the Permanent Mission of Mexico to the International Atomic Energy Agency providing information on the decision of the Government of Mexico to act in accordance with the “Guidelines for the Export of Nuclear Material, Equipment and Technology”, issued as document INFCIRC/254/Rev.10/Part 1, including its Annexes, and with the “Guidelines for Transfers of Nuclear-Related Dual-Use Equipment, Material, Software and Related Technology”, issued as document INFCIRC/254/Rev.8/Part 2.
2. In light of the request expressed in the note verbale, the text of the note verbale is attached hereto. The attachment referred to in the note verbale, which contains the applicable Mexican legislation and regulation concerning the national export control system in accordance with the aforementioned Guidelines, is available electronically on the Agency’s official web site (www.iaea.org) in the Spanish and English languages.

Translated from Spanish

PERMANENT MISSION OF MEXICO

MEX 02312

The Permanent Mission of Mexico to the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) presents its compliments to the Director General of the IAEA and has the honour to refer to the decision of the Government of Mexico to act in accordance with the “Guidelines for the Export of Nuclear Material, Equipment and Technology”, issued as INFCIRC/254/Rev.10/Part 1, including its Annexes, and with the “Guidelines for Transfers of Nuclear-related Dual-use Equipment, Material, Software and Related Technology”, issued as INFCIRC/254/Rev.8/Part 2.

In adopting this decision, the Government of Mexico confirms that, while promoting the country’s economic and industrial development, it considers it necessary to avoid the proliferation of nuclear weapons or other explosive nuclear devices or their diversion to acts of nuclear terrorism, and is aware of the need to separate the issue of non-proliferation or non-diversion assurances from that of commercial competition.

This decision represents a significant contribution to the development of international agreements under which nuclear energy can be developed for the purpose of meeting world energy requirements and, at the same time, counteracting the dangers of nuclear proliferation.

The Government of Mexico requests that the Director General of the IAEA circulate to all Member States the text of this Note as well as its attachment, which contains the current applicable Mexican legislation and regulation concerning the national export control system, in accordance with the aforementioned Guidelines and the requirements of the Nuclear Suppliers Group.

The Permanent Mission of Mexico to the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) avails itself of this opportunity of reiterating to the Director General of the Agency the assurances of its highest consideration.

Vienna, 15 June, 2012.

[stamp of the Permanent Mission of
Mexico to the International Atomic
Energy Agency]

**The Director General
International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)**

Vienna



MEXICAN CANDIDACY TO THE NSG

Dossier

1. Promulgatory Decree of the Protocol Additional to the Agreement between the United Mexican States and the International Atomic Energy Agency for the Application of Safeguards in Connection with the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, signed in Vienna on March 29th, 2004
2. Directive by which the exportation of conventional weapons, their parts and components, dual-use goods, software and technologies susceptible of diversion for the manufacture and proliferation of conventional weapons and weapons of mass destruction requires a previous export license issued by the Ministry of Economy, of June 16th, 2011
 - 2.1. Amendment of December 13th, 2011.
 - 2.2. Amendment of June 7th, 2012.
3. Regulatory Law of Article 27 of the Constitution on Nuclear Matters
4. Directive that establishes the coding of merchandise that require previous authorization by the Ministry of Energy for its importation and exportation, of March 2nd, 2012
 - 4.1. Addition to the Directive of March 2nd, 2012
 - 4.2. Amendment to the Directive of March 2nd, 2012

PROMULGATORY Decree of the Protocol Additional to the Agreement between the United Mexican States and the International Atomic Energy Agency for the Application of Safeguards in Connection with the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, signed in Vienna on March 29th, 2004.

A seal with the National Coat of Arms, that reads: United Mexican States. - Presidency of the Republic

FELIPE DE JESÚS CALDERÓN HINOJOSA, PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED MEXICAN STATES, to its inhabitants, may they know:

On March 29th, 2004, the Plenipotentiary of the United Mexican States, duly authorized for that purpose, signed *ad referendum* the Protocol Additional to the Agreement between the United Mexican States and the International Atomic Energy Agency for the Application of Safeguards in Connection with the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, which certified text in Spanish is attached.

Such Protocol was approved by the Chamber of Senators of the Honorable Congress of the Union on December 14th, 2010, according to the Decree published in the Federal Official Journal on March 3rd, 2011.

The notification foreseen in Article 17 of the Protocol was made in Vienna on March 4th, 2011.

Consequently, in compliance with Article 89, Fraction I of the Political Constitution of the Mexican United States, and in order to be duly observed, I enact the following Decree, in the Federal Executive Power residence, in Mexico City, on April 26th, 2011.

Por lo **Felipe de Jesús Calderón Hinojosa**.- Signature.- The Minister of Foreign Affairs, **Patricia Espinosa Cantellano**.- Signature.

JOEL ANTONIO HERNÁNDEZ GARCÍA, LEGAL ADVISER OF THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS,

CERTIFIES:

That Mexico's original of the Protocol Additional to the Agreement between the United Mexican States and the International Atomic Energy Agency for the Application of Safeguards in Connection with the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, is in possession of this Ministry of Foreign Affairs' Archives.

Protocol Additional to the Agreement between the United Mexican States and the International Atomic Energy Agency for the Application of Safeguards in Connection with the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons

WHEREAS the United Mexican States (hereinafter referred to as "Mexico") and the International Atomic Energy Agency (hereinafter referred to as the "Agency") are parties to an Agreement for the Application of Safeguards in Connection with the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (hereinafter referred to as the "Safeguards Agreement"), which entered into force on 14 September 1973;

AWARE OF the desire of the international community to further enhance nuclear non-proliferation by strengthening the effectiveness and improving the efficiency of the Agency's safeguards system;

RECALLING that the Agency must take into account in the implementation of safeguards the need to: avoid hampering the economic and technological development of Mexico or international co-operation in the field of peaceful nuclear activities; respect health, safety, physical protection and other security provisions in force and the rights of individuals; and take every precaution to protect commercial, technological and industrial secrets as well as other confidential information coming to its knowledge;

WHEREAS the frequency and intensity of activities described in this Protocol shall be kept to the minimum consistent with the objective of strengthening the effectiveness and improving the efficiency of Agency safeguards;

NOW THEREFORE Mexico and the Agency have agreed as follows:

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE PROTOCOL AND THE SAFEGUARDS AGREEMENT

Article 1

The provisions of the Safeguards Agreement shall apply to this Protocol to the extent that they are relevant to and compatible with the provisions of this Protocol. In case of conflict between the provisions of the Safeguards Agreement and those of this Protocol, the provisions of this Protocol shall apply.

PROVISION OF INFORMATION

Article 2

- a. Mexico shall provide the Agency with a declaration containing:
- (i) A general description of and information specifying the location of nuclear fuel cycle-related research and development activities not involving nuclear material carried out anywhere that are funded, specifically authorized or controlled by, or carried out on behalf of, Mexico.
 - (ii) Information identified by the Agency on the basis of expected gains in effectiveness or efficiency, and agreed to by Mexico, on operational activities of safeguards relevance at facilities and at locations outside facilities where nuclear material is customarily used.

- (iii) A general description of each building on each site, including its use and, if not apparent from that description, its contents. The description shall include a map of the site.
- (iv) A description of the scale of operations for each location engaged in the activities specified in Annex I to this Protocol.
- (v) Information specifying the location, operational status and the estimated annual production capacity of uranium mines and concentration plants and thorium concentration plants, and the current annual production of such mines and concentration plants for Mexico as a whole. Mexico shall provide, upon request by the Agency, the current annual production of an individual mine or concentration plant. The provision of this information does not require detailed nuclear material accountancy.
- (vi) Information regarding source material which has not reached the composition and purity suitable for fuel fabrication or for being isotopically enriched, as follows:
 - a. The quantities, the chemical composition, the use or intended use of such material, whether in nuclear or non-nuclear use, for each location in Mexico at which the material is present in quantities exceeding ten metric tons of uranium and/or twenty metric tons of thorium, and for other locations with quantities of more than one metric ton, the aggregate for Mexico as a whole if the aggregate exceeds ten metric tons of uranium or twenty metric tons of thorium. The provision of this information does not require detailed nuclear material accountancy;
 - b. The quantities, the chemical composition and the destination of each export out of Mexico, of such material for specifically non-nuclear purposes in quantities exceeding:
 - 1. Ten metric tons of uranium, or for successive exports of uranium from Mexico to the same State, each of less than ten metric tons, but exceeding a total of ten metric tons for the year;
 - 2. Twenty metric tons of thorium, or for successive exports of thorium from Mexico to the same State, each of less than twenty metric tons, but exceeding a total of twenty metric tons for the year;
 - c. The quantities, chemical composition, current location and use or intended use of each import into Mexico of such material for specifically non-nuclear purposes in quantities exceeding:
 - 1. Ten metric tons of uranium, or for successive imports of uranium into Mexico each of less than ten metric tons, but exceeding a total of ten metric tons for the year;

2. Twenty metric tons of thorium, or for successive imports of thorium into Mexico each of less than twenty metric tons, but exceeding a total of twenty metric tons for the year;

it being understood that there is no requirement to provide information on such material intended for a non-nuclear use once it is in its non-nuclear end-use form.

- (vii) (a) Information regarding the quantities, uses and locations of nuclear material exempted from safeguards pursuant to Article 37 of the Safeguards Agreement;
 - (b) Information regarding the quantities (which may be in the form of estimates) and uses at each location, of nuclear material exempted from safeguards pursuant to Article 36(b) of the Safeguards Agreement but not yet in a non-nuclear end-use form, in quantities exceeding those set out in Article 37 of the Safeguards Agreement. The provision of this information does not require detailed nuclear material accountancy.
 - (viii) Information regarding the location or further processing of intermediate or high-level waste containing plutonium, high enriched uranium or uranium-233 on which safeguards have been terminated pursuant to Article 11 of the Safeguards Agreement. For the purpose of this paragraph, "further processing" does not include repackaging of the waste or its further conditioning not involving the separation of elements, for storage or disposal.
 - (ix) (The following information regarding specified equipment and non-nuclear material listed in Annex II:
 - a For each export out of Mexico of such equipment and material: the identity, quantity, location of intended use in the receiving State and date or, as appropriate, expected date, of export;
 - b Upon specific request by the Agency, confirmation by Mexico, as importing State, of information provided to the Agency by another State concerning the export of such equipment and material to Mexico.
 - (x) General plans for the succeeding ten-year period relevant to the development of the nuclear fuel cycle (including planned nuclear fuel cycle-related research and development activities) when approved by the appropriate authorities in Mexico.
- b. Mexico shall make every reasonable effort to provide the Agency with the following information:
- (i) A general description of and information specifying the location of nuclear fuel cycle-related research and development activities not involving nuclear material which are specifically related to enrichment, reprocessing of nuclear fuel or the processing of intermediate or high-level waste containing plutonium, high enriched uranium or uranium-233 that are carried out

anywhere in Mexico but which are not funded, specifically authorized or controlled by, or carried out on behalf of, Mexico. For the purpose of this paragraph, "processing" of intermediate or high-level waste does not include repackaging of the waste or its conditioning not involving the separation of elements, for storage or disposal.

- (ii) A general description of activities and the identity of the person or entity carrying out such activities, at locations identified by the Agency outside a site which the Agency considers might be functionally related to the activities of that site. The provision of this information is subject to a specific request by the Agency. It shall be provided in consultation with the Agency and in a timely fashion.
- c. Upon request by the Agency, Mexico shall provide amplifications or clarifications of any information it has provided under this Article, in so far as relevant for the purpose of safeguards.

Article 3

- a. Mexico shall provide to the Agency the information identified in Article 2.a. (i), (iii), (iv), (v), (vi)(a), (vii) and (x) and Article 2.b. (i) within 180 days of the entry into force of this Protocol.
- b. Mexico shall provide to the Agency, by 15 May of each year, updates of the information referred to in paragraph a. above for the period covering the previous calendar year. If there has been no change to the information previously provided, Mexico shall so indicate.
- c. Mexico shall provide to the Agency, by 15 May of each year, the information identified in Article 2.a.(vi)(b) and (c) for the period covering the previous calendar year.
- d. Mexico shall provide to the Agency on a quarterly basis the information identified in Article 2.a.(ix)(a). This information shall be provided within sixty days of the end of each quarter.
- e. Mexico shall provide to the Agency the information identified in Article 2.a.(viii) 180 days before further processing is carried out and, by 15 May of each year, information on changes in location for the period covering the previous calendar year.
- f. Mexico and the Agency shall agree on the timing and frequency of the provision of the information identified in Article 2.a.(ii).
- g. Mexico shall provide to the Agency the information in Article 2.a.(ix)(b) within sixty days of the Agency's request.

COMPLEMENTARY ACCESS

Article 4

The following shall apply in connection with the implementation of complementary access under Article 5 of this Protocol:

- a. The Agency shall not mechanistically or systematically seek to verify the information referred to in Article 2; however, the Agency shall have access to:
- (i) Any location referred to in Article 5.a.(i) or (ii) on a selective basis in order to assure the absence of undeclared nuclear material and activities;
 - (ii) Any location referred to in Article 5.b. or c. to resolve a question relating to the correctness and completeness of the information provided pursuant to Article 2 or to resolve an inconsistency relating to that information;
 - (iii) Any location referred to in Article 5.a.(iii) to the extent necessary for the Agency to confirm, for safeguards purposes, Mexico's declaration of the decommissioned status of a facility or of a location outside facilities where nuclear material was customarily used.
- b.
- (i) Except as provided in paragraph (ii) below, the Agency shall give Mexico advance notice of access of at least 24 hours;
 - (ii) For access to any place on a site that is sought in conjunction with design information verification visits or ad hoc or routine inspections on that site, the period of advance notice shall, if the Agency so requests, be at least two hours but, in exceptional circumstances, it may be less than two hours.
- c. Advance notice shall be in writing and shall specify the reasons for access and the activities to be carried out during such access.
- d. In the case of a question or inconsistency, the Agency shall provide Mexico with an opportunity to clarify and facilitate the resolution of the question or inconsistency. Such an opportunity will be provided before a request for access, unless the Agency considers that delay in access would prejudice the purpose for which the access is sought. In any event, the Agency shall not draw any conclusions about the question or inconsistency until Mexico has been provided with such an opportunity.
- e. Unless otherwise agreed to by Mexico, access shall only take place during regular working hours.
- f. Mexico shall have the right to have Agency inspectors accompanied during their access by representatives of Mexico, provided that the inspectors shall not thereby be delayed or otherwise impeded in the exercise of their functions.

Article 5

Mexico shall provide the Agency with access to:

- (i) Any place on a site;

- (ii) Any location identified by Mexico under Article 2.a.(v)-(viii);
 - (iii) Any decommissioned facility or decommissioned location outside facilities where nuclear material was customarily used.
- b. Any location identified by Mexico under Article 2.a.(i), Article 2.a.(iv), Article 2.a.(ix)(b) or Article 2.b., other than those referred to in paragraph a.(i) above, provided that if Mexico is unable to provide such access, Mexico shall make every reasonable effort to satisfy Agency requirements, without delay, through other means.
- c. Any location specified by the Agency, other than locations referred to in paragraphs a. and b. above, to carry out location-specific environmental sampling, provided that if Mexico is unable to provide such access, Mexico shall make every reasonable effort to satisfy Agency requirements, without delay, at adjacent locations or through other means.

Article 6

When implementing Article 5, the Agency may carry out the following activities:

- a. For access in accordance with Article 5.a.(i) or (iii): visual observation; collection of environmental samples; utilization of radiation detection and measurement devices; application of seals and other identifying and tamper indicating devices specified in Subsidiary Arrangements; and other objective measures which have been demonstrated to be technically feasible and the use of which has been agreed by the Board of Governors (hereinafter referred to as the "Board") and following consultations between the Agency and Mexico.
- b. For access in accordance with Article 5.a.(ii): visual observation; item counting of nuclear material; non-destructive measurements and sampling; utilization of radiation detection and measurement devices; examination of records relevant to the quantities, origin and disposition of the material; collection of environmental samples; and other objective measures which have been demonstrated to be technically feasible and the use of which has been agreed by the Board and following consultations between the Agency and Mexico.
- c. For access in accordance with Article 5.b.: visual observation; collection of environmental samples; utilization of radiation detection and measurement devices; examination of safeguards relevant production and shipping records; and other objective measures which have been demonstrated to be technically feasible and the use of which has been agreed by the Board and following consultations between the Agency and Mexico.
- d. For access in accordance with Article 5.c.: collection of environmental samples and, in the event the results do not resolve the question or inconsistency at the location specified by the Agency pursuant to Article 5.c., utilization at that location of visual observation, radiation detection and measurement devices, and, as agreed by Mexico and the Agency, other objective measures.

Article 7

- a. Upon request by Mexico, the Agency and Mexico shall make arrangements for managed access under this Protocol in order to prevent the dissemination of proliferation sensitive information, to meet safety or physical protection requirements, or to protect proprietary or commercially sensitive information. Such arrangements shall not preclude the Agency from conducting activities necessary to provide credible assurance of the absence of undeclared nuclear material and activities at the location in question, including the resolution of a question relating to the correctness and completeness of the information referred to in Article 2 or of an inconsistency relating to that information.
- b. Mexico may, when providing the information referred to in Article 2, inform the Agency of the places at a site or location at which managed access may be applicable.
- c. Pending the entry into force of any necessary Subsidiary Arrangements, Mexico may have recourse to managed access consistent with the provisions of paragraph a. above.

Article 8

Nothing in this Protocol shall preclude Mexico from offering the Agency access to locations in addition to those referred to in Articles 5 and 9 or from requesting the Agency to conduct verification activities at a particular location. The Agency shall, without delay, make every reasonable effort to act upon such a request.

Article 9

Mexico shall provide the Agency with access to locations specified by the Agency to carry out wide-area environmental sampling, provided that if Mexico is unable to provide such access it shall make every reasonable effort to satisfy Agency requirements at alternative locations. The Agency shall not seek such access until the use of wide-area environmental sampling and the procedural arrangements therefor have been approved by the Board and following consultations between the Agency and Mexico.

Article 10

The Agency shall inform Mexico of:

- a. The activities carried out under this Protocol, including those in respect of any questions or inconsistencies the Agency had brought to the attention of Mexico, within sixty days of the activities being carried out by the Agency.
- b. The results of activities in respect of any questions or inconsistencies the Agency had brought to the attention of Mexico, as soon as possible but in any case within thirty days of the results being established by the Agency.
- c. The conclusions it has drawn from its activities under this Protocol. The conclusions shall be provided annually.

DESIGNATION OF AGENCY INSPECTORS

Article 11

- a.
- (i) The Director General shall notify Mexico of the Board's approval of any Agency official as a safeguards inspector. Unless Mexico advises the Director General of its rejection of such an official as an inspector for Mexico within three months of receipt of notification of the Board's approval, the inspector so notified to Mexico shall be considered designated to Mexico.
 - (ii) The Director General, acting in response to a request by Mexico or on his own initiative, shall immediately inform Mexico of the withdrawal of the designation of any official as an inspector for Mexico.
- b. A notification referred to in paragraph a. above shall be deemed to be received by Mexico seven days after the date of the transmission by registered mail of the notification by the Agency to Mexico.

VISAS

Article 12

Mexico shall, within one month of the receipt of a request therefor, provide the designated inspector specified in the request with appropriate multiple entry/exit and/or transit visas, where required, to enable the inspector to enter and remain on the territory of Mexico for the purpose of carrying out his/her functions. Any visas required shall be valid for at least one year and shall be renewed, as required, to cover the duration of the inspector's designation to Mexico.

SUBSIDIARY ARRANGEMENTS

Article 13

- a. Where Mexico or the Agency indicates that it is necessary to specify in Subsidiary Arrangements how measures laid down in this Protocol are to be applied, Mexico and the Agency shall agree on such Subsidiary Arrangements within ninety days of the entry into force of this Protocol or, where the indication of the need for such Subsidiary Arrangements is made after the entry into force of this Protocol, within ninety days of the date of such indication.
- b. Pending the entry into force of any necessary Subsidiary Arrangements, the Agency shall be entitled to apply the measures laid down in this Protocol.

COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEMS

Article 14

- a. Mexico shall permit and protect free communications by the Agency for official purposes between Agency inspectors in Mexico and Agency Headquarters and/or Regional Offices, including attended and unattended transmission of information generated by Agency containment and/or surveillance or measurement devices.

The Agency shall have, in consultation with Mexico, the right to make use of internationally established systems of direct communications, including satellite systems and other forms of telecommunication, not in use in Mexico. At the request of Mexico or the Agency, details of the implementation of this paragraph with respect to the attended or unattended transmission of information generated by Agency containment and/or surveillance or measurement devices shall be specified in the Subsidiary Arrangements.

- b. Communication and transmission of information as provided for in paragraph a. above shall take due account of the need to protect proprietary or commercially sensitive information or design information which Mexico regards as being of particular sensitivity.

PROTECTION OF CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION

Article 15

- a. The Agency shall maintain a stringent regime to ensure effective protection against disclosure of commercial, technological and industrial secrets and other confidential information coming to its knowledge, including such information coming to the Agency's knowledge in the implementation of this Protocol.
- b. The regime referred to in paragraph a. above shall include, among others, provisions relating to:
 - (i) General principles and associated measures for the handling of confidential information;
 - (ii) Conditions of staff employment relating to the protection of confidential information;
 - (iii) Procedures in cases of breaches or alleged breaches of confidentiality.
- c. The regime referred to in paragraph a. above shall be approved and periodically reviewed by the Board.

ANNEXES

Article 16

- a. The Annexes to this Protocol shall be an integral part thereof. Except for the purposes of amendment of the Annexes, the term "Protocol" as used in this instrument means the Protocol and the Annexes together.
- b. The list of activities specified in Annex I, and the list of equipment and material specified in Annex II, may be amended by the Board upon the advice of an open-ended working group of experts established by the Board. Any such amendment shall take effect four months after its adoption by the Board.

ENTRY INTO FORCE

Article 17

- a. This Protocol shall enter into force on the date on which the Agency receives from Mexico written notification that Mexico's statutory and/or constitutional requirements for entry into force have been met.
- b. Mexico may, at any date before this Protocol enters into force, declare that it will apply this Protocol provisionally.
- c. The Director General shall promptly inform all Member States of the Agency of any declaration of provisional application of, and of the entry into force of, this Protocol.

DEFINITIONS

Article 18

For the purpose of this Protocol:

a. Nuclear fuel cycle-related research and development activities means those activities which are specifically related to any process or system development aspect of any of the following:

- conversion of nuclear material,
- enrichment of nuclear material,
- nuclear fuel fabrication,
- reactors,
- critical facilities,
- reprocessing of nuclear fuel,
- processing (not including repackaging or conditioning not involving the separation of elements, for storage or disposal) of intermediate or high-level waste containing plutonium, high enriched uranium or uranium-233,

but do not include activities related to theoretical or basic scientific research or to research and development on industrial radioisotope applications, medical, hydrological and agricultural applications, health and environmental effects and improved maintenance.

b. Site means that area delimited by Mexico in the relevant design information for a facility, including a closed-down facility, and in the relevant information on a location outside facilities where nuclear material is customarily used, including a closed-down location outside facilities where nuclear material was customarily used (this is limited to locations with hot cells or where activities related to conversion, enrichment, fuel fabrication or reprocessing were carried out). It shall also include all installations, co-located with the facility or location, for the provision or use of essential services, including: hot cells for processing irradiated materials not containing nuclear material; installations for the treatment, storage and disposal

of waste; and buildings associated with specified activities identified by Mexico under Article 2.a.(iv) above.

- c. Decommissioned facility or decommissioned location outside facilities means an installation or location at which residual structures and equipment essential for its use have been removed or rendered inoperable so that it is not used to store and can no longer be used to handle, process or utilize nuclear material.
- d. Closed-down facility or closed-down location outside facilities means an installation or location where operations have been stopped and the nuclear material removed but which has not been decommissioned.
- e. High enriched uranium means uranium containing 20 percent or more of the isotope uranium-235.
- f. Location-specific environmental sampling means the collection of environmental samples (e.g., air, water, vegetation, soil, smears) at, and in the immediate vicinity of, a location specified by the Agency for the purpose of assisting the Agency to draw conclusions about the absence of undeclared nuclear material or nuclear activities at the specified location.
- g. Wide-area environmental sampling means the collection of environmental samples (e.g., air, water, vegetation, soil, smears) at a set of locations specified by the Agency for the purpose of assisting the Agency to draw conclusions about the absence of undeclared nuclear material or nuclear activities over a wide area.
- h. Nuclear material means any source or any special fissionable material as defined in Article XX of the Statute. The term source material shall not be interpreted as applying to ore or ore residue. Any determination by the Board under Article XX of the Statute of the Agency after the entry into force of this Protocol which adds to the materials considered to be source material or special fissionable material shall have effect under this Protocol only upon acceptance by Mexico.
- i. Facility means:
 - (i) A reactor, a critical facility, a conversion plant, a fabrication plant, a reprocessing plant, an isotope separation plant or a separate storage installation; or
 - (ii) Any location where nuclear material in amounts greater than one effective kilogram is customarily used.
- j. Location outside facilities means any installation or location, which is not a facility, where nuclear material is customarily used in amounts of one effective kilogram or less.

DONE in Vienna on the 29th day of March 2004, in duplicate, in the Spanish language

For the UNITED MEXICAN STATES:

(Signed)
Felipe de Jesús Calderón Hinojosa
Secretary of Energy

For the INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC
ENERGY AGENCY:

(Signed)
Mohamed ElBaradei
Director General

ANNEX I

LIST OF ACTIVITIES REFERRED TO IN ARTICLE 2.a.(iv) OF THE PROTOCOL

- (i) The manufacture of centrifuge rotor tubes or the assembly of gas centrifuges.
- Centrifuge rotor tubes means thin-walled cylinders as described in entry 5.1.1(b) of Annex II.
- Gas centrifuges means centrifuges as described in the Introductory Note to entry 5.1 of Annex II.
- (ii) The manufacture of diffusion barriers.
- Diffusion barriers means thin, porous filters as described in entry 5.3.1(a) of Annex II.
- (iii) The manufacture or assembly of laser-based systems.
- Laser-based systems means systems incorporating those items as described in entry 5.7 of Annex II.
- (iv) The manufacture or assembly of electromagnetic isotope separators.
- Electromagnetic isotope separators means those items referred to in entry 5.9.1 of Annex II containing ion sources as described in 5.9.1(a) of Annex II.
- (v) The manufacture or assembly of columns or extraction equipment.
- Columns or extraction equipment means those items as described in entries 5.6.1, 5.6.2, 5.6.3, 5.6.5, 5.6.6, 5.6.7 and 5.6.8 of Annex II.
- (vi) The manufacture of aerodynamic separation nozzles or vortex tubes.
- Aerodynamic separation nozzles or vortex tubes means separation nozzles and vortex tubes as described respectively in entries 5.5.1 and 5.5.2 of Annex II.
- (vii) The manufacture or assembly of uranium plasma generation systems.
- Uranium plasma generation systems means systems for the generation of uranium plasma as described in entry 5.8.3 of Annex II.
- (viii) The manufacture of zirconium tubes.
- Zirconium tubes means tubes as described in entry 1.6 of Annex II.
- (ix) The manufacture or upgrading of heavy water or deuterium.
- Heavy water or deuterium means deuterium, heavy water (deuterium oxide) and any other deuterium compound in which the ratio of deuterium to hydrogen atoms

exceeds 1:5000.

- (x) The manufacture of nuclear grade graphite.

Nuclear grade graphite means graphite having a purity level better than 5 parts per million boron equivalent and with a density greater than 1.50 g/cm³.

- (xi) The manufacture of flasks for irradiated fuel.

A flask for irradiated fuel means a vessel for the transportation and/or storage of irradiated fuel which provides chemical, thermal and radiological protection, and dissipates decay heat during handling, transportation and storage.

- (xii) The manufacture of reactor control rods.

Reactor control rods means rods as described in entry 1.4 of Annex II.

- (xiii) The manufacture of criticality safe tanks and vessels.

Criticality safe tanks and vessels means those items as described in entries 3.2 and 3.4 of Annex II.

- (xiv) The manufacture of irradiated fuel element chopping machines.

Irradiated fuel element chopping machines means equipment as described in entry 3.1 of Annex II.

- (xv) The construction of hot cells.

Hot cells means a cell or interconnected cells totalling at least 6 m³ in volume with shielding equal to or greater than the equivalent of 0.5 m of concrete, with a density of 3.2 g/cm³ or greater, outfitted with equipment for remote operations.

ANNEX II

LIST OF SPECIFIED EQUIPMENT AND NON-NUCLEAR MATERIAL FOR THE REPORTING OF EXPORTS AND IMPORTS ACCORDING TO ARTICLE 2.a.(ix)

1. **Reactors and equipment therefor**

1.1. **Complete nuclear reactors**

Nuclear reactors capable of operation so as to maintain a controlled self-sustaining fission chain reaction, excluding zero energy reactors, the latter being defined as reactors with a designed maximum rate of production of plutonium not exceeding 100 grams per year.

EXPLANATORY NOTE

A "nuclear reactor" basically includes the items within or attached directly to the reactor vessel, the equipment which controls the level of power in the core, and the components which normally contain or come in direct contact with or control the primary coolant of the reactor core.

It is not intended to exclude reactors which could reasonably be capable of modification to produce significantly more than 100 grams of plutonium per year. Reactors designed for sustained operation at significant power levels, regardless of their capacity for plutonium production, are not considered as "zero energy reactors".

1.2. **Reactor pressure vessels**

Metal vessels, as complete units or as major shop-fabricated parts therefor, which are especially designed or prepared to contain the core of a nuclear reactor as defined in paragraph 1.1. above and are capable of withstanding the operating pressure of the primary coolant.

EXPLANATORY NOTE

A top plate for a reactor pressure vessel is covered by item 1.2. as a major shopfabricated part of a pressure vessel. Reactor internals (e.g. support columns and plates for the core and other vessel internals, control rod guide tubes, thermal shields, baffles, core grid plates, diffuser plates, etc.) are normally supplied by the reactor supplier. In some cases, certain internal support components are included in the fabrication of the pressure vessel. These items are sufficiently critical to the safety and reliability of the operation of the reactor (and, therefore, to the guarantees and liability of the reactor supplier), so that their supply, outside the basic supply arrangement for the reactor itself, would not be common practice. Therefore, although the separate supply of these unique, especially designed and prepared, critical, large and expensive items would not necessarily be considered as falling outside the area of concern, such a mode of supply is considered unlikely.

1.3. **Reactor fuel charging and discharging machines**

Manipulative equipment especially designed or prepared for inserting or removing fuel in a nuclear reactor as defined in paragraph 1.1. above capable of on-load operation or employing technically sophisticated positioning or alignment features to allow complex off-load fuelling operations such as those in which direct viewing of or access to the fuel is not normally available.

1.4. **Reactor control rods**

Rods especially designed or prepared for the control of the reaction rate in a nuclear reactor as defined in paragraph 1.1. above.

EXPLANATORY NOTE

This item includes, in addition to the neutron absorbing part, the support or suspension structures therefor if supplied separately.

1.5. **Reactor pressure tubes**

Tubes which are especially designed or prepared to contain fuel elements and the primary coolant in a reactor as defined in paragraph 1.1. above at an operating pressure in excess of 5.1 MPa (740 psi).

1.6. **Zirconium tubes**

Zirconium metal and alloys in the form of tubes or assemblies of tubes, and in quantities exceeding 500 kg in any period of 12 months, especially designed or prepared for use in a reactor as defined in paragraph 1.1. above, and in which the relation of hafnium to zirconium is less than 1:500 parts by weight.

1.7. **Primary coolant pumps**

Pumps especially designed or prepared for circulating the primary coolant for nuclear reactors as defined in paragraph 1.1. above.

EXPLANATORY NOTE

Especially designed or prepared pumps may include elaborate sealed or multi-sealed systems to prevent leakage of primary coolant, canned-driven pumps, and pumps with inertial mass systems. This definition encompasses pumps certified to NC-1 or equivalent standards.

2. **Non-nuclear materials for reactors**

2.1. **Deuterium and heavy water**

Deuterium, heavy water (deuterium oxide) and any other deuterium compound in which the ratio of deuterium to hydrogen atoms exceeds 1:5000 for use in a nuclear reactor as defined in paragraph 1.1. above in quantities exceeding 200 kg of deuterium atoms for any one recipient country in any period of 12 months.

2.2. **Nuclear grade graphite**

Graphite having a purity level better than 5 parts per million boron equivalent and with a density greater than 1.50 g/cm³ for use in a nuclear reactor as defined in paragraph 1.1. above in quantities exceeding 3 x 10⁴ kg (30 metric tons) for any one recipient country in any period of 12 months.

NOTE

For the purpose of reporting, the Government will determine whether or not the exports of graphite meeting the above specifications are for nuclear reactor use.

3. **Plants for the reprocessing of irradiated fuel elements, and equipment especially designed or prepared therefor**

INTRODUCTORY NOTE

Reprocessing irradiated nuclear fuel separates plutonium and uranium from intensely radioactive fission products and other transuranic elements. Different technical processes can accomplish this separation. However, over the years Purex has become the most commonly used and accepted process. Purex involves the dissolution of irradiated nuclear fuel in nitric acid, followed by separation of the uranium, plutonium, and fission products by solvent extraction using a mixture of tributyl phosphate in an organic diluent.

Purex facilities have process functions similar to each other, including: irradiated fuel element chopping, fuel dissolution, solvent extraction, and process liquor storage. There may also be equipment for thermal denitration of uranium nitrate, conversion of plutonium nitrate to oxide or metal, and treatment of fission product waste liquor to a form suitable for long term storage or disposal. However, the specific type and configuration of the equipment performing these functions may differ between Purex facilities for several reasons, including the type and quantity of irradiated nuclear fuel to be reprocessed and the intended disposition of the recovered materials, and the safety and maintenance philosophy incorporated into the design of the facility.

A "plant for the reprocessing of irradiated fuel elements" includes the equipment and components which normally come in direct contact with and directly control the irradiated fuel and the major nuclear material and fission product processing streams.

These processes, including the complete systems for plutonium conversion and plutonium metal production, may be identified by the measures taken to avoid criticality (e.g. by geometry), radiation exposure (e.g. by shielding), and toxicity hazards (e.g. by containment).

Items of equipment that are considered to fall within the meaning of the phrase "and equipment especially designed or prepared" for the reprocessing of irradiated fuel elements include:

3.1. **Irradiated fuel element chopping machines**

INTRODUCTORY NOTE

This equipment breaches the cladding of the fuel to expose the irradiated nuclear material to dissolution. Especially designed metal cutting shears are the most commonly employed, although advanced equipment, such as lasers, may be used.

Remotely operated equipment especially designed or prepared for use in a reprocessing plant as identified above and intended to cut, chop or shear irradiated nuclear fuel assemblies, bundles or rods.

3.2. **Dissolvers**

INTRODUCTORY NOTE

Dissolvers normally receive the chopped-up spent fuel. In these critically safe vessels, the irradiated nuclear material is dissolved in nitric acid and the remaining hulls removed from the process stream.

Critically safe tanks (e.g. small diameter, annular or slab tanks) especially designed or prepared for use in a reprocessing plant as identified above, intended for dissolution of irradiated nuclear fuel and which are capable of withstanding hot, highly corrosive liquid, and which can be remotely loaded and maintained.

3.3. **Solvent extractors and solvent extraction equipment**

INTRODUCTORY NOTE

Solvent extractors both receive the solution of irradiated fuel from the dissolvers and the organic solution which separates the uranium, plutonium, and fission products.

Solvent extraction equipment is normally designed to meet strict operating parameters, such as long operating lifetimes with no maintenance requirements or adaptability to easy replacement, simplicity of operation and control, and flexibility for variations in process conditions.

Especially designed or prepared solvent extractors such as packed or pulse columns, mixer settlers or centrifugal contactors for use in a plant for the reprocessing of irradiated fuel. Solvent extractors must be resistant to the corrosive effect of nitric acid. Solvent extractors are normally fabricated to extremely high standards (including special welding and inspection and quality assurance and quality control techniques) out of low carbon stainless steels, titanium, zirconium, or other high quality materials.

3.4. **Chemical holding or storage vessels**

INTRODUCTORY NOTE

Three main process liquor streams result from the solvent extraction step. Holding

or storage vessels are used in the further processing of all three streams, as follows:

(a) The pure uranium nitrate solution is concentrated by evaporation and passed to a denitration process where it is converted to uranium oxide. This oxide is re-used in the nuclear fuel cycle.

(b) The intensely radioactive fission products solution is normally concentrated by evaporation and stored as a liquor concentrate. This concentrate may be subsequently evaporated and converted to a form suitable for storage or disposal.

(c) The pure plutonium nitrate solution is concentrated and stored pending its transfer to further process steps. In particular, holding or storage vessels for plutonium solutions are designed to avoid criticality problems resulting from changes in concentration and form of this stream.

Especially designed or prepared holding or storage vessels for use in a plant for the reprocessing of irradiated fuel. The holding or storage vessels must be resistant to the corrosive effect of nitric acid. The holding or storage vessels are normally fabricated of materials such as low carbon stainless steels, titanium or zirconium, or other high quality materials. Holding or storage vessels may be designed for remote operation and maintenance and may have the following features for control of nuclear criticality:

- (1) walls or internal structures with a boron equivalent of at least two per cent, or
- (2) a maximum diameter of 175 mm (7 in) for cylindrical vessels, or
- (3) a maximum width of 75 mm (3 in) for either a slab or annular vessel.

3.5. **Plutonium nitrate to oxide conversion system**

INTRODUCTORY NOTE

In most reprocessing facilities, this final process involves the conversion of the plutonium nitrate solution to plutonium dioxide. The main functions involved in this process are: process feed storage and adjustment, precipitation and solid/liquor separation, calcination, product handling, ventilation, waste management, and process control.

Complete systems especially designed or prepared for the conversion of plutonium nitrate to plutonium oxide, in particular adapted so as to avoid criticality and radiation effects and to minimize toxicity hazards.

3.6. **Plutonium oxide to metal production system**

INTRODUCTORY NOTE

This process, which could be related to a reprocessing facility, involves the fluorination of plutonium dioxide, normally with highly corrosive hydrogen fluoride, to produce plutonium fluoride which is subsequently reduced using high purity

calcium metal to produce metallic plutonium and a calcium fluoride slag. The main functions involved in this process are: fluorination (e.g. involving equipment fabricated or lined with a precious metal), metal reduction (e.g. employing ceramic crucibles), slag recovery, product handling, ventilation, waste management and process control. Complete systems especially designed or prepared for the production of plutonium metal, in particular adapted so as to avoid criticality and radiation effects and to minimize toxicity hazards.

4. **Plants for the fabrication of fuel elements**

A "plant for the fabrication of fuel elements" includes the equipment:

- (a) Which normally comes in direct contact with, or directly processes, or controls, the production flow of nuclear material, or
- (b) Which seals the nuclear material within the cladding.

5. Plants for the separation of isotopes of uranium and equipment, other than analytical instruments, especially designed or prepared therefor. Items of equipment that are considered to fall within the meaning of the phrase "equipment, other than analytical instruments, especially designed or prepared" for the separation of isotopes of uranium include:

5.1. **Gas centrifuges and assemblies and components especially designed or prepared for use in gas centrifuges**

INTRODUCTORY NOTE

The gas centrifuge normally consists of a thin-walled cylinder(s) of between 75 mm (3 in) and 400 mm (16 in) diameter contained in a vacuum environment and spun at high peripheral speed of the order of 300 m/s or more with its central axis vertical. In order to achieve high speed the materials of construction for the rotating components have to be of a high strength to density ratio and the rotor assembly, and hence its individual components, have to be manufactured to very close tolerances in order to minimize the unbalance. In contrast to other centrifuges, the gas centrifuge for uranium enrichment is characterized by having within the rotor chamber a rotating disc-shaped baffle(s) and a stationary tube arrangement for feeding and extracting the UF_6 gas and featuring at least 3 separate channels, of which 2 are connected to scoops extending from the rotor axis towards the periphery of the rotor chamber. Also contained within the vacuum environment are a number of critical items which do not rotate and which although they are especially designed are not difficult to fabricate nor are they fabricated out of unique materials. A centrifuge facility however requires a large number of these components, so that quantities can provide an important indication of end use.

5.1.1. **Rotating components**

- (a) Complete rotor assemblies:

Thin-walled cylinders, or a number of interconnected thin-walled cylinders, manufactured from one or more of the high strength to density ratio materials

described in the EXPLANATORY NOTE to this Section. If interconnected, the cylinders are joined together by flexible bellows or rings as described in section 5.1.1.(c) following. The rotor is fitted with an internal baffle(s) and end caps, as described in section 5.1.1.(d) and (e) following, if in final form. However the complete assembly may be delivered only partly assembled.

(b) Rotor tubes:

Especially designed or prepared thin-walled cylinders with thickness of 12 mm (0.5 in) or less, a diameter of between 75 mm (3 in) and 400 mm (16 in), and manufactured from one or more of the high strength to density ratio materials described in the EXPLANATORY NOTE to this Section.

(c) Rings or Bellows:

Components especially designed or prepared to give localized support to the rotor tube or to join together a number of rotor tubes. The bellows is a short cylinder of wall thickness 3 mm (0.12 in) or less, a diameter of between 75 mm (3 in) and 400 mm (16 in), having a convolute, and manufactured from one of the high strength to density ratio materials described in the EXPLANATORY NOTE to this Section.

(d) Baffles:

Disc-shaped components of between 75 mm (3 in) and 400 mm (16 in) diameter especially designed or prepared to be mounted inside the centrifuge rotor tube, in order to isolate the take-off chamber from the main separation chamber and, in some cases, to assist the UF₆ gas circulation within the main separation chamber of the rotor tube, and manufactured from one of the high strength to density ratio materials described in the EXPLANATORY NOTE to this Section.

(e) Top caps/Bottom caps:

Disc-shaped components of between 75 mm (3 in) and 400 mm (16 in) diameter especially designed or prepared to fit to the ends of the rotor tube, and so contain the UF₆ within the rotor tube, and in some cases to support, retain or contain as an integrated part an element of the upper bearing (top cap) or to carry the rotating elements of the motor and lower bearing (bottom cap), and manufactured from one of the high strength to density ratio materials described in the EXPLANATORY NOTE to this Section.

EXPLANATORY NOTE

The materials used for centrifuge rotating components are:

- (a) Maraging steel capable of an ultimate tensile strength of 2.05×10^9 N/m² (300,000 psi) or more;
- (b) Aluminium alloys capable of an ultimate tensile strength of 0.46×10^9 N/m² (67,000 psi) or more;
- (c) Filamentary materials suitable for use in composite structures and having a

specific modulus of 12.3×10^6 m or greater and a specific ultimate tensile strength of 0.3×10^6 m or greater ('Specific Modulus' is the Young's Modulus in N/m^2 divided by the specific weight in N/m^3 ; 'Specific Ultimate Tensile Strength' is the ultimate tensile strength in N/m^2 divided by the specific weight in N/m^3).

5.1.2. Static components

(a) Magnetic suspension bearings:

Especially designed or prepared bearing assemblies consisting of an annular magnet suspended within a housing containing a damping medium. The housing will be manufactured from a UF_6 -resistant material (see EXPLANATORY NOTE to Section 5.2.). The magnet couples with a pole piece or a second magnet fitted to the top cap described in Section 5.1.1.(e). The magnet may be ring-shaped with a relation between outer and inner diameter smaller or equal to 1.6:1. The magnet may be in a form having an initial permeability of 0.15 H/m (120,000 in CGS units) or more, or a remanence of 98.5% or more, or an energy product of greater than 80 kJ/m^3 (107 gauss-oersteds). In addition to the usual material properties, it is a prerequisite that the deviation of the magnetic axes from the geometrical axes is limited to very small tolerances (lower than 0.1 mm or 0.004 in) or that homogeneity of the material of the magnet is specially called for.

(b) Bearings/Dampers:

Especially designed or prepared bearings comprising a pivot/cup assembly mounted on a damper. The pivot is normally a hardened steel shaft with a hemisphere at one end with a means of attachment to the bottom cap described in section 5.1.1.(e) at the other.

The shaft may however have a hydrodynamic bearing attached. The cup is pelletshaped with a hemispherical indentation in one surface. These components are often supplied separately to the damper.

(c) Molecular pumps:

Especially designed or prepared cylinders having internally machined or extruded helical grooves and internally machined bores. Typical dimensions are as follows: 75 mm (3 in) to 400 mm (16 in) internal diameter, 10 mm (0.4 in) or more wall thickness, with the length equal to or greater than the diameter. The grooves are typically rectangular in cross-section and 2 mm (0.08 in) or more in depth.

(d) Motor stators:

Especially designed or prepared ring-shaped stators for high speed multiphase AC hysteresis (or reluctance) motors for synchronous operation within a vacuum in the frequency range of 600 - 2000 Hz and a power range of 50 - 1000 VA. The stators consist of multi-phase windings on a laminated low loss iron core comprised of thin layers typically 2.0 mm (0.08 in) thick or less.

(e) Centrifuge housing/recipients:

Components especially designed or prepared to contain the rotor tube assembly of a gas centrifuge. The housing consists of a rigid cylinder of wall thickness up to 30 mm (1.2 in) with precision machined ends to locate the bearings and with one or more flanges for mounting. The machined ends are parallel to each other and perpendicular to the cylinder's longitudinal axis to within 0.05 degrees or less. The housing may also be a honeycomb type structure to accommodate several rotor tubes. The housings are made of or protected by materials resistant to corrosion by UF₆.

(f) Scoops:

Especially designed or prepared tubes of up to 12 mm (0.5 in) internal diameter for the extraction of UF₆ gas from within the rotor tube by a Pitot tube action (that is, with an aperture facing into the circumferential gas flow within the rotor tube, for example by bending the end of a radially disposed tube) and capable of being fixed to the central gas extraction system. The tubes are made of or protected by materials resistant to corrosion by UF₆.

5.2. **Especially designed or prepared auxiliary systems, equipment and components for gas centrifuge enrichment plants**

INTRODUCTORY NOTE

The auxiliary systems, equipment and components for a gas centrifuge enrichment plant are the systems of plant needed to feed UF₆ to the centrifuges, to link the individual centrifuges to each other to form cascades (or stages) to allow for progressively higher enrichments and to extract the 'product' and 'tails' UF₆ from the centrifuges, together with the equipment required to drive the centrifuges or to control the plant.

Normally UF₆ is evaporated from the solid using heated autoclaves and is distributed in gaseous form to the centrifuges by way of cascade header pipework. The 'product' and 'tails' UF₆ gaseous streams flowing from the centrifuges are also passed by way of cascade header pipework to cold traps (operating at about 203 K (-70 °C)) where they are condensed prior to onward transfer into suitable containers for transportation or storage. Because an enrichment plant consists of many thousands of centrifuges arranged in cascades there are many kilometers of cascade header pipework, incorporating thousands of welds with a substantial amount of repetition of layout. The equipment, components and piping systems are fabricated to very high vacuum and cleanliness standards.

5.2.1. **Feed systems/product and tails withdrawal systems**

Especially designed or prepared process systems including:

Feed autoclaves (or stations), used for passing UF₆ to the centrifuge cascades at up to 100 kPa (15 psi) and at a rate of 1 kg/h or more; Desublimers (or cold traps) used to remove UF₆ from the cascades at up to 3 kPa (0.5 psi) pressure. The desublimers are capable of being chilled to 203 K (-70 °C) and heated to 343 K (70 °C); 'Product' and 'Tails' stations used for trapping UF₆ into containers.

This plant, equipment and pipework is wholly made of or lined with UF₆-resistant materials (see EXPLANATORY NOTE to this section) and is fabricated to very high vacuum and cleanliness standards.

5.2.2. **Machine header piping systems**

Especially designed or prepared piping systems and header systems for handling UF₆ within the centrifuge cascades. The piping network is normally of the 'triple' header system with each centrifuge connected to each of the headers. There is thus a substantial amount of repetition in its form. It is wholly made of UF₆-resistant materials (see EXPLANATORY NOTE to this section) and is fabricated to very high vacuum and cleanliness standards.

5.2.3. **UF₆ mass spectrometers/ion sources**

Especially designed or prepared magnetic or quadrupole mass spectrometers capable of taking 'on-line' samples of feed, product or tails, from UF₆ gas streams and having all of the following characteristics:

1. Unit resolution for atomic mass unit greater than 320;
2. Ion sources constructed of or lined with nichrome or monel or nickel plated;
3. Electron bombardment ionization sources;
4. Having a collector system suitable for isotopic analysis.

5.2.4. **Frequency changers**

Frequency changers (also known as converters or invertors) especially designed or prepared to supply motor stators as defined under 5.1.2.(d), or parts, components and sub-assemblies of such frequency changers having all of the following characteristics:

1. A multiphase output of 600 to 2000 Hz;
2. High stability (with frequency control better than 0.1%);
3. Low harmonic distortion (less than 2%); and
4. An efficiency of greater than 80%.

EXPLANATORY NOTE

The items listed above either come into direct contact with the UF₆ process gas or directly control the centrifuges and the passage of the gas from centrifuge to centrifuge and cascade to cascade. Materials resistant to corrosion by UF₆ include stainless steel, aluminium, aluminium alloys, nickel or alloys containing 60% or more nickel.

5.3. **Especially designed or prepared assemblies and components for use in**

gaseous diffusion enrichment

INTRODUCTORY NOTE

In the gaseous diffusion method of uranium isotope separation, the main technological assembly is a special porous gaseous diffusion barrier, heat exchanger for cooling the gas (which is heated by the process of compression), seal valves and control valves, and pipelines. Inasmuch as gaseous diffusion technology uses uranium hexafluoride (UF_6), all equipment, pipeline and instrumentation surfaces (that come in contact with the gas) must be made of materials that remain stable in contact with UF_6 . A gaseous diffusion facility requires a number of these assemblies, so that quantities can provide an important indication of end use.

5.3.1. Gaseous diffusion barriers

(a) Especially designed or prepared thin, porous filters, with a pore size of 100 - 1,000 Å (angstroms), a thickness of 5 mm (0.2 in) or less, and for tubular forms, a diameter of 25 mm (1 in) or less, made of metallic, polymer or ceramic materials resistant to corrosion by UF_6 , and

(b) especially prepared compounds or powders for the manufacture of such filters. Such compounds and powders include nickel or alloys containing 60 per cent or more nickel, aluminium oxide, or UF_6 -resistant fully fluorinated hydrocarbon polymers having a purity of 99.9 per cent or more, a particle size less than 10 microns, and a high degree of particle size uniformity, which are especially prepared for the manufacture of gaseous diffusion barriers.

5.3.2. Diffuser housings

Especially designed or prepared hermetically sealed cylindrical vessels greater than 300 mm (12 in) in diameter and greater than 900 mm (35 in) in length, or rectangular vessels of comparable dimensions, which have an inlet connection and two outlet connections all of which are greater than 50 mm (2 in) in diameter, for containing the gaseous diffusion barrier, made of or lined with UF_6 -resistant materials and designed for horizontal or vertical installation.

5.3.3. Compressors and gas blowers

Especially designed or prepared axial, centrifugal, or positive displacement compressors, or gas blowers with a suction volume capacity of 1 m³/min or more of UF_6 , and with a discharge pressure of up to several hundred kPa (100 psi), designed for long-term operation in the UF_6 environment with or without an electrical motor of appropriate power, as well as separate assemblies of such compressors and gas blowers. These compressors and gas blowers have a pressure ratio between 2:1 and 6:1 and are made of, or lined with, materials resistant to UF_6 .

5.3.4. Rotary shaft seals

Especially designed or prepared vacuum seals, with seal feed and seal exhaust

connections, for sealing the shaft connecting the compressor or the gas blower rotor with the driver motor so as to ensure a reliable seal against in-leaking of air into the inner chamber of the compressor or gas blower which is filled with UF₆. Such seals are normally designed for a buffer gas in-leakage rate of less than 1000 cm³/min (60 in³/min).

5.3.5. Heat exchangers for cooling UF₆

Especially designed or prepared heat exchangers made of or lined with UF₆-resistant materials (except stainless steel) or with copper or any combination of those metals, and intended for a leakage pressure change rate of less than 10 Pa (0.0015 psi) per hour under a pressure difference of 100 kPa (15 psi).

- 5.4. Especially designed or prepared auxiliary systems, equipment and components for use in gaseous diffusion enrichment

INTRODUCTORY NOTE

The auxiliary systems, equipment and components for gaseous diffusion enrichment plants are the systems of plant needed to feed UF₆ to the gaseous diffusion assembly, to link the individual assemblies to each other to form cascades (or stages) to allow for progressively higher enrichments and to extract the 'product' and 'tails' UF₆ from the diffusion cascades. Because of the high inertial properties of diffusion cascades, any interruption in their operation, and especially their shut-down, leads to serious consequences. Therefore, a strict and constant maintenance of vacuum in all technological systems, automatic protection from accidents, and precise automated regulation of the gas flow is of importance in a gaseous diffusion plant. All this leads to a need to equip the plant with a large number of special measuring, regulating and controlling systems.

Normally UF₆ is evaporated from cylinders placed within autoclaves and is distributed in gaseous form to the entry point by way of cascade header pipework. The 'product' and 'tails' UF₆ gaseous streams flowing from exit points are passed by way of cascade header pipework to either cold traps or to compression stations where the UF₆ gas is liquefied prior to onward transfer into suitable containers for transportation or storage. Because a gaseous diffusion enrichment plant consists of a large number of gaseous diffusion assemblies arranged in cascades, there are many kilometers of cascade header pipework, incorporating thousands of welds with substantial amounts of repetition of layout. The equipment, components and piping systems are fabricated to very high vacuum and cleanliness standards.

5.4.1. Feed systems/product and tails withdrawal systems

Especially designed or prepared process systems, capable of operating at pressures of 300 kPa (45 psi) or less, including: Feed autoclaves (or systems), used for passing UF₆ to the gaseous diffusion cascades;

Desublimers (or cold traps) used to remove UF₆ from diffusion cascades;

Liquefaction stations where UF₆ gas from the cascade is compressed and cooled to form liquid UF₆;

'Product' or 'tails' stations used for transferring UF₆ into containers.

5.4.2. **Header piping systems**

Especially designed or prepared piping systems and header systems for handling UF₆ within the gaseous diffusion cascades. This piping network is normally of the "double" header system with each cell connected to each of the headers.

5.4.3. **Vacuum systems**

(a) Especially designed or prepared large vacuum manifolds, vacuum headers and vacuum pumps having a suction capacity of 5 m³/min (175 ft³/min) or more.

(b) Vacuum pumps especially designed for service in UF₆-bearing atmospheres made of, or lined with, aluminium, nickel, or alloys bearing more than 60% nickel.

These pumps may be either rotary or positive, may have displacement and fluorocarbon seals, and may have special working fluids present.

5.4.4. **Special shut-off and control valves**

Especially designed or prepared manual or automated shut-off and control bellows valves made of UF₆-resistant materials with a diameter of 40 to 1500 mm (1.5 to 59 in) for installation in main and auxiliary systems of gaseous diffusion enrichment plants.

5.4.5. **UF₆ mass spectrometers/ion sources**

Especially designed or prepared magnetic or quadrupole mass spectrometers capable of taking "on-line" samples of feed, product or tails, from UF₆ gas streams and having all of the following characteristics:

1. Unit resolution for atomic mass unit greater than 320;
2. Ion sources constructed of or lined with nichrome or monel or nickel plated;
3. Electron bombardment ionization sources;
4. Collector system suitable for isotopic analysis.

EXPLANATORY NOTE

The items listed above either come into direct contact with the UF₆ process gas or directly control the flow within the cascade. All surfaces which come into contact with the process gas are wholly made of, or lined with, UF₆-resistant materials. For the purposes of the sections relating to gaseous diffusion items the materials resistant to corrosion by UF₆ include stainless steel, aluminium, aluminium alloys, aluminium oxide, nickel or alloys containing 60% or more nickel and UF₆-resistant fully fluorinated hydrocarbon polymers.

5.5. **Especially designed or prepared systems, equipment and components for use in aerodynamic enrichment plants**

INTRODUCTORY NOTE

In aerodynamic enrichment processes, a mixture of gaseous UF_6 and light gas (hydrogen or helium) is compressed and then passed through separating elements wherein isotopic separation is accomplished by the generation of high centrifugal forces over a curved-wall geometry. Two processes of this type have been successfully developed: the separation nozzle process and the vortex tube process. For both processes the main components of a separation stage include cylindrical vessels housing the special separation elements (nozzles or vortex tubes), gas compressors and heat exchangers to remove the heat of compression. An aerodynamic plant requires a number of these stages, so that quantities can provide an important indication of end use. Since aerodynamic processes use UF_6 , all equipment, pipeline and instrumentation surfaces (that come in contact with the gas) must be made of materials that remain stable in contact with UF_6 .

EXPLANATORY NOTE

The items listed in this section either come into direct contact with the UF_6 process gas or directly control the flow within the cascade. All surfaces which come into contact with the process gas are wholly made of or protected by UF_6 -resistant materials. For the purposes of the section relating to aerodynamic enrichment items, the materials resistant to corrosion by UF_6 include copper, stainless steel, aluminium, aluminium alloys, nickel or alloys containing 60% or more nickel and UF_6 -resistant fully fluorinated hydrocarbon polymers.

5.5.1. **Separation nozzles**

Especially designed or prepared separation nozzles and assemblies thereof. The separation nozzles consist of slit-shaped, curved channels having a radius of curvature less than 1 mm (typically 0.1 to 0.05 mm), resistant to corrosion by UF_6 and having a knife-edge within the nozzle that separates the gas flowing through the nozzle into two fractions.

5.5.2. **Vortex tubes**

Especially designed or prepared vortex tubes and assemblies thereof. The vortex tubes are cylindrical or tapered, made of or protected by materials resistant to corrosion by UF_6 , having a diameter of between 0.5 cm and 4 cm, a length to diameter ratio of 20:1 or less and with one or more tangential inlets. The tubes may be equipped with nozzle-type appendages at either or both ends.

EXPLANATORY NOTE

The feed gas enters the vortex tube tangentially at one end or through swirl vanes or at numerous tangential positions along the periphery of the tube.

5.5.3. **Compressors and gas blowers**

Especially designed or prepared axial, centrifugal or positive displacement compressors or gas blowers made of or protected by materials resistant to corrosion by UF_6 and with a suction volume capacity of 2 m³/min or more of UF_6 /carrier gas (hydrogen or helium) mixture.

EXPLANATORY NOTE

These compressors and gas blowers typically have a pressure ratio between 1.2:1 and 6:1.

5.5.4. **Rotary shaft seals**

Especially designed or prepared rotary shaft seals, with seal feed and seal exhaust connections, for sealing the shaft connecting the compressor rotor or the gas blower rotor with the driver motor so as to ensure a reliable seal against out-leakage of process gas or in-leakage of air or seal gas into the inner chamber of the compressor or gas blower which is filled with a UF_6 /carrier gas mixture.

5.5.5. **Heat exchangers for gas cooling**

Especially designed or prepared heat exchangers made of or protected by materials resistant to corrosion by UF_6 .

5.5.6. **Separation element housings**

Especially designed or prepared separation element housings, made of or protected by materials resistant to corrosion by UF_6 , for containing vortex tubes or separation nozzles.

EXPLANATORY NOTE

These housings may be cylindrical vessels greater than 300 mm in diameter and greater than 900 mm in length, or may be rectangular vessels of comparable dimensions, and may be designed for horizontal or vertical installation.

5.5.7. **Feed systems/product and tails withdrawal systems**

Especially designed or prepared process systems or equipment for enrichment plants made of or protected by materials resistant to corrosion by UF_6 , including:

- (a) Feed autoclaves, ovens, or systems used for passing UF_6 to the enrichment process;
- (b) Desublimers (or cold traps) used to remove UF_6 from the enrichment process for subsequent transfer upon heating;
- (c) Solidification or liquefaction stations used to remove UF_6 from the enrichment process by compressing and converting UF_6 to a liquid or solid form;
- (d) 'Product' or 'tails' stations used for transferring UF_6 into containers.

5.5.8. Header piping systems

Especially designed or prepared header piping systems, made of or protected by materials resistant to corrosion by UF₆, for handling UF₆ within the aerodynamic cascades. This piping network is normally of the 'double' header design with each stage or group of stages connected to each of the headers.

5.5.9. Vacuum systems and pumps

(a) Especially designed or prepared vacuum systems having a suction capacity of 5 m³/min or more, consisting of vacuum manifolds, vacuum headers and vacuum pumps, and designed for service in UF₆-bearing atmospheres,

(b) Vacuum pumps especially designed or prepared for service in UF₆-bearing atmospheres and made of or protected by materials resistant to corrosion by UF₆. These pumps may use fluorocarbon seals and special working fluids.

5.5.10. Special shut-off and control valves

Especially designed or prepared manual or automated shut-off and control bellows valves made of or protected by materials resistant to corrosion by UF₆ with a diameter of 40 to 1500 mm for installation in main and auxiliary systems of aerodynamic enrichment plants.

5.5.11. UF₆ mass spectrometers/ion sources

Especially designed or prepared magnetic or quadrupole mass spectrometers capable of taking 'on-line' samples of feed, 'product' or 'tails', from UF₆ gas streams and having all of the following characteristics:

1. Unit resolution for mass greater than 320;
2. Ion sources constructed of or lined with nichrome or monel or nickel plated;
3. Electron bombardment ionization sources;
4. Collector system suitable for isotopic analysis.

5.5.12. UF₆/carrier gas separation systems

Especially designed or prepared process systems for separating UF₆ from carrier gas (hydrogen or helium).

EXPLANATORY NOTE

These systems are designed to reduce the UF₆ content in the carrier gas to 1 ppm or less and may incorporate equipment such as:

(a) Cryogenic heat exchangers and cryoseparators capable of temperatures of -120 °C or less, or

- (b) Cryogenic refrigeration units capable of temperatures of $-120\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ or less, or
- (c) Separation nozzle or vortex tube units for the separation of UF_6 from carrier gas, or
- (d) UF_6 cold traps capable of temperatures of $-20\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ or less.

5.6. **Especially designed or prepared systems, equipment and components for use in chemical exchange or ion exchange enrichment plants**

INTRODUCTORY NOTE

The slight difference in mass between the isotopes of uranium causes small changes in chemical reaction equilibria that can be used as a basis for separation of the isotopes.

Two processes have been successfully developed: liquid-liquid chemical exchange and solid-liquid ion exchange. In the liquid-liquid chemical exchange process, immiscible liquid phases (aqueous and organic) are countercurrently contacted to give the cascading effect of thousands of separation stages. The aqueous phase consists of uranium chloride in hydrochloric acid solution; the organic phase consists of an extractant containing uranium chloride in an organic solvent. The contactors employed in the separation cascade can be liquidliquid exchange columns (such as pulsed columns with sieve plates) or liquid centrifugal contactors. Chemical conversions (oxidation and reduction) are required at both ends of the separation cascade in order to provide for the reflux requirements at each end.

A major design concern is to avoid contamination of the process streams with certain metal ions. Plastic, plastic-lined (including use of fluorocarbon polymers) and/or glass-lined columns and piping are therefore used. In the solid-liquid ion-exchange process, enrichment is accomplished by uranium adsorption/desorption on a special, very fast-acting, ion-exchange resin or adsorbent.

A solution of uranium in hydrochloric acid and other chemical agents is passed through cylindrical enrichment columns containing packed beds of the adsorbent. For a continuous process, a reflux system is necessary to release the uranium from the adsorbent back into the liquid flow so that 'product' and 'tails' can be collected. This is accomplished with the use of suitable reduction/oxidation chemical agents that are fully regenerated in separate external circuits and that may be partially regenerated within the isotopic separation columns themselves. The presence of hot concentrated hydrochloric acid solutions in the process requires that the equipment be made of or protected by special corrosion-resistant materials.

5.6.1. **Liquid-liquid exchange columns (Chemical exchange)**

Countercurrent liquid-liquid exchange columns having mechanical power input (i.e., pulsed columns with sieve plates, reciprocating plate columns, and columns with internal turbine mixers), especially designed or prepared for uranium enrichment using the chemical exchange process. For corrosion resistance to concentrated hydrochloric acid solutions, these columns and their internals are made of or protected by suitable plastic materials (such as fluorocarbon polymers) or glass.

The stage residence time of the columns is designed to be short (30 seconds or less).

5.6.2. **Liquid-liquid centrifugal contactors (Chemical exchange)**

Liquid-liquid centrifugal contactors especially designed or prepared for uranium enrichment using the chemical exchange process. Such contactors use rotation to achieve dispersion of the organic and aqueous streams and then centrifugal force to separate the phases. For corrosion resistance to concentrated hydrochloric acid solutions, the contactors are made of or are lined with suitable plastic materials (such as fluorocarbon polymers) or are lined with glass. The stage residence time of the centrifugal contactors is designed to be short (30 seconds or less).

5.6.3. **Uranium reduction systems and equipment (Chemical exchange)**

(a) Especially designed or prepared electrochemical reduction cells to reduce uranium from one valence state to another for uranium enrichment using the chemical exchange process. The cell materials in contact with process solutions must be corrosion resistant to concentrated hydrochloric acid solutions.

EXPLANATORY NOTE

The cell cathodic compartment must be designed to prevent re-oxidation of uranium to its higher valence state. To keep the uranium in the cathodic compartment, the cell may have an impervious diaphragm membrane constructed of special cation exchange material. The cathode consists of a suitable solid conductor such as graphite.

(b) Especially designed or prepared systems at the product end of the cascade for taking the U^{4+} out of the organic stream, adjusting the acid concentration and feeding to the electrochemical reduction cells.

EXPLANATORY NOTE

These systems consist of solvent extraction equipment for stripping the U^{4+} from the organic stream into an aqueous solution, evaporation and/or other equipment to accomplish solution pH adjustment and control, and pumps or other transfer devices for feeding to the electrochemical reduction cells. A major design concern is to avoid contamination of the aqueous stream with certain metal ions. Consequently, for those parts in contact with the process stream, the system is constructed of equipment made of or protected by suitable materials (such as glass, fluorocarbon polymers, polyphenyl sulfate, polyether sulfone, and resin-impregnated graphite).

5.6.4. **Feed preparation systems (Chemical exchange)**

Especially designed or prepared systems for producing high-purity uranium chloride feed solutions for chemical exchange uranium isotope separation plants.

EXPLANATORY NOTE

These systems consist of dissolution, solvent extraction and/or ion exchange equipment for purification and electrolytic cells for reducing the uranium U^{6+} or U^{4+} to U^{3+} . These systems produce uranium chloride solutions having only a few parts per million of metallic impurities such as chromium, iron, vanadium, molybdenum and other bivalent or higher multi-valent cations. Materials of construction for portions of the system processing high-purity U^{3+} include glass, fluorocarbon polymers, polyphenyl sulfate or polyether sulfone plastic-lined and resin-impregnated graphite.

5.6.5. Uranium oxidation systems (Chemical exchange)

Especially designed or prepared systems for oxidation of U^{3+} to U^{4+} for return to the uranium isotope separation cascade in the chemical exchange enrichment process.

EXPLANATORY NOTE

These systems may incorporate equipment such as:

(a) Equipment for contacting chlorine and oxygen with the aqueous effluent from the isotope separation equipment and extracting the resultant U^{4+} into the stripped organic stream returning from the product end of the cascade,

(b) Equipment that separates water from hydrochloric acid so that the water and the concentrated hydrochloric acid may be reintroduced to the process at the proper locations.

5.6.6. Fast-reacting ion exchange resins/adsorbents (ion exchange)

Fast-reacting ion-exchange resins or adsorbents especially designed or prepared for uranium enrichment using the ion exchange process, including porous macroreticular resins, and/or pellicular structures in which the active chemical exchange groups are limited to a coating on the surface of an inactive porous support structure, and other composite structures in any suitable form including particles or fibers. These ion exchange resins/adsorbents have diameters of 0.2 mm or less and must be chemically resistant to concentrated hydrochloric acid solutions as well as physically strong enough so as not to degrade in the exchange columns. The resins/adsorbents are especially designed to achieve very fast uranium isotope exchange kinetics (exchange rate half-time of less than 10 seconds) and are capable of operating at a temperature in the range of 100 °C to 200 °C.

5.6.7. Ion exchange columns (ion exchange)

Cylindrical columns greater than 1000 mm in diameter for containing and supporting packed beds of ion exchange resin/adsorbent, especially designed or prepared for uranium enrichment using the ion exchange process. These columns are made of or protected by materials (such as titanium or fluorocarbon plastics) resistant to corrosion by concentrated hydrochloric acid solutions and are capable of operating at a temperature in the range of 100 °C to 200 °C and pressures above 0.7 MPa (102 psia).

5.6.8. Ion exchange reflux systems (Ion exchange)

(a) Especially designed or prepared chemical or electrochemical reduction systems for regeneration of the chemical reducing agent(s) used in ion exchange uranium enrichment cascades.

(b) Especially designed or prepared chemical or electrochemical oxidation systems for regeneration of the chemical oxidizing agent(s) used in ion exchange uranium enrichment cascades.

EXPLANATORY NOTE

The ion exchange enrichment process may use, for example, trivalent titanium (Ti^{3+}) as a reducing cation in which case the reduction system would regenerate Ti^{3+} by reducing Ti^{4+} .

The process may use, for example, trivalent iron (Fe^{3+}) as an oxidant in which case the oxidation system would regenerate Fe^{3+} by oxidizing Fe^{2+} .

5.7. Especially designed or prepared systems, equipment and components for use in laser-based enrichment plants

INTRODUCTORY NOTE

Present systems for enrichment processes using lasers fall into two categories: those in which the process medium is atomic uranium vapor and those in which the process medium is the vapor of a uranium compound. Common nomenclature for such processes include: first category - atomic vapor laser isotope separation (AVLIS or SILVA); second category - molecular laser isotope separation (MLIS or MOLIS) and chemical reaction by isotope selective laser activation (CRISLA). The systems, equipment and components for laser enrichment plants embrace: (a) devices to feed uranium-metal vapor (for selective photo-ionization) or devices to feed the vapor of a uranium compound (for photo-dissociation or chemical activation); (b) devices to collect enriched and depleted uranium metal as 'product' and 'tails' in the first category, and devices to collect dissociated or reacted compounds as 'product' and unaffected material as 'tails' in the second category; (c) process laser systems to selectively excite the uranium-235 species; and (d) feed preparation and product conversion equipment.

The complexity of the spectroscopy of uranium atoms and compounds may require incorporation of any of a number of available laser technologies.

EXPLANATORY NOTE

Many of the items listed in this section come into direct contact with uranium metal vapor or liquid or with process gas consisting of UF_6 or a mixture of UF_6 and other gases. All surfaces that come into contact with the uranium or UF_6 are wholly made of or protected by corrosion-resistant materials. For the purposes of the section relating to laser-based enrichment items, the materials resistant to corrosion by the vapor or liquid of uranium metal or uranium alloys include yttria-coated graphite

and tantalum; and the materials resistant to corrosion by UF_6 include copper, stainless steel, aluminium, aluminium alloys, nickel or alloys containing 60 % or more nickel and UF_6 -resistant fully fluorinated hydrocarbon polymers.

5.7.1. Uranium vaporization systems (AVLIS)

Especially designed or prepared uranium vaporization systems which contain high-power strip or scanning electron beam guns with a delivered power on the target of more than 2.5 kW/cm.

5.7.2. Liquid uranium metal handling systems (AVLIS)

Especially designed or prepared liquid metal handling systems for molten uranium or uranium alloys, consisting of crucibles and cooling equipment for the crucibles.

EXPLANATORY NOTE

The crucibles and other parts of this system that come into contact with molten uranium or uranium alloys are made of or protected by materials of suitable corrosion and heat resistance. Suitable materials include tantalum, yttria-coated graphite, graphite coated with other rare earth oxides or mixtures thereof.

5.7.3. Uranium metal 'product' and 'tails' collector assemblies (AVLIS)

Especially designed or prepared 'product' and 'tails' collector assemblies for uranium metal in liquid or solid form.

EXPLANATORY NOTE

Components for these assemblies are made of or protected by materials resistant to the heat and corrosion of uranium metal vapor or liquid (such as yttria-coated graphite or tantalum) and may include pipes, valves, fittings, 'gutters', feed-throughs, heat exchangers and collector plates for magnetic, electrostatic or other separation methods.

5.7.4. Separator module housings (AVLIS)

Especially designed or prepared cylindrical or rectangular vessels for containing the uranium metal vapor source, the electron beam gun, and the 'product' and 'tails' collectors.

EXPLANATORY NOTE

These housings have multiplicity of ports for electrical and water feed-throughs, laser beam windows, vacuum pump connections and instrumentation diagnostics and monitoring. They have provisions for opening and closure to allow refurbishment of internal components.

5.7.5. Supersonic expansion nozzles (MLIS)

Especially designed or prepared supersonic expansion nozzles for cooling mixtures

of UF₆ and carrier gas to 150 K or less and which are corrosion resistant to UF₆.

5.7.6. Uranium pentafluoride product collectors (MLIS)

Especially designed or prepared uranium pentafluoride (UF₅) solid product collectors consisting of filter, impact, or cyclone-type collectors, or combinations thereof, and which are corrosion resistant to the UF₅/UF₆ environment.

5.7.7. UF₆/carrier gas compressors (MLIS)

Especially designed or prepared compressors for UF₆/carrier gas mixtures, designed for long by UF₆.

5.7.8. Rotary shaft seals (MLIS)

Especially designed or prepared rotary shaft seals, with seal feed and seal exhaust connections, for sealing the shaft connecting the compressor rotor with the driver motor so as to ensure a reliable seal against out-leakage of process gas or in-leakage of air or seal gas into the inner chamber of the compressor which is filled with a UF₆/carrier gas mixture.

5.7.9. Fluorination systems (MLIS)

Especially designed or prepared systems for fluorinating UF₅ (solid) to UF₆ (gas).

EXPLANATORY NOTE

These systems are designed to fluorinate the collected UF₅ powder to UF₆ for subsequent collection in product containers or for transfer as feed to MLIS units for additional enrichment. In one approach, the fluorination reaction may be accomplished within the isotope separation system to react and recover directly off the 'product' collectors. In another approach, the UF₅ powder may be removed/transferred from the 'product' collectors into a suitable reaction vessel (e.g., fluidized-bed reactor, screw reactor or flame tower) for fluorination. In both approaches, equipment for storage and transfer of fluorine (or other suitable fluorinating agents) and for collection and transfer of UF₆ are used.

5.7.10. UF₆ mass spectrometers/ion sources (MLIS)

Especially designed or prepared magnetic or quadrupole mass spectrometers capable of taking 'on-line' samples of feed, 'product' or 'tails', from UF₆ gas streams and having all of the following characteristics:

1. Unit resolution for mass greater than 320;
2. Ion sources constructed of or lined with nichrome or monel or nickel plated;
3. Electron bombardment ionization sources;
4. Collector system suitable for isotopic analysis.

5.7.11. Feed systems/product and tails withdrawal systems (MLIS)

Especially designed or prepared process systems or equipment for enrichment plants made of or protected by materials resistant to corrosion by UF₆, including:

- (a) Feed autoclaves, ovens, or systems used for passing UF₆ to the enrichment process
- (b) Desublimers (or cold traps) used to remove UF₆ from the enrichment process for subsequent transfer upon heating;
- (c) Solidification or liquefaction stations used to remove UF₆ from the enrichment process by compressing and converting UF₆ to a liquid or solid form;
- (d) 'Product' or 'tails' stations used for transferring UF₆ into containers.

5.7.12. UF₆/carrier gas separation systems (MLIS)

Especially designed or prepared process systems for separating UF₆ from carrier gas.

The carrier gas may be nitrogen, argon, or other gas.

EXPLANATORY NOTE

These systems may incorporate equipment such as:

- (a) Cryogenic heat exchangers or cryoseparators capable of temperatures of -120 °C or less, or
- (b) Cryogenic refrigeration units capable of temperatures of -120 °C or less, or
- (c) UF₆ cold traps capable of temperatures of -20 °C or less.

5.7.13. Laser systems (AVLIS, MLIS and CRISLA)

Lasers or laser systems especially designed or prepared for the separation of uranium isotopes.

EXPLANATORY NOTE

The laser system for the AVLIS process usually consists of two lasers: a copper vapor laser and a dye laser. The laser system for MLIS usually consists of a CO₂ or excimer laser and a multi-pass optical cell with revolving mirrors at both ends. Lasers or laser systems for both processes require a spectrum frequency stabilizer for operation over extended periods of time.

5.8. Especially designed or prepared systems, equipment and components for use in plasma separation enrichment plants

INTRODUCTORY NOTE

In the plasma separation process, a plasma of uranium ions passes through an electric field tuned to the U-235 ion resonance frequency so that they preferentially absorb energy and increase the diameter of their corkscrew-like orbits. Ions with a large-diameter path are trapped to produce a product enriched in U-235. The plasma, which is made by ionizing uranium vapor, is contained in a vacuum chamber with a high-strength magnetic field produced by a superconducting magnet. The main technological systems of the process include the uranium plasma generation system, the separator module with superconducting magnet and metal removal systems for the collection of 'product' and 'tails'.

5.8.1. **Microwave power sources and antennae**

Especially designed or prepared microwave power sources and antennae for producing or accelerating ions and having the following characteristics: greater than 30 GHz frequency and greater than 50 kW mean power output for ion production.

5.8.2. **Ion excitation coils**

Especially designed or prepared radio frequency ion excitation coils for frequencies of more than 100 kHz and capable of handling more than 40 kW mean power.

5.8.3. **Uranium plasma generation systems**

Especially designed or prepared systems for the generation of uranium plasma, which may contain high-power strip or scanning electron beam guns with a delivered power on the target of more than 2.5 kW/cm.

5.8.4. **Liquid uranium metal handling systems**

Especially designed or prepared liquid metal handling systems for molten uranium or uranium alloys, consisting of crucibles and cooling equipment for the crucibles.

EXPLANATORY NOTE

The crucibles and other parts of this system that come into contact with molten uranium or uranium alloys are made of or protected by materials of suitable corrosion and heat resistance. Suitable materials include tantalum, yttria-coated graphite, graphite coated with other rare earth oxides or mixtures thereof.

5.8.5. **Uranium metal 'product' and 'tails' collector assemblies**

Especially designed or prepared 'product' and 'tails' collector assemblies for uranium metal in solid form. These collector assemblies are made of or protected by materials resistant to the heat and corrosion of uranium metal vapor, such as yttria-coated graphite or tantalum.

5.8.6. **Separator module housings**

Cylindrical vessels especially designed or prepared for use in plasma separation

enrichment plants for containing the uranium plasma source, radio-frequency drive coil and the 'product' and 'tails' collectors.

EXPLANATORY NOTE

These housings have a multiplicity of ports for electrical feed-throughs, diffusion pump connections and instrumentation diagnostics and monitoring. They have provisions for opening and closure to allow for refurbishment of internal components and are constructed of a suitable non-magnetic material such as stainless steel.

5.9. **Especially designed or prepared systems, equipment and components for use in electromagnetic enrichment plants**

INTRODUCTORY NOTE

In the electromagnetic process, uranium metal ions produced by ionization of a salt feed material (typically UCl_4) are accelerated and passed through a magnetic field that has the effect of causing the ions of different isotopes to follow different paths. The major components of an electromagnetic isotope separator include: a magnetic field for ion-beam diversion/separation of the isotopes, an ion source with its acceleration system, and a collection system for the separated ions. Auxiliary systems for the process include the magnet power supply system, the ion source high-voltage power supply system, the vacuum system, and extensive chemical handling systems for recovery of product and cleaning/recycling of components.

5.9.1. **Electromagnetic isotope separators**

Electromagnetic isotope separators especially designed or prepared for the separation of uranium isotopes, and equipment and components therefor, including:

(a) Ion sources

Especially designed or prepared single or multiple uranium ion sources consisting of a vapor source, ionizer, and beam accelerator, constructed of suitable materials such as graphite, stainless steel, or copper, and capable of providing a total ion beam current of 50 mA or greater.

(b) Ion collectors

Collector plates consisting of two or more slits and pockets especially designed or prepared for collection of enriched and depleted uranium ion beams and constructed of suitable materials such as graphite or stainless steel.

(c) Vacuum housings

Especially designed or prepared vacuum housings for uranium electromagnetic separators, constructed of suitable non-magnetic materials such as stainless steel and designed for operation at pressures of 0.1 Pa or lower.

EXPLANATORY NOTE

The housings are specially designed to contain the ion sources, collector plates and water-cooled liners and have provision for diffusion pump connections and opening and closure for removal and reinstallation of these components.

(d) Magnet pole pieces

Especially designed or prepared magnet pole pieces having a diameter greater than 2 m used to maintain a constant magnetic field within an electromagnetic isotope separator and to transfer the magnetic field between adjoining separators.

5.9.2. High voltage power supplies

Especially designed or prepared high-voltage power supplies for ion sources, having all of the following characteristics: capable of continuous operation, output voltage of 20,000 V or greater, output current of 1 A or greater, and voltage regulation of better than 0.01% over a time period of 8 hours.

5.9.3. Magnet power supplies

Especially designed or prepared high-power, direct current magnet power supplies having all of the following characteristics: capable of continuously producing a current output of 500 A or greater at a voltage of 100 V or greater and with a current or voltage regulation better than 0.01% over a period of 8 hours.

6. Plants for the production of heavy water, deuterium and deuterium compounds and equipment especially designed or prepared therefor

INTRODUCTORY NOTE

Heavy water can be produced by a variety of processes. However, the two processes that have proven to be commercially viable are the water-hydrogen sulphide exchange process (GS process) and the ammonia-hydrogen exchange process. The GS process is based upon the exchange of hydrogen and deuterium between water and hydrogen sulphide within a series of towers which are operated with the top section cold and the bottom section hot. Water flows down the towers while the hydrogen sulphide gas circulates from the bottom to the top of the towers. A series of perforated trays are used to promote mixing between the gas and the water. Deuterium migrates to the water at low temperatures and to the hydrogen sulphide at high temperatures. Gas or water, enriched in deuterium, is removed from the first stage towers at the junction of the hot and cold sections and the process is repeated in subsequent stage towers. The product of the last stage, water enriched up to 30% in deuterium, is sent to a distillation unit to produce reactor grade heavy water, i.e., 99.75% deuterium oxide.

The ammonia-hydrogen exchange process can extract deuterium from synthesis gas through contact with liquid ammonia in the presence of a catalyst. The synthesis gas is fed into exchange towers and to an ammonia converter. Inside the towers the gas flows from the bottom to the top while the liquid ammonia flows from the top to the bottom. The deuterium is stripped from the hydrogen in the synthesis

gas and concentrated in the ammonia. The ammonia then flows into an ammonia cracker at the bottom of the tower while the gas flows into an ammonia converter at the top. Further enrichment takes place in subsequent stages and reactor grade heavy water is produced through final distillation. The synthesis gas feed can be provided by an ammonia plant that, in turn, can be constructed in association with a heavy water ammonia-hydrogen exchange plant. The ammonia-hydrogen exchange process can also use ordinary water as a feed source of deuterium.

Many of the key equipment items for heavy water production plants using GS or the ammonia-hydrogen exchange processes are common to several segments of the chemical and petroleum industries. This is particularly so for small plants using the GS process. However, few of the items are available "off-the-shelf". The GS and ammonia-hydrogen processes require the handling of large quantities of flammable, corrosive and toxic fluids at elevated pressures. Accordingly, in establishing the design and operating standards for plants and equipment using these processes, careful attention to the materials selection and specifications is required to ensure long service life with high safety and reliability factors. The choice of scale is primarily a function of economics and need. Thus, most of the equipment items would be prepared according to the requirements of the customer.

Finally, it should be noted that, in both the GS and the ammonia-hydrogen exchange processes, items of equipment which individually are not especially designed or prepared for heavy water production can be assembled into systems which are especially designed or prepared for producing heavy water. The catalyst production system used in the ammonia-hydrogen exchange process and water distillation systems used for the final concentration of heavy water to reactor-grade in either process are examples of such systems. The items of equipment which are especially designed or prepared for the production of heavy water utilizing either the water-hydrogen sulphide exchange process or the ammonia-hydrogen exchange process include the following:

6.1. **Water - Hydrogen Sulphide Exchange Towers**

Exchange towers fabricated from fine carbon steel (such as ASTM A516) with diameters of 6 m (20 ft) to 9 m (30 ft), capable of operating at pressures greater than or equal to 2 MPa (300 psi) and with a corrosion allowance of 6 mm or greater, especially designed or prepared for heavy water production utilizing the water-hydrogen sulphide exchange process.

6.2. **Blowers and Compressors**

Single stage, low head (i.e., 0.2 MPa or 30 psi) centrifugal blowers or compressors for hydrogen-sulphide gas circulation (i.e., gas containing more than 70% H₂S) especially designed or prepared for heavy water production utilizing the water-hydrogen sulphide exchange process. These blowers or compressors have a throughput capacity greater than or equal to 56 m³/second (120,000 SCFM) while operating at pressures greater than or equal to 1.8 MPa (260 psi) suction and have seals designed for wet H₂S service.

6.3. **Ammonia-Hydrogen Exchange Towers**

Ammonia-hydrogen exchange towers greater than or equal to 35 m (114.3 ft) in height with diameters of 1.5 m (4.9 ft) to 2.5 m (8.2 ft) capable of operating at pressures greater than 15 MPa (2225 psi) especially designed or prepared for heavy water production utilizing the ammonia-hydrogen exchange process. These towers also have at least one flanged axial opening of the same diameter as the cylindrical part through which the tower internals can be inserted or withdrawn.

6.4. **Tower Internals and Stage Pumps**

Tower internals and stage pumps especially designed or prepared for towers for heavy water production utilizing the ammonia-hydrogen exchange process. Tower internals include especially designed stage contactors which promote intimate gas/liquid contact. Stage pumps include especially designed submersible pumps for circulation of liquid ammonia within a contacting stage internal to the stage towers.

6.5. **Ammonia Crackers**

Ammonia crackers with operating pressures greater than or equal to 3 MPa (450 psi) especially designed or prepared for heavy water production utilizing the ammonia - hydrogen exchange process.

6.6. **Infrared Absorption Analyzers**

Infrared absorption analyzers capable of "on-line" hydrogen/deuterium ratio analysis where deuterium concentrations are equal to or greater than 90%.

6.7. **Catalytic Burners**

Catalytic burners for the conversion of enriched deuterium gas into heavy water especially designed or prepared for heavy water production utilizing the ammoniahydrogen exchange process.

7. **Plants for the conversion of uranium and equipment especially designed or prepared therefor**

INTRODUCTORY NOTE

Uranium conversion plants and systems may perform one or more transformations from one uranium chemical species to another, including: conversion of uranium ore concentrates to UO_3 , conversion of UO_3 to UO_2 , conversion of uranium oxides to UF_4 or UF_6 , conversion of UF_4 to UF_6 , conversion of UF_6 to UF_4 , conversion of UF_4 to uranium metal, and conversion of uranium fluorides to UO_2 . Many of the key equipment items for uranium conversion plants are common to several segments of the chemical process industry. For example, the types of equipment employed in these processes may include: furnaces, rotary kilns, fluidized bed reactors, flame tower reactors, liquid centrifuges, distillation columns and liquid-liquid extraction columns. However, few of the items are available "off-the-shelf"; most would be prepared according to the requirements and specifications of the customer. In some instances, special design and construction considerations are required to address the corrosive properties of some of the chemicals handled (HF , F_2 , ClF_3 ,

and uranium fluorides). Finally, it should be noted that, in all of the uranium conversion processes, items of equipment which individually are not especially designed or prepared for uranium conversion can be assembled into systems which are especially designed or prepared for use in uranium conversion.

7.1. **Especially designed or prepared systems for the conversion of uranium ore concentrates to UO_3**

EXPLANATORY NOTE

Conversion of uranium ore concentrates to UO_3 can be performed by first dissolving the ore in nitric acid and extracting purified uranyl nitrate using a solvent such as tributyl phosphate. Next, the uranyl nitrate is converted to UO_3 either by concentration and denitration or by neutralization with gaseous ammonia to produce ammonium diuranate with subsequent filtering, drying, and calcining.

7.2. **Especially designed or prepared systems for the conversion of UO_3 to UF_6**

EXPLANATORY NOTE

Conversion of UO_3 to UF_6 can be performed directly by fluorination. The process requires a source of fluorine gas or chlorine trifluoride.

7.3. **Especially designed or prepared systems for the conversion of UO_3 to UO_2**

EXPLANATORY NOTE

Conversion of UO_3 to UO_2 can be performed through reduction of UO_3 with cracked ammonia gas or hydrogen.

7.4. **Especially designed or prepared systems for the conversion of UO_2 to UF_4**

EXPLANATORY NOTE

Conversion of UO_2 to UF_4 can be performed by reacting UO_2 with hydrogen fluoride gas (HF) at 300-500 °C.

7.5. **Especially designed or prepared systems for the conversion of UF_4 to UF_6**

EXPLANATORY NOTE

Conversion of UF_4 to UF_6 is performed by exothermic reaction with fluorine in a tower reactor. UF_6 is condensed from the hot effluent gases by passing the effluent stream through a cold trap cooled to -10 °C. The process requires a source of fluorine gas.

7.6. **Especially designed or prepared systems for the conversion of UF_4 to U metal**

EXPLANATORY NOTE

Conversion of UF_4 to U metal is performed by reduction with magnesium (large batches) or calcium (small batches). The reaction is carried out at temperatures above the melting point of uranium (1130 °C).

7.7. **Especially designed or prepared systems for the conversion of UF_6 to UO_2**

EXPLANATORY NOTE

Conversion of UF_6 to UO_2 can be performed by one of three processes. In the first, UF_6 is reduced and hydrolyzed to UO_2 using hydrogen and steam. In the second, UF_6 is hydrolyzed by solution in water, ammonia is added to precipitate ammonium uranate, and the diuranate is reduced to UO_2 with hydrogen at 820 °C. In the third process, gaseous UF_6 , CO_2 , and NH_3 are combined in water, precipitating ammonium uranyl carbonate. The ammonium uranyl carbonate is combined with steam and hydrogen at 500-600 °C to yield UO_2 .

UF_6 to UO_2 conversion is often performed as the first stage of a fuel fabrication plant.

7.8. **Especially designed or prepared systems for the conversion of UF_6 to UF_4**

EXPLANATORY NOTE

Conversion of UF_6 to UF_4 is performed by reduction with hydrogen.

Directive by which the exportation of conventional weapons, their parts and components, dual-use goods, software and technologies susceptible of diversion for the manufacture and proliferation of conventional weapons and weapons of mass destruction requires a previous export license issued by the Ministry of Economy

Published in the Federal Official Journal on June 16th, 2011

FOURTH SECTION

EXECUTIVE POWER

MINISTRY OF ECONOMY

Based on articles 34 of the Organic Law of the Federal Public Administration, 4 Fraction III, 5 fractions III, and X, 15, 17 and 21 of the Foreign Trade Law; 15 fraction I, of the Regulations of the Foreign Trade Law; 1,4,5 Fraction XVI, 45 and 46 of the Internal Regulations of the Ministry of Economy, and

C O N S I D E R I N G

That on June 26th, 1945, the Government of United Mexican States signed the Charter of the United Nations that created the United Nations Organization (UN), treaty approved by the Senate of the Republic on October 5th, 1945, and published in the Federal Official Journal on October 17th; 1945;

That under Article 10 of the United Nations Charter, the United Nations General Assembly is empowered to make recommendations on any issue within the scope of this international treaty;

That Article 25 of the United Nations Charter establishes that Member States, including Mexico, have agreed to accept and carry out the decisions of the Security Council of that Organization, body responsible to act in order to maintain peace and international security;

That in terms of Resolution 64/40, "National legislation on transfer of arms, military equipment and dual-use goods and technology", approved by the United Nations General Assembly, on January 12th, 2010, disarmament, arms control and non proliferation are essential to peacekeeping and international security, and that the existence of effective national controls on the transfer of arms, military equipment, and dual-use goods and technologies related to nuclear and radioactive material, including transfers that could contribute to proliferation activities, is an important instrument to reach those objectives;

That the United Nations Security Council approved on April 28th, 2004, Resolution 1540 deciding that all Member States must adopt and carry out effective measures to establish domestic controls in order to prevent the manufacture and proliferation of nuclear, chemical and biological weapons of mass destruction and their delivery systems implementing adequate controls of related materials;

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That the abovementioned resolutions invite Member States to issue or improve national regulations and legislations as well as rules and procedures in order to ensure effective control over the transfer of such goods;

That even though Mexico has ratified various multilateral treaties promoting disarmament, arms control and non-proliferation, and that it has incorporated non-tariff barriers and restrictions, to the exports of some goods, the current norms regulate the exportation of conventional weapons, its components, dual-use goods susceptible of diversion for the manufacture and proliferation of conventional weapons and weapons of mass destruction, as well as its parts and components only partially;

That Article XXI, section c) of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade of 1994, an integral part of the Marrakesh Agreement that establishes the World Trade Organization, indicates that its provisions should not be interpreted in any way to refrain a contracting party from taking measures to comply with international obligations under the United Nations Charter for the maintenance of international peace and security;

That, in order to comply with its international obligations in the framework of the UN, Mexico needs to apply an efficient exports control regime for conventional weapons, dual-use goods, software and technologies susceptible to diversion;

That, to contribute with disarmament, arms control and non-proliferation, the previous export license is the most efficient mechanism to regulate the exports of conventional weapons, dual-use goods and software and technologies susceptible of diversion to countries with war industries and terrorist objectives;

That, in order to strengthen the exports control regime in Mexico, it is necessary to adopt as a reference the standards established by the various international instruments which regulate the Export Control Regimes, as they have already shown their effectiveness as a useful tool for the implementation and strengthening of the principles on which Mexico will establish export controls, applied to nuclear and radioactive material transferences for peaceful purposes;

That the Foreign Trade Commission approved the establishment of the applicable non-tariff barriers to the exportation of conventional weapons, its parts and components, dual-use goods, software and technologies susceptible of diversion for the manufacture and proliferation of conventional weapons and weapons of mass destruction, and their parts and components,

I have seen fit to issue the present:

DIRECTIVE

Directive by which the exportation of conventional weapons, their parts and components, dual-use goods, software and technologies susceptible of diversion for the manufacture and proliferation of conventional weapons and weapons of mass destruction requires a previous export license issued by the Ministry of Economy

1 .- The present Directive has the objective of establishing control measures, by means of a previous license issued by the Ministry of Economy to the exportation of conventional weapons, their parts and components, dual-use goods, software and technologies susceptible of diversion for the manufacture and proliferation of conventional weapons and weapons of mass destruction, not being detrimental to other regulations regulating other permits and/or controls to the exportation of the abovementioned items.

2 .- The agencies and entities of the Federal Public Administration with the authority to regulate foreign trade, will continue to establish, within their competences and in terms of the applicable provisions, the measures to control the importation and exportation of goods under their competence.

3. - For the purposes of the present Directive, the following terms shall mean:

I. Wassenaar Arrangement: The Wassenaar Arrangement on Export Controls for Conventional Arms and Dual-Use Goods and Technologies, dated July 12th, 1996;

II. Governing Directives: The Directive that classifies and codifies the merchandise that require regulations by the Ministry of National Defense for its importation or exportation, published in the Federal Official Journal on June 30th, 2007; the Directive that classifies and codifies the merchandise that requires regulation by the agencies that make up the Intergovernmental Commission for the Use and Processing of Pesticides and Toxic Substances Control for its importation and exportation, published in the Federal Official Journal on May 26th, 2008; the Directive that classifies and codifies the merchandise that require previous authorization by the Ministry of Energy, published in the Federal Official Journal on June 30th, 2007, and the Directive that classifies and codifies the merchandise that requires a sanitary regulation by the Ministry of Health for its importation, exportation, entry or exit, published in the Federal Official Journal on September 27th, 2007.

III. Technical Assistance: Any technical support provided abroad, related to the training, formation, use of practical knowledge and consultation services for the manufacture of the items covered by this Directive;

IV. Dual-Use Goods: Tangible and intangible items that may be destined to civil, or military uses; or for proliferation purposes;

V. Committee: Committee on Export Controls of Dual-Use Goods, Software and Technologies;

VI. Brokerage: The negotiation or organization of transactions for the purchase, sale or supply of regulated items from one third country to any other third country, or the sale of purchase of regulated items located in third countries exclusively;

VII. Broker: Every natural or moral person carrying out brokerage activities;

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VIII. Final Destination: The last point where the items regulated by this Directive arrive, once their export is completed;

IX. Diversion: The use of conventional weapons, its parts and components, dual-use goods, software and technologies, by a different end-user or a different end use than the ones indicated in the End Use Statement, and different to the ones authorized in the previous export license;

X. DGCE: Spanish acronym for *Dirección General de Comercio Exterior* (Directorate General for Foreign Trade) of the Ministry of Economy;

XI Export: Consists in the exit of regulated items from the national territory to remain abroad, for a limited or unlimited time, and comprises the re-export, trans-shipment, transit, transmission and transfer abroad of any of the items regulated by this Directive;

XII. Exporter: Any natural or moral person who; directly or indirectly, regularly, occasionally, or for the first time, carries out the exportation of one of the regulated items;

XIII. Manufacture: Activities related to the preparation, assembly, development, production, handling, operation, maintenance, repair and/or proliferation of conventional arms and weapons of mass destruction, as well as its parts and components, software and technology;

XIV. Technical information: Projects, plans, diagrams, ,models, formulas, tables, engineering designs and specifications, manuals and instructions written or saved by any means or device such as records, tapes and memories;

XV. End Use Statement: Exports control document whereby the exporter describes the use, user and final destination of the items regulated by this Directive;

XVI. Regulated Items: Conventional weapons, its parts and components, dual-use goods, software and technologies likely to be used for the manufacture and proliferation of conventional weapons and mass destruction weapons, as well as its parts and components;

XVII. Re-export: The remittance, transmission, assignment or transfer of the regulated items from one foreign country to another, if those items have been exported from national territory;

XVIII: Export Control Regimes: The Wassenaar Arrangement on Export Controls for Conventional Arms and Dual-Use Goods and Technologies; Nuclear Suppliers Group, Australia Group, Missile Technology Control Regime, and Nuclear Exporters Committee (Zangger Committee);

XIX. ME or Ministry: Ministry of Economy;

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XX. Software: Collection of computer programs, procedures, rules, documents and associated data that make up a computer system;

XXI. Technology: the specific information that is necessary for the use of the regulated items and that can take form of technical information or technical assistance.

XXII. Transshipment: The unloading or change of means of transport of the items contained in Annexes I, II and III of this Directive between the initial loading point and the final destination of those goods;

XXIII. Transit: The passage of the regulated items through Mexican territory, without them being unloaded in the national territory;

XXIV. End Use: The last use of the regulated items;

XXV. Military End Use: The use of the regulated items in military, paramilitary, or war operations, as well as for the manufacture of armament, or any of the goods contained in Annex II of this Directive;

XXVI. End User: Natural or moral person, located abroad, who, as purchaser or consignee, not as intermediary agent of the transaction, and forwarding agent, will receive and make use of the regulated items;

4.- The following items require previous export license by the Ministry of Economy for its exportation, as long as they are not included in the Governing Directives:

- a. Dual-use goods susceptible of diversion, set forth in Annex I of this Directive, pursuant to the customs codes of the Tariff of the Law on General Importation and Exportation Taxes, within the categories of dual-use goods referred to in the Wassenaar Arrangement;
- b. Conventional weapons and its parts and components, set forth in Annex II of this Directive, pursuant to the customs codes of the Tariff of the Law on General Importation and Exportation Taxes, corresponding to the categories of ammunition and related materials referred to in the Wassenaar Arrangement;
- c. Software and dual-use technologies, set forth in Annex III of this Directive, pursuant to the customs codes of the Tariff of the Law on General Importation and Exportation Taxes, corresponding to the categories of the goods and lists referred to in the Wassenaar Arrangement.

5- For the purposes of this Directive, the exit of software, technologies or dual-use goods, including transmissions of data processing programs or remittance of data or telecommunications by electronic means, fax, telephone, satellite transmission, or any other means of communication, susceptible to diversion, from national territory to foreign countries, shall be assimilated to export operations and, therefore, the exporter shall obtain an export license from the ME.

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6. - The exportation of conventional weapons and its parts and components, dual-use goods, software and technologies not included in the lists of Annexes I, II and III, or in the Governing Directives, shall be subjected to the presentation of an export license in the following cases:

- I. When the exporter has been informed by relevant authorities that the goods to be exported may be diverted or used for military end use or be assigned for proliferation-related activities;
- II. Whenever the acquiring country or the country of final destination is under an embargo by a United Nations Security Council Resolution, or when the exporter has been informed by relevant authorities that the products to be exporter may be destined, in whole or in part, to a military end use.

If an exporter learns that the conventional weapons, its parts and components, software and technologies not included in the lists of Annexes I, II and III or in the Governing Directives, intended for exportation may be subject to diversion, the exporter shall consult the DGCE so that it evaluates the and decides over Fraction I of this Article. In such case, the DGCE will ask for the Committees' consideration whether to require a previous export license for the consulted items.

The ME may modify Annexes I, II and III, after receiving the Committee's proposal and the approval of the Foreign Trade Commission, if the exporter has a reason to suspect that the conventional weapons, its parts and components, dual-use goods, software and technologies intended for exportation may be subject to diversion.

7. - The exportation of the following regulated items shall be exempt from obtaining the previous export license mentioned on Article 4:

- a. The ones that are to be used by the Government of Mexico in maneuvers or missions abroad in humanitarian, peacekeeping or peace supporting operations;
- b. The ones that have as a final destination some of the Participant States in any exports control regimes in which Mexico also participates and are listed in Annex IV of this Directive;
- c. The ones that have as a final destination any State applying a Mutual Recognition Agreement regarding exports control systems;
- d. The ones sent by Mexican companies to the United States of America and Canada, or
- e. The ones exempted by the ME by a Directive published in the Federal Official Journal, previous positive answer form the Committee.

8. -The ME will be in charge of the issuance of previous export licenses covered by this Directive, besides being the relevant authority to coordinate and manage the exports control system of the regulated items.

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9.- For the purposes of articles 18, 19 and 20 of the Regulations of the Law on Foreign Trade, the export permits referred to in Article 4, shall be resolved by the DGCE after considering the opinion of the relevant agencies on the goods' nature. When the ME requests its opinion to the agencies or entities of the Federal Public Administration, it will submit a copy to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

10.- Before presenting the previous export license request, its deferral or amendment, the exporter shall present an End Use Statement at the correspondent ME Delegation or Sub-delegation. The statement shall contain:

- a. The name and address of the exporter.
- b. The name and address of the natural and/or moral persons located abroad to whom the regulated items by this Directive are to be exported;
- c. Description of the regulated items to be exported;
- d. Industrial line or activity of the purchaser or acquirer of the regulated items;
- e. Description of the end use operations or activities of regulated items;
- f. Final destination where the end-use operations and activities of the exported merchandise will take place;
- g. If a broker intervenes in the exportation, the exporter must provide additionally

The DGCE shall notify the acceptance of the End Use Statement to the exporter, within a maximum term of ten working days counted from the date of submission of such Statement, as long as requirements mentioned in the preceding paragraphs have been satisfied.

The DGCE may ask for information requirements in a maximum term of ten working days counted from the date of submission of the End Use Statement, so that the exporter clarifies or refines the information contained in such Statement. Once the requirement is notified, the exporter will have a term of ten working days to reply. In case of failure to comply with such information request, the process will be discarded.

If the DGCE requires additional information from the exporter, the term for notifying the acceptance of the End Use Statement, shall be extended up to 60 working days counted from the date of submission of the Statement.

11.- The previous export license requests indicated in this Directive may be submitted at the service window of the DGCE of the ME located at Av. Insurgentes Sur number 1940, 12 floor, Delegación Álvaro Obregón, C.P. 01030, Mexico, D.F., to the Federal Delegation or Subdelegation of the ME pertaining to the exporter, in accordance with the procedure RFTS SE-03-058 "Issuance of export licenses", using form SE-03-057 "Request for Import or Export License or Amendments", so that said offices may send the request and the background information of the operation to the DGCE for analysis and decision, or else, at the site established by the ME for the Mexican Digital Foreign Trade Window.

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The requests for amendment or deferral shall be submitted at the Delegation or Subdelegation of the ME pertaining to the exporter, in accordance to the procedure RFTS SE-03-059 "Amendment to issued import or export licenses in the merchandise description", and SE-03-060 "Deferral to issued import or export licenses", using format SE-03-057 "Request for Import or Export License and Amendments", or else, at the site established by the ME for the Mexican Digital Foreign Trade Window.

12.- Whenever the requests submitted by the interested parties to obtain an export license, or any deferral or amendment, do not contain the data or do not comply with the applicable requirements, the ME shall warn the interested parties in writing and only once, so that they may rectify such omission within a term of five working days counted from the effective date of the warning notification. If this term elapses without rectifying, the process will be discarded.

13. - The ME shall resolve on the requests mentioned in Article 11 within a term of maximum fifteen working days, counted from the working day following the date of submission.

14. – The validity of the export licenses covered by this Directive will be one year, and may be extended up to an equal period to that of the issued license, as long as it continues to meet the authorization requirements.

15.- The DGCE, without exception, may refuse to issue the export license for items regulated by this Directive, if it learns or it is proven that the petitioners have participated in illegal activities, made false statements, or else, failed to meet the necessary requirements assure the proper control over such exports.

16. - The granted licenses shall be cancelled in the following cases:

- a. If the conditions for exportation of the regulated items established in this Directive are violated;
- b. If the exporter fails to comply with its obligations set forth in the export license;
- c. If the initial conditions on which the export license was granted change;
- d. In case that alterations, omissions or false data are detected in the End Use Statement or the export license request, or if it is proven that the regulated item was not exported to the final destination ;
- e. If the exporter lacks the proper documentation for the exportation of the regulated items, if their foreign trade operations logs are inconsistent with their export license request;

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- f. If the ME, in exercise of its authority, learns through any means that the export of the regulated items covered by the export permit was not destined for the end use or destination abroad for which it is authorized;
- g. If the fiscal domicile or domiciles declared by the exporter for the end use of the regulated items do not exist or cannot be located, and
- h. When the Tax Administration Service (SAT) determines that the purchaser's or the consignee's fiscal domicile, expressed in the previous export license or in bills or customs declarations, are false, nonexistent or cannot be located.

17.- For the purposes of Article 16, the ME will officially start the previous export license cancellation procedure, as soon as it learns of any of the abovementioned causes of cancellation. To begin with the procedure, the ME shall notify the holder of the previous export license the cause of the cancellation procedure, and shall also notify the facts that justified the it to the Tax Administration Service (SAT) immediately, so that the license is cancelled until the procedure is solved.

The ME will grant the holder of the previous export license a ten working days term, counted from the date of effective notification, to offer the pertinent submissions and evidence beneficial to the holder's interests.

If the previous export license holder does not offer the evidence, or fails to present the submissions, or does not successfully challenge the grounds of the previous export license cancellation procedure, the ME shall present a resolution of cancellation, which shall be notified within a three-month term, counted from the date the cancellation procedure started, and it will submit a copy to the Tax Administration Center.

When the previous export license holder successfully challenges the grounds giving rise to the cancellation procedure, the ME shall present a resolution ceasing the effects of the procedure, which shall be notified to the holder within a three-month term, counted from the date the cancellation procedure started, and it will submit a copy to the Tax Administration Center.

18. - An Export Controls Committee for Dual-Use, Software and Technologies is created. This Committee shall depend from the ME and shall be integrated by the Directors of DGCE, who will chair the Committee,

19. - The Committee shall have the following duties:

- I. Analyze the submitted previous export licenses requests, considered to be sensitive or very sensitive, and comment on the convenience of their issuance, whenever the DGCE gets conflicting opinions by the agencies of the Federal Public Administration on the previous export license's issuance;

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II. Propose the Ministry of Foreign Affairs the mechanisms to link Mexico with the non-proliferation international organizations;

III. Propose the relevant authorities the investigations and inspection visits over alleged administrative infringements, in order to impose the correspondent administrative sanctions, and carry out the necessary temporary measures to cause the cessation, or avoid the diversion of the items regulated by this Directive;

IV. Propose the Foreign Trade Commission the amendments to the lists in Annexes I, II, III and IV of this Directive;

V. Propose the establishment of new export control measures to regulate or restrict the exportation of the items regulated by this Directive, within the competence of the authorities entitled to regulate foreign trade. (Such as register, declaration, inspection, revision and transport verification).

20.-The ME shall prepare periodical reports for the Chairs of the export control regimes in which Mexico participates and those for which the ME is responsible, independently from the report that each agency must prepare within its competence,

21. The Foreign Trade Commission, taking into account the opinion of the Committee, shall review and update, at least once a year, the lists contained in Annexes I, II and III of this Directive, pursuant to the obligations and commitments that Mexico may have assumed as a member of the international regimes of disarmament, arms control and non-proliferation, in virtue of the ratification of relevant international treaties.

22. The following information on the issued previous export licenses will be published in the ME internet site: a) name of holder; b) administrative unit that issued the license; c) customs code; d) product description; e) volume; f) date of issuance; and g) validity period.

23. The ME shall coordinate the exchange of information and electronic transmission of data on the previous export licenses of the items regulated by this Directive, with the agencies and entities of the Federal Public Administration.

24. The compliance of the dispositions of this Directive does not exempt the compliance with any other applicable requirement for the exports of the regulated items, in accordance with the applicable legal provisions.

25. The ME and other agencies and entities of the Federal Public Administration, shall exercise their powers of verification for the accreditation of the norms regulating previous export licenses of the regulated items, in accordance with their authority. License holders bind themselves to make available to such agencies and entities, any documentation related to the use and management of the issued licenses during their period of validity.

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26. The exports of conventional weapons, their parts and components, dual-use goods, software and technologies susceptible of diversion, carried out without the correspondent previous export license, object of this Directive, shall give rise to the administrative sanctions foreseen in the Foreign Trade Law and the Customs Law, or in any other applicable norm. In addition, the criminal sanctions over smuggling and false declarations established in the Federal Tax Code and other applicable dispositions.

TRANSITORY PROVISIONS

FIRST. - This Directive will enter into force ninety working days after its publication in the Federal Official Journal.

SECOND. – In order to be published in the Federal Official Journal, the relevant authorities shall issue the correspondent administrative dispositions of the procedures to obtain the export licenses and authorizations, within a term of ninety working days after the publication of this Directive

Mexico City, June 14th, 2011.- Based on Article 45 of the Internal Regulations of the Ministry of Economy, in the absence of the Minister of Economy, the Underminister of Competitiveness and Norms, **José Antonio Torre Medina.**- Signature

Directive that modifies the diverse by which the exportation of conventional weapons, their parts and components, dual-use goods, software and technologies susceptible of diversion for the manufacture and proliferation of conventional weapons and weapons of mass destruction requires a previous export license issued by the Ministry of Economy

Published in the Federal Official Journal on December 13th, 2011

MINISTRY OF ECONOMY

Based on articles 34 of the Organic Law of the Federal Public Administration, 4 Fraction III, 5 fractions III, and X, 15, 17 and 21 of the Foreign Trade Law; 14, 15 fraction I, 17 and 18 of the Regulations of the Foreign Trade Law; and 1, 4, 5 Fraction XVI, of the Internal Regulations of the Ministry of Economy, and

C O N S I D E R I N G

That on June 16th, 2011 the Directive by which the exportation of conventional weapons, their parts and components, dual-use goods, software and technologies susceptible of diversion for the manufacture and proliferation of conventional weapons and weapons of mass destruction requires a previous export license issued by the Ministry of Economy was published in the Federal Official Journal.

That the Directive identifies the customs codes of the Tariff of the Law on General Importation and Exportation Taxes, and classifies the merchandise that requires a previous license,

That according to Articles 20 of the Foreign Trade Law; and 36, fractions I, clause c) and II clause b) of the Customs Law, non-tariff controls applying to goods previously identified by its customs code and nomenclature can only be enforced in the points of entry and exit of the country;

That in order grant legal certainty to the users, it is necessary to complete and precise the scope and imposition of some of the customs codes described in the Annexes of the Directive;

That complying with the procedure established in the relevant Law, and in order to grant legal certainty in the current regulatory scheme to obtain a previous export license for conventional weapons, its parts and components, dual use goods, software and technologies subject of diversion for the manufacture and proliferation of conventional and mass destruction weapons, the Foreign Trade Commission found positive the amendments to the Directive, it has found fit to issue the following:

DIRECTIVE THAT MODIFIES THE DIVERSE BY WHICH THE EXPORTATION OF CONVENTIONAL WEAPONS, THEIR PARTS AND COMPONENTS, DUAL-USE GOODS, SOFTWARE AND TECHNOLOGIES SUSCEPTIBLE OF DIVERSION FOR THE MANUFACTURE AND PROLIFERATION OF CONVENTIONAL WEAPONS AND WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION REQUIRES A PREVIOUS EXPORT LICENSE ISSUED BY THE MINISTRY OF ECONOMY

First.- Points 3, Fractions IX, XIV and XV; 7, clauses d) and e); 11; 14; 15; 16 clauses d), g) and h); 17 third and fourth paragraphs; 18 and 22; are **reformed**. One paragraph is **added** to Point 3; clauses f) and g) and a last paragraph are **added** to Point 7; clauses i),

Directive that modifies the diverse by which the exportation of conventional weapons, their parts and components, dual-use goods, software and technologies susceptible of diversion for the manufacture and proliferation of conventional weapons and weapons of mass destruction requires a previous export license issued by the Ministry of Economy

j) and k) are **added** to point 16; all of the *Directive that modifies the diverse by which the exportation of conventional weapons, their parts and components, dual-use goods, software and technologies susceptible of diversion for the manufacture and proliferation of conventional weapons and weapons of mass destruction requires a previous export license issued by the Ministry of Economy*, published in the Federal Official Journal on June 16th, 2011, as follows:

“3.-...

I. to VIII. ...

IX. Diversion: The use of conventional weapons, its parts and components, dual use goods, software and technologies, by and end-user, for a final user or for a final destination, other than the ones mentioned in the Use and End-User Statement to obtain the exportation license for conventional weapons, its parts and components, dual use goods, software and related technologies and its amendments, and the ones authorized in the previous exportation license.

X. to XIII. ...

XIV. Technical Information: Projects, blueprints, diagrams, models, formulas, tables, engineering designs and specifications, manuals and instructions, written or saved by any means or device such as disks, tapes or memories.

XV. End-Use and End-User Statement, to obtain the exportation license for conventional weapons, its parts and components, dual use goods, software and related technologies and its amendments: Exports control document in which the exporter describes the use, user and final destination of the goods regulated by this Directive ;

XVI to XXVI. ...

The provisions on Annex V will provide technical definitions.

7.-....

a. to c....

d. The ones that, with the exception of the dispositions of groups 1.E.2.e. and 1.E.2.f., and 8.E.2.a. and 8.E.2.b., included in Annex III of this Directive, it involves the minimum technology for setup, operation, maintenance, and repair of non-controlled materials or materials not authorized for exportation; or if it is public domain technology, or if it includes basic scientific research results or the minimum technical information to integrate patent requests;

e. The ones that, with the exception of the software indicated under Category 5, Part 2: “Information Security” of Annex I of this Directive, it involves software:

I. Of the public domain

II. Available for the general public due to:

i. Its unrestricted sale in retail points of sale, through:

- 1) Counter transactions,
- 2) Mail transactions,
- 3) Electronic transactions, or
- 4) Telephonic transactions; and

Directive that modifies the diverse by which the exportation of conventional weapons, their parts and components, dual-use goods, software and technologies susceptible of diversion for the manufacture and proliferation of conventional weapons and weapons of mass destruction requires a previous export license issued by the Ministry of Economy

- ii. Its user setup design without the supplier's further assistance;
- f. The ones sent by Mexican companies to the United States of America and Canada, or
- g. The ones exempted by the ME through a Directive published in the Federal Official Journal, with the previous favorable opinion of the Committee

The companies may obtain the exemption from the previous export license requirement mentioned in this Directive as long as they comply with the requirements of Article 100-A of the Customs Law according to the General Foreign Trade Regulations, and they justify before the ME its need to be exempted from such requirement. The information provided by the company will be published in the electronic site of the ME and will be sent to the Chairs of the export control regimes in which Mexico participates, as well as to the governments of the States participating in such regimes, complying with Point 20 of this Directive. The company requesting the exemption shall grant its consent on the publication of this information when making the request.

11.- The exporter shall submit the previous export licenses requests established in this Directive at its corresponding Federal Delegation or Subdelegation of the ME, using form SE-03-81 "Previous Export License Request for conventional weapons, its parts and components, dual use goods, software and technologies susceptible of diversion for the manufacture and proliferation of conventional weapons and weapons of mass destruction", in terms of the Federal Procedures and Services Registry, or else, at the site established by the ME for the Mexican Digital Foreign Trade Window, so that the DGCE analyzes and determines on the request based on the operation's background.

The exporter shall submit the amendment or deferral requests at its corresponding Federal Delegation or Subdelegation of the ME, in terms of the procedures registered in the Federal Procedures and Services Registry, under number SE-03-82 "Amendment to the Previous Export License for conventional weapons, its parts and components, dual use goods, software and technologies susceptible of diversion for the manufacture and proliferation of conventional weapons and weapons of mass destruction", and SE-03-083 "Deferral to the Previous Export License for conventional weapons, its parts and components, dual use goods, software and technologies susceptible of diversion for the manufacture and proliferation of conventional weapons and weapons of mass destruction", using form RFTS SE-03-81, "Previous Export License Request for conventional weapons, its parts and components, dual use goods, software and technologies susceptible of diversion for the manufacture and proliferation of conventional weapons and weapons of mass destruction", or else, at the site established by the ME for the Mexican Digital Foreign Trade Window, attaching the specific requirements for each case.

14.- The validity of the previous export licenses established by this Directive shall be one year. Such licenses may be deferred up to an equal period, as long as it continues to comply with the authorization criteria.

15.-The ME may deny the previous export license for the items regulated in this Directive, if it learns that the applicants participated in the diversion of the regulated items

Directive that modifies the diverse by which the exportation of conventional weapons, their parts and components, dual-use goods, software and technologies susceptible of diversion for the manufacture and proliferation of conventional weapons and weapons of mass destruction requires a previous export license issued by the Ministry of Economy

for non-authorized end-uses or end-users, in illicit activities related with the activities and items regulated by this Directive, in false declarations, or didn't comply with the necessary requirements to assure a proper control over such exports.

16.-...

a. to c.

d. In case that omission, alteration or false data is detected in the information provided with the End-Use Statement to obtain the previous export license for conventional weapons, its parts and components, dual use goods, software and related technologies and its amendments, or in the previous export license request;

e. and f. ...

g. That the fiscal domicile or domiciled declared by the exporter do not exist or cannot be found;

h. When the Tax Administration Service determines that the recipient's or purchaser's name or fiscal domicile indicated in the previous export license requests are false, inexistent or cannot be found;

i) When the exporter learned that the merchandise was diverted for weapons manufacture, was delivered under any item to weapons manufacturers or was delivered to any person located in countries lacking exports controls, and didn't notify the ME, and the ME found out in a home, inspection, verification, or goods in transit verification visit carried out by the relevant Federal public Administration agencies;

j) When the exporter does not comply with information requirements;

k) When the exporter opposes to home, inspection, verification, or goods in transit visits carried out by the relevant Federal public Administration agencies.

17.-...

...

If the previous export license holder does not offer the evidence, or fails to present the submissions, or does not successfully challenge the grounds of the previous export license cancellation procedure, the ME shall present a resolution of cancellation, and submit a copy to the Tax Administration Service.

When the previous export license holder challenges the causes giving rise to the cancellation procedure, the ME shall present a resolution ceasing the effects of the procedure, and it will submit a copy to the Tax Administration Service informing that the previous export license cancellation is withdrawn.

18.- An Export Controls Committee for Dual-Use, Software and Technologies is created. This Committee shall depend from the ME and shall be integrated by the General Director of DGCE, as Chairman, the General Director for Basic Industry, the General Director for Heavy and High-Technology Industry, and the General Director for Internal Trade and Digital Economy, all dependent from the ME.

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The General Directorate of the Federal Registry of Firearms and Explosives Control of the Ministry of National Defense; the General Directorate for the United Nations Organization of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; the National Commission for Nuclear Security and Safeguards; the Interagency Commission for the Control of the use and processing of Pesticides, Fertilizers and Toxic Substances, and the Tax Administration Service; shall be permanent guests at the Committee meetings.

Other agencies and entities of the Federal Public Administration, as well as academicians, industrial chambers and confederations, or any other public or private entity may be invited to the meetings of the Committee to give their opinions on the issues being discussed.

The Committee will hear and deal with the exports control-related consultations submitted by the agencies and entities of the Federal Public Administration.

The authorities of the DGCE, the General Directorate for Basic Industry, the General Directorate for Heavy and High-Technology Industry, and the General Directorate for Internal Trade and Digital Economy, parts to the Committee, may appoint an alternative representative to substitute the incumbent representatives temporarily, who shall have a rank of Area Director at least.

The Committee shall adopt its resolutions under the majority rule within the members attending the meetings. In case of a tie, the Chairman will make the casting vote. The Committee's resolutions may be considered when solving on license requests.

22.-The following information on the issued previous export licenses will be published in the ME internet site: a) name of holder; b) administrative unit that issued the license; c) tariff code; d) date of issuance; and e) validity period.

Second.- The tariff groups and codes indicated hereto are **amended** and **added up** to Annexes I, II and II of the *Directive by which the exportation of conventional weapons, their parts and components, dual-use goods, software and technologies susceptible of diversion for the manufacture and proliferation of conventional weapons and weapons of mass destruction requires a previous export license issued by the Ministry of Economy*, published in the Federal Official Gazette on June 16th, 2011, obeying the numerical order, resulting in the text of the final part of this Directive.

Third.- The following tariff codes are **removed** from Annex I of the *Directive by which the exportation of conventional weapons, their parts and components, dual-use goods, software and technologies susceptible of diversion for the manufacture and proliferation of conventional weapons and weapons of mass destruction requires a previous export license issued by the Ministry of Economy*, published in the Federal official Gazette on June 16th, 2011: 3603.00.99 from Group 1.A.7 ; 3602.00.99, 3603.00.02 and 3603.00.99 from Group 1.A.8, 2844.10.01, 8101.10.01, 8101.94.01, 8101.96.99 and 8108.90.99 from Group 1.C.4; 2903.59.99 from Group 1.C.6; 2849.20.99, 2849.90.99, 2850.00.99 and

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6914.90.99.; from Group 1.C.7; 2804.50.01 and 8109.20.0 1from Group 1.C.11 ; 2844.20.01 and 2844.40.99 from Group 1.C.12 ; 8458.11.99, 8457.10.01, 8457.20.01 y 8459.10.01 from Group 2.B.1

Fourth.-The note “NO TARIFF FRACTIONS ARE MENTIONED AS ALL THE GOODS IN THIS LIST ARE COVERED BY THE DIRECTIVE THAT CLASSIFIES AND CODIFIES THE MERCHANDISE THAT REQUIRES A REGULATION BY THE MINISTRY OF NATIONAL DEFENSE FOR ITS IMPORTATION AND EXPORTATION” is **removed** from Annex II, Group ML8 of the *Directive by which the exportation of conventional weapons, their parts and components, dual-use goods, software and technologies susceptible of diversion for the manufacture and proliferation of conventional weapons and weapons of mass destruction requires a previous export license issued by the Ministry of Economy*, published in the Federal Official Gazette on June 16th, 2011.

Fifth.-Annex V is **added** to the *Directive by which the exportation of conventional weapons, their parts and components, dual-use goods, software and technologies susceptible of diversion for the manufacture and proliferation of conventional weapons and weapons of mass destruction requires a previous export license issued by the Ministry of Economy*, published in the Federal Official Gazette on June 16th, 2011.

TRANSITORY PROVISIONS

ONLY.- This Directive shall enter into force the next day after its publication in the Federal Official Gazette.

Mexico, D.F., December 8th, 2011- The Ministry of Economy, **Bruno Ferrari García de Alba.-**Signature

DIRECTIVE that modifies the diverse by which the exportation of conventional weapons, their parts and components, dual-use goods, software and technologies susceptible of diversion for the manufacture and proliferation of conventional weapons and weapons of mass destruction requires a previous export license issued by the Ministry of Economy

Published in the Federal Official Journal June 7th, 2012

MINISTRY OF ECONOMY

Based on articles 34, fraction V, of the Organic Law of Federal Public Administration, fraction 4th, III, 5th, fractions III and X, 15th, fractions II and VI, 17th and 21st of the Foreign Trade Law; 15th, fraction I, of the Regulation of the Foreign Trade Law; and 5th, fraction XVI, of the Internal Regulation of the Ministry of Economy, and

C O N S I D E R I N G

That on June 16th, 2011, the Directive by which the exportation of conventional weapons, their parts and components, dual-use goods, software and technologies susceptible of diversion for the manufacture and proliferation of conventional weapons and weapons of mass destruction requires a previous export license issued by the Ministry of Economy (the Directive hereon) was published in the Federal Official Journal; which was amended by the Diverse of December 13th, 2011, to incorporate certain definitions and other dispositions for the better implementation of the Wassenaar Arrangement's control lists into the national export control system, knowing that Mexico joined the Arrangement on January 20th, 2012.

That in order to improve the abovementioned system, the Guidelines of the Nuclear Suppliers Group must also be taken as a reference, since it is an international export control regime that has shown its effectiveness as a useful tool for the implementation and strengthening of the principles on which Mexico will establish export controls measures over nuclear and radioactive materials for peaceful purposes;

That it is necessary to identify, through the Directive, the custom codes of the Tariff of the Law on General Taxes for Importation and Exportation, in which the mentioned goods are classified as nuclear and radioactive materials and dual use equipment that require a previous export license for being related to the nuclear sector referred by the Nuclear Suppliers Group (NSG), with the objective of easing the consultation on the normative framework applicable to the exportation of nuclear, radioactive and ionizing radiation generators materials;

That pursuant to the provisions of Articles 20 of the Foreign Trade Law, and 36 fractions I, clause c) and II, clause b) of the Customs Law, non-tariff regulations and restrictions on goods that have been identified in terms of their corresponding customs codes and nomenclature, accordingly to their respective tariff, can only be enforced at the point of entry or exit the country;

That the amendment referred to in this disposition was considered favorably by the Foreign Trade Commission, I have seen fit to issue the following:

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DIRECTIVE THAT MODIFIES THE DIVERSE BY WHICH THE EXPORTATION OF CONVENTIONAL WEAPONS, THEIR PARTS AND COMPONENTS, DUAL-USE GOODS, SOFTWARE AND TECHNOLOGIES SUSCEPTIBLE OF DIVERSION FOR THE MANUFACTURE AND PROLIFERATION OF CONVENTIONAL WEAPONS AND WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION REQUIRES A PREVIOUS EXPORT LICENSE ISSUED BY THE MINISTRY OF ECONOMY, PUBLISHED IN THE FEDERAL OFFICIAL JOURNAL ON JUNE 16TH, 2011

First.- Points 3, fraction XXII; 4, clauses b. and c., 6,19 fractions IV, and 21 of the Directive by which the exportation of conventional weapons, their parts and components, dual-use goods, software and technologies susceptible of diversion for the manufacture and proliferation of conventional weapons and weapons of mass destruction requires a previous export license issued by the Ministry of Economy, published in the Federal Official Gazette on June 16th, 2011, and amended on December 13th, 2011 are **reformed**. Article 4, clause d. is **added**, to read as follows:

"3.- ...

I. to XXI. ...

XXII. Transshipment: The unloading or change of means of transportation between the initial loading point and final destination of the objects contained in Annexes I, II, III and VI of this Directive;

XXIII. to XXVI. ...

4.- ...

a. ...

b. Conventional weapons, its parts and components listed in Annex II of this Directive in accordance with the custom codes of the Tariff of the General Taxes of Import and Export Law under the categories of ammunition and related materials to be referred in the Wassenaar Arrangement;

c. Dual-use software and technologies, listed in Annex III of this Directive relating to custom codes of the tariff of the General Taxes of Import and Export Law under the categories of goods and lists referred to in Wassenaar Arrangement, and

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- d. Nuclear-related dual-use equipment, materials and software and related technology, referred in Annex VI of this Directive subject to the custom codes of the Tariff of the Law on General Importation and Exportation Taxes, corresponding to the lists developed in the Nuclear Suppliers Group (NSG).

6.- The exportation of conventional weapons, their parts and components, dual use goods, software and technologies not included in the lists in Annexes I, II, III and VI, or in the Regulatory Agreements shall be subject to the submission of a previous export license under the following assumptions:

- I. When the exporter has been informed by the relevant authorities that the goods intended for export may be diverted or could be used for a military end-use or could be allocated to proliferation-related activities, or
- II. When the acquirer country or country of final destination is subject to an embargo by a resolution of the United Nations Security Council or when the exporter has been informed by the relevant authorities that the products concerned can be totally or partially destined for a military end-use.

If an exporter is aware that the conventional weapons, their parts and components, dual use goods, software or technologies not included in the lists in Annexes I, II, III and VI, or in the Regulatory Agreements it pretends to export, may be subject to diversion, they must consult the DGCE in order to evaluate the query and resolve appropriately under section I of this Article. In this case, the DGCE shall turn to the Committee's deliberation on the convenience of authorizing the exportation.

The ME may amend Annexes I, II, III and VI, with a previous proposal from the Committee and the approval of the Foreign Trade Commission, if the exporter has grounds to suspect that conventional weapons, their parts and components, dual use goods, software and technologies it intends to export may be subject to diversion.

19.- The Committee shall have the following functions:

I. to III. ...

IV. Propose amendments to the lists in Annexes I, II, III, IV and VI of this Directive to the Foreign Trade Commission, and

V. ...

21.- At least once a year, the Foreign Trade Commission will review and approve the update of the lists contained in Annexes I, II, III, IV and VI of this Directive, previously hearing the Committee, in accordance with the obligations and commitments that Mexico

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has acquired as a member of the international disarmament, arms control and nonproliferation regimes and by ratifying the relevant international treaties.

Second.- Annex VI is **added** to the Directive by which the exportation of conventional weapons, their parts and components, dual-use goods, software and technologies susceptible of diversion for the manufacture and proliferation of conventional weapons and weapons of mass destruction requires a previous export license issued by the Ministry of Economy, published in the Federal Official Journal on June 16th, 2011 and its reform on December 13th, 2011, along with the groups and the custom codes listed at the end of this Directive.

TRANSITORY PROVISIONS

ONLY.- This Directive shall enter into force the day after its publication in the Federal Official Gazette.

Mexico City, May 24th, 2012.- The Minister of Economy, **Bruno Ferrari García de Alba.-**
Signature

ANNEX VI

LIST OF DUAL-USE NUCLEAR EQUIPMENT, MATERIALS AND SOFTWARE AND RELATED TECHNOLOGY THAT REQUIRE A PREVIOUS EXPORT LICENSE IN TERMS OF THE LISTS DEVELOPED BY THE NUCLEAR SUPPLIERS GROUP (NSG).

Custom Code TLGIET	Product Description
1. INDUSTRIAL EQUIPMENT	
1.A. EQUIPMENT, ASSEMBLIES AND COMPONENTS	
	<p>Group 1.A.2.</p> <p>Radiation-hardened TV cameras or lenses therefor, specially designed or rated as radiation hardened to withstand a total radiation dose greater than 5×10^4 Gy (silicon) without operational degradation.</p> <p><i>Technical Note: The term Gy (silicon) refers to the energy in Joules per kilogram absorbed by an unshielded silicon sample when exposed to ionizing radiation.</i></p>
In the following customs code:	
8525.80.99	The others.

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	Only: Radiation-hardened TV cameras or lenses therefor, specially designed or rated as radiation hardened to withstand a total radiation dose greater than 5×10^4 Gy (silicon) without operational degradation.
9002.11.01	For cameras, projectors or photographic equipment or cinematographic zoom
	Only: Radiation-hardened TV cameras or lenses therefor, specially designed or rated as radiation hardened to withstand a total radiation dose greater than 5×10^4 Gy (silicon) without operational degradation.
	<p>Group 1.A.3</p> <p>'Robots', 'end-effectors' and control units as follows:</p> <p>a. 'Robots' or 'end-effectors' having either of the following characteristics:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Specially designed to comply with national safety standards applicable to handling high explosives (for example, meeting electrical code ratings for high explosives); or 2. Specially designed or rated as radiation hardened to withstand a total radiation dose greater than 5×10^4 Gy (silicon) without operational degradation; <p><i>Technical Note:</i> The term Gy (silicon) refers to the energy in Joules per kilogram absorbed by an unshielded silicon sample when exposed to ionizing radiation.</p> <p>b. Control units specially designed for any of the 'robots' or 'end-effectors' specified in Item 1.A.3.a.</p> <p><u>Note:</u> Item 1.A.3. Does not control 'robots' specially designed for non-nuclear industrial applications such as automobile paint-spraying booths.</p> <p><u>Technical Notes:</u> 1. 'Robots'</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>In Item 1.A.3. 'robot' means a manipulation mechanism, which may</i></p>

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be of the continuous path or of the point-to-point variety, may use 'sensors', and has all of the following characteristics:

a) Is multifunctional;

b) Is capable of positioning or orienting material, parts, tools, or special devices through variable movements in three-dimensional space;

c) Incorporates three or more closed or open loop servo-devices which may include stepping motors; and

d) Has 'user-accessible programmability' by means of teach/playback method or by means of an electronic computer which may be a programmable logic controller, i.e., without mechanical intervention.

N.B.1:

In the above definition 'sensors' means detectors of a physical phenomenon, the output of which (after conversion into a signal that can be interpreted by a control unit) is able to generate "programs" or modify programmed instructions or numerical "program" data. This includes 'sensors' with machine vision, infrared imaging, acoustical imaging, tactile feel, inertial position measuring, optical or acoustic ranging or force or torque measuring capabilities.

N.B.2:

In the above definition 'user-accessible programmability' means the facility allowing a user to insert, modify or replace "programs"

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by means other than:

a) a physical change in wiring or interconnections; or

b) The setting of function controls including entry of parameters.

N.B.3:

The above definition does not include the following devices:

a) Manipulation mechanisms which are only manually/teleoperator controllable;

b) Fixed sequence manipulation mechanisms which are automated moving devices operating according to mechanically fixed programmed motions. The "program" is mechanically limited by fixed stops, such as pins or cams. The sequence of motions and the selection of paths or angles are not variable or changeable by mechanical, electronic, or electrical means;

c) Mechanically controlled variable sequence manipulation mechanisms which are automated moving devices operating according to mechanically fixed programmed motions. The "program" is mechanically limited by fixed, but adjustable, stops such as pins or cams. The sequence of motions and the selection of paths or angles are variable within the fixed "program" pattern. Variations or modifications of the "program" pattern (e.g., changes of pins or exchanges of cams) in one or more motion axes are accomplished only through mechanical operations;

d) Non-servo-controlled variable sequence manipulation mechanisms which are automated moving devices, operating according to mechanically fixed programmed

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	<p><i>motions. The "program" is variable but the sequence proceeds only by the binary signal from mechanically fixed electrical binary devices or adjustable stops;</i></p> <p><i>e) Stacker cranes defined as Cartesian coordinate manipulator systems manufactured as an integral part of a vertical array of storage bins and designed to access the contents of those bins for storage or retrieval.</i></p> <p>2. 'End-effectors'</p> <p><i>In Item 1.A.3. 'end-effectors' are grippers, 'active tooling units', and any other tooling that is attached to the baseplate on the end of a 'robot' manipulator arm.</i></p> <p><u>N.B.:</u></p> <p><i>In the above definition 'active tooling units' is a device for applying motive power, process energy or sensing to the work piece.</i></p>
In the following customs code:	
8479.50.01	Industrial robots unexpressed and not included elsewhere.
	<p>Only: 'Robots' or 'end-effectors' having either of the following characteristics: Specially designed to comply with national safety standards applicable to handling high explosives (for example, meeting electrical code ratings for high explosives); or Specially designed or rated as radiation hardened to withstand a total radiation dose greater than 5×10^4 Gy (silicon) without operational degradation.</p>
	1.B. TEST AND PRODUCTION EQUIPMENT
	<p>Group 1.B.2.</p> <p>Machine tools, as follows, and any combination thereof, for removing or cutting metals, ceramics, or composites, which, according to the manufacturer's technical specifications, can be equipped with electronic devices for simultaneous "contouring</p>

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	<p>control" in two or more axes:</p> <p><u>N.B.:</u> For "numerical control" units controlled by their associated "software", see Item 1.D.3.</p> <p>a. Machine tools for turning, that have "positioning accuracies" with all compensations available better (less) than 6 μm according to ISO 230/2 (1988) along any linear axis (overall positioning) for machines capable of machining diameters greater than 35 mm;</p> <p><u>Note:</u> Item 1.B.2.a. does not control bar machines (Swissturn), limited to machining only bar feed thru, if maximum bar diameter is equal to or less than 42 mm and there is no capability of mounting chucks. Machines may have drilling and/or milling capabilities for machining parts with diameters less than 42 mm.</p> <p>b. Machine tools for milling, having any of the following characteristics:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. "Positioning accuracies" with all compensations available better (less) than 6 μm according to ISO 230/2 (1988) along any linear axis (overall positioning); 2. Two or more contouring rotary axes; or 3. Five or more axes which can be coordinated simultaneously for "contouring control." <p><u>Note:</u> Item 1.B.2.b. does not control milling machines having both of the following characteristics:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The X-axis travel greater than 2 m; and 2. Overall "positioning accuracy" on the x-axis worse (more) than 30 μm according to ISO 230/2 (1988).
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DIRECTIVE that modifies the diverse by which the exportation of conventional weapons, their parts and components, dual-use goods, software and technologies susceptible of diversion for the manufacture and proliferation of conventional weapons and weapons of mass destruction requires a previous export license issued by the Ministry of Economy

c. Machine tools for grinding, having any of the following characteristics:

1. "Positioning accuracies" with all compensations available better (less) than 4 μm according to ISO 230/2 (1988) along any linear axis (overall positioning);
2. Two or more contouring rotary axes; or
3. Five or more axes which can be coordinated simultaneously for "contouring control."

Note: Item 1.B.2.c. excludes the following grinding machines:

1. Cylindrical external, internal, and external-internal grinding machines having all the following characteristics:
 - a. External diameter or maximum length of 150 mm outside diameter or length; and
 - b. Axes limited to x, z and c.
2. Jig grinders that do not have a z-axis or a w-axis with an overall positioning accuracy less (better) than 4 microns. Positioning accuracy is according to ISO 230/2 (1988).
- d. Non-wire type Electrical Discharge Machines (EDM) that have two or more contouring rotary axes and that can be coordinated simultaneously for "contouring control".

Notes: 1. Stated "positioning accuracy" levels derived under the following procedures from measurements made according to ISO 230/2 (1988)

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	<p>or national equivalents may be used for each machine tool model if provided to, and accepted by, national authorities instead of individual machine tests.</p> <p>Stated "positioning accuracy" are to be obtained as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Select five machines of a model to be evaluated; b. Measure the linear axis accuracies according to ISO 230/2 (1988); c. Determine the accuracy values (A) for each axis of each machine. The method of calculating the accuracy value is described in the ISO 230/2 (1988) standard; d. Determine the average accuracy value of each axis. This average value becomes the stated "positioning accuracy" of each axis for the model ($\hat{A}_x, \hat{A}_y...$); e. Since Item 1.B.2. refers to each linear axis, there will be as many stated "positioning accuracy" values as there are linear axes; f. If any axis of a machine tool not controlled by Items 1.B.2.a., 1.B.2.b., or 1.B.2.c. has a stated "positioning accuracy" of 6 μm or better (less) for grinding machines, and 8 μm or better (less) for milling and turning machines, both according to ISO 230/2 (1988), then the builder should be required to reaffirm the accuracy level once every eighteen months. <p>2. Item 1.B.2. does not control special purpose machine tools limited to the manufacture of any of the following parts:</p>
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	<p>a. Gears</p> <p>b. Crankshafts or cam shafts</p> <p>c. Tools or cutters</p> <p>d. Extruder worms</p> <p><u>Technical Notes:</u> 1. <i>Axis nomenclature shall be in accordance with International Standard ISO 841, "Numerical Control Machines - Axis and Motion Nomenclature".</i></p> <p>2. <i>Not counted in the total number of contouring axes are secondary parallel contouring axes (e.g., the w-axis on horizontal boring mills or a secondary rotary axis the centerline of which is parallel to the primary rotary axis).</i></p> <p>3. <i>Rotary axes do not necessarily have to rotate over 360 degrees. A rotary axis can be driven by a linear device, e.g., a screw or a rack-and-pinion.</i></p> <p>4. <i>For the purposes of 1.B.2. the number of axes which can be coordinated simultaneously for "contouring control" is the number of axes along or around which, during processing of the work piece, simultaneous and interrelated motions are performed between the work piece and a tool. This does not include any additional axes along or around which other relative motions within the machine are performed, such as:</i></p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;"><i>a. Wheel-dressing systems in grinding machines;</i></p>
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DIRECTIVE that modifies the diverse by which the exportation of conventional weapons, their parts and components, dual-use goods, software and technologies susceptible of diversion for the manufacture and proliferation of conventional weapons and weapons of mass destruction requires a previous export license issued by the Ministry of Economy

	<p><i>b Parallel rotary axes designed for mounting of separate work pieces;</i></p> <p><i>c. Co-linear rotary axes designed for manipulating the same workpiece by holding it in a chuck from different ends.</i></p> <p>5. <i>A machine tool having at least 2 of the 3 turning, milling or grinding capabilities (e.g., a turning machine with milling capability) must be evaluated against each applicable entry, 1.B.2.a., 1.B.2.b. and 1.B.2.c.</i></p> <p>6. <i>Items 1.B.2.b.3 and 1.B.2.c.3 include machines based on a parallel linear kinematic design (e.g., hexapods) that have 5 or more axes none of which are rotary axes.</i></p>
In the following customs code:	
8459.61.01	Numerical control
	Only: Machine tools for milling, having any of the following characteristics: "Positioning accuracies" with all compensations available better (less) than 6 µm according to ISO 230/2 (1988) along any linear axis (overall positioning); two or more contouring rotary axes; or five or more axes which can be coordinated simultaneously for "contouring control."
8460.11.99	The rest.
	Only: Machine tools for grinding, having any of the following characteristics: "Positioning accuracies" with all compensations available better (less) than 4 µm according to ISO 230/2 (1988) along any linear axis (overall positioning); two or more contouring rotary axes; or five or more axes which can be coordinated simultaneously for "contouring control."
8461.90.02	Numerical control
	Only: Non-wire type Electrical Discharge Machines (EDM) that have two or more contouring rotary axes and that can be coordinated simultaneously for "contouring control"
	Group 1.B.3. Dimensional inspection machines, instruments, or systems, as follows: a. Computer controlled or numerically controlled coordinate measuring machines

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	<p>(CMM) having both of the following characteristics:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Two or more axes; and 2. A maximum permissible error of length measurement (E0, MPE) along any axis (one dimensional), identified as E0x, E0y, or E0z, equal to or less (better) than $(1.25 + L/1000) \mu\text{m}$ (where L is the measured length in mm) at any point within the operating range of the machine (i.e., within the length of the axis), tested according to ISO 10360-2(2009). <p>b. Linear displacement measuring instruments, as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Non-contact type measuring systems with a "resolution" equal to or better (less) than $0.2 \mu\text{m}$ within a measuring range up to 0.2 mm; 2. Linear variable differential transformer (LVDT) systems having both of the following characteristics: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. "Linearity" equal to or better (less) than 0.1% within a measuring range up to 5 mm; and b. Drift equal to or better (less) than 0.1% per day at a standard ambient test room temperature $\pm 1 \text{ K}$; 3. Measuring systems having both of the following characteristics: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Include a laser; and b. Capable to for at least 12 hours, over a temperature range of $\pm 1 \text{ K}$ around
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DIRECTIVE that modifies the diverse by which the exportation of conventional weapons, their parts and components, dual-use goods, software and technologies susceptible of diversion for the manufacture and proliferation of conventional weapons and weapons of mass destruction requires a previous export license issued by the Ministry of Economy

	<p>a standard temperature and a standard pressure:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A "resolution" over their full scale of 0.1 μm or better; and 2. With a "measurement uncertainty" equal to or better (less) than $(0.2 + L/2000) \mu\text{m}$ (L is the measured length in millimeters); <p><u>Note:</u> Item 1.B.3.b.3. does not control measuring interferometer systems, without closed or open loop feedback, containing a laser to measure slide movement errors of machine tools, dimensional inspection machines, or similar equipment.</p> <p><u>Technical Note:</u> In Item 1.B.3.b. 'linear displacement' means the change of distance between the measuring probe and the measured object.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> c. Angular displacement measuring instruments having an "angular position deviation" equal to or better (less) than 0.00025°; <p><u>Note:</u> Item 1.B.3.c. does not control optical instruments, such as autocollimators, using collimated light (e.g., laser light) to detect angular displacement of a mirror.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> d. Systems for simultaneous linear-angular inspection of hemishells, having both of the following characteristics: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. "Measurement uncertainty" along any linear axis equal to or better (less) than 3.5 μm per 5 mm; and 2. "Angular position deviation" equal to or less than 0.02°. <p><u>Notes:</u> 1. Item 1.B.3. includes machine tools that can be used as measuring machines if they meet or exceed the criteria specified for the measuring</p>
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	<p>machine function.</p> <p>2. Machines described in Item 1.B.3. are controlled if they exceed the threshold specified anywhere within their operating range.</p> <p><u>Technical Note:</u> All parameters of measurement values in this item represent plus/minus, i.e., not total band.</p>
In the following customs code:	
9024.10.01	Machines and apparatus for metal testing
	Only: Computer controlled or numerically controlled coordinate measuring machines (CMM) having both of the following characteristics: Two or more axes; and a maximum permissible error of length measurement (E_0 , MPE) along any axis (one dimensional), identified as E_{0x} , E_{0y} , or E_{0z} , equal to or less (better) than $(1.25 + L/1000) \mu\text{m}$ (where L is the measured length in mm) at any point within the operating range of the machine (i.e., within the length of the axis), tested according to ISO 10360-2(2009).
9031.10.01	Machines for balancing mechanical parts.
	Only: Computer controlled or numerically controlled coordinate measuring machines (CMM) having both of the following characteristics: Two or more axes; and a maximum permissible error of length measurement (E_0 , MPE) along any axis (one dimensional), identified as E_{0x} , E_{0y} , or E_{0z} , equal to or less (better) than $(1.25 + L/1000) \mu\text{m}$ (where L is the measured length in mm) at any point within the operating range of the machine (i.e., within the length of the axis), tested according to ISO 10360-2(2009).
	<p>Group 1.B.4.</p> <p>Controlled atmosphere (vacuum or inert gas) induction furnaces, and power supplies therefor, as follows:</p> <p>a. Furnaces having all of the following characteristics:</p> <p>1. Capable of operation at temperatures above 1123 K (850 °C);</p>

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	<p>2. Induction coils 600 mm or less in diameter; and</p> <p>3. Designed for power inputs of 5 kW or more;</p> <p><u>Note:</u> Item 1.B.4.a. does not control furnaces designed for the processing of semiconductor wafers.</p> <p>b. Power supplies, with a specified output power of 5 kW or more, specially designed for furnaces specified in Item 1.B.4.a.</p>
In the following customs code:	
8514.20.99	The rest
	<p>Only: Furnaces having all of the following characteristics: Capable of operation at temperatures above 1123 K (850 °C); Induction coils 600 mm or less in diameter; and designed for power inputs of 5 kW or more; power supplies, with a specified output power of 5 kW or more, specially designed for furnaces</p>
	<p>Group 1.B.5.</p> <p>‘Isostatic presses’, and related equipment, as follows:</p> <p>a. ‘Isostatic presses’ having both of the following characteristics:</p> <p>1. Capable of achieving a maximum working pressure of 69 MPa or greater; and</p> <p>2. A chamber cavity with an inside diameter in excess of 152 mm;</p> <p>b. Dies, molds, and controls specially designed for the ‘isostatic presses’ specified in Item 1.B.5.a.</p> <p><u>Technical Notes:</u> 1. In Item 1.B.5. ‘Isostatic presses’ means equipment capable of pressurizing a closed cavity through various media (gas, liquid, solid particles, etc.) to create equal pressure in all directions</p>

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	<p>within the cavity upon a workpiece or material.</p> <p>2. In Item 1.B.5. the inside chamber dimension is that of the chamber in which both the working temperature and the working pressure are achieved and does not include fixtures. That dimension will be the smaller of either the inside diameter of the pressure chamber or the inside diameter of the insulated furnace chamber, depending on which of the two chambers is located inside the other.</p>
In the following customs code:	
8462.99.99	The rest.
	Only: Isostatic presses having both of the following characteristics: Capable of achieving a maximum working pressure of 69 MPa or greater; and a chamber cavity with an inside diameter in excess of 152 mm.
8479.89.99	The rest.
	Only: Isostatic presses having both of the following characteristics: Capable of achieving a maximum working pressure of 69 MPa or greater; and a chamber cavity with an inside diameter in excess of 152 mm.
	<p>Group 1.B.6.</p> <p>Vibration test systems, equipment, and components as follows:</p> <p>a. Electrodynamic vibration test systems, having all of the following characteristics:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Employing feedback or closed loop control techniques and incorporating a digital control unit; 2. Capable of vibrating at 10 g RMS or more between 20 and 2000 Hz; and 3. Capable of imparting forces of 50 kN or greater measured 'bare table'; <p>b. Digital control units, combined with "software" specially designed for vibration testing, with a real-time bandwidth greater than 5 kHz and being designed for a</p>

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	<p>system specified in Item 1.B.6.a.;</p> <p>c. Vibration thrusters (shaker units), with or without associated amplifiers, capable of imparting a force of 50 kN or greater measured 'bare table', which are usable for the systems specified in Item 1.B.6.a.;</p> <p>d. Test piece support structures and electronic units designed to combine multiple shaker units into a complete shaker system capable of providing an effective combined force of 50 kN or greater, measured 'bare table', which are usable for the systems specified in Item 1.B.6.a.</p> <p><u>Technical Note:</u> In Item 1.B.6. 'bare table' means a flat table, or surface, with no fixtures or fittings.</p>
In the following customs code:	
9024.10.01	Machines and apparatus for metal testing
	<p>Only: Electrodynamic vibration test systems, having all of the following characteristics: Employing feedback or closed loop control techniques and incorporating a digital control unit; capable of vibrating at 10 g RMS or more between 20 and 2000 Hz; and capable of imparting forces of 50 kN or greater measured 'bare table'; digital control units, combined with "software" specially designed for vibration testing, with a real-time bandwidth greater than 5 kHz and being designed for a system specified in Item 1.B.6.a.; vibration thrusters (shaker units), with or without associated amplifiers, capable of imparting a force of 50 kN or greater measured 'bare table', which are usable for the systems specified in Item 1.B.6.a.; test piece support structures and electronic units designed to combine multiple shaker units into a complete shaker system capable of providing an effective combined force of 50 kN or greater, measured 'bare table', which are usable for the systems specified in Item 1.B.6.a.</p>
9031.20.99	The rest
	<p>Only: Electrodynamic vibration test systems, having all of the following characteristics: Employing feedback or closed loop control techniques and incorporating a digital control unit; capable of vibrating at 10 g RMS or more between 20 and 2000 Hz; and capable of imparting forces of 50 kN or greater measured 'bare table'; digital control units, combined with "software" specially designed for vibration testing, with a real-time bandwidth greater than 5 kHz and being designed for a system specified in Item 1.B.6.a.; vibration thrusters (shaker units), with or without associated amplifiers, capable of imparting a force of 50 kN or greater measured 'bare table', which are usable for the systems specified in Item 1.B.6.a.; test piece support structures and electronic units designed to combine</p>

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	multiple shaker units into a complete shaker system capable of providing an effective combined force of 50 kN or greater, measured 'bare table', which are usable for the systems specified in Item 1.B.6.a.
	<p>Group 1.B.7.</p> <p>Vacuum or other controlled atmosphere metallurgical melting and casting furnaces and related equipment, as follows:</p> <p>a. Arc remelt and casting furnaces having both of the following characteristics:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Consumable electrode capacities between 1000 and 20000 cm³; and 2. Capable of operating with melting temperatures above 1973 K (1700 °C). <p>b. Electron beam melting furnaces and plasma atomization and melting furnaces, having both of the following characteristics:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A power of 50 kW or greater; and 2. Capable of operating with melting temperatures above 1473 K (1200 °C); <p>c. Computer control and monitoring systems specially configured for any of the furnaces specified in Item 1.B.7.a. or 1.B.7.b.</p>
In the following customs code:	
8514.30.02	Arc furnaces
	Only: Arc remelt and casting furnaces having both of the following characteristics: Consumable electrode capacities between 1000 and 20000 cm ³ ; and capable of operating with melting temperatures above 1973 K (1700 °C). Electron beam melting furnaces and plasma atomization and melting furnaces, having both of the following characteristics: A power of 50 kW or greater; and capable of operating with melting temperatures above 1473 K (1200 °C); computer control and monitoring systems specially configured for any of the furnaces specified.
1.D. SOFTWARE	
	<p>Group 1.D.1.</p> <p>"Software" specially designed for the "use" of equipment specified in Item 1.A.3.,</p>

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	1.B.1., 1.B.3., 1.B.5., 1.B.6.a., 1.B.6.b., 1.B.6.d. or 1.B.7.
	<u>Note</u> : "Software" specially designed for systems specified in Item 1.B.3.d. includes "software" for simultaneous measurements of wall thickness and contour.
In the following <i>customs code</i> only , in the case of software specifically designed for the use of equipment specified in groups NSG lists:	
8523.29.10	Floppy disks recorded, for reproducing phenomena other than sound or image ("Software"), even when accompanied by printed instructions or other documentation.
8523.40.99	The rest.
8523.51.01	Non-volatile storage devices, rewritable, formed of solid state devices, eg the so-called flash memory cards, flash electronic storage card, memory stick, PC card, secure digital, compact flash, smart media.
8523.51.99	The rest.
8523.59.99	The rest.
8523.80.99	The rest.
	Group 1.D.2. "Software" specially designed or modified for the "development", "production", or "use" of equipment specified in Item 1.B.2.
In the following customs code only , in the case of software specifically designed for the use of equipment specified in groups NSG lists:	
8523.29.10	Floppy disks recorded, for reproducing phenomena other than sound or image ("Software"), even when accompanied by printed instructions or other documentation.
8523.40.99	The rest.
8523.51.01	Non-volatile storage devices, rewritable, formed of solid state devices, eg the so-called flash memory cards, flash electronic storage card, memory stick, PC card, secure digital, compact flash, smart media.
8523.51.99	The rest.

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8523.59.99	The rest.
8523.80.99	The rest.
	<p>Group 1.D.3.</p> <p>"Software" for any combination of electronic devices or system enabling such device(s) to function as a "numerical control" unit capable of controlling five or more interpolating axes that can be coordinated simultaneously for "contouring control".</p> <p><u>Notes:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> "Software" is controlled whether exported separately or residing in a "numerical control" unit or any electronic device or system. Item 1.D.3. Does not control "software" specially designed or modified by the manufacturers of the control unit or machine tool to operate a machine tool that is not specified in Item 1.B.2.
	<p>In the following customs code only, in the case of software for any combination of devices or electronic systems that allow these devices to function as numerical control unit capable of controlling five or more interpolating axes that can be coordinated simultaneously for control contoured as specified in the lists of the NSG.</p>
8523.29.10	Floppy disks recorded, for reproducing phenomena other than sound or image ("Software"), even when accompanied by printed instructions or other documentation.
8523.40.99	The rest.
8523.51.01	Non-volatile storage devices, rewritable, formed of solid state devices, eg the so-called flash memory cards, flash electronic storage card, memory stick, PC card, secure digital, compact flash, smart media.
8523.51.99	The rest.
8523.59.99	The rest.

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8523.80.99	The rest.
1.E. TECHNOLOGY	
	Group 1.E.1. "Technology" according to the Technology Controls for the "development", "production" or "use" of equipment, material or "software" specified in 1.A. through 1.D.
In the following customs code <i>only</i> , in the case of technology in accordance with control technology for the development, production or use of equipment, materials or software specified in the NSG lists: from 1.A. to 1.D.	
3704.00.01	Plates, film, paper, paperboard and textiles, exposed but without revealing
3705.90.99	The rest
4901.10.99	The rest
4901.99.99	The rest.
4906.00.01	Plans and handmade drawings for architectural, engineering, industrial, commercial, topographical or similar manuscripts, photographic reproductions on sensitized paper and carbon copies (carbon), plans, drawings or texts mentioned above.
4911.99.99	The rest
8523.29.10	Floppy disks recorded, for reproducing phenomena other than sound or image ("Software"), even when accompanied by printed instructions or other documentation.
8523.40.99	The rest
8523.51.99	The rest
8523.59.99	The rest.
8523.80.99	The rest
2. MATERIALS	
2.A. EQUIPMENT, ASSEMBLIES AND COMPONENTS	
	Group 2.A.1. Crucibles made of materials resistant to liquid actinide metals, as follows:

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	<p>a. Crucibles having both of the following characteristics:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. A volume of between 150 cm³ (150 ml) and 8000 cm³ (8 liters); and2. Made of or coated with any of the following materials, having a purity of 98% or greater by weight:<ol style="list-style-type: none">a. Calcium fluoride (CaF₂);b. Calcium zirconate (metazirconate) (CaZrO₃);c. Cerium sulfide (Ce₂S₃);d. Erbium oxide (erbia) (Er₂O₃);e. Hafnium oxide (hafnia) (HfO₂);f. Magnesium oxide (MgO);g. Nitrided niobium-titanium-tungsten alloy (approximately 50% Nb, 30% Ti, 20% W);h. Yttrium oxide (yttria) (Y₂O₃); ori. Zirconium oxide (zirconia) (ZrO₂); <p>b. Crucibles having both of the following characteristics:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. A volume of between 50 cm³ (50 ml) and 2000 cm³ (2 liters); and2. Made of or lined with tantalum, having a purity of 99.9% or greater by weight; <p>c. Crucibles having all of the following characteristics:</p>
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	<p>1. A volume of between 50 cm³ (50 ml) and 2000 cm³ (2 liters);</p> <p>2. Made of or lined with tantalum, having a purity of 98% or greater by weight; and</p> <p>3. Coated with tantalum carbide, nitride, boride, or any combination thereof.</p>
In the following customs code:	
6903.20.02	Crucibles with up to 300 cubic decimeters.
	Only: Crucibles with a volume of between 150 cm ³ (150 ml) and 8000 cm ³ (8 liters); and made of or coated with any of the following materials, having a purity of 98% or greater by weight: Calcium fluoride (CaF ₂); Calcium zirconate (metazirconate) (CaZrO ₃); Cerium sulfide (Ce ₂ S ₃); Erbium oxide (erbia) (Ce ₂ S ₃); Hafnium oxide (hafnia) (HfO ₂); Magnesium oxide (MgO); Nitrided niobium-titanium-tungsten alloy (approximately 50% Nb, 30% Ti, 20% W); Yttrium oxide (yttria) (Y ₂ O ₃); or Zirconium oxide (zirconia) (ZrO ₂); Crucibles with a volume of between 50 cm ³ (50 ml) and 2000 cm ³ (2 liters); and made of or lined with tantalum, having a purity of 99.9% or greater by weight; crucibles with a volume of between 50 cm ³ (50 ml) and 2000 cm ³ (2 liters); made of or lined with tantalum, having a purity of 98% or greater by weight; and coated with tantalum carbide, nitride, boride, or any combination thereof.
7325.10.02	Crucibles
	Only: Crucibles with a volume of between 150 cm ³ (150 ml) and 8000 cm ³ (8 liters); and made of or coated with any of the following materials, having a purity of 98% or greater by weight: Calcium fluoride (CaF ₂); Calcium zirconate (metazirconate) (CaZrO ₃); Cerium sulfide (Ce ₂ S ₃); Erbium oxide (erbia) (Er ₂ O ₃); Hafnium oxide (hafnia) (HfO ₂); Magnesium oxide (MgO); Nitrided niobium-titanium-tungsten alloy (approximately 50% Nb, 30% Ti, 20% W); Yttrium oxide (yttria) (Y ₂ O ₃); or Zirconium oxide (zirconia) (ZrO ₂); Crucibles with a volume of between 50 cm ³ (50 ml) and 2000 cm ³ (2 liters); and made of or lined with tantalum, having a purity of 99.9% or greater by weight; crucibles with a volume of between 50 cm ³ (50 ml) and 2000 cm ³ (2 liters); made of or lined with tantalum, having a purity of 98% or greater by weight; and coated with tantalum carbide, nitride, boride, or any combination thereof.
7325.99.99	The rest
	Only: Crucibles with a volume of between 150 cm ³ (150 ml) and 8000 cm ³ (8 liters); and made of or coated with any of the following materials, having a purity of 98% or greater by weight: Calcium fluoride (CaF ₂); Calcium zirconate (metazirconate) (CaZrO ₃); Cerium sulfide (Ce ₂ S ₃); Erbium oxide (erbia) (Er ₂ O ₃); Hafnium oxide

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	(hafnia) (HfO ₂); Magnesium oxide (MgO); Nitrided niobium-titanium-tungsten alloy (approximately 50% Nb, 30% Ti, 20% W); Yttrium oxide (yttria) (Y ₂ O ₃); or Zirconium oxide (zirconia) (ZrO ₂); Crucibles with a volume of between 50 cm ³ (50 ml) and 2000 cm ³ (2 liters); and made of or lined with tantalum, having a purity of 99.9% or greater by weight; crucibles with a volume of between 50 cm ³ (50 ml) and 2000 cm ³ (2 liters); made of or lined with tantalum, having a purity of 98% or greater by weight; and coated with tantalum carbide, nitride, boride, or any combination thereof.
7508.90.02	Recognizable as crucibles designed exclusively for laboratory use.
	Only: Crucibles with a volume of between 150 cm ³ (150 ml) and 8000 cm ³ (8 liters); and made of or coated with any of the following materials, having a purity of 98% or greater by weight: Calcium fluoride (CaF ₂); Calcium zirconate (metazirconate) (CaZrO ₃); Cerium sulfide (Ce ₂ S ₃); Erbium oxide (erbia) (Er ₂ O ₃); Hafnium oxide (hafnia) (HfO ₂); Magnesium oxide (MgO); Nitrided niobium-titanium-tungsten alloy (approximately 50% Nb, 30% Ti, 20% W); Yttrium oxide (yttria) (Y ₂ O ₃); or Zirconium oxide (zirconia) (ZrO ₂); Crucibles with a volume of between 50 cm ³ (50 ml) and 2000 cm ³ (2 liters); and made of or lined with tantalum, having a purity of 99.9% or greater by weight; crucibles with a volume of between 50 cm ³ (50 ml) and 2000 cm ³ (2 liters); made of or lined with tantalum, having a purity of 98% or greater by weight; and coated with tantalum carbide, nitride, boride, or any combination thereof.
	Group 2.A.3 Composite structures in the form of tubes having both of the following characteristics: a. An inside diameter of between 75 and 400 mm; and b. Made with any of the "fibrous or filamentary materials" specified in Item 2.C.7.a. or carbon prepreg materials specified in Item 2.C.7.c.
	In the following customs code:
3926.90.99	The rest.
	Only: Composite structures in the form of tubes having both of the following characteristics: An inside diameter of between 75 and 400 mm; and made with any of the "fibrous or filamentary materials" specified in Item 2.C.7.a. or carbon prepreg materials specified in Item 2.C.7.c.
6906.00.01	Tubes, guttering and Tubing Accessories of ceramics.
	Only: Composite structures in the form of tubes having both of the following characteristics: An inside diameter of between 75 and 400 mm; and made with any of the "fibrous or filamentary materials" specified in Item 2.C.7.a. or carbon prepreg materials specified in Item 2.C.7.c.
7019.90.02	Uncoated tubes.
	Only: Composite structures in the form of tubes having both of the following characteristics: An inside diameter of between 75 and 400 mm; and made with any of the "fibrous or filamentary materials" specified in Item 2.C.7.a. or carbon prepreg

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	materials specified in Item 2.C.7.c.
7019.90.07	Coated tubes, except those included in the fraction 7019.90.06.
	Only: Composite structures in the form of tubes having both of the following characteristics: An inside diameter of between 75 and 400 mm; and made with any of the "fibrous or filamentary materials" specified in Item 2.C.7.a. or carbon prepreg materials specified in Item 2.C.7.c.
7019.90.99	The rest
	Only: Composite structures in the form of tubes having both of the following characteristics: An inside diameter of between 75 and 400 mm; and made with any of the "fibrous or filamentary materials" specified in Item 2.C.7.a. or carbon prepreg materials specified in Item 2.C.7.c.
2.C. MATERIALS	
Group 2.C.1.	
Aluminium alloys having both of the following characteristics:	
a. 'Capable of' an ultimate tensile strength of 460 MPa or more at 293 K (20 °C); and	
b. In the form of tubes or cylindrical solid forms (including forgings) with an outside diameter of more than 75 mm.	
<i>Technical Note:</i> In Item 2.C.1. the phrase 'capable of' encompasses aluminium alloys before or after heat treatment.	
In the following customs code	
7604.29.01	Aluminum bars, containing by weight: 0.7% iron, 0.4 to 0.8% silicon, 0.15 to 0.40% copper, 0.8 to 1.2% magnesium, 0.04 to 0.35% chromium, in addition to other elements.
	Only: Aluminium alloys having both of the following characteristics: 'Capable of' an ultimate tensile strength of 460 MPa or more at 293 K (20 °C); and in the form of tubes or cylindrical solid forms (including forgings) with an outside diameter of more than 75 mm.
7604.29.99	The rest
	Only: Aluminium alloys having both of the following characteristics: 'Capable of' an ultimate tensile strength of 460 MPa or more at 293 K (20 °C); and in the form of tubes or cylindrical solid forms (including forgings) with an outside diameter of more than 75 mm.
7608.20.01	With an internal diameter not exceeding 203.2 mm., Except those included in items 7608.20.02 and 7608.20.03

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	Only: Aluminium alloys having both of the following characteristics: 'Capable of' an ultimate tensile strength of 460 MPa or more at 293 K (20 °C); and in the form of tubes or cylindrical solid forms (including forgings) with an outside diameter of more than 75 mm.
7608.20.99	The rest
	Only: Aluminium alloys having both of the following characteristics: 'Capable of' an ultimate tensile strength of 460 MPa or more at 293 K (20 °C); and in the form of tubes or cylindrical solid forms (including forgings) with an outside diameter of more than 75 mm.
	<p>Group 2.C.7.</p> <p>"Fibrous or filamentary materials", and prepregs, as follows:</p> <p>a. Carbon or aramid "fibrous or filamentary materials" having either of the following characteristics:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A 'specific modulus' of 12.7×10^6 m or greater; or 2. A 'specific tensile strength' of 23.5×10^4 m or greater; <p style="text-align: center;">Note: Item 2.C.7.a. does not control aramid "fibrous or filamentary materials" having 0.25% or more by weight of an ester based fiber surface modifier.</p> <p>b. Glass "fibrous or filamentary materials" having both of the following characteristics:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A 'specific modulus' of 3.18×10^6 m or greater; and 2. A 'specific tensile strength' of 7.62×10^4 m or greater; <p>c. Thermoset resin impregnated continuous "yarns", "rovings", "tows" or "tapes" with a width of 15 mm or less (prepregs), made from carbon or glass "fibrous or filamentary materials" specified in Item 2.C.7.a. or Item 2.C.7.b.</p> <p><u>Technical Note:</u> The resin forms the matrix of the composite.</p>

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	<p><u>Technical Notes:</u> 1. In Item 2.C.7. 'Specific modulus' is the Young's modulus in N/m^2 divided by the specific weight in N/m^3 when measured at a temperature of 296 ± 2 K (23 ± 2 °C) and a relative humidity of $50 \pm 5\%$.</p> <p>2. In Item 2.C.7. 'Specific tensile strength' is the ultimate tensile strength in N/m^2 divided by the specific weight in N/m^3 when measured at a temperature of 296 ± 2 K (23 ± 2 °C) and a relative humidity of $50 \pm 5\%$.</p>
In the following customs code	
5501.10.01	Nylon or other polyamides.
	Only: Carbon or aramid "fibrous or filamentary materials" having either of the following characteristics: a 'specific modulus' of 12.7×10^6 m or greater; or a 'specific tensile strength' of 23.5×10^4 m or greater; glass "fibrous or filamentary materials" having both of the following characteristics: a 'specific modulus' of 3.18×10^6 m or greater; and a 'specific tensile strength' of 7.62×10^4 m or greater; thermoset resin impregnated continuous "yarns", "rovings", "tows" or "tapes" with a width of 15 mm or less (prepregs), made from carbon or glass "fibrous or filamentary materials" specified in Item 2.C.7.a. or Item 2.C.7.b.
6815.10.99	The rest
	Only: Carbon or aramid "fibrous or filamentary materials" having either of the following characteristics: a 'specific modulus' of 12.7×10^6 m or greater; or a 'specific tensile strength' of 23.5×10^4 m or greater; glass "fibrous or filamentary materials" having both of the following characteristics: a 'specific modulus' of 3.18×10^6 m or greater; and a 'specific tensile strength' of 7.62×10^4 m or greater; thermoset resin impregnated continuous "yarns", "rovings", "tows" or "tapes" with a width of 15 mm or less (prepregs), made from carbon or glass "fibrous or filamentary materials" specified in Item 2.C.7.a. or Item 2.C.7.b.
7019.59.99	The rest
	Only: Carbon or aramid "fibrous or filamentary materials" having either of the following characteristics: a 'specific modulus' of 12.7×10^6 m or greater; or a 'specific tensile strength' of 23.5×10^4 m or greater; glass "fibrous or filamentary materials" having both of the following characteristics: a 'specific modulus' of 3.18×10^6 m or greater; and a 'specific tensile strength' of 7.62×10^4 m or greater; thermoset resin impregnated continuous "yarns", "rovings", "tows" or "tapes" with a width of 15 mm or less (prepregs), made from carbon or glass "fibrous or filamentary materials" specified in Item 2.C.7.a. or Item 2.C.7.b.

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7019.90.99	The rest
	Only: Carbon or aramid "fibrous or filamentary materials" having either of the following characteristics: a 'specific modulus' of 12.7×10^6 m or greater; or a 'specific tensile strength' of 23.5×10^4 m or greater; glass "fibrous or filamentary materials" having both of the following characteristics: a 'specific modulus' of 3.18×10^6 m or greater; and a 'specific tensile strength' of 7.62×10^4 m or greater; thermoset resin impregnated continuous "yarns", "rovings", "tows" or "tapes" with a width of 15 mm or less (prepregs), made from carbon or glass "fibrous or filamentary materials" specified in Item 2.C.7.a. or Item 2.C.7.b.
	<p>Group 2.C.14.</p> <p>Tungsten, tungsten carbide, and alloys containing more than 90% tungsten by weight, having both</p> <p>of the following characteristics:</p> <p>a. In forms with a hollow cylindrical symmetry (including cylinder segments) with an inside diameter between 100 and 300 mm; and</p> <p>b. A mass greater than 20 kg.</p> <p><u>Note:</u> Item 2.C.14. does not control manufactures specially designed as weights or gamma-ray collimators.</p>
In the following customs code	
8101.99.99	The rest
	Only: Tungsten, tungsten carbide, and alloys containing more than 90% tungsten by weight, having both of the following characteristics: In forms with a hollow cylindrical symmetry (including cylinder segments) with an inside diameter between 100 and 300 mm; and a mass greater than 20 kg.
2849.90.99	The rest
	Only: Tungsten, tungsten carbide, and alloys containing more than 90% tungsten by weight, having both <p>of the following characteristics: In forms with a hollow cylindrical symmetry (including cylinder segments) with an inside diameter between 100 and 300 mm; and a mass greater than 20 kg.</p>
2.E. TECHNOLOGY	

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	<p>Group 2.E.1.</p> <p>“Tecnología” de conformidad con los Controles de Tecnología para el “desarrollo”, la “producción” o la “utilización” del equipo, materiales o “programas informáticos” especificados desde 2.A. hasta 2.D.</p>
In the following customs code only , in the case of technology in accordance with control technology for the development, production or use of equipment, materials or software specified in groups NSG lists: from 2. A. to 2.D.	
3704.00.01	Plates, film, paper, paperboard and textiles, exposed but without revealing
3705.90.99	The rest
4901.10.99	The rest
4901.99.99	The rest.
4906.00.01	Plans and drawings made for architectural, engineering, industrial, commercial, topographical or similar manuscripts, photographic reproductions on sensitized paper and carbon copies (carbon), plans, drawings or texts mentioned above.
4911.99.99	The rest
8523.29.10	Floppy disks recorded, for reproducing phenomena other than sound or image ("Software"), even when accompanied by printed instructions or other documentation.
8523.40.99	The rest
8523.51.99	The rest
8523.80.99	The rest.
<p>1. URANIUM ISOTOPE SEPARATION EQUIPMENT AND COMPONENTS</p> <p>2. (Other Than Trigger List Items)</p>	
<p>3.A. EQUIPMENT, ASSEMBLIES AND COMPONENTS</p> <p>(Articles not included in the initial lists)</p>	
	<p>Group 3.A.1.</p> <p>Frequency changers or generators having all of the following characteristics:</p>

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	<p><u>N.B.</u>: Frequency changers and generators especially designed or prepared for the gas centrifuge process are controlled under INFCIRC/254/Part 1 (as amended).</p> <p>a. Multiphase output capable of providing a power of 40 W or greater;</p> <p>b. Capable of operating in the frequency range between 600 and 2000 Hz;</p> <p>c. Total harmonic distortion better (less) than 10%; and</p> <p>d. Frequency control better (less) than 0.1%.</p> <p><i>Technical Note: Frequency changers in Item 3.A.1. are also known as converters or inverters.</i></p>
In the following customs code	
8421.99.99	The rest
	Only: Frequency changers or generators having all of the following characteristics: Multiphase output capable of providing a power of 40 W or greater; capable of operating in the frequency range between 600 and 2000 Hz; total harmonic distortion better (less) than 10%; and frequency control better (less) than 0.1%.
8543.20.01	Sweeping generators.
	Only: Frequency changers or generators having all of the following characteristics: Multiphase output capable of providing a power of 40 W or greater; capable of operating in the frequency range between 600 and 2000 Hz; total harmonic distortion better (less) than 10%; and frequency control better (less) than 0.1%.
	<p>Grupo 3.A.2.</p> <p>Lasers, laser amplifiers and oscillators as follows:</p> <p>a. Copper vapor lasers having both of the following characteristics:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Operating at wavelengths between 500 and 600 nm; and 2. An average output power equal to or greater than 40 W; <p>b. Argon ion lasers having both of the following characteristics:</p>

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	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Operating at wavelengths between 400 and 515 nm; and 2. An average output power greater than 40 W; <p>c. Neodymium-doped (other than glass) lasers with an output wavelength between 1000 and 1100 nm having either of the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Pulse-excited and Q-switched with a pulse duration equal to or greater than 1 ns, and having either of the following: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. A single-transverse mode output with an average output power greater than 40 W; or b. A multiple-transverse mode output with an average output power greater than 50 W; or 2. Incorporating frequency doubling to give an output wavelength between 500 and 550 nm with an average output power of greater than 40 W; <p>d. Tunable pulsed single-mode dye laser oscillators having all of the following characteristics:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Operating at wavelengths between 300 and 800 nm; 2. An average output power greater than 1 W; 3. A repetition rate greater than 1 kHz; and 4. Pulse width less than 100 ns; <p>e. Tunable pulsed dye laser amplifiers and oscillators having all of the following characteristics:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Operating at wavelengths between 300 and 800 nm; 2. An average output power greater than 30 W; 3. A repetition rate greater than 1 kHz; and 4. Pulse width less than 100 ns;
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Note: Item 3.A.2.e. does not control single mode oscillators.

f. Alexandrite lasers having all of the following characteristics:

1. Operating at wavelengths between 720 and 800 nm;
2. A bandwidth of 0.005 nm or less;
3. A repetition rate greater than 125 Hz; and
4. An average output power greater than 30 W;

g. Pulsed carbon dioxide lasers having all of the following characteristics:

1. Operating at wavelengths between 9000 and 11000 nm;
2. A repetition rate greater than 250 Hz;
3. An average output power greater than 500 W; and pulse width less than 200 ns.
4. Pulse width of less than 200 ns;

Note: Item 3.A.2.g. does not control the higher power (typically 1 to 5 kW) industrial CO₂ 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.

h. Pulsed excimer lasers (XeF, XeCl, KrF) having all of the following characteristics:

1. Operating at wavelengths between 240 and 360 nm;
2. A repetition rate greater than 250 Hz; and
3. An average output power greater than 500 W;

i. Para-hydrogen Raman shifters designed to operate at 16 μm output wavelength and at a repetition rate greater than 250 Hz.

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In the following customs code	
9013.20.01	Lasers, except diodes laser.
	Only: Lasers, laser amplifiers and oscillators, to the extent described in the group 3A2.
	<p>Group 3.A.3</p> <p>Valves having all of the following characteristics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. A nominal size of 5 mm or greater; b. Having a bellows seal; and c. Wholly made of or lined with aluminium, aluminium alloy, nickel, or nickel alloy containing more than 60% nickel by weight. <p><u>Technical Note:</u> For valves with different inlet and outlet diameter, the nominal size parameter in Item 3.A.3.a. refers to the smallest diameter.</p>
In the following customs code	
8481.80.99	The rest
	Only: Valves having all of the following characteristics: A nominal size of 5 mm or greater; having a bellows seal; and wholly made of or lined with aluminum, aluminum alloy, nickel, or nickel alloy containing more than 60% nickel by weight.
	<p>Group 3.A.4.</p> <p>Superconducting solenoidal electromagnets having all of the following characteristics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Capable of creating magnetic fields greater than 2 T; b. A ratio of length to inner diameter greater than 2; c. Inner diameter greater than 300 mm; and d. Magnetic field uniform to better than 1% over the central 50% of the inner volume. <p><u>Note:</u> Item 3.A.4. does not control magnets specially designed for and exported as part of medical nuclear magnetic resonance (NMR) imaging systems.</p>

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	<p>N.B.: As part of, does not necessarily mean physical part in the same shipment. Separate shipments from different sources are allowed, provided the related export documents clearly specify the as part of relationship.</p>
In the following customs code	
8505.90.99	The rest
	<p>Only: Superconducting solenoidal electromagnets having all of the following characteristics: Capable of creating magnetic fields greater than 2 T; a ratio of length to inner diameter greater than 2; inner diameter greater than 300 mm; and magnetic field uniform to better than 1% over the central 50% of the inner volume.</p>
	<p>Group 3.A.5.</p> <p>High-power direct current power supplies having both of the following characteristics:</p> <p>a. Capable of continuously producing, over a time period of 8 hours, 100 V or greater with current output of 500 A or greater; and</p> <p>b. Current or voltage stability better than 0.1% over a time period of 8 hours.</p>
In the following customs code:	
8504.40.99	The rest.
	<p>Only:Current sources remains high power, capable of continuously producing, along 8 hours 100 V or more with an output current of 500 amperes or more, and a stability of the current or voltage better than 0.1%, over 8 hours</p>
	<p>Group 3.A.6.</p> <p>High-voltage direct current power supplies having both of the following characteristics:</p> <p>a. Capable of continuously producing, over a time period of 8 hours, 20 kV or greater with current output of 1 A or greater; and</p> <p>b. Current or voltage stability better than 0.1% over a time period of 8 hours.</p>
In the following customs code:	
8504.40.99	The rest.

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	<p>Only: High-voltage direct current power supplies having both of the following characteristics: Capable of continuously producing, over a time period of 8 hours, 20 kV or greater with current output of 1 A or greater; and current or voltage stability better than 0.1% over a time period of 8 hours.</p>
	<p>Group 3.A.7.</p> <p>Pressure transducers capable of measuring absolute pressures at any point in the range 0 to 13 kPa and having both of the following characteristics:</p> <p>a. Pressure sensing elements made of or protected by aluminum, aluminum alloy, nickel, or nickel alloy with more than 60% nickel by weight; and</p> <p>b. Having either of the following characteristics:</p> <p>1. A full scale of less than 13 kPa and an “accuracy” of better than $\pm 1\%$ of full scale; or</p> <p>2. A full scale of 13 kPa or greater and an “accuracy” of better than ± 130 Pa.</p> <p><i>Technical Notes:</i> 1. In Item 3.A.7. pressure transducers are devices that convert pressure measurements into an electrical signal.</p> <p>2. In Item 3.A.7. “accuracy” includes non-linearity, hysteresis and repeatability at ambient temperature.</p>
In the following customs code:	
9026.20.99	The rest.
	<p>Only: Pressure transducers capable of measuring absolute pressures at any point in the range 0 to 13 kPa and having both of the following characteristics: pressure sensing elements made of or protected by aluminum, aluminum alloy, nickel, or nickel alloy with more than 60% nickel by weight; and having either of the following characteristics: a full scale of less than 13 kPa and an “accuracy” of better than $\pm 1\%$ of full scale; or a full scale of 13 kPa or greater and an “accuracy” of better than ± 130 Pa.</p>
9026.90.01	Parts y accessories.
	<p>Only: Pressure transducers capable of measuring absolute pressures at any point in the range 0 to 13 kPa and having both of the following characteristics: pressure sensing elements made of or protected by aluminum, aluminum alloy, nickel, or nickel alloy with more than 60% nickel by weight; and having either of the following characteristics: a full scale of less than 13 kPa and an “accuracy” of better than $\pm 1\%$ of full scale; or a full scale of 13 kPa or greater and an “accuracy” of better than ± 130 Pa.</p>
	Group 3.A.8.

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	<p>Vacuum pumps having all of the following characteristics:</p> <p>a. Input throat size equal to or greater than 380 mm;</p> <p>b. Pumping speed equal to or greater than 15 m³/s; and</p> <p>c. Capable of producing an ultimate vacuum better than 13.3 mPa.</p> <p><i>Technical Notes: 1. The pumping speed is determined at the measurement point with nitrogen gas or air.</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>2. The ultimate vacuum is determined at the input of the pump with the input of the pump blocked off.</i></p>
In the following customs code	
8414.10.99	The rest
	Vacuum pumps having all of the following characteristics: Input throat size equal to or greater than 380 mm; pumping speed equal to or greater than 15 m ³ /s; and capable of producing an ultimate vacuum better than 13.3 mPa.
3.B. TEST AND PRODUCTION EQUIPMENT	
	<p>Group 3.B.1.</p> <p>Electrolytic cells for fluorine production with an output capacity greater than 250 g of fluorine per hour.</p>
In the following customs code:	
8543.30.01	Machines and apparatus for electroplating, electrolysis or electrophoresis.
	Only: Electrolytic cells for fluorine production with an output capacity greater than 250 g of fluorine per hour.
	<p>Group 3.B.2.</p> <p>Rotor fabrication or assembly equipment, rotor straightening equipment, bellows-forming mandrels and dies, as follows:</p> <p>a. Rotor assembly equipment for assembly of gas centrifuge rotor tube sections, baffles, and end caps;</p>

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	<p><u>Note:</u> Item 3.B.2.a. includes precision mandrels, clamps, and shrink fit machines.</p> <p>b. Rotor straightening equipment for alignment of gas centrifuge rotor tube sections to a common axis;</p> <p><u>Technical Note:</u> <i>In Item 3.B.2.b. such equipment normally consists of precision measuring probes linked to a computer that subsequently controls the action of, for example, pneumatic rams used for aligning the rotor tube sections.</i></p> <p>c. Bellows-forming mandrels and dies for producing single-convolution bellows.</p> <p><u>Technical Note:</u> <i>The bellows referred to in Item 3.B.2.c. have all of the following characteristics:</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Inside diameter between 75 and 400 mm; 2. Length equal to or greater than 12.7 mm; 3. Single convolution depth greater than 2 mm; and 4. Made of high-strength aluminum alloys, maraging steel, or high strength "fibrous or filamentary materials".
In the following customs code:	
8479.89.99	The rest
	<p>Only: Rotor fabrication or assembly equipment, rotor straightening equipment, bellows-forming mandrels and dies, as follows: rotor assembly equipment for assembly of gas centrifuge rotor tube sections, baffles, and end caps; rotor straightening equipment for alignment of gas centrifuge rotor tube sections to a common axis; bellows-forming mandrels and dies for producing single-convolution bellows.</p>
9031.10.01	Machines for balancing mechanical parts.
	<p>Only: Rotor fabrication or assembly equipment, rotor straightening equipment, bellows-forming mandrels and dies, as follows: rotor assembly equipment for assembly of gas centrifuge rotor tube sections, baffles, and end caps; rotor straightening equipment</p>

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	for alignment of gas centrifuge rotor tube sections to a common axis; bellows-forming mandrels and dies for producing single-convolution bellows.
	<p>Group 3.B.3.</p> <p>Centrifugal multiplane balancing machines, fixed or portable, horizontal or vertical, as follows:</p> <p>a. Centrifugal balancing machines designed for balancing flexible rotors having a length of 600 mm or more and having all of the following characteristics:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Swing or journal diameter greater than 75 mm; 2. Mass capability of from 0.9 to 23 kg; and 3. Capable of balancing speed of revolution greater than 5000 rpm; <p>b. Centrifugal balancing machines designed for balancing hollow cylindrical rotor components and having all of the following characteristics:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Journal diameter greater than 75 mm; 2. Mass capability of from 0.9 to 23 kg; 3. Capable of balancing to a residual imbalance equal to or less than 0.010 kg x mm/kg per plane; and 4. Belt drives type.
In the following customs code:	
9031.10.01	Machines for balancing mechanical parts.
	Only: Centrifugal balancing machines designed for balancing flexible rotors having a length of 600 mm or more and having all of the following characteristics: Swing or journal diameter greater than 75 mm; mass capability of from 0.9 to 23 kg; and capable of balancing speed of revolution greater than 5000 rpm; Centrifugal balancing machines designed for balancing hollow cylindrical rotor components and having all of the following characteristics: journal diameter greater than 75 mm; mass capability of from 0.9 to 23 kg; capable of balancing to a residual imbalance equal to or less than 0.010 kg x mm/kg per plane; and belt drive type.
	<p>Group 3.B.4.</p> <p>Filament winding machines and related equipment, as follows:</p> <p>a. Filament winding machines having all of the following characteristics:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Having motions for positioning, wrapping, and winding fibers coordinated and

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	<p>programmed in two or more axes;</p> <p>2. Specially designed to fabricate composite structures or laminates from "fibrous or filamentary materials"; and</p> <p>3. Capable of winding cylindrical rotors of diameter between 75 and 400 mm and lengths of 600 mm or greater;</p> <p>b. Coordinating and programming controls for the filament winding machines specified in Item 3.B.4.a.;</p> <p>c. Precision mandrels for the filament winding machines specified in Item 3.B.4.a.</p>
In the following customs code	
8479.89.99	The rest
	Only: Filament winding machines having all of the following characteristics: Having motions for positioning, wrapping, and winding fibers coordinated and programmed in two or more axes; specially designed to fabricate composite structures or laminates from "fibrous or filamentary materials"; and capable of winding cylindrical rotors of diameter between 75 and 400 mm and lengths of 600 mm or greater; coordinating and programming controls for the filament winding machines specified in Item 3.B.4.a.; precision mandrels for the filament winding machines specified in Item 3.B.4.a.
3.D. SOFTWARE	
	Group 3.D.1. "Software" specially designed for the "use" of equipment specified in Item 3.B.3. or 3.B.4.
In the following customs code only , in the case of software specifically designed for the use of equipment specified in the lists of the NSG in points 3.B.3. or 3.B.4.	
8523.29.10	Floppy disks recorded, for reproducing phenomena other than sound or image ("Software"), even when accompanied by printed instructions or other documentation.
8523.40.99	The rest.
8523.51.01	Non-volatile storage devices, rewritable, formed of solid state devices, eg the so-called flash memory cards, flash electronic storage card, memory stick, PC card,

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	secure digital, compact flash, smart media.
8523.51.99	The rest.
8523.59.99	The rest.
8523.80.99	The rest.
3.E. TECHNOLOGY	
Group 3.E.1.	
<p>"1. "Technology" according to the Technology Controls for the "development", "production" or "use"</p> <p>of equipment, material or "software" specified in 3.A. through 3.D.</p>	
<p>In the following customs code only, in the case of technology in accordance with control technology for the development, production or use of equipment, materials or software specified in groups NSG lists: from 3. A. to 3.D.</p>	
3704.00.01	Plates, film, paper, paperboard and textiles, exposed but without revealing
3705.90.99	The rest
4901.10.99	The rest
4901.99.99	The rest.
4906.00.01	Plans and drawings made for architectural, engineering, industrial, commercial, topographical or similar manuscripts, photographic reproductions on sensitized paper and carbon copies (carbon), plans, drawings or texts mentioned above.
4911.99.99	The rest
8523.29.10	Floppy disks recorded, for reproducing phenomena other than sound or image ("Software"), even when accompanied by printed instructions or other documentation.
8523.40.99	The rest
8523.51.99	The rest
8523.59.99	The rest.
8523.80.99	Plates, film, paper, paperboard and textiles, exposed but without revealing
4. HEAVY WATER PRODUCTION PLANT RELATED EQUIPMENT (Other Than Trigger List Items)	

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4.A. EQUIPMENT, ASSEMBLIES AND COMPONENTS	
	<p>Group 4.A.2.</p> <p>Pumps capable of circulating solutions of concentrated or dilute potassium amide catalyst in liquid ammonia (KNH_2/NH_3), having all of the following characteristics:</p> <p>a. Airtight (i.e., hermetically sealed);</p> <p>b. A capacity greater than 8.5 m³/h; and</p> <p>c. Either of the following characteristics:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. For concentrated potassium amide solutions (1% or greater), an operating pressure of 1.5 to 60 MPa; or 2. For dilute potassium amide solutions (less than 1%), an operating pressure of 20 to 60 MPa.
In the following customs code:	
8413.81.99	The rest
	Only: Pumps capable of circulating solutions of concentrated or dilute potassium amide catalyst in liquid ammonia (KNH_2/NH_3), having all of the following characteristics: Airtight (i.e., hermetically sealed; a capacity greater than 8.5 m ³ /h; and either of the following characteristics: For concentrated potassium amide solutions (1% or greater), an operating pressure of 1.5 to 60 MPa; or. for dilute potassium amide solutions (less than 1%), an operating pressure of 20 to 60 MPa.
	<p>Group 4.A.3</p> <p>Turboexpanders or turboexpander-compressor sets having both of the following characteristics:</p> <p>a. Designed for operation with an outlet temperature of 35 K (- 238 °C) or less; and</p> <p>b. Designed for a throughput of hydrogen gas of 1000 kg/h or greater.</p>
In the following customs code:	
8479.89.99	The rest
	Only: Turboexpanders or turboexpander-compressor sets having both of the following characteristics designed for operation with an outlet temperature of 35 K (- 238 °C) or less; and designed for a throughput of hydrogen gas of 1000 kg/h or

DIRECTIVE that modifies the diverse by which the exportation of conventional weapons, their parts and components, dual-use goods, software and technologies susceptible of diversion for the manufacture and proliferation of conventional weapons and weapons of mass destruction requires a previous export license issued by the Ministry of Economy

	greater.
4.B. TEST AND PRODUCTION EQUIPMENT	
	<p>Group 4.B.2.</p> <p>Hydrogen-cryogenic distillation columns having all of the following characteristics:</p> <p>a. Designed for operation at internal temperatures of 35 K (-238 °C) or less;</p> <p>b. Designed for operation at internal pressures of 0.5 to 5 MPa;</p> <p>c. Constructed of either:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Stainless steel of the 300 series with low sulfur content and with an austenitic ASTM (or equivalent standard) grain size number of 5 or greater; or 2. Equivalent materials which are both cryogenic and H₂-compatible; and <p>d. With internal diameters of 1 m or greater and effective lengths of 5 m or greater.</p>
	In the following customs code:
8419.40.03	Apparatus or fractional distillation columns or correction, except those included in the fraction 8419.40.04.
	Only: Hydrogen-cryogenic distillation columns having all of the following characteristics: Designed for operation at internal temperatures of 35 K (-238 °C) or less; designed for operation at internal pressures of 0.5 to 5 MPa; constructed of either: Stainless steel of the 300 series with low sulfur content and with an austenitic ASTM (or equivalent standard) grain size number of 5 or greater; or equivalent materials which are both cryogenic and H ₂ -compatible; and with internal diameters of 1 m or greater and effective lengths of 5 m or greater.
8419.40.99	The rest
	Only: Hydrogen-cryogenic distillation columns having all of the following characteristics: Designed for operation at internal temperatures of 35 K (-238 °C) or less; designed for operation at internal pressures of 0.5 to 5 MPa; constructed of either: Stainless steel of the 300 series with low sulfur content and with an austenitic ASTM (or equivalent standard) grain size number of 5 or greater; or equivalent materials which are both cryogenic and H ₂ -compatible; and with internal diameters of 1 m or greater and effective lengths of 5 m or greater.
	<p>Group 4.B.3.</p> <p>Ammonia synthesis converters or synthesis units, in which the synthesis gas (nitrogen and hydrogen) is withdrawn from an ammonia/hydrogen high-pressure exchange column and the synthesized ammonia is returned to said column.</p>

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In the following customs code:	
8419.89.15	Apparatus for torrefaction.
	Only: Ammonia synthesis converters or synthesis units, in which the synthesis gas (nitrogen and hydrogen) is withdrawn from an ammonia/hydrogen high-pressure exchange column and the synthesized ammonia is returned to said column.
8419.89.99	The rest.
	Only: Ammonia synthesis converters or synthesis units, in which the synthesis gas (nitrogen and hydrogen) is withdrawn from an ammonia/hydrogen high-pressure exchange column and the synthesized ammonia is returned to said column.
4.E. TECHNOLOGY	
	Group 4.E.1.
	"Technology" according to the Technology Controls for the "development", "production" or "use" of equipment, material or "software" specified in 4.A. through 4.D.
In the following customs code only , in the case of technology in accordance with control technology for the development, production or use of equipment, materials or software specified in groups NSG lists: from 4.A. to 4.D.	
3704.00.01	Plates, film, paper, paperboard and textiles, exposed but without revealing
3705.90.99	The rest
4901.10.99	The rest
4901.99.99	The rest.
4906.00.01	Plans and drawings made for architectural, engineering, industrial, commercial, topographical or similar manuscripts, photographic reproductions on sensitized paper and carbon copies (carbon), plans, drawings or texts mentioned above
4911.99.99	The rest
8523.29.10	Floppy disks recorded, for reproducing phenomena other than sound or image ("Software"), even when accompanied by printed instructions or other documentation.

DIRECTIVE that modifies the diverse by which the exportation of conventional weapons, their parts and components, dual-use goods, software and technologies susceptible of diversion for the manufacture and proliferation of conventional weapons and weapons of mass destruction requires a previous export license issued by the Ministry of Economy

8523.40.99	The rest
8523.51.99	The rest
8523.59.99	The rest.
8523.80.99	Plates, film, paper, paperboard and textiles, exposed but without revealing
5.TEST AND MEASUREMENT EQUIPMENT FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF NUCLEAR EXPLOSIVE DEVICES	
5.A. EQUIPMENT, ASSEMBLIES AND COMPONENTS	
Group 5.A.1.	
Photomultiplier tubes having both of the following characteristics:	
a. Photocathode area of greater than 20 cm ² ; and	
b. Anode pulse rise time of less than 1 ns.	
In the following customs code:	
8540.60.99	The rest
	Only: Photomultiplier tubes having both of the following characteristics: Photocathode area of greater than 20 cm ² ; and anode pulse rise time of less than 1 ns.
8540.79.99	The rest.
	Only: Photomultiplier tubes having both of the following characteristics: Photocathode area of greater than 20 cm ² ; and anode pulse rise time of less than 1 ns.
8540.81.02	Microwave tubes, pipes and tubes for use with nuclear gaseous atmosphere, excluding rectifiers.
	Only: Photomultiplier tubes having both of the following characteristics: Photocathode area of greater than 20 cm ² ; and anode pulse rise time of less than 1 ns.
8540.81.99	The rest.
	Only: Photomultiplier tubes having both of the following characteristics: Photocathode area of greater than 20 cm ² ; and anode pulse rise time of less than 1 ns.
5.B. TEST AND PRODUCTION EQUIPMENT	
Group 5.B.2.	
Multistage light gas guns or other high-velocity gun systems (coil, electromagnetic,	

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	and electrothermal types, and other advanced systems) capable of accelerating projectiles to 2 km/s or greater.
In the following customs code:	
9304.00.99	The rest
	Only: Multistage light gas guns or other high-velocity gun systems (coil, electromagnetic, and electrothermal types, and other advanced systems) capable of accelerating projectiles to 2 km/s or greater.
	Group 5.B.3. Mechanical rotating mirror cameras, as follows, and specially designed components therefor: a. Framing cameras with recording rates greater than 225000 frames per second; b. Streak cameras with writing speeds greater than 0.5 mm/ μ s. <u>Note:</u> In Item 5.B.3. components of such cameras include their synchronizing electronics units and rotor assemblies consisting of turbines, mirrors, and bearings.
In the following customs code:	
8525.80.99	The rest.
	Only: Mechanical rotating mirror cameras, as follows, and specially designed components therefor: Framing cameras with recording rates greater than 225000 frames per second; streak cameras with writing speeds greater than 0.5 mm/ μ s.
	Group 5.B.4. Electronic streak cameras, electronic framing cameras, tubes and devices, as follows: a. Electronic streak cameras capable of 50 ns or less time resolution;

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	<p>b. Streak tubes for cameras specified in Item 5.B.4.a.;</p> <p>c. Electronic (or electronically shuttered) framing cameras capable of 50 ns or less frame exposure time;</p> <p>d. Framing tubes and solid-state imaging devices for use with cameras specified in Item 5.B.4.c.,as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Proximity focused image intensifier tubes having the photocathode deposited on a transparent conductive coating to decrease photocathode sheet resistance; 2. Gate silicon intensifier target (SIT) vidicon tubes, where a fast system allows gating the photoelectrons from the photocathode before they impinge on the SIT plate; 3. Kerr or Pockels cell electro-optical shuttering; 4. Other framing tubes and solid-state imaging devices having a fast image gating time of less than 50 ns specially designed for cameras specified in Item 5.B.4.c.
In the following customs code:	
8525.80.99	The rest
	Only: Electronic streak cameras, electronic framing cameras, tubes and devices specified in Item 5.B.4.c.
	<p>Group 5.B.5.</p> <p>Specialized instrumentation for hydrodynamic experiments, as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Velocity interferometers for measuring velocities exceeding 1 km/s during time intervals of less than 10 μs; b. Manganin gauges for pressures greater than 10 GPa; c. Quartz pressure transducers for pressures greater than 10 GPa. <p><u>Note:</u> Item 5.B.5.a. includes velocity interferometers such as VISARs (Velocity interferometer systems for any reflector) and DLIs (Doppler laser interferometers).</p>
In the following customs code:	
9023.00.01	Instruments, apparatus and models designed for demonstrational for example, in

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	education or exhibitions, unsuitable for other uses.
	Only: Specialized instrumentation for hydrodynamic experiments, as follows: velocity interferometers for measuring velocities exceeding 1 km/s during time intervals of less than 10 μ s; manganin gauges for pressures greater than 10 GPa; quartz pressure transducers for pressures greater than 10 GPa.
9026.80.99	The rest
	Only: Specialized instrumentation for hydrodynamic experiments, as follows: velocity interferometers for measuring velocities exceeding 1 km/s during time intervals of less than 10 μ s; manganin gauges for pressures greater than 10 GPa; quartz pressure transducers for pressures greater than 10 GPa.
	<p>Group 5.B.6.</p> <p>High-speed pulse generators having both of the following characteristics:</p> <p>a. Output voltage greater than 6 V into a resistive load of less than 55 ohms; and</p> <p>b. 'Pulse transition time' less than 500 ps.</p> <p><i>Technical Note: In Item 5.B.6.b. 'pulse transition time' is defined as the time interval between 10% and 90% voltage amplitude.</i></p>
In the following customs code:	
8504.40.99	The rest
	Only: High-speed pulse generators having both of the following characteristics: Output voltage greater than 6 V into a resistive load of less than 55 ohms; and 'pulse transition time' less than 500 ps.
5.E. TECHNOLOGY	
	<p>Group 5.E.1.</p> <p>"Technology" according to the Technology Controls for the "development", "production" or "use"</p> <p>of equipment, material or "software" specified in 5.A. through 5.D.</p>
In the following customs code only , in the case of technology in accordance with control technology for the development, production or use of equipment, materials or software specified in groups NSG lists: from 5.	

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A. to 5.D.	
3704.00.01	Plates, film, paper, paperboard and textiles, exposed but without revealing
3705.90.99	The rest
4901.10.99	The rest
4901.99.99	The rest.
4906.00.01	Plans and drawings made for architectural, engineering, industrial, commercial, topographical or similar manuscripts, photographic reproductions on sensitized paper and carbon copies (carbon), plans, drawings or texts mentioned above.
4911.99.99	The rest
8523.29.10	Floppy disks recorded, for reproducing phenomena other than sound or image ("Software"), even when accompanied by printed instructions or other documentation.
8523.40.99	The rest
8523.51.99	The rest
8523.59.99	The rest.
8523.80.99	Plates, film, paper, paperboard and textiles, exposed but without revealing
6. COMPONENTS FOR NUCLEAR EXPLOSIVE DEVICES	
6.A. EQUIPMENT, ASSEMBLIES AND COMPONENTS	
Group 6.A.3	
Switching devices as follows:	
a. Cold-cathode tubes, whether gas filled or not, operating similarly to a spark gap, having all of the following characteristics:	
1. Containing three or more electrodes;	
2. Anode peak voltage rating of 2.5 kV or more;	
3. Anode peak current rating of 100 A or more; and	
4. Anode delay time of 10 µs or less;	
<u>Note:</u> Item 6.A.3.a. includes gas krypton tubes and vacuum sprytron tubes.	

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	<p>b. Triggered spark-gaps having both of the following characteristics:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Anode delay time of 15 μs or less; and 2. Rated for a peak current of 500 A or more; <p>c. Modules or assemblies with a fast switching function having all of the following characteristics:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Anode peak voltage rating greater than 2 kV; 2. Anode peak current rating of 500 A or more; and 3. Turn-on time of 1 μs or less.
In the following customs code:	
8536.50.99	The rest.
	Only: Triggered spark-gaps having both of the following characteristics: Anode delay time of 15 μ s or less; and rated for a peak current of 500 A or more; modules or assemblies with a fast switching function having all of the following characteristics: Anode peak voltage rating greater than 2 kV; anode peak current rating of 500 A or more; and Turn-on time of 1 μ s or less.
8540.60.99	The rest.
	Ornly: Cold-cathode tubes, whether gas filled or not, operating similarly to a spark gap, having all of the following characteristics: Containing three or more electrodes; Anode peak voltage rating of 2.5 kV or more; Anode peak current rating of 100 A or more; and Anode delay time of 10 μ s or less
	<p>Group 6.A.4.</p> <p>Pulse discharge capacitors having either of the following sets of characteristics:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Voltage rating greater than 1.4 kV; 2. Energy storage greater than 10 J; 3. Capacitance greater than 0.5 μF; and 4. Series inductance less than 50 nH; or b. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Voltage rating greater than 750 V; 2. Capacitance greater than 0.25 μF; and 3. Series inductance less than 10 nH.

DIRECTIVE that modifies the diverse by which the exportation of conventional weapons, their parts and components, dual-use goods, software and technologies susceptible of diversion for the manufacture and proliferation of conventional weapons and weapons of mass destruction requires a previous export license issued by the Ministry of Economy

In the following customs code	
8532.29.99	The rest.
	Only: Pulse discharge capacitors having either of the following sets of characteristics: Voltage rating greater than 1.4 kV; energy storage greater than 10 J; capacitance greater than 0.5 μ F; and series inductance less than 50 nH; or voltage rating greater than 750 V; Capacitance greater than 0.25 μ F; and series inductance less than 10 nH.
6.E. TECHNOLOGY	
	Group 6.E.1. "Technology" according to the Technology Controls for the "development", "production" or "use" of equipment, material or "software" specified in 6.A. through 6.D.
In the following customs code only , in the case of technology in accordance with control technology for the development, production or use of equipment, materials or software specified in groups NSG lists: from 6. A. to 6.D.	
3704.00.01	Plates, film, paper, paperboard and textiles, exposed but without revealing
3705.90.99	The rest
4901.10.99	The rest
4901.99.99	The rest.
4906.00.01	Plans and drawings made for architectural, engineering, industrial, commercial, topographical or similar manuscripts, photographic reproductions on sensitized paper and carbon copies (carbon), plans, drawings or texts mentioned above
4911.99.99	The rest
8523.29.10	Floppy disks recorded, for reproducing phenomena other than sound or image ("Software"), even when accompanied by printed instructions or other documentation.
8523.40.99	The rest
8523.51.99	The rest
8523.59.99	The rest.
8523.80.99	The rest.

Regulatory Law of Article 27 of the Constitution on Nuclear Matters

(Published in the Official Gazette on February 4, 1985)

In the margin, a seal with the National Emblem, which reads: United Mexican States.-
Presidency of the Republic.

MIGUEL DE LA MADRID H., Constitutional President of the United Mexican States, to its
citizens, know:

That the Honorable Congress of the Union has sent me the following

DECREE:

"The Congress of the United Mexican States decrees the

REGULATORY LAW OF ARTICLE 27 OF THE CONSTITUTION ON NUCLEAR MATTERS

CHAPTER I

General Provisions

Article 1.- This is the Regulatory Law of Article 27 of the Constitution on Nuclear
Matters and regulates the exploration, exploitation and extraction of
radioactive minerals, as well as the development of nuclear fuels, uses of nuclear
energy, research in nuclear science and techniques, the nuclear industry and
related areas.

The provisions of this law are of public order and for observance throughout the
Republic.

Article 2.- The use of nuclear energy shall be for peaceful ends only, in accordance with
the provisions of Article 27 of the Political Constitution of the United
Mexican States.

The Federal Executive shall issue the regulatory provisions to which the energy or
non-energy use of radioactive materials shall be subject.

Article 3.- The following definitions will be used for the purposes of this Law:

I.- Nuclear fuel: any material composed of natural, enriched or depleted uranium,
to the degree established by the Secretariat of Energy, Mines and Parastate
Industry, or special fissionable material used in any nuclear reactor.

II.- Nuclear installation: that in which nuclear fuel or material is manufactured, processed, used, reprocessed or stored.

III.- Radioactive installation: that in which radioactive material or equipment containing it is produced, manufactured, stored or used; or in which radioactive wastes are treated, conditioned or stored.

IV.- Nuclear material: any source material or special fissionable material.

V.- Source material:

- a) Natural uranium;
- b) Uranium in which the proportion of isotopes 235 is lower than normal;
- c) Thorium;
- d) Any of the above-mentioned elements in the form of metal, alloy, chemical compound, or concentrate;
- e) Any other material containing one or more of the above-mentioned elements in the concentration determined by the Secretariat of Energy, Mines and Parastate Industry, and
- f) Other materials determined by the aforementioned Secretariat at the appropriate time.

It will be understood that the expression "source material" refers neither to minerals nor to their residues or gangue.

VI.- Special fissionable material:

- a) Plutonium 239 and 241;
- b) Uranium 233;
- c) Uranium enriched in isotopes 235 or 233;
- d) Any material containing one or several of the elements mentioned, and
- e) Any other fissionable materials determined by the Secretariat of Energy, Mines and Parastate Industry.

VII.- Radioactive material: any material containing one or several nuclides that spontaneously emit particles or electromagnetic radiation, or that fission spontaneously.

VIII.- Radiation source: any device or substance that emits ionizing radiation in quantifiable form.

IX.- Radioactive mineral: that containing uranium, thorium or combinations of both in a concentration equal to or higher than 300 parts per million, and other minerals susceptible of being used for the manufacture of nuclear fuels, as expressly determined by the Secretariat of Energy, Mines and Parastate Industry.

Similarly, any mineral containing less than 300 parts per million shall be considered a radioactive mineral if determined to be so by the aforementioned Secretariat; and

X.- Non-energy use of radioactive material: the use of radioactive material and equipment containing it, and generators of ionizing radiation, for industrial, medical, agricultural or research purposes.

The determinations mentioned in this Article shall be set forth in declarations issued by the above-mentioned Secretariat and published in the Official Gazette of the Federation.

Article 4.- The Secretariat of Energy, Mines and Parastate Industry shall apply the present Law within its sphere of competence.

CHAPTER II

Exploration, Exploitation and Extraction of Radioactive Minerals

Article 5.- Pursuant to the terms of Article 27 of the Political Constitution of the United Mexican States, radioactive minerals are the property of the Nation; and their exploration, exploitation and extraction shall not be the subject-matter of any concession or contract.

For the exploration, exploitation and extraction of the radioactive minerals defined in paragraph IX of Article 3 of this Law, the Secretariat of Energy, Mines and Parastate Industry shall grant the corresponding assignments to the public bodies provided for in Articles 9 and 10 of this Law. Such assignments shall also include related non-radioactive minerals.

Article 6.- Any person having knowledge of the existence of radioactive mineral deposits should immediately advise the Secretariat of Energy, Mines and Parastate Industry.

Article 7.- The holders of concessions and mining assignments who discover radioactive minerals on their respective sites should advise the Secretariat of Energy, Mines and Parastate Industry in writing within a period of ten days following the discovery so that this agency:

I.- Immediately appoints a supervisor to safeguard ownership of the Nation over radioactive minerals;

II.- Carries out the necessary work to determine whether exploitation of the radioactive minerals discovered is technically and economically viable, bearing in mind the opinions of the Mineral Resources Council and the Commission on Mining Promotion.

III.- If the determination referred to in the preceding paragraph is positive, the necessary steps will be taken to modify the concession or assignment so that the assignment of the exploitable radioactive minerals is turned over to the competent public bodies. In such a case, the concession or assignment holder may continue, outside the affected sphere, with the mining of other minerals.

If, owing to a high concentration of radioactive minerals, the Secretariat of Energy, Mines and Parastate Industry rules that the cancellation of the concession or assignment is in order, this shall be carried out in accordance with the Regulatory Law of Article 27 of the Constitution on Mining Matters, and

IV.- If the determination is negative because exploitation of the radioactive mineral discovered, which is the property of the Nation, is not technically and economically viable, the concession or assignment holder shall remain the depositary of the tailings that contain said mineral.

Article 8.- The holders of concessions or assignments for exploration, exploitation and extraction who, in contravention of the preceding provision, have exploited or processed the radioactive mineral discovered, shall be liable to the cancellation of the concession or assignment and to a fine of up to five thousand times the current daily minimum wage in the Federal District. Any person failing to advise as indicated in the preceding article shall be liable to a fine of up to five thousand times the current daily minimum wage in the Federal District.

Article 9.- The exploration of radioactive minerals shall be under the exclusive and direct responsibility of the decentralized federal public agency known as the Mineral Resources Council, on both free and non-free lands. This activity will be adjusted to the program and technical conditions established by the Secretariat of

Energy, Mines and Parastate Industry, which will assign to the above-mentioned agency the sites required for the prospecting and exploration of said minerals.

Article 10.- The Secretariat of Energy, Mines and Parastate Industry may award assignments for the exploitation of radioactive minerals only to the decentralized public agency known as the Commission on Mining Promotion, in accordance with the policies established for the attainment of national or sectoral development-planning objectives or priorities. Likewise, authorizations for the installation and functioning of processing plants that utilize the mineral substances to which this precept alludes may be awarded only to the above-mentioned agency.

The Commission on Mining Promotion shall carry out the above-mentioned activities directly and exclusively.

CHAPTER III

The Nuclear Industry

Article 11.- For the purposes of this Law, the nuclear industry includes:

- I.- The phases of the fuel cycle, from "refining" until prior to the "burn-up" of the fuel, that is, until the manufacture of fuel elements, including uranium enrichment, if applicable;
- II.- The "burn-up", that is, the utilization of fuel elements for energy purposes resulting in electricity generation or in other uses for the heat released;
- III.- The "reprocessing" of fuel;
- IV.- The final phases of the fuel cycle, including definitive and temporary storage of the irradiated fuel or of the radioactive wastes derived from reprocessing;
- V.- Production of heavy water, if applicable, and its use in nuclear reactors;
- VI.- Design of nuclear steam supply systems;
- VII.- Design and manufacture of equipment and components for nuclear steam supply systems in nuclear power plants or other nuclear reactors;
- VIII.- Production and applications of radioisotopes, as well as the processing, conditioning and final disposal of their radioactive residues, and

IX.- Design, manufacture and use of nuclear reactors and radiation sources for research and technological development.

The nuclear industry is for public purposes.

Article 12.- The activities referred to in the preceding article, with the exception of paragraph IX, shall be carried out in accordance with the guidelines and programs approved by the Federal Executive, through the Secretariat of Energy, Mines and Parastate Industry, in keeping with the policies established for the attainment of the objectives and priorities of national development planning.

Article 13.- National research and technological development activities in the nuclear field will be oriented towards achieving scientific and technical self-determination, as well as towards the most efficient use of the application of nuclear materials and fuels and radioactive materials, with the aim of strengthening the economic and social progress of the Nation.

The use of nuclear reactors shall be subject to the regulations issued to that end by the Secretariat of Energy, Mines and Parastate Industry, and to supervision by the same.

Article 14.- In accordance with paragraph four of Article 28 of the Constitution, the following activities are considered strategic:

I.- Extraction of radioactive minerals;

II.- The nuclear fuel cycle which includes: "refining" of uranium concentrate, "conversion", "enrichment", "reconversion", fabrication of "pellets", fabrication of "fuel rods", and the fabrication of "fuel assemblies";

III.- Fuel "reprocessing", which consists of a series of chemical processes to recover unused uranium as well as the plutonium produced;

IV.- Storage, either definitive or temporary, and transportation of irradiated fuel or wastes produced during reprocessing;

V.- Production of heavy water and its use in nuclear reactors, and

VI.- Application of nuclear energy for the purpose of generating steam for use in industrial complexes, water desalting and other applications that may be necessary to promote the country's economic and social progress.

Article 15.- The use of nuclear fuel elements for energy purposes corresponds, in all cases, to the Nation.

Electricity generation based on the use of nuclear fuels will be carried out exclusively by the Federal Electricity Commission. The Commission is responsible for the design and construction of nuclear power plants, taking into account, to that end, the opinion of the National Nuclear Research Institute.

Nuclear reactors for non-energy purposes will be used only by the public sector and by universities, institutes and research centers authorized to do so in accordance with this Law.

Article 16.- The production, use and application of radioisotopes, as well as the manufacture of components for nuclear steam supply systems, with the exception of nuclear fuel, are priority activities for national economic development in accordance with paragraph 5 of Article 25 of the Constitution.

The above-mentioned activities may be carried out by the public sector, on its own or in conjunction with the social and private sectors, with prior authorization from the Secretariat of Energy, Mines and Parastate Industry. Production of radioisotopes through the use of nuclear reactors shall only be carried out by the public sector and by the universities, institutes and research centers authorized to do so in accordance with this Law.

Authorizations for production of radioisotopes based on the use of nuclear fuel shall be issued by the incumbent of the Secretariat of Energy, Mines and Parastate Industry in accordance with the regulatory provisions and shall be published in the **Official Gazette** of the Federation.

The aforementioned authorizations shall be issued after hearing the opinions of the National Nuclear Research Institute and the competent authorities, depending on whether the radioisotopes are to be used in the areas of health care, industry or agriculture.

Article 17.- Nuclear fuel is property of the Nation; the Federal Executive may only authorize its use in accordance with this Law and always under the surveillance of the National Commission on Nuclear Safety and Safeguards.

Article 18.- The Federal Executive, through the Secretariat of Energy, Mines and Parastate Industry shall:

I.- Establish guidelines relative to the utilization and development of nuclear energy and technology, in keeping with national energy policy;

II.- Promote, supervise and, if applicable, approve the work programs of the Mineral Resources Council and the Mining Promotion Commission in relation to radioactive minerals, in order that they be consistent with programs and projects

for research, application in energy generation, and development of the nuclear industry;

III.- Regulate nuclear and radiological safety, physical security, and safeguards, and ensure that they are complied with;

IV.- Carry out the different steps in the nuclear fuel cycle and reprocessing, except burn-up, and coordinate and supervise, if applicable, any steps that cannot be carried out within the country;

V.- Carry out the import and export of nuclear materials and fuels, with the due participation of other government agencies.

Exports of radioactive minerals or materials will always be carried out in keeping with the country's needs as regards self-sufficiency. In such event, authorization may not exceed 5 percent per annum of the proven reserves that the country will require according to the program drawn up in keeping with the National Development Plan provided for in Article 26 of the Constitution.

VI.- Establish research and technological development policy in the nuclear industry;

VII.- Be responsible for the storage, transportation and depositing of nuclear fuels and radioactive wastes, regardless of their origin;

VIII.- Authorize the corresponding public bodies to effect the temporary storage of nuclear fuels and the radioactive wastes derived from their use, and

IX.- Be responsible for observance of the international treaties and other juridical instruments signed in nuclear matters, within the sphere of its competence.

CHAPTER IV

Nuclear and Radiological Safety, Physical Security, and Safeguards

Article 19.- Safety is of prime importance in all activities involving nuclear energy and should be taken into account at every stage, from planning, design, construction and operation to the final closing down and dismantling of nuclear and radioactive installations, as well as in the disposal and final destination of all their wastes.

Article 20.- Nuclear safety consists of all actions and measures aimed at preventing nuclear equipment, materials and installations and their functioning from constituting risks to human beings and their property or from being detrimental to the quality of the environment.

Article 21.- The purpose of radiological safety is to protect workers, the population and their property, and the environment in general, through prevention and containment of the effects that could result from exposure to ionizing radiation.

Article 22.- The object of physical security in nuclear or radioactive installations is to prevent intentional acts that cause or could cause damage or alterations either to health or to public safety, such as robbery or unauthorized use of nuclear or radioactive material.

Nuclear and radioactive installations should have physical security and nuclear and radiological safety systems that satisfy the requirements established in this regard in other ordinances and in the regulatory provisions of this Law.

Article 23.- Any person having knowledge of an incident involving nuclear materials or fuels, radioactive materials or equipment containing them, or conditions that could give rise to such an incident, should immediately advise the National Commission on Nuclear Safety and Safeguards of the Secretariat of Energy, Mines and Parastate Industry. Individuals or companies authorized to carry out any of the activities regulated by this Law should communicate immediately, by whatever means, as soon as they are cognizant of any event to which this Article refers, and should formalize their report in writing and turn it in to the aforementioned Commission within the following 24 hours. In such cases, the Commission in question may order or carry out the removal of the equipment, implements or materials that imply some kind of risk, so that they may be deposited in places that possess the proper safety conditions.

Article 24.- The object of safeguards is to organize and maintain a national system of registration and control of all nuclear materials in order to verify that there is no deviation of said materials from peaceful uses to the manufacture of nuclear weapons or other unauthorized uses.

The Federal Executive shall establish the applicable regulations and shall ensure compliance with the international agreements or treaties signed by Mexico in this respect.

Article 25.- Nuclear and radioactive installations should meet the requirements for siting (selection, study and evaluation of the site), design, construction, operation, modification, end of operations, final closing down and dismantling, established in the regulatory provisions of this Law.

The above-mentioned requirements shall be determined according to the risk related to operations involving radioactive material and according to the activity and radiotoxicity of the isotopes present.

Article 26.- The siting, design, construction, operation, modification, end of operations, final closing down and dismantling of nuclear and radioactive installations require authorization from the Secretariat of Energy, Mines and Parastate Industry.

Authorizations for the construction and operation of such installations shall be effective for a specified period, and their renewal, modification, suspension and cancellation shall be regulated by the provisions contained in the respective regulations.

Article 27.- Individuals and companies authorized to operate nuclear and radioactive installations in accordance with this Law and its regulations should have the required radiological safety personnel, who will be responsible for advisory assistance, training, evaluation of working procedures, preparation of safety manuals, surveillance and application in all matters related to radiological protection within the work center. The holder of the authorization shall be directly responsible for radiological safety.

Both the holder of the authorization and the radiological safety personnel should comply with the requirements and obligations established in the regulatory provisions of this Law.

Nuclear installations should have the required nuclear and radiological safety personnel, and the head of the corresponding public agency shall be responsible for strict compliance with the applicable regulations.

Article 28.- Authorizations for construction and operation of a nuclear installation shall be issued only when it can be demonstrated, by presenting the pertinent information, how safety objectives are to be attained and which procedures and methods will be used during the siting, design, construction, operation, modification, final closing down and dismantling stages. In addition, the corresponding radiation emergency plan shall be presented. Such information should be in keeping with the terms and forms stipulated in the regulatory provisions of this Law.

Furthermore, any request for authorization shall contain the necessary information on the environmental impact of the installation for evaluation by the National Commission on Nuclear Safety and Safeguards and by other authorities, in accordance with their attributions.

Article 29.- The acquisition, import, export, possession, use, transfer, transportation, storage and destination or final disposal of radioactive material and devices generating ionizing radiation shall be carried out only with authorization issued by the Secretariat of Energy, Mines and Parastate Industry, through the National Commission on Nuclear Safety and Safeguards, independently of any other authorizations. The radioactive materials and devices in question used for medical purposes shall require prior authorization from the Secretariat of Health and Welfare.

Article 30.- The handling, transportation, storage and custody of nuclear materials and fuels, radioactive materials and equipment containing the latter, shall require authorization and shall be governed by the regulatory provisions of this Law.

Article 31.- The mining of radioactive mineral deposits, treatment plants for such minerals, their tailings dams and adjacent work areas shall be subject, with regard to radiological safety, to the provisions issued by the competent authorities, without prejudice to the provisions of other safety ordinances.

Article 32.- Nuclear and radioactive installations shall be the object of checks, audits, verifications and inspections by the National Commission on Nuclear Safety and Safeguards, in order to verify nuclear and radiological safety and physical security conditions and compliance with safeguards on same.

Article 33.- Based on the results of the inspections and measures pointed out in the preceding Article, the National Commission on Nuclear Safety and Safeguards shall issue a report indicating any deficiencies and anomalies found, if applicable, and the deadline for their correction. Subsequently, the above-mentioned agency shall ensure that the measures taken to correct anomalies or deficiencies comply with the indications made.

Article 34.- In cases of danger or imminent risk to personnel in a nuclear or radioactive installation, or to society in general, the National Commission on Nuclear Safety and Safeguards shall order and execute, as appropriate, the retention, seizure or depositing of sources of ionizing radiation or equipment containing them, as well as any contaminated property, in accordance with the respective regulations.

It may also order and execute, as a preventive measure, the temporary, partial or total closing down of nuclear and radioactive installations, as well as of contaminated real estate, establishing deadlines for correcting deficiencies or anomalies. In cases in which deficiencies or anomalies are not rectified before the established deadline, the above-mentioned Commission, based on the corresponding technical report, shall proceed to the final closing down.

The Head of the Secretariat of Energy, Mines and Parastate Industry may also order the National Commission on Nuclear Safety and Safeguards to temporarily occupy nuclear or radioactive installations, and the Commission should at all times observe the provisions issued by the Federal Executive in that regard.

Any of the above-mentioned measures adopted do not exclude the holder of the authorization from civil, penal or labor liability, if applicable, for damage caused to persons or their property.

Article 35.- Suspension or cancellation of authorizations granted shall entail adoption of the safety measures referred to in the preceding Article in regard to sources or equipment. The same measures may be adopted when authorizations for construction, adaptation or preparation of the installations in question are cancelled or suspended, and therefore such actions may not continue. These measures shall also be applied and executed by the National Commission on Nuclear Safety and Safeguards in cases in which activities involving nuclear fuels and materials, radioactive materials and equipment containing the latter are carried out without the authorization, permit or license required by this Law and its regulations.

Article 36.- Suspension and cancellation of authorizations granted, as well as fines and safety measures, shall be imposed by the Secretariat of Energy, Mines and Parastate Industry, through the National Commission on Nuclear Safety and Safeguards, on the basis of the results of the checks, audits, verifications and inspections effected and bearing in mind the evidence and pleadings of the interested parties. In every case, the decisions handed down in this regard shall be motivated by and grounded on the provisions of this Law and its regulations, and other applicable ordinances.

Article 37.- Any infringement of the stipulations of this Law and its regulatory provisions, regardless of whether they constitute grounds for suspension, cancellation or annulment of the authorizations granted, shall be sanctioned with a fine of between five and five thousand times the current general minimum wage in the place in which the violation is committed. If the infringement should persist and if the deadline granted for its correction has failed to be met, the above-mentioned Commission may impose fines for every day that goes by without the respective order having been obeyed, as long as the above maximum limit is not exceeded.

Article 38.- In order to set the fines referred to in the preceding Article, the gravity of the infringement committed, the economic conditions of the infringer and recurrence, if any, will be taken into consideration.

Article 39.- In case of recurrence, the fine originally imposed shall be doubled, as long as it does not exceed twice the maximum amount established in Article 37 of this Law.

For the purposes of this Law and its regulations, recurrence is understood as every subsequent, separate infringement of the same stipulation committed within two years of the date of resolution of the preceding infringement, as long as the latter has not been nullified.

Article 40.- Any decision handed down on the basis of this Law or of other provisions stemming from same may be appealed within 15 working days following the date of notification. Such an appeal shall be addressed and presented in writing to the Head of the Secretariat of Energy, Mines and Parastate Industry, and should offer evidence related to the disputed act of the governmental authority. After submitting documentary evidence and taking the steps ordered, the corresponding decision will be handed down within the following 30 working days.

Lodging an appeal shall only suspend execution of the appealed decision if the latter involves the payment of fines and the affected party guarantees payment in accordance with the Fiscal Code of the Federation.

CHAPTER V

The National Nuclear Research Institute

Article 41.- The National Nuclear Research Institute is a decentralized public agency of the federal government with its own legal status and assets.

Article 42.- The object of the National Nuclear Research Institute will be to carry out research and development in the field of nuclear science and technology, as well as to promote peaceful uses of nuclear energy and disseminate the advances made in order to link them to the country's economic, social, scientific and technological development.

The research and development carried out by the Institute should be consistent with national policies and will be carried out in accordance with the programs approved for that purpose.

Article 43.- In order to fulfill its objectives, the National Nuclear Research Institute will have the following attributions:

I.- Carry out and promote activities leading to scientific and technological development in the field of nuclear science and technology, and promote the transfer, adaptation and assimilation of technology in this field;

II.- Provide technical assistance to public and private agencies and entities when required in the design, construction and operation of radioactive installations, and, if applicable, in contracting said services; it will also provide such services to authorized bodies in connection with nuclear installations;

III.- Promote national development of technology in the nuclear industry by carrying out and fostering innovation, transfer and adaptation of technologies for the design, manufacture and construction of components and equipment;

IV.- Carry out research and development activities relative to the applications and utilization of nuclear systems and radioactive materials for non-energy uses required by national development. Furthermore, it will promote applications of radiation and radioisotopes in their different fields.

V.- Promote specific activities in the country's research institutes and institutes of higher education in the field of research and development in nuclear science and technology, in keeping with the Institute's projects and dissemination programs;

VI.- Carry out training and updating programs on the uses and applications of nuclear technology, as required by the country's development; and make arrangements with national institutions of higher education for the teaching of specialized courses in nuclear science and technology;

VII.- Propose and arrange with similar institutions within the country and abroad, or with international organizations, joint research projects and exchanges of information, with prior authorization from the Secretariat of Energy, Mines and Parastate Industry;

VIII.- Maintain a documentation center with the aim of receiving, analyzing and disseminating information and new developments in nuclear matters;

IX.- Issue opinions on agreements signed by the Secretariat of Energy, Mines and Parastate Industry on nuclear research and technological development, and, in general, provide advisory assistance to the federal government in all consultations referred to it for that purpose, and

X.- Carry out other activities connected with the above; and any determined by law or by applicable provisions, by its internal regulations and those established, in keeping with its aims, by its Board of Directors.

Article 44.- The Institute shall have the following Bodies:

I.- Board of Directors;

II.- General Directorate, and

III.- Surveillance Committee.

Article 45.- The Board of Directors shall be chaired by the Undersecretary appointed by the Secretary of Energy, Mines and Parastate Industry and shall be made up of the Directors General of the Federal Electricity Commission, the National Science and Technology Council and the National Polytechnic Institute, and the Rectors of the National Autonomous University of Mexico and the Autonomous Metropolitan University, as well as by two persons appointed by the above-mentioned Secretary. An Alternate shall be appointed for each Director.

The Board of Directors should hold regular meetings at least once every three months; special meetings will be held as often as necessary.

Article 46.- The Board of Directors is the Institute's highest authority and shall have the following functions:

I.- Approve the Institute's internal regulations;

II.- Issue general guidelines for the proper fulfillment of the Institute's functions;

III.- Review and, if applicable, authorize the Institute's annual and medium- and long-term work programs;

IV.- Be informed of and, if applicable, authorize the draft budget necessary for the execution of the corresponding programs;

V.- Approve the appointment of those proposed by the Director General to occupy posts ranked immediately below;

VI.- Ensure that the activities carried out by the Institute comply with the applicable legal, technical and administrative provisions, and with the approved programs and budgets;

VII.- Verify that financial resources are correctly allocated and approve the Institute's financial statements;

VIII.- Evaluate administrative operations and the results obtained by the Institute in relation to its own ends and to national, regional or sectoral objectives;

IX.- Authorize any action for the acquisition and disposal of real estate that forms part of its assets, and

X.- Delegate to the Director General the duties it deems advisable for better performance of the Institute's functions.

Article 47.- The Director General of the Institute shall be appointed by the Secretary of Energy, Mines and Parastate Industry and shall have the following functions:

I.- Legally represent the Institute before all authorities, public and private agencies, and other persons in general, without restriction, with all the general powers and special powers requiring express clauses according to the Law, including to substitute or delegate such representation, as well as to grant general or special powers to carry out administrative actions in labor matters, to delegate the authority for legal representation so that the person delegated may appear on behalf of the Institute at conciliation, complaint and objections hearings and other steps in labor proceedings and trials;

II.- Execute and promote compliance with the agreements and decisions of the Board of Directors;

III.- Propose to the Board appropriate measures for the improved functioning of the Institute;

IV.- Formulate and submit to the Board draft internal regulations and income and expenditure budgets;

V.- Formulate and submit to the Board annual and medium- and long-term programs, in accordance with the policies, priorities and objectives of national planning;

VI.- Submit an annual report on the activities carried out and the results obtained with regard to the objectives defined in its programs;

VII.- Appoint and remove the public servants of the Institute, as well as contract the services required in accordance with the provisions in effect, and propose to the Board of Directors the appointments and removals of officials at the level immediately below the Board, and

VIII.- All other functions stemming from provisions applicable to agencies of the Parastate Public Administration and those entrusted to the Director General by the Board of Directors.

Article 48.- The Surveillance Committee shall be responsible for ensuring compliance with the programs and budgets approved, as well as with the measures adopted for efficient administration and correct management of funds. To that end, it may carry out the inspections and audits it deems necessary. This Committee shall submit an annual report to the Board of Directors prior to the authorization of programs for the following financial year and shall inform the Board of any

irregularities it may encounter, so that the latter may take the measures it deems pertinent.

The Committee shall be composed of one representative of the Institute, one from the Secretariat of Energy, Mines and Parastate Industry and one from the Office of the Comptroller-General of the Federation; the latter shall be responsible for coordination of the Committee and shall act as the channel for informing the Board of Directors of the results of its work.

Article 49.- The assets of the National Nuclear Research Institute are made up of the goods it receives, the appropriations made in its favor by the federal government, the income it receives from the delivery of services related to its objective and, if applicable, any returns and contributions received in accordance with applicable regulations.

CHAPTER VI

The National Commission on Nuclear Safety and Safeguards

Article 50.- The National Commission on Nuclear Safety and Safeguards is a semi-autonomous body under the Secretariat of Energy, Mines and Parastate Industry, with the following attributions:

I.- Ensure the application of nuclear and radiological safety and physical security regulations and safeguards so that the functioning of nuclear and radioactive installations is carried out with maximum safety for the country's inhabitants;

II.- Ensure compliance, within the territory of the United Mexican States, with the legal provisions and international treaties on nuclear and radiological safety and physical security, and safeguards, to which Mexico is a signatory;

III.- Review, assess and authorize the bases for the siting, design, construction, operation, modification, end of operations, final closing down and dismantling of nuclear and radioactive installations; as well as all aspects of the manufacture, use, handling, storage, reprocessing and transportation of nuclear materials and fuels, radioactive materials and equipment containing the latter; and the processing, conditioning, dumping and storage of radioactive wastes, and the manner in which they are disposed of.

IV.- Issue an opinion prior to any authorization granted by the Secretary of Energy, Mines and Parastate Industry in connection with the siting, design, construction,

operation, modification, end of operations, final closing down and dismantling of nuclear installations;

V.- Issue, revalidate, replace, modify, suspend and revoke the permits and licenses required for radioactive installations in accordance with the legal provisions, as well as collect and remove, if applicable, the existing implements, equipment and materials, and in general, any contaminated movable property in said installations;

VI.- Make recommendations and provide advisory assistance in regard to measures for nuclear and radiological safety and physical security, and for safeguards, as well as administrative measures, that are in order in anomalous conditions or emergencies in the case of nuclear and radioactive installations; and determine and execute in these cases, when technically recommendable, the retention, seizure or depositing of sources of ionizing radiation or equipment containing them, or the partial or total, temporary or final closing down of the site where they are located, or any other that may have been affected, without prejudice to measures adopted by other competent authorities.

VII.- Prior to the start-up of operations, review, assess and authorize the plans that should be in place for dealing with anomalous or emergency conditions in nuclear and radioactive installations.

VIII.- Establish and manage the national system for registration and control of nuclear materials and fuels;

IX.- Issue an opinion prior to the authorization of imports and exports of radioactive materials and equipment containing them, as well as of nuclear materials and fuels, for the purpose of safety, registration and control;

X.- Propose regulations, review, assess and, if applicable, authorize bases for the design, construction, adaptation, preparation, operation, modification and stopping of operations of installations for the extraction and treatment of radioactive minerals, as well as establish criteria for interpreting the above-mentioned regulations;

XI.- Propose regulations and establish criteria for interpretation relative to nuclear and radiological safety, physical security, and safeguards in all matters concerning the activities referred to in paragraph III above, and propose the safety, registration and control criteria governing imports and exports of nuclear materials and fuels;

XII.- Order and practice audits, checks, verifications and inspections to confirm compliance with and observance of legal provisions in regard to nuclear and radiological safety, physical security, and safeguards; and impose the enforcement measures and administrative sanctions that are in order in accordance with the provisions of this Law and its regulations;

XIII.- Require and verify the information and documentation it deems pertinent for the exercise of the attributions that this Law confers on it, in accordance with applicable provisions;

XIV.- Participate in the cooperation agreements entered into by the Secretariat of Energy, Mines and Parastate Industry with other national agencies in matters related to nuclear and radiological safety, physical security, and safeguards;

XV.- Establish the requirements to be met by technical training programs in matters related to nuclear and radiological safety, physical security, and safeguards, and provide advisory assistance for the same;

XVI.- Assist the authorities in charge of prevention, law enforcement and administration of justice in cases in which nuclear materials and fuels or radioactive materials are the object of offenses, are lost or misplaced or are involved in incidents, as well as customs authorities, in accordance with the respective Law;

XVII.- Request assistance from public forces whenever necessary in order to ensure compliance with its determinations, according to Law, and

XVIII.- Any other attributions conferred on it in this Law and in the legal provisions in force.

The Federal Executive, through the Head of the Secretariat of Energy, Mines and Parastate Industry, may also exercise the attributions contained in the above paragraphs.

Article 51.- The National Commission on Nuclear Safety and Safeguards shall be headed by a Director General and shall have a Consultative Council, as well as the personnel necessary to exercise the attributions entrusted to it. The Director General shall be appointed to and removed from office by the Secretary of Energy, Mines and Parastate Industry. The requirements for occupying the said post are to be Mexican by birth, over 30 years old, with a professional title and at least five years' experience in the field.

Article 52.- The purpose of the Consultative Council is to provide advisory assistance to the National Commission on Nuclear Safety and Safeguards and to that end it shall provide the technical cooperation requested and shall carry out the studies required in processing the consultations submitted to it by its Chairman.

The Consultative Council shall be chaired by the Head of the Secretariat of Energy, Mines and Parastate Industry or by the public servant appointed for that purpose, and shall be composed of one representative each of the Secretariats of

the Interior, Foreign Affairs, National Defense, the Navy, Agriculture and Water Resources, Communications and Transportation, Urban Development and Ecology, Health and Welfare, and Labor and Social Welfare.

Representatives of other secretariats and institutions of the federal public administration, of the states of the federation and of municipalities, as well as professionals of recognized capacity and experience in the nuclear field, may also form part of the Consultative Council, with the prior approval of the Head of the Secretariat of Energy, Mines and Parastate Industry.

PROVISIONAL ARTICLES

ARTICLE ONE.- This Law shall enter into force on the day after its publication in the Official Gazette of the Federation.

ARTICLE TWO.- The Regulatory Law of Article 27 of the Constitution on Nuclear Matters published in the Official Gazette of the Federation on January 26, 1979, is hereby annulled.

ARTICLE THREE.- The Secretariat of Energy, Mines and Parastate Industry shall relocate the workers of the National Atomic Energy Commission in the areas which, according to their experience, will permit the best use of their capabilities, respecting their labor rights in accordance with the applicable provisions. The above-mentioned Secretariat shall also determine the use made of the assets of the above-mentioned Commission.

ARTICLE FOUR.- The Federal Executive, through the Secretariat of Programming and Budget and with the participation of the Office of the Comptroller General of the Federation and the Secretariat of Energy, Mines and Parastate Industry, shall take the pertinent steps to draw up a program to liquidate Uranio Mexicano and shall determine the regulations and guidelines regulating such a program, including those relative to the use or disposal of its assets. The liquidation process shall be concluded before December 31, 1985.

The labor rights of the workers of Uranio Mexicano should be protected in accordance with the provisions of the Federal Labor Law and of the corresponding Collective Contract.

At the proposal of the coordinating agency of the corresponding sector, the Federal Executive shall appoint the liquidator who will carry out said process, who shall have the

faculties inherent to his responsibilities, which shall be set forth in the document of appointment.

ARTICLE FIVE.- The universities, institutes and research centers that own or have nuclear fuels on lease may conserve such fuels as long as they adjust to the regulations of this Law and to the provisions issued in this regard by the Secretariat of Energy, Mines and Parastate Industry. Said Secretariat shall abstain from authorizing extensions to loan contracts or any act by means of which the use or possession of nuclear fuels is permitted, except those established by this Law.

The federal government shall provide, in accordance with the programs and policies of national development planning, the nuclear fuels required by the above-mentioned institutions in order to carry out their projects.

ARTICLE SIX.- The Federal Executive may authorize the Federal Electricity Commission to temporarily perform some of the activities included in paragraphs IV and V of Article 18 of this Law, as long as the Secretariat mentioned in the provision is able to carry them out.

DIRECTIVE that classifies and codifies the merchandise that requires a previous authorization by the Ministry of Energy for its importation and exportation.

Published in the Federal Official Journal on March 2nd, 2012

MINISTRY OF ECONOMY

JORDY HERNÁN HERRERA FLORES, Minister of Energy, and **BRUNO FERRARI GARCIA DE ALBA**, Minister of Economy, based on Articles 25, paragraph 4; 27, paragraphs 6 and 7; 28, paragraph 4; 131, paragraph 1 and 133 of the Political Constitution of the Mexican United States; 33, fraction XIII, and 34, fraction V of the Organic Law of Federal Public Administration; 4, fractions III and IV; 5, fraction III, 15, fraction II, 16, fraction III, 17 and 20 of the Foreign Trade Law; 36, fractions I subsection c) and II subsection b), 95 and 104, fraction II of the Customs Law, 1, 2, 4, 17, 18, fractions III, V, VII and IX, 19, 20, 21, 22, 24, 26, 29 and 50, fractions II, III, IX and XI of the Regulatory Law of Article 27 of the Constitution on Nuclear Matters; and 190, 192, 194 and 195, of the General Regulations on Radiological Safety, and

CONSIDERING

That the Regulatory Law of Article 27 of the Constitution on Nuclear Matters, the General Regulations on Radiological Safety, the Convention on Physical Protection of Nuclear Materials, the Agreement between the United Mexican States and the International Atomic Energy Agency for the Application of Safeguards and its Additional Protocol related to the Treaty for the Proscription of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Treaty of Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, pose the need to control the import and export of nuclear and radioactive materials and sources of ionizing radiation by the Ministry of Energy through the National Commission for Nuclear Safety and Safeguards;

That on June 30th 2007, the Directive that establishes the classification and codification of merchandise that need previous importation and exportation authorization by the Ministry of Economy was published in the Federal Official Journal;

That according to Articles 20 of the Foreign Trade Law and 36, fractions I, clause c) and II clause b) of the Customs Law, non-tariff controls applying to goods previously identified by its customs code and nomenclature can only be enforced in the points of entry and exit of the country;

That on June 26th, 1945, the Government of United Mexican States signed the Charter of the United Nations that created the United Nations Organization (UN), treaty approved by the Senate of the Republic on October 5th, 1945, and published in the Federal Official Journal on October 17th;

That under Article 10 of the United Nations Charter, the United Nations General Assembly is empowered to make recommendations on any issue within the scope of this international treaty;

DIRECTIVE that classifies and codifies the merchandise that requires a previous authorization by the Ministry of Energy for its importation and exportation.

That Article 25 of the United Nations Charter establishes that Member States, including Mexico, have agreed to accept and carry out the decisions of the Security Council of that Organization, body responsible to act in order to maintain peace and international security;

That in terms of Resolution 64/40, "National legislation on transfer of arms, military equipment and dual-use goods and technology", approved by the United Nations General Assembly, on January 12th, 2010, disarmament, arms control and non proliferation are essential to peacekeeping and international security, and that the existence of effective national controls on the transfer of arms, military equipment, and dual use goods and technologies related to nuclear and radioactive material, including transfers that could contribute to proliferation activities, is an important instrument to reach those objectives;

That the government of the United Mexican States has expressed to the International Atomic Energy Agency its willingness to comply with the Code of Conduct on Technological and Physical Safety of Radioactive Sources and the Guidance on the Importation and Exportation of Radioactive Sources;

That the United Nations Security Council approved on April 28th, 2004, Resolution 1540 deciding that all Member States must adopt and carry out effective measures to establish domestic controls in order to prevent the manufacture and proliferation of nuclear, chemical and biological weapons of mass destruction and their delivery systems implementing adequate controls of related materials

That the abovementioned resolutions invite Member States to issue or improve national regulations and legislations as well as rules and procedures in order to ensure effective control over the transfer of such goods;

That Article XXI, section c) of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade of 1994, an integral part of the Marrakesh Agreement that establishes the World Trade Organization, indicates that its provisions should not be interpreted in any way to refrain a contracting party from taking measures to comply with international obligations under the United Nations Charter for the maintenance of international peace and security;

That, in order to strengthen the exports control regime in Mexico, it is necessary to adopt as a reference the standards established by the various international instruments which regulate the Export Control Regimes, as they have already shown their effectiveness as a useful tool for the implementation and strengthening of the principles on which Mexico will establish export controls, applied to nuclear and radioactive material transferences for peaceful purposes;

That Mexico needs to apply an effective system of exports control of nuclear materials to avoid the proliferation of nuclear and mass destruction weapons, in order to carry out international commitments and responsibilities in the field of disarmament, arms control and non- proliferation of nuclear weapons;

DIRECTIVE that classifies and codifies the merchandise that requires a previous authorization by the Ministry of Energy for its importation and exportation.

That, in accordance with the procedure established in the Foreign Trade Law and to ease consultations on the applicable regulatory scheme for importation and exportation of nuclear and radioactive materials and ionizing radiation sources, the Foreign Trade Commission recommended changing the scheme of non-customs duty regulations applicable to the exportations of dual-use goods, software and technologies that could be diverted to manufacture weapons of mass destruction, provided by the Nuclear Suppliers Group and the Wassenaar Arrangement, in terms of coding and description of the customs codes mentioned in the Tariff of the Law on General Importation and Exportation Taxes, we have seen fit to issue the following:

DIRECTIVE

1 .- The present Directive has the objective of establishing control measures, by means of prior approval by the Ministry of Energy through the National Commission for Nuclear Safety and Safeguards, for the importation and exportation of nuclear materials and fuels, radioactive materials equipment that generates ionizing radiation, equipment and goods of dual use on nuclear matters and related technology which use might be diverted for proliferation and manufacture of nuclear weapons and weapons of mass destruction, without prejudice of the provisions of other national or international laws or legal instruments, regulating export and import permits or controls applicable to the items mentioned above.

2 .- The agencies and entities of the Federal Public Administration with the authority to regulate foreign trade, will continue to establish, within their competences and in terms of the applicable provisions, the measures to control the importation and exportation of goods that correspond.

3. - For the purposes of the present Directive, the following terms shall mean:

I. Activity related to nuclear explosive devices: The research or development, design, manufacture, construction, testing or maintenance of any nuclear explosive device or the components or subsystems for the device;

II. Safeguards Agreements: An Agreement between the IAEA and one or more Member States establishing the commitment of one or more of those States to refrain from using certain items for any military purpose and that grants the IAEA the right to monitor the compliance with those commitments.

III. Technical Assistance: Any technical support related to training, instruction, development of human resources, the use of practical skills and advisory services for the manufacturing of the items covered by this Directive;

IV. Dual-use goods: Tangible and intangible assets that can be used in civil industry, and that might be diverted to the manufacture or proliferation of nuclear explosive devices;

DIRECTIVE that classifies and codifies the merchandise that requires a previous authorization by the Ministry of Energy for its importation and exportation.

V. Nuclear Fuel Cycle: Set of operations required to manufacture fuel for nuclear reactors, as well as management of the spent fuel to process used fuel produced by the operation of such reactors;

VI. Committee: Committee on export control of dual use goods, software and technologies.

VII. CNSNS: National Commission for Nuclear Safety and Safeguards;

VIII. COCEX: Foreign Trade Commission;

IX. Brokerage: The negotiation or arrangement of transactions for the purchase, sale or supply of regulated objects from a third country to any other third country, or the purchase or sale of merchandise located in third countries for their transfer to another third country. The exclusive provision of auxiliary services is excluded from this definition. Auxiliary services are transportation, financial services, insurance or reinsurance and general advertising or promotion;

X. Broker: Any person or entity that carries out brokerage activities;

XI. Final Destination: The last points of arrival of merchandise arrive covered by this Directive after being exported;

XII. Diversion: Use of nuclear equipment, their parts and components, dual use goods, software and technology, by an end user or for an end use or final destination, other than those identified in the Statement of End Use authorized in the prior export permit;

XIII. Recipient State: The State which finally receives the merchandise covered by this Directive;

XIV. Exportation: The exit of merchandise from national territory to remain abroad, for a limited or unlimited time. It includes re-exportation, transit, transmission and transference outside the country of any merchandise covered by this Directive;

XV. Exporter: Any person or entity that directly or indirectly, on a regular, occasional or single time basis, exports any of the merchandise covered by this Directive;

XVI. Importation: The entry of merchandise covered by this Directive to the national territory to stay in it, either for a limited or an unlimited time;

XVII. Importer: Any person or entity that directly or indirectly, on a regular, occasional or single time basis, imports any of the merchandise covered by this Directive;

XVIII. Technical information: Projects, plans, diagrams, models, formulas, engineering designs and specifications, manuals and written or recorded instructions by any means or devices such as disks, tapes and memories;

DIRECTIVE that classifies and codifies the merchandise that requires a previous authorization by the Ministry of Energy for its importation and exportation.

XIX. Statement of End Use: An exports control document by which the exporter describes the use, user and final destination of merchandise covered by Directive;

XX. Merchandise: materials and nuclear fuel , radioactive materials, equipment that generates ionizing radiation , dual use equipment and goods, nuclear and related technology, suitable for use for proliferation activities and the manufacture of nuclear weapons and weapons of mass destruction, as well as their parts and components;

XXI. IAEA: International Atomic Energy Agency;

XXII. Production: Activities related to the fabrication, assembly, development, manufacture, handling, operation, maintenance, repair and / or proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, dual-use goods and their parts and components, software and technology;

XXIII. Re-exportation: Shipment, transmission, cession or transfer of merchandise covered by this Directive, from a foreign country to another, when originally exported from the national territory;

XXIV. Export Control Regimes: The Nuclear Suppliers Group; the Wassenaar Arrangement on Export Controls for Conventional Arms and Dual Use Goods and Technologies;

XXV. Safeguards: Accounting and control system applied to nuclear material, in order to verify the absence of diversion of such material from peaceful purposes to the manufacture of nuclear weapons or other unauthorized use;

XXVI. Physical Security: The measures designed to avoid unauthorized access, loss, robbery and unauthorized transfer of regulated radioactive materials, nuclear materials and nuclear fuel subject to regulatory control and the control measures intended to protect against sabotage the facilities where such materials are located and the vehicles for their transportation ;

XXVII. SENER: Ministry of Energy;

XXVIII. Technology: Specific information needed for the manufacture, development and use of merchandise covered by this Agreement, which may take the form of technical information or technical assistance;

XXIX. Transshipment: The discharge or change of means of transport of merchandise described in Annex II of this Directive between the initial loading point and final destination of such goods;

XXX. End Use: The end use of merchandise covered by this Directive;

XXXI. End User: The person or entity that will receive and make use of the merchandise covered by this Directive, as a purchaser, or consignee, other than the broker of the transaction;

DIRECTIVE that classifies and codifies the merchandise that requires a previous authorization by the Ministry of Energy for its importation and exportation.

4.- The temporary or definitive importation of merchandise described in Annex 1 of the present Directive, and included in the customs codes of the Tariff of the Law on General Importation and Exportation Taxes, is subject to prior authorization by the Ministry of Energy, through the CNSNS.

Applications for authorization of importation of goods may be submitted to the CNSNS, following procedure CNSN-00-002-A "Authorization of Foreign Trade of Ionizing Radiation Sources", registered in the Federal Registry of Procedures and Services", using form I/MR/01 "Application for authorization to import radioactive material", or at the site that CNSNS creates for the Mexican Digital Window for Foreign Trade, so that these offices submit the application and its records to the CNSNS for its analysis and opinion.

For the abovementioned applications mentioned in this Directive, importers can check the guidelines on the website of CNSNS, in order to obtain the forms and requirements to be submitted for each product to be imported.

5. - The CNSNS may deny authorizations to import the merchandise described in Annex I of this Directive, if it knows or certifies that the applicant has participated in illegal activities, has made false statements, or did not fulfill the necessary requirements to assure the proper import control.

6. - The temporary or permanent exportation of merchandise regulated in Annex II of the present Agreement, and included in the customs codes of the Tariff of the Law on General Importation and Exportation Taxes, requires previous authorization by the Ministry of Energy through the CNSNS.

7.- For the purposes of this Directive, the exit from national territory of software, technology or dual-use goods covered and described in Annex II of this Directive, including transmissions containing data processing programs or data transmissions electronic means, fax, telephone, satellite transmissions, or any other means of communication that could be diverted, shall be considered export operations and, therefore, the exporter must to obtain a previous export permit from the Ministry of Economy in the terms of the "Directive that requires a prior exportation license for conventional weapons, their parts and components, dual use goods, software and technologies susceptible of diversion in the production and proliferation of conventional weapons and weapons of mass destruction"; published in the Federal Official Journal on June 16th of 2011.

8. - The exportation of nuclear materials not included in the lists of Annex II of this Directive shall be subject to the submission of the export authorization in the following cases:

I. When the exporter has been informed by the competent authorities that the goods intended for export might be diverted or used in whole or in part, to proliferation-related activities, or

DIRECTIVE that classifies and codifies the merchandise that requires a previous authorization by the Ministry of Energy for its importation and exportation.

II. When the purchasing country or country of final destination is under embargo by a Resolution of the Security Council of the United Nations.

If an exporter is aware that nuclear materials are not included in the lists of Annex II of this Directive, and may be subject to diversion, it must consult the Ministry of Energy through the CNSNS, in order for the query to be evaluated and solved under section I of this Article.

The Ministry of Energy may propose to the COCEX, the amendment of Annex II of this Directive, if so proposed by the CNSNS.

9. - The issuing of export authorizations under this Directive shall be in carried out by the CNSNS, which will also be the competent authority to coordinate and manage the system of export control of goods covered in this Directive.

10. - For the purposes of point 22 of this Directive, requests for import and export authorizations referred to in points 4 and 6, shall be approved or rejected by the CNSNS.

11. - Attached to the request form for an export authorization, the exporter must submit to the CNSNS, or at the site that CNSNS creates for the Mexican Digital Window on Foreign Trade, a Statement of End Use which shall contain:

I. The name, address, phone number and email of the exporter;

II. The name and address of individuals and/or companies located abroad to whom they will export the goods covered by Annex II of this Directive;

III. The description and quantity of goods to be exported;

IV. The industrial business or activity of the purchaser or acquirer of the exported goods;

V. The description of the operations or activities related to the end use for which the goods are intended;

VI. The final destination where the operations or activities related to the end use of exported goods will be carried out;

VII. In case an export broker is involved, the exporter must additionally provide: the exact location of the goods, the name and address of the broker, and indicate if he has a written authorization or license of a member of any export control system to carry out said export, and

VIII. An explicit declaration that the proposed export or any reproduction thereof shall not be used in any activities related to, nuclear weapons or explosive devices with radioactive material as well as dispersal of radioactive material or nuclear fuel cycle activities not subject to safeguards. This Statement shall not be required of the exporter if the country of destination of the goods described in Annex II of this Directive, is listed in Annex III.

DIRECTIVE that classifies and codifies the merchandise that requires a previous authorization by the Ministry of Energy for its importation and exportation.

12. - The CNSNS will keep a record of brokers derived from Statements of the End Use submitted and will exchange such record with other States under the provisions of point 20 of this Directive.

13.- The applications for export authorization referred in this Directive may be submitted to the CNSNS in the terms established by the procedure published in the Federal Record of Procedures and Services under the code CNSN-00-002-B "Authorization of Foreign Trade of Ionizing Radiation Sources" using format I/MR/02 "Application for permission for exportation of radioactive material ", or at the Internet site that the CNSNS establishes for the Mexican Foreign Trade Digital Window, so that these offices submit the application and background of the operation to CNSNS for consideration and decision.

For the export authorization applications referred to in this Directive, the exporters may consult the guidelines listed on the website of CNSNS, in order to obtain the forms and requirements that must be submitted for each product to be exported.

14. - The CNSNS can deny an export authorization in the following cases:

I. If the receiving State is not a party to legally binding international treaties or agreements of non-proliferation of nuclear weapons;

II. If the merchandise described in Annex II of this Directive, to be exported do not correspond to the declared end-use or is not appropriate for the end-user;

III. If the merchandise described in Annex II of this Directive, to be exported is not to be used in research on any reprocessing or enrichment facility or in the development, design, manufacture, construction, exploitation, or maintenance thereof;

IV. If the actions, statements and government policies of the receiving State are favorable to the proliferation of nuclear weapons or if the recipient State violates its international obligations in the sphere of non-proliferation;

V. If the receiving States have been engaged in clandestine or illegal activities for the purchase of merchandise described in Annex II of this Directive;

VI. If it is known that the end-user has incurred in diversion of controlled items;

VII. If there are reasons to believe that there is a risk of diversion;

VIII. If there is any risk of re-exportation of merchandise described in Annex II of this Directive, or of any reproduction of these due to lack of appropriate and effective regulation and appropriate and effective domestic export controls in accordance with the terms of 1540 of the United Nations Security Council.

IX. If the country of destination has not signed safeguards agreements with the IAEA;

DIRECTIVE that classifies and codifies the merchandise that requires a previous authorization by the Ministry of Energy for its importation and exportation.

X. In the case of nuclear fuel or nuclear materials, if the end-user does not have effective physical protection to prevent unauthorized use and handling of controlled items, and

XI. If it has been established that the applicant participated in the diversion of merchandise described in Annex II of this Directive, or in unauthorized, in illegal activities, or has made false statements, or does not meet the requirements needed to ensure proper control over exports.

15. - When the applications submitted for an import or export authorization, do not contain the required data or not meet the applicable requirements, the CNSNS shall notify the parties concerned, in writing, only once, so they can correct any omissions within a period of five working days counted from the date of notification, after which, if the terms of the notification have not been duly solved, the application shall be rejected.

16. - The CNSNS will rule on the applications referred to under points 4 and 11 of this instrument within a period not exceeding twenty working days, counted from the following working day of the date of submission.

The CNSNS may request the opinion of the Committee, to declare itself on the desirability of issuing an export authorization, in which case the period to rule on the application will be extended an additional twenty working days.

17. - Import and export authorizations referred to in this Directive shall be valid for a period of six months which cannot be extended.

18. - Authorizations already issued will be canceled in the following cases:

I. If the conditions established in this Directive, regarding the import or export of regulated merchandise are not adhered to;

II. If the exporter does not observe violates the conditions established in the import or export authorization;

III. If the initial conditions upon which the import or export authorization was granted have changed;

IV. If an omission, modification or falsification of the information provided in the Statement of End-Use or in the application for an export is detected;

V. If the exporter or importer does not have the documents to support the export and import of the merchandise described in this Directive; if the records of his foreign trade operations are not consistent with the statements made in the application an import or export authorization;

VI. If the CNSNS learns by any means that the merchandise exported or imported was not used for the stated purpose or was not sent to the end user or to the end destination for which it was authorized;

DIRECTIVE that classifies and codifies the merchandise that requires a previous authorization by the Ministry of Energy for its importation and exportation.

VII. If the legal address or addresses declared by the exporter or importer as final destination of the merchandise described in this Directive are nonexistent or cannot be located by the CNSNS, and

VIII. If the Tax Administration Service determines that the name or official address of the recipient or buyer abroad, specified in the authorization form for export or import or in the customs declarations or invoices are false or nonexistent.

19. - For the purposes of point 18, the CNSNS will start its proceedings for cancellation or suspension of an import or export authorization, immediately upon becoming aware of any of the causes for cancellation contained in this Directive. To begin with this procedure, the CNSNS shall notify the holder of the import or export authorization the causes that gave rise to the beginning of the procedure and shall also immediately notify the Tax Administration Service, the events that led to the initiation of the cancellation procedure, in order to suspend the use of the authorizations until the procedure is ruled upon

20. - The CNSNS will prepare and send through the Ministry of Energy annual reports to the Export Control Regimes of which Mexico is a member and of which SENER is responsible, regardless of the reports that each agency should make within the area of their competence.

21. - The CNSNS, in coordination with the COCEX, will review the list of merchandise subject to non tariff regulation in terms of this Directive in an annual basis, in order to exclude merchandise which are deemed unnecessary to regulate, or to include such merchandise as is considered appropriate.

22. - The CNSNS will coordinate the exchange of information and electronic data transmission with the agencies of the Federal Public Administration concerning the import or export authorizations of merchandise described in this Directive.

23. – The compliance of the provisions of this Directive does not exempt the importer or exporter from compliance with any other requirement or regulation to which the export and import of merchandise described in this Directive is subject, in accordance with applicable legal provisions.

24.- The import or export of nuclear materials and fuel, radioactive materials, equipment that generates ionizing radiation, dual use equipment, goods and technology , that could be diverted, that don't comply with import or export authorizations, will be subject to the administrative sanctions listed in the Foreign Trade Law and Customs Law, the Regulatory Law of Article 27 of the Constitution on Nuclear Matters, the General Regulation on Radiological Safety, or any other applicable regulation. The abovementioned sanctions will be applied without prejudice the criminal penalties for smuggling and making false statements set forth in the Federal Tax Code and other applicable provisions.

DIRECTIVE that classifies and codifies the merchandise that requires a previous authorization by the Ministry of Energy for its importation and exportation.

TRANSITORY PROVISIONS

FIRST. - This Directive will enter into force the next day after its publication in the Federal Official Journal.

SECOND. - This Directive abrogates the Agreement establishing the classification of merchandise whose import and export is subject to previous authorization by the Ministry of Energy, published in the Federal Official Journal on June 30, 2007.

THIRD. - Authorizations that have been issued previously under the Agreement referred to in the transitory article above will continue to apply until their expiration in the terms in which they were issued, and may continue to be used for the purposes for which they were issued, as long as the description of the merchandise mentioned in the relevant documents matches the description of the merchandise submitted to the customs authority.

Mexico City, February 22nd, 2012. The Minister of Energy, **Jordy Hernán Herrera Flores.**-
Signature .- The Minister of Economy, **Bruno Ferrari García de Alba.**- Signature.

DIRECTIVE that classifies and codifies the merchandise that requires a previous authorization by the Ministry of Energy for its importation and exportation.

ANNEX I	
GOODS THAT REQUIRE PREVIOUS IMPORT AUTHORIZATION BY THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY THROUGH THE NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR NUCLEAR SAFETY AND SAFEGUARDS TO BE IMPORTED	
Custom Code TLGIET	Product Description
2612.10.01	Uranium ores and concentrates.
2612.20.01	Thorium ores and concentrates.
2844.10.01	Natural uranium and its compounds; alloys, dispersions (including cermet), ceramic products and mixtures containing compounds of natural uranium or natural uranium.
2844.20.01	Uranium enriched in ²³⁵ U and its compounds; plutonium and its compounds; alloys, dispersions (including cermet), ceramic products and mixtures containing uranium enriched in ²³⁵ U, plutonium or compounds of these products.
2844.30.01	Uranium depleted in ²³⁵ U and its compounds; thorium and its compounds; alloys, dispersions (including cermet), ceramic products and mixtures containing uranium depleted in ²³⁵ U, thorium or compounds of these products.
2844.40.01	Cesium 137.
2844.40.02	Radioactive Cobalt.
2844.40.99	The rest.
2844.50.01	Spent nuclear fuel elements (rods)
2845.10.01	Heavy Water (deuterium oxide).
	Only: Deuterium, deuterium oxide, and any other compound of deuterium in which the ratio of deuterium/hydrogen atoms exceeds 1: 5000.
3801.10.01	Rods or blocks.
	Only: Nuclear grade graphite , having a purity level better than 5 parts per million

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	boron equivalent and with a density greater than 1.5 g/cm ³
3801.10.99	The rest.
	Only: Nuclear grade graphite, semi-manufactured form , having a purity level better than 5 parts per million boron equivalent and with a density greater than 1.5 g/cm ³
8401.30.01	Fresh nuclear fuel elements (rods)
9022.19.01	For other uses.
	Note: Ionising radiation generating devices, except those intended for medical diagnosis.
9022.21.01	Cobalt units.
	Note: It is also known as teletherapy unit.
9022.90.01	Equipment for generation of ionizing radiation.
	Only: Equipment for generation of ionizing radiation; accelerators for medical and industrial uses.
9022.90.99	The rest.
	Only: Flash X-ray generators for pulsed electron accelerators having any of the following sets of characteristics: 1) a. An accelerator peak electron energy of 500 keV or greater but less than 25 MeV; and b. with a figure of merit (K) of 0.25 or greater; or 2) a. An accelerator peak electron energy of 25 MeV ; and b. A peak power greater than 50 MW.

DIRECTIVE that classifies and codifies the merchandise that requires a previous authorization by the Ministry of Energy for its importation and exportation.

ANNEX II	
GOODS THAT REQUIRE EXPORT AUTHORIZATION BY THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY THROUGH THE NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR NUCLEAR SAFETY AND SAFEGUARDS TO BE EXPORTED	
Custom Code TLGIET	Product Description
2612.10.01	Uranium ores and concentrates.
2612.20.01	Thorium ores and concentrates.
2804.50.01	Boron, tellurium.
	Only: Boron or alloys of boron, with a particle size of 60 microns or less, as follows: boron with a purity of 85% by weight or more, and alloys of boron with a boron content of 85% by weight or more.
2805.12.01	Calcium.
	Only: Containing less than 1000 parts per million by weight of metallic impurities other than magnesium; and less than 10 parts per million by weight of boron.
2805.19.99	The rest.
	Only: Lithium enriched in the isotope lithium-6 (⁶ Li) above its natural isotopic abundance, and products or devices containing enriched lithium, as follows: elemental lithium, alloys, compounds, mixtures containing lithium, products manufactured thereof, waste or scrap of any or the foregoing.
	Except: Thermoluminescent Dosimeters.
2812.90.99	The rest.
	Only: Chlorine trifluoride.
2844.10.01	Natural uranium and its compounds; alloys, dispersions (including cermets), ceramic products and mixtures containing compounds of natural uranium or natural uranium.

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2844.20.01	Uranium enriched in ²³⁵ U and its compounds; plutonium and its compounds; alloys, dispersions (including cermets), ceramic products and mixtures containing uranium enriched in ²³⁵ U, plutonium or compounds of these products.
2844.30.01	Uranium depleted in ²³⁵ U and its compounds; thorium and its compounds; alloys, dispersions (including cermets), ceramic products and mixtures containing uranium depleted in ²³⁵ U, thorium or compounds of these products.
2844.40.01	Cesium 137
2844.40.02	Radioactive cobalt.
2844.40.99	The rest.
2844.50.01	Spent nuclear fuel elements (rods).
2845.10.01	Heavy Water (deuterium oxide).
	Only: Deuterium, deuterium oxide and any other compound of deuterium in which the ratio of deuterium/hydrogen atoms exceed 1: 5000.
2845.90.99	The rest.
	Only: Helium 3 (³ He), mixtures containing helium 3 and products or devices containing any of the above.
	Except: Products or devices containing less than 1 g of helium 3.
2849.20.99	The rest.
	Only: Composite materials (composites) of ceramic, with or without a continuous metallic phase, that contain particles, whiskers or fibers, where the matrix is formed by carbides or nitrides of silicon, zirconium or boron.
2849.90.99	The rest..
	Only: Composite materials (composites) of ceramic, with or without a continuous metallic phase, which contain particles, whiskers or fibers, where the matrix is formed by carbides or nitrides of silicon, zirconium or boron.

DIRECTIVE that classifies and codifies the merchandise that requires a previous authorization by the Ministry of Energy for its importation and exportation.

2850.00.99	The rest..
	Only: Materials based on titanium simple or complex borides containing a total of metallic impurities, excluding intentional additions, of less than 5,000 parts per million, an average particle size equal to or less than 5 µm and no more than 10% of particles larger than 10 microns.
3801.10.01	Rods or blocks.
	Only: Nuclear grade graphite, .having a purity level better than 5 parts per million boron equivalent and with a density greater than 1.5 g/cm ³
3801.10.99	The rest.
	Only: Nuclear grade graphite, in semi-manufactured form, having a purity level better than 5 parts per million boron equivalent and with a density greater than 1.5 g/cm ³ .
6914.90.99	The rest.
	Only: Ceramic materials which are not composite materials (composites), in gross or extruded forms, composed of borides of titanium with a density equal to or greater than 98% of the theoretical density.
7219.90.99	The rest.
	Only: Maraging steel capable of an ultimate tensile strength of 2050 Mpa or more at 293 K (20° C).
7220.90.99	The rest.
	Only: Maraging steel capable of an ultimate tensile strength of 2050 Mpa or more at 293 K (20° C).
7502.20.01	Nickel alloys.
	Only: Porous nickel metal obtained from filamentary nickel powders.
	Except: Single porous nickel metal sheets with an area of 1000 cm ² per sheet surface or less.
7504.00.01	Nickel powder and flakes

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	Only: Powder with purity equal to or greater than the 99.0% in weight, and a median particle size smaller than 10 µm, according to standard ASTM B 330.
	Except: Filamentary powders.
7601.20.01	Aluminum alloys in any form, with a content equal to or greater than 5% Titanium and 1% boron; a: or 10% of strontium, except - in both cases--of circular cross-section of a diameter equal to or greater than 50 mm.
	Only: Aluminum alloys capable of an ultimate tensile strength of 460 MPa or more at 293° K (20° C); aluminum alloys in the form of tubes or cylindrical solid forms (including forgings) with an outside diameter greater than 75 mm.
8101.10.01	Powder.
	Only: Tungsten alloys with a matrix based on iron, nickel or copper, possessing a density greater than 17.5 g/cm ³ , an elastic limit greater than 880 MPa, ultimate tensile strength greater than 1,270 MPa and elongation greater than 8%.
8101.94.01	Unwrought tungsten, including rods and rods obtained simply by sintering.
	Only: Alloys of tungsten with a matrix based on iron, nickel or copper, possessing a density greater than 17.5 g/cm ³ , a limit greater than 880 MPa, ultimate tensile strength greater than 1,270 MPa and elongation greater than 8%.
8101.96.99	The rest.
	Only: Alloys of tungsten with a matrix based on iron, nickel or copper, possessing a density greater than 17.5 g/cm ³ , a limit greater than 880 MPa, ultimate tensile strength greater than 1,270 MPa and elongation greater than 8%.
8104.19.99	The rest..
	Only: Magnesium containing less than 200 parts per million by weight of metallic impurities other than calcium, and less than 10 parts per million by weight of boron.
8106.00.01	Bismuth and bismuth products including waste and scrap.
	Only: With purity of 99.99% or greater by weight and containing less than 10 parts per million of by weight silver.
8108.90.99	The rest.

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	Only: Titanium alloys with a matrix based on iron, nickel or copper, possessing a density greater than 17.5 g/cm ³ , a limit greater than 880 MPa, ultimate tensile strength greater than 1,270 MPa and elongation greater than 8%.
8109.20.01	Unwrought zirconium; powder.
	Only: Particles of less than 60 microns, whether spherical, atomized, spheroidal, flaked or ground, manufactured from a material of at least 99% of zirconium and alloys thereof.
8112.13.01	Waste and scrap.
	Only: Of alloys containing more than 50% beryllium by weight; compounds containing beryllium, of products manufactured from them.
8112.19.99	The rest..
	Only: Alloys containing more than 50% beryllium by weight; compounds containing beryllium, products manufactured from them, and waste or scrap of any of the foregoing.
	Except: Metal Windows for x-ray machines or for drilling radiograph devices; pieces of oxide manufactured or semi-manufactured, specially designed as electronic components or as substrates for electronic circuits; beryllium (silicate of beryllium and aluminum) in the form of emeralds and aquamarines.
8112.92.01	Unwrought; waste and scrap; powder.
	Only: Waste and scrap of hafnium or hafnium alloys containing more than 60% hafnium by weight, and its products.
8112.99.99	The rest.
	Only: Hafnium and its alloys containing more than 60% hafnium by weight; or products made from these s.
8401.30.01	Fresh nuclear fuel elements (rods) non-irradiated.
9022.19.01	For other uses.
	Note: Devices generating ionising radiation, except those intended for medical diagnosis.

DIRECTIVE that classifies and codifies the merchandise that requires a previous authorization by the Ministry of Energy for its importation and exportation.

9022.21.01	Cobalt units.
	Note: Also known as teletherapy units.
9022.90.01	Radiation generating units.
	Only: Ionizing radiation generating devices; accelerators for medical and industrial use.
9022.90.99	The rest.
	<p>Only: Flash X-ray generators for pulsed electron accelerators having any of the following sets of characteristics:</p> <p>1)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>a.</i> An accelerator peak electron energy of 500 keV or greater but less than 25 MeV; and <i>b.</i> with a figure of merit (K) of 0.25 or greater; or <p>2)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>a.</i> An accelerator peak electron energy of 25 MeV ; and <i>b.</i> A peak power greater than 50 MW.

ANNEX III

LIST OF STATES NOT APPLYING THE PROVISIONS OF THIS AGREEMENT

THERE WERE NO STATES LISTED ON THIS ANNEX ON THE DATE OF ITS ENTRY INTO FORCE

Directive that modifies the diverse that classifies and codifies the merchandise that requires a previous authorization by the Ministry of Energy for its importation and exportation, published in the Federal Official Journal on March 2nd, 2012.

Published in the Federal Official Journal on June 15th, 2012

MINISTRY OF ECONOMY

JORDY HERNÁN HERRERA FLORES, Minister of Energy, and **BRUNO FERRARI GARCIA DE ALBA**, Minister of Economy, based on Articles 25, paragraph 4; 27, paragraphs 6 and 7; 28, paragraph 4; 131, paragraph 1 and 133 of the Political Constitution of the United Mexican States; 33, fraction XIII, and 34, fraction V of the Organic Law of Federal Public Administration; 4, fractions III and IV; 5, fraction III, 15, fraction II, 16, fraction III, 17 and 20 of the Foreign Trade Law; 36, fractions I subsection c) and II subsection b), 95 and 104, fraction II of the Customs Law, 1, 2, 4, 17, 18, fractions III, V, VII and IX, 19, 20, 21, 22, 24, 26, 29 and 50, fractions II, III, IX and XI of the Regulatory Law of Article 27 of the Constitution on Nuclear Matters; and 1,2,3,4,5,190, 192, 194 and 195, of the General Regulations on Radiological Safety; 1 and 8, fraction II, of the Internal Regulations of the Ministry of Energy and 1 and 5, fraction XVI, of the Internal Regulations of the Ministry of Economy, and

CONSIDERING

That the Regulatory Law of Article 27 of the Constitution on Nuclear Matters, the General Regulations on Radiological Safety, the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material, the Agreement between the United Mexican States and the International Atomic Energy Agency for the Application of Safeguards and its Additional Protocol, in connection with the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean (Treaty of Tlatelolco) and the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT), pose the need to control the exports and imports of nuclear materials, radioactive and sources of ionizing radiation by the Ministry of Energy through the National Commission of Nuclear Safety and Safeguards;

That in terms of Resolution 66/41 (National legislation on transfer of arms, military equipment and dual-use goods and technology), adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on January 12th, 2012, disarmament, weapon control and non-proliferation are essential to maintain international peace and security, and that the existence of effective national controls over transfer of weapons, military equipment, dual-use goods and nuclear and radioactive technology, constitute an important tool to achieve these goals;

That on March 2nd, 2012, the Directive that classifies and codifies the merchandise that requires a previous authorization by the Ministry of Energy for its importation and exportation was published in the Federal Official Journal, and that this Directive establishes the nuclear materials exports control system to avoid the proliferation of nuclear and mass destruction weapons, complying at the same time with the international

Published in the Federal Official Journal on June 15th, 2012

Directive that modifies the diverse that classifies and codifies the merchandise that requires a previous authorization by the Ministry of Energy for its importation and exportation, published in the Federal Official Journal on March 2nd, 2012.

responsibilities on disarmament, weapons control and non-proliferation of nuclear weapons;

That, to improve the regime mentioned above, it is necessary to adopt the norms established by the Nuclear Suppliers Group as a reference and as a useful tool to implement and strengthen the principles over which Mexico will establish the exports controls over nuclear and radioactive materials, and;

That in accordance with the procedure established by the Foreign Trade Law and to ease consultation on the regulatory framework applicable to the imports and exports of nuclear and radioactive materials and ionizing radiation generators, the Foreign Trade Commission recommended to amend the scheme of non-tariff regulations applicable to the import and export or dual use goods, software and technologies suitable for production of weapons of mass destruction, and include the dispositions of the Nuclear Suppliers Group and the Wassenaar Arrangement, identifying such goods in terms of the codification and description of the Law on General Importation and Exportation Taxes for, and in virtue of the Additional Protocol to the Agreement between the United Mexican States and the International Atomic Energy Agency for the Application of Safeguards, we have seen fit to issue the following:

DIRECTIVE THAT MODIFIES THE DIVERSE THAT CLASSIFIES AND CODIFIES THE MERCHANDISE THAT REQUIRES A PREVIOUS AUTHORIZATION BY THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY FOR ITS IMPORTATION AND EXPORTATION, PUBLISHED IN THE FEDERAL OFFICIAL JOURNAL ON MARCH 2ND, 2012

ONLY.- Appendixes A, B and C are added to Annex II of the Directive that classifies and codifies the merchandise that requires a previous authorization by the Ministry of Energy for its importation and exportation, published in the Federal Official Journal on March 2nd, 2012, resulting in the annexes of this Directive.

TRANSITORY PROVISIONS

ONLY. - This Directive shall enter into force the next day after its publication in the Federal Official Journal.

Mexico City, June 8th, 2012.- The Minister of Energy, **Jordy Hernán Herrera Flores.**-
Signature.- The Minister of Economy.- **Bruno Ferrari García de Alba.**- Signature.

Directive that modifies the diverse that classifies and codifies the merchandise that requires a previous authorization by the Ministry of Energy for its importation and exportation, published in the Federal Official Journal on March 2nd, 2012.

ANNEX II APPENDIX A MATERIALS AND EQUIPMENT	
	<p>1. Basic and special fissionable material.</p> <p>1.1 Source material:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Uranium containing the mixture of isotopes occurring in nature. 2. Uranium with lower content of the isotope 235 than found in nature. 3. Thorium.
	Of the following harmonized custom codes:
NOTE	THE HARMONIZED CUSTOM CODES FOR THIS PART ARE ALREADY CONSIDERED IN THE BODY OF THIS DIRECTIVE, UNDER THE TITLE "GOODS THAT REQUIRE EXPORT AUTHORIZATION BY THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY THROUGH CNSNS"
	<p>1.2 Special fissionable materials.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Plutonium-239 2. Uranium-233 3. Uranium enriched in the isotopes 235 or 233
	Of the following harmonized custom codes:
NOTE	THE HARMONIZED CUSTOM CODES FOR THIS PART ARE ALREADY CONSIDERED IN THE BODY OF THIS DIRECTIVE, UNDER THE TITLE "GOODS THAT REQUIRE EXPORT AUTHORIZATION BY THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY THROUGH CNSNS"

ANNEX II APPENDIX B CLARIFICATION OF ITEMS ON THE INITIAL TRIGGER LIST Nuclear material, installations and equipment	
	<p>1. Nuclear reactors and especially designed or prepared equipment and components.</p> <p>1.1. Complete nuclear reactors.</p> <p>Nuclear reactors capable of operation so as to maintain a controlled self-sustaining fission chain reaction, excluding zero energy reactors, the latter being defined as reactors with a designed maximum rate of production of plutonium not exceeding 100 grams per year.</p> <p>EXPLANATORY NOTE</p> <p>A "nuclear reactor" basically includes the items within or attached directly to the reactor vessel, the equipment that controls power in the core, and the components which normally contain or come in direct contact with or control the primary coolant of the reactor core.</p> <p>It is not intended to exclude reactors which could reasonably be capable of modification to produce significantly more than 100 grams of plutonium per year. Reactors designed for sustained operation at a significant power level, regardless of their capacity for plutonium production, are not considered as "zero energy reactors".</p> <p>EXPORTS</p> <p>The export of the whole set of major items within this boundary will take place only in accordance with the procedures of the Guidelines. Those individual items within this</p>

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	<p>functionally defined boundary which can be exported only in accordance with the procedures of the Guidelines are listed in paragraphs 1.2. to 1.10. The Government reserves the right to apply the procedures of the Guidelines to other items within the concept defined above.</p> <p>1.2. Nuclear reactor vessels. Metal vessels or its major manufactured parts, especially designed or prepared to contain the core of a nuclear reactor as defined in paragraph 1.1. above, as well as relevant reactor internals as defined in paragraph 1.8. below.</p> <p>EXPLANATORY NOTE The reactor vessel head is covered by item 1.2. as a major shop-fabricated part of a reactor vessel.</p> <p>1.3. Nuclear reactor fuel charging and discharging machines. Handling equipment especially designed or prepared for inserting or removing fuel in a nuclear reactor as defined in paragraph 1.1. above.</p> <p>EXPLANATORY NOTE The items noted above are capable of on-load operation or employing technically sophisticated positioning or alignment features to allow complex off-load fueling operations such as those in which direct viewing of or access to the fuel is not normally possible.</p> <p>1.4. Nuclear reactor control rods and equipment. Especially designed or prepared rods for suspension structures, rod drive mechanisms or rod guide tubes to control the fission process in a nuclear reactor as defined in paragraph 1.1. above.</p> <p>1.5. Nuclear reactor pressure tubes. Specially designed tubes prepared to contain fuel elements and the primary coolant in a reactor as defined in paragraph 1.1. above at an operating pressure exceeding 50 atmospheres.</p> <p>1.6. Zirconium tubes Zirconium metal and zirconium alloys in form of tubes or assemblies of tubes, exceeding 500 kg for any recipient country in any 12 month period, specially designed or prepared for use in a reactor as defined in paragraph 1.1. above, and in which the ratio of hafnium to zirconium is less than 1:500 parts by weight.</p> <p>1.7. Primary coolant pumps Pumps especially designed or prepared for circulating the primary coolant for nuclear reactors as defined in paragraph 1.1. above.</p> <p>EXPLANATORY NOTE Especially designed or prepared pumps may include elaborate sealed or multi-sealed systems to prevent leakage of primary coolant, canned-driven pumps, and pumps with inertial mass systems. This definition encompasses pumps certified to Section III, Division I, Subsection NB (Class 1 components) of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers (ASME) Code, or equivalent standards.</p> <p>1.8. Nuclear reactor internals</p>
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	<p>"Nuclear reactor internals" specially designed or prepared for use in a nuclear reactor as defined in paragraph 1.1 above, including support columns for the core, fuel channels, thermal shields, baffles, core grid plates, and diffuser plates.</p> <p>EXPLANATORY NOTE "Nuclear reactor internals" are major structures within a reactor vessel which have one or more functions such as supporting the core, maintaining fuel alignment, directing primary coolant flow, providing radiation shields for the reactor vessel, and guiding in-core instrumentation.</p> <p>1.9. Heat exchangers Heat exchangers (steam generators) especially designed or prepared for use in the primary coolant circuit of a nuclear reactor as defined in paragraph 1.1 above.</p> <p>EXPLANATORY NOTE Steam generators are especially designed or prepared to transfer the heat generated in the reactor (primary side) to the feed water (secondary side) for steam generation. In the case of a liquid metal fast breeder reactor for which an intermediate liquid metal coolant loop is also present, the heat exchangers to transfer heat from the primary side to the intermediate coolant circuit are understood to be within the scope of control in addition to the steam generator. The scope of control for this entry does not include heat exchangers for the emergency cooling system or the decay heat cooling system.</p> <p>1.10. Neutron detection and measuring instruments Especially designed or prepared neutron detection and measuring instruments for determining neutron flux levels within the core of a reactor as defined in paragraph 1.1. above.</p> <p>EXPLANATORY NOTE The scope of this entry encompasses in-core and ex-core instrumentation which measure flux levels in a large range, typically from 10^4 neutrons per cm^2 per second to 10^{10} neutrons per cm^2 per second or more. Ex-core refers to those instruments outside the core of a reactor as defined in paragraph 1.1. above, but located within the biological shielding.</p>
Of the following harmonized custom codes:	
8109.90.99	The rest.
	Only: Tubes which are especially designed or prepared to contain fuel elements and the primary coolant in a reactor above at an operating pressure in excess of 50 atmospheres; zirconium metal and alloys in the form of tubes or assemblies of tubes especially designed or prepared for use in a reactor in which the ratio of hafnium to zirconium is less than 1:500 parts by weight.
	Except: Shipments of amounts that do not exceed 500 kg for any one recipient country in any period of 12 months.
8401.40.01	Nuclear reactors.
	Only: Metal vessels or major shop-fabricated parts, especially designed or prepared to contain the core of a nuclear reactor.
8401.40.01	Parts of nuclear reactors.
	Only: Especially designed or prepared rods, support or suspension structures therefore, rod

Published in the Federal Official Journal on June 15th, 2012

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	drive mechanisms or rod guide tubes to control the fission process in a nuclear reactor.
8413.60.99	The rest.
	Only: Pumps especially designed or prepared for circulating the primary coolant for nuclear reactors.
8401.40.01	Parts of nuclear reactors.
	Only: "Nuclear reactor internals" especially designed or prepared for use in a nuclear reactor, including support columns for the core, fuel channels, thermal shields, baffles, core grid plates, and diffuser plates.
8419.50.02	Heating or cooling containers of double wall or double bottom with devices for the movement of the warmer or cooler fluids.
	Only: Heat exchangers (steam generators) especially designed or prepared for use in the primary coolant circuit of a nuclear reactor.
8419.50.03	Heat exchangers with tubular coils, except those covered in 8419.50.05 of the Harmonized Custom Code.
	Only: Heat exchangers (steam generators) especially designed or prepared for use in the primary coolant circuit of a nuclear reactor.
8419.50.05	Composed of graphite tubes rendered impermeable with polymerized resins.
	Only: Heat exchangers (steam generators) especially designed or prepared for use in the primary coolant circuit of a nuclear reactor.
8419.50.99	The rest.
	Only: Heat exchangers (steam generators) especially designed or prepared for use in the primary coolant circuit of a nuclear reactor.
8426.19.99	The rest.
	Only: Manipulative equipment especially designed or prepared for inserting or removing fuel in a nuclear reactor as defined in paragraph 1.1. above.
9030.10.01	Instruments and devices for measuring or detecting ionizing radiation.
	Only: Especially designed or prepared neutron detection and measuring instruments for determining neutron flux levels within the core of a reactor.
	<p>2. Non-nuclear materials for reactors</p> <p>2.1. Deuterium and heavy water Deuterium, heavy water (deuterium oxide) and any other deuterium compound in which the ratio of deuterium to hydrogen atoms exceeds 1:5000 for use in a nuclear reactor as defined in paragraph 1.1. above, in amounts exceeding 200 kg of deuterium atoms for any one recipient country in any period of 12 months.</p> <p>2.2. Nuclear purity graphite Graphite with a purity level above 5 parts per million boron equivalent and with a density greater than 1.50 g/cm³ for use in a nuclear reactor as defined in paragraph 1.1 above, in quantities exceeding 30 metric tons for any one recipient country in any period of 12 months.</p> <p>EXPLANATORY NOTE For export control purposes, the Government will determine whether graphite exports</p>

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	<p>meeting the aforementioned requirements are suitable for use in nuclear reactors.</p> <p>Equivalent Boron (EB) may be determined experimentally or calculated as the sum of BE_z for impurities (excluding BE_{carbon} since carbon is not considered an impurity) including boron, where:</p> <p>BE_z (ppm) = CF x concentration of element Z (in ppm); CF is the conversion factor: $(\sigma_z \times A_B)$ divided by $(\sigma_B \times A_z)$; σ_B and σ_z are the thermal neutron capture cross sections (in barns) for naturally occurring boron and element Z respectively; and A_B and A_z are the atomic masses of naturally occurring boron and element Z respectively.</p>
Of the following harmonized custom codes:	
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	<p>3. Plants for the reprocessing irradiated fuel elements, and equipment especially designed or prepared for this purpose.</p> <p>INTRODUCTORY NOTE</p> <p>Reprocessing of spent nuclear fuel separates plutonium and uranium from intensely radioactive fission products and other transuranium elements. Different technical processes can accomplish this separation. However, over the years, Purex has become the most commonly used and accepted process. Purex involves the dissolution of spent nuclear fuel in nitric acid, followed by separation of the uranium, plutonium, and fission products by solvent extraction using a mixture of tributyl phosphate in an organic solvent.</p> <p>Purex facilities have process functions similar to each other, including: irradiated fuel element chopping, fuel dissolution, solvent extraction, and process liquor storage. There may also be equipment for thermal denitration of uranium nitrate, conversion of plutonium nitrate to oxide or metal, and treatment of fission product waste liquor to a form suitable for long term storage or disposal.</p> <p>However, the specific type and configuration of the equipment performing these functions may differ between Purex facilities for several reasons, including the type and quantity of irradiated nuclear fuel to be reprocessed and the intended disposition of the recovered materials, also the safety and maintenance policies of the facilities' design.</p> <p>A "plant for the reprocessing of irradiated fuel elements", includes the equipment and components which normally come in direct contact with and directly control the spent fuel and the major nuclear material and fission product processing streams.</p> <p>These processes, including the complete systems for plutonium conversion and plutonium metal production, may be identified by the measures taken to avoid criticality (e.g. by geometry), radiation exposure (e.g. by shielding), and toxicity hazards (e.g. by containment).</p> <p>EXPORTS</p> <p>The export of the whole set of major items within this boundary will take place only in accordance with the procedures of the Guidelines.</p> <p>The Government reserves the right to apply the procedures of the Guidelines to other items within the functionally defined boundary as listed below.</p>

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	<p>Items of equipment that are considered to fall within the meaning of the phrase "and equipment especially designed or prepared" for the reprocessing of irradiated fuel elements include:</p> <p>3.1. Spent fuel chopping machines</p> <p>INTRODUCTORY NOTE</p> <p>This equipment breaches the cladding of the fuel to expose the irradiated nuclear material to dissolution. Especially designed metal cutting shears are the most commonly employed, although advanced equipment, such as lasers, may be used.</p> <p>Remotely operated equipment especially designed or prepared for use in a reprocessing plant as identified above and intended to cut, chop or shear irradiated nuclear fuel assemblies, bundles or rods.</p> <p>3.2. Dissolvers</p> <p>INTRODUCTORY NOTE</p> <p>Dissolvers normally receive the chopped-up spent fuel. In these critically safe vessels, the irradiated nuclear material is dissolved in nitric acid and the remaining hulls removed from the process stream.</p> <p>Critically safe tanks (e.g. small diameter, annular or slab tanks) especially designed or prepared for use in a reprocessing plant as identified above, intended for dissolution of irradiated nuclear fuel and which are capable of withstanding hot, highly corrosive liquid, and which can be remotely loaded and maintained.</p> <p>3.3. Solvent extractors and solvent extraction equipment</p> <p>INTRODUCTORY NOTE</p> <p>Solvent extractors both receive the solution of irradiated fuel from the dissolvers and the organic solution which separates the uranium, plutonium, and fission products. Solvent extraction equipment is normally designed to meet strict operating parameters, such as long operating lifetimes with no maintenance requirements or adaptability to easy replacement, simplicity of operation and control, and flexibility for variations in process conditions.</p> <p>Especially designed or prepared solvent extractors such as packed or pulse columns, mixer settlers or centrifugal contactors for use in a plant for the reprocessing of irradiated fuel. Solvent extractors must be resistant to the corrosive effect of nitric acid. Solvent extractors are normally fabricated to extremely high standards (including special welding and inspection and quality assurance and quality control techniques) out of low carbon stainless steels, titanium, zirconium, or other high quality materials.</p> <p>3.4. Chemical holding or storage vessels</p> <p>INTRODUCTORY NOTE</p> <p>Three main process liquor streams result from the solvent extraction step. Holding or storage vessels are used in the further processing of all three streams, as follows:</p> <p>(a) The pure uranium nitrate solution is concentrated by evaporation and passed to a</p>
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	<p>denitration process where it is converted to uranium oxide. This oxide is re-used in the nuclear fuel cycle.</p> <p>(b) The intensely radioactive fission products solution is normally concentrated by evaporation and stored as a liquor concentrate. This concentrate may be subsequently evaporated and converted to a form suitable for storage or disposal.</p> <p>(c) The pure plutonium nitrate solution is concentrated and stored pending its transfer to further process steps. In particular, holding or storage vessels for plutonium solutions are designed to avoid criticality problems resulting from changes in concentration and form of this stream.</p> <p>Especially designed or prepared holding or storage vessels for use in a plant for the reprocessing of irradiated fuel. The holding or storage vessels must be resistant to the corrosive effect of nitric acid. The holding or storage vessels are normally fabricated of materials such as low carbon stainless steels, titanium or zirconium, or other high quality materials. Holding or storage vessels may be designed for remote operation and maintenance and may have the following features for control of nuclear criticality:</p> <p>(1) walls or internal structures with a boron equivalent of at least two per cent, or</p> <p>(2) a maximum diameter of 175 mm (7 in) for cylindrical vessels, or</p> <p>(3) a maximum width of 75 mm (3 in) for either a slab or annular vessel.</p>
Of the following harmonized custom codes:	
7309.00.01	Painted, glazed or covered with synthetic resins.
	Only: Containers dissolvers: Critically safe tanks (e.g. small diameter, annular or slab tanks) especially designed or prepared for use in a reprocessing plant, intended for dissolution of irradiated nuclear fuel and which are capable of withstanding hot, highly corrosive liquid, and which can be remotely loaded and maintained.
7309.00.02	Steel carbonized drums, covered internally with plastic materials, with a wall equivalent or above 1.5 mm width.
	Only: Containers dissolvers: Critically safe tanks (e.g. small diameter, annular or slab tanks) especially designed or prepared for use in a reprocessing plant, intended for dissolution of irradiated nuclear fuel and which are capable of withstanding hot, highly corrosive liquid, and which can be remotely loaded and maintained.
7309.00.99	The rest.
	Only: Containers dissolvers: Critically safe tanks (e.g. small diameter, annular or slab tanks) especially designed or prepared for use in a reprocessing plant, intended for dissolution of irradiated nuclear fuel and which are capable of withstanding hot, highly corrosive liquid, and which can be remotely loaded and maintained.
7310.10.99	The rest.
	Only: Containers dissolvers: Critically safe tanks (e.g. small diameter, annular or slab tanks) especially designed or prepared for use in a reprocessing plant, intended for dissolution of irradiated nuclear fuel and which are capable of withstanding hot, highly corrosive liquid, and which can be remotely loaded and maintained.
8108.90.99	The rest.
	Only: Containers dissolvers: Critically safe tanks (e.g. small diameter, annular or slab tanks) especially designed or prepared for use in a reprocessing plant, intended for dissolution of

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	irradiated nuclear fuel and which are capable of withstanding hot, highly corrosive liquid, and which can be remotely loaded and maintained.
8109.90.99	The rest.
	Only: Containers dissolvers: Critically safe tanks (e.g. small diameter, annular or slab tanks) especially designed or prepared for use in a reprocessing plant, intended for dissolution of spent nuclear fuel and which are capable of withstanding hot, highly corrosive liquid, and which can be remotely loaded and maintained.
8419.89.99	The rest.
	Only: Especially designed or prepared solvent extractors such as packed or pulse columns, mixer settlers or centrifugal contactors for use in a plant for the reprocessing of irradiated fuel
8456.10.01	To chop.
	Only: Specially designed irradiated remote-operated equipment used in a reprocessing facility as the one described above and destined to chop, cut or shear of fuel ensembles, including laser-cutting equipment
8456.10.99	The rest
	Only: Specially designed remote-operated equipment used in a reprocessing facility as the one described above and destined to chop, cut or shear of fuel ensembles, including laser-cutting equipment
8456.30.01	Operating for electronic erosion
	Only: Specially designed remote-operated equipment used in a reprocessing facility as the one described above and destined to chop, cut or shear of fuel assemblies, including laser-cutting equipment
8456.90.99	The rest
	Only: Specially designed remote-operated equipment used in a reprocessing facility as the one described above and destined to chop, cut or shear of fuel ensembles, including laser-cutting equipment
8462.31.99	The rest
	Only: Specially designed remote-operated equipment used in a reprocessing facility as the one described above and destined to chop, cut or shear of fuel ensembles, including laser-cutting equipment
8462.39.99	The rest
	Only: Specially designed remote-operated equipment used in a reprocessing facility as the one described above and destined to chop, cut or shear of fuel ensembles, including laser-cutting equipment
	<p>4. Plants for the fabrication of nuclear fuel elements, and equipment especially designed or prepared therefore.</p> <p>INTRODUCTORY NOTE</p> <p>Nuclear fuel elements are manufactured from one or more of the source or special fissionable materials mentioned in MATERIAL AND EQUIPMENT of this annex. For oxide fuels, the most common type of fuel, equipment for pressing pellets, sintering, grinding and grading will be present. Mixed oxide fuels are handled in glove boxes (or equivalent containment) until they are sealed in the cladding. In all cases, the fuel is hermetically sealed inside a suitable cladding which is designed to be the primary envelope to encase the fuel so as to provide suitable performance and safety during reactor operation. Also, in all cases, precise control of processes, procedures and equipment to extremely high standards is necessary in order to ensure predictable and safe fuel performance.</p> <p>EXPLANATORY NOTE</p>

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	<p>Items of equipment that are considered to fall within the meaning of the phrase "and equipment especially designed or prepared" for the fabrication of fuel elements include equipment which:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Normally comes in direct contact with, or directly processes, or controls, the production flow of nuclear material; (b) seals the nuclear material within the cladding; (c) checks the integrity of the cladding or the seal; or (d) Checks the finish treatment of the sealed fuel. <p>Such equipment or systems of equipment may include, for example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1) fully automatic pellet inspection stations especially designed or prepared for checking final dimensions and surface defects of the fuel pellets; 2) automatic welding machines especially designed or prepared for welding end caps onto the fuel pins (or rods); 3) Automatic test and inspection stations especially designed or prepared for checking the integrity of completed fuel pins (or rods). <p>Item 3 typically includes equipment for: a) x-ray examination of pin (or rod) end cap welds, b) helium leak detection from pressurized pins (or rods), and c) gamma-ray scanning of the pins (or rods) to check for correct loading of the fuel pellets inside.</p>
Of the following harmonized custom codes:	
8474.80.99	The rest.
	Only: Plants for the manufacture of fuel elements for nuclear reactors and equipment specially designed or prepared for that operation.
	<p>5. Plants for the separation of isotopes of natural uranium, depleted uranium or special fissionable material and equipment, other than analytical instruments, especially designed or prepared therefore.</p> <p>INTRODUCTORY NOTE</p> <p>Plants, equipment and technology for the separation of uranium isotopes have, in many instances, a close relationship to plants, equipment and technology for the separation of stable isotopes. In particular cases, the controls under Section 5 also apply to plants and equipment that are intended for the separation of stable isotopes. These controls of plants and equipment for the separation of stable isotopes are complementary to controls on plants and equipment especially designed or prepared for the processing, use or production of special fissionable material covered by the Trigger List. These complementary Section 5 controls for stable isotope uses do not apply to the electromagnetic isotope separation process, which is addressed under Part 2 of the Guidelines.</p> <p>Processes for which the controls in Section 5 equally apply whether the intended use is uranium isotope separation or stable isotope separation are: gas centrifuge, gaseous diffusion, the plasma separation process, and aerodynamic processes.</p>

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	<p>For some processes, the relationship to uranium isotope separation depends on the element (stable isotope) being separated. These processes are: laser-based processes (e.g. molecular laser isotope separation and atomic vapor laser isotope separation), chemical exchange, and ion exchange. Suppliers must therefore evaluate these processes on a case-by-case basis to apply Section 5 controls for stable isotope uses accordingly.</p> <p>Items of equipment that are considered to fall within the phrase "equipment, other than analytical instruments, especially designed or prepared" for the separation of isotopes of uranium include:</p> <p>5.1. Gas centrifuges and assemblies and components especially designed or prepared for use in gas centrifuges</p> <p>INTRODUCTORY NOTE</p> <p>The gas centrifuge normally consists of a thin-walled cylinder(s) of between 75 mm (3 in) and 400 mm (16 in) diameter contained in a vacuum environment and spun at high peripheral speed of the order of 300 m/s or more with its central axis vertical. In order to achieve high speed the materials of construction for the rotating components have to be of a high strength to density ratio and the rotor assembly, and hence its individual components, have to be manufactured to very close tolerances in order to minimize the unbalance. In contrast to other centrifuges, the gas centrifuge for uranium enrichment is characterized by having within the rotor chamber a rotating disc-shaped baffle(s) and a stationary tube arrangement for feeding and extracting the UF₆ gas and featuring at least 3 separate channels, of which 2 are connected to scoops extending from the rotor axis towards the periphery of the rotor chamber. Also contained within the vacuum environment there are a number of critical items which do not rotate. These materials, although not rotating, are especially designed relatively easily, as they don't use unique or rare materials. However, a centrifuge facility requires a large number of these components, so that quantities can provide an important indication of end use.</p> <p>5.1.1. Rotating components</p> <p>(a) Complete rotor assemblies:</p> <p>Thin-walled cylinders, or a number of interconnected thin-walled cylinders, manufactured from one or more of the high strength to density ratio materials described in the EXPLANATORY NOTE to this Section. If interconnected, the cylinders are joined together by flexible bellows or rings as described in section 5.1.1.(c) following. The rotor is fitted with an internal baffle(s) and end caps, as described in section 5.1.1.(d) and (e) following, if in final form. However the complete assembly may be delivered only partly assembled.</p> <p>(b) Rotor tubes:</p> <p>Especially designed or prepared thin-walled cylinders with thickness of 12 mm (0.5 in) or less, a diameter of between 75 mm (3 in) and 400 mm (16 in), and manufactured from one or more of the high strength to density ratio materials described in the EXPLANATORY NOTE to this Section.</p> <p>(c) Rings or Bellows:</p>
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<p>Components especially designed or prepared to give localized support to the rotor tube or to join together a number of rotor tubes. The bellows is a short cylinder of wall thickness 3 mm (0.12 in) or less, a diameter of between 75 mm (3 in) and 400 mm (16 in), having a convolute, and manufactured from one of the high strength to density ratio materials described in the EXPLANATORY NOTE to this Section.</p> <p>(d) Baffles:</p> <p>Disc-shaped components of between 75 mm (3 in) and 400 mm (16 in) diameter especially designed or prepared to be mounted inside the centrifuge rotor tube, in order to isolate the take-off chamber from the main separation chamber and, in some cases, to assist the UF gas circulation within the main separation chamber of the rotor tube, and manufactured from one of the high strength to density ratio materials described in the EXPLANATORY NOTE to this Section.}</p> <p>(e) Top caps/Bottom caps:</p> <p>Disc-shaped components of between 75 mm (3 in) and 400 mm (16 in) diameter especially designed or prepared to fit to the ends of the rotor tube, and so contain the UF₆ within the rotor tube, and in some cases to support, retain or contain as an integrated part an element of the upper bearing (top cap) or to carry the rotating elements of the motor and lower bearing (bottom cap), and manufactured from one of the high strength to density ratio materials described in the EXPLANATORY NOTE to this Section.</p> <p>EXPLANATORY NOTE The materials used for centrifuge rotating components are:</p> <p>(a) Maraging steel capable of an ultimate tensile strength of 2.05×10^9 N/m² (300,000 psi) or more;</p> <p>(b) Aluminium alloys capable of an ultimate tensile strength of 0.46×10^9 N/m² (67,000 psi) or more;</p> <p>(c) Filamentary materials suitable for use in composite structures and having a specific modulus of 3.18×10^6 m or greater and a specific ultimate tensile strength of 7.62×10^4 m or greater ('Specific Modulus' is the Young's Modulus in N/m² divided by the specific weight in N/m³; 'Specific Ultimate Tensile Strength' is the ultimate tensile strength in N/m² divided by the specific weight in N/m³).</p> <p>5.1.2. Static components</p> <p>(a) Magnetic suspension bearings:</p> <p>Especially designed or prepared bearing assemblies consisting of an annular magnet suspended within a housing containing a damping medium. The housing will be manufactured from a UF₆-resistant material (see EXPLANATORY NOTE to Section 5.2.). The magnet couples with a pole piece or a second magnet fitted to the top cap described in Section 5.1.1.(e). The magnet may be ring-shaped with a relation between outer and inner diameter smaller or equal to 1.6:1. The magnet may be in a form having an initial permeability of 0.15 H/m (120,000 in CGS units) or more, or a remanence of 98.5% or more, or an energy product of greater than 80 kJ/m³ (107 gauss-oersteds). In addition to the usual material properties, it is a prerequisite that the deviation of the magnetic axes from the</p>

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	<p>geometrical axes is limited to very small tolerances (lower than 0.1 mm or 0.004 in) or that homogeneity of the magnet is specially called for.</p> <p>(b) Bearings/Dampers:</p> <p>Especially designed or prepared bearings comprising a pivot/cup assembly mounted on a damper. The pivot is normally a hardened steel shaft with a hemisphere at one end with a means of attachment to the bottom cap described in section 5.1.1.(e) at the other. The shaft may however have a hydrodynamic bearing attached. The cup is pellet-shaped with a hemispherical indentation in one surface.</p> <p>These components are often supplied separately to the damper.</p> <p>(c) Molecular pumps:</p> <p>Especially designed or prepared cylinders having internally machined or extruded helical grooves and internally machined bores. Typical dimensions are as follows: 75 mm (3 in) to 400 mm (16 in) internal diameter, 10 mm (0.4 in) or more wall thickness, with the length equal to or greater than the diameter. The grooves are typically rectangular in cross-section and 2 mm (0.08 in) or more in depth.</p> <p>(d) Motor stators:</p> <p>Especially designed or prepared ring-shaped stators for high speed multiphase AC hysteresis (or reluctance) motors for synchronous operation within a vacuum in the frequency range of 600 – 2000 Hz and a power range of 50 - 1000 VA. The stators consist of multi-phase windings on a laminated low loss iron core comprised of thin layers typically 2.0 mm (0.08 in) thick or less.</p> <p>(e) Centrifuge housing/recipients:</p> <p>Components especially designed or prepared to contain the rotor tube assembly of a gas centrifuge. The housing consists of a rigid cylinder of wall thickness up to 30 mm (1.2 in) with precision machined ends to locate the bearings and with one or more flanges for mounting. The machined ends are parallel to each other and perpendicular to the cylinder's longitudinal axis to within 0.05 degrees or less. The housing may also be a honeycomb type structure to accommodate several rotor tubes. The housings are made of or protected by materials resistant to corrosion by UF₆.</p> <p>(f) Scoops:</p> <p>Especially designed or prepared tubes of up to 12 mm (0.5 in) internal diameter for the extraction of UF₆ gas from within the rotor tube by a Pitot tube action (that is, with an aperture facing into the circumferential gas flow within the rotor tube, for example by bending the end of a radially disposed tube) and capable of being fixed to the central gas extraction system. The tubes are made of or protected by materials resistant to corrosion by UF₆.</p> <p>5.2. Especially designed or prepared auxiliary systems, equipment and components for gas centrifuge enrichment plants</p> <p>INTRODUCTORY NOTE</p> <p>The auxiliary systems, equipment and components for a gas centrifuge enrichment plant are the systems of plant needed to feed UF₆ to the centrifuges, to link the individual centrifuges to</p>
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	<p>each other to form cascades (or stages) to allow for progressively higher enrichments and to extract the 'product' and 'tails' UF₆ from the centrifuges, together with the equipment required to drive the centrifuges or to control the plant.</p> <p>Normally UF₆ is evaporated from the solid using heated autoclaves and is distributed in gaseous form to the centrifuges by way of cascade header pipework. The 'product' and 'tails' UF₆ gaseous streams flowing from the centrifuges are also passed by way of cascade header pipework to cold traps (operating at about 203 K (-70°C)) where they are condensed prior to onward transfer into suitable containers for transportation or storage. Because an enrichment plant consists of many thousands of centrifuges arranged in cascades there are many kilometers of cascade header pipework, incorporating thousands of welds with a substantial amount of repetition of layout. The equipment, components and piping systems are fabricated to very high vacuum and cleanliness standards.</p> <p>5.2.1. Feed systems/product and tails withdrawal systems</p> <p>Especially designed or prepared process systems including:</p> <p>Feed autoclaves (or stations), used for passing UF₆ to the centrifuge cascades at up to 100 kPa (15 psi) and at a rate of 1 kg/h or more;</p> <p>Desublimers (or cold traps) used to remove UF₆ from the cascades at up to 3 kPa (0.5 psi) pressure. The desublimers are capable of being chilled to 203 K (-70°C) and heated to 343 K (70°C);</p> <p>Product' and 'Tails' stations used for trapping UF₆ into containers.</p> <p>This plant, equipment and pipework is wholly made of or lined with UF₆-resistant materials (see EXPLANATORY NOTE to this section) and is fabricated to very high vacuum and cleanliness standards.</p> <p>5.2.2. Machine header piping systems</p> <p>Especially designed or prepared piping systems and header systems for handling UF₆ within the centrifuge cascades. The piping network is normally of the 'triple' header system with each centrifuge connected to each of the headers. There is thus a substantial amount of repetition in its form. It is wholly made of UF₆-resistant materials (see EXPLANATORY NOTE to this section) and is fabricated to very high vacuum and cleanliness standards.</p> <p>5.2.3 Special shut-off and control valves</p> <p>Especially designed or prepared bellows-sealed valves, manual or automated, shut-off or control, made of or protected by materials resistant to corrosion by UF₆, with a diameter of 10 to 160 mm, for use in main or auxiliary systems of gas centrifuge enrichment plants.</p> <p>5.2.4. UF₆ mass spectrometers/ion sources</p> <p>Especially designed or prepared magnetic or quadrupole mass spectrometers capable of taking 'on-line' samples of feed, product or tails, from UF₆ gas streams and having all of the following characteristics:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Unit resolution for atomic mass units greater than 320;
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	<p>2. Ion sources constructed of or lined with nichrome or monel or nickel plated; 3. Electron bombardment ionization sources; 4. Having a collector system suitable for isotopic analysis.</p> <p>5.2.5. Frequency changers</p> <p>Frequency changers (also known as converters or invertors) especially designed or prepared to supply motor stators as defined under 5.1.2.(d), or parts, components and sub-assemblies of such frequency changers having all of the following characteristics:</p> <p>1. A multiphase output of 600 to 2000 Hz; 2. High stability (with frequency control better than 0.1%); 3. Low harmonic distortion (less than 2%); and 4. An efficiency of greater than 80%.</p> <p>EXPLANATORY NOTE</p> <p>The items listed above either come into direct contact with the UF₆ process gas or directly control the centrifuges and the passage of the gas from centrifuge to centrifuge and cascade to cascade.</p> <p>Materials resistant to corrosion by UF₆ include stainless steel, aluminum, aluminum alloys, nickel or alloys containing 60% or more nickel.</p> <p>5.3. Especially designed or prepared assemblies and components for use in gaseous diffusion enrichment</p> <p>INTRODUCTORY NOTE</p> <p>In the gaseous diffusion method of uranium isotope separation, the main technological assembly is a special porous gaseous diffusion barrier, heat exchanger for cooling the gas (which is heated by the process of compression), seal valves and control valves, and pipelines. Inasmuch as gaseous diffusion technology uses uranium hexafluoride (UF₆), all equipment, pipeline and instrumentation surfaces (that come in contact with the gas) must be made of materials that remain stable in contact with UF₆. A gaseous diffusion facility requires a number of these assemblies, so that quantities can provide an important indication of end use.</p> <p>5.3.1. Gaseous diffusion barriers</p> <p>(a) Especially designed or prepared thin, porous filters, with a pore size of 100 - 1,000 Å (angstroms), a thickness of 5 mm (0.2 in) or less, and for tubular forms, a diameter of 25 mm (1 in) or less, made of metallic, polymer or ceramic materials resistant to corrosion by UF₆, and</p> <p>(b) Especially prepared compounds or powders for the manufacture of such filters. Such compounds and powders include nickel or alloys containing 60% or more nickel, aluminum oxide, or UF₆-resistant fully fluorinated hydrocarbon polymers having a purity of 99.9% or more, a particle size less than 10 microns, and a high degree of particle size uniformity, especially designed for the manufacture of gaseous diffusion barriers.</p> <p>5.3.2. Diffuser housings</p> <p>Especially designed or prepared hermetically sealed cylindrical vessels greater than 300 mm</p>
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	<p>(12 in) in diameter and greater than 900 mm (35 in) in length, or rectangular vessels of comparable dimensions, which have an inlet connection and two outlet connections all of which are greater than 50 mm (2 in) in diameter, for containing the gaseous diffusion barrier, made of or lined with UF₆-resistant materials and designed for horizontal or vertical installation.</p> <p>5.3.3. Compressors and gas blowers</p> <p>Especially designed or prepared axial, centrifugal, or positive displacement compressors, or gas blowers with a suction volume capacity of 1 m³/min or more of UF₆, and with a discharge pressure of up to several hundred kPa (100 psi), designed for long-term operation in the UF₆ environment with or without an electrical motor of appropriate power, as well as separate assemblies of such compressors and gas blowers. These compressors and gas blowers have a pressure ratio between 2:1 and 6:1 and are made of, or lined with, materials resistant to UF₆.</p> <p>5.3.4. Rotary shaft seals</p> <p>Especially designed or prepared vacuum seals, with seal feed and seal exhaust connections, for sealing the shaft connecting the compressor or the gas blower rotor with the driver motor so as to ensure a reliable seal against in-leaking of air into the inner chamber of the compressor or gas blower which is filled with UF₆. Such seals are normally designed for a buffer gas in-leakage rate of less than 1000 cm³/min (60 in³/min).</p> <p>5.3.5. Heat exchangers for cooling UF₆</p> <p>Especially designed or prepared heat exchangers made of or lined with UF₆-resistant materials (except stainless steel) or with copper or any combination of those metals, and intended for a leakage pressure change rate of less than 10 Pa (0.0015 psi) per hour under a pressure difference of 100 kPa (15 psi).</p> <p>5.4. Especially designed or prepared auxiliary systems, equipment and components for use in gaseous diffusion enrichment</p> <p>INTRODUCTORY NOTE</p> <p>The auxiliary systems, equipment and components for gaseous diffusion enrichment plants are the systems of plant needed to feed UF₆ to the gaseous diffusion assembly, to link the individual assemblies to each other to form cascades (or stages) to allow for progressively higher enrichments and to extract the "product" and "tails" UF₆ from the diffusion cascades. Because of the high inertial properties of diffusion cascades, any interruption in their operation, and especially their shut-down, leads to serious consequences. Therefore, a strict and constant maintenance of vacuum in all technological systems, automatic protection from accidents, and precise automated regulation of the gas flow is fundamental in a gaseous diffusion plant. All this leads to a need to equip the plant with a large number of special measuring, regulating and controlling systems.</p> <p>Normally UF₆ is evaporated from cylinders placed within autoclaves and is distributed in gaseous form to the entry point by way of cascade header pipework. The "product" and "tails" UF₆ gaseous streams flowing from exit points are passed by way of cascade header pipework to either cold traps or to compression stations where the UF₆ gas is liquefied prior to onward transfer into suitable containers for transportation or storage. Because a gaseous diffusion enrichment plant consists of a large number of gaseous diffusion assemblies</p>
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	<p>arranged in cascades, there are many kilometers of cascade header pipework, incorporating thousands of welds with substantial amounts of repetition of layout. The equipment, components and piping systems are fabricated into very high vacuum and cleanliness standards.</p> <p>5.4.1. Feed systems/product and tails withdrawal systems</p> <p>Especially designed or prepared process systems, capable of operating at pressures of 300 kPa (45 psi) or less, including:</p> <p>Feed autoclaves (or systems), used for passing UF₆ to the gaseous diffusion cascades;</p> <p>Desublimers (or cold traps) used to remove UF₆ from diffusion cascades;</p> <p>Liquefaction stations where UF₆ gas from the cascade is compressed and cooled to form liquid UF₆;</p> <p>"Product" or "tails" stations used for transferring UF₆ into containers.</p> <p>5.4.2. Header piping systems</p> <p>Especially designed or prepared piping systems and header systems for handling UF₆ within the gaseous diffusion cascades. This piping network is normally of the "double" header system with each cell connected to each of the headers.</p> <p>5.4.3. Vacuum systems</p> <p>(a) Especially designed or prepared large vacuum manifolds, vacuum headers and vacuum pumps having a suction capacity of 5 m³/min (175 ft³/min) or more.</p> <p>(b) Vacuum pumps especially designed for service in UF₆-bearing atmospheres made of, or lined with, aluminum, nickel, or alloys bearing more than 60% nickel. These pumps may be either rotary or positive, may have displacement and fluorocarbon seals, and may have special working fluids present.</p> <p>5.4.4. Special shut-off and control valves</p> <p>Especially designed or prepared manual or automated shut-off and control bellows valves made of UF₆-resistant materials with a diameter of 40 to 1500 mm (1.5 to 59 in) for installation in main and auxiliary systems of gaseous diffusion enrichment plants.</p> <p>5.4.5. UF₆ mass spectrometers/ion sources</p> <p>Especially designed or prepared magnetic or quadrupole mass spectrometers capable of taking "on-line" samples of feed, product or tails, from UF₆ gas streams and having all of the following characteristics:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Unit resolution for atomic mass unit greater than 320; 2. Ion sources constructed of or lined with nichrome or monel or nickel plated; 3. Electron bombardment ionization sources; 4. Collector system suitable for isotopic analysis. <p>EXPLANATORY NOTE</p>
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	<p>The items listed above either come into direct contact with the UF₆ process gas or directly control the flow within the cascade. All surfaces which come into contact with the process gas are wholly made of, or lined with, UF₆-resistant materials. For the purposes of the sections relating to gaseous diffusion items the materials resistant to corrosion by UF₆ include stainless steel, aluminum, aluminum alloys, aluminum oxide, nickel or alloys containing 60% or more nickel and UF₆-resistant fully fluorinated hydrocarbon polymers.</p> <p>5.5. Especially designed or prepared systems, equipment and components for use in aerodynamic enrichment plants</p> <p>INTRODUCTORY NOTE</p> <p>In aerodynamic enrichment processes, a mixture of gaseous UF₆ and light gas (hydrogen or helium) is compressed and then passed through separating elements wherein isotopic separation is accomplished by the generation of high centrifugal forces over curved-wall geometry. Two processes of this type have been successfully developed: the separation nozzle process and the vortex tube process. For both processes the main components of a separation stage include cylindrical vessels housing the special separation elements (nozzles or vortex tubes), gas compressors and heat exchangers to remove the heat of compression. An aerodynamic plant requires a number of these stages, so that quantities can provide an important indication of end use. Since aerodynamic processes use UF₆, all equipment, pipeline and instrumentation surfaces (that come in contact with the gas) must be made of materials that remain stable in contact with UF₆.</p> <p>EXPLANATORY NOTE</p> <p>The items listed in this section either come into direct contact with the UF₆ process gas or directly control the flow within the cascade. All surfaces which come into contact with the process gas are wholly made of or protected by UF₆-resistant materials. For the purposes of the section relating to aerodynamic enrichment items, the materials resistant to corrosion by UF₆ include copper, stainless steel, aluminum, aluminum alloys, nickel or alloys containing 60% or more nickel and UF₆-resistant fully fluorinated hydrocarbon polymers.</p> <p>5.5.1. Separation nozzles</p> <p>Especially designed or prepared separation nozzles and assemblies thereof. The separation nozzles consist of slit-shaped, curved channels having a radius of curvature less than 1 mm (typically 0.1 to 0.05 mm), resistant to corrosion by UF₆ and having a knife-edge within the nozzle that separates the gas flowing through the nozzle into two fractions.</p> <p>5.5.2. Vortex tubes</p> <p>Especially designed or prepared vortex tubes and assemblies thereof. The vortex tubes are cylindrical or tapered, made of or protected by materials resistant to corrosion by UF₆, having a diameter of between 0.5 cm and 4 cm, a length to diameter ratio of 20:1 or less and with one or more tangential inlets. The tubes may be equipped with nozzle type appendages at either or both ends.</p> <p>EXPLANATORY NOTE</p> <p>The feed gas enters the vortex tube tangentially at one end or through swirl vanes or at numerous tangential positions along the periphery of the tube.</p> <p>5.5.3. Compressors and gas blowers</p>
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	<p>Especially designed or prepared axial, centrifugal or positive displacement compressors or gas blowers made of or protected by materials resistant to corrosion by UF₆ and with a suction volume capacity of 2m³/min or more of UF₆/carrier gas (hydrogen or helium) mixture.</p> <p>EXPLANATORY NOTE These compressors and gas blowers typically have a pressure ratio between 1.2:1 and 6:1.</p> <p>5.5.4. Rotary shaft seals</p> <p>Especially designed or prepared rotary shaft seals, with seal feed and seal exhaust connections, for sealing the shaft connecting the compressor rotor or the gas blower rotor with the driver motor to ensure a reliable seal against out-leakage of process gas or in-leakage of air or seal gas into the inner chamber of the compressor or gas blower which is filled with a UF₆/carrier gas mixture.</p> <p>5.5.5. Heat exchangers for gas cooling</p> <p>Especially designed or prepared heat exchangers made of or protected by materials resistant to corrosion by UF₆.</p> <p>5.5.6. Separation element housings</p> <p>Especially designed or prepared separation element housings, made of or protected by materials resistant to corrosion by UF₆, for containing vortex tubes or separation nozzles.</p> <p>EXPLANATORY NOTE These housings may be cylindrical vessels greater than 300 mm in diameter and greater than 900 mm in length, or may be rectangular vessels of comparable dimensions, and may be designed for horizontal or vertical installation.</p> <p>5.5.7. Feed systems/product and tails withdrawal systems</p> <p>Especially designed or prepared systems or equipment for enrichment plants made of (or protected by) materials resistant to corrosion by UF₆, including:</p> <p>(a) Feed autoclaves, ovens, or systems used for passing UF₆ to the enrichment process;</p> <p>(b) Desublimers (or cold traps) used to remove UF₆ from the enrichment process for subsequent transfer upon heating;</p> <p>(c) Solidification or liquefaction stations used to remove UF₆ from the enrichment process by compressing and converting UF₆ to a liquid or solid form;</p> <p>(d) 'Product' or 'tails' stations used for transferring UF₆ into containers.</p> <p>5.5.8. Header piping systems</p> <p>Especially designed or prepared header piping systems, made of or protected by materials resistant to corrosion by UF₆, for handling UF₆ within the aerodynamic cascades. This piping network is normally of the 'double' header design with each stage or group of stages connected to each of the headers.</p>
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<p>5.5.9. Vacuum systems and pumps</p> <p>(a) Especially designed or prepared vacuum systems having a suction capacity of 5 m³/min or more, consisting of vacuum manifolds, vacuum headers and vacuum pumps, and designed for service in UF₆-bearing atmospheres,</p> <p>(b) Vacuum pumps especially designed or prepared for service in UF₆ -bearing atmospheres and made of or protected by materials resistant to corrosion by UF₆. These pumps may use fluorocarbon seals and special working fluids.</p> <p>5.5.10. Special shut-off and control valves</p> <p>Especially designed or prepared manual or automated shut-off and control bellows valves made of or protected by materials resistant to corrosion by UF₆ with a diameter of 40 to 1500 mm for installation in main and auxiliary systems of aerodynamic enrichment plants.</p> <p>5.5.11. UF₆ mass spectrometers/Ion sources</p> <p>Especially designed or prepared magnetic or quadrupole mass spectrometers capable of taking 'on-line' samples of feed, 'product' or 'tails', from UF₆ gas streams and having all of the following characteristics:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Unit resolution for mass greater than 320; 2. Ion sources constructed of or lined with nichrome or monel or nickel plated; 3. Electron bombardment ionization sources; 4. Collector system suitable for isotopic analysis. <p>5.5.12. UF₆/carrier gas separation systems</p> <p>Especially designed or prepared process systems for separating UF₆ from carrier gas (hydrogen or helium).</p> <p>EXPLANATORY NOTE</p> <p>These systems are designed to reduce the UF₆ content in the carrier gas to 1 ppm or less and may incorporate equipment such as:</p> <p>(a) Cryogenic heat exchangers and cryoseparators capable of temperatures of -120°C or less, or</p> <p>(b) Cryogenic refrigeration units capable of temperatures of -120°C or less, or</p> <p>(c) Separation nozzle or vortex tube units for the separation of UF₆ from carrier gas, or</p> <p>(d) UF₆ cold traps capable of temperatures of -20°C or less.</p> <p>5.6. Especially designed or prepared systems, equipment and components for use in chemical exchange or ion exchange enrichment plants.</p> <p>INTRODUCTORY NOTE</p> <p>The slight difference in mass between the isotopes of uranium causes small changes in chemical reaction equilibriums that can be used as a basis for separation of the isotopes. Two processes have been successfully developed: liquid-liquid chemical exchange and solid-</p>

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	<p>liquid ion exchange.</p> <p>In the liquid-liquid chemical exchange process, immiscible liquid phases (aqueous and organic) are placed in countercurrent to produce the cascading effect of thousands of separation stages. The aqueous phase consists of uranium chloride in hydrochloric acid solution; the organic phase consists of an extractant containing uranium chloride in an organic solvent. The contactors employed in the separation cascade can be liquid-liquid exchange columns (such as pulsed columns with sieve plates) or liquid centrifugal contactors. Chemical conversions (oxidation and reduction) are required at both ends of the separation cascade in order to provide for the reflux requirements at each end. A major design concern is to avoid contamination of the process streams with certain metal ions. Plastic, plastic-lined (including use of fluorocarbon polymers) and/or glass-lined columns and piping are therefore used.</p> <p>In the solid-liquid ion-exchange process, enrichment is accomplished by uranium adsorption/desorption on a special, very fast-acting, ion-exchange resin or adsorbent. A solution of uranium in hydrochloric acid and other chemical agents is passed through cylindrical enrichment columns containing packed beds of the adsorbent. For a continuous process, a reflux system is necessary to release the uranium from the adsorbent back into the liquid flow so that 'product' and 'tails' can be collected. This is accomplished with the use of suitable reduction/oxidation chemical agents that are fully regenerated in separate external circuits and that may be partially regenerated within the isotopic separation columns themselves. The presence of hot concentrated hydrochloric acid solutions in the process requires that the equipment be made of or protected by special corrosion-resistant materials.</p> <p>5.6.1. Liquid-liquid exchange columns (Chemical exchange)</p> <p>Countercurrent liquid-liquid exchange columns having mechanical power input (i.e., pulsed columns with sieve plates, reciprocating plate columns, and columns with internal turbine mixers), especially designed or prepared for uranium enrichment using the chemical exchange process. For corrosion resistance to concentrated hydrochloric acid solutions, these columns and their internals are made of or protected by suitable plastic materials (such as fluorocarbon polymers) or glass. The stage residence time of the columns is designed to be short (30 seconds or less).</p> <p>5.6.2. Liquid-liquid centrifugal contactors (Chemical exchange)</p> <p>Liquid-liquid centrifugal contactors especially designed or prepared for uranium enrichment using the chemical exchange process. Such contactors use rotation to achieve dispersion of the organic and aqueous streams and then centrifugal force to separate the phases. For corrosion resistance to concentrated hydrochloric acid solutions, the contactors are made of or are lined with suitable plastic materials (such as fluorocarbon polymers) or are lined with glass. The stage residence time of the centrifugal contactors is designed to be short (30 seconds or less).</p> <p>5.6.3. Uranium reduction systems and equipment (Chemical exchange)</p> <p>(a) Especially designed or prepared electrochemical reduction cells to reduce uranium from one valence state to another for uranium enrichment using the chemical exchange process. The cell materials in contact with process solutions must be corrosion resistant to concentrated hydrochloric acid solutions.</p>
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	<p>EXPLANATORY NOTE</p> <p>The cell cathodic compartment must be designed to prevent re-oxidation of uranium to its higher valence state. To keep the uranium in the cathodic compartment, the cell may have an impervious diaphragm membrane constructed of special cation exchange material. The cathode consists of a suitable solid conductor such as graphite.</p> <p>(b) Especially designed or prepared systems at the product end of the cascade for taking the U^{+4} out of the organic stream, adjusting the acid concentration and feeding to the electrochemical reduction cells.</p> <p>EXPLANATORY NOTE</p> <p>These systems consist of solvent extraction equipment for stripping the U^{+4} from the organic stream into an aqueous solution, evaporation and/or other equipment to accomplish solution pH adjustment and control, and pumps or other transfer devices for feeding to the electrochemical reduction cells. A major design concern is to avoid contamination of the aqueous stream with certain metal ions. Consequently, for those parts in contact with the process stream, the system is constructed of equipment made of or protected by suitable materials (such as glass, fluorocarbon polymers, polyphenyl sulfate, polyether sulfone, and resin impregnated graphite).</p> <p>5.6.4. Feed preparation systems (Chemical exchange)</p> <p>Especially designed or prepared systems for producing high-purity uranium chloride feed solutions for chemical exchange uranium isotope separation plants.</p> <p>EXPLANATORY NOTE</p> <p>These systems consist of dissolution, solvent extraction and/or ion exchange equipment for purification and electrolytic cells for reducing the uranium U^{+6} or U^{+4} to U^{+3}. These systems produce uranium chloride solutions having only a few parts per million of metallic impurities such as chromium, iron, vanadium, molybdenum and other bivalent or higher multi-valent cations. Materials of construction for portions of the system processing high-purity U^{+3} include glass, fluorocarbon polymers, polyphenyl sulfate or polyether sulfone plastic-lined and resin-impregnated graphite.</p> <p>5.6.5. Uranium oxidation systems (Chemical exchange)</p> <p>Especially designed or prepared systems for oxidation of U^{+3} to U^{+4} for return to the uranium isotope separation cascade in the chemical exchange enrichment process.</p> <p>EXPLANATORY NOTE</p> <p>These systems may incorporate equipment such as:</p> <p>(a) Equipment for contacting chlorine and oxygen with the aqueous effluent from the isotope separation equipment and extracting the resultant U^{+4} into the stripped organic stream returning from the product end of the cascade,</p> <p>(b) Equipment that separates water from hydrochloric acid so that the water and the concentrated hydrochloric acid may be reintroduced to the process at the proper locations.</p> <p>5.6.6. Fast-reacting ion exchange resins/adsorbents (Ion exchange)</p> <p>Fast-reacting ion-exchange resins or adsorbents especially designed or prepared for uranium</p>
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	<p>enrichment using the ion exchange process, including porous macroreticular resins, and/or pellicular structures in which the active chemical exchange groups are limited to a coating on the surface of an inactive porous support structure, and other composite structures in any suitable form including particles or fibers. These ion exchange resins/adsorbents have diameters of 0.2 mm or less and must be chemically resistant to concentrated hydrochloric acid solutions as well as physically strong enough so as not to degrade in the exchange columns. The resins/adsorbents are especially designed to achieve very fast uranium isotope exchange kinetics (exchange rate half-time of less than 10 seconds) and are capable of operating at a temperature in the range of 100°C to 200°C.</p> <p>5.6.7. Ion exchange columns (Ion exchange)</p> <p>Cylindrical columns greater than 1000 mm in diameter for containing and supporting packed beds of ion exchange resin/adsorbent, especially designed or prepared for uranium enrichment using the ion exchange process. These columns are made of or protected by materials (such as titanium or fluorocarbon plastics) resistant to corrosion by concentrated hydrochloric acid solutions and are capable of operating at a temperature in the range of 100°C to 200°C and pressures above 0.7 MPa (102 psi).</p> <p>5.6.8. Ion exchange reflux systems (Ion exchange)</p> <p>(a) Especially designed or prepared chemical or electrochemical reduction systems for regeneration of the chemical reducing agent(s) used in ion exchange uranium enrichment cascades.</p> <p>(b) Especially designed or prepared chemical or electrochemical oxidation systems for regeneration of the chemical oxidizing agent(s) used in ion exchange uranium enrichment cascades.</p> <p>EXPLANATORY NOTE</p> <p>The ion exchange enrichment process may use, for example, trivalent titanium (Ti^{+3}) as a reducing cation in which case the reduction system would regenerate Ti^{+3} by reducing Ti^{+4}.</p> <p>The process may use, for example, trivalent iron (Fe^{+3}) as an oxidant in which case the oxidation system would regenerate Fe^{+3} by oxidizing Fe^{+2}.</p> <p>5.7. Especially designed or prepared systems, equipment and components for use in laser-based enrichment plants.</p> <p>INTRODUCTORY NOTE</p> <p>Current systems for enrichment processes using lasers fall into two categories: those in which the process medium is atomic uranium vapor and those in which the process medium is the vapor of a uranium compound. Common nomenclature for such processes include: first category - atomic vapor laser isotope separation (AVLIS or SILVA); second category - molecular laser isotope separation (MLIS or MOLIS) and chemical reaction by isotope selective laser activation (CRISLA). The systems, equipment and components for laser enrichment plants embrace: (a) devices to feed uranium-metal vapor (for selective photo-ionization) or devices to feed the vapor of a uranium compound (for photo-dissociation or chemical activation); (b) devices to collect enriched and depleted uranium metal as 'product' and 'tails' in the first category, and devices to collect dissociated or reacted compounds as 'product' and unaffected material as 'tails' in the second category; (c) process laser systems to selectively excite the uranium-235 species; and (d) feed preparation and product</p>
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	<p>conversion equipment. The complexity of the spectroscopy of uranium atoms and compounds may require incorporation of any of a number of available laser technologies.</p> <p>EXPLANATORY NOTE Many of the items listed in this section come into direct contact with metallic uranium vapor or liquid, or with process gas consisting of UF₆ or a mixture of UF₆ and other gases. All surfaces that come into contact with the uranium or UF₆ are wholly made of or protected by corrosion-resistant materials. For the purposes of the section relating to laser-based enrichment items, the materials resistant to corrosion by the vapor or liquid of uranium metal or uranium alloys include yttria-coated graphite and tantalum; and the materials resistant to corrosion by UF₆ include copper, stainless steel, aluminum, aluminum alloys, nickel or alloys containing 60% or more nickel and UF₆-resistant fully fluorinated hydrocarbon polymers.</p> <p>5.7.1. Uranium vaporization systems (AVLIS)</p> <p>Especially designed or prepared uranium vaporization systems which contain high-power strip or scanning electron beam guns with a delivered power on the target of more than 2.5 kW/cm.</p> <p>5.7.2. Liquid uranium metal handling systems (AVLIS)</p> <p>Especially designed or prepared liquid metal handling systems for molten uranium or uranium alloys, consisting of crucibles and cooling equipment for the crucibles.</p> <p>EXPLANATORY NOTE The crucibles and other parts of this system that come into contact with molten uranium or uranium alloys are made of or protected by materials of suitable corrosion and heat resistance. Suitable materials include tantalum, yttria-coated graphite, graphite coated with other rare earth oxides (see INFCIRC/254/Part 2 - (as amended)) or mixtures thereof.</p> <p>5.7.3. Uranium metal 'product' and 'tails' collector assemblies (AVLIS)</p> <p>Especially designed or prepared 'product' and 'tails' collector assemblies for uranium metal in liquid or solid form.</p> <p>EXPLANATORY NOTE Components for these assemblies are made of or protected by materials resistant to the heat and corrosion of uranium metal vapor or liquid (such as yttria-coated graphite or tantalum) and may include pipes, valves, fittings, 'gutters', feed-throughs, heat exchangers and collector plates for magnetic, electrostatic or other separation methods.</p> <p>5.7.4. Separator module housings (AVLIS)</p> <p>Especially designed or prepared cylindrical or rectangular vessels for containing the uranium metal vapor source, the electron beam gun, and the 'product' and 'tails' collectors.</p> <p>EXPLANATORY NOTE These housings have multiplicity of ports for electrical and water feed-throughs, laser beam windows, vacuum pump connections and instrumentation diagnostics and monitoring. They have provisions for opening and closure to allow refurbishment of internal components.</p> <p>5.7.5. Supersonic expansion nozzles (MLIS)</p>
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	<p>Especially designed or prepared supersonic expansion nozzles for cooling mixtures of UF₆ and carrier gas to 150 K or less and which are corrosion resistant to UF₆.</p> <p>5.7.6. Uranium pentafluoride product collectors (MLIS)</p> <p>Especially designed or prepared uranium pentafluoride (UF₅) solid product collectors consisting of filter, impact, or cyclone-type collectors, or combinations thereof, and which are corrosion resistant to the UF₅/UF₆ environment.</p> <p>5.7.7. UF₆ /carrier gas compressors (MLIS)</p> <p>Especially designed or prepared compressors for UF₆ /carrier gas mixtures, designed for long term operation in a UF₆ environment. The components of these compressors that come into contact with process gas are made of or protected by materials resistant to corrosion by UF₆.</p> <p>5.7.8. Rotary shaft seals (MLIS)</p> <p>Especially designed or prepared rotary shaft seals, with seal feed and seal exhaust connections, for sealing the shaft connecting the compressor rotor with the driver motor so as to ensure a reliable seal against out-leakage of process gas or in-leakage of air or seal gas into the inner chamber of the compressor which is filled with a UF₆/carrier gas mixture.</p> <p>5.7.9. Fluorination systems (MLIS)</p> <p>Especially designed or prepared systems for fluorinating UF₅ (solid) to UF₆ (gas).</p> <p>EXPLANATORY NOTE</p> <p>These systems are designed to fluorinate the collected UF₅ powder to UF₆ for subsequent collection in product containers or for transfer as feed to MLIS units for additional enrichment. In one approach, the fluorination reaction may be accomplished within the isotope separation system to react and recover directly off the 'product' collectors. In another approach, the UF₅ powder may be removed/transferred from the 'product' collectors into a suitable reaction vessel (e.g., fluidized-bed reactor, screw reactor or flame tower) for fluorination. In both approaches, equipment for storage and transfer of fluorine (or other suitable fluorinating agents) and for collection and transfer of UF₆ are used.</p> <p>5.7.10. UF₆ mass spectrometers/ion sources (MLIS)</p> <p>Especially designed or prepared magnetic or quadrupole mass spectrometers capable of taking 'on-line' samples of feed, 'product' or 'tails', from UF₆ gas streams and having all of the following characteristics:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Unit resolution for masses greater than 320; 2. Ion sources constructed of or lined with nichrome or monel or nickel plated; 3. Electron bombardment ionization sources; 4. Collector system suitable for isotopic analysis. <p>5.7.11. Feed systems/product and tails withdrawal systems (MLIS)</p> <p>Especially designed or prepared process systems or equipment for enrichment plants made of or protected by materials resistant to corrosion by UF₆, including:</p>
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<p>(a) Feed autoclaves, ovens, or systems used for passing UF₆ to the enrichment process;</p> <p>(b) Desublimers (or cold traps) used to remove UF₆ from the enrichment process for subsequent transfer upon heating;</p> <p>(c) Solidification or liquefaction stations used to remove UF₆ from the enrichment process by compressing and converting UF₆ to a liquid or solid form;</p> <p>(d) 'Product' or 'tails' stations used for transferring UF₆ into containers.</p> <p>5.7.12. UF₆ /carrier gas separation systems (MLIS)</p> <p>Especially designed or prepared process systems for separating UF₆ from carrier gas. The carrier gas may be nitrogen, argon, or other gas.</p> <p>EXPLANATORY NOTE</p> <p>These systems may incorporate equipment such as:</p> <p>(a) Cryogenic heat exchangers or cryoseparators capable of temperatures of -120°C or less, or</p> <p>(b) Cryogenic refrigeration units capable of temperatures of -120°C or less, or</p> <p>(c) UF₆ cold traps capable of temperatures of -20°C or less.</p> <p>5.7.13. Laser systems (AVLIS, MLIS and CRISLA)</p> <p>Lasers or laser systems especially designed or prepared for the separation of uranium isotopes.</p> <p>EXPLANATORY NOTE</p> <p>The lasers and laser components of importance in laser-based enrichment processes include those identified in INFCIRC/254/Part 2 - (as amended). The laser system for the AVLIS process usually consists of two lasers: a copper vapor laser and a dye laser. The laser system for MLIS usually consists of a CO₂ or excimer laser and a multi-pass optical cell with revolving mirrors at both ends. Lasers or laser systems for both processes require a spectrum frequency stabilizer for operation over extended periods of time.</p> <p>5.8. Especially designed or prepared systems, equipment and components for use in plasma separation enrichment plants.</p> <p>INTRODUCTORY NOTE</p> <p>In the plasma separation process, a plasma of uranium ions passes through an electric field tuned to the ²³⁵U ion resonance frequency so that they preferentially absorb energy and increase the diameter of their corkscrew-like orbits. Ions with a large diameter path are trapped to produce a product enriched in ²³⁵U. The plasma, which is made by ionizing uranium vapor, is contained in a vacuum chamber with a strong magnetic field produced by a superconducting magnet. The main technological systems of the process include the uranium plasma generation system, the separator module with superconducting magnet (see INFCIRC/254/Part 2 - (as amended)), and metal removal systems for the collection of</p>

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	<p>'product' and 'tails'.</p> <p>5.8.1. Microwave power sources and antennae</p> <p>Especially designed or prepared microwave power sources and antennae for producing or accelerating ions and having the following characteristics: frequency greater than 30 GHz and greater than 50 kW mean power output for ion production.</p> <p>5.8.2. Ion excitation coils</p> <p>Especially designed or prepared radio frequency ion excitation coils for frequencies of more than 100 kHz and capable of handling more than 40 kW mean power.</p> <p>5.8.3. Uranium plasma generation systems</p> <p>Especially designed or prepared systems for the generation of uranium plasma, which may contain high-power strip or scanning electron beam guns with a delivered power on the target of more than 2.5 kW/cm.</p> <p>5.8.4. Liquid uranium metal handling systems</p> <p>Especially designed or prepared liquid metal handling systems for molten uranium or uranium alloys, consisting of crucibles and cooling equipment for the crucibles.</p> <p>EXPLANATORY NOTE</p> <p>The crucibles and other parts of this system that come into contact with molten uranium or uranium alloys are made of or protected by materials of suitable corrosion and heat resistance. Suitable materials include tantalum, yttria-coated graphite, graphite coated with other rare earth oxides (see INFCIRC/254/Part 2 - (as amended)) or mixtures thereof.</p> <p>5.8.5. Uranium metal 'product' and 'tails' collector assemblies</p> <p>Especially designed or prepared 'product' and 'tails' collector assemblies for uranium metal in solid form. These collector assemblies are made of or protected by materials resistant to the heat and corrosion of uranium metal vapor, such as yttria-coated graphite or tantalum.</p> <p>5.8.6. Separator module housings</p> <p>Cylindrical vessels especially designed or prepared for use in plasma separation enrichment plants for containing the uranium plasma source, radio-frequency drive coil and the 'product' and 'tails' collectors.</p> <p>EXPLANATORY NOTE</p> <p>These housings have a multiplicity of ports for electrical feed-throughs, diffusion pump connections and instrumentation diagnostics and monitoring. They have provisions for opening and closure to allow for refurbishment of internal components and are constructed of a suitable non-magnetic material such as stainless steel.</p> <p>5.9. Especially designed or prepared systems, equipment and components for use in electromagnetic enrichment plants.</p> <p>INTRODUCTORY NOTE</p>
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	<p>In the electromagnetic process, uranium metal ions produced by ionization of a salt feed material (typically UCl₄) are accelerated and passed through a magnetic field that has the effect of causing the ions of different isotopes to follow different paths. The major components of an electromagnetic isotope separator include: a magnetic field for ion-beam diversion/separation of the isotopes, an ion source with its acceleration system, and a collection system for the separated ions. Auxiliary systems for the process include the magnet power supply system, the ion source high-voltage power supply system, the vacuum system, and extensive chemical handling systems for recovery of product and cleaning/recycling of components.</p> <p>5.9.1. Electromagnetic isotope separators</p> <p>Electromagnetic isotope separators especially designed or prepared for the separation of uranium isotopes, and equipment and components therefore, including:</p> <p>(a) Ion sources</p> <p>Especially designed or prepared single or multiple uranium ion sources consisting of a vapor source, ionizer, and beam accelerator, constructed of suitable materials such as graphite, stainless steel, or copper, and capable of providing a total ion beam current of 50 mA or greater.</p> <p>(b) Ion collectors</p> <p>Collector plates consisting of two or more slits and pockets especially designed or prepared for collection of enriched and depleted uranium ion beams and constructed of suitable materials such as graphite or stainless steel.</p> <p>(c) Vacuum housings</p> <p>Especially designed or prepared vacuum housings for uranium electromagnetic separators, constructed of suitable non-magnetic materials such as stainless steel and designed for operation at pressures of 0.1 Pa or lower.</p> <p>EXPLANATORY NOTE</p> <p>The housings are specially designed to contain the ion sources, collector plates and water-cooled liners and have provision for diffusion pump connections and opening and closure for removal and reinstallation of these components.</p> <p>(d) Magnet pole pieces</p> <p>Especially designed or prepared magnet pole pieces having a diameter greater than 2 m used to maintain a constant magnetic field within an electromagnetic isotope separator and to transfer the magnetic field between adjoining separators.</p> <p>5.9.2. High voltage power supplies</p> <p>Especially designed or prepared high-voltage power supplies for ion sources, having all of the following characteristics: capable of continuous operation, output voltage of 20,000 V or greater, output current of 1 A or greater, and voltage regulation of better than 0.01% over a time period of 8 hours.</p>
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	<p>5.9.3. Magnet power supplies</p> <p>Especially designed or prepared high-power, direct current magnet power supplies having all of the following characteristics: capable of continuously producing a current output of 500 A or greater at a voltage of 100 V or greater and with a current or voltage regulation better than 0.01% over a period of 8 hours.</p>
Of the following harmonized custom codes:	
8401.20.01	Machinery and apparatus for isotopic separation, and parts thereof.
	Only: Plants for the separation of isotopes of natural uranium, depleted uranium or special fissionable material and equipment, other than analytical instruments, especially designed or prepared therefore, in terms described in Group 5
8504.40.01	Electric welding, with a nominal capacity equal to or less than 400 amperes.
	Only: Especially designed or prepared high-power, direct current magnet power supplies having all of the following characteristics: capable of continuously producing a current output of 500 A or greater at a voltage of 100 V or greater and with a current or voltage regulation better than 0.01% over a period of 8 hours
9013.20.01	Lasers, except laser diodes.
	Only: Especially designed or prepared systems, equipment and components for use in laser-based enrichment plants
	<p>6 Plants for the production or concentration of heavy water, deuterium and deuterium compounds and equipment especially designed or prepared therefor.</p> <p>INTRODUCTORY NOTE</p> <p>Heavy water can be produced by a variety of processes. However, the two processes that have proven to be commercially viable are the water-hydrogen sulfide exchange process (GS process) and the ammonia-hydrogen exchange process.</p> <p>The GS process is based upon the exchange of hydrogen and deuterium between water and hydrogen sulfide within a series of towers which are operated with the top section cold and the bottom section hot. Water flows down the towers while the hydrogen sulfide gas circulates from the bottom to the top of the towers. A series of perforated trays are used to promote mixing between the gas and the water. Deuterium migrates to the water at low temperatures and to the hydrogen sulfide at high temperatures. Gas or water, enriched in deuterium, is removed from the first stage towers at the junction of the hot and cold sections and the process is repeated in subsequent stage towers. The product of the last stage, water enriched up to 30% in deuterium, is sent to a distillation unit to produce reactor grade heavy water; i.e., 99.75% deuterium oxide.</p> <p>Through the ammonia-hydrogen exchange process deuterium can be extracted from synthesis gas through contact with liquid ammonia in the presence of a catalyst. The synthesis gas is fed into exchange towers and to an ammonia converter. Inside the towers the gas flows from the bottom to the top while the liquid ammonia flows from the top to the bottom. The deuterium is stripped from the hydrogen in the synthesis gas and concentrated in the ammonia. The ammonia then flows into an ammonia cracker at the bottom of the tower while the gas flows into an ammonia converter at the top. Further enrichment takes place in subsequent stages and reactor grade heavy water is produced through final distillation. The synthesis gas feed can be provided by an ammonia plant that, in turn, can be constructed in association with a heavy water ammonia-hydrogen exchange plant. The ammonia-hydrogen exchange process can also use ordinary water as a feed source of deuterium.</p>

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	<p>Many of the key equipment items for heavy water production plants using GS or the ammonia-hydrogen exchange processes are common in several branches of the chemical and petroleum industries. This is particularly so for small plants using the GS process. However, few of the items are available "off-the-shelf". The GS and ammonia-hydrogen processes require the handling of large quantities of flammable, corrosive and toxic fluids at elevated pressures. Accordingly, in establishing the design and operating standards for plants and equipment using these processes, careful attention to the materials selection and specifications is required to ensure long service life with high safety and reliability factors. The choice of scale is primarily a function of economics and need. Thus, most of the equipment items would be prepared according to the requirements of the customer.</p> <p>Finally, it should be noted that in both the GS and the ammonia-hydrogen exchange processes, items of equipment which individually are not especially designed or prepared for heavy water production can be assembled into systems which are especially designed or prepared to produce heavy water. The catalyst production system used in the ammonia-hydrogen exchange process and water distillation systems used for the final concentration of heavy water to reactor-grade in either process are examples of such systems.</p> <p>The items of equipment which are especially designed or prepared for the production of heavy water utilizing either the water-hydrogen sulfide exchange process or the ammonia-hydrogen exchange process include the following:</p> <p>6.1. Water - Hydrogen Sulphide Exchange Towers</p> <p>Exchange towers fabricated from fine carbon steel (such as ASTM A516) with diameters of 6 m (20 ft) to 9 m (30 ft), capable of operating at pressures greater than or equal to 2 MPa (300 psi) and with a corrosion allowance of 6 mm or greater, especially designed or prepared for heavy water production utilizing the water- hydrogen sulfide exchange process.</p> <p>6.2. Blowers and Compressors</p> <p>Single stage, low head (i.e., 0.2 MPa or 30 psi) centrifugal blowers or compressors for hydrogen-sulphide gas circulation (i.e., gas containing more than 70% H₂S) especially designed or prepared for heavy water production utilizing the water-hydrogen sulphide exchange process. These blowers or compressors have a throughput capacity greater than or equal to 56 m³/second (120,000 SCFM) while operating at pressures greater than or equal to 1.8 MPa (260 psi) suction and have seals designed for wet H₂S service.</p> <p>6.3. Ammonia-Hydrogen Exchange Towers</p> <p>Ammonia-hydrogen exchange towers greater than or equal to 35 m (114.3 ft) in height with diameters of 1.5 m (4.9 ft) to 2.5 m (8.2 ft) capable of operating at pressures greater than 15 MPa (2225 psi) especially designed or prepared for heavy water production utilizing the ammonia-hydrogen exchange process. These towers also have at least one flanged, axial opening of the same diameter as the cylindrical part through which the tower internals can be inserted or withdrawn.</p> <p>6.4. Tower Internals and Stage Pumps</p> <p>Tower internals and stage pumps especially designed or prepared for towers for heavy water production utilizing the ammonia-hydrogen exchange process. Tower internals include</p>
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	<p>especially designed stage contactors which promote intimate gas/liquid contact. Stage pumps include especially designed submersible pumps for circulation of liquid ammonia within a contacting stage internal to the stage towers.</p> <p>6.5. Ammonia Crackers</p> <p>Ammonia crackers with operating pressures greater than or equal to 3 MPa (450 psi) especially designed or prepared for heavy water production utilizing the ammoniahydrogen exchange process.</p> <p>6.6. Infrared Absorption Analyzers</p> <p>Infrared absorption analyzers capable of "on-line" hydrogen/deuterium ratio analysis where deuterium concentrations are equal to or greater than 90%.</p> <p>6.7. Catalytic Burners</p> <p>Catalytic burners for the conversion of enriched deuterium gas into heavy water especially designed or prepared for heavy water production utilizing the ammoniahydrogen exchange process.</p> <p>6.8. Complete heavy water upgrade systems or columns therefore</p> <p>Complete heavy water upgrade systems, or columns therefore, especially designed or prepared for the upgrade of heavy water to reactor-grade deuterium concentration.</p> <p>EXPLANATORY NOTE These systems, which usually employ water distillation to separate heavy water from light water, are especially designed or prepared to produce reactor-grade heavy water (i.e., typically 99.75% deuterium oxide) from heavy water feedstock of lesser concentration.</p>
Of the following harmonized custom codes:	
8401.20.01	Machinery and apparatus for isotopic separation, and parts thereof.
	Only: Plants for production of heavy water, deuterium and deuterium and compounds equipment specially designed or prepared for the production in terms described in Group 6.
	<p>7 Plants for the conversion of uranium and plutonium for use in the fabrication of fuel elements and the separation of uranium isotopes as defined in sections 4 and 5 respectively, and equipment especially designed or prepared therefore.</p> <p>EXPORTS The export of the whole set of major items within this boundary will take place only in accordance with the procedures of the Guidelines. All of the plants, systems, and especially designed or prepared equipment within this boundary can be used for the processing, production, or use of special fissionable material.</p> <p>7.1. Plants for the conversion of uranium and equipment especially designed or prepared therefore</p> <p>INTRODUCTORY NOTE Uranium conversion plants and systems may perform one or more transformations from one uranium chemical species to another, including: conversion of uranium ore concentrates to</p>

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	<p>UO₃, conversion of UO₃ to UO₂, conversion of uranium oxides to UF₄, UF₆, or UC₁₄, conversion of UF₄ to UF₆, conversion of UF₆ to UF₄, conversion of UF₄ to uranium metal, and conversion of uranium fluorides to UO₂. Many of the key equipment items for uranium conversion plants are common to several segments of the chemical process industry. For example, the types of equipment employed in these processes may include: furnaces, rotary kilns, fluidized bed reactors, flame tower reactors, liquid centrifuges, distillation columns and liquid-liquid extraction columns. However, few of the items are available "off-the-shelf"; most would be prepared according to the requirements and specifications of the customer. In some instances, special design and construction considerations are required to address the corrosive properties of some of the chemicals handled (HF, F₂, ClF₃, and uranium fluorides) as well as nuclear criticality concerns. Finally, it should be noted that, in all of the uranium conversion processes, items of equipment which individually are not especially designed or prepared for uranium conversion can be assembled into systems which are especially designed or prepared for use in uranium conversion.</p> <p>7.1.1. Especially designed or prepared systems for the conversion of uranium ore concentrates to UO₃</p> <p>EXPLANATORY NOTE Conversion of uranium ore concentrates to UO₃ can be performed by first dissolving the ore in nitric acid and extracting purified uranyl nitrate using a solvent such as tributyl phosphate. Next, the uranyl nitrate is converted to UO₃ either by concentration and denitration or by neutralization with gaseous ammonia to produce ammonium diuranate with subsequent filtering, drying, and calcining.</p> <p>7.1.2. Especially designed or prepared systems for the conversion of UO₃ to UF₆</p> <p>EXPLANATORY NOTE Conversion of UO₃ to UF₆ can be performed directly by fluorination. The process requires a source of fluorine gas or chlorine trifluoride.</p> <p>7.1.3. Especially designed or prepared systems for the conversion of UO₃ to UO₂</p> <p>EXPLANATORY NOTE Conversion of UO₃ to UO₂ can be performed through reduction of UO₃ with cracked ammonia gas or hydrogen.</p> <p>7.1.4. Especially designed or prepared systems for the conversion of UO₂ to UF₄</p> <p>EXPLANATORY NOTE Conversion of UO₂ to UF₄ can be performed by reacting UO₂ with hydrogen fluoride gas (HF) at 300-500°C.</p> <p>7.1.5. Especially designed or prepared systems for the conversion of UF₄ to UF₆</p> <p>EXPLANATORY NOTE Conversion of UF₄ to UF₆ is performed by exothermic reaction with fluorine in a tower reactor. UF₆ is condensed from the hot effluent gases by passing the effluent stream through a cold trap cooled to -10°C. The process requires a source of fluorine gas.</p> <p>7.1.6. Especially designed or prepared systems for the conversion of UF₄ to U metal</p>
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	<p>EXPLANATORY NOTE</p> <p>Conversion of UF₄ to U metal is performed by reduction with magnesium (large batches) or calcium (small batches). The reaction is carried out at temperatures above the melting point of uranium (1130 °C).</p> <p>7.1.7. Especially designed or prepared systems for the conversion of UF₆ to UO₂</p> <p>EXPLANATORY NOTE</p> <p>Conversion of UF₆ to UO₂ can be performed by one of three processes. In the first, UF₆ is reduced and hydrolyzed to UO₂ using hydrogen and steam. In the second, UF₆ is hydrolyzed by solution in water, ammonia is added to precipitate ammonium diuranate, and the diuranate is reduced to UO₂ with hydrogen at 820°C. In the third process, gaseous UF₆, CO₂, and NH₃ are combined in water, precipitating ammonium uranyl carbonate. The ammonium uranyl carbonate is combined with steam and hydrogen at 500-600°C to yield UO₂.</p> <p>UF₆ to UO₂ conversion is often performed as the first stage of a fuel fabrication plant.</p> <p>7.1.8. Especially designed or prepared systems for the conversion of UF₆ to UF₄</p> <p>EXPLANATORY NOTE</p> <p>Conversion of UF₆ to UF₄ is performed by reduction with hydrogen.</p> <p>7.1.9. Especially designed or prepared systems for the conversion of UO₂ to UCl₄</p> <p>EXPLANATORY NOTE</p> <p>Conversion of UO₂ to UCl₄ can be performed by one of two processes. In the first, UO₂ is reacted with carbon tetrachloride (CCl₄) at approximately 400°C. In the second, UO₂ is reacted at approximately 700°C in the presence of carbon black (CAS 1333-86-4), carbon monoxide, and chlorine to yield UCl₄.</p> <p>7.2. Plants for the conversion of plutonium and equipment especially designed or prepared therefore</p> <p>INTRODUCTORY NOTE</p> <p>Plutonium conversion plants and systems perform one or more transformations from one plutonium chemical species to another, including: conversion of plutonium nitrate to PuO₂, conversion of PuO₂ to PuF₄, and conversion of PuF₄ to plutonium metal. Plutonium conversion plants are usually associated with reprocessing facilities, but may also be associated with plutonium fuel fabrication facilities. Many of the key equipment items for plutonium conversion plants are common to several segments of the chemical process industry. For example, the types of equipment employed in these processes may include: furnaces, rotary kilns, fluidized bed reactors, flame tower reactors, liquid centrifuges, distillation columns and liquid-liquid extraction columns. Hot cells, glove boxes and remote manipulators may also be required. However, few of the items are available "off-the-shelf"; most would be prepared according to the requirements and specifications of the customer.</p> <p>Particular care in designing for the special radiological, toxicity and criticality hazards associated with plutonium is essential. In some instances, special design and construction considerations are required to address the corrosive properties of some of the chemicals handled (e.g. HF). Finally, it should be noted that, for all plutonium conversion processes, items of equipment which individually are not especially designed or prepared for plutonium</p>
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	<p>conversion can be assembled into systems which are especially designed or prepared for use in plutonium conversion.</p> <p>7.2.1. Especially designed or prepared systems for the conversion of plutonium nitrate to oxide</p> <p>EXPLANATORY NOTE</p> <p>The main functions involved in this process are: process feed storage and adjustment, precipitation and solid/liquor separation, calcination, product handling, ventilation, waste management, and process control. The process systems are particularly adapted so as to avoid criticality and radiation effects and to minimize toxicity hazards. In most reprocessing facilities, this process involves the conversion of plutonium nitrate to plutonium dioxide. Other processes can involve the precipitation of plutonium oxalate or plutonium peroxide.</p> <p>7.2.2. Especially designed or prepared systems for plutonium metal production</p> <p>EXPLANATORY NOTE</p> <p>This process usually involves the fluorination of plutonium dioxide, normally with highly corrosive hydrogen fluoride, to produce plutonium fluoride which is subsequently reduced using high purity calcium metal to produce metallic plutonium and a calcium fluoride slag. The main functions involved in this process are fluorination (e.g. involving equipment fabricated or lined with a precious metal), metal reduction (e.g. employing ceramic crucibles), slag recovery, product handling, ventilation, waste management and process control. The process systems are particularly adapted so as to avoid criticality and radiation effects and to minimize toxicity hazards. Other processes include the fluorination of plutonium oxalate or plutonium peroxide followed by a reduction to metal.</p>
Of the following harmonized custom codes:	
6903.90.99	The rest
	Only: Especially designed or prepared systems for the conversion of UF ₄ to U metal.
8401.20.01	Machinery and apparatus for isotopic separation, and parts thereof.
	Only: Especially designed or prepared systems for the conversion of UO ₃ to; Especially designed or prepared systems for the conversion of UO ₂ to UF ₄ ; Especially designed or prepared systems for the conversion of UF ₄ to UF ₆ ; Especially designed or prepared systems for the conversion of UF ₄ to U metal; Especially designed or prepared systems for the conversion of UF ₆ to UO ₂ ; Especially designed or prepared systems for the conversion of UF ₆ to UF ₄ ; Especially designed or prepared systems for the conversion of UO ₂ to UCl ₄ ; Plants for the conversion of plutonium and equipment especially designed or prepared therefore; Especially designed or prepared systems for the conversion of plutonium nitrate to oxide
8419.40.03	Equipment or columns of fractional distillation and rectification, except as understood in the harmonised custom code: 8419. 40. 04.
	Only: Plants for the conversion of plutonium and equipment especially designed or prepared.
8419.40.99	The rest.
	Only: Plants for the conversion of plutonium and equipment especially designed or prepared.
8419.40.99	The rest.
	Only: Plants for the conversion of uranium and equipment especially designed or prepared therefore
8419.89.15	Devices for torrefaction
	Only: Plants for the conversion of uranium and equipment especially designed or prepared

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	therefore; Plants for the conversion of plutonium and equipment especially designed or prepared therefore.
8419.89.99	The rest
	Only: Especially designed or prepared systems for the conversion of UO ₃ to; Especially designed or prepared systems for the conversion of UO ₂ to UF ₄ ; Especially designed or prepared systems for the conversion of UF ₄ to UF ₆ ; Especially designed or prepared systems for the conversion of UF ₄ to U metal; Especially designed or prepared systems for the conversion of UF ₆ to UO ₂ ; Especially designed or prepared systems for the conversion of UF ₆ to UF ₄ ; Especially designed or prepared systems for the conversion of UO ₂ to UCl ₄ ; Plants for the conversion of plutonium and equipment especially designed or prepared therefore; Especially designed or prepared systems for the conversion of plutonium nitrate to oxide;
8421.29.99	The rest.
	Only: Plants for the conversion of plutonium and equipment especially designed or prepared therefor.
8514.10.03	Industrial furnaces, except as understood in the harmonized custom codes 8514.20.01, 8514.20.02 y 8514.20.04.
	Only: Plants for the conversion of uranium and equipment especially designed or prepared therefore; Plants for the conversion of plutonium and equipment especially designed or prepared therefor.
8514.10.99	The rest
	Only: Plants for the conversion of uranium and equipment especially designed or prepared therefore; Plants for the conversion of plutonium and equipment especially designed or prepared therefor.
8514.20.03	Industrial furnaces, except as understood in the harmonized custom codes 8514.20.01, 8514.20.02 y 8514.20.04.
	Only: Plants for the conversion of uranium and equipment especially designed or prepared therefore; Plants for the conversion of plutonium and equipment especially designed or prepared therefor.
8421.20.99	The rest
	Only: Plants for the conversion of plutonium and equipment especially designed or prepared.
8514.30.03	Industrial furnaces, except as understood in the harmonized custom codes 8514.30.01, 8514.30.02, 8514.30.05, and 8514.30.06.
8514.30.99	The rest
	Only: Plants for the conversion of plutonium and equipment especially designed or prepared.

Annex II Appendix C 1.- INDUSTRIAL EQUIPMENT	
1.A. EQUIPMENT, ASSEMBLIES AND COMPONENTS	
	Group 1.A.1 High-density (lead glass or other) radiation shielding windows, having all of the following characteristics, and specially designed frames therefore: a. A 'cold area' greater than 0.09 m ² ; b. A density greater than 3 g/cm ³ ; and c. A thickness of 100 mm or greater.

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	<i>Technical Note: In Item 1.A.1.a. the term "cold area" means the viewing area of the window exposed to the lowest level of radiation in the design application.</i>
Of the following harmonized custom codes:	
7020.00.02	Filter for infrared absorption, to provide a balanced color intensity for maximum light transmission, of 400 k.
	Only: High-density (lead glass or other) radiation shielding windows, having all of the following characteristics, and specially designed frames therefore: A 'cold area' greater than 0.09 m ² ; A density greater than 3 g/cm ³ ; and c. A thickness of 100 mm or greater.
7020.00.99	The rest.
	Only: High-density (lead glass or other) radiation shielding windows, having all of the following characteristics, and specially designed frames: A 'cold area' greater than 0.09 m ² ; A density greater than 3 g/cm ³ ; and c. A thickness of 100 mm or greater.
	Group 1.A.2. Radiation-hardened TV cameras, or lenses therefore, specially designed or rated as radiation hardened to withstand a total radiation dose greater than 5 x 10 ⁴ Gy (silicon) without operational degradation. <i>Technical Note: The term Gy (silicon) refers to the energy in Joules per kilogram absorbed by an unshielded silicon sample when exposed to ionizing radiation.</i>
Of the following harmonized custom codes:	
NOTE:	HARMONIZED CUSTOM CODES ARE NOT MENTIONED SINCE ALL THE GOODS IN THIS LIST ARE INCLUDED IN THE DIRECTIVE BY WHICH THE EXPORTATION OF CONVENTIONAL WEAPONS, THEIR PARTS AND COMPONENTS, CONVENTIONAL GOODS FOR DUAL USE, SOFTWARE TECHNOLOGIES SUSCEPTIBLE OF DIVERSION FOR THE MANUFACTURE AND PROLIFERATION OF WEAPONS AND WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION REQUIRES A PREVIOUS EXPORT LICENSE ISSUED BY THE MINISTRY OF ECONOMY.
	Group 1.A.3 'Robots', 'end-effectors' and control units as follows: a. 'Robots' or 'end-effectors' having either of the following characteristics: 1. Specially designed to comply with national safety standards applicable to handling high explosives (for example, meeting electrical code ratings for high explosives); or 2. Specially designed or rated as radiation hardened to withstand a total radiation dose greater than 5 x 10 ⁴ Gy (silicon) without operational degradation; <i>Technical Note: The term Gy (silicon) refers to the energy in Joules per kilogram absorbed by an unshielded silicon sample when exposed to ionizing radiation.</i> b. Control units specially designed for any of the 'robots' or 'end-effectors' specified in Item 1.A.3.a. Note: Item 1.A.3. does not control 'robots' specially designed for non-nuclear industrial applications such as automobile paint-spraying booths. <i>Technical Notes: 1. 'Robots'</i>

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<p><i>In Item 1.A.3. 'robot' means a manipulation mechanism, which may be of the continuous path or of the point-to-point variety, may use 'sensors', and has all of the following characteristics:</i></p> <p><i>(a) is multifunctional;</i></p> <p><i>(b) is capable of positioning or orienting material, parts, tools, or special devices through variable movements in three-dimensional space;</i></p> <p><i>(c) incorporates three or more closed or open loop servo-devices which may include stepping motors; and</i></p> <p><i>(d) has 'user-accessible programmability' by means of teach/playback method or by means of an electronic computer which may be a programmable logic controller, i.e., without mechanical intervention.</i></p> <p><i>N.B.1:</i> <i>In the above definition 'sensors' means detectors of a physical phenomenon, the output of which (after conversion into a signal that can be interpreted by a control unit) is able to generate "programs" or modify programmed instructions or numerical "program" data. This includes 'sensors' with machine vision, infrared imaging, acoustical imaging, tactile feel, inertial position measuring, optical or acoustic ranging or force or torque measuring capabilities.</i></p> <p><i>N.B.2:</i> <i>In the above definition 'user-accessible programmability' means the facility allowing a user to insert, modify or replace "programs" by means other than:</i></p> <p><i>(a) a physical change in wiring or interconnections; or</i></p> <p><i>(b) the setting of function controls including entry of parameters.</i></p> <p><i>N.B.3:</i> <i>The above definition does not include the following devices:</i></p> <p><i>(a) Manipulation mechanisms which are only manually/ remote controllable;</i></p> <p><i>(b) Fixed sequence manipulation mechanisms which are automated moving devices operating according to mechanically fixed programmed motions. The "program" is mechanically limited by fixed stops, such as pins or cams. The sequence of motions and the selection of paths or angles are not variable or changeable by mechanical, electronic, or electrical means;</i></p> <p><i>(c) Mechanically controlled variable sequence manipulation mechanisms which are automated moving devices operating according to mechanically fixed programmed motions. The "program" is mechanically limited by fixed, but adjustable, stops such as pins or cams. The sequence of motions and the selection of paths or angles are variable within the fixed "program" pattern. Variations or modifications of the "program" pattern (e.g., changes of pins or exchanges of cams) in one or more motion axes are accomplished only through mechanical operations;</i></p> <p><i>(d) Non-servo-controlled variable sequence manipulation mechanisms which are</i></p>

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	<p>automated moving devices, operating according to mechanically fixed programmed motions. The "program" is variable but the sequence proceeds only by the binary signal from mechanically fixed electrical binary devices or adjustable stops;</p> <p>(e) Stacker cranes defined as Cartesian coordinate manipulator systems manufactured as an integral part of a vertical array of storage bins and designed to access the contents of those bins for storage or retrieval.</p> <p>2. 'End-effectors'</p> <p>In Item 1.A.3. 'end-effectors' are grippers, 'active tooling units', and any other tooling that is attached to the base plate on the end of a 'robot' manipulator arm.</p> <p>N.B.:</p> <p>In the above definition 'active tooling units' are devices to apply motive power, process energy or sensing to the final product.</p>
	Of the following harmonized custom codes:
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	<p>Group 1.A.4.</p> <p>Remote manipulators that can be used to provide remote actions in radiochemical separation operations or hot cells, having either of the following characteristics:</p> <p>a. A capability of penetrating 0.6 m or more of hot cell wall (through-the-wall operation); or</p> <p>b. A capability of bridging over the top of a hot cell wall with a thickness of 0.6 m or more (over-the-wall operation).</p> <p>Technical Note: Remote manipulators provide translation of human operator actions to a remote operating arm and terminal fixture. They may be of a master/slave type or operated by joystick or keypad.</p>
	Of the following harmonized custom codes:
8401.20.01	Machinery and apparatus for isotopic separation, and parts thereof.
	Only: Remote manipulators that can be used to provide remote actions in radiochemical separation operations or hot cells: A capability of penetrating 0.6 m or more of hot cell wall (through-the-wall operation); or a capability of bridging over the top of a hot cell wall with a thickness of 0.6 m or more (over-the-wall operation).
8479.50.01	Industrial robots, not specified or included elsewhere.
	Only: Remote manipulators that can be used to provide remote actions in radiochemical separation operations or hot cells: A capability of penetrating 0.6 m or more of hot cell wall (through-the-wall operation); or a capability of bridging over the top of a hot cell wall with a thickness of 0.6 m or more (over-the-wall operation).

Published in the Federal Official Journal on June 15th, 2012

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1.B. TEST AND PRODUCTION EQUIPMENT	
	<p>Group 1.B.1. Flow-forming machines, spin-forming machines capable of flow-forming functions, and mandrels, as follows:</p> <p>a. Machines having both of the following characteristics:</p> <p>1. Three or more rollers (active or guiding); and</p> <p>2., Previous manufacturer's technical specification, can be equipped with "numerical control" units or a computer control;</p> <p>b. Rotor-forming mandrels designed to form cylindrical rotors of inside diameter between 75 and 400 mm.</p> <p><u>Note:</u> Item 1.B.1.a. includes machines which have only a single roller designed to deform metal plus two auxiliary rollers which support the mandrel, but do not participate directly in the deformation process.</p>
Of the following harmonized custom codes:	
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	<p>Group 1.B.2. Machine tools, as follows, and any combination thereof, for removing or cutting metals, ceramics, or composites, which, according to the manufacturer's technical specifications, can be equipped with electronic devices for simultaneous "contouring control" in two or more axes:</p> <p>N.B.: For "numerical control" units controlled by their associated "software", see Item 1.D.3.</p> <p>a. Machine tools for turning, that have "positioning accuracies" with all compensations available better (less) than 6 µm according to ISO 230/2 (1988) along any linear axis (overall positioning) for machines capable of machining diameters greater than 35 mm;</p> <p>Note: Item 1.B.2.a. does not control bar machines (Swissturn), limited to machining only bar feed thru, if maximum bar diameter is equal to or less than 42 mm and there is no capability of mounting chucks. Machines may have drilling and/or milling capabilities for machining parts with diameters less than 42 mm.</p> <p>b. Machine tools for milling, having any of the following characteristics:</p> <p>1. "Positioning accuracies" with all compensations available better (less) than 6 µm according to ISO 230/2 (1988) along any linear axis (overall positioning);</p> <p>2. Two or more contouring rotary axes; or</p>

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	<p>3. Five or more axes which can be coordinated simultaneously for "contouring control."</p> <p>Note: Item 1.B.2.b. does not control milling machines having both of the following characteristics:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. X-axis travel greater than 2 m; and 2. Overall "positioning accuracy" on the x-axis worse (more) than 30 µm according to ISO 230/2 (1988). <p>c. Machine tools for grinding, having any of the following characteristics:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. "Positioning accuracies" with all compensations available better (less) than 4 µm according to ISO 230/2 (1988) along any linear axis (overall positioning); 2. Two or more contouring rotary axes; or 3. Five or more axes which can be coordinated simultaneously for "contouring control." <p>Note: Item 1.B.2.c. does not control grinding machines as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Cylindrical external, internal, and external-internal grinding machines having all the following characteristics: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Limited to a maximum product capacity of 150 mm outside diameter or length; and b. Axes limited to x, z and c. 2. Jig grinders that do not have a z-axis or a w-axis with an overall positioning accuracy less (better) than 4 microns. Positioning accuracy is according to ISO 230/2 (1988). <p>d. Non-wire type Electrical Discharge Machines (EDM) that have two or more contouring rotary axes and that can be coordinated simultaneously for "contouring control".</p> <p>Notes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Stated "positioning accuracy" levels derived under the following procedures from measurements made according to ISO 230/2 (1988) or national equivalents may be used for each machine tool model if provided to, and accepted by, national authorities instead of individual machine tests. <p>Stated "positioning accuracy" are to be derived as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Select five machines of a model to be evaluated; b. Measure the linear axis accuracies according to ISO 230/2 (1988); c. Determine the accuracy values (A) for each axis of each machine. The method of calculating the accuracy value is described in the ISO 230/2 (1988) standard;
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	<p>d. Determine the average accuracy value of each axis. This average value becomes the stated "positioning accuracy" of each axis for the model ($\hat{A}x, \hat{A}y...$);</p> <p>e. Since Item 1.B.2. refers to each linear axis, there will be as many stated "positioning accuracy" values as there are linear axes;</p> <p>f. If any axis of a machine tool not controlled by Items 1.B.2.a., 1.B.2.b., or 1.B.2.c. has a stated "positioning accuracy" of 6 μm or better (less) for grinding machines, and 8 μm or better (less) for milling and turning machines, both according to ISO 230/2 (1988), then the builder should be required to reaffirm the accuracy level once every eighteen months.</p> <p>2. Item 1.B.2. does not control special purpose machine tools limited to the manufacture of any of the following parts:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Gears b. Crankshafts or cam shafts c. Tools or cutters d. Extruder worms <p>Technical Notes:</p> <p>1. Axis nomenclature shall be in accordance with International Standard ISO 841, "Numerical Control Machines - Axis and Motion Nomenclature".</p> <p>2. Not counted in the total number of contouring axes are secondary parallel contouring axes (e.g., the w-axis on horizontal boring mills or a secondary rotary axis the centerline of which is parallel to the primary rotary axis).</p> <p>3. Rotary axes do not necessarily have to rotate over 360 degrees. A rotary axis can be driven by a linear device, e.g., a screw or a rack and pinion.</p> <p>4. For the purposes of 1.B.2. the number of axes which can be coordinated simultaneously for "contouring control" is the number of axes along or around which, during processing of the workpiece, simultaneous and interrelated motions are performed between the workpiece and a tool. This does not include any additional axes along or around which other relative motions within the machine are performed, such as:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Wheel-dressing systems in grinding machines; b. Parallel rotary axes designed for mounting of separate workpieces; c. Co-linear rotary axes designed for manipulating the same workpiece by holding it in a chuck from different ends. <p>5. A machine tool having at least 2 of the 3 turning, milling or grinding capabilities (e.g., a turning machine with milling capability) must be evaluated against each applicable entry, 1.B.2.a., 1.B.2.b. and 1.B.2.c.</p> <p>6. Items 1.B.2.b.3 and 1.B.2.c.3 include machines based on a parallel linear kinematic design (e.g., hexapods) that have 5 or more axes none of which are rotary axes.</p>
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	<p>Group 1.B.3.</p> <p>Dimensional inspection machines, instruments, or systems, as follows:</p> <p>a. Computer controlled or numerically controlled coordinate measuring machines (CMM) having both of the following characteristics:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Two or more axes; and 2. A maximum permissible error of length measurement ($E_{0, MPE}$) along any axis (one dimensional), identified as E_{0x}, E_{0y}, or E_{0z}, equal to or less (better) than $(1.25 + L/1000) \mu\text{m}$ (where L is the measured length in mm) at any point within the operating range of the machine (i.e., within the length of the axis), tested according to ISO 10360-2(2009). <p>b. Linear displacement measuring instruments, as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Non-contact type measuring systems with a "resolution" equal to or better (less) than $0.2 \mu\text{m}$ within a measuring range up to 0.2 mm; 2. Linear variable differential transformer (LVDT) systems having both of the following characteristics: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. "Linearity" equal to or better (less) than 0.1% within a measuring range up to 5 mm; and b. Drift equal to or better (less) than 0.1% per day at a standard ambient test room temperature $\pm 1 \text{ K}$; 3. Measuring systems having both of the following characteristics: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Contain a laser; and b. Maintain for at least 12 hours, over a temperature range of $\pm 1 \text{ K}$ around a standard temperature and a standard pressure: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A "resolution" over their full scale of $0.1 \mu\text{m}$ or better; and 2. With a "measurement uncertainty" equal to or better (less) than $(0.2 + L/2000) \mu\text{m}$ (L is the measured length in millimeters); <p>Note: Item 1.B.3.b.3. does not control measuring interferometer systems, without closed or open loop feedback, containing a laser to measure slide movement errors of machine tools, dimensional inspection machines, or similar equipment.</p>

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	<p>Technical Note: In Item 1.B.3.b. 'linear displacement' means the change of distance between the measuring probe and the measured object.</p> <p>c. Angular displacement measuring instruments having an "angular position deviation" equal to or better (less) than 0.00025°;</p> <p>Note: Item 1.B.3.c. does not control optical instruments, such as autocollimators, using collimated light (e.g., laser light) to detect angular displacement of a mirror.</p> <p>d. Systems for simultaneous linear-angular inspection of semi-shells, having both of the following characteristics:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. "Measurement uncertainty" along any linear axis equal to or better (less) than 3.5 µm per 5 mm; and 2. "Angular position deviation" equal to or less than 0.02°. <p>Notes: 1. Item 1.B.3. includes machine tools that can be used as measuring machines if they meet or exceed the criteria specified for the measuring machine function.</p> <p>2. Machines described in Item 1.B.3. are controlled if they exceed the threshold specified anywhere within their operating range.</p> <p><i>Technical Note: All parameters of measurement values in this item represent plus/minus, i.e., not total band.</i></p>
<p>Of the following harmonized custom codes:</p>	
<p>NOTE:</p>	<p>HARMONIZED CUSTOM CODES ARE NOT MENTIONED SINCE ALL THE GOODS IN THIS LIST ARE INCLUDED IN THE DIRECTIVE BY WHICH THE EXPORTATION OF CONVENTIONAL WEAPONS, THEIR PARTS AND COMPONENTS, CONVENTIONAL GOODS FOR DUAL USE, SOFTWARE TECHNOLOGIES SUSCEPTIBLE OF DIVERSION FOR THE MANUFACTURE AND PROLIFERATION OF WEAPONS AND WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION REQUIRES A PREVIOUS EXPORT LICENSE ISSUED BY THE MINISTRY OF ECONOMY.</p>
	<p>Group 1.B.4.</p> <p>Controlled atmosphere (vacuum or inert gas) induction furnaces, and power supplies, as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Furnaces having all of the following characteristics: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Capable of operation at temperatures above 1123 K (850 °C); 2. Induction coils 600 mm or less in diameter; and 3. Designed for power inputs of 5 kW or more; <p>Note: Item 1.B.4.a. does not control furnaces designed for the processing of semiconductor wafers.</p> b. Power supplies, with a specified output power of 5 kW or more, specially designed for furnaces specified in Item 1.B.4.a.

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	Of the following harmonized custom codes:
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	<p>Group 1.B.5. 'Isostatic presses', and related equipment, as follows:</p> <p>a. 'Isostatic presses' having both of the following characteristics:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Capable of achieving a maximum working pressure of 69 MPa or greater; and 2. A chamber cavity with an inside diameter in excess of 152 mm; <p>b. Dies, molds, and controls specially designed for the 'isostatic presses' specified in Item 1.B.5.a.</p> <p>Technical Notes:</p> <p>1. In Item 1.B.5. 'Isostatic presses' means equipment capable of pressurizing a closed cavity through various media (gas, liquid, solid particles, etc.) to create equal pressure in all directions within the cavity upon a workpiece or material.</p> <p>2. In Item 1.B.5. the inside chamber dimension is that of the chamber in which both the working temperature and the working pressure are achieved and does not include fixtures. That dimension will be the smaller of either the inside diameter of the pressure chamber or the inside diameter of the insulated furnace chamber, depending on which of the two chambers is located inside the other.</p>
	Of the following harmonized custom codes:
NOTE:	HARMONIZED CUSTOM CODES ARE NOT MENTIONED SINCE ALL THE GOODS IN THIS LIST ARE INCLUDED IN THE DIRECTIVE BY WHICH THE EXPORTATION OF CONVENTIONAL WEAPONS, THEIR PARTS AND COMPONENTS, CONVENTIONAL GOODS FOR DUAL USE, SOFTWARE TECHNOLOGIES SUSCEPTIBLE OF DIVERSION FOR THE MANUFACTURE AND PROLIFERATION OF WEAPONS AND WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION REQUIRES A PREVIOUS EXPORT LICENSE ISSUED BY THE MINISTRY OF ECONOMY.
	<p>Group 1.B.6. Vibration test systems, equipment, and components as follows:</p> <p>a. Electrodynamical vibration test systems, having all of the following characteristics:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Employing feedback or closed loop control techniques and incorporating a digital control unit; 2. Capable of vibrating at 10 g RMS or more between 20 and 2000 Hz; and 3. Capable of imparting forces of 50 kN or greater measured 'bare table';

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	<p>b. Digital control units, combined with "software" specially designed for vibration testing, with a real-time bandwidth greater than 5 kHz and being designed for a system specified in Item 1.B.6.a.;</p> <p>c. Vibration thrusters (shaker units), with or without associated amplifiers, capable of imparting a force of 50 kN or greater measured 'bare table', which are usable for the systems specified in Item 1.B.6.a.;</p> <p>d. Test piece support structures and electronic units designed to combine multiple shaker units into a complete shaker system capable of providing an effective combined force of 50 kN or greater, measured 'bare table', which are usable for the systems specified in Item 1.B.6.a.</p> <p>Technical Note: <i>In Item 1.B.6. 'bare table' means a flat table, or surface, with no fixtures or fittings.</i></p>
<p>Of the following harmonized custom codes:</p>	
<p>NOTE:</p>	<p>HARMONIZED CUSTOM CODES ARE NOT MENTIONED SINCE ALL THE GOODS IN THIS LIST ARE INCLUDED IN THE DIRECTIVE BY WHICH THE EXPORTATION OF CONVENTIONAL WEAPONS, THEIR PARTS AND COMPONENTS, CONVENTIONAL GOODS FOR DUAL USE, SOFTWARE TECHNOLOGIES SUSCEPTIBLE OF DIVERSION FOR THE MANUFACTURE AND PROLIFERATION OF WEAPONS AND WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION REQUIRES A PREVIOUS EXPORT LICENSE ISSUED BY THE MINISTRY OF ECONOMY.</p>
	<p>Group 1.B.7. Vacuum or other controlled atmosphere metallurgical melting and casting furnaces and related equipment, as follows:</p> <p>a. Arc remelting and casting furnaces having both of the following characteristics:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Consumable electrode capacities between 1000 and 20000 cm³; and 2. Capable of operating with melting temperatures above 1973 K (1700 °C); <p>b. Electron beam melting furnaces and plasma atomization and melting furnaces, having both of the following characteristics:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A power of 50 kW or greater; and 2. Capable of operating with melting temperatures above 1473 K (1200 °C); <p>c. Computer control and monitoring systems specially configured for any of the furnaces specified in Items 1.B.7.a. or 1.B.7.b.</p>
<p>Of the following harmonized custom codes:</p>	
<p>NOTE:</p>	<p>HARMONIZED CUSTOM CODES ARE NOT MENTIONED SINCE ALL THE GOODS IN THIS LIST ARE INCLUDED IN THE DIRECTIVE BY WHICH THE EXPORTATION OF CONVENTIONAL WEAPONS, THEIR PARTS AND COMPONENTS, CONVENTIONAL GOODS FOR DUAL USE, SOFTWARE TECHNOLOGIES SUSCEPTIBLE OF DIVERSION FOR THE MANUFACTURE AND PROLIFERATION OF WEAPONS AND WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION REQUIRES A PREVIOUS EXPORT LICENSE ISSUED BY THE MINISTRY OF ECONOMY.</p>

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1.C. MATERIALS	
None.	
1.D. SOFTWARE	
	<p>Group 1.D.1. "Software" specially designed for the "use" of equipment specified in Item 1.A.3., 1.B.1., 1.B.3., 1.B.5., 1.B.6.a., 1.B.6.b., 1.B.6.d. or 1.B.7.</p> <p>Note: "Software" specially designed for systems specified in Item 1.B.3.d. includes "software" for simultaneous measurements of wall thickness and contour.</p>
Of the following harmonized custom codes:	
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	<p>Group 1.D.2. "Software" specially designed or modified for the "development", "production", or "use" of equipment specified in Item 1.B.2.</p>
Of the following harmonized custom codes:	
NOTE:	HARMONIZED CUSTOM CODES ARE NOT MENTIONED SINCE ALL THE GOODS IN THIS LIST ARE INCLUDED IN THE DIRECTIVE BY WHICH THE EXPORTATION OF CONVENTIONAL WEAPONS, THEIR PARTS AND COMPONENTS, CONVENTIONAL GOODS FOR DUAL USE, SOFTWARE TECHNOLOGIES SUSCEPTIBLE OF DIVERSION FOR THE MANUFACTURE AND PROLIFERATION OF WEAPONS AND WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION REQUIRES A PREVIOUS EXPORT LICENSE ISSUED BY THE MINISTRY OF ECONOMY.
	<p>Group 1.D.3.</p> <p>"Software" for any combination of electronic devices or system enabling such device(s) to function as a "numerical control" unit capable of controlling five or more interpolating axes that can be coordinated simultaneously for "contouring control".</p> <p><u>Notes:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> "Software" is controlled whether exported separately or residing in a "numerical control" unit or any electronic device or system. Item 1.D.3. does not control "software" specially designed or modified by the manufacturers of the control unit or machine tool to operate a machine tool that is not specified in Item 1.B.2.
Of the following harmonized custom codes:	
NOTE:	HARMONIZED CUSTOM CODES ARE NOT MENTIONED SINCE ALL THE GOODS IN THIS LIST ARE INCLUDED IN THE DIRECTIVE BY WHICH THE EXPORTATION OF CONVENTIONAL WEAPONS, THEIR PARTS AND COMPONENTS, CONVENTIONAL GOODS FOR DUAL USE, SOFTWARE TECHNOLOGIES SUSCEPTIBLE OF

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1.E. TECHNOLOGY	
	Group 1.E.1. "Technology" according to the Technology Controls for the "development", "production" or "use" of equipment, material or "software" specified in 1.A. through 1.D.
Of the following harmonized custom codes:	
NOTE:	HARMONIZED CUSTOM CODES ARE NOT MENTIONED SINCE ALL THE GOODS IN THIS LIST ARE INCLUDED IN THE DIRECTIVE BY WHICH THE EXPORTATION OF CONVENTIONAL WEAPONS, THEIR PARTS AND COMPONENTS, CONVENTIONAL GOODS FOR DUAL USE, SOFTWARE TECHNOLOGIES SUSCEPTIBLE OF DIVERSION FOR THE MANUFACTURE AND PROLIFERATION OF WEAPONS AND WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION REQUIRES A PREVIOUS EXPORT LICENSE ISSUED BY THE MINISTRY OF ECONOMY.
2. MATERIALS	
2.A. EQUIPMENT, ASSEMBLIES AND COMPONENTS	
	Group 2.A.1. Crucibles made of materials resistant to liquid actinide metals, as follows: a. Crucibles having both of the following characteristics: 1. A volume of between 150 cm ³ (150 ml) and 8000 cm ³ (8 liters); and 2. Made of or coated with any of the following materials, having a purity of 98% or greater by weight: a. Calcium fluoride (CaF ₂); b. Calcium zirconate (metazirconate) (Ca ₂ ZrO ₃); c. Cerium sulfide (Ce ₂ S ₃); d. Erbium oxide (erbia) (Er ₂ O ₃); e. Hafnium oxide (hafnia) (HfO ₂); f. Magnesium oxide (MgO); g. Nitrided niobium-titanium-tungsten alloy (approximately 50% Nb, 30% Ti, 20% W); h. Yttrium oxide (yttria) (Y ₂ O ₃); or i. Zirconium oxide (zirconia) (ZrO ₂); b. Crucibles having both of the following characteristics: 1. A volume of between 50 cm ³ (50 ml) and 2000 cm ³ (2 liters); and 2. Made of or lined with tantalum, having a purity of 99.9% or greater by weight; c. Crucibles having all of the following characteristics: 1. A volume of between 50 cm ³ (50 ml) and 2000 cm ³ (2 liters); 2. Made of or lined with tantalum, having a purity of 98% or greater by weight; and

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	3. Coated with tantalum carbide, nitride, boride, or any combination thereof.
Of the following harmonized custom codes:	
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	Group 2.A.2. Platinized catalysts specially designed or prepared 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.
Of the following harmonized custom codes:	
3815.12.01	Based on sulfide Platinum supported on coal.
	Only: Platinized catalysts specially designed or prepared 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.
3815.12.99	The rest.
	Only: Platinized catalysts specially designed or prepared to accelerate the hydrogen isotope Exchange reaction between hydrogen and water for the recovery of tritium from heavy water or for the production of heavy water.
	Group 2.A.3 Composite structures in the form of tubes having both of the following characteristics: a. An inside diameter of between 75 and 400 mm; and b. Made with any of the "fibrous or filamentary materials" specified in Item 2.C.7.a. or carbon pre-impregnated materials specified in Item 2.C.7.c.
Of the following harmonized custom codes:	
NOTE:	HARMONIZED CUSTOM CODES ARE NOT MENTIONED SINCE ALL THE GOODS IN THIS LIST ARE INCLUDED IN THE DIRECTIVE BY WHICH THE EXPORTATION OF CONVENTIONAL WEAPONS, THEIR PARTS AND COMPONENTS, CONVENTIONAL GOODS FOR DUAL USE, SOFTWARE TECHNOLOGIES SUSCEPTIBLE OF DIVERSION FOR THE MANUFACTURE AND PROLIFERATION OF WEAPONS AND WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION REQUIRES A PREVIOUS EXPORT LICENSE ISSUED BY THE MINISTRY OF ECONOMY.
2.B. TEST AND PRODUCTION EQUIPMENT	
	Group 2.B.1. Tritium facilities or plants, and equipment, as follows: a. Facilities or plants for the production, recovery, extraction, concentration or handling of tritium; b. Equipment for tritium facilities or plants, as follows: 1. Hydrogen or helium refrigeration units capable of cooling to 23 K (-250 °C) or less, with heat removal capacity greater than 150 W;

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	2. Hydrogen isotope storage or purification systems using metal hydrides as the storage or purification medium.
Of the following harmonized custom codes:	
8401.20.01	Machinery and equipment for isotopic separation, and parts thereof.
	Only: Facilities or plants for the production, recovery, extraction, concentration or handling of tritium and equipment for tritium facilities or plants: Hydrogen or helium refrigeration units capable of cooling to 23 K (-250 °C) or less, with heat removal capacity greater than 150 W; Hydrogen isotope storage or purification systems using metal hydrides as medium for the storage or purification.
8418.69.99	The rest.
	Only: Facilities or plants for the production, recovery, extraction, concentration or handling of tritium and equipment for tritium facilities or plants: Hydrogen or helium refrigeration units capable of cooling to 23 K (-250 °C) or less, with heat removal capacity greater than 150 W; Hydrogen isotope storage or purification systems using metal hydrides as medium for the storage or purification.
	Group 2.B.2. Lithium isotope separation facilities or plants, and equipment, as follows: a. Facilities or plants for the separation of lithium isotopes; b. Equipment for the separation of lithium isotopes, as follows: 1. Packed liquid-liquid exchange columns specially designed for lithium amalgams; 2. Mercury or lithium amalgam pumps; 3. Lithium amalgam electrolysis cells; 4. Evaporators for concentrated lithium hydroxide solution.
Of the following harmonized custom codes:	
8401.20.01	Machines and devices to isotopic separation, and its parts.
	Only: Facilities or plants for the separation of lithium isotopes; and Equipment for the separation of lithium isotopes: packed liquid-liquid exchange columns specially designed for lithium amalgams; mercury or lithium amalgam pumps; lithium amalgam electrolysis cells; evaporators for concentrated lithium hydroxide solution.
8421.29.99	The rest.
	Only: Facilities or plants for the separation of lithium isotopes; and Equipment for the separation of lithium isotopes: packed liquid-liquid exchange columns specially designed for lithium amalgams; mercury or lithium amalgam pumps; lithium amalgam electrolysis cells; evaporators for concentrated lithium hydroxide solution.
8421.39.99	The rest.
	Only: Facilities or plants for the separation of lithium isotopes; and Equipment for the separation of lithium isotopes: packed liquid-liquid exchange columns specially designed for lithium amalgams; mercury or lithium amalgam pumps; lithium amalgam electrolysis cells; evaporators for concentrated lithium hydroxide solution.
8543.30.01	Machines and apparatus for electroplating, electrolysis or electrophoresis.
	Only: Facilities or plants for the separation of lithium isotopes; and Equipment for the separation of lithium isotopes: packed liquid-liquid exchange columns specially designed for lithium amalgams; mercury or lithium amalgam pumps; lithium amalgam electrolysis cells; evaporators for concentrated lithium hydroxide solution.

Published in the Federal Official Journal on June 15th, 2012

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2.C. MATERIALS	
	<p>Group 2.C.1. Aluminum alloys having both of the following characteristics:</p> <p>a. 'Capable of' an ultimate tensile strength of 460 MPa or more at 293 K (20 °C); and</p> <p>b. In the form of tubes or cylindrical solid forms (including forgings) with an outside diameter of more than 75 mm.</p> <p><u>Technical Note:</u> In Item 2.C.1. the phrase 'capable of' encompasses aluminum alloys before or after heat treatment.</p>
Of the following harmonized custom codes:	
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	<p>Group 2.C.2. Beryllium metal, alloys containing more than 50% beryllium by weight, beryllium compounds, manufactures thereof, and waste or scrap of any of the foregoing.</p> <p><u>Note:</u> Item 2.C.2. does not control the following:</p> <p>a. Metal windows for X-ray machines or for bore-hole logging devices;</p> <p>b. Oxide shapes in fabricated or semi-fabricated forms specially designed for electronic component parts or as substrates for electronic circuits;</p> <p>c. Beryl (silicate of beryllium and aluminum) in the form of emeralds or aquamarines.</p>
Of the following harmonized custom codes:	
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	<p>Group 2.C.3. Bismuth having both of the following characteristics:</p> <p>a. A purity of 99.99% or greater by weight; and</p> <p>b. Containing less than 10 parts per million by weight of silver.</p>
Of the following harmonized custom codes:	
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	<p>Group 2.C.4. Enriched boron in the boron-10 (¹⁰B) isotope to a higher level than its natural isotopic abundance, as follows: elemental boron, compounds, and mixtures containing boron, related manufactures, waste or scrap of any of the foregoing.</p> <p><u>Note:</u> In Item 2.C.4. mixtures containing boron include boron loaded materials.</p> <p><u>Technical Note:</u> The natural isotopic abundance of boron-10 is approximately 18.5 weight percent (20 atom percent).</p>
	Of the following harmonized custom codes:
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	<p>Group 2.C.5. Calcium having both of the following characteristics:</p> <p>a. Containing less than 1000 parts per million by weight of metallic impurities other than magnesium; and</p> <p>b. Containing less than 10 parts per million by weight of boron.</p>
	Of the following harmonized custom codes:
NOTE:	HARMONIZED CUSTOM CODES ARE NOT INCLUDED SINCE SUCH GOODS ARE ALREADY CONSIDERED IN THE BODY OF THIS ANNEX, UNDER THE TITLE "GOODS THAT REQUIRE EXPORT AUTHORIZATION BY THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY THROUGH THE NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR NUCLEAR SAFETY AND SAFEGUARDS TO BE EXPORTED".
	<p>Group 2.C.6. Chlorine trifluoride (ClF₃)</p>
	Of the following harmonized custom codes:
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	<p>Group 2.C.7. "Fibrous or filamentary materials", and prepregs, as follows:</p> <p>a. Carbon or aramid "fibrous or filamentary materials" having either of the following characteristics:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A 'specific modulus' of 12.7×10^6 m or greater; or 2. A 'specific tensile strength' of 23.5×10^4 m or greater; <p><u>Note:</u> Item 2.C.7.a. does not control aramid "fibrous or filamentary materials" having 0.25% or more by weight of an ester based fiber surface modifier.</p>

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	<p>b. Glass "fibrous or filamentary materials" having both of the following characteristics:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A 'specific modulus' of 3.18×10^6 m or greater; and 2. A 'specific tensile strength' of 7.62×10^4 m or greater; <p>c. Thermoset resin impregnated continuous "yarns", "rovings", "tows" or "tapes" with a width of 15 mm or less (prepregs), made from carbon or glass "fibrous or filamentary materials" specified in Item 2.C.7.a. or Item 2.C.7.b.</p> <p><u>Technical Note:</u> The resin forms the matrix of the composite.</p> <p><u>Technical Notes:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. In Item 2.C.7. 'Specific modulus' is the Young's modulus in N/m^2 divided by the specific weight in N/m^3 when measured at a temperature of 296 ± 2 K (23 ± 2 °C) and a relative humidity of $50 \pm 5\%$. 2. In Item 2.C.7. 'Specific tensile strength' is the ultimate tensile strength in N/m^2 divided by the specific weight in N/m^3 when measured at a temperature of 296 ± 2 K (23 ± 2 °C) and a relative humidity of $50 \pm 5\%$.
Of the following harmonized custom codes:	
NOTE:	HARMONIZED CUSTOM CODES ARE NOT MENTIONED SINCE ALL THE GOODS IN THIS LIST ARE INCLUDED IN THE DIRECTIVE BY WHICH THE EXPORTATION OF CONVENTIONAL WEAPONS, THEIR PARTS AND COMPONENTS, CONVENTIONAL GOODS FOR DUAL USE, SOFTWARE TECHNOLOGIES SUSCEPTIBLE OF DIVERSION FOR THE MANUFACTURE AND PROLIFERATION OF WEAPONS AND WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION REQUIRES A PREVIOUS EXPORT LICENSE ISSUED BY THE MINISTRY OF ECONOMY.
	Group 2.C.8. Hafnium metal, alloys containing more than 60% hafnium by weight, hafnium compounds containing more than 60% hafnium by weight, manufactures thereof, and waste or scrap of any of the foregoing.
Of the following harmonized custom codes:	
NOTE:	HARMONIZED CUSTOM CODES ARE NOT INCLUDED SINCE SUCH GOODS ARE ALREADY CONSIDERED IN THE BODY OF THIS ANNEX, UNDER THE TITLE "GOODS THAT REQUIRE EXPORT AUTHORIZATION BY THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY THROUGH THE NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR NUCLEAR SAFETY AND SAFEGUARDS TO BE EXPORTED".
	Group 2.C.9. Lithium enriched in the lithium-6 (${}^6\text{Li}$) isotope to greater than its natural isotopic abundance and products or devices containing enriched lithium, as follows: elemental lithium, alloys, compounds, mixtures containing lithium, manufactures thereof, waste or scrap of any of the foregoing. <u>Note:</u> Item 2.C.9. does not control thermoluminescent dosimeters. <u>Technical Note:</u> The natural isotopic abundance of lithium-6 is approximately 6.5 weight percent (7.5 atom percent).
Of the following harmonized custom codes:	

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	Group 2.C.10. Magnesium having both of the following characteristics: a. Containing less than 200 parts per million by weight of metallic impurities other than calcium; and b. Containing less than 10 parts per million by weight of boron.
Of the following harmonized custom codes:	
NOTE:	HARMONIZED CUSTOM CODES FOR ALL THE GOODS LISTED ARE NOT INCLUDED, SINCE THEY ARE ALREADY CONSIDERED IN THE DIRECTIVE THAT CLASSIFIES AND CODIFIES THE MERCHANDISE THAT REQUIRES REGULATION OF THE MINISTRY OF NATIONAL DEFENSE FOR ITS IMPORTATION AND EXPORTATION.
	Group 2.C.11. Maraging steel 'capable of' an ultimate tensile strength of 2050 MPa or more at 293 K (20 °C). <u>Note:</u> Item 2.C.11. does not control forms in which all linear dimensions are 75 mm or less. <u>Technical Note:</u> In Item 2.C.11. the phrase 'capable of' encompasses maraging steel before or after heat treatment.
Of the following harmonized custom codes:	
NOTE:	HARMONIZED CUSTOM CODES ARE NOT INCLUDED SINCE SUCH GOODS ARE ALREADY CONSIDERED IN THE BODY OF THIS ANNEX, UNDER THE TITLE "GOODS THAT REQUIRE EXPORT AUTHORIZATION BY THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY THROUGH THE NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR NUCLEAR SAFETY AND SAFEGUARDS TO BE EXPORTED".
	Group 2.C.12. Radium-226 (²²⁶ Ra), radium-226 alloys, radium-226 compounds, mixtures containing radium-226, manufactures thereof, and products or devices containing any of the foregoing. <u>Note:</u> Item 2.C.12. does not control the following: a. Medical applicators; b. A product or device containing less than 0.37 GBq of radium-226.
Of the following harmonized custom codes:	
2844.40.99	The rest.
	Only: Radium-226 (²²⁶ Ra), alloys, compounds or mixes containing Radium-226, products made of this element, and products or devices containing any of the elements before mentioned.
	Group 2.C.13. Titanium alloys having both of the following characteristics: a. 'Capable of' an ultimate tensile strength of 900 MPa or more at 293 K (20 °C); and b. In the form of tubes or cylindrical solid forms (including forgings) with an outside diameter

Published in the Federal Official Journal on June 15th, 2012

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	of more than 75 mm. <i>Technical Note: In Item 2.C.13. the phrase 'capable of' encompasses titanium alloys before or after heat treatment.</i>
Of the following harmonized custom codes:	
8108.20.01	Crude titanium; powder.
	Only: Titanium alloys 'Capable of' an ultimate tensile strength of 900 MPa or more at 293 K (20 °C); and In the form of tubes or cylindrical solid forms (including forgings) with an outside diameter of more than 75 mm.
NOTE:	HARMONIZED CUSTOM CODES ARE NOT INCLUDED SINCE SUCH GOODS ARE ALREADY CONSIDERED IN THE BODY OF THIS ANNEX, UNDER THE TITLE "GOODS THAT REQUIRE EXPORT AUTHORIZATION BY THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY THROUGH THE NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR NUCLEAR SAFETY AND SAFEGUARDS TO BE EXPORTED".
	Group 2.C.14. Tungsten, tungsten carbide, and alloys containing more than 90% tungsten by weight, having both of the following characteristics: a. In forms with a hollow cylindrical symmetry (including cylinder segments) with an inside diameter between 100 and 300 mm; and b. A mass greater than 20 kg. <i>Note:</i> Item 2.C.14. does not control manufactures specially designed as weights or gamma-ray collimators.
Of the following harmonized custom codes:	
NOTE:	HARMONIZED CUSTOM CODES ARE NOT MENTIONED SINCE ALL THE GOODS IN THIS LIST ARE INCLUDED IN THE DIRECTIVE BY WHICH THE EXPORTATION OF CONVENTIONAL WEAPONS, THEIR PARTS AND COMPONENTS, CONVENTIONAL GOODS FOR DUAL USE, SOFTWARE TECHNOLOGIES SUSCEPTIBLE OF DIVERSION FOR THE MANUFACTURE AND PROLIFERATION OF WEAPONS AND WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION REQUIRES A PREVIOUS EXPORT LICENSE ISSUED BY THE MINISTRY OF ECONOMY.
	Group 2.C.15. Zirconium with a hafnium content of less than 1 part hafnium to 500 parts zirconium by weight, as follows: metal, alloys containing more than 50% zirconium by weight, compounds, manufactures thereof, waste or scrap of any of the foregoing. <i>Note:</i> Item 2.C.15. does not control zirconium in the form of foil having a thickness of 0.10 mm or less.
Of the following harmonized custom codes:	
NOTE:	HARMONIZED CUSTOM CODES ARE NOT INCLUDED SINCE SUCH GOODS ARE ALREADY CONSIDERED IN THE BODY OF THIS ANNEX, UNDER THE TITLE "GOODS THAT REQUIRE EXPORT AUTHORIZATION BY THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY THROUGH THE NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR NUCLEAR SAFETY AND SAFEGUARDS TO BE EXPORTED".
	Group 2.C.16. Nickel powder and porous nickel metal, as follows:

Published in the Federal Official Journal on June 15th, 2012

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	<p>N.B.: For nickel powders which are especially prepared for the manufacture of gaseous diffusion barriers see INFCIRC/254/Part 1 (as amended).</p> <p>a. Nickel powder having both of the following characteristics:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A nickel purity content of 99.0% or greater by weight; and 2. A mean particle size of less than 10 µm measured by the ASTM B 330 standard; <p>b. Porous nickel metal produced from materials specified in Item 2.C.16.a.</p> <p>Note: Item 2.C.16. does not control the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Filamentary nickel powders; b. Single porous nickel metal sheets with an area of 1000 cm² per sheet or less. <p><i>Technical Note: Item 2.C.16.b. refers to porous metal formed by compacting and sintering the material in Item 2.C.16.a. to form a metal material with fine pores interconnected throughout the structure.</i></p>
	Of the following harmonized custom codes:
NOTE:	HARMONIZED CUSTOM CODES ARE NOT INCLUDED SINCE SUCH GOODS ARE ALREADY CONSIDERED IN THE BODY OF THIS ANNEX, UNDER THE TITLE “GOODS THAT REQUIRE EXPORT AUTHORIZATION BY THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY THROUGH THE NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR NUCLEAR SAFETY AND SAFEGUARDS TO BE EXPORTED”.
	<p>Group 2.C.17. Tritium, tritium compounds, mixtures containing tritium in which the ratio of tritium to hydrogen atoms exceeds 1 part in 1000, and products or devices containing any of the foregoing.</p> <p><u>Note:</u> Item 2.C.17. does not control a product or device containing less than 1.48 x 10³ GBq of tritium.</p>
	Of the following harmonized custom codes:
2844.40.99	The rest.
	Only: Tritium, tritium compounds, mixtures containing tritium in which the ratio of tritium to hydrogen atoms exceeds 1 part in 1000, and products or devices containing any of the foregoing.
	<p>Group 2.C.18. Helium-3 (³He), mixtures containing helium-3, and products or devices containing any of the foregoing.</p> <p><u>Note:</u> Item 2.C.18. does not control a product or device containing less than 1 g of helium-3.</p>
	Of the following harmonized custom codes:
NOTE:	HARMONIZED CUSTOM CODES ARE NOT INCLUDED SINCE SUCH GOODS ARE ALREADY CONSIDERED IN THE BODY OF THIS ANNEX, UNDER THE TITLE “GOODS THAT REQUIRE EXPORT AUTHORIZATION BY THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY THROUGH THE NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR NUCLEAR SAFETY AND SAFEGUARDS TO BE EXPORTED”.

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	<p>Group 2.C.19. Alpha-emitting radionuclides having an alpha half-life of 10 days or greater but less than 200 years, in the following forms:</p> <p>a. Elemental;</p> <p>b. Compounds having a total alpha activity of 37 GBq per kg or greater;</p> <p>c. Mixtures having a total alpha activity of 37 GBq per kg or greater;</p> <p>d. Products or devices containing any of the foregoing.</p>
Of the following harmonized custom codes:	
NOTE:	HARMONIZED CUSTOM CODES ARE NOT MENTIONED SINCE ALL THE GOODS IN THIS LIST ARE INCLUDED IN THE DIRECTIVE BY WHICH THE EXPORTATION OF CONVENTIONAL WEAPONS, THEIR PARTS AND COMPONENTS, CONVENTIONAL GOODS FOR DUAL USE, SOFTWARE TECHNOLOGIES SUSCEPTIBLE OF DIVERSION FOR THE MANUFACTURE AND PROLIFERATION OF WEAPONS AND WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION REQUIRES A PREVIOUS EXPORT LICENSE ISSUED BY THE MINISTRY OF ECONOMY.
2.D. SOFTWARE	
None	
2.E. TECHNOLOGY	
	<p>Group 2.E.1. "Technology" according to the Technology Controls for the "development", "production" or "use" of equipment, material or "software" specified in 2.A. through 2.D.</p>
Of the following harmonized custom codes:	
NOTE:	HARMONIZED CUSTOM CODES ARE NOT MENTIONED SINCE ALL THE GOODS IN THIS LIST ARE INCLUDED IN THE DIRECTIVE BY WHICH THE EXPORTATION OF CONVENTIONAL WEAPONS, THEIR PARTS AND COMPONENTS, CONVENTIONAL GOODS FOR DUAL USE, SOFTWARE TECHNOLOGIES SUSCEPTIBLE OF DIVERSION FOR THE MANUFACTURE AND PROLIFERATION OF WEAPONS AND WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION REQUIRES A PREVIOUS EXPORT LICENSE ISSUED BY THE MINISTRY OF ECONOMY.
3 URANIUM ISOTOPE SEPARATION EQUIPMENT AND COMPONENTS (Other Than Trigger List Items)	
3.A. EQUIPMENT, ASSEMBLIES AND COMPONENTS	
	<p>Group 3.A.1. Frequency changers or generators having all of the following characteristics:</p> <p>N.B.: Frequency changers and generators especially designed or prepared for the gas centrifuge process are controlled under INFCIRC/254/Part 1 (as amended).</p> <p>a. Multiphase output capable of providing a power of 40 W or greater;</p> <p>b. Capable of operating in the frequency range between 600 and 2000 Hz;</p> <p>c. Total harmonic distortion better (less) than 10%; and</p> <p>d. Frequency control better (less) than 0.1%.</p>

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	Technical Note: <i>Frequency changers in Item 3.A.1. are also known as converters or inverters.</i>
Of the following harmonized custom codes:	
NOTE:	HARMONIZED CUSTOM CODES ARE NOT MENTIONED SINCE ALL THE GOODS IN THIS LIST ARE INCLUDED IN THE DIRECTIVE BY WHICH THE EXPORTATION OF CONVENTIONAL WEAPONS, THEIR PARTS AND COMPONENTS, CONVENTIONAL GOODS FOR DUAL USE, SOFTWARE TECHNOLOGIES SUSCEPTIBLE OF DIVERSION FOR THE MANUFACTURE AND PROLIFERATION OF WEAPONS AND WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION REQUIRES A PREVIOUS EXPORT LICENSE ISSUED BY THE MINISTRY OF ECONOMY.
	<p>Group 3.A.2. Lasers, laser amplifiers and oscillators as follows:</p> <p>a. Copper vapor lasers having both of the following characteristics:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Operating at wavelengths between 500 and 600 nm; and 2. An average output power equal to or greater than 40 W; <p>b. Argon ion lasers having both of the following characteristics:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Operating at wavelengths between 400 and 515 nm; and 2. An average output power greater than 40 W; <p>c. Neodymium-doped (other than glass) lasers with an output wavelength between 1000 and 1100 nm having either of the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Pulse-excited and Q-switched with a pulse duration equal to or greater than 1 ns, and having either of the following: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. A single-transverse mode output with an average output power greater than 40 W; or b. A multiple-transverse mode output with an average output power greater than 50 W; or 2. Incorporating frequency doubling to give an output wavelength between 500 and 550 nm with an average output power of greater than 40 W; <p>d. Tunable pulsed single-mode dye laser oscillators having all of the following characteristics:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Operating at wavelengths between 300 and 800 nm; 2. An average output power greater than 1 W; 3. A repetition rate greater than 1 kHz; and 4. Pulse width less than 100 ns; <p>e. Tunable pulsed dye laser amplifiers and oscillators having all of the following characteristics:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Operating at wavelengths between 300 and 800 nm; 2. An average output power greater than 30 W; 3. A repetition rate greater than 1 kHz; and 4. Pulse width less than 100 ns; <p>Note: Item 3.A.2.e. does not control single mode oscillators.</p> <p>f. Alexandrite lasers having all of the following characteristics:</p>

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	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Operating at wavelengths between 720 and 800 nm; 2. A bandwidth of 0.005 nm or less; 3. A repetition rate greater than 125 Hz; and 4. An average output power greater than 30 W; <p>g. Pulsed carbon dioxide lasers having all of the following characteristics:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Operating at wavelengths between 9000 and 11000 nm; 2. A repetition rate greater than 250 Hz; 3. An average output power greater than 500 W; and 4. Pulse width of less than 200 ns; <p>Note: Item 3.A.2.g. does not control the higher power (typically 1 to 5 kW) industrial CO₂ 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.</p> <p>h. Pulsed excimer lasers (XeF, XeCl, KrF) having all of the following characteristics:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Operating at wavelengths between 240 and 360 nm; 2. A repetition rate greater than 250 Hz; and 3. An average output power greater than 500 W; <p>i. Para-hydrogen Raman shifters designed to operate at 16 μm output wavelength and at a repetition rate greater than 250 Hz</p>
Of the following harmonized custom codes:	
NOTE:	HARMONIZED CUSTOM CODES ARE NOT MENTIONED SINCE ALL THE GOODS IN THIS LIST ARE INCLUDED IN THE DIRECTIVE BY WHICH THE EXPORTATION OF CONVENTIONAL WEAPONS, THEIR PARTS AND COMPONENTS, CONVENTIONAL GOODS FOR DUAL USE, SOFTWARE TECHNOLOGIES SUSCEPTIBLE OF DIVERSION FOR THE MANUFACTURE AND PROLIFERATION OF WEAPONS AND WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION REQUIRES A PREVIOUS EXPORT LICENSE ISSUED BY THE MINISTRY OF ECONOMY.
	<p>Group 3.A.3 Valves having all of the following characteristics:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. A nominal size of 5 mm or greater; b. Having a bellows seal; and c. Wholly made of or lined with aluminum, aluminum alloy, nickel, or nickel alloy containing more than 60% nickel by weight. <p><i>Technical Note: For valves with different inlet and outlet diameter, the nominal size parameter in Item 3.A.3.a. refers to the smallest diameter.</i></p>
Of the following harmonized custom codes:	
NOTE:	HARMONIZED CUSTOM CODES ARE NOT MENTIONED SINCE ALL THE GOODS IN THIS LIST ARE INCLUDED IN THE DIRECTIVE BY WHICH THE EXPORTATION OF CONVENTIONAL WEAPONS, THEIR PARTS AND COMPONENTS, CONVENTIONAL GOODS FOR DUAL USE, SOFTWARE TECHNOLOGIES SUSCEPTIBLE OF DIVERSION FOR THE MANUFACTURE AND PROLIFERATION OF WEAPONS AND WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION REQUIRES A PREVIOUS EXPORT LICENSE ISSUED BY THE MINISTRY OF ECONOMY.
	<p>Group 3.A.4. Superconducting solenoidal electromagnets having all of the following characteristics:</p>

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	<p>a. Capable of creating magnetic fields greater than 2 T; b. A ratio of length to inner diameter greater than 2; c. Inner diameter greater than 300 mm; and d. Magnetic field uniform to better than 1% over the central 50% of the inner volume.</p> <p>Note: Item 3.A.4. does not control magnets specially designed for and exported as part of medical nuclear magnetic resonance (NMR) imaging systems.</p> <p>N.B.: As part of, does not necessarily mean physical part in the same shipment. Separate shipments from different sources are allowed, provided the related export documents clearly specify the as part of relationship.</p>
Of the following harmonized custom codes:	
NOTE:	HARMONIZED CUSTOM CODES ARE NOT MENTIONED SINCE ALL THE GOODS IN THIS LIST ARE INCLUDED IN THE DIRECTIVE BY WHICH THE EXPORTATION OF CONVENTIONAL WEAPONS, THEIR PARTS AND COMPONENTS, CONVENTIONAL GOODS FOR DUAL USE, SOFTWARE TECHNOLOGIES SUSCEPTIBLE OF DIVERSION FOR THE MANUFACTURE AND PROLIFERATION OF WEAPONS AND WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION REQUIRES A PREVIOUS EXPORT LICENSE ISSUED BY THE MINISTRY OF ECONOMY.
	<p>Group 3.A.5. High-power direct current power supplies having both of the following characteristics:</p> <p>a. Capable of continuously producing, over a time period of 8 hours, 100 V or greater with current output of 500 A or greater; and b. Current or voltage stability better than 0.1% over a time period of 8 hours.</p>
Of the following harmonized custom codes:	
NOTE:	HARMONIZED CUSTOM CODES ARE NOT MENTIONED SINCE ALL THE GOODS IN THIS LIST ARE INCLUDED IN THE DIRECTIVE BY WHICH THE EXPORTATION OF CONVENTIONAL WEAPONS, THEIR PARTS AND COMPONENTS, CONVENTIONAL GOODS FOR DUAL USE, SOFTWARE TECHNOLOGIES SUSCEPTIBLE OF DIVERSION FOR THE MANUFACTURE AND PROLIFERATION OF WEAPONS AND WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION REQUIRES A PREVIOUS EXPORT LICENSE ISSUED BY THE MINISTRY OF ECONOMY.
	<p>Group 3.A.6. High-voltage direct current power supplies having both of the following characteristics:</p> <p>a. Capable of continuously producing, over a time period of 8 hours, 20 kV or greater with current output of 1 A or greater; and b. Current or voltage stability better than 0.1% over a time period of 8 hours.</p>
Of the following harmonized custom codes:	
NOTE:	HARMONIZED CUSTOM CODES ARE NOT MENTIONED SINCE ALL THE GOODS IN THIS LIST ARE INCLUDED IN THE DIRECTIVE BY WHICH THE EXPORTATION OF CONVENTIONAL WEAPONS, THEIR PARTS AND COMPONENTS, CONVENTIONAL GOODS FOR DUAL USE, SOFTWARE TECHNOLOGIES SUSCEPTIBLE OF DIVERSION FOR THE MANUFACTURE AND PROLIFERATION OF WEAPONS AND WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION REQUIRES A PREVIOUS EXPORT LICENSE ISSUED BY THE MINISTRY OF ECONOMY.

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	<p>Group 3.A.7.</p> <p>Pressure transducers capable of measuring absolute pressures at any point in the range 0 to 13 kPa and having both of the following characteristics:</p> <p>a. Pressure sensing elements made of or protected by aluminum, aluminum alloy, nickel, or nickel alloy with more than 60% nickel by weight; and</p> <p>b. Having either of the following characteristics:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A full scale of less than 13 kPa and an "accuracy" of better than $\pm 1\%$ of full scale; or 2. A full scale of 13 kPa or greater and an "accuracy" of better than ± 130 Pa. <p><u>Technical Notes:</u></p> <p>1. In Item 3.A.7. pressure transducers are devices that convert pressure measurements into an electrical signal.</p> <p>2. In Item 3.A.7. "accuracy" includes non-linearity, hysteresis and repeatability at ambient temperature.</p>
Of the following harmonized custom codes:	
NOTE:	<p>HARMONIZED CUSTOM CODES ARE NOT MENTIONED SINCE ALL THE GOODS IN THIS LIST ARE INCLUDED IN THE DIRECTIVE BY WHICH THE EXPORTATION OF CONVENTIONAL WEAPONS, THEIR PARTS AND COMPONENTS, CONVENTIONAL GOODS FOR DUAL USE, SOFTWARE TECHNOLOGIES SUSCEPTIBLE OF DIVERSION FOR THE MANUFACTURE AND PROLIFERATION OF WEAPONS AND WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION REQUIRES A PREVIOUS EXPORT LICENSE ISSUED BY THE MINISTRY OF ECONOMY.</p>
	<p>Group 3.A.8.</p> <p>Vacuum pumps having all of the following characteristics:</p> <p>a. Input throat size equal to or greater than 380 mm;</p> <p>b. Pumping speed equal to or greater than 15 m³/s; and</p> <p>c. Capable of producing an ultimate vacuum better than 13.3 mPa.</p> <p><u>Technical Notes:</u></p> <p>1. The pumping speed is determined at the measurement point with nitrogen gas or air.</p> <p>2. The ultimate vacuum is determined at the input of the pump with the input of the pump blocked off.</p>
Of the following harmonized custom codes:	
NOTE:	<p>HARMONIZED CUSTOM CODES ARE NOT MENTIONED SINCE ALL THE GOODS IN THIS LIST ARE INCLUDED IN THE DIRECTIVE BY WHICH THE EXPORTATION OF CONVENTIONAL WEAPONS, THEIR PARTS AND COMPONENTS, CONVENTIONAL GOODS FOR DUAL USE, SOFTWARE TECHNOLOGIES SUSCEPTIBLE OF DIVERSION FOR THE MANUFACTURE AND PROLIFERATION OF WEAPONS AND WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION REQUIRES A PREVIOUS EXPORT LICENSE ISSUED BY THE MINISTRY OF ECONOMY.</p>
3.B. TEST AND PRODUCTION EQUIPMENT	
	<p>Group 3.B.1.</p> <p>Electrolytic cells for fluorine production with an output capacity greater than 250 g of fluorine per hour</p>

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	<p>Group 3.B.2. Rotor fabrication or assembly equipment, rotor straightening equipment, bellows-forming mandrels and dies, as follows:</p> <p>a. Rotor assembly equipment for assembly of gas centrifuge rotor tube sections, baffles, and end caps;</p> <p>Note: Item 3.B.2.a. includes precision mandrels, clamps, and shrink fit machines.</p> <p>b. Rotor straightening equipment for alignment of gas centrifuge rotor tube sections to a common axis;</p> <p>Technical Note: In Item 3.B.2.b. such equipment normally consists of precision measuring probes linked to a computer that subsequently controls the action of, for example, pneumatic rams used for aligning the rotor tube sections.</p> <p>c. Bellows-forming mandrels and dies for producing single-convolution bellows.</p> <p><i>Technical Note: The bellows referred to in Item 3.B.2.c. have all of the following characteristics:</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Inside diameter between 75 and 400 mm; 2. Length equal to or greater than 12.7 mm; 3. Single convolution depth greater than 2 mm; and 4. Made of high-strength aluminum alloys, maraging steel, or high strength "fibrous or filamentary materials".
Of the following harmonized custom codes:	
NOTE:	HARMONIZED CUSTOM CODES ARE NOT MENTIONED SINCE ALL THE GOODS IN THIS LIST ARE INCLUDED IN THE DIRECTIVE BY WHICH THE EXPORTATION OF CONVENTIONAL WEAPONS, THEIR PARTS AND COMPONENTS, CONVENTIONAL GOODS FOR DUAL USE, SOFTWARE TECHNOLOGIES SUSCEPTIBLE OF DIVERSION FOR THE MANUFACTURE AND PROLIFERATION OF WEAPONS AND WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION REQUIRES A PREVIOUS EXPORT LICENSE ISSUED BY THE MINISTRY OF ECONOMY.
	<p>Group 3.B.3. Centrifugal multiplane balancing machines, fixed or portable, horizontal or vertical, as follows:</p> <p>a. Centrifugal balancing machines designed for balancing flexible rotors having a length of 600 mm or more and having all of the following characteristics:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Swing or journal diameter greater than 75 mm;

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	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Mass capability of from 0.9 to 23 kg; and 3. Capable of balancing speed of revolution greater than 5000 rpm; <p>b. Centrifugal balancing machines designed for balancing hollow cylindrical rotor components and having all of the following characteristics:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Journal diameter greater than 75 mm; 2. Mass capability of from 0.9 to 23 kg; 3. Capable of balancing to a residual imbalance equal to or less than 0.010 kg x mm/kg per plane; and 4. Belt drive type.
Of the following harmonized custom codes:	
NOTE:	HARMONIZED CUSTOM CODES ARE NOT MENTIONED SINCE ALL THE GOODS IN THIS LIST ARE INCLUDED IN THE DIRECTIVE BY WHICH THE EXPORTATION OF CONVENTIONAL WEAPONS, THEIR PARTS AND COMPONENTS, CONVENTIONAL GOODS FOR DUAL USE, SOFTWARE TECHNOLOGIES SUSCEPTIBLE OF DIVERSION FOR THE MANUFACTURE AND PROLIFERATION OF WEAPONS AND WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION REQUIRES A PREVIOUS EXPORT LICENSE ISSUED BY THE MINISTRY OF ECONOMY.
	<p>Group 3.B.4. Filament winding machines and related equipment, as follows:</p> <p>a. Filament winding machines having all of the following characteristics:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Having motions for positioning, wrapping, and winding fibers coordinated and programmed in two or more axes; 2. Specially designed to fabricate composite structures or laminates from "fibrous or filamentary materials"; and 3. Capable of winding cylindrical rotors of diameter between 75 and 400 mm and lengths of 600 mm or greater; <p>b. Coordinating and programming controls for the filament winding machines specified in Item 3.B.4.a.;</p> <p>c. Precision mandrels for the filament winding machines specified in Item 3.B.4.a.</p>
Of the following harmonized custom codes:	
NOTE:	HARMONIZED CUSTOM CODES ARE NOT MENTIONED SINCE ALL THE GOODS IN THIS LIST ARE INCLUDED IN THE DIRECTIVE BY WHICH THE EXPORTATION OF CONVENTIONAL WEAPONS, THEIR PARTS AND COMPONENTS, CONVENTIONAL GOODS FOR DUAL USE, SOFTWARE TECHNOLOGIES SUSCEPTIBLE OF DIVERSION FOR THE MANUFACTURE AND PROLIFERATION OF WEAPONS AND WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION REQUIRES A PREVIOUS EXPORT LICENSE ISSUED BY THE MINISTRY OF ECONOMY.
	<p>Group 3.B.5. Electromagnetic isotope separators designed for, or equipped with, single or multiple ion sources capable of providing a total ion beam current of 50 mA or greater.</p> <p>Notes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Item 3.B.5. includes separators capable of enriching stable isotopes as well as those for uranium.

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	<p>N.B.: A separator capable of separating the isotopes of lead with a one-mass unit difference is inherently capable of enriching the isotopes of uranium with a three-unit mass difference.</p> <p>2. Item 3.B.5. includes separators with the ion sources and collectors both in the magnetic field and those configurations in which they are external to the field.</p> <p><i>Technical Note: A single 50 mA ion source cannot produce more than 3 g of separated highly enriched uranium (HEU) per year from natural abundance feed.</i></p>
Of the following harmonized custom codes:	
8401.20.01	Machines and devices to isotopic separation, and its parts.
	Only: Electromagnetic isotope separators designed for, or equipped with, single or multiple ion sources capable of providing a total ion beam current of 50 mA or greater
8421.29.99	The rest.
	Only: Electromagnetic isotope separators designed for, or equipped with, single or multiple ion sources capable of providing a total ion beam current of 50 mA or greater
8421.39.99	The rest.
	Only: Electromagnetic isotope separators designed for, or equipped with, single or multiple ion sources capable of providing a total ion beam current of 50 mA or greater
8543.30.01	Machines and devices of electrotyping , electrolysis or electrophoresis.
	Only: Electromagnetic isotope separators designed for, or equipped with, single or multiple ion sources capable of providing a total ion beam current of 50 mA or greater
	<p>Group 3.B.6. Mass spectrometers capable of measuring ions of 230 atomic mass units or greater and having a resolution of better than 2 parts in 230, as follows, and ion sources therefore:</p> <p><u>N.B.:</u> Mass spectrometers especially designed or prepared for analyzing on-line samples of uranium hexafluoride are controlled under INFCIRC/254/Part 1 (as amended).</p> <p>a. Inductively coupled plasma mass spectrometers (ICP/MS);</p> <p>b. Glow discharge mass spectrometers (GDMS);</p> <p>c. Thermal ionization mass spectrometers (TIMS);</p> <p>d. Electron bombardment mass spectrometers which have a source chamber constructed from, lined with or plated with materials resistant to UF₆;</p> <p>e. Molecular beam mass spectrometers having either of the following characteristics:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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 UF₆; <p>f. Mass spectrometers equipped with a microfluorination ion source designed for actinides or actinide fluorides.</p>

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Of the following harmonized custom codes:	
8401.20.01	Machines and devices to isotopic separation, and its parts.
	Only: Inductively coupled plasma mass spectrometers (ICP/MS); glow discharge mass spectrometers (GDMS); thermal ionization mass spectrometers (TIMS); electron bombardment mass spectrometers which have a source chamber constructed from, lined with or plated with materials resistant to UF ₆ ; molecular beam mass spectrometers having 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 a source chamber constructed from, lined with or plated with materials resistant to UF ₆ ; mass spectrometers equipped with a microfluorination ion source designed for actinides or actinide fluorides.
9027.80.99	The rest.
	Only: Inductively coupled plasma mass spectrometers (ICP/MS); glow discharge mass spectrometers (GDMS); thermal ionization mass spectrometers (TIMS); electron bombardment mass spectrometers which have a source chamber constructed from, lined with or plated with materials resistant to UF ₆ ; molecular beam mass spectrometers having 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 a source chamber constructed from, lined with or plated with materials resistant to UF ₆ ; mass spectrometers equipped with a microfluorination ion source designed for actinides or actinide fluorides.
3.C. MATERIALS	
None.	
3.D. SOFTWARE	
	Group 3.D.1. "Software" specially designed for the "use" of equipment specified in Item 3.B.3. or 3.B.4.
Of the following harmonized custom codes:	
NOTE:	HARMONIZED CUSTOM CODES ARE NOT MENTIONED SINCE ALL THE GOODS IN THIS LIST ARE INCLUDED IN THE DIRECTIVE BY WHICH THE EXPORTATION OF CONVENTIONAL WEAPONS, THEIR PARTS AND COMPONENTS, CONVENTIONAL GOODS FOR DUAL USE, SOFTWARE TECHNOLOGIES SUSCEPTIBLE OF DIVERSION FOR THE MANUFACTURE AND PROLIFERATION OF WEAPONS AND WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION REQUIRES A PREVIOUS EXPORT LICENSE ISSUED BY THE MINISTRY OF ECONOMY.
3.E. TECHNOLOGY	
	Group 3.E.1. "Technology" according to the Technology Controls for the "development", "production" or "use" of equipment, material or "software" specified in 3.A. through 3.D.
Of the following harmonized custom codes:	
NOTE:	HARMONIZED CUSTOM CODES ARE NOT MENTIONED SINCE ALL THE GOODS IN THIS LIST ARE INCLUDED IN THE DIRECTIVE BY WHICH THE EXPORTATION OF CONVENTIONAL WEAPONS, THEIR PARTS AND COMPONENTS, CONVENTIONAL GOODS FOR DUAL USE, SOFTWARE TECHNOLOGIES SUSCEPTIBLE OF DIVERSION FOR THE MANUFACTURE AND PROLIFERATION OF WEAPONS AND WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION REQUIRES A PREVIOUS EXPORT LICENSE

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	ISSUED BY THE MINISTRY OF ECONOMY.
4. HEAVY WATER PRODUCTION PLANT RELATED EQUIPMENT (Other Than Trigger List Items)	
4.A. EQUIPMENT, ASSEMBLIES AND COMPONENTS	
	<p>Group 4.A.1. Specialized packs to separate heavy water from ordinary water, having both of the following characteristics:</p> <p>a. Made of phosphor bronze mesh chemically treated to improve wettability; and</p> <p>b. Designed to be used in vacuum distillation towers.</p>
Of the following harmonized custom codes:	
8421.29.99	The rest.
	Only: Specialized packings which may be used in separating heavy water from ordinary water, Made of phosphor bronze mesh chemically treated to improve wettability; and Designed to be used in vacuum distillation towers.
	<p>Group 4.A.2. Pumps capable of circulating solutions of concentrated or dilute potassium amide catalyst in liquid ammonia (KNH₂/NH₃), having all of the following characteristics:</p> <p>a. Airtight (i.e., hermetically sealed);</p> <p>b. A capacity greater than 8.5 m³/h; and</p> <p>c. Either of the following characteristics:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. For concentrated potassium amide solutions (1% or greater), an operating pressure of 1.5 to 60 MPa; or 2. For dilute potassium amide solutions (less than 1%), an operating pressure of 20 to 60 MPa.
Of the following harmonized custom codes:	
NOTE:	HARMONIZED CUSTOM CODES ARE NOT MENTIONED SINCE ALL THE GOODS IN THIS LIST ARE INCLUDED IN THE DIRECTIVE BY WHICH THE EXPORTATION OF CONVENTIONAL WEAPONS, THEIR PARTS AND COMPONENTS, CONVENTIONAL GOODS FOR DUAL USE, SOFTWARE TECHNOLOGIES SUSCEPTIBLE OF DIVERSION FOR THE MANUFACTURE AND PROLIFERATION OF WEAPONS AND WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION REQUIRES A PREVIOUS EXPORT LICENSE ISSUED BY THE MINISTRY OF ECONOMY.
	<p>Group 4.A.3 Turboexpanders or turboexpander-compressor sets having both of the following characteristics:</p> <p>a. Designed for operation with an outlet temperature of 35 K (- 238 °C) or less; and</p> <p>b. Designed for a throughput of hydrogen gas of 1000 kg/h or greater.</p>
Of the following harmonized custom codes:	
NOTE:	HARMONIZED CUSTOM CODES ARE NOT MENTIONED SINCE ALL THE GOODS IN

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	THIS LIST ARE INCLUDED IN THE DIRECTIVE BY WHICH THE EXPORTATION OF CONVENTIONAL WEAPONS, THEIR PARTS AND COMPONENTS, CONVENTIONAL GOODS FOR DUAL USE, SOFTWARE TECHNOLOGIES SUSCEPTIBLE OF DIVERSION FOR THE MANUFACTURE AND PROLIFERATION OF WEAPONS AND WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION REQUIRES A PREVIOUS EXPORT LICENSE ISSUED BY THE MINISTRY OF ECONOMY.
4.B. TEST AND PRODUCTION EQUIPMENT	
	<p>Group 4.B.1. Water-hydrogen sulfide exchange tray columns and internal contactors, as follows: N.B.: For columns which are especially designed or prepared for the production of heavy water, see INFCIRC/254/Part 1 (as amended).</p> <p>a. Water-hydrogen sulfide exchange tray columns, having all of the following characteristics:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Can operate at pressures of 2 MPa or greater; 2. Constructed of carbon steel having an austenitic ASTM (or equivalent standard) grain size number of 5 or greater; and 3. 3. With a diameter of 1.8 m or greater; <p>b. Internal contactors for the water-hydrogen sulfide exchange tray columns specified in Item 4.B.1.a.</p> <p><i>Technical Note: Internal contactors of the columns are segmented trays which have an effective assembled diameter of 1.8 m or greater; are designed to facilitate countercurrent contacting and are constructed of stainless steels with a carbon content of 0.03% or less. These may be sieve trays, valve trays, bubble cap trays or turbo-grid trays.</i></p>
Of the following harmonized custom codes:	
8421.29.99	The rest.
	Only: Water-hydrogen sulfide exchange tray columns, can operate at pressures of 2 MPa or greater; constructed of carbon steel having an austenitic ASTM (or equivalent standard) grain size number of 5 or greater; with a diameter of 1.8 m or greater; and Internal contactors for the water-hydrogen sulfide exchange tray columns specified in Item 4.B.1.a.
	<p>Group 4.B.2. Hydrogen-cryogenic distillation columns having all of the following characteristics:</p> <p>a. Designed for operation at internal temperatures of 35 K (-238 °C) or less;</p> <p>b. Designed for operation at internal pressures of 0.5 to 5 MPa;</p> <p>c. Constructed of either:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Stainless steel of the 300 series with low sulfur content and with an austenitic ASTM (or equivalent standard) grain size number of 5 or greater; or 2. Equivalent materials which are both cryogenic and H₂-compatible; and <p>d. With internal diameters of 1 m or greater and effective lengths of 5 m or greater.</p>

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Of the following harmonized custom codes:	
NOTE:	HARMONIZED CUSTOM CODES ARE NOT MENTIONED SINCE ALL THE GOODS IN THIS LIST ARE INCLUDED IN THE DIRECTIVE BY WHICH THE EXPORTATION OF CONVENTIONAL WEAPONS, THEIR PARTS AND COMPONENTS, CONVENTIONAL GOODS FOR DUAL USE, SOFTWARE TECHNOLOGIES SUSCEPTIBLE OF DIVERSION FOR THE MANUFACTURE AND PROLIFERATION OF WEAPONS AND WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION REQUIRES A PREVIOUS EXPORT LICENSE ISSUED BY THE MINISTRY OF ECONOMY.
	Group 4.B.3. Ammonia synthesis converters or synthesis units, in which the synthesis gas (nitrogen and hydrogen) is withdrawn from an ammonia/hydrogen high-pressure exchange column and the synthesized ammonia is returned to said column.
Of the following harmonized custom codes:	
NOTE:	HARMONIZED CUSTOM CODES ARE NOT MENTIONED SINCE ALL THE GOODS IN THIS LIST ARE INCLUDED IN THE DIRECTIVE BY WHICH THE EXPORTATION OF CONVENTIONAL WEAPONS, THEIR PARTS AND COMPONENTS, CONVENTIONAL GOODS FOR DUAL USE, SOFTWARE TECHNOLOGIES SUSCEPTIBLE OF DIVERSION FOR THE MANUFACTURE AND PROLIFERATION OF WEAPONS AND WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION REQUIRES A PREVIOUS EXPORT LICENSE ISSUED BY THE MINISTRY OF ECONOMY.
4.C. MATERIALS	
None.	
4.D. SOFTWARE	
None.	
4.E. TECHNOLOGY	
	Group 4.E.1. "Technology" according to the Technology Controls for the "development", "production" or "use" of equipment, material or "software" specified in 4.A. through 4.D.
Of the following harmonized custom codes:	
NOTE:	HARMONIZED CUSTOM CODES ARE NOT MENTIONED SINCE ALL THE GOODS IN THIS LIST ARE INCLUDED IN THE DIRECTIVE BY WHICH THE EXPORTATION OF CONVENTIONAL WEAPONS, THEIR PARTS AND COMPONENTS, CONVENTIONAL GOODS FOR DUAL USE, SOFTWARE TECHNOLOGIES SUSCEPTIBLE OF DIVERSION FOR THE MANUFACTURE AND PROLIFERATION OF WEAPONS AND WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION REQUIRES A PREVIOUS EXPORT LICENSE ISSUED BY THE MINISTRY OF ECONOMY.
5.- TEST AND MEASUREMENT EQUIPMENT FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF NUCLEAR EXPLOSIVE DEVICES	
5.A. EQUIPMENT, ASSEMBLIES AND COMPONENTS	
	Group 5.A.1. Photomultiplier tubes having both of the following characteristics: a. Photocathode area of greater than 20 cm ² ; and b. Anode pulse rise time of less than 1 ns.
Of the following harmonized custom codes:	

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5.B. TEST AND PRODUCTION EQUIPMENT	
	<p>Group 5.B.1. Flash X-ray generators or pulsed electron accelerators having either of the following sets of characteristics:</p> <p>a. 1. An accelerator peak electron energy of 500 keV or greater but less than 25 MeV; and 2. With a figure of merit (K) of 0.25 or greater; or</p> <p>b. 1. An accelerator peak electron energy of 25 MeV or greater; and 2. A peak power greater than 50 MW.</p> <p><u>Note:</u> Item 5.B.1. does not control accelerators that are component parts of devices designed for purposes other than electron beam or X-ray radiation (electron microscopy, for example) nor those designed for medical purposes.</p> <p><u>Technical Notes:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>The figure of merit K is defined as: $K=1.7 \times 10^3 V^{2.6}5Q$. V is the peak electron energy in million electron volts. If the accelerator beam pulse duration is less than or equal to 1µs, then Q is the total accelerated charge in Coulombs. If the accelerator beam pulse duration is greater than 1 µs, then Q is the maximum accelerated charge in 1 µs. Q equals the integral of i with respect to t, over the lesser of 1 µs or the time duration of the beam pulse ($Q= \int idt$) where i is beam current in amperes and t is the time in seconds.</i> 2. <i>Peak power = (peak potential in volts) x (peak beam current in amperes).</i> 3. <i>In machines based on microwave accelerating cavities, the time duration of the beam pulse is the lesser of 1 µs or the duration of the bunched beam packet resulting from one microwave modulator pulse.</i> 4. <i>In machines based on microwave accelerating cavities, the peak beam current is the average current in the time duration of a bunched beam packet.</i>
	Of the following harmonized custom codes:
NOTE:	HARMONIZED CUSTOM CODES ARE NOT INCLUDED SINCE SUCH GOODS ARE ALREADY CONSIDERED IN THE BODY OF THIS ANNEX, UNDER THE TITLE “GOODS THAT REQUIRE EXPORT AUTHORIZATION BY THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY THROUGH THE NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR NUCLEAR SAFETY AND SAFEGUARDS TO BE EXPORTED”.
	<p>Group 5.B.2. Multistage light gas guns or other high-velocity gun systems (coil, electromagnetic, and electrothermal types, and other advanced systems) capable of accelerating projectiles to 2 km/s or greater.</p>
	Of the following harmonized custom codes:

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	<p>Group 5.B.3. Mechanical rotating mirror cameras, as follows, and specially designed components therefore:</p> <p>a. Framing cameras with recording rates greater than 225000 frames per second;</p> <p>b. Streak cameras with writing speeds greater than 0.5 mm/μs.</p> <p><u>Note:</u> In Item 5.B.3. components of such cameras include their synchronizing electronics units and rotor assemblies consisting of turbines, mirrors, and bearings.</p>
Of the following harmonized custom codes:	
NOTE:	HARMONIZED CUSTOM CODES ARE NOT MENTIONED SINCE ALL THE GOODS IN THIS LIST ARE INCLUDED IN THE DIRECTIVE BY WHICH THE EXPORTATION OF CONVENTIONAL WEAPONS, THEIR PARTS AND COMPONENTS, CONVENTIONAL GOODS FOR DUAL USE, SOFTWARE TECHNOLOGIES SUSCEPTIBLE OF DIVERSION FOR THE MANUFACTURE AND PROLIFERATION OF WEAPONS AND WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION REQUIRES A PREVIOUS EXPORT LICENSE ISSUED BY THE MINISTRY OF ECONOMY.
	<p>Group 5.B.4. Electronic streak cameras, electronic framing cameras, tubes and devices, as follows:</p> <p>a. Electronic streak cameras capable of 50 ns or less time resolution;</p> <p>b. Streak tubes for cameras specified in Item 5.B.4.a.;</p> <p>c. Electronic (or electronically shuttered) framing cameras capable of 50 ns or less frame exposure time;</p> <p>d. Framing tubes and solid-state imaging devices for use with cameras specified in Item 5.B.4.c., as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Proximity focused image intensifier tubes having the photocathode deposited on a transparent conductive coating to decrease photocathode sheet resistance; 2. Gate silicon intensifier target (SIT) vidicon tubes, where a fast system allows gating the photoelectrons from the photocathode before they impinge on the SIT plate; 3. Kerr or Pockels cell electro-optical shuttering; 4. Other framing tubes and solid-state imaging devices having a fast image gating time of less than 50 ns specially designed for cameras specified in Item 5.B.4.c.
Of the following harmonized custom codes:	
NOTE:	HARMONIZED CUSTOM CODES ARE NOT MENTIONED SINCE ALL THE GOODS IN THIS LIST ARE INCLUDED IN THE DIRECTIVE BY WHICH THE EXPORTATION OF CONVENTIONAL WEAPONS, THEIR PARTS AND COMPONENTS, CONVENTIONAL

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	GOODS FOR DUAL USE, SOFTWARE TECHNOLOGIES SUSCEPTIBLE OF DIVERSION FOR THE MANUFACTURE AND PROLIFERATION OF WEAPONS AND WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION REQUIRES A PREVIOUS EXPORT LICENSE ISSUED BY THE MINISTRY OF ECONOMY.
	<p>Group 5.B.5. Specialized instrumentation for hydrodynamic experiments, as follows:</p> <p>a. Velocity interferometers for measuring velocities exceeding 1 km/s during time intervals of less than 10 μs;</p> <p>b. Managing gauges for pressures greater than 10 GPa;</p> <p>c. Quartz pressure transducers for pressures greater than 10 GPa.</p> <p><u>Note:</u> Item 5.B.5.a. includes velocity interferometers such as VISARs (Velocity interferometer systems for any reflector) and DLIs (Doppler laser interferometers).</p>
	Of the following harmonized custom codes:
NOTE:	HARMONIZED CUSTOM CODES ARE NOT MENTIONED SINCE ALL THE GOODS IN THIS LIST ARE INCLUDED IN THE DIRECTIVE BY WHICH THE EXPORTATION OF CONVENTIONAL WEAPONS, THEIR PARTS AND COMPONENTS, CONVENTIONAL GOODS FOR DUAL USE, SOFTWARE TECHNOLOGIES SUSCEPTIBLE OF DIVERSION FOR THE MANUFACTURE AND PROLIFERATION OF WEAPONS AND WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION REQUIRES A PREVIOUS EXPORT LICENSE ISSUED BY THE MINISTRY OF ECONOMY.
	<p>Group 5.B.6. High-speed pulse generators having both of the following characteristics:</p> <p>a. Output voltage greater than 6 V into a resistive load of less than 55 ohms; and</p> <p>b. 'Pulse transition time' less than 500 ps.</p> <p><u>Technical Note:</u> In Item 5.B.6.b. 'pulse transition time' is defined as the time interval between 10% and 90% voltage amplitude.</p>
	Of the following harmonized custom codes:
NOTE:	HARMONIZED CUSTOM CODES ARE NOT MENTIONED SINCE ALL THE GOODS IN THIS LIST ARE INCLUDED IN THE DIRECTIVE BY WHICH THE EXPORTATION OF CONVENTIONAL WEAPONS, THEIR PARTS AND COMPONENTS, CONVENTIONAL GOODS FOR DUAL USE, SOFTWARE TECHNOLOGIES SUSCEPTIBLE OF DIVERSION FOR THE MANUFACTURE AND PROLIFERATION OF WEAPONS AND WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION REQUIRES A PREVIOUS EXPORT LICENSE ISSUED BY THE MINISTRY OF ECONOMY.
5.C. MATERIALS	
None.	
5.D. SOFTWARE	
None.	
5.E. TECHNOLOGY	

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	Group 5.E.1. "Technology" according to the Technology Controls for the "development", "production" or "use" of equipment, material or "software" specified in 5.A. through 5.D.
Of the following harmonized custom codes:	
NOTE:	HARMONIZED CUSTOM CODES ARE NOT MENTIONED SINCE ALL THE GOODS IN THIS LIST ARE INCLUDED IN THE DIRECTIVE BY WHICH THE EXPORTATION OF CONVENTIONAL WEAPONS, THEIR PARTS AND COMPONENTS, CONVENTIONAL GOODS FOR DUAL USE, SOFTWARE TECHNOLOGIES SUSCEPTIBLE OF DIVERSION FOR THE MANUFACTURE AND PROLIFERATION OF WEAPONS AND WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION REQUIRES A PREVIOUS EXPORT LICENSE ISSUED BY THE MINISTRY OF ECONOMY.
6. COMPONENTS FOR NUCLEAR EXPLOSIVE DEVICES	
6.A. EQUIPMENT, ASSEMBLIES AND COMPONENTS	
	Group 6.A.1. Detonators and multipoint initiation systems, as follows: a. Electrically driven explosive detonators, as follows: 1. Exploding bridge (EB); 2. Exploding bridge wire (EBW); 3. Slapper; 4. Exploding foil initiators (EFI); b. Arrangements using single or multiple detonators designed to nearly simultaneously initiate an explosive surface over an area greater than 5000 mm ² from a single firing signal with an initiation timing spread over the surface of less than 2.5 µs. Note: Item 6.A.1. does not control detonators using only primary explosives, such as lead azide. <i>Technical Note: In Item 6.A.1. the detonators of concern all utilize a small electrical conductor (bridge, bridge wire, or foil) that explosively vaporizes when a fast, high-current electrical pulse is passed through it. In non-slapper types, the exploding conductor starts a chemical detonation in a contacting highly explosive material such as PETN (pentaerythritoltetranitrate). In slapper detonators, the explosive vaporization of the electrical conductor drives a flyer or slapper across a gap, and the impact of the slapper on an explosive starts a chemical detonation. The slapper in some designs is driven by magnetic force. The term exploding foil detonator may refer to either an EB or a slapper-type detonator. Also, the word initiator is sometimes used in place of the word detonator.</i>
Of the following harmonized custom codes:	
NOTE:	HARMONIZED CUSTOM CODES FOR ALL THE GOODS LISTED ARE NOT INCLUDED, SINCE THEY ARE ALREADY CONSIDERED IN THE DIRECTIVE THAT CLASSIFIES AND CODIFIES THE MERCHANDISE THAT REQUIRES REGULATION OF THE MINISTRY OF NATIONAL DEFENSE FOR ITS IMPORTATION AND EXPORTATION.
	Group 6.A.2. Firing sets and equivalent high-current pulse generators, as follows:

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	<p>a. Explosive detonator firing sets designed to drive multiple controlled detonators specified by Item 6.A.1. above;</p> <p>b. Modular electrical pulse generators (pulsers) having all of the following characteristics:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Designed for portable, mobile, or ruggedized-use; 2. Enclosed in a dust-tight enclosure; 3. Capable of delivering their energy in less than 15 μs; 4. Having an output greater than 100 A; 5. Having a 'rise time' of less than 10 μs into loads of less than 40 ohms; 6. No dimension greater than 25.4 cm; 7. Weight less than 25 kg ; and 8. Specified to operate over an extended temperature range of 223 to 373 K (-50 °C to 100 °C) or specified as suitable for aerospace applications. <p><u>Note:</u> Item 6.A.2.b. includes xenon flashlamp drivers.</p> <p><i>Technical Note:</i> In Item 6.A.2.b.5. 'rise time' is defined as the time interval from 10% to 90% current amplitude when driving a resistive load.</p>
Of the following harmonized custom codes:	
NOTE:	HARMONIZED CUSTOM CODES FOR ALL THE GOODS LISTED ARE NOT INCLUDED, SINCE THEY ARE ALREADY CONSIDERED IN THE DIRECTIVE THAT CLASSIFIES AND CODIFIES THE MERCHANDISE THAT REQUIRES REGULATION OF THE MINISTRY OF NATIONAL DEFENSE FOR ITS IMPORTATION AND EXPORTATION.
	<p>Group 6.A.3 Switching devices as follows:</p> <p>a. Cold-cathode tubes, whether gas filled or not, operating similarly to a spark gap, having all of the following characteristics:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Containing three or more electrodes; 2. Anode peak voltage rating of 2.5 kV or more; 3. Anode peak current rating of 100 A or more; and 4. Anode delay time of 10 μs or less; <p><u>Note:</u> Item 6.A.3.a. includes gas krypton tubes and vacuum sprytron tubes.</p> <p>b. Triggered spark-gaps having both of the following characteristics:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Anode delay time of 15 μs or less; and

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	<p>2. Rated for a peak current of 500 A or more;</p> <p>c. Modules or assemblies with a fast switching function having all of the following characteristics:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Anode peak voltage rating greater than 2 kV; 2. Anode peak current rating of 500 A or more; and 3. Turn-on time of 1 μs or less.
Of the following harmonized custom codes:	
NOTE:	HARMONIZED CUSTOM CODES ARE NOT MENTIONED SINCE ALL THE GOODS IN THIS LIST ARE INCLUDED IN THE DIRECTIVE BY WHICH THE EXPORTATION OF CONVENTIONAL WEAPONS, THEIR PARTS AND COMPONENTS, CONVENTIONAL GOODS FOR DUAL USE, SOFTWARE TECHNOLOGIES SUSCEPTIBLE OF DIVERSION FOR THE MANUFACTURE AND PROLIFERATION OF WEAPONS AND WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION REQUIRES A PREVIOUS EXPORT LICENSE ISSUED BY THE MINISTRY OF ECONOMY.
	<p>Group 6.A.4. Pulse discharge capacitors having either of the following sets of characteristics:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Voltage rating greater than 1.4 kV; 2. Energy storage greater than 10 J; 3. Capacitance greater than 0.5 μF; and 4. Series inductance less than 50 nH; or b. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Voltage rating greater than 750 V; 2. Capacitance greater than 0.25 μF; and 3. Series inductance less than 10 nH.
Of the following harmonized custom codes:	
NOTE:	HARMONIZED CUSTOM CODES ARE NOT MENTIONED SINCE ALL THE GOODS IN THIS LIST ARE INCLUDED IN THE DIRECTIVE BY WHICH THE EXPORTATION OF CONVENTIONAL WEAPONS, THEIR PARTS AND COMPONENTS, CONVENTIONAL GOODS FOR DUAL USE, SOFTWARE TECHNOLOGIES SUSCEPTIBLE OF DIVERSION FOR THE MANUFACTURE AND PROLIFERATION OF WEAPONS AND WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION REQUIRES A PREVIOUS EXPORT LICENSE ISSUED BY THE MINISTRY OF ECONOMY.
	<p>Group 6.A.5. Neutron generator systems, including tubes, having both of the following characteristics:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Designed for operation without an external vacuum system; and b. Utilizing electrostatic acceleration to induce a tritium-deuterium nuclear reaction.
Of the following harmonized custom codes:	
8401.20.01	Machines and devices to isotopic separation, and its parts.
	Only: Neutron generator systems, including tubes, designed for operation without an external vacuum system and utilizing electrostatic acceleration to induce a tritium-deuterium nuclear

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	reaction.
8543.10.99	The rest.
	Only: Neutron generator systems, including tubes, designed for operation without an external vacuum system and utilizing electrostatic acceleration to induce a tritium-deuterium nuclear reaction.
6.B. TEST AND PRODUCTION EQUIPMENT	
None.	
6.C. MATERIALS	
	<p>Group 6.C.1. High explosive substances or mixtures, containing more than 2 % by weight of any of the following:</p> <p>a. Cyclotetramethylenetetranitramine (HMX) (CAS 2691-41-0);</p> <p>b. Cyclotrimethylenetrinitramine (RDX) (CAS 121-82-4);</p> <p>c. Triaminotrinitrobenzene (TATB) (CAS 3058-38-6);</p> <p>d. Hexanitrostilbene (HNS) (CAS 20062-22-0); or</p> <p>e. Any explosive with a crystal density greater than 1.8 g/cm³ and having a detonation velocity greater than 8000 m/s.</p>
	Of the following harmonized custom codes:
NOTE:	HARMONIZED CUSTOM CODES FOR ALL THE GOODS LISTED ARE NOT INCLUDED, SINCE THEY ARE ALREADY CONSIDERED IN THE DIRECTIVE THAT CLASSIFIES AND CODIFIES THE MERCHANDISE THAT REQUIRES REGULATION OF THE MINISTRY OF NATIONAL DEFENSE FOR ITS IMPORTATION AND EXPORTATION.
6.D. software	
None.	
6.E. TECHNOLOGY	
	<p>Group 6.E.1. "Technology" according to the Technology Controls for the "development", "production" or "use" of equipment, material or "software" specified in 6.A. through 6.D.</p>
	Of the following harmonized custom codes:
NOTE:	HARMONIZED CUSTOM CODES ARE NOT MENTIONED SINCE ALL THE GOODS IN THIS LIST ARE INCLUDED IN THE DIRECTIVE BY WHICH THE EXPORTATION OF CONVENTIONAL WEAPONS, THEIR PARTS AND COMPONENTS, CONVENTIONAL GOODS FOR DUAL USE, SOFTWARE TECHNOLOGIES SUSCEPTIBLE OF DIVERSION FOR THE MANUFACTURE AND PROLIFERATION OF WEAPONS AND WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION REQUIRES A PREVIOUS EXPORT LICENSE ISSUED BY THE MINISTRY OF ECONOMY.

TECNHICAL DEFINITIONS

Technical assistance: may take forms such as: instruction, skills, training, working knowledge,

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consulting services.
Note: "Technical assistance" may involve transfer of "technical data".
Technical data: "Technical data" may take forms such as blueprints, plans, diagrams, models, formulae, engineering designs and specifications, manuals and instructions written or recorded on other media or devices such as disk, tape, read-only memories.
In the public domain: "In the public domain", as it applies herein, means "technology" or "software" that has been made available without restrictions upon its further dissemination. (Copyright restrictions do not remove "technology" or "software" from being "in the public domain".)
Development: is related to all phases before "production" such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Design - Design research - Design analysis - Design concepts - Assembly and testing of prototypes - Pilot production schemes - Design data - Process of transforming design data into a product - Configuration design - Integration design - Layouts
Basic scientific research: Experimental or theoretical work undertaken principally to acquire new knowledge of the fundamental principles of phenomena and observable facts, not primarily directed toward a specific practical aim or objective.
Production: means all production phases such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Construction - Production engineering - Manufacture - Integration - Assembly (mounting) - Inspection - Testing - Quality assurance
Technology: means specific information required for the "development", "production", or "use" of any item contained in the List. This information may take the form of "technical data" or "technical assistance".
Use: Operation, installation (including on-site installation), maintenance (checking), repair, overhaul, and refurbishing.
MATERIALS AND EQUIPMENT
Cables: See "Fibrous or filamentary materials".
Ends: See "Fibrous or filamentary materials".
Tape: See "Fibrous or filamentary materials".
Contouring control: Two or more "numerically controlled" motions operating in accordance with instructions that specify the next required position and the required feed rates to that position. These feed rates are varied in relation to each other so that a desired contour is generated. (Ref. ISO 2806-1980 as amended)
Numerical control: The automatic control of a process performed by a device that makes use of numeric data usually introduced as the operation is in progress. (Ref. ISO 2382)
Cords: See "Fibrous or filamentary materials".
Angular position deviation: The maximum difference between angular position and the actual, very accurately measured angular position after the workpiece mount of the table has been turned out of its initial position. (Ref. VDI/VDE 2617 Draft: "Rotary table on coordinate measuring machines")

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Filament: See "Fibrous or filamentary materials".
Yarns: See "Fibrous or filamentary materials".
Measurement uncertainty: The characteristic parameter which specifies in what range around the output value the correct value of the measurable variable lies with a confidence level of 95%. It includes the uncorrected systematic deviations, the uncorrected backlash, and the random deviations. (Ref. VDI/VDE 2617)
Linearity: (Usually measured in terms of non-linearity) is the maximum deviation of the actual characteristic (average of upscale and downscale readings), positive or negative, from a straight line so positioned as to equalize and minimize the maximum deviations.
Fibrous or filamentary materials: means continuous 'monofilaments', 'yarns', 'rovings', 'tows' or 'tapes'. N.B.: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Filament' or 'monofilament': is the smallest increment of fiber, usually several μm in diameter. 2. Roving': is a bundle (typically 12-120) of approximately parallel 'strands'. 3. Strand': is a bundle of 'filaments' (typically over 200) arranged approximately parallel. 4. Tape': is a material constructed of interlaced or unidirectional 'filaments', 'strands', 'rovings', 'tows' or 'yarns', etc., usually pre-impregnated with resin. 5. Tow': is a bundle of 'filaments', usually approximately parallel. 6. Yarn': is a bundle of twisted 'strands'.
Special Fissionable Material: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. The term "special fissionable material" means plutonium-239; uranium-233; uranium enriched in the isotopes 235 or 233; any material containing one or more of the foregoing; and such other fissionable material as the Board of Governors shall from time to time determine; but the term "special fissionable material" does not include source material. ii. The term "uranium enriched in the isotopes 235 or 233" means uranium containing the isotopes 235 or 233 or both in an amount such that the abundance ratio of the sum of these isotopes to the isotope 238 is greater than the ratio of the isotope 235 to the isotope 238 occurring in nature. <p>However, for the purposes of the Guidelines, items specified in subparagraph (a) below, and exports of source or special fissionable material to a given recipient country, within a period of 12 months, below the limits specified in subparagraph (b) below, shall not be included:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Plutonium with an isotopic concentration of plutonium-238 exceeding 80%; Special fissionable material when used in gram quantities or less as a sensing component in instruments; and Source material which the Government is satisfied is to be used only in nonnuclear activities, such as the production of alloys or ceramics; b. Special fissionable material 50 effective grams; Natural uranium 500 kilograms; Depleted uranium 1000 kilograms; Thorium 1000 kilograms.
Source material: The term "source material" means uranium containing the mixture of isotopes occurring in nature; uranium depleted in the isotope 235; thorium; any of the foregoing in the form of metal, alloy, chemical compound, or concentrate; any other material containing one or more of the foregoing in such concentration as the Board of Governors shall from time to time determine; and such other material as the Board of Governors shall from time to time determine.
Microprogramme: A sequence of elementary instructions, maintained in a special storage, the execution of which is initiated by the introduction of its reference instruction into an instruction register.
Monofilament: See "Fibrous or filamentary materials".
Accuracy: Usually measured in terms of inaccuracy, defined as the maximum deviation, positive or negative, of an indicated value from an accepted standard or true value.
Positioning accuracy: of "numerically controlled" machine tools is to be determined and presented in accordance with Item 1.B.2., in conjunction with the requirements below:

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a) Test conditions (ISO 230/2 (1988), paragraph 3):

1. For 12 hours before and during measurements, the machine tool and accuracy measuring equipment will be kept at the same ambient temperature. During the pre-measurement time, the slides of the machine will be continuously cycled identically to the way they will be cycled during the accuracy measurements;
2. The machine shall be equipped with any mechanical, electronic, or software compensation to be exported with the machine;
3. Accuracy of measuring equipment for the measurements shall be at least four times more accurate than the expected machine tool accuracy;
4. Power supply for slide drives shall be as follows:
 - i. Line voltage variation shall not be greater than $\pm 10\%$ of nominal rated voltage;
 - ii. Frequency variation shall not be greater than ± 2 Hz of normal frequency;
 - iii. Line-outs or interrupted service are not permitted.

b) Test Program (paragraph 4):

1. Feed rate (velocity of slides) during measurement shall be the rapid traverse rate;
N.B.: In the case of machine tools which generate optical quality surfaces, the feed rate shall be equal to or less than 50 mm per minute;
2. Measurements shall be made in an incremental manner from one limit of the axis travel to the other without returning to the starting position for each move to the target position;
3. Axes not being measured shall be retained at mid-travel during test of an axis.

c) Presentation of the test results (paragraph 2):

The results of the measurements must include:

1. "positioning accuracy" (A) and
2. The mean reversal error (B).

Program: A sequence of instructions to carry out a process in, or convertible into, a form executable by an electronic computer.

Software: A collection of one or more "programs" or "microprograms" fixed in any tangible medium of expression.

Resolution: The least increment of a measuring device; on digital instruments, the least significant bit. (Ref. ANSI B-89.1.12)

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Published in the Federal Official Journal on June 18th, 2012

MINISTRY OF ECONOMY

JORDY HERNÁN HERRERA FLORES, Minister of Energy, and **BRUNO FERRARI GARCIA DE ALBA**, Minister of Economy, based on Articles 25, paragraph 4; 27, paragraphs 6 and 7; 28, paragraph 4; 131, paragraph 1 and 133 of the Political Constitution of the Mexican United States; 33, fraction XIII, and 34, fraction V of the Organic Law of Federal Public Administration; 4, fractions III and IV; 5, fraction III, 15, fraction II, 16, fraction III, 17 and 20 of the Foreign Trade Law; 36, fractions I subsection c) and II subsection b), 95 and 104, fraction II of the Customs Law, 1, 2, 4, 17, 18, fractions III, V, VII and IX, 19, 20, 21, 22, 24, 26, 29 and 50, fractions II, III, IX and XI of the Regulatory Law of Article 27 of the Constitution on Nuclear Matters; and 190, 192, 194 and 195, of the General Regulations on Radiological Safety, 1 and 8, Fraction II of the Internal Regulations of the Ministry of Energy; 1 and 5 Fraction XVI of the Internal Regulations of the Ministry of Economy, and:

CONSIDERING

That the Regulatory Law of Article 27 of the Constitution on Nuclear Matters, the General Regulations on Radiological Safety, the Convention on Physical Protection of Nuclear Materials, the Agreement between the United Mexican States and the International Atomic Energy Agency for the Application of Safeguards and its Additional Protocol related to the Treaty for the Proscription of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Treaty of Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, pose the need to control the import and export of nuclear and radioactive materials and sources of ionizing radiation by the Ministry of Energy through the National Commission for Nuclear Safety and Safeguards;

That on March 2nd, 2012, the Directive that classifies and codifies the merchandise that requires a previous authorization by the Ministry of Energy for its importation and exportation, was published in the Federal Official Journal.

That according to Articles 20 of the Foreign Trade Law and 36, fractions I, clause c) and II clause b) of the Customs Law, non-tariff controls applying to goods previously identified by its customs code and nomenclature, according to the correspondent tariff, can only be enforced in the points of entry and exit of the country;

That in terms of Resolution 66 /41, "National legislation on transfer of arms, military equipment and dual-use goods and technology", adopted by the United Nations General Assembly, on January 12th, 2012, disarmament, arms control and non proliferation are essential to peacekeeping and international security, and that the existence of effective national controls on the transfer of arms, military equipment, and dual use goods and

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technologies related to nuclear and radioactive material, including transfers that could contribute to proliferation activities, is an important instrument to reach those objectives;

That the Government of the United Mexican States has expressed to the International Atomic Energy Agency its willingness to comply with the Code of Conduct on Technological and Physical Safety of Radioactive Sources and the Guidance on the Importation and Exportation of Radioactive Sources;

That Mexico needs to apply an effective system of exports control of nuclear materials to avoid the proliferation of nuclear and mass destruction weapons, in order to carry out international commitments and responsibilities in the field of disarmament, arms control and non- proliferation of nuclear weapons;

That, in accordance with the procedure established in the Foreign Trade Law and to ease consultations on the applicable regulatory scheme for importation and exportation of nuclear and radioactive materials and ionizing radiation sources, the Foreign Trade Commission recommended changing and update the non-tariff duty regulations scheme applicable to the exportations of dual-use goods, software and technologies that could be diverted to manufacture weapons of mass destruction, provided by the Nuclear Suppliers Group and the Wassenaar Arrangement, and before the need to adopt international export controls best practices, as well as to specify the requirements for export control authorizations and exclude goods that do not need to be authorized, we have seen fit to issue the following:

DIRECTIVE THAT MODIFIES THE DIVERSE THAT CLASSIFIES AND CODIFIES THE MERCHANDISE THAT REQUIRES A PREVIOUS AUTHORIZATION BY THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY FOR ITS IMPORTATION AND EXPORTATION, PUBLISHED IN THE FEDERAL OFFICIAL JOURNAL ON MARCH 2ND, 2012

Only.- Article 3, first paragraph and fractions XXIII and XXXI, Article 6 and Article 11, Fraction VIII are **reformed**. Article 9, second, third and fourth paragraphs; Article 11 Fraction IX, Articles 11 Bis and 11 Ter, and Article 14 Fraction XII are **added**. Annex III of the Directive that modifies the diverse that classifies and codifies the merchandise that requires a previous authorization by the Ministry of Energy for its importation and exportation, published in the Federal Official Journal on March 2nd, 2012, is **abolished**, to be left as follows:

1.- and 2.-...

3.-Besides the definitions contained in the Regulatory Law of Article 27 of the Constitution on Nuclear Matters, and additionally, the Nuclear Suppliers Group Guidelines, for the effects of this Directive the following terms shall mean:

I. to XXII. ...

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XXIII. Additional Protocol: Protocol Additional to the Agreement between the United Mexican States and the International Atomic Energy Agency for the Application of Safeguards in Connection with the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, signed in Vienna on March 29th, 2004, and published on May 4th, 2011 in the Federal Official Journal.

XXIV. Retransfer: The remittance, transmission, cession or transmittance of merchandise from one foreign country to another, when originally exported from national territory,

XXV. Export Control Regimes: The Nuclear Suppliers Group, the Wassenaar Arrangement on Export Controls for Conventional Arms and Dual Use Goods and Technologies;

XXVI. Safeguards: Accounting and control system applied to nuclear material, in order to verify the absence of diversion of such material from peaceful purposes to the manufacture of nuclear weapons or other unauthorized use;

XXVII. Physical Security: The measures designed to avoid unauthorized access, loss, robbery and unauthorized transfer of regulated radioactive materials, nuclear materials and nuclear fuel subject to regulatory control and the control measures intended to protect against sabotage the facilities where such materials are located and the vehicles for their transportation ;

XXVIII.SENER: The Ministry of Energy;

XXIX. Technology: Specific information needed for the manufacture, development and use of merchandise covered by this Agreement, which may take the form of technical information or technical assistance;

XXX. Transshipment: The discharge or change of means of transport of merchandise described in Annex II of this Directive between the initial loading point and final destination of such goods;

XXXI. Transit: The carriage of merchandise over the territory of a third country other than the supplier of the original transfer of the exported goods and the Recipient State performed without discharging the merchandise in national territory or integrated into domestic trade.

XXXII. End Use: The final use for the merchandise regulated by this Directive;

XXXIII. End User: The natural or legal person that will receive and make use of the merchandise covered by this Directive, as a purchaser, or consignee, other than the broker of the transaction;

4.- and 5.- ...

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6.- The temporary or permanent exportation of the radioactive minerals, nuclear fuels and nuclear material referred to in the Regulatory Law of Article 27 of the Constitution on Nuclear Matters, as well as the nuclear materials derived or produced from the use of nuclear materials regulated in Annex II of the Agreement, and included in the indicated tariff codes of the Law on General Imports and Exports Taxes, requires previous authorization by the SENER through the CNSNS. The transference of any technology, software or intangible good used or associated with merchandise included in Annex II and its appendixes, for the development of any nuclear activity requires a previous authorization by the CNSNS. Technology transfer controls will not apply for public domain information and basic scientific research.

The exportation of the following software will not require a previous authorization if it:

- I. Is usually available for the general public for:
 - a) Its unrestricted sale in retail points of sale;
 - b) Its user setup design without the supplier's further assistance, or
- II. Is of public domain.

The previous authorization for merchandise listed in Annex II of this Directive will include, given the case, the export authorization for the same End User of the minimum technology required for the installation, operation, maintenance and repairs of the authorized merchandise.

7.- and 8.- ...

9.- ...

For nuclear material, the CNSNS might issue the previous authorization if it verifies, based on IAEA's public information, that the Recipient State has brought into force a Comprehensive Safeguards Agreement.

For the goods specified in Annex II of the Additional Protocol, the CNSNS will issue the previous authorization when it verifies that the Recipient State has brought into force an additional Protocol based on the Model Additional Protocol to the agreement (s) between the State (s) and the International Atomic Energy Agency for the application of safeguards or, pending this, is implementing the appropriate safeguards agreements in cooperation with the IAEA, including a regional accounting and control arrangement for nuclear materials, as approved by the IAEA Board of Governors.

In the case of technology, software or intangible good used for activities in Annex I of the Additional Protocol, the CNSNS will issue the previous authorization when it verifies that the Recipient State has brought into force an additional Protocol based on the Model Additional Protocol to the agreement (s) between the State (s) and the International Atomic

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Energy Agency for the application of safeguards or, pending this, is implementing the appropriate safeguards agreements in cooperation with the IAEA, including a regional accounting and control arrangement for nuclear materials, as approved by the IAEA Board of Governors.

10.- ...

11.- ...

I to VII.- ...

VIII.- Formal assurance of the Recipient State's relevant authorities explicitly stating that the proposed exportation or any retransfer of the merchandise will not be used in activities related to nuclear weapons or explosive devices with radioactive material, as well as dispersion of radioactive material or nuclear fuel cycle not subject to Safeguards. This statement will not be required to the exporter if the country of destination of this merchandise is a Participant State of the Nuclear Suppliers Group, and

IX.- When the goods to be exported are susceptible of transshipment or transit, the applicant shall additionally turn in a declaration under oath indicating that such goods will not be diverted to other end-use, end-user or final destination different from the ones declared.

11Bis.- If the exporter pretends to export the goods referred to in Article 6 of this Directive for retransfer purposes, the CNSNS will decide on the previous authorization positively, only if the applicant proves that the Recipient State has provided the same assurances that those required by Mexico for the original transfer.

11 Ter.- The CNSNS will authorize the exportation only upon receiving formal assurances from the Recipient State's relevant authorities that the merchandise will not be used in activities related to nuclear weapons or explosive devices with radioactive material, as well as dispersion of radioactive material or nuclear fuel cycle not subject to Safeguards.

12. and 13.- ...

14.- ...

XII. If the Recipient State has not brought into force a Comprehensive Safeguards Agreement, and an Additional Protocol based on the Model Additional Protocol to the agreement (s) between the State (s) and the International Atomic Energy Agency for the application of safeguards or, pending this, is implementing appropriate safeguards agreements in cooperation with the IAEA, including a regional accounting and control arrangement for nuclear materials, as approved by the IAEA Board of Governors.

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15.- to 24.- ...

TRANSITORY PROVISIONS

ONLY.- This Directive shall enter into force the next day after its publication in the Federal Official Gazette.

Mexico City, June 14th, 2012.- The Minister of Energy, **Jordy Hernán Herrera Flores.-**
Signature.-The Minister of Economy, **Bruno Ferrari García de Alba.-**Signature..



SOLICITUD DE INGRESO DE MÉXICO AL NSG

Dossier

1. Decreto Promulgatorio del Protocolo Adicional al Acuerdo entre los Estados Unidos Mexicanos y el Organismo Internacional de Energía Atómica para la Aplicación de Salvaguardias en relación con el Tratado para la Proscripción de las Armas Nucleares en la América Latina y el Tratado sobre la No Proliferación de las Armas Nucleares, hecho en Viena el veintinueve de marzo de dos mil cuatro, publicado el 4 de mayo de 2011.
2. Acuerdo por el que se sujeta al requisito de permiso previo por parte de la Secretaría de Economía la exportación de armas convencionales, sus partes y componentes, bienes de uso dual, software y tecnologías susceptibles de desvío para la fabricación y proliferación de armas convencionales y de destrucción masiva, publicado el 16 de junio de 2011.
 - 2.1. Reforma del 13 de diciembre de 2011.
 - 2.2. Reforma del 7 de junio de 2012.
3. Ley Reglamentaria del Artículo 27 Constitucional en materia nuclear, cuya última reforma fue publicada el 9 de abril de 2012.
4. Acuerdo que establece la clasificación y codificación de mercancías cuya importación y exportación está sujeta a autorización por parte de la Secretaría de Energía, publicado el 2 de marzo de 2012.
 - 4.1. Adición de los apéndices A, B, C, al Anexo II.
 - 4.2. Reforma al Acuerdo que incluye las observaciones de la Troika.

DOF: 04/05/2011

DECRETO Promulgatorio del Protocolo Adicional al Acuerdo entre los Estados Unidos Mexicanos y el Organismo Internacional de Energía Atómica para la Aplicación de Salvaguardias en relación con el Tratado para la Proscripción de las Armas Nucleares en la América Latina y el Tratado sobre la No Proliferación de las Armas Nucleares, hecho en Viena el veintinueve de marzo de dos mil cuatro.

Al margen un sello con el Escudo Nacional, que dice: Estados Unidos Mexicanos.- Presidencia de la República.

FELIPE DE JESÚS CALDERÓN HINOJOSA, PRESIDENTE DE LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS MEXICANOS, a sus habitantes, sabed:

El veintinueve de marzo de dos mil cuatro, en Viena, Austria, el Plenipotenciario de los Estados Unidos Mexicanos, debidamente autorizado para tal efecto, firmó ad referéndum el Protocolo Adicional al Acuerdo entre los Estados Unidos Mexicanos y el Organismo Internacional de Energía Atómica para la Aplicación de Salvaguardias en relación con el Tratado para la Proscripción de las Armas Nucleares en la América Latina y el Tratado sobre la No Proliferación de las Armas Nucleares, cuyo texto en español consta en la copia certificada adjunta.

El Protocolo mencionado fue aprobado por la Cámara de Senadores del Honorable Congreso de la Unión, el catorce de diciembre de dos mil diez, según decreto publicado en el Diario Oficial de la Federación del tres de marzo de dos mil once.

La notificación a que se refiere el artículo 17 del Protocolo, se efectuó en la ciudad de Viena, el cuatro de marzo de dos mil once.

Por lo tanto, para su debida observancia, en cumplimiento de lo dispuesto en la fracción I del artículo 89 de la Constitución Política de los Estados Unidos Mexicanos, promulgo el presente Decreto, en la residencia del Poder Ejecutivo Federal, en la Ciudad de México, Distrito Federal, el 26 de abril de 2011.

Felipe de Jesús Calderón Hinojosa.- Rúbrica.- La Secretaria de Relaciones Exteriores, **Patricia Espinosa Cantellano.- Rúbrica.**

JOEL ANTONIO HERNÁNDEZ GARCÍA, CONSULTOR JURÍDICO DE LA SECRETARÍA DE RELACIONES EXTERIORES,

CERTIFICA:

Que en los archivos de esta Secretaría obra el original correspondiente a México del Protocolo Adicional al Acuerdo entre los Estados Unidos Mexicanos y el Organismo Internacional de Energía Atómica para la Aplicación de Salvaguardias en relación con el Tratado para la Proscripción de las Armas Nucleares en la América Latina y el Tratado sobre la No Proliferación de las Armas Nucleares, hecho en Viena el veintinueve de marzo de dos mil cuatro, cuyo texto en español es el siguiente:

PROTOCOLO ADICIONAL AL ACUERDO ENTRE LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS MEXICANOS Y EL ORGANISMO INTERNACIONAL DE ENERGÍA ATÓMICA PARA LA APLICACIÓN DE SALVAGUARDIAS EN RELACIÓN CON EL TRATADO PARA LA PROSCRIPCIÓN DE LAS ARMAS NUCLEARES EN LA AMÉRICA LATINA Y EL TRATADO SOBRE LA NO PROLIFERACIÓN DE LAS ARMAS NUCLEARES

CONSIDERANDO que los Estados Unidos Mexicanos (en adelante denominados "México") y el Organismo Internacional de Energía Atómica (en adelante denominado el "Organismo") son partes en un Acuerdo para la aplicación de salvaguardias en relación con el Tratado para la Proscripción de las Armas Nucleares en la América Latina y el Tratado sobre la no proliferación de las armas nucleares (en adelante denominado el "Acuerdo de salvaguardias"), que entró en vigor el 14 de septiembre de 1973;

CONSCIENTES del deseo de la comunidad internacional de seguir reforzando la no proliferación nuclear mediante el fortalecimiento de la eficacia y el aumento de la eficiencia del sistema de salvaguardias del Organismo;

RECORDANDO que al aplicar salvaguardias el Organismo debe tener en cuenta la necesidad de: evitar la obstaculización del desarrollo económico y tecnológico de México o de la cooperación internacional en la esfera de las actividades nucleares pacíficas; respetar la salud, la seguridad, la protección física y las demás disposiciones de seguridad que estén en vigor y los derechos de las

personas; y adoptar todas las precauciones necesarias para proteger los secretos comerciales, tecnológicos e industriales, así como las otras informaciones confidenciales que lleguen a su conocimiento;

CONSIDERANDO que la frecuencia e intensidad de las actividades descritas en el presente Protocolo deberán ser las mínimas requeridas para el objetivo de fortalecer la eficacia y aumentar la eficiencia de las salvaguardias del Organismo;

México y el Organismo acuerdan lo siguiente:

RELACIÓN ENTRE EL PROTOCOLO Y EL ACUERDO DE SALVAGUARDIAS

Artículo 1

Las disposiciones del Acuerdo de salvaguardias se aplicarán al presente Protocolo en la medida en que tengan pertinencia y sean compatibles con las disposiciones de este Protocolo. En caso de conflicto entre las disposiciones del Acuerdo de salvaguardias y las del presente Protocolo, se aplicarán las disposiciones del Protocolo.

SUMINISTRO DE INFORMACIÓN

Artículo 2

México presentará al Organismo una declaración que contenga:

Una descripción general, e información que especifique su ubicación, de las actividades de investigación y desarrollo relacionadas con el ciclo del combustible nuclear que no comprendan materiales nucleares efectuadas en cualquier lugar que estén financiadas, específicamente autorizadas o controladas por México, o que se realicen en nombre de México.

La información indicada por el Organismo sobre la base de la previsión de aumentos de eficacia y eficiencia, y que cuente con la aceptación de México, sobre las actividades operacionales de importancia para las salvaguardias efectuadas en instalaciones y en aquellos lugares fuera de las instalaciones en que habitualmente se utilicen materiales nucleares.

Una descripción general de cada edificio dentro de cada emplazamiento, de su utilización y, cuando no se desprenda de manera evidente de dicha descripción, la descripción de su contenido. La descripción incluirá un mapa del emplazamiento.

Una descripción de la magnitud de las operaciones correspondientes a cada uno de los lugares en que se efectúen las actividades especificadas en el Anexo I del presente Protocolo.

Información en la que se especifiquen la ubicación, el estado operacional y la capacidad de producción anual estimada de las minas y plantas de concentración de uranio y las plantas de concentración de torio, y la actual producción anual de dichas minas y plantas de concentración de México en su conjunto. A solicitud del Organismo, México comunicará la actual producción anual de una determinada mina o planta de concentración. El suministro de esta información no requerirá una contabilidad detallada del material nuclear.

Información con respecto a los materiales básicos que no hayan alcanzado todavía la composición y pureza adecuadas para la fabricación de combustible o para su enriquecimiento isotópico, a saber:

las cantidades, la composición química, la utilización o utilización prevista de dichos materiales, tanto utilidades nucleares como no nucleares, con respecto a cada lugar de México donde los materiales estén presentes en cantidades que superen diez toneladas métricas de uranio y/o veinte toneladas métricas de torio, y con respecto a otros lugares en que las cantidades superen una tonelada métrica, la suma correspondiente a México en total si dicha suma supera diez toneladas métricas de uranio o veinte toneladas métricas de torio. El suministro de esta información no requerirá una contabilidad detallada del material nuclear;

las cantidades, composición química y destino de cada exportación fuera de México de materiales de ese tipo para fines específicamente no nucleares en cantidades que superen:

diez toneladas métricas de uranio o, con respecto a sucesivas exportaciones de uranio efectuadas desde México al mismo Estado, cada una de las cuales sea inferior a diez toneladas métricas pero que superen un total de diez toneladas métricas en el año;

veinte toneladas métricas de torio o, con respecto a sucesivas exportaciones de torio efectuadas desde México al mismo Estado, cada una de las cuales sea inferior a veinte toneladas métricas pero que superen un total de veinte toneladas métricas en el año;

Las cantidades, composición química, actual ubicación y utilización o utilización prevista de cada importación a México de materiales de ese tipo para fines específicamente no nucleares en cantidades que superen:

diez toneladas métricas de uranio o, con respecto a sucesivas importaciones de uranio a México, cada una de las cuales sea inferior a diez toneladas métricas pero que superen un total de diez toneladas métricas en el año;

veinte toneladas métricas de torio o, con respecto a sucesivas importaciones de torio a México, cada una de las cuales sea inferior a veinte toneladas métricas pero que superen un total de veinte toneladas métricas en el año;

en el entendimiento de que no existe obligación de suministrar información sobre dichos materiales destinados a un uso no nuclear una vez que estén en su forma de uso final no nuclear.

información respecto de las cantidades, utilización y ubicación de los materiales nucleares exentos de salvaguardias con arreglo al artículo 37 del Acuerdo de salvaguardias;

información con respecto a las cantidades (que podrá presentarse en forma de estimaciones) y la utilización en cada ubicación de los materiales nucleares exentos de salvaguardias con arreglo al apartado b) del artículo 36 del Acuerdo de salvaguardias pero que todavía no estén en su forma de uso final no nuclear, en cantidades que superen las estipuladas en el artículo 37 del Acuerdo de salvaguardias. El suministro de esta información no requerirá una contabilidad detallada del material nuclear.

- i) Información relativa a la ubicación o al procesamiento ulterior de desechos de actividad intermedia o alta que contengan plutonio, uranio muy enriquecido o uranio 233 con respecto a los cuales hayan cesado las salvaguardias con arreglo al artículo 11 del Acuerdo de salvaguardias. A los fines del presente párrafo, "procesamiento ulterior" no incluirá el reembalaje de desechos o su ulterior acondicionamiento, que no comprenda la separación de elementos, para su almacenamiento o disposición final.

La información que se indica a continuación relativa al equipo y materiales no nucleares especificados que se enumeran en la lista del Anexo II:

por cada exportación de dichos equipo y materiales desde México: identidad, cantidad, lugar de la utilización prevista en el Estado destinatario y fecha o, si procede, fecha esperada de la exportación;

cuando la pida específicamente el Organismo, la confirmación por parte de México, como Estado importador, de la información suministrada al Organismo por otro Estado con respecto a la exportación de dicho equipo y materiales a México.

Los planes generales para el siguiente período de diez años relativos al desarrollo del ciclo del combustible nuclear (incluidas las actividades de investigación y desarrollo relacionadas con el ciclo del combustible nuclear planeadas) cuando hayan sido aprobados por las autoridades correspondientes de México.

México hará todos los esfuerzos que sean razonables para proporcionar al Organismo una declaración que contenga:

una descripción general e información que especifique la ubicación de las actividades de investigación y desarrollo relacionadas con el ciclo del combustible nuclear que no incluyan material nuclear y que se relacionen específicamente con el enriquecimiento, el reprocesamiento del combustible nuclear o el procesamiento de desechos de actividad intermedia o alta que contengan plutonio, uranio muy enriquecido o uranio 233 que se realicen en cualquier lugar de México pero que no sean financiadas, específicamente autorizadas o controladas por México o realizadas en su nombre. A los fines del presente inciso, "procesamiento" de desechos de actividad intermedia o alta no incluirá el reembalaje de desechos o su acondicionamiento, que no

comprenda la separación de elementos, para su almacenamiento o disposición final.

una descripción general de las actividades y la identidad de la persona o entidad que realice dichas

actividades en los lugares indicados por el Organismo fuera de un emplazamiento que el Organismo considere que puedan tener una relación funcional con las actividades de ese emplazamiento. Esa información se suministrará previa solicitud específica del Organismo. Se facilitará en consulta con el Organismo y de manera oportuna.

A solicitud del Organismo, México facilitará las ampliaciones o aclaraciones de cualquier información que haya proporcionado con arreglo al presente artículo, en la medida en que sea pertinente para los fines de las salvaguardias.

Artículo 3

México facilitará al Organismo la información que se indica en los apartados i), iii), iv) y v), en el inciso a) del apartado vi), y en los apartados vii) y x) del párrafo a. del artículo 2 y en el apartado i) del párrafo b. del artículo 2, dentro de 180 días a partir de la entrada en vigor del presente Protocolo.

México facilitará al Organismo, a más tardar el 15 de mayo de cada año, una actualización de la información indicada en el párrafo a. supra con respecto al período correspondiente al año calendario anterior. Cuando la información precedentemente facilitada no haya experimentado cambios, México así lo indicará.

México facilitará al Organismo, a más tardar el 15 de mayo de cada año, la información indicada en los incisos b) y c) del apartado vi) del párrafo a. del artículo 2 con respecto al período correspondiente al año calendario anterior.

México facilitará al Organismo trimestralmente la información indicada en el inciso a) del apartado ix) del párrafo a. del artículo 2. Esta información se presentará dentro de los 60 días siguientes al fin de cada trimestre.

México facilitará al Organismo la información indicada en el apartado viii) del párrafo a. del artículo 2, 180 días antes de que se efectúe el nuevo procesamiento y, a más tardar el 15 de mayo de cada año, información sobre los cambios de ubicación con respecto al período correspondiente al año calendario anterior.

México y el Organismo acordarán plazos y frecuencia del suministro de la información indicada en el apartado ii) del párrafo a. del artículo 2.

México facilitará al Organismo la información indicada en el inciso b) del apartado ix) del párrafo a. del artículo 2 dentro de los 60 días siguientes a la petición del Organismo.

ACCESO COMPLEMENTARIO

Artículo 4

En relación con la puesta en práctica del acceso complementario regido por el artículo 5 del presente Protocolo se aplicarán las siguientes disposiciones:

El Organismo no tratará de verificar de manera mecánica ni sistemática la información a que se hace referencia en el artículo 2; no obstante, el Organismo tendrá acceso a:

Todos los lugares a que se hace referencia en los apartados i) o ii) del párrafo a. del artículo 5 de manera selectiva para asegurarse de la ausencia de materiales nucleares y actividades nucleares no declarados;

Todos los lugares a que se hace referencia en los párrafos b. o c. del artículo 5 para resolver un interrogante relativo a la corrección y exhaustividad de la información suministrada con arreglo al artículo 2 o para resolver una discrepancia relativa a esa información;

Todos los lugares a que se hace referencia en el apartado iii) del párrafo a. del artículo 5 en la medida en que el Organismo necesite confirmar, para fines de salvaguardias la declaración de México sobre la situación de clausura de una instalación o de un lugar fuera de las instalaciones en el que habitualmente se utilizaban materiales nucleares;

Salvo lo dispuesto en el apartado ii) infra, el Organismo dará aviso del acceso a México con 24 horas por lo menos de anticipación;

En caso de acceso a cualquier lugar de un emplazamiento que se solicite coincidiendo con las visitas para verificar la información sobre el diseño o las inspecciones ad hoc u ordinarias en

dicho emplazamiento, el tiempo de preaviso será, si el Organismo así lo requiere, de dos horas como

mínimo pero, en circunstancias excepcionales, podrá ser de menos de dos horas.

El previo aviso se dará por escrito y especificará las razones del acceso y las actividades que vayan a realizarse durante dicho acceso.

En el caso de un interrogante o una discrepancia, el Organismo dará a México una oportunidad para aclarar y facilitar la resolución del interrogante o la discrepancia. Esa oportunidad se dará antes de la solicitud de acceso, a menos que el Organismo considere que la tardanza en el acceso perjudicaría la finalidad para la cual éste se requiere. En todo caso, el Organismo no sacará ninguna conclusión sobre el interrogante o la discrepancia mientras no se haya dado a México dicha oportunidad.

A menos que México acepte otra cosa, el acceso solo se realizará durante el horario normal de trabajo.

México tendrá derecho a hacer acompañar a los inspectores del Organismo durante el acceso por representantes de México, siempre que ello no entrañe retraso u otra clase de impedimento para los inspectores en el ejercicio de sus funciones.

Artículo 5

México facilitará al Organismo acceso a:

Cualquier lugar dentro de un emplazamiento;

Cualquier lugar indicado por México con arreglo a los apartados v) a viii) del párrafo a. del artículo 2;

Cualquier instalación clausurada o lugar fuera de las instalaciones clausurado en los que se utilizaban habitualmente materiales nucleares.

Cualquier lugar indicado por México con arreglo al apartado i) o al apartado iv) del párrafo a. del artículo 2, al inciso b) del apartado ix) del párrafo a. del artículo 2 o al párrafo b. del artículo 2, que no sea de aquéllos a que se refiere el apartado i) del párrafo a. supra y si México no puede conceder ese acceso, México hará todos los esfuerzos razonables para satisfacer la petición del Organismo, sin demora, por otros medios.

Cualquier lugar especificado por el Organismo, además de los lugares mencionados en los párrafos a. y b. supra, a fin de realizar muestreo ambiental específico para los lugares, y si México no está en condiciones de facilitar dicho acceso, México hará todos los esfuerzos razonables para satisfacer la petición del Organismo, sin demora, en lugares adyacentes o por otros medios.

Artículo 6

Al aplicar el artículo 5 el Organismo podrá llevar a cabo las siguientes actividades:

En cuanto al acceso de conformidad con el apartado i) o iii) del párrafo a. del artículo 5: observación ocular, toma de muestras ambientales, utilización de dispositivos de detección y medición de radiación, aplicación de precintos así como de otros dispositivos identificadores e indicadores de interferencias extrañas especificados en los Arreglos Subsidiarios, y otras medidas objetivas cuya viabilidad técnica se haya demostrado y cuya utilización haya sido acordada por la Junta de Gobernadores (denominada en adelante la "Junta") así como tras la celebración de consultas entre el Organismo y México;

En cuanto al acceso de conformidad con el apartado ii) del párrafo a. del artículo 5, observación ocular, recuento de partidas de materiales nucleares, mediciones y muestreo no destructivos, utilización de dispositivos de detección y medición de radiación, examen de los registros en lo que respecta a cantidades, origen y disposición de los materiales, toma de muestras ambientales, y otras medidas objetivas cuya viabilidad técnica se haya demostrado y cuya utilización haya sido acordada por la Junta así como tras la celebración de consultas entre el Organismo y México;

En cuanto al acceso de conformidad con el párrafo b. del artículo 5, observación ocular, toma de muestras ambientales, utilización de dispositivos de detección y medición de radiación, examen de los registros de producción y expedición interesantes para las salvaguardias, y otras medidas objetivas cuya viabilidad técnica se haya demostrado y cuya utilización haya sido acordada por la Junta así como tras la celebración de consultas entre el Organismo y México;

En cuanto al acceso de conformidad con el párrafo c. del artículo 5, recogida de muestras ambientales y, en caso de que los resultados no permitan solucionar el interrogante o la discrepancia

en el lugar especificado por el Organismo con arreglo al párrafo c. del artículo 5, utilización en ese lugar de observación ocular, dispositivos de detección y medición de radiación, así como otras medidas

objetivas acordadas por México y el Organismo.

Artículo 7

A petición de México, el Organismo y México efectuarán arreglos para el acceso controlado de conformidad con el presente Protocolo a fin de impedir la difusión de información de carácter sensible en cuanto a la proliferación, para satisfacer los requisitos de seguridad o protección física, o para proteger la información sensible por razones de propiedad industrial o de carácter comercial. Esos arreglos no impedirán al Organismo realizar las actividades necesarias para ofrecer garantías creíbles de la ausencia de materiales nucleares y actividades nucleares no declarados en el lugar en cuestión, incluida la solución de algún interrogante relativo a la exactitud y exhaustividad de la información a que se refiere el artículo 2, o de una discrepancia relativa a esa información.

México podrá, cuando suministre la información a que se refiere el artículo 2, informar al Organismo sobre los sitios de un emplazamiento o lugar en los que pueda ser aplicable el acceso controlado.

Hasta que entren en vigor los Arreglos Subsidiarios necesarios, México podrá hacer uso del acceso controlado en conformidad con lo dispuesto en el párrafo a. supra

Artículo 8

Nada de lo estipulado en el presente Protocolo impedirá que México ofrezca al Organismo acceso a lugares adicionales a los mencionados en los artículos 5 y 9 ni que pida al Organismo que efectúe actividades de verificación en un lugar determinado. El Organismo hará sin demora todos los esfuerzos razonables para actuar en respuesta a esa petición.

Artículo 9

México facilitará al Organismo acceso a los lugares especificados por el Organismo para realizar muestreo ambiental de grandes zonas, y si México no está en condiciones de facilitar ese acceso hará todos los esfuerzos razonables para satisfacer la petición del Organismo en otros lugares. El Organismo no solicitará dicho acceso hasta que la Junta haya aprobado el muestreo ambiental de grandes zonas y las disposiciones de procedimiento aplicables al mismo, así como tras la celebración de consultas entre el Organismo y México.

Artículo 10

El Organismo informará a México sobre:

Las actividades llevadas a cabo con arreglo al presente Protocolo, incluso sobre las relacionadas con cualesquier interrogantes o discrepancias que el Organismo haya hecho presentes a México, dentro de los 60 días siguientes al término de las actividades llevadas a cabo por el Organismo;

Los resultados de las actividades relacionadas con cualesquier interrogantes o discrepancias que el Organismo haya hecho presentes a México, tan pronto como sea posible y, en cualquier caso, dentro de los treinta días siguientes a la determinación de los resultados por parte del Organismo;

Las conclusiones que haya deducido de sus actividades con arreglo al presente Protocolo. Las conclusiones se comunicarán anualmente.

DESIGNACIÓN DE INSPECTORES DEL ORGANISMO

Artículo 11

El Director General notificará a México toda aprobación por la Junta de Gobernadores de la designación de funcionarios del Organismo como inspectores de salvaguardias. A menos que México comunique al Director General su rechazo de ese funcionario como inspector para México dentro de tres meses a contar del recibo de la notificación de la aprobación de la Junta, el inspector cuya designación se haya notificado a México se considerará designado para México.

El Director General, actuando en respuesta a una petición de México o por propia iniciativa, informará inmediatamente a México cuando la designación de un funcionario como inspector para México haya sido retirada.

Las notificaciones mencionadas en el párrafo a. supra se considerarán recibidas por México siete días después de la fecha de transmisión por correo certificado de la notificación del Organismo a México.

VISADOS

Artículo 12

México, en el plazo de un mes a contar del recibo de la correspondiente solicitud, concederá al inspector designado mencionado en la solicitud los visados apropiados de ingreso/salida y/o de tránsito múltiples, que fueran necesarios, de modo que el inspector pueda ingresar y permanecer en el territorio de México con la finalidad de desempeñar sus funciones. Los visados que fueran necesarios deberán tener una validez mínima de un año y se renovarán, según corresponda, para abarcar el período de la designación del inspector para México.

ARREGLOS SUBSIDIARIOS

Artículo 13

Cuando México o el Organismo indique que es necesario especificar en Arreglos Subsidiarios la forma en que habrán de aplicarse las medidas establecidas en el presente Protocolo, México y el Organismo deberán acordar esos Arreglos Subsidiarios dentro de los 90 días contados a partir de la entrada en vigor del presente Protocolo o, cuando la indicación de la necesidad de dichos Arreglos Subsidiarios se haga después de la entrada en vigor del presente Protocolo, dentro de los 90 días contados a partir de la fecha de dicha indicación.

Hasta que los Arreglos Subsidiarios entren en vigor, el Organismo estará facultado para aplicar las medidas establecidas en el presente Protocolo.

SISTEMAS DE COMUNICACIÓN

Artículo 14

México permitirá y protegerá la libre comunicación para fines oficiales del Organismo entre los inspectores del Organismo que se encuentren en México y la Sede del Organismo y/o las Oficinas Regionales, incluidas las transmisiones, con operador y automáticas, de información generada por los dispositivos de medición o de contención y/o vigilancia del Organismo. El Organismo tendrá derecho, previa consulta con México, a utilizar sistemas de comunicación directa internacionalmente establecidos, en particular, sistemas de satélite y otras formas de telecomunicación que no se utilicen en México. Cuando lo pida México o el Organismo, los detalles relativos a la aplicación de este párrafo con respecto a las transmisiones, con operador o automáticas, de información generada por los dispositivos de medición o de contención y/o vigilancia del Organismo se especificarán en los Arreglos Subsidiarios.

En la comunicación y transmisión de información estipuladas en el párrafo a. supra deberá tomarse debidamente en cuenta la necesidad de proteger la información de carácter sensible por razones de propiedad industrial o comerciales o la información sobre el diseño que México considere de carácter especialmente sensible.

PROTECCIÓN DE LA INFORMACIÓN CONFIDENCIAL

Artículo 15

El Organismo mantendrá un régimen estricto para asegurar la protección eficaz contra la divulgación de secretos comerciales, tecnológicos e industriales y otras informaciones confidenciales que lleguen a su conocimiento, incluida la información de ese tipo que llegue a conocimiento del Organismo con motivo de la aplicación del presente Protocolo.

El régimen mencionado en el párrafo a. supra incluirá, entre otras, disposiciones relativas a:

Principios generales y medidas conexas para la tramitación de la información confidencial;

Condiciones de empleo del personal relativas a la protección de la información confidencial;

Procedimientos para el caso de infracción o presunta infracción de la confidencialidad.

El régimen mencionado en el párrafo a. supra será aprobado y revisado periódicamente por la Junta.

ANEXOS

Artículo 16

Los Anexos del presente Protocolo formarán parte integrante de él. Salvo para los fines de modificación de los Anexos, por el término "Protocolo" utilizado en este instrumento se entenderá el Protocolo

juntamente con sus Anexos.

La Junta, previo asesoramiento de un grupo de trabajo de expertos de composición abierta por ella establecido, podrá enmendar la lista de actividades especificada en el Anexo I y la lista de equipo y materiales especificada en el Anexo II. Toda enmienda de este tipo cobrará efectividad cuatro meses después de su aprobación por la Junta.

ENTRADA EN VIGOR

Artículo 17

El presente Protocolo entrará en vigor en la fecha en que el Organismo reciba de México notificación escrita de que se han cumplido los requisitos legales y/o constitucionales de México para su entrada en vigor.

México podrá declarar, en cualquier fecha antes de que el presente Protocolo entre en vigor, que aplicará el presente Protocolo provisionalmente.

El Director General informará prontamente a todos los Estados Miembros del Organismo de cualquier declaración de aplicación provisional y de la entrada en vigor del presente Protocolo.

DEFINICIONES

Artículo 18

Para los fines del presente Protocolo:

Por actividades de investigación y desarrollo relacionadas con el ciclo del combustible nuclear se entenderá las actividades específicamente relacionadas con cualquier aspecto de desarrollo del proceso o sistema de cualquiera de los siguientes elementos:

conversión de material nuclear,

enriquecimiento de material nuclear,

fabricación de combustible nuclear,

reactores,

instalaciones críticas,

reprocesamiento de combustible nuclear,

procesamiento (con exclusión del reembalaje o del acondicionamiento que no incluya la separación de elementos, para almacenamiento o disposición final) de desechos de actividad intermedia o alta que contengan plutonio, uranio muy enriquecido o uranio 233,

pero no se incluyen las actividades relacionadas con la investigación científica de carácter teórico o básico ni con la investigación y desarrollo sobre las aplicaciones industriales de los radioisótopos, las aplicaciones de los mismos en medicina, hidrología y agricultura, los efectos en la salud y el medio ambiente o la mejora del mantenimiento.

Por emplazamiento se entenderá el área delimitada por México en la pertinente información sobre el diseño correspondiente a una instalación, incluidas las instalaciones cerradas, y en la información pertinente sobre un lugar fuera de las instalaciones en que se utilizan habitualmente materiales nucleares, incluidos los lugares fuera de las instalaciones cerrados en que se utilizaban habitualmente materiales nucleares (éstos quedan limitados a lugares con celdas calientes o en los que se llevaban a cabo actividades relacionadas con la conversión, el enriquecimiento, la fabricación o el reprocesamiento de combustible). También comprenderá todas las unidades ubicadas

conjuntamente en la instalación o lugar, para la prestación o uso de servicios esenciales, incluidos: celdas calientes para el procesamiento de materiales irradiados que no contengan materiales nucleares; instalaciones de tratamiento, almacenamiento y disposición final de desechos; y edificios relacionados con actividades específicas indicados por México con arreglo al apartado iv) del párrafo a. del artículo 2 supra.

Por instalación clausurada o lugar fuera de las instalaciones clausurado se entenderá una instalación o lugar en los que las estructuras residuales y el equipo esencial para su utilización se hayan retirado o inutilizado de manera que no se utilicen para almacenar ni puedan usarse ya para manipular, procesar o

utilizar materiales nucleares.

Por instalación cerrada o lugar fuera de las instalaciones cerrado se entenderá una instalación o lugar en los que las operaciones hayan cesado y los materiales nucleares se hayan retirado, pero que no haya sido clausurada.

Por uranio muy enriquecido se entenderá uranio que contenga el 20% o más del isótopo uranio 235.

Por muestreo ambiental específico para los lugares se entenderá la toma de muestras ambientales (por ejemplo, aire, agua, vegetación, suelos, frotis) en los lugares, y en las inmediaciones de los mismos, especificados por el Organismo con la finalidad de que le sirva de ayuda para deducir conclusiones sobre la ausencia de materiales nucleares o actividades nucleares no declarados en los lugares especificados.

Por muestreo ambiental de grandes zonas se entenderá la toma de muestras ambientales (por ejemplo, agua, vegetación, suelos, frotis) en un conjunto de lugares especificados por el Organismo con la finalidad de que le sirva de ayuda para deducir conclusiones sobre la ausencia de materiales nucleares o actividades nucleares no declarados en una gran zona.

Por materiales nucleares se entenderá cualquier material básico o cualquier material fisionable especial, tal como se definen en el artículo XX del Estatuto. No deberá interpretarse el término material básico como aplicable a minerales o residuos de minerales. Toda determinación de la Junta, adoptada con arreglo al artículo XX del Estatuto tras la entrada en vigor del presente Protocolo, que aumente el número de materiales que se considera son materiales básicos o materiales fisionables especiales, surtirá efecto en virtud del presente Protocolo solo cuando sea aceptada por México.

Por instalación se entenderá:

Un reactor, una instalación crítica, una planta de conversión, una planta de fabricación, una planta de reprocesamiento, una planta de separación de isótopos o una instalación de almacenamiento por separado; o

Cualquier lugar en el que se utilicen habitualmente materiales nucleares en cantidades superiores a un kilogramo efectivo.

Por lugar fuera de las instalaciones se entenderá cualquier planta o lugar, que no sea una instalación, en los que se utilicen habitualmente materiales nucleares en cantidades de un kilogramo efectivo o menos.

HECHO en Viena a los veintinueve días del mes de marzo de 2004 por duplicado en idioma español.- Por los Estados Unidos Mexicanos: el Secretario de Energía, **Felipe de Jesús Calderón Hinojosa**.- Rúbrica.- Por el Organismo Internacional de Energía Atómica: el Director General, **Mohamed ElBaradei**.- Rúbrica.

ANEXO I

LISTA DE ACTIVIDADES A QUE SE HACE REFERENCIA EN EL APARTADO iv) DEL PÁRRAFO a. DEL ARTÍCULO 2 DEL PROTOCOLO

Fabricación de tubos de rotores de centrifugación o montaje de centrifugadoras de gas.

Por tubos de rotores de centrifugación se entenderá los cilindros de paredes delgadas descritos en el punto 5.1.1 b) del Anexo II.

Por centrifugadoras de gas se entenderá las centrifugadoras descritas en la Nota Introductoria del punto 5.1 del Anexo II.

Fabricación de barreras de difusión.

Por barreras de difusión se entenderá los filtros finos, porosos descritos en el punto 5.3.1 a) del Anexo II.

Fabricación o montaje de sistemas basados en láser.

Por sistemas basados en láser se entenderá los sistemas que llevan incorporados los artículos descritos en el punto 5.7 del Anexo II.

Fabricación o montaje de separadores electromagnéticos de isótopos.

Por separadores electromagnéticos de isótopos se entenderá los artículos mencionados en el punto 5.9.1 del Anexo II que contienen las fuentes de iones descritas en el punto 5.9.1 a) del Anexo II.

Fabricación o montaje de columnas o equipo de extracción.

Por columnas o equipo de extracción se entenderá los artículos descritos en los puntos 5.6.1, 5.6.2, 5.6.3, 5.6.5, 5.6.6, 5.6.7 y 5.6.8 del Anexo II.

Fabricación de toberas o tubos vorticiales para separación aerodinámica.

Por toberas o tubos vorticiales para separación aerodinámica se entenderá las toberas y tubos vorticiales para separación descritos, respectivamente en los puntos 5.5.1 y 5.5.2 del Anexo II.

Fabricación o montaje de sistemas de generación de plasma de uranio.

Por sistemas de generación de plasma de uranio se entenderá los sistemas de generación de plasma de uranio descritos en el punto 5.8.3 del Anexo II.

Fabricación de tubos de circonio.

Por tubos de circonio se entenderá los tubos descritos en el punto 1.6 del Anexo II.

Fabricación o depuración de agua pesada o deuterio.

Por agua pesada o deuterio se entenderá el deuterio, el agua pesada (óxido de deuterio) y cualquier otro compuesto de deuterio en que la razón átomos de deuterio/átomos de hidrógeno exceda de 1:5 000.

Fabricación de grafito de pureza nuclear.

Por grafito de pureza nuclear se entenderá grafito con un grado de pureza superior a 5 partes por millón de boro equivalente y con una densidad superior a 1,50 g/cm³

Fabricación de cofres para combustible irradiado.

Por cofre para combustible irradiado se entenderá una vasija para el transporte y/o almacenamiento de combustible irradiado que ofrece protección química, térmica y radiológica, y disipa el calor de desintegración durante la manipulación, el transporte y el almacenamiento.

Fabricación de barras de control para reactores.

Por barras de control para reactores se entenderá las barras descritas en el punto 1.4 del Anexo II.

Fabricación de tanques y recipientes a prueba del riesgo de criticidad.

Por tanques y recipientes a prueba del riesgo de criticidad se entenderá los artículos descritos en los puntos 3.2 y 3.4 del Anexo II.

Fabricación de máquinas trozadoras de elementos combustibles irradiados.

Por máquinas trozadoras de elementos combustibles irradiados se entenderá el equipo descrito en el punto 3.1 del Anexo II.

Construcción de celdas calientes.

Por celdas calientes se entenderá una celda o celdas interconectadas con un volumen total de 6 m³ y un blindaje igual o superior al equivalente de 0,5 m de hormigón, con una densidad de 3,2 g/cm³ o mayor, dotada de equipo para operaciones a distancia.

ANEXO II

LISTA DE EQUIPO Y MATERIALES NO NUCLEARES ESPECIFICADOS PARA NOTIFICAR LAS EXPORTACIONES E IMPORTACIONES CON ARREGLO AL APARTADO ix) DEL PÁRRAFO a. DEL ARTÍCULO 2

Reactores y equipo para los mismos

. Reactores nucleares completos

Reactores nucleares capaces de funcionar de manera que se pueda mantener y controlar una reacción de fisión en cadena autosostenida, excluidos los reactores de energía nula, quedando definidos estos últimos como aquellos reactores con un índice teórico máximo de producción de plutonio no superior a 100 gramos al año.

NOTA EXPLICATIVA

Un "reactor nuclear" comprende fundamentalmente todos los dispositivos que se encuentran en el interior de la vasija del reactor o que están conectados directamente con ella, el equipo que regula el nivel de potencia en el núcleo, y los componentes que normalmente contienen el refrigerante primario del núcleo del reactor o que están directamente en contacto con dicho refrigerante o lo regulan.

No se pretende excluir a los reactores que podrían razonablemente ser susceptibles de modificación para producir cantidades considerablemente superiores a 100 gramos de plutonio al año. Los reactores diseñados para funcionar en régimen continuo a niveles considerables de potencia no se considerarán como "reactores de energía nula" cualquiera que sea su capacidad de producción de plutonio.

. Vasijas de presión de reactores

Vasijas metálicas, bien como unidades completas o bien en forma de piezas importantes fabricadas en taller para las mismas, que estén especialmente concebidas o preparadas para contener el núcleo de un reactor nuclear conforme se le define en el anterior párrafo 1.1. y sean capaces de resistir la presión de trabajo del refrigerante primario.

NOTA EXPLICATIVA

Una placa que recubre la parte superior de una vasija de presión de un reactor queda comprendida en el concepto indicado en el párrafo 1.2. como pieza importante fabricada en taller para una vasija de presión.

Los dispositivos interiores del reactor (por ejemplo: columnas y placas de apoyo del núcleo y otros dispositivos interiores de la vasija, tubos-guía para las barras de control, blindajes térmicos, placas deflectoras, placas para el reticulado del núcleo, placas difusoras, etc.) los suministra normalmente el propio proveedor del reactor. En algunos casos, determinados componentes auxiliares internos quedan incluidos en la fabricación de la vasija de presión. Estos componentes son de importancia suficientemente crítica para la seguridad y la fiabilidad del funcionamiento del reactor (y, por lo tanto, para la garantía y responsabilidad del proveedor de éste) de manera que su suministro al margen del contrato básico para la entrega del reactor propiamente dicho no constituiría una práctica usual. Por lo tanto, aunque el suministro por separado de estos componentes únicos especialmente concebidos y preparados, de importancia crítica, de gran tamaño y elevado costo no habría necesariamente de considerarse como una operación fuera del ámbito de la prevista respecto de este concepto, tal modalidad de suministro se considera improbable.

}. Máquinas para la carga y descarga del combustible en los reactores

Equipo de manipulación especialmente concebido o preparado para insertar o extraer el combustible en un reactor nuclear conforme se le define en el anterior párrafo 1.1., con el que sea posible cargar el combustible con el reactor en funcionamiento o que incluya características de disposición o alineación técnicamente complejas que permitan realizar operaciones complicadas de carga de combustible con el reactor parado tales como aquéllas en las que normalmente no es posible la visión directa del combustible o el acceso a éste.

. Barras de control para reactores

Barras especialmente concebidas o preparadas para el control de la velocidad de reacción en un reactor nuclear conforme se le define en el anterior párrafo 1.1.

NOTA EXPLICATIVA

Esta partida de equipo comprende, además de aquella parte de la barra de control consistente en el material absorbedor de neutrones, las estructuras de apoyo o suspensión de la misma si se las suministra por separado.

. Tubos de presión para reactores

Tubos especialmente concebidos o preparados para contener los elementos combustibles y el refrigerante primario en un reactor nuclear conforme se le define en el anterior párrafo 1.1., a una presión de trabajo superior a 5,1 MPa (740 psi).

. Tubos de circonio

Circonio metálico y aleaciones de circonio en forma de tubos o conjuntos de tubos, y en cantidades que excedan de 500 kg en cualquier período de 12 meses, especialmente concebidos o preparados para su utilización en un reactor nuclear conforme se le define en el anterior párrafo 1.1., y en los que la razón hafnio/circonio sea inferior a 1:500 partes en peso.

. Bombas del refrigerante primario

Bombas especialmente concebidas o preparadas para hacer circular metal líquido como refrigerante primario de reactores nucleares conforme se les define en el anterior párrafo 1.1.

NOTA EXPLICATIVA

Las bombas especialmente diseñadas o preparadas pueden comprender sistemas complejos de estanqueidad sencilla o múltiple para impedir las fugas del refrigerante primario, bombas de rotor blindado y bombas con sistemas de masa inercial. Esta definición abarca las bombas conformes a la norma NC-1 o normas equivalentes.

Materiales no nucleares para reactores

. Deuterio y agua pesada

Deuterio, agua pesada (óxido de deuterio) y cualquier otro compuesto de deuterio en el que la razón deuterio/átomos de hidrógeno exceda de 1:5 000, para su utilización en un reactor nuclear conforme se le define en el anterior párrafo 1.1., en cantidades que excedan de 200 kg de átomos de deuterio, para un mismo país destinatario dentro de un mismo período de 12 meses.

. Grafito de pureza nuclear

Grafito con un nivel de pureza superior a 5 partes por millón de boro equivalente y con una densidad superior a 1,50 g/cm³, para su utilización en un reactor nuclear conforme se le define en el anterior párrafo 1.1., en cantidades que excedan de 3 x 10⁴ kg (30 toneladas métricas) para un mismo país destinatario dentro de un mismo período de 12 meses.

NOTA

Al efecto de notificación, el Gobierno determinará si las exportaciones de grafito que cumpla las especificaciones anteriores son o no para su utilización en un reactor nuclear.

Plantas para el reprocesamiento de elementos combustibles irradiados, y equipo especialmente concebido o preparado para dicha operación

NOTA INTRODUCTORIA

En el reprocesamiento del combustible nuclear irradiado, el plutonio y el uranio se separan de los productos de fisión intensamente radiactivos y de otros elementos transuránicos. Esta separación puede lograrse mediante diferentes procesos técnicos. Sin embargo, al cabo de cierto número de años el proceso Purex se ha acreditado y extendido más que los demás. Entraña este proceso la disolución del combustible nuclear irradiado en ácido nítrico, seguida de la separación del uranio, el plutonio y los productos de la fisión mediante la extracción con disolventes empleando una mezcla de fosfato de tributilo en un diluyente orgánico.

Las instalaciones Purex tienen funciones de proceso similares entre sí, incluyendo las siguientes: troceado de los elementos combustibles irradiados, lixiviación del combustible, extracción con disolventes y almacenamiento de licores de proceso. Puede haber asimismo equipo para otras operaciones, tales como la desnitrificación térmica del nitrato de uranio, la conversión del nitrato de plutonio en óxido o metal, y el tratamiento del licor de desecho de los productos de fisión para darle forma que se preste al almacenamiento o a la disposición por largo plazo. No obstante, el tipo y la configuración específicos del equipo destinado a estas operaciones pueden diferir entre unas instalaciones Purex y otras, y ello por varias razones, incluidos el tipo y cantidad del combustible nuclear irradiado a reprocesar y el destino que se quiera dar a los materiales recuperados, además de las consideraciones de seguridad y de mantenimiento que hayan orientado el diseño de cada instalación.

Una "planta para el reprocesamiento de elementos combustibles irradiados" comprende el equipo y los componentes que normalmente están en contacto directo con las principales corrientes de tratamiento de los materiales nucleares y productos de fisión y las controlan directamente.

Estos procesos, incluidos los sistemas completos para la conversión de plutonio y la producción de

plutonio metal, pueden identificarse mediante las medidas tomadas para evitar la criticidad (p. ej. mediante la geometría), la exposición a las radiaciones (p. ej. mediante el blindaje) y los riesgos de toxicidad (p. ej. mediante la contención).

Las partidas de equipo que se consideran incluidas en la frase "y equipo especialmente concebido o preparado" para el reprocesamiento de elementos combustibles irradiados comprenden:

· **Máquinas trozadoras de elementos combustibles irradiados**

NOTA INTRODUCTORIA

Este equipo rompe la vaina del elemento combustible y expone así a la acción lixivadora el material nuclear irradiado. Para esta operación suelen emplearse cizallas metálicas de diseño especial, aunque puede utilizarse equipo avanzado, como los láser, por ejemplo.

Equipo teleaccionado especialmente concebido o preparado para su utilización en una planta de reprocesamiento conforme se la describe anteriormente y destinado al troceo, corte o cizallamiento de conjuntos, haces o barras o varillas de combustible.

· **Recipientes de lixiviación**

NOTA INTRODUCTORIA

Estos recipientes suelen recibir el combustible gastado troceado. En estos recipientes, a prueba de criticidad, el material nuclear irradiado se lixivia con ácido nítrico, y los fragmentos de vainas remanentes se eliminan del circuito del proceso.

Tanques a prueba del riesgo de criticidad (por ejemplo: tanques de pequeño diámetro, anulares o de placas) especialmente concebidos o preparados para su utilización en una planta de reprocesamiento conforme se la describe anteriormente, destinados a la operación de disolución de combustible nuclear irradiado, capaces de resistir la presencia de un líquido a alta temperatura y muy corrosivo, y que pueden ser teleaccionados para su carga y mantenimiento.

· **Extractores mediante disolvente y equipo para la extracción con disolventes**

NOTA INTRODUCTORIA

Estos extractores reciben la solución de combustible irradiado proveniente de los recipientes de lixiviación y también la solución orgánica que separa el uranio, el plutonio y los productos de fisión. El equipo para la extracción con disolventes suele diseñarse para cumplir parámetros de operación rigurosos, tales como prolongada vida útil sin necesidad de mantenimiento, o bien gran sustituibilidad, sencillez de funcionamiento y de regulación, y flexibilidad frente a las variaciones de

las condiciones del proceso.

Son extractores por disolvente especialmente diseñados o preparados, como por ejemplo las columnas pulsantes o de relleno, mezcladores-sedimentadores, o contactadores centrífugos para el empleo en una planta de reprocesamiento de combustible irradiado. Los extractores por disolvente deben ser resistentes a los efectos corrosivos del ácido nítrico. Los extractores por disolvente suelen construirse con arreglo a normas sumamente estrictas (incluidas soldaduras especiales y técnicas especiales de inspección, control de calidad y garantía de calidad) con aceros inoxidable al carbono, titanio, circonio u otros materiales de alta calidad.

· **Recipientes de retención o almacenamiento químico**

NOTA INTRODUCTORIA

De la etapa de extracción mediante disolvente se derivan tres circuitos principales de licor de proceso. Para el tratamiento ulterior de estos tres circuitos se emplean recipientes de retención o almacenamiento, de la manera siguiente:

La solución de nitrato de uranio puro se concentra por evaporación y se hace pasar a un proceso de desnitrificación en el que se convierte en óxido de uranio. Este óxido se reutiliza en el ciclo del combustible nuclear.

La solución de productos de fisión intensamente radiactivos suele concentrarse por evaporación y almacenarse como concentrado líquido. Este concentrado puede luego ser evaporado y convertido a una forma adecuada para el almacenamiento o la disposición final.

La solución de nitrato de plutonio puro se concentra y se almacena en espera de su transferencia a etapas posteriores del proceso. En particular, los recipientes de retención o almacenamiento destinados a las soluciones de plutonio están diseñados para evitar problemas de criticidad resultantes de cambios en la concentración y en la forma de este circuito.

Recipientes de retención o de almacenamiento especialmente diseñados o preparados para su utilización en plantas de reprocesamiento de combustible irradiado. Los recipientes de retención o almacenamiento deben ser resistentes al efecto corrosivo del ácido nítrico. Suelen construirse con materiales tales como aceros inoxidable bajos en carbono, titanio, circonio, u otros materiales de alta calidad. Los recipientes de retención o almacenamiento pueden diseñarse para la manipulación y el mantenimiento por control remoto, y pueden tener las siguientes características para el control de la criticidad nuclear:

paredes o estructuras internas con un equivalente de boro de por lo menos el 2%, o bien

un diámetro máximo de 175 mm (7 pulgadas) en el caso de recipientes cilíndricos, o bien

un ancho máximo de 75 mm (3 pulgadas) en el caso de recipientes anulares o planos.

. **Sistema de conversión del nitrato de plutonio en óxido**

NOTA INTRODUCTORIA

En la mayoría de las instalaciones de reprocesamiento, este proceso final entraña la conversión de la solución de nitrato de plutonio en dióxido de plutonio. Las operaciones principales de este proceso son las siguientes: ajuste, con posibilidad de almacenamiento, de la disolución de alimentación del proceso, precipitación y separación sólido/licor, calcinación, manipulación del producto, ventilación, gestión de desechos, y control del proceso.

Se trata de sistemas completos especialmente diseñados o preparados para la conversión de nitrato de plutonio en óxido de plutonio, especialmente adaptados para evitar los efectos de la criticidad y de las radiaciones, y para minimizar los riesgos de toxicidad.

. **Sistema de conversión de óxido de plutonio en metal**

NOTA INTRODUCTORIA

Este proceso, que puede vincularse a una instalación de reprocesamiento, entraña la fluoración del dióxido de plutonio, que suele efectuarse con fluoruro de hidrógeno sumamente corrosivo, para

obtener fluoruro de plutonio, que luego se reduce empleando calcio metal de gran pureza a fin de obtener plutonio metálico y escoria de fluoruro de calcio. Las principales operaciones de este proceso son las siguientes: fluoración (p. ej. mediante equipo construido o revestido interiormente con un metal precioso), reducción con metales (p. ej. empleando crisoles de material cerámico), recuperación de escoria, manipulación del producto, ventilación, gestión de desechos, y control del proceso.

Son sistemas completos especialmente diseñados o preparados para la producción de plutonio metal, adaptados a los fines de evitar los efectos de la criticidad y de las radiaciones, y de minimizar los riesgos de toxicidad.

Plantas para la fabricación de elementos combustibles

Una "planta para la fabricación de elementos combustibles" comprende:

El equipo que normalmente está en contacto directo con la corriente de producción de materiales nucleares o que se emplea directamente para el tratamiento o control de dicha corriente, o bien,

El equipo empleado para encerrar el combustible nuclear dentro de su revestimiento.

Plantas para la separación de isótopos del uranio y equipo, distinto de los instrumentos de análisis, especialmente concebido o preparado para ello

Las partidas de equipo que se consideran incluidas en la frase "equipo, distinto de los instrumentos de análisis, especialmente concebido o preparado" para la separación de isótopos del uranio comprenden:

. **Centrifugadoras de gas y conjuntos y componentes especialmente diseñados o preparados para su uso en centrifugadoras de gas**

NOTA INTRODUCTORIA

Una centrifugadora de gas consiste normalmente en un cilindro o cilindros de paredes delgadas, de un diámetro de 75 mm (3 pulgadas) a 400 mm (16 pulgadas), contenidos en un vacío y sometidos a un movimiento rotatorio que produce elevada velocidad periférica del orden de 300 m/s o más; el eje central del cilindro es vertical. A fin de conseguir una elevada velocidad de rotación, los materiales de construcción de los componentes rotatorios deben poseer una elevada razón resistencia/densidad, y el conjunto rotor, y por consiguiente sus componentes individuales deben construirse con tolerancias muy ajustadas con objeto de minimizar los desequilibrios. A diferencia de otras centrifugadoras, la de gas usada para el enriquecimiento del uranio se caracteriza por tener dentro de la cámara rotatoria una o varias pantallas rotatorias y en forma de disco y un sistema de tubo estacionario para alimentar y extraer el gas UF₆, consistente en tres canales separados por lo menos, dos de los cuales se hallan conectados a paletas que se extienden desde el eje del rotor hacia la periferia de la cámara del mismo. También contenidos en el medio vacío se encuentra un número de elementos importantes no rotatorios los que, aunque de diseño especial, no son difíciles de fabricar ni emplean materiales muy especiales. Sin embargo, una instalación de centrifugación necesita un gran número de dichos componentes, de modo que las cantidades de los mismos pueden constituir una importante indicación del uso a que se destinan.

.1. Componentes rotatorios

Conjuntos rotores completos:

Cilindros de paredes delgadas, o un número de tales cilindros interconectados, construidos con uno de los materiales de elevada razón resistencia/densidad descritos en la NOTA EXPLICATIVA de esta Sección. Cuando se hallan interconectados, los cilindros están unidos por fuelles flexibles o anillos según se describe en la Sección 5.1.1 c) *infra*. El rotor está provisto de una o varias pantallas internas y tapas terminales según se describe en la Sección 5.1.1 d) y e), en su forma final. Sin embargo, el conjunto completo se puede también entregar solo parcialmente montado.

Tubos de rotores:

Cilindros de paredes delgadas especialmente diseñados o preparados, con su espesor de 12 mm

(0,5 pulgadas) o menos, un diámetro de 75 mm (3 pulgadas) a 400 mm (16 pulgadas), construidos con uno de los materiales de elevada razón resistencia/densidad descritos en la NOTA EXPLICATIVA de esta Sección.

Anillos o fuelles:

Componentes especialmente diseñados o preparados para reforzar localmente el tubo rotor o unir varios tubos rotores. Los fuelles son cilindros cortos de un espesor de pared de 3 mm (0,12 pulgadas) o menos, un diámetro de 75 mm (3 pulgadas) a 400 mm (16 pulgadas), de forma convolutiva, construidos con uno de los materiales de elevada razón resistencia/densidad descritos en la NOTA EXPLICATIVA de esta Sección.

Pantallas:

Componentes en forma de disco de 75 mm (3 pulgadas) a 400 mm (16 pulgadas) de diámetro especialmente diseñados o preparados para ser montados dentro del tubo rotor de la centrifugadora a fin de aislar la cámara de toma de la cámara principal de separación y, en algunos casos, de facilitar la circulación del gas de UF₆ dentro de la cámara principal de separación del tubo rotor; están construidos con uno de los materiales de elevada razón resistencia/densidad descritos en la NOTA EXPLICATIVA de esta Sección.

e) Tapas superiores/tapas inferiores:

Componentes en forma de disco de 75 mm (3 pulgadas) a 400 mm (16 pulgadas) de diámetro especialmente diseñados o preparados para ajustarse a los extremos del tubo rotor y contener así el UF₆ dentro de dicho tubo, y, en algunos casos, apoyar, retener o contener como una parte integrada un elemento de soporte superior (tapa superior) o sostener los elementos rotatorios del motor y del soporte inferior (tapa inferior); están construidos con uno de los materiales de elevada razón resistencia/densidad descritos en la NOTA EXPLICATIVA de esta Sección.

NOTA EXPLICATIVA

Los materiales usados para los componentes rotatorios de la centrifugadora son:

Acero martensítico capaz de una resistencia límite a la tracción de 2,05 x 10⁹ N/m² (300 000 psi) o más;

Aleaciones de aluminio capaces de una resistencia límite a la tracción de $0,46 \times 10^9$ N/m² (67 000 psi) o más;

Materiales filamentosos apropiados para su uso en estructuras compuestas y que poseen un módulo específico de $12,3 \times 10^6$ m o mayor, y una resistencia límite a la tracción de $0,3 \times 10^6$ m o más ("Módulo específico" es el Módulo de Young en N/m² dividido por el peso específico en N/m³; "Resistencia límite a la tracción específica" es la resistencia límite a la tracción en N/m² dividida por el peso específico en N/m³).

5.1.2. Componentes estáticos

a) Soportes magnéticos de suspensión:

Conjuntos de suspensión especialmente diseñados o preparados consistentes en un electroimán anular suspendido en un marco que contiene un medio amortiguador. El marco se construye con un material resistente al UF6 (véase la NOTA EXPLICATIVA de la Sección 5.2). El imán se acopla con una pieza polo o con un segundo imán ajustado a la tapa superior descrita en la Sección 5.1.1 e). El imán puede tener forma anular con una relación menor o igual a 1,6:1 entre el diámetro exterior y el interior. El imán puede presentar una forma con una permeabilidad inicial de 0,15 H/m (120 000 en unidades CGS) o más, o una remanencia de 98,5% o más, o un producto de energía de más de 80 kJ/m³ (107 gauss-oersteds). Además de las propiedades usuales de los materiales, es requisito esencial que la desviación de los ejes magnéticos respecto de los geométricos no exceda de muy pequeñas tolerancias (menos de 0,1 mm o 0,004 pulgadas) y que la homogeneidad del material del imán sea muy elevada.

b) Soportes/amortiguadores:

Soportes especialmente diseñados o preparados que comprenden un conjunto pivote/copa montado

en un amortiguador. El pivote es generalmente una barra de acero templado pulimentado en un extremo en forma de semiesfera y provista en el otro extremo de un medio de encaje en la tapa inferior descrita en la Sección 5.1.1 e). Este pivote también puede tener un soporte hidrodinámico. La copa es una pastilla configurada con una indentación semiesférica en una de sus superficies. Esos dos componentes se acomodan a menudo separadamente en el amortiguador.

c) Bombas moleculares:

Cilindros especialmente preparados o diseñados con surcos helicoidales maquinados o extruidos y paredes interiores maquinadas. Las dimensiones típicas son las siguientes: de 75 mm (3 pulgadas) a 400 mm (16 pulgadas) de diámetro interno; 10 mm (0,4 pulgadas) o más de espesor de pared; longitud igual o mayor que el diámetro. Los surcos tienen generalmente sección rectangular y 2 mm (0,08 pulgadas) o más de profundidad.

d) Estatores de motores:

Estatores de forma anular especialmente diseñados o preparados para motores multifásicos de alta velocidad de corriente alterna por histéresis (o reluctancia) para su funcionamiento sincrónico en un vacío en la gama de frecuencias de 600-2 000 Hz y un intervalo de potencia de 50-1 000 VA. Los estatores consisten en embobinados multifásicos sobre un núcleo de hierro de baja pérdida compuesto de finas capas de un espesor típico de 2,0 mm (0,08 pulgadas) o menos.

e) Recipientes/cajas de centrifugadoras:

Componentes especialmente diseñados o preparados para alojar un conjunto de tubos rotores de una centrifugadora de gas. La caja está formada por un cilindro rígido, siendo el espesor de la pared de hasta 30 mm (1,2 pulgadas), con los extremos maquinados con precisión para contener los soportes y con una o varias bridas para el montaje. Los extremos maquinados son paralelos entre sí y perpendiculares al eje longitudinal del cilindro con una desviación de 0,05 grados o menos. La caja puede ser también una estructura alveolar para contener varios tubos o rotores. Las cajas están construidas o revestidas con materiales resistentes a la corrosión por el UF6.

f) Paletas:

Tubos especialmente diseñados o preparados de hasta 12 mm (0,5 pulgadas) de diámetro interno para la extracción del UF6 gaseoso del tubo rotor por acción de un tubo de Pitot (es decir, su abertura desemboca en el flujo de gas periférico situado dentro del tubo rotor, se obtiene por ejemplo doblando el extremo de un tubo dispuesto radialmente) y capaz de conectarse al sistema central de extracción de gas. Los tubos están fabricados o protegidos con materiales resistentes a la corrosión por el UF6.

· Sistemas, equipo y componentes auxiliares especialmente diseñados o preparados para plantas de enriquecimiento por centrifugación gaseosa

NOTA INTRODUCTORIA

Los sistemas, equipo y componentes auxiliares para una planta de enriquecimiento por centrifugación gaseosa son los que se necesitan en una instalación para alimentar UF6 a las centrifugadoras, conectar entre sí las centrifugadoras individuales para que formen cascadas (o etapas) que conduzcan a valores progresivamente elevados de enriquecimiento y para extraer el "producto" y las "colas" del UF6 de las centrifugadoras; también se incluye en esta categoría el equipo necesario para propulsar las centrifugadoras y para el control de la maquinaria.

Normalmente, el UF6 se evapora a partir de su fase sólida mediante la utilización de autoclaves y se distribuye en forma gaseosa a las centrifugadoras por medio de un sistema de tuberías provisto de cabezales y configurado en cascadas. El "producto" y las "colas" pasan también por un tal sistema a trampas frías (que funcionan a unos 203 K (-70° C)), donde se condensan antes de ser transferidas a recipientes apropiados para su transporte o almacenamiento. Como una planta de enriquecimiento consiste en muchos miles de centrifugadoras conectadas en cascadas, hay también muchos kilómetros de tuberías con millares de soldaduras y una considerable repetición de configuraciones. El equipo, componentes y sistemas de tuberías deben construirse de modo que se obtenga un muy elevado grado de vacío y de limpieza de trabajo.

.1. Sistemas de alimentación y de extracción del producto y de las colas

Sistemas especialmente diseñados o preparados para el proceso, en particular:

Autoclaves de alimentación (o estaciones) utilizadas para pasar el UF6 a las cascadas de centrifugadoras a presiones de hasta 100 kPa (15 psi) y a una tasa de 1 kg/h o más;

Desublimadores (o trampas frías) utilizados para extraer el UF6 de las cascadas a hasta 3 kPa (0,5 psi) de presión. Los desublimadores pueden enfriarse hasta 203 K (-70° C) y calentarse hasta 343 K (70° C);

Estaciones para el "producto" y las "colas", utilizadas para introducir el UF6 en recipientes.

Estos componentes, equipo y tuberías están enteramente contruidos o recubiertos de materiales resistentes al UF6 (véase la NOTA EXPLICATIVA de esta Sección) y deben fabricarse de modo que se obtenga un muy elevado grado de vacío y de limpieza de trabajo.

.2. Sistemas de tuberías con cabezales configurados en cascadas

Sistemas de tuberías y cabezales especialmente diseñados o preparados para dirigir el UF6 en las centrifugadoras en cascada. Esta red de tuberías es normalmente del tipo de cabezal "triple" y cada centrifugadora se halla conectada a cada uno de los cabezales. Por lo tanto, su configuración se repite considerablemente. Está enteramente contruida con materiales resistentes al UF6 (véase la NOTA EXPLICATIVA de esta Sección) y debe fabricarse de modo que se obtenga un muy elevado grado de vacío y de limpieza de trabajo.

3. Espectrómetros de masa para UF6/fuentes iónicas

Espectrómetros de masa magnéticos o cuadrupolares especialmente diseñados o preparados, capaces de tomar "en línea" muestras de material de alimentación, del producto o de las colas, a partir de la corriente del gas UF6, y que posean todas las características siguientes:

Resolución unitaria para masas superior a 320;

Fuentes iónicas contruidas o recubiertas con cromoníquel, metal monel o galvanoníquelado;

Fuentes de ionización de bombardeo electrónico;

Se hallan provistos de un sistema colector apropiado para el análisis isotópico.

.4. Cambiadores de frecuencia

Cambiadores de frecuencia (denominados también convertidores o invertidores) especialmente diseñados o preparados para alimentar los estatores de motores según se definen en la Sección 5.1.2 d); o partes componentes y subconjuntos de tales cambiadores de frecuencia que posean todas las características siguientes:

Una potencia multifásica de 600 a 2 000 Hz;

Elevada estabilidad (con control de frecuencia superior a 0,1%);

Baja distorsión armónica (menos de 2%);

Eficiencia superior a 80%.

NOTA EXPLICATIVA

Los artículos enumerados anteriormente se encuentran en contacto directo con el gas UF6 del proceso o se utilizan directamente para el control de las centrifugadoras y el paso del gas de unas a otras y de cascada a cascada.

Los materiales resistentes a la corrosión por el UF6 incluyen el acero inoxidable, el aluminio, las aleaciones de aluminio, el níquel y las aleaciones que contengan 60% o más de níquel.

. Unidades especialmente diseñadas o preparadas y partes componentes para ser usadas en procesos de enriquecimiento por difusión gaseosa

NOTA INTRODUCTORIA

En el método de difusión gaseosa para la separación de los isótopos de uranio, la principal unidad

tecnológica consiste en una barrera porosa especial para la difusión gaseosa, un intercambiador de calor para enfriar el gas (que ha sido calentado por el proceso de compresión), válvulas de estanqueidad y de control, y tuberías. Puesto que la tecnología de difusión gaseosa utiliza el hexafluoruro de uranio (UF₆), todo el equipo, tuberías y superficies de instrumentos (que entran en contacto con el gas) deben manufacturarse en base a materiales que permanecen estables al contacto con el UF₆. Una instalación de difusión gaseosa requiere determinado número de unidades de este tipo, de modo que dicho número puede proporcionar indicaciones importantes respecto del uso final.

.1. Barreras de difusión gaseosa

Filtros finos, especialmente diseñados o preparados, porosos, cuyos poros tengan un diámetro del orden de los 100 a 1 000 Å (angstroms), un espesor de 5 mm (0,2 pulgadas) o menos, y para aquellos de forma tubular, un diámetro de 25 mm (1 pulgada) o menos, fabricados con metales, polímeros o materiales cerámicos resistentes a la acción corrosiva del UF₆, y

compuestos sólidos o en polvo especialmente preparados para la manufactura de tales filtros. Estos compuestos y polvos incluyen el níquel o aleaciones que contengan un 60% o más de níquel, óxido de aluminio, o polímeros de hidrocarburos totalmente fluorados resistentes al UF₆, cuya pureza sea del 99,9% o más, y con un tamaño de partículas inferior a 10 micrómetros y un alto grado de uniformidad en cuanto al tamaño de las partículas, especialmente preparados para la manufactura de barreras de difusión gaseosa.

.2. Cajas de difusores gaseosos

Vasijas cilíndricas especialmente diseñadas o preparadas, herméticamente cerradas, con un diámetro superior a 300 mm (12 pulgadas) y una longitud superior a 900 mm (35 pulgadas), o vasijas rectangulares de dimensiones comparables, dotadas de una conexión de entrada y dos conexiones de salida, todas éstas con un diámetro superior a 50 mm (2 pulgadas), para contener una barrera de difusión gaseosa, hecha o recubierta con un metal resistente al UF₆ y diseñada para ser instalada en posición horizontal o vertical.

.3. Compresores y sopladores de gas

Compresores axiales, centrífugos o volumétricos, o sopladores de gas especialmente diseñados o preparados, con un volumen de capacidad de succión de 1 m³/min, o más, de UF₆, y con una presión de descarga de hasta varios centenares de kPa (100 psi), diseñados para operaciones a largo plazo en contacto con UF₆ gaseoso con o sin un motor eléctrico de potencia apropiada, así como unidades autónomas de compresión o soplado de gas. Estos compresores y sopladores de gas presentan una relación de presión de entre 2:1 y 6:1 y están hechos o recubiertos de materiales resistentes al UF₆ gaseoso.

.4. Obturadores para ejes de rotación

Obturadores de vacío especialmente diseñados o preparados, con conexiones selladas de entrada y de salida para asegurar la estanqueidad de los ejes que conectan los rotores de los compresores o de los sopladores de gas con los motores de propulsión para asegurar que el sistema disponga de un sellado fiable a fin de evitar que se infiltre aire en la cámara interior del compresor o del soplador de gas que está llena de UF₆. Normalmente tales obturadores están diseñados para una tasa de infiltración de gas separador inferior a 1 000 cm³/min (60 pulgadas³/min).

5. Intercambiadores de calor para enfriamiento del UF₆

Intercambiadores de calor especialmente diseñados o preparados, fabricados con o recubiertos con materiales resistentes al UF₆ (excepto el acero inoxidable) o con cobre o cualquier combinación de dichos metales, y concebidos para una tasa de cambio de presión por pérdida inferior a 10 Pa (0,0015 psi) por hora con una diferencia de presión de 100 kPa (15 psi).

. Sistemas auxiliares, equipo y componentes especialmente diseñados o preparados para ser usados en procesos de enriquecimiento por difusión gaseosa

NOTA INTRODUCTORIA

Los sistemas auxiliares, equipo y componentes para plantas de enriquecimiento por difusión gaseosa

son los sistemas necesarios para introducir el UF₆ en los elementos de difusión gaseosa y unir entre sí cada elemento para formar cascadas (o etapas) que permitan el progresivo enriquecimiento y la extracción, de dichas cascadas, del "producto" y las "colas" de UF₆. Debido al elevado carácter inercial de las cascadas de difusión, cualquier interrupción en su funcionamiento y especialmente su parada trae consigo graves consecuencias. Por lo tanto, el mantenimiento estricto y constante del vacío en todos los sistemas tecnológicos, la protección automática contra accidentes y una muy precisa regulación automática del flujo de gas revisten la mayor importancia en una planta de difusión gaseosa. Todo ello tiene por consecuencia la necesidad de equipar la planta con un gran número de sistemas especiales de medición, regulación y control.

Normalmente el UF₆ se evapora en cilindros colocados dentro de autoclaves y se distribuye en forma gaseosa al punto de entrada por medio de tuberías de alimentación en cascada. Las corrientes gaseosas de UF₆ "producto" y "colas", que fluyen de los puntos de salida de las unidades, son conducidas por medio de tuberías hacia trampas frías o hacia unidades de compresión, donde el gas de UF₆ es licuado antes de ser introducido dentro de contenedores apropiados para su transporte o almacenamiento. Dado que una planta de enriquecimiento por difusión gaseosa se compone de un gran número de unidades de difusión gaseosa dispuestas en cascadas, éstas presentan muchos kilómetros de tubos de alimentación de cascada que a su vez presentan miles de soldaduras con un número considerable de repeticiones en su disposición. El equipo, los componentes y los sistemas de tubería se fabrican de manera que satisfagan normas muy estrictas en cuanto a vacío y limpieza.

.1. Sistemas de alimentación/sistemas de extracción de producto y colas

Sistemas de operaciones especialmente diseñados o preparados, capaces de funcionar a presiones de

300 kPa (45 psi) o inferiores, incluyendo:

Autoclaves de alimentación (o sistemas), que se usan para introducir el UF6 a la cascada de difusión gaseosa;

Desublimadores (o trampas frías) utilizados para extraer el UF6 de las cascadas de difusión;

Estaciones de licuefacción en las que el UF6 gaseoso procedente de la cascada es comprimido y enfriado para obtener UF6 líquido;

Estaciones de "producto" o "colas" usadas para el traspaso del UF6 hacia los contenedores.

.2. Sistemas de tubería de cabecera

Sistemas de tubería y sistema de cabecera especialmente diseñados o preparados para transportar el UF6 dentro de las cascadas de difusión gaseosa. Normalmente, dicha red de tuberías forma parte del sistema de "doble" cabecera en el que cada unidad está conectada a cada una de las cabeceras.

.3. Sistemas de vacío

Distribuidores grandes de vacío, colectores de vacío y bombas de vacío, especialmente diseñados o preparados, cuya capacidad mínima de succión sea de 5 m³/min (175 pies³/min);

Bombas de vacío especialmente diseñadas para funcionar en medios de UF6, fabricadas o recubiertas de aluminio, níquel o aleaciones cuyo componente en níquel sea superior al 60%. Dichas bombas pueden ser rotativas o impelentes, pueden tener desplazamiento y obturadores de fluorocarburo y pueden tener fluidos especiales activos.

.4. Válvulas especiales de cierre y control

Válvulas especiales de cierre y de control, manuales o automáticas, especialmente diseñadas o preparadas, fabricadas con materiales resistentes al UF6, con diámetros de 40 mm a 1 500 mm (1,5 a 59 pulgadas) para su instalación en los sistemas principal y auxiliares de plantas de enriquecimiento por difusión gaseosa.

5. Espectrómetros de masa para UF6/fuentes de iones

Espectrómetros de masa magnéticos o cuadrupolares, especialmente diseñados o preparados, capaces de tomar muestras "en línea" de material de alimentación, producto o colas, de flujos de UF6 gaseoso y que presenten todas las características siguientes:

Resolución unitaria para masa mayor de 320;

Fuentes iónicas construidas o recubiertas de cromoníquel o metal monel o niqueladas;

Fuentes de ionización por bombardeo de electrones;

Sistema colector apropiado de análisis isotópico.

NOTA EXPLICATIVA

Los artículos que se enumeran supra entran en contacto directo con el UF6 gaseoso o controlan de manera directa el flujo dentro de la cascada. Todas las superficies que entran en contacto directo con el gas de trabajo están fabricadas o recubiertas con materiales resistentes al UF6. Por lo que toca a las secciones relativas a los elementos de equipo para difusión gaseosa, los materiales resistentes al efecto corrosivo del UF6 incluyen el acero inoxidable, el aluminio, las aleaciones de aluminio, la alúmina, el níquel o las aleaciones que comprenden un 60% o más de níquel, y los polímeros de hidrocarburos totalmente fluorados resistentes al UF6.

. Sistemas, equipo y componentes especialmente diseñados o preparados para su utilización en plantas de enriquecimiento aerodinámico

NOTA INTRODUCTORIA

En los procesos de enriquecimiento aerodinámico, una mezcla de UF6 gaseoso y de un gas ligero (hidrógeno o helio) después de ser comprimida se hace pasar a través de elementos de separación en los que tiene lugar la separación isotópica por generación de elevadas fuerzas centrífugas en una pared curva. Se han desarrollado con éxito dos procesos de este tipo: el proceso de toberas y el de tubos vorticiales. En ambos procesos los principales componentes de la etapa de separación comprenden recipientes cilíndricos que contienen los elementos especiales de separación (toberas o tubos vorticiales), compresores de gas e intercambiadores de calor para eliminar el calor de compresión. Una planta aerodinámica requiere varias de estas etapas, de modo que las cantidades pueden facilitar una indicación importante acerca del uso final. Como los procesos aerodinámicos emplean UF6, todo el equipo, tuberías y superficies de instrumentos (que entran en contacto con el gas) deben estar contruidos con materiales que permanezcan estables en contacto con el UF6.

NOTA EXPLICATIVA

Los artículos enumerados en esta sección entran en contacto directo con el UF6 gaseoso o controlan directamente el flujo en la cascada. Todas las superficies que entran en contacto con el gas del proceso están totalmente fabricadas o protegidas con materiales resistentes al UF6. A los fines de la sección relativa a los artículos de enriquecimiento aerodinámico, los materiales resistentes a la corrosión por el UF6 comprenden el cobre, el acero inoxidable, el aluminio, aleaciones de aluminio, níquel o aleaciones que contienen el 60% o más de níquel y polímeros de hidrocarburos totalmente fluorados resistentes al UF6.

.1. Toberas de separación

Toberas de separación y sus conjuntos especialmente diseñados o preparados. Las toberas de separación están formadas por canales curvos, con una hendidura, y un radio de curvatura inferior a 1 mm (normalmente comprendido entre 0,1 y 0,05 mm), resistentes a la corrosión por el UF6 y en cuyo interior hay una cuchilla que separa en dos fracciones el gas que circula por la tobera.

.2. Tubos vorticiales

Tubos vorticiales y sus conjuntos especialmente diseñados o preparados. Los tubos vorticiales, de forma cilíndrica o cónica, están fabricados o protegidos con materiales resistentes a la corrosión por el UF6 su diámetro está comprendido entre 0,5 cm y 4 cm, tienen una relación longitud-diámetro de 20:1 o menos, y poseen una o varias entradas tangenciales. Los tubos pueden estar equipados con dispositivos tipo tobera en uno de sus extremos o en ambos.

NOTA EXPLICATIVA

El gas de alimentación penetra tangencialmente en el tubo vertical por uno de sus extremos, o con ayuda de deflectores ciclónicos, o tangencialmente por numerosos orificios situados a lo largo de la periferia del tubo.

.3. Compresores y sopladores de gas

Compresores axiales, centrífugos o impelentes, o sopladores de gas especialmente diseñados o preparados, fabricados o protegidos con materiales resistentes a la corrosión por el UF6 y con una capacidad de aspiración de la mezcla de UF6/gas portador (hidrógeno o helio) de 2 m³/min o más.

NOTA EXPLICATIVA

Estos compresores y sopladores de gas normalmente tienen una relación de compresión comprendida entre 1,2:1 y 6:1.

.4. Obturadores para ejes de rotación

Obturadores para ejes de rotación especialmente diseñados o preparados, con conexiones selladas de entrada y de salida para asegurar la estanqueidad del eje que conecta el rotor del compresor o el rotor del soplador de gas con el motor de propulsión a fin de asegurar un sellado fiable para evitar las fugas del gas de trabajo o la penetración de aire o del gas de sellado en la cámara interior del compresor o del soplador de gas llena con una mezcla de UF6/gas portador.

.5. Intercambiadores de calor para enfriamiento del gas

Intercambiadores de calor especialmente diseñados o preparados, fabricados o protegidos con materiales resistentes a la corrosión por el UF6.

.6. Cajas de los elementos de separación

Cajas de los elementos de separación especialmente diseñadas o preparadas, fabricadas o protegidas con materiales resistentes a la corrosión por el UF6, para alojar los tubos vorticiales o las toberas de separación.

NOTA EXPLICATIVA

Estas cajas pueden ser recipientes cilíndricos de más de 300 mm de diámetro y de más de 900 mm de longitud, recipientes rectangulares de dimensiones comparables, y pueden haber sido diseñadas para su instalación horizontal o vertical.

.7. Sistemas de alimentación/extracción del producto y de las colas

Sistemas o equipos especialmente diseñados o preparados para plantas de enriquecimiento, fabricados o protegidos con materiales resistentes a la corrosión por el UF6, en particular:

Autoclaves, hornos o sistemas de alimentación utilizados para introducir el UF6 en el proceso de enriquecimiento;

Desublimadores (o trampas frías) utilizados para extraer el UF6 del proceso de enriquecimiento para su posterior transferencia después del calentamiento;

Estaciones de solidificación o de licuefacción utilizadas para extraer el UF6 del proceso de enriquecimiento por compresión y conversión del UF6 al estado líquido o al sólido;

Estaciones de "productos" o "colas" utilizadas para transferir el UF6 a los contenedores.

.8. Sistemas colectores

Tuberías y colectores, fabricados o protegidos con materiales resistentes a la corrosión por el UF6, especialmente diseñados o preparados para manipular el UF6 en el interior de las cascadas aerodinámicas. Normalmente, las tuberías forman parte de un

sistema colector "doble" en el que cada etapa o grupo de etapas está conectado a cada uno de los colectores.

.9. Bombas y sistemas de vacío

Sistemas de vacío especialmente diseñados o preparados, con una capacidad de aspiración de 5 m³/min o más, y que comprenden distribuidores de vacío, colectores de vacío y bombas de vacío, y que han sido diseñados para trabajar en una atmósfera de UF₆;

Bombas de vacío especialmente diseñadas o preparadas para trabajar en una atmósfera de UF₆, fabricadas o revestidas con materiales resistentes a la corrosión por el UF₆. Estas bombas pueden estar dotadas de juntas de fluorocarburo y tener fluidos especiales de trabajo.

.10. Válvulas especiales de parada y control

Válvulas de fuelle de parada y de control, manuales o automáticas, especialmente diseñadas o preparadas, fabricadas con materiales resistentes a la corrosión por el UF₆, con un diámetro de 40 mm a 1 500 mm, para su instalación en los sistemas principal y auxiliares de plantas de enriquecimiento aerodinámico.

5.5.11. Espectrómetros de masa para UF₆/fuentes de iones

Espectrómetros de masa magnéticos o cuadrupolares especialmente diseñados o preparados, capaces de tomar "en línea" de la corriente de UF₆ gaseoso, muestras del material de alimentación, del "producto" o de las "colas", y que posean todos las características siguientes:

Resolución unitaria para la unidad de masa superior a 320;

Fuentes de iones fabricadas o revestidas con cromoníquel, metal monel o galvanoniquelado;

Fuentes de ionización por bombardeo electrónico;

Presencia de un colector adaptado al análisis isotópico.

12. Sistemas de separación UF₆/gas portador

Sistemas especialmente diseñados o preparados para separar el UF₆ del gas portador (hidrógeno o helio).

NOTA EXPLICATIVA

Estos sistemas han sido diseñados para reducir el contenido de UF₆ del gas portador a 1 ppm o menos y pueden comprender el equipo siguiente:

Intercambiadores de calor criogénicos y crioseparadores capaces de alcanzar temperaturas de -120° C o inferiores,

Unidades de refrigeración criogénicas capaces de alcanzar temperaturas de -120° C o inferiores,

Toberas de separación o tubos vorticiales para separar el UF₆ del gas portador, o

Trampas frías para el UF₆ capaces de alcanzar temperaturas de -20° C o inferiores.

. Sistemas, equipo y componentes especialmente diseñados o preparados para su utilización en plantas de enriquecimiento por intercambio químico o por intercambio iónico

NOTA INTRODUCTORIA

Las diferencias mínimas de masa entre los isótopos de uranio ocasiona pequeños cambios en los equilibrios de las reacciones químicas, fenómeno que puede aprovecharse para la separación de los isótopos. Se han desarrollado con éxito dos procesos: intercambio químico líquido-líquido e intercambio iónico sólido-líquido.

En el proceso de intercambio químico líquido-líquido, las fases líquidas inmiscibles (acuosa y orgánica) se ponen en contacto por circulación en contracorriente para obtener un efecto de cascada correspondiente a miles de etapas de separación. La fase acuosa está compuesta por cloruro de uranio en solución en ácido clorhídrico; la fase orgánica está constituida por un agente de extracción que contiene cloruro de uranio en un solvente orgánico. Los contactores empleados en la cascada de separación pueden ser columnas de intercambio líquido-líquido (por ejemplo, columnas pulsadas dotadas de placas-tamiz) o contactores centrífugos líquido-líquido. En cada uno de ambos extremos de la cascada de separación se necesita una conversión química (oxidación y reducción) para permitir el reflujo. Una importante preocupación con respecto al diseño es evitar la contaminación de las corrientes de trabajo por ciertos iones metálicos. Por tanto, se utilizan tuberías y columnas de plástico, revestidas de plástico (comprendidos fluorocarburos polímeros) y/o revestidas de vidrio.

En el proceso de intercambio iónico sólido-líquido, el enriquecimiento se consigue por

adsorción/desorción del uranio en un adsorbente o resina de intercambio iónico y de acción muy rápida. Se hace pasar una solución de uranio contenida en ácido clorhídrico y otros agentes químicos a través de columnas cilíndricas de enriquecimiento que contienen lechos de relleno formado por el

adsorbente. Para conseguir un proceso continuo es necesario un sistema de reflujo para liberar el uranio del adsorbente y reinyectarlo en el flujo líquido de modo que puedan recogerse el "producto" y las "colas". Esto se realiza con ayuda de agentes químicos adecuados de reducción/oxidación que son regenerados por completo en circuitos externos independientes y que pueden ser regenerados parcialmente dentro de las propias columnas de separación isotópica. La presencia de soluciones de ácido clorhídrico concentrado caliente obliga a fabricar o proteger el equipo con materiales especiales resistentes a la corrosión.

.1. Columnas de intercambio líquido-líquido (intercambio químico)

Columnas de intercambio líquido-líquido en contracorriente con aportación de energía mecánica (es decir, columnas pulsadas de placas-tamiz, columnas de placas de movimiento alternativo y columnas dotadas de turbomezcladores internos), especialmente diseñadas o preparadas para el enriquecimiento del uranio utilizando el proceso de intercambio químico. Para que sean resistentes a la corrosión por las soluciones de ácido clorhídrico concentrado, estas columnas y su interior se fabrican o se revisten con materiales plásticos adecuados (por ejemplo, fluorocarburos polímeros) o vidrio. Las columnas han sido diseñadas para que el tiempo de residencia correspondiente a una etapa sea corto (30 segundos o menos).

.2. Contactores centrífugos líquido-líquido (intercambio químico)

Contactores centrífugos líquido-líquido especialmente diseñados o preparados para el enriquecimiento del uranio utilizando procesos de intercambio químico. En estos contactores, la dispersión de las corrientes orgánica y acuosa se consigue por rotación y la separación de las fases con ayuda de una fuerza centrífuga. Para hacerlos resistentes a la corrosión por las soluciones de ácido clorhídrico concentrado, los contactores se fabrican o se revisten con materiales plásticos adecuados (por ejemplo fluorocarburos polímeros) o se revisten con vidrio. Los contactores centrífugos han sido diseñados para que el tiempo de residencia correspondiente a una etapa sea corto (30 segundos o menos).

.3. Equipo y sistemas de reducción del uranio (intercambio químico)

Celdas de reducción electroquímica especialmente diseñadas o preparadas para reducir el uranio de un estado de valencia a otro inferior para su enriquecimiento por el proceso de intercambio químico. Los materiales de las celdas en contacto con las soluciones de trabajo deben ser resistentes a la corrosión por soluciones de ácido clorhídrico concentrado.

NOTA EXPLICATIVA

El compartimiento catódico de la celda debe ser diseñado de modo que el uranio no pase a un estado de valencia más elevado por reoxidación. Para mantener el uranio en el compartimiento catódico, la celda debe poseer una membrana de diafragma inatacable fabricada con un material especial de intercambio catiónico. El cátodo consiste en un conductor sólido adecuado, por ejemplo, grafito.

Sistemas situados en el extremo de la cascada donde se recupera el producto especialmente diseñados o preparados para separar el U4+ de la corriente orgánica, ajustar la concentración de ácido y alimentar las celdas de reducción elec-troquímica.

NOTA EXPLICATIVA

Estos sistemas están formados por equipo de extracción por solvente para separar el U4+ de la corriente orgánica a fin de introducirlo en la solución acuosa, equipo de evaporación y/o de otra índole para ajustar y controlar el pH de la solución y bombas u otros dispositivos de transferencia para alimentar las celdas de reducción electroquímica. Una de las principales preocupaciones en cuanto al diseño es evitar la contaminación de la corriente acuosa por ciertos iones metálicos. En consecuencia, aquellas partes del sistema que están en contacto con la corriente de trabajo se fabrican o protegen con materiales adecuados (por ejemplo, vidrio, fluorocarburos polímeros, sulfato de polifenilo, poliéter sulfona y grafito impregnado con resina).

.4. Sistemas de preparación de la alimentación (intercambio químico)

Sistemas especialmente diseñados o preparados para producir soluciones de cloruro de uranio de elevada pureza destinadas a las plantas de separación de los isótopos de uranio por intercambio químico.

NOTA EXPLICATIVA

Estos sistemas comprenden equipo de purificación por disolución, extracción por solvente y/o intercambio iónico, y celdas electrolíticas para reducir el uranio U6+ o U4+ a U3+. Estos sistemas producen soluciones de cloruro de uranio que solo contienen algunas partes por millón de impurezas metálicas, por ejemplo, cromo, hierro, vanadio, molibdeno y otros cationes bivalentes o de valencia más elevada. Entre los materiales de fabricación de partes del sistema de tratamiento del U3+ de elevada pureza figuran el vidrio, los fluorocarburos polímeros, el sulfato de polifenilo o el poliéter sulfona y el grafito impregnado con resina y con un revestimiento de plástico.

.5. Sistemas de oxidación del uranio (intercambio químico)

Sistemas especialmente diseñados o preparados para oxidar el U³⁺ en U⁴⁺ a fin de reintroducirlo en la cascada de separación isotópica en el proceso de enriquecimiento por intercambio químico.

NOTA EXPLICATIVA

Estos sistemas pueden contener equipo del tipo siguiente:

Equipo para poner en contacto el cloro y el oxígeno con el efluente acuoso procedente del equipo de separación isotópica y extraer el U⁴⁺ resultante a fin de introducirlo en la corriente orgánica empobrecida procedente de la extremidad de la cascada;

Equipo para separar el agua del ácido clorhídrico de modo que el agua y el ácido clorhídrico concentrado puedan ser reintroducidos en el proceso en lugares adecuados.

5.6.6. Resinas de intercambio iónico/adsorbentes de reacción rápida (intercambio iónico)

Resinas de intercambio iónico o adsorbentes de reacción rápida especialmente diseñados o preparados para el enriquecimiento del uranio por el proceso de intercambio iónico, en particular resinas macrorreticulares porosas y/o estructuras peliculares en las que los grupos de intercambio químico activos están limitados a un revestimiento superficial en un soporte poroso inactivo, y otras estructuras compuestas en forma adecuada, sobre todo partículas o fibras. Estas resinas de intercambio iónico/adsorbentes tienen un diámetro de 0,2 mm o menor y deben ser quimiorresistentes a soluciones de ácido clorhídrico concentrado y lo bastante fisicorresistentes para no experimentar una degradación en las columnas de intercambio. Las resinas/adsorbentes han sido diseñados especialmente para conseguir una cinética de intercambio de los isótopos del uranio muy rápida (el tiempo de semirreacción es inferior a 10 segundos) y pueden trabajar a temperaturas comprendidas entre 100° C y 200° C.

.7. Columnas de intercambio iónico (intercambio iónico)

Columnas cilíndricas de más de 1 000 mm de diámetro que contienen lechos de relleno de resina de intercambio iónico/adsorbente, especialmente diseñadas o preparadas para el enriquecimiento del uranio por intercambio iónico. Estas columnas están fabricadas o protegidas con materiales (por ejemplo, titanio o plásticos de fluorocarburo) resistentes a la corrosión por soluciones de ácido clorhídrico concentrado y pueden trabajar a temperaturas comprendidas entre 100° C y 200° C y presiones superiores a 0,7 MPa (102 psia).

.8. Sistemas de reflujo (intercambio iónico)

Sistemas de reducción química o electroquímica especialmente diseñados o preparados para regenerar el agente o los agentes de reducción química utilizado o utilizados en las cascadas de enriquecimiento del uranio por intercambio iónico;

Sistemas de oxidación química o electroquímica especialmente diseñados o preparados para regenerar el agente o agentes de oxidación química utilizado o utilizados en las cascadas de enriquecimiento del uranio por intercambio iónico.

NOTA EXPLICATIVA

El proceso de enriquecimiento por intercambio iónico puede utilizar, por ejemplo, el titanio trivalente (Ti³⁺) como catión reductor, en cuyo caso el sistema de reducción regeneraría el Ti³⁺ por reducción del Ti⁴⁺.

El proceso puede utilizar, por ejemplo, hierro trivalente (Fe³⁺) como oxidante en cuyo caso el sistema de oxidación regeneraría el Fe³⁺ por oxidación del Fe²⁺.

. Sistemas, equipo y componentes especialmente diseñados o preparados para su utilización en plantas de enriquecimiento por láser

NOTA INTRODUCTORIA

Los actuales sistemas de enriquecimiento por láser se clasifican en dos categorías: aquél en el que el

medio en el que se aplica el proceso es vapor atómico de uranio y aquél en el que es vapor de un compuesto de uranio. La nomenclatura corriente de los procesos es la siguiente: primera categoría - separación isotópica por láser en vapor atómico (AVLIS o SILVA); segunda categoría - separación isotópica por láser de moléculas (MLIS o MOLIS-SILMO) y reacción química por activación láser isotópicamente selectiva (CRISLA). Los sistemas, equipo y componentes de las plantas de enriquecimiento por láser comprenden: a) dispositivos de alimentación de vapor de uranio metálico (para la fotoionización selectiva) o dispositivos de alimentación de vapor de un compuesto del uranio (para la fotodisociación o activación química); b) dispositivos para recoger el uranio metálico enriquecido o empobrecido como "producto" y "colas" en la primera categoría, y dispositivos para recoger los compuestos disociados o activos como "producto" y material no modificado como "colas" en la segunda categoría; c) sistemas láser del proceso para excitar selectivamente la especie uranio 235; y d) equipo para la preparación de la alimentación y la conversión del producto. Debido a la complejidad de la espectroscopia de los átomos y compuestos del uranio podrá tal vez ser necesario combinar cierto número de tecnologías disponibles por láser.

NOTA EXPLICATIVA

Muchos de los artículos enumerados en esta sección entran directamente en contacto con el uranio metálico vaporizado o líquido, ya sea con un gas del proceso formado por UF₆ o por una mezcla de UF₆ con otros gases. Todas las superficies que entran en contacto con el uranio o con el UF₆ están totalmente fabricadas o protegidas con materiales resistentes a la corrosión. A los fines de la sección relativa a los artículos para el enriquecimiento por láser, los materiales resistentes a la corrosión por el uranio metálico o las aleaciones de uranio vaporizados o líquidos son el tantalio y el grafito revestido con itrio; entre los materiales resistentes a la corrosión por el UF₆ figuran el cobre, el acero inoxidable, el aluminio, las aleaciones de aluminio, el níquel o las aleaciones que contengan el 60% o más de níquel y los polímeros de hidrocarburos totalmente fluorados resistentes al UF₆.

.1. Sistemas de vaporización del uranio (SILVA)

Sistemas de vaporización del uranio especialmente diseñados o preparados que contienen cañones de haz electrónico de elevada potencia en franja o barrido, y que proporcionan una potencia en el blanco de más de 2,5 kW/cm.

.2. Sistemas de manipulación del uranio metálico líquido (SILVA)

Sistemas de manipulación de metales líquidos especialmente diseñados o preparados para aleaciones de uranio o uranio fundidos, formados por crisoles y su equipo de enfriamiento.

NOTA EXPLICATIVA

Los crisoles y otras partes de este sistema que están en contacto con aleaciones de uranio o uranio fundidos están fabricados o protegidos con materiales de resistencia adecuada al calor y a la corrosión. Entre los materiales adecuados figura el tantalio, el grafito revestido con itrio, el grafito revestido con otros óxidos de tierras raras o mezclas de los mismos.

.3. Conjuntos colectores del "producto" y "colas" del uranio metálico (SILVA)

Conjuntos colectores del "producto" y "colas" especialmente diseñados o preparados para el uranio metálico en estado líquido o sólido.

NOTA EXPLICATIVA

Los componentes de estos conjuntos se fabrican o protegen con materiales resistentes al calor y a la corrosión por el uranio metálico vaporizado o líquido (por ejemplo, tantalio o grafito revestido con itrio) y pueden comprender tuberías, válvulas, accesorios, "canalones", alimentadores directos intercambiadores de calor y placas colectoras utilizadas en los métodos de separación magnética, electrostática y de otra índole.

.4. Cajas de módulo separador (SILVA)

Recipientes rectangulares o cilíndricos especialmente diseñados o preparados para contener la fuente de vapor de uranio metálico, el cañón de haz electrónico y los colectores del "producto" y de las "colas".

NOTA EXPLICATIVA

Estas cajas poseen numerosos orificios para la alimentación eléctrica y de agua, ventanas para los haces de láser, conexiones de las bombas de vacío y el instrumental de diagnóstico y vigilancia. Están dotadas de medios de apertura y cierre para poder reajustar los componentes internos.

.5. Toberas de expansión supersónica (SILMO)

Toberas de expansión supersónica, resistentes a la corrosión por el UF₆, especialmente diseñadas o preparadas para enfriar mezclas de UF₆ y el gas portador a 150 K o menos.

.6. Colectores del producto (pentafluoruro de uranio) (SILMO)

Colectores de pentafluoruro de uranio (UF5) sólido especialmente diseñados o preparados y formados por colectores de filtro, impacto o ciclón, o sus combinaciones, y que son resistentes a la corrosión en un medio de UF5/UF6.

7. Compresores de UF6/gas portador (SILMO)

Compresores especialmente diseñados o preparados para mezclas de UF6/gas portador, destinados a un funcionamiento de larga duración en un medio de UF6. Los componentes de estos protectores que entran en contacto con el gas del proceso están fabricados o protegidos con materiales resistentes a la corrosión por el UF6.

.8. Obturadores para ejes de rotación (SILMO)

Obturadores para ejes de rotación especialmente diseñados o preparados, con conexiones selladas de entrada y salida, para asegurar la estanqueidad de los ejes que conectan los rotores de los compresores con los motores de propulsión para asegurar que el sistema disponga de un sellado fiable a fin de evitar los escapes del gas de trabajo o la penetración de aire o de gas de estanqueidad en la cámara interior del compresor llena con una mezcla de UF6/gas portador.

.9. Sistemas de fluoración (SILMO)

Sistemas especialmente diseñados o preparados para fluorar el UF5 (sólido) en UF6 (gaseoso).

NOTA EXPLICATIVA

Estos sistemas han sido diseñados para fluorar el polvo de UF5 y recoger el UF6 en contenedores o reintroducirlo en las unidades SILMO para su enriquecimiento más elevado. En un método, la fluoración puede realizarse dentro del sistema de separación isotópica, y la reacción y la recuperación se hacen directamente en los colectores del "producto". En el otro método, el polvo de UF5 puede ser retirado de los colectores del "producto" para introducirlo en una vasija adecuada de reacción (por ejemplo, un reactor de lecho fluidizado, un reactor helicoidal o torre de llama) para la fluoración. En ambos métodos, se utiliza equipo de almacenamiento y transferencia del flúor (u otros agentes adecuados de fluoración), y de recogida y transferencia del UF6.

5.7.10. Espectrómetros de masa para UF6/fuentes de iones (SILMO)

Espectrómetros de masa magnéticos o cuadrupolares especialmente diseñados o preparados, capaces de tomar "en línea" de las corrientes de UF6 gaseoso, muestras de material de alimentación, del "producto" o de las "colas", y que poseen todas las siguientes características:

Resolución unitaria para la unidad de masa superior a 320;

Fuentes de iones fabricadas o revestidas con cromoníquel, metal monel o galvanoniquelado;

Fuentes de ionización por bombardeo electrónico;

Presencia de un colector adaptado al análisis isotópico.

.11. Sistemas de alimentación/sistemas de retirada del producto y de las colas (SILMO)

Sistemas o equipo especialmente diseñados o preparados para plantas de enriquecimiento, fabricados o protegidos con materiales resistentes a la corrosión por el UF6, en particular:

Autoclaves, hornos o sistemas de alimentación utilizados para introducir el UF6 en el proceso de enriquecimiento;

Desublimadores (o trampas frías) utilizados para extraer el UF6 del proceso de enriquecimiento para su transferencia subsiguiente después del calentamiento;

Estaciones de solidificación o licuefacción para extraer el UF6 del proceso de enriquecimiento por compresión y conversión del UF6 al estado líquido o sólido;

Estaciones del "producto" o de las "colas" utilizadas para transferir el UF6 a contenedores.

12. Sistemas de separación UF6/gas portador (SILMO)

Sistemas especialmente diseñados o preparados para separar el UF6 del gas portador. El gas portador puede ser nitrógeno, argón u otro gas.

NOTA EXPLICATIVA

Estos sistemas pueden comprender el equipo siguiente:

Intercambiadores de calor criogénicos o crioseparadores capaces de alcanzar temperaturas de -120°C o inferiores;

Unidades de refrigeración criogénicas capaces de alcanzar temperaturas de -120°C o inferiores; o

Trampas frías para el UF6 capaces de alcanzar temperaturas de -20°C o inferiores.

.13. Sistemas por láser (SILVA, SILMO y CRISLA)

Láseres o sistemas lásericos especialmente diseñados o preparados para la separación de los isótopos del uranio.

NOTA EXPLICATIVA

El sistema láserico para el proceso SILVA está formado normalmente por dos láseres: un láser de vapor de cobre y un láser de colorante. El sistema láserico para SILMO está formado normalmente por un láser de CO₂ o un láser de excímero y una celda óptica de multipasos con espejos giratorios en ambos extremos. En ambos procesos los láseres o sistemas lásericos deben estar dotados de un estabilizador de frecuencia espectral para poder funcionar durante prolongados períodos de tiempo.

. Sistemas, equipos y componentes especialmente diseñados o preparados para su utilización en plantas de enriquecimiento por separación en un plasma

NOTA INTRODUCTORIA

En el proceso de separación en un plasma, un plasma de iones de uranio atraviesa un campo eléctrico acordado a la frecuencia de resonancia de los iones ²³⁵U, de modo que estos últimos absorban preferentemente la energía y aumente el diámetro de sus órbitas helicoidales. Los iones que recorren una trayectoria de gran diámetro son atrapados obteniéndose un producto enriquecido en ²³⁵U. El plasma, creado por ionización del vapor de uranio, está contenido en una cámara de vacío sometida a un campo magnético de elevada intensidad producido por un imán superconductor. Los principales sistemas tecnológicos del proceso comprenden el sistema de generación del plasma de uranio, el módulo separador con el imán superconductor, y los sistemas de extracción del metal para recoger el "producto" y las "colas".

.1. Fuentes de energía de hiperfrecuencia y antenas

Fuentes de energía de hiperfrecuencia y antenas especialmente diseñadas o preparadas para producir o acelerar iones y que poseen las siguientes características: frecuencia superior a 30 GHz y potencia media a la salida superior a 50 kW para la producción de iones.

.2. Bobinas excitadoras de iones

Bobinas excitadoras de iones de radiofrecuencia especialmente diseñadas o preparadas para frecuencias superiores a 100 kHz y capaces de soportar una potencia media superior a 40 kW.

.3. Sistemas generadores de plasma de uranio

Sistemas especialmente diseñados o preparados para generar plasma de uranio, que pueden contener cañones de electrones de gran potencia en barrido o en franja, y que proporcionan una potencia en el blanco superior a 2,5 kW/cm.

.4. Sistemas de manipulación del uranio metálico líquido

Sistemas de manipulación de metales líquidos especialmente diseñados o preparados para el uranio o las aleaciones de uranio fundidos, que comprenden crisoles y equipos de enfriamiento de los crisoles.

NOTA EXPLICATIVA

Los crisoles y otras partes del sistema que puedan entrar en contacto con el uranio o aleaciones de uranio fundidos están fabricados o protegidos con materiales de resistencia adecuada a la corrosión y al calor. Entre estos materiales cabe citar el tántalo, el grafito revestido con itrio, el grafito revestido con otros óxidos de tierras raras o mezclas de estas sustancias.

.5. Conjuntos colectores del "producto" y de las "colas" de uranio metálico

Conjuntos colectores del "producto" y de las "colas" especialmente diseñados o preparados para el uranio metálico en estado sólido. Estos conjuntos colectores están fabricados o protegidos con materiales resistentes al calor y a la corrosión por el vapor de uranio metálico, por ejemplo, tántalo o grafito revestido con itrio.

.6. Cajas de módulos separadores

Recipientes cilíndricos especialmente diseñados o preparados para su utilización en plantas de enriquecimiento por separación en un plasma y destinadas a alojar una fuente de plasma de uranio, una bobina excitadora de radiofrecuencia y los colectores del "producto" y de las "colas".

NOTA EXPLICATIVA

Estas cajas poseen numerosos orificios para la entrada de las barras eléctricas, conexiones de las bombas de difusión e instrumental de diagnóstico y vigilancia. Están dotadas de medios de abertura y

cierre para poder reajustar los componentes internos y están fabricadas con un material no magnético adecuado, por ejemplo, acero inoxidable.

. Sistemas, equipo y componentes especialmente diseñados o preparados para su utilización en plantas de enriquecimiento electromagnético

NOTA INTRODUCTORIA

En el proceso electromagnético, los iones de uranio metálico producidos por ionización de una sal (normalmente UCl₄) después de ser acelerados atraviesan un campo electromagnético, que hace que los iones de los diferentes isótopos sigan trayectorias diferentes. Los principales componentes de un separador electromagnético de isótopos son: un campo magnético causante de la desviación del haz iónico y de la separación de los isótopos, una fuente de iones con su sistema de aceleración y un sistema colector para recoger los iones separados. Los sistemas auxiliares del proceso comprenden la alimentación del imán, la alimentación de alta tensión de la fuente de iones, la instalación de vacío e importantes sistemas de manipulación química para la recuperación del producto y la depuración/reciclado de los componentes.

.1. Separadores electromagnéticos de isótopos

Separadores electromagnéticos de isótopos especialmente diseñados o preparados para la separación de los isótopos de uranio, y equipo y componentes para esta actividad, en particular:

Fuentes de iones

Fuentes de iones de uranio, únicas o múltiples, especialmente diseñadas o preparadas, que comprenden una fuente de vapor, un ionizador y un acelerador de haz, fabricadas con materiales adecuados, como el grafito, el acero inoxidable o el cobre, y capaces de proporcionar una corriente de ionización total de 50 mA o superior.

Collectores de iones

Placas colectoras formadas por dos o más ranuras y bolsas especialmente diseñadas o preparadas para recoger haces de iones de uranio enriquecidos y empobrecidos, y fabricadas con materiales adecuados, como el grafito o el acero inoxidable.

Cajas de vacío

Cajas de vacío especialmente diseñadas o preparadas para los separadores electromagnéticos del uranio, fabricadas con materiales no magnéticos adecuados, como el acero inoxidable, y capaces de trabajar a presiones de 0,1 Pa o inferiores.

NOTA EXPLICATIVA

Las cajas, diseñadas para contener las fuentes de iones, las placas colectoras y las camisas de agua, están dotadas de medios para conectar las bombas de difusión, los dispositivos de abertura y cierre, y la reinstalación de estos componentes.

Piezas polares de los imanes

Piezas polares de los imanes especialmente diseñadas o preparadas, de diámetro superior a 2 m, utilizadas para mantener un campo magnético constante en el interior del separador electromagnético de isótopos y transferir el campo magnético entre separadores contiguos.

.2. Alimentación de alta tensión

Alimentación de alta tensión especialmente diseñada o preparada para las fuentes de iones y que tiene siempre todas las características siguientes: capaz de proporcionar de modo continuo, durante un período de 8 horas, una tensión a la salida de 20 000 V o superior, con una intensidad a la salida de 1 A o superior y una variación de tensión inferior a 0,01%.

.3. Alimentación eléctrica de los imanes

Alimentación con corriente continua de los imanes especialmente diseñada o preparada y que tiene siempre todas las características siguientes: capaz de producir de modo continuo, durante un período de ocho horas, una corriente a la salida de intensidad de 500 A o superior a una tensión de 100 V o superior, con variaciones de intensidad y de tensión inferiores a 0,01%.

Plantas de producción de agua pesada, deuterio y compuestos de deuterio y equipo especialmente diseñado o preparado para dicha producción

NOTA INTRODUCTORIA

El agua pesada puede producirse por varios procesos. No obstante, los dos procesos que han demostrado ser viables desde el punto de vista comercial son el proceso de intercambio agua-sulfuro de hidrógeno (proceso GS) y el proceso de intercambio amoniaco-hidrógeno.

El proceso GS se basa en el intercambio de hidrógeno y deuterio entre el agua y el sulfuro de hidrógeno en una serie de torres que funcionan con su sección superior en frío y su sección inferior en caliente. En las torres, el agua baja mientras el sulfuro de hidrógeno gaseoso circula en sentido ascendente. Se utiliza una serie de bandejas perforadas para favorecer la mezcla entre el gas y el agua. El deuterio pasa al agua a baja temperatura y al sulfuro de hidrógeno a alta temperatura. El gas o el agua, enriquecido en deuterio, se extrae de las torres de la primera etapa en la confluencia de las secciones caliente y fría y se repite el proceso en torres de etapas subsiguientes. El producto de la última etapa, o sea el agua enriquecida hasta un 30% en deuterio, se envía a una unidad de destilación para producir agua pesada utilizable en reactores, es decir, óxido de deuterio al 99,75%.

El proceso de un intercambio amoniaco-hidrógeno permite extraer deuterio a partir de un gas de síntesis por contacto con amoniaco líquido en presencia de un catalizador. El gas de síntesis se envía a las torres de intercambio y posteriormente al convertidor de amoniaco. Dentro de las torres el gas circula en sentido ascendente mientras que el amoniaco líquido lo hace en sentido inverso. El deuterio se extrae del hidrógeno del gas de síntesis y se concentra en el amoniaco. El amoniaco pasa entonces a un fraccionador de amoniaco en la parte inferior de la torre mientras que el gas sube a un convertidor de amoniaco en la parte superior. El enriquecimiento tiene lugar en etapas subsiguientes y, mediante destilación final, se obtiene agua pesada para uso en reactores. El gas de síntesis de alimentación puede obtenerse en una planta de amoniaco que, a su vez, puede construirse asociada a una planta de agua pesada por intercambio amoniaco-hidrógeno. El proceso de intercambio amoniaco-hidrógeno también puede utilizar agua común como fuente de alimentación de deuterio.

Gran parte de los artículos del equipo esencial de las plantas de producción de agua pesada por el proceso GS o el proceso de intercambio amoniaco-hidrógeno es de uso común en varios sectores de las industrias química y petrolera. Esto sucede en particular en las pequeñas plantas que utilizan el proceso GS. Ahora bien, solo algunos de estos artículos pueden obtenerse en el comercio normal.

Los procesos GS y de intercambio amoniaco-hidrógeno exigen la manipulación de grandes cantidades de fluidos inflamables, corrosivos y tóxicos a presiones elevadas. Por consiguiente, cuando se establece el diseño y las normas de funcionamiento de plantas y equipo que utilizan estos procesos, es necesario prestar cuidadosa atención a la selección de materiales y a las especificaciones de los mismos para asegurar una prolongada vida útil con elevados niveles de seguridad y fiabilidad. La elección de la escala es, principalmente, función de los aspectos económicos y de las necesidades. Así pues, gran parte del equipo se preparará como solicite el cliente.

Finalmente, cabe señalar que, tanto en el proceso GS como en el de intercambio amoniaco-hidrógeno, artículos de equipo que, individualmente, no están diseñados o preparados especialmente para la producción de agua pesada pueden montarse en sistemas que sí lo están especialmente para producir agua pesada. A título de ejemplo cabe citar el sistema de producción con catalizador que se utiliza en el proceso de intercambio amoniaco-hidrógeno y los sistemas de destilación de agua empleados para la concentración final del agua pesada utilizable en reactores.

Los artículos de equipo que son especialmente diseñados o preparados para producción de agua pesada ya sea por el proceso de intercambio agua-sulfuro de hidrógeno o por el proceso de intercambio amoniaco-hidrógeno comprenden los siguientes elementos:

• Torres de intercambio agua-sulfuro de hidrógeno

Torres de intercambio fabricadas con acero al carbono fino (por ejemplo ASTM A516) con diámetros de 6 m (20 pies) a 9 m (30 pies), capaces de funcionar a presiones superiores o iguales a 2 MPa (300 psi) y con un sobreespesor de corrosión de 6 mm o superior, especialmente diseñadas o preparadas para producción de agua pesada por el proceso de intercambio agua-sulfuro de hidrógeno.

• Sopladores y compresores

Sopladores o compresores centrífugos, de etapa única y baja presión (es decir, 0,2 MPa o 30 psi), para la circulación del sulfuro de hidrógeno gaseoso (es decir, gas que contiene más de 70% de H₂S) especialmente diseñados o preparados para producción de agua pesada por el proceso de intercambio agua-sulfuro de hidrógeno. Estos sopladores o compresores tienen una capacidad de caudal superior o igual a 56 m³/segundo (120 000 SCFM) al funcionar a presiones de aspiración superiores o iguales a 1,8 MPa (260 psi), y tienen juntas diseñadas para trabajar en un medio húmedo con H₂S.

. **Torres de intercambio amoniaco-hidrógeno**

Torres de intercambio amoniaco-hidrógeno de altura superior o igual a 35 m (114,3 pies) y diámetro de 1,5 m (4,9 pies) a 2,5 m (8,2 pies), capaces de funcionar a presiones mayores de 15 MPa (2 225 psi), especialmente diseñadas o preparadas para producción de agua pesada por el proceso de intercambio amoniaco-hidrógeno. Estas torres también tienen al menos una abertura axial, de tipo pestaña, del mismo diámetro que la parte cilíndrica, a través de la cual pueden insertarse o extraerse las partes internas.

. **Partes internas de la torre y bombas de etapa**

Partes internas de la torre y bombas de etapa especialmente diseñadas o preparadas para torres de producción de agua pesada por el proceso de intercambio amoniaco-hidrógeno. Las partes internas de la torre comprenden contactores de etapa especialmente diseñados para favorecer un contacto íntimo entre el gas y el líquido. Las bombas de etapa comprenden bombas sumergibles especialmente diseñadas para la circulación del amoniaco líquido en una etapa de contacto dentro de las torres.

. **Fraccionadores de amoniaco**

Fraccionadores de amoniaco con una presión de funcionamiento superiores o igual a 3 MPa (450 psi) especialmente diseñados o preparados para producción de agua pesada por el proceso de intercambio amoniaco-hidrógeno.

. **Analizadores de absorción infrarroja**

Analizadores de absorción infrarroja capaces de realizar análisis en línea de la razón hidrógeno/deuterio cuando las concentraciones de deuterio son superiores o iguales a 90%.

. **Quemadores catalíticos**

Quemadores catalíticos para la conversión en agua pesada del deuterio gaseoso enriquecido especialmente diseñados o preparados para la producción de agua pesada por el proceso de intercambio amoniaco-hidrógeno.

Plantas de conversión del uranio y equipo especialmente diseñado o preparado para esta actividad

NOTA INTRODUCTORIA

Los diferentes sistemas y plantas de conversión del uranio permiten realizar una o varias transformaciones de una de las especies químicas del uranio en otra, en particular: conversión de concentrados de mineral uranífero en UO₃, conversión de UO₃ en UO₂, conversión de óxidos de uranio en UF₄ o UF₆, conversión de UF₄ en UF₆, conversión de UF₆ en UF₄, conversión de UF₄ en uranio metálico y conversión de fluoruros de uranio en UO₂. Muchos de los artículos del equipo esencial de las plantas de conversión del uranio son comunes a varios sectores de la industria química. Por ejemplo, entre los tipos de equipo empleados en estos procesos cabe citar: hornos, hornos rotatorios, reactores de lecho fluidizado, torres de llama, centrifugadoras en fase líquida, columnas de destilación y columnas de extracción líquido-líquido. Sin embargo, solo algunos de los artículos se pueden adquirir en el "comercio"; la mayoría se preparará según las necesidades y especificaciones del cliente. En algunos casos, son necesarias consideraciones especiales acerca del diseño y construcción para tener en cuenta las propiedades corrosivas de ciertos productos químicos manejados (HF, F₂, ClF₃ y fluoruros de uranio). Por último, cabe señalar que en todos los procesos de conversión del uranio, los artículos del equipo que por separado no han sido diseñados o preparados para esta conversión pueden montarse en sistemas especialmente diseñados o preparados con esa finalidad.

Sistemas especialmente diseñados o preparados para la conversión de los concentrados de mineral uranífero en UO₃

NOTA EXPLICATIVA

La conversión de los concentrados de mineral uranífero en UO₃ puede realizarse disolviendo primero el mineral en ácido nítrico y extrayendo el nitrato de uranilo purificado con ayuda de un solvente como el fosfato de tributilo. A continuación, el nitrato de uranilo es convertido en UO₃ ya sea por concentración y desnitrificación o por neutralización con gas amoniaco para producir un diuranato de amonio que después es sometido a filtración, secado y calcinación.

Sistemas especialmente diseñados o preparados para la conversión del UO₃ en UF₆

NOTA EXPLICATIVA

La conversión del UO₃ en UF₆ puede realizarse directamente por fluoración. Este proceso necesita una fuente de flúor gaseoso o de trifluoruro de cloro.

Sistemas especialmente diseñados o preparados para la conversión del UO₃ en UO₂

NOTA EXPLICATIVA

La conversión del UO₃ en UO₂ puede realizarse por reducción del UO₃ por medio de hidrógeno o gas amoníaco craqueado.

Sistemas especialmente diseñados o preparados para la conversión del UO₂ en UF₄**NOTA EXPLICATIVA**

La conversión del UO₂ en UF₄ puede realizarse haciendo reaccionar el UO₂ con ácido fluorhídrico gaseoso (HF) a 300-500° C.

Sistemas especialmente diseñados o preparados para la conversión del UF₄ en UF₆**NOTA EXPLICATIVA**

La conversión del UF₄ en UF₆ se realiza por reacción exotérmica con flúor en un reactor de torre. El UF₆ es condensado a partir de los efluentes gaseosos calientes haciendo pasar los efluentes por una trampa fría enfriada a -10° C. El proceso necesita una fuente de flúor gaseoso.

Sistemas especialmente diseñados o preparados para la conversión del UF₄ en U metálico**NOTA EXPLICATIVA**

La conversión del UF₄ en U metálico se realiza por reducción con magnesio (grandes cantidades) o calcio (pequeñas cantidades). La reacción se efectúa a una temperatura superior al punto de fusión del uranio (1 130° C).

Sistemas especialmente diseñados o preparados para la conversión del UF₆ en UO₂**NOTA EXPLICATIVA**

La conversión del UF₆ en UO₂ puede realizarse por tres procesos diferentes. En el primero, el UF₆ es reducido e hidrolizado en UO₂ con ayuda de hidrógeno y vapor. En el segundo, el UF₆ es hidrolizado por disolución en agua; la adición de amoníaco precipita el diuranato de amonio que es reducido a UO₂ por el hidrógeno a una temperatura de 820° C. En el tercer proceso, el NH₃, el CO₂ y el UF₆ gaseosos se combinan en el agua, lo que ocasiona la precipitación del carbonato de uranilo y de amonio. Este carbonato se combina con el vapor y el hidrógeno a 500-600° C para producir el UO₂.

La conversión del UF₆ en UO₂ constituye a menudo la primera etapa que se realiza en una planta de fabricación de combustible.

Sistemas especialmente diseñados o preparados para la conversión del UF₆ en UF₄**NOTA EXPLICATIVA**

La conversión del UF₆ en UF₄ se realiza por reducción con hidrógeno.

La presente es copia fiel y completa en español del Protocolo Adicional al Acuerdo entre los Estados Unidos Mexicanos y el Organismo Internacional de Energía Atómica para la Aplicación de Salvaguardias en relación con el Tratado para la Proscripción de las Armas Nucleares en la América Latina y el Tratado sobre la No Proliferación de las Armas Nucleares, hecho en Viena el veintinueve de marzo de dos mil cuatro.

Extiendo la presente, en sesenta y ocho páginas útiles, en la Ciudad de México, Distrito Federal, el ocho de marzo de dos mil once, a fin de incorporarla al Decreto de Promulgación respectivo.- Rúbrica.

En el documento que usted está visualizando puede haber caracteres u objetos que no se muestren debido a la conversión a formato HTML, por lo que le recomendamos tomar siempre como referencia la imagen digitalizada del DOF y/o el archivo PDF.

CUARTA SECCION
PODER EJECUTIVO
SECRETARIA DE ECONOMIA

ACUERDO por el que se sujeta al requisito de permiso previo por parte de la Secretaría de Economía la exportación de armas convencionales, sus partes y componentes, bienes de uso dual, software y tecnologías susceptibles de desvío para la fabricación y proliferación de armas convencionales y de destrucción masiva (Continúa en la Quinta Sección)

Al margen un sello con el Escudo Nacional, que dice: Estados Unidos Mexicanos.- Secretaría de Economía.

Con fundamento en los artículos 34 de la Ley Orgánica de la Administración Pública Federal; 4o. fracción III, 5o. fracciones III y X, 15, 17, y 21 de la Ley de Comercio Exterior; 15 fracción I, del Reglamento de la Ley de Comercio Exterior; 1, 4, 5 fracción XVI, 45 y 46 del Reglamento Interior de la Secretaría de Economía, y

CONSIDERANDO

Que el 26 de junio de 1945, México suscribió la Carta de las Naciones Unidas por la que se creó la Organización de las Naciones Unidas (ONU), tratado aprobado por el Senado de la República el 5 de octubre de 1945 y publicado en el Diario Oficial de la Federación el día 17 del mismo mes y año;

Que en virtud del artículo 10 de la Carta de las Naciones Unidas, la Asamblea General de la ONU se encuentra facultada para emitir recomendaciones sobre cualquier asunto previsto en dicho tratado internacional;

Que el artículo 25 de la Carta de las Naciones Unidas establece que los Miembros de la ONU, entre ellos México, convinieron en aceptar y cumplir las decisiones del Consejo de Seguridad de dicha organización, órgano al que se le ha conferido la responsabilidad de actuar para mantener la paz y seguridad internacionales;

Que en términos de la Resolución 64/40 de la Asamblea General, emitida el 12 de enero de 2002, el desarme, control de armas y no proliferación son esenciales para el mantenimiento de la paz y seguridad internacionales, y que la existencia de controles nacionales efectivos sobre la transferencia de armas, equipo militar, bienes de uso dual y tecnologías resulta una herramienta importante para alcanzar dichos objetivos;

Que el Consejo de Seguridad aprobó, el 28 de abril de 2004, la Resolución 1540 mediante la cual decidió que todos los Estados deben adoptar y hacer cumplir medidas eficaces para instaurar controles nacionales, a fin de prevenir la fabricación y proliferación de armas de destrucción masiva, sus sistemas vectores y materiales conexos;

Que las resoluciones en comento invitan a los Estados parte a emitir o mejorar su legislación nacional, regulaciones y procedimientos a fin de garantizar el control efectivo sobre la transferencia de dichos bienes;

Que a pesar de que México ha ratificado diversos tratados multilaterales que promueven el desarme, el control de armas y la no proliferación, y que ha incorporado en su legislación nacional regulaciones y restricciones no arancelarias a la exportación de ciertos bienes, en la actualidad cuenta con instrumentos normativos que regulan parcialmente la exportación de armas convencionales, sus partes y componentes, bienes de uso dual, susceptibles de desvío para la fabricación y proliferación de armas convencionales y de destrucción masiva, así como sus partes y componentes;

Que el inciso c) del artículo XXI del Acuerdo General sobre Aranceles Aduaneros y Comercio de 1994, parte integrante del Acuerdo de Marrakech por el que se establece la Organización Mundial del Comercio, establece que sus disposiciones no deben interpretarse en el sentido de impedir a una parte contratante la adopción de las medidas en cumplimiento de las obligaciones internacionales contraídas en virtud de la Carta de las Naciones Unidas para el mantenimiento de la paz y de la seguridad internacionales;

Que a efecto de dar cumplimiento a sus obligaciones en el marco de la ONU resulta necesario que México aplique un régimen eficaz de control de las exportaciones de armas convencionales, bienes de uso dual, software y tecnologías susceptibles de desvío;

Que para coadyuvar al desarme, control de armas y la no proliferación, el permiso previo de exportación resulta el mecanismo más eficaz para regular la exportación de armas convencionales, bienes de uso dual, software y tecnologías susceptibles de desvío hacia países con industrias bélicas y con fines terroristas;

Que, a fin de consolidar el régimen de control de exportaciones en México, es necesario adoptar como referencia la normatividad establecida por los distintos instrumentos que regulan los Regímenes de Control de Exportaciones en el ámbito internacional, debido a que éstos ya han mostrado su efectividad y se han consolidado como una herramienta útil para la implementación y fortalecimiento de los principios sobre los que México establecerá los permisos previos a las exportaciones de armas convencionales, sus partes y

componentes, bienes de uso dual, software y tecnologías susceptibles de utilizarse en la fabricación y proliferación de armas convencionales y armas de destrucción masiva, así como sus partes y componentes;

Que la Comisión de Comercio Exterior aprobó el establecimiento de las medidas no arancelarias aplicables a la exportación de armas convencionales, sus partes y componentes, bienes de uso dual, software y tecnologías susceptibles de desvío para la fabricación de armas convencionales y armas de destrucción masiva, así como sus partes y componentes, por lo que he tenido a bien expedir el siguiente:

Acuerdo

1.- El presente Acuerdo tiene por objeto establecer medidas de control, mediante el requisito de permiso previo otorgado por la Secretaría de Economía, a la exportación de armas convencionales, sus partes y componentes, bienes de uso dual, software y tecnologías regulados por el presente Acuerdo y que sean susceptibles de desvío para la proliferación y fabricación de armas convencionales y de destrucción masiva, sin perjuicio de lo dispuesto en otros instrumentos normativos que regulen otros permisos y/o controles a la exportación de los objetos mencionados.

2.- Las dependencias y entidades de la Administración Pública Federal que tienen atribuciones para regular el comercio exterior, continuarán estableciendo, en el ámbito de sus respectivas competencias y en términos de las disposiciones aplicables, las medidas de control a la exportación de los bienes que les corresponda regular.

3.- Para los efectos del presente ordenamiento, se entenderá por:

I. Acuerdo de Wassenaar: El Acuerdo de Wassenaar para el Control de Exportaciones de Armas Convencionales, Bienes y Tecnologías de Uso Dual de fecha 12 de julio de 1996;

II. Acuerdos de Regulación: El Acuerdo que establece la clasificación y codificación de las mercancías cuya importación o exportación están sujetas a regulación por parte de la Secretaría de la Defensa Nacional, publicado en el Diario Oficial de la Federación el 30 de junio de 2007; el Acuerdo que establece la clasificación y codificación de mercancías cuya importación y exportación está sujeta a regulación por parte de las dependencias que integran la Comisión Intersecretarial para el Control del Proceso y Uso de Plaguicidas, Fertilizantes y Sustancias Tóxicas, publicado en el Diario Oficial de la Federación el 26 de mayo de 2008; el Acuerdo que establece la clasificación y codificación de mercancías cuya importación y exportación está sujeta a autorización previa por parte de la Secretaría de Energía, publicado en el Diario Oficial de la Federación el 30 de junio de 2007; y el Acuerdo que establece la clasificación y codificación de mercancías y productos cuya importación, exportación, internación o salida está sujeta a regulación sanitaria por parte de la Secretaría de Salud, publicado en el Diario Oficial de la Federación el 27 de septiembre de 2007;

III. Asistencia Técnica: Cualquier apoyo técnico relacionado con la capacitación, instrucción, entrenamiento, formación, empleo de conocimientos prácticos y servicios consultivos para la fabricación de los objetos regulados por el presente Acuerdo;

IV. Bienes de uso dual: Objetos tangibles e intangibles que pueden destinarse a usos civiles, militares o a la proliferación;

V. Comité: Comité para el Control de Exportaciones de Bienes de Uso Dual, Software y Tecnologías;

VI. Corretaje: La negociación u organización de transacciones para la compra, venta o suministro de los objetos regulados desde un tercer país a otro tercer país cualquiera, o la compra o venta de los objetos regulados que se encuentren en terceros países para su transferencia a otro tercer país. Queda excluida de la presente definición la prestación exclusiva de servicios auxiliares. Son servicios auxiliares el transporte, los servicios financieros, el seguro o reaseguro y la promoción o publicidad generales;

VII. Corredor: Toda persona física o moral que desarrolle actividades de corretaje;

VIII. Destino Final: El último punto al que arriban los objetos regulados por el presente Acuerdo una vez realizada su exportación;

IX. Desvío: La utilización de armas convencionales, sus partes y componentes, bienes de uso dual, software y tecnologías, por un usuario final o para un uso final, distintos a los señalados en la Manifestación de Uso Final y a los autorizados en el permiso previo de exportación;

X. DGCE: Dirección General de Comercio Exterior de la SE;

XI. Exportación: Consiste en la salida de los objetos regulados del territorio nacional para permanecer en el extranjero ya sea por tiempo limitado o ilimitado, y comprende la reexportación, transbordo, tránsito, transmisión y transferencia al exterior del país de cualquiera de los objetos regulados por el presente Acuerdo;

XII. Exportador: Cualquier persona física o moral que directa o indirectamente, de modo habitual, ocasional o por primera ocasión realice la exportación de alguno de los objetos regulados;

XIII. Fabricación: Actividades relacionadas con la elaboración, ensamble, desarrollo, producción, manejo, funcionamiento, mantenimiento, reparación y/o proliferación de armas convencionales y de destrucción masiva, bienes de uso dual, así como de sus partes y componentes, software y tecnología;

XIV. Información técnica: Proyectos, planes, diagramas, modelos, fórmulas, mesas, diseños de ingeniería y especificaciones, manuales e instrucciones escritas o grabadas por cualquier medio o aparato tales como discos, cintas y memorias;

XV. Manifestación de Uso Final: Documento de control de exportaciones por medio del cual el exportador describe el uso, usuario y destino final al que se sujetan los objetos regulados por el presente Acuerdo;

XVI. Objetos regulados: Armas convencionales, sus partes y componentes, bienes de uso dual, software y tecnologías susceptibles de utilizarse en la fabricación y proliferación de armas convencionales y armas de destrucción masiva, así como sus partes y componentes;

XVII. Reexportación: El envío, transmisión, cesión o transferencia de los objetos regulados de un país extranjero a otro, cuando dichos objetos hayan sido originalmente exportados del territorio nacional;

XVIII. Regímenes de Control de Exportaciones: El Acuerdo de Wassenaar para el Control de Exportaciones de Armas Convencionales, Bienes y Tecnologías de Uso Dual; Grupo de Suministradores Nucleares; Grupo de Australia; Régimen de Control de Tecnología de Misiles, y Comité de Exportadores Nucleares (Comité Zangger);

XIX. SE: Secretaría de Economía;

XX. Software: Conjunto de los programas de cómputo, procedimientos, reglas, documentación y datos asociados que forman parte de un sistema de computación;

XXI. Tecnología: Es la información específica necesaria para la fabricación y uso de los objetos regulados, la cual puede tomar la forma de información técnica o asistencia técnica;

XXII. Transbordo: La descarga o cambio de medio de transporte de los objetos contenidos en los Anexos I, II y III del presente Acuerdo entre el punto inicial de carga y el destino final de dichos bienes;

XXIII. Tránsito: El paso a través del territorio mexicano de los objetos regulados sin que estos sean descargados en el territorio nacional;

XXIV. Uso Final: Uso último de los objetos regulados;

XXV. Uso Final Militar: Uso de los objetos regulados en operaciones militares, paramilitares o bélicas, así como para la fabricación de armamento o cualquiera de los bienes contenidos en el Anexo II del presente Acuerdo, y

XXVI. Usuario Final: Persona, física o moral, localizada en el extranjero, que en su carácter de comprador o consignatario, distinto del agente intermediario de la operación, y agente re-expedidor, recibirá y hará uso de los objetos regulados.

4.- Se sujeta al requisito de permiso previo de exportación por parte de la SE la exportación de los siguientes objetos siempre y cuando no se encuentren previstos en los Acuerdos de Regulación:

- a. Bienes de uso dual, señalados en el Anexo I del presente Acuerdo, conforme a las fracciones arancelarias de la Tarifa de la Ley de los Impuestos Generales de Importación y de Exportación, correspondientes a las categorías de bienes de uso dual a que se refiere el Acuerdo de Wassenaar;
- b. Armas convencionales, sus partes y componentes, señaladas en el Anexo II del presente Acuerdo, conforme a las fracciones arancelarias de la Tarifa de la Ley de los Impuestos Generales de Importación y de Exportación, correspondientes a las categorías de Municiones y materiales relacionados a que se refiere el Acuerdo de Wassenaar, y
- c. Software y tecnologías de uso dual, señalados en el Anexo III del presente Acuerdo, correspondientes a las fracciones arancelarias de la Tarifa de la Ley de los Impuestos Generales de Importación y de Exportación, correspondientes a las categorías de bienes y listas a que se refiere el Acuerdo de Wassenaar.

5.- Para los fines de este Acuerdo, la salida del territorio nacional al extranjero de software, tecnologías o de bienes de uso dual, incluyendo las transmisiones conteniendo programas de procesamiento de datos o

envío de datos o telecomunicaciones por medios electrónicos, fax, teléfono, transmisión satelital, o cualquier otro medio de comunicación, susceptibles de desvío, se asimilará a las operaciones de exportación y, por ende, el exportador deberá obtener un permiso previo de exportación por parte de la SE.

6.- La exportación de armas convencionales, sus partes y componentes, bienes de uso dual, software y tecnologías que no figuren en las listas de los Anexos I, II y III, o en los Acuerdos de Regulación, estará sujeta a la presentación de un permiso previo de exportación en los siguientes supuestos:

- I. Cuando el exportador haya sido informado por las autoridades competentes que los bienes que pretende exportar pueden ser objeto de desvío o pudieran ser utilizados para un uso final militar o destinarse total o parcialmente, para actividades relacionadas con la proliferación, o
- II. Cuando el país adquirente o el país de destino final esté sometido a un embargo por una resolución del Consejo de Seguridad de las Naciones Unidas o cuando el exportador haya sido informado por las autoridades competentes que los productos en cuestión pueden estar destinados total o parcialmente para un uso final militar.

Si un exportador tiene conocimiento de que las armas convencionales, sus partes y componentes, bienes de uso dual, software o tecnologías, los cuales no figuren en las listas de los Anexos I, II y III o en los Acuerdos de Regulación que pretende exportar, pueden ser sujetos de desvío, deberá consultar a la DGCE a fin de que ésta evalúe la consulta y determine lo procedente conforme a la fracción I del presente Punto. En este caso, la DGCE someterá a consideración del Comité la conveniencia de sujetar los objetos consultados a permiso previo de exportación.

La SE podrá modificar los Anexos I, II y III, previa propuesta del Comité y aprobación de la Comisión de Comercio Exterior, si el exportador tiene motivos para sospechar que las armas convencionales, sus partes y componentes, bienes de uso dual, software y tecnologías que pretenda exportar pueden ser sujetos de desvío.

7.- Quedan exentos de la obtención del permiso previo de exportación señalado en el Punto 4, la exportación de los objetos regulados en el presente Acuerdo que:

- a. El Gobierno Mexicano vaya a utilizar en las maniobras o misiones que realice en el extranjero con motivo de operaciones humanitarias, de mantenimiento y apoyo a la paz;
- b. Tengan por destino final alguno de los Estados Participantes de alguno de los regímenes de control de exportaciones en los que México participe y se encuentren listados en el Anexo IV del presente Acuerdo;
- c. Tengan por destino final algún Estado que mantenga con México un Acuerdo de reconocimiento recíproco del sistema de control de exportaciones;
- d. Envíen empresas mexicanas a los Estados Unidos de América y Canadá, o
- e. Exceptúe la SE mediante Acuerdo publicado en el Diario Oficial de la Federación, previa opinión favorable del Comité.

8.- La expedición de los permisos previos de exportación al amparo del presente Acuerdo estará a cargo de la SE, quien además será la autoridad competente para coordinar y administrar el sistema de control de las exportaciones de los objetos regulados.

9.- Para los efectos de los artículos 18, 19 y 20 del Reglamento de la Ley de Comercio Exterior, las solicitudes de los permisos previos de exportación a que se refiere el Punto 4, se dictaminarán en la DGCE previa solicitud de opinión de las dependencias competentes conforme a la naturaleza de los bienes. Cuando la SE solicite opinión a las dependencias o entidades de la Administración Pública Federal, remitirá copia de la misma a la Secretaría de Relaciones Exteriores.

10.- Previo a la presentación de la solicitud de permiso previo de exportación, su prórroga o modificación, el exportador deberá presentar ante la Delegación o Subdelegación Federal de la SE que le corresponda, o bien, ante el portal que la SE establezca para la Ventanilla Digital Mexicana de Comercio Exterior, una Manifestación de Uso Final misma que deberá contener:

- a. El nombre y la dirección del exportador;
- b. El nombre y la dirección de las personas físicas y/o morales localizadas en el extranjero a las cuales le serán exportados los objetos regulados en el presente acuerdo;
- c. Descripción de los objetos regulados a ser exportados;
- d. Giro o actividad industrial a la que se dedica el comprador o adquirente de los objetos regulados;

- e. La descripción de las operaciones o actividades relacionadas con el uso final al que serán destinados los objetos regulados;
- f. Destino final en el cual se llevarán a cabo las operaciones o actividades relacionadas con el uso final de la mercancía exportada, y
- g. En caso de que en la exportación intervenga un corredor, el exportador deberá adicionalmente proporcionar: la ubicación exacta de los objetos regulados; el nombre y dirección del corredor; el giro o actividad industrial a la que se dedica el corredor e indicar si cuenta con autorización escrita o licencia de un país miembro de algún régimen de control de exportaciones para llevarla a cabo, y las circunstancias que motivan el corretaje.

En un plazo máximo de 10 días hábiles contados a partir de la presentación de la Manifestación de Uso Final, la DGCE notificará al exportador, siempre y cuando se cumpla con los requisitos señalados en los incisos anteriores, la aceptación de dicha Manifestación.

La DGCE podrá formular requerimientos de información en un plazo no mayor de diez días hábiles a partir de la fecha de presentación de la Manifestación de Uso Final, a efecto de que el exportador aclare o precise la información contenida en dicha Manifestación. Una vez notificado dicho requerimiento, el exportador tendrá un plazo de diez días hábiles para emitir su respuesta. En caso de incumplimiento a dicha solicitud de información, se desechará el trámite.

En los casos en los que la DGCE requiera información adicional por parte del exportador, el plazo para notificar la aceptación de la Manifestación de Uso Final, se extenderá hasta 60 días hábiles contados a partir de la fecha de presentación de la Manifestación señalada.

La DGCE conservará un registro de corredores derivado de las Manifestaciones de Uso Final presentadas e intercambiará dicho registro con otros Estados de conformidad con lo establecido en el Punto 20 del presente Acuerdo.

11.- Las solicitudes de permiso previo de exportación a que se refiere el presente ordenamiento podrán presentarse ante la Delegación o Subdelegación Federal de la SE que le corresponda al exportador, en los términos que establece el trámite inscrito en el RFTS SE-03-058 "Expedición de permisos de exportación", utilizando el formato RFTS SE-03-057 "Solicitud de Permiso de Importación o Exportación y de Modificaciones", o bien, ante el portal que la SE establezca para la Ventanilla Digital Mexicana de Comercio Exterior, a fin de que dichas oficinas remitan la solicitud y los antecedentes de la operación a la DGCE para su estudio y dictamen.

Las solicitudes de Modificación o Prórroga, deberán presentarse en la Delegación o Subdelegación Federal de la SE que le corresponda al exportador, en los términos que establecen los trámites inscritos en el RFTS SE-03-059 "Modificación en la descripción de mercancías a los permisos de importación o exportación ya otorgados", y SE-03-060 "Prórroga a permisos de importación o exportación ya otorgados", utilizando el formato SE-03-057 "Solicitud de Permiso de Importación o Exportación y de Modificaciones", o bien, ante el portal que la SE establezca para la Ventanilla Digital Mexicana de Comercio Exterior, adjuntando los requisitos específicos, según sea el caso.

12.- Cuando las solicitudes que presentan los interesados para el otorgamiento de un permiso de exportación, su prórroga o su modificación, no contengan los datos o no cumplan con los requisitos aplicables, la SE deberá prevenir a los interesados, por escrito y por una sola vez para que subsanen la omisión en un término de cinco días hábiles contados a partir de que haya surtido efectos la notificación de la prevención; transcurrido dicho plazo, sin desahogar la prevención, se desechará el trámite.

13.- La SE resolverá las solicitudes a que se refiere el Punto 11 del presente instrumento en un plazo no mayor a 15 días hábiles, contados a partir del día hábil siguiente a la fecha de su presentación.

14.- El periodo de vigencia de los permisos previos de exportación a que se refiere el presente ordenamiento será de un año. Dicho permiso se podrá prorrogar hasta por un periodo igual al del permiso previamente autorizado, siempre y cuando siga cumpliendo con los criterios de autorización.

15.- La DGCE podrá negar a los solicitantes los permisos previos de exportación de objetos regulados por este Acuerdo, en caso de que tenga conocimiento o se acredite que los solicitantes participaron en el desvío de los objetos regulados a usos finales o usuarios finales no autorizados, en actividades ilícitas, incurrieron en falsedad de declaraciones, o bien, no cumplieron con los requisitos necesarios para asegurar un debido control sobre dichas exportaciones.

16.- Los permisos otorgados serán cancelados en los siguientes casos:

- a. Si se transgreden las condiciones establecidas por el presente Acuerdo, respecto a las exportaciones de los objetos regulados;
- b. Si el exportador transgrede las obligaciones establecidas en el permiso previo de exportación;
- c. En el caso de que se alteren las condiciones iniciales sobre las cuales se haya concedido el permiso previo de exportación;
- d. En el caso de que en la Manifestación de Uso Final o en la solicitud para el otorgamiento del permiso previo de exportación se haya detectado omisión, alteración o falsedad en los datos aportados;
- e. Cuando el exportador no cuente con la documentación que ampare las operaciones de exportación de los bienes regulados, que sus registros de sus operaciones de comercio exterior presenten inconsistencias con lo declarado en su solicitud para la expedición del permiso previo de exportación o se compruebe que el objeto regulado no se exportó al destino final;
- f. Cuando la SE en el ejercicio de sus facultades, tenga conocimiento por cualquier medio que las exportaciones de los objetos regulados al amparo del permiso previo de exportación no fueron destinadas al uso o destino final en el extranjero para el cual fue autorizada su exportación;
- g. Que el domicilio fiscal o los domicilios declarados por el exportador para el destino final de los objetos regulados sean inexistentes o no puedan localizarse, y
- h. Cuando el Servicio de Administración Tributaria determine que el nombre o domicilio fiscal del destinatario o comprador en el extranjero, señalados en la solicitud del permiso previo de exportación o bien en los pedimentos o facturas, sean falsos, inexistentes o no localizables.

17.- Para efectos del punto anterior, la SE iniciará de oficio el procedimiento de cancelación del permiso previo de exportación en cuanto tenga conocimiento de cualquiera de las causales de cancelación contenidas en el Punto 16 del presente Acuerdo. Para iniciar el procedimiento referido, la SE deberá notificar al titular del permiso previo de exportación la causal que motiva dicho inicio de procedimiento y notificará al Servicio de Administración Tributaria, de manera inmediata, los hechos que motivaron el inicio de procedimiento de cancelación del permiso previo de exportación, a fin de que el mismo sea suspendido hasta en tanto se resuelva dicho procedimiento.

La SE concederá al titular del permiso previo de exportación un plazo de diez días hábiles, contados a partir de la fecha en que surta efectos la notificación citada, para ofrecer las pruebas y alegatos que a su derecho convengan.

Si el titular del permiso previo de exportación no ofrece las pruebas, no expone sus alegatos, o no desvirtúa las causas que motivaron el inicio de procedimiento de cancelación del permiso previo de exportación, la SE procederá a dictar la resolución de cancelación, misma que será notificada dentro del plazo de tres meses, contados a partir de la fecha de inicio del procedimiento de cancelación y remitirá copia de la misma al Servicio de Administración Tributaria.

Cuando el titular de permiso previo desvirtúe las causas que motivaron el procedimiento de cancelación, la SE procederá a dictar la resolución que deje sin efectos dicho procedimiento, misma que será notificada al titular dentro del plazo de tres meses, contados a partir de la fecha de inicio del procedimiento de cancelación y remitirá copia de la misma al Servicio de Administración Tributaria para que proceda a dejar sin efectos la suspensión del permiso previo de exportación.

18.- Se constituye el Comité para el Control de Exportaciones de Bienes de Uso Dual, Software y Tecnologías. El Comité, dependerá de la SE y estará integrado por los titulares de la DGCE quién lo presidirá, de la Dirección General de Industrias Básicas, de la Dirección General de Industrias Pesadas y de Alta Tecnología, y de la Dirección General de Comercio Interior y de Economía Digital, todas de la SE.

El Comité en sus sesiones tendrá como invitados permanentes a la Dirección General del Registro Federal de Armas de Fuego y Control de Explosivos de la Secretaría de la Defensa Nacional; la Comisión de Autorización Sanitaria de la Comisión Federal para la Protección de Riesgos Sanitarios; la Dirección de Autoridad Nacional del Centro de Investigación y Seguridad Nacional; la Secretaría de Relaciones Exteriores; la Comisión Nacional de Seguridad Nuclear y Salvaguardias; Comisión Intersecretarial para el Control del Proceso y Uso de Plaguicidas, Fertilizantes y Sustancias Químicas y el Servicio Nacional de Sanidad, Inocuidad y Calidad Agroalimentaria.

Podrá invitarse a las sesiones del Comité a otras dependencias y entidades de la Administración Pública Federal, académicos, representantes de industrias y de Cámaras o Confederaciones Industriales, o a

cualquier órgano o entidad del sector público y privado, a efecto de que manifiesten las opiniones correspondientes respecto del asunto que se trate.

Los titulares de la DGCE, de la Dirección General de Industrias Básicas, de la Dirección General de Industrias Pesadas y de Alta Tecnología y de la Dirección General de Comercio Interior y de Economía Digital de la SE, integrantes del Comité, podrán designar un representante alterno con nivel mínimo de Director de Área o equivalente, a fin de reemplazar a los representantes titulares durante su ausencia.

19.- El Comité tendrá las siguientes funciones:

- I. Analizar las solicitudes de permiso previo de exportación que le sean sometidas y que se consideren sensibles o muy sensibles, y opinar sobre la conveniencia de su expedición, cuando la DGCE cuente con opiniones discordantes de las dependencias o entidades de la Administración Pública Federal respecto a la expedición del permiso previo de exportación;
- II. Proponer a la Secretaría de Relaciones Exteriores el establecimiento de los mecanismos de enlace entre el Estado Mexicano y los organismos internacionales en materia de no proliferación;
- III. Proponer a las autoridades competentes que efectúen las investigaciones y practiquen visitas de inspección sobre presuntas infracciones administrativas para que impongan, en su caso, las sanciones administrativas correspondientes, así como que ordenen y ejecuten las medidas provisionales necesarias para hacer cesar, o evitar, el desvío de los objetos regulados por el presente Acuerdo;
- IV. Proponer ante la Comisión de Comercio Exterior, la modificación de las listas contenidas en los Anexos I, II, III y IV del presente Acuerdo, y
- V. Proponer el establecimiento de nuevas medidas de control de exportaciones para regular o restringir la exportación de los objetos regulados por el presente Acuerdo en el ámbito de competencia de las demás autoridades con facultades para regular el comercio exterior (el registro, la declaración, la inspección, la revisión y la verificación en transporte, etc.)

20.- La SE preparará y enviará informes periódicos para los Secretariados de los regímenes de control de exportaciones de los que México sea miembro y de los cuales la SE sea responsable. Lo anterior, independientemente de los informes o reportes que cada dependencia deba hacer en el ámbito de su competencia.

21.- La Comisión de Comercio Exterior, escuchando al Comité revisará y aprobará la actualización, por lo menos una vez al año, de las listas contenidas en los Anexos I, II, III y IV del presente Acuerdo, de conformidad con las obligaciones y compromisos que México haya asumido como miembro de los regímenes internacionales de desarme, control de armas y no proliferación y en virtud de la ratificación de tratados internacionales pertinentes.

22.- La siguiente información relativa a los permisos previos de exportación otorgados será puesta a disposición del público en la página de Internet de la SE: a) nombre del titular; b) unidad administrativa que los otorga; c) fracción arancelaria; d) descripción del producto; e) volumen; f) fecha de expedición; y g) período de vigencia.

23.- La SE coordinará el intercambio de información y la transmisión electrónica de datos con las dependencias y entidades de la Administración Pública Federal sobre las solicitudes de permisos previos de exportación de los objetos regulados por el presente Acuerdo.

24.- El cumplimiento de lo dispuesto en el presente Acuerdo no exime del cumplimiento de cualquier otro requisito o regulación a los que esté sujeta la exportación de los objetos regulados, según corresponda, conforme a las disposiciones legales aplicables.

25.- La SE y las demás dependencias y entidades de la Administración Pública Federal, llevarán a cabo las facultades de comprobación y verificación para la acreditación de la aplicación de la normatividad que regula los permisos previos de exportación de los objetos regulados, de acuerdo a sus atribuciones. Los permisionarios se obligan a poner a disposición de dichas dependencias y entidades toda la documentación relacionada con el uso y manejo de los permisos otorgados, durante la vigencia de los mismos.

26.- Las exportaciones de armas convencionales, sus partes y componentes, bienes de uso dual, software y tecnologías susceptibles de desvío que se realicen sin cumplir con el permiso previo de exportación correspondiente objeto del presente acuerdo, darán lugar a las sanciones administrativas contempladas en la Ley de Comercio Exterior y la Ley Aduanera, o en cualquier otro instrumento normativo que sea aplicable. Lo anterior, sin perjuicio de las sanciones penales por contrabando y falsedad de declaraciones establecidas en el Código Fiscal de la Federación o demás disposiciones aplicables.

TRANSITORIOS

PRIMERO.- El presente Acuerdo entrará en vigor a los noventa días hábiles contados a partir de su publicación en el Diario Oficial de la Federación.

SEGUNDO.- Las autoridades competentes deberán expedir las disposiciones administrativas correspondientes para su publicación en el Diario Oficial de la Federación, de los procedimientos respectivos para la obtención de autorizaciones y permisos a la exportación, dentro del plazo de noventa días hábiles siguientes a la publicación del presente Acuerdo.

México, D.F., a 14 de junio de 2011.- Con fundamento en el artículo 45 del Reglamento Interior de la Secretaría de Economía firma, en ausencia del Secretario de Economía, el Subsecretario de Competitividad y Normatividad, **José Antonio Torre Medina.-** Rúbrica.

**ANEXO I
BIENES DE USO DUAL**

Fracción Arancelaria TIGIE	Descripción
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Categoría 1: Materiales especiales y equipos relacionados

1. A. Sistemas, equipos y componentes

Fracción Arancelaria TIGIE	Descripción
	Grupo 1.A.1 Componentes elaborados a partir de compuestos fluorados, según se indica: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Cierres herméticos, juntas de estanqueidad, sellantes y vejigas de combustible, diseñados especialmente para uso en aeronaves o espacial, constituidos por más del 50 % en peso de cualquiera de los materiales incluidos en los subartículos 1.C.9.b. o 1.C.9.c.; b. Polímeros y copolímeros piezoeléctricos, constituidos por materiales de fluoruro de vinilideno, incluidos en el subartículo 1.C.9.a.: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. En forma de hoja o de película; y 2. Con un espesor superior a 200 micras; c. Cierres herméticos, juntas de estanqueidad, asientos de válvulas, vejigas y diafragmas, que tengan todas las características siguientes: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Constituidos por fluoroelastómeros que contengan, como mínimo, un grupo viniléter como una unidad constitucional; y 2. Diseñados especialmente para uso en aeronaves, espacial o en misiles.
	De las siguientes fracciones arancelarias:
3214.10.02	Sellador para soldaduras por puntos.
	Unicamente: sellantes diseñados especialmente para uso en aeronaves o espacial, constituidos por más del 50 % en peso de cualquiera de los materiales incluidos en los subartículos 1.C.9.b. o 1.C.9.c.
3920.99.99	Los demás.
	Unicamente: Polímeros y copolímeros piezo eléctricos constituidos por materiales de fluoruro de vinilideno incluidos en el subartículo 1.C.9.a.: en forma de hoja o de película; y con un espesor superior a 200 micras.
3921.19.99	Las demás.
	Unicamente: Polímeros y copolímeros piezo eléctricos constituidos por materiales de fluoruro de vinilideno incluidos en el subartículo 1.C.9.a.: en forma de hoja o de película; y con un espesor superior a 200 micras.
3917.40.01	Accesorios.
	Unicamente: Cierres herméticos, juntas de estanqueidad, asientos de válvulas, vejigas y diafragmas constituidos por fluoroelastómeros que contengan, como mínimo, un grupo viniléter como una unidad constitucional, diseñados especialmente para uso en aeronaves, espacial o en misiles.
3926.90.02	Empaquetaduras (juntas), excepto lo comprendido en la fracción 3926.90.21.
	Unicamente: Juntas de estanqueidad constituidos por fluoroelastómeros que

Fracción Arancelaria TIGIE	Descripción
	contengan, como mínimo, un grupo viniléter como una unidad constitucional, diseñados especialmente para uso en aeronaves, espacial o en misiles.
4016.93.99	Las demás.
	Únicamente: Cierres herméticos, juntas de estanqueidad, asientos de válvulas, vejigas y diafragmas constituidos por fluoroelastómeros que contengan, como mínimo, un grupo viniléter como una unidad constitucional, diseñados especialmente para uso en aeronaves, espacial o en misiles.
	<p>Grupo 1.A.2</p> <p>Estructuras y laminados de materiales compuestos (composites), que posean alguna de las siguientes características:</p> <p>a. Una matriz orgánica y estar fabricados a partir de materiales incluidos en los subartículos 1.C.10.c, 1.C.10.d, o 1.C.10.e.; o</p> <p>b. Una matriz metálica o de carbono y estar fabricados a partir de:</p> <p>1. Materiales fibrosos o filamentosos de carbono que posean las dos características siguientes:</p> <p>a. Módulo específico superior a $10,15 \times 10^6$ m, y</p> <p>b. Resistencia específica a la tracción superior a $17,7 \times 10^4$ m; o</p> <p>2. Materiales incluidos en el subartículo 1.C.10.c.</p> <p>Nota 1: El artículo 1.A.2 no somete a control las estructuras o productos laminados de materiales compuestos (composites) constituidos por materiales fibrosos o filamentosos de carbono impregnados con resina epoxídica, para la reparación de estructuras o productos laminados de aeronaves, a condición de que su tamaño no sea superior a 1 m².</p> <p>Nota 2: El artículo 1.A.2 no somete a control los elementos acabados o semiacabados diseñados especialmente para aplicaciones de carácter exclusivamente civil, según se indica a continuación:</p> <p>a. Artículos de deporte;</p> <p>b. Industria automotriz;</p> <p>c. Industria de máquinas herramienta;</p> <p>d. Aplicaciones médicas.</p> <p>Nota 3: El subartículo 1.A.2.b.1 no somete a control los productos acabados o semiacabados que contengan como máximo dos dimensiones de filamentos entrecruzados y que estén diseñados especialmente para las siguientes aplicaciones:</p> <p>a. Hornos de tratamiento térmico de metales para templado de metales;</p> <p>b. Equipos de producción de lingotes de silicio monocristalino.</p> <p>Nota 4: 1.A.2 no aplica a productos acabados especialmente diseñados para una aplicación específica.</p>
De las siguientes fracciones arancelarias:	
6815.10.99	Las demás.
	Únicamente: Estructuras y laminados de materiales compuestos (composites), que posean alguna de las siguientes características: a) una matriz orgánica y estar fabricados a partir de materiales incluidos en los subartículos 1.C.10.c, 1.C.10.d, o 1.C.10.e.; ó b) una matriz metálica o de carbono y estar fabricados a partir de materiales fibrosos o filamentosos de carbono que posean un módulo específico superior a $10,15 \times 10^6$ m., y una resistencia específica a la tracción superior a $17,7 \times 10^4$ m ó materiales incluidos en el subartículo 1.C.10.c.
	<p>Grupo 1.A.3</p> <p>Productos manufacturados de poliimidias aromáticas no fundibles, en forma de película, hoja, banda o cinta que tengan cualquiera de las características siguientes:</p>

Fracción Arancelaria TIGIE	Descripción
	<p>a. Espesor superior a 0,254 mm; o</p> <p>b. Estar revestidos o laminados con carbono, grafito, metales o sustancias magnéticas.</p> <p>Nota: El artículo 1.A.3 no somete a control los productos manufacturados que estén revestidos o laminados con cobre y diseñados especialmente para la producción de placas de circuitos impresos electrónicos.</p> <p>N.B.: Para las poliimidias aromáticas fundibles en cualquiera de sus formas, véase el subartículo 1.C.8.a.3.</p>
De las siguientes fracciones arancelarias:	
3920.99.99	Los demás.
	Unicamente: Productos manufacturados de poliimidias aromáticas no fundibles, en forma de película, hoja, banda o cinta que tengan un espesor superior a 0,254 mm.
3921.90.99	Las demás.
	Unicamente: Productos manufacturados de poliimidias aromáticas no fundibles, en forma de película, hoja, banda o cinta estén revestidos o laminados con carbono, grafito, metales o sustancias magnéticas.
	<p>Grupo 1.A.4</p> <p>Equipos de protección y detección y sus componentes, no diseñados especialmente para uso militar, según se indica:</p> <p>a. Máscaras antigás, cartuchos de filtros y equipos de descontaminación para las mismas, diseñados o modificados para la defensa contra cualquiera de los agentes o materiales siguientes, y componentes diseñados especialmente para ellos:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Agentes biológicos adaptados para utilización en guerra; 2. Materiales radiactivos adaptados para utilización en guerra; 3. Agentes para la guerra química (CW); o 4. Agentes antidisturbios, incluidos: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. α-Bromobencenoacetnitrilo, (Cianuro de bromobencilo) (CA) (CAS 5798-79-8); b. [(2-clorofenil)metileno]propanodinitrilo, (o-Clorobencilidenemalononitrilo) (CS) (CAS2698-41-1); c. 2-cloro-1-feniletanona, cloruro de fenilacilo (ω-cloroacetofenona) (CN) (CAS 532-27-4); d. Dibenzo-(b, f)-1,4-oxazepina (CR) (CAS 257-07-8); e. 10-cloro-5,10-dihidrofenasacina, (Cloruro de fenarsacina); (Adamsita), (DM) (CAS 578-94-9); f. N-Nonanoilmorfolina, (MPA) (CAS 5299-64-9); <p>b. Trajes, guantes y calzado de protección, diseñados especialmente o modificados para la defensa contracualquiera de los agentes o materiales siguientes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Agentes biológicos adaptados para utilización en guerra; 2. Materiales radiactivos adaptados para utilización en guerra; o 3. Agentes para la guerra química (CW); <p>c. Sistemas de detección diseñados especialmente o modificados para la detección o identificación de cualquiera de los agentes o materiales siguientes, y componentes diseñados especialmente para ellos:</p>

Fracción Arancelaria TIGIE	Descripción
	<p>1. Agentes biológicos adaptados para utilización en guerra;</p> <p>2. Materiales radiactivos adaptados para utilización en guerra; o</p> <p>3. Agentes para la guerra química (CW).</p> <p>d. Equipos electrónicos, diseñados para detectar o identificar automáticamente la presencia de residuos de explosivos, que utilicen técnicas de detección de trazas (por ejemplo, ondas acústicas de superficie, espectrometría de movilidad de iones, espectrometría de movilidad diferencial, espectrometría de masas).</p> <p>Nota Técnica:</p> <p><i>Detección de trazas es la capacidad para detectar cantidades inferiores a 1 ppm de vapor o inferiores a 1 mg de sustancias sólidas o líquidas.</i></p> <p>Nota 1: <i>El subartículo 1.A.4.d. no somete a control los equipos diseñados especialmente para empleo en laboratorio.</i></p> <p>Nota 2: <i>El subartículo 1.A.4.d. no somete a control los arcos de seguridad que han de atravesarse sin contacto.</i></p> <p>Nota: <i>El artículo 1.A.4 no somete a control:</i></p> <p>a. <i>Los dosímetros personales para control de radiación;</i></p> <p>b. <i>Equipos que por su diseño o función de están limitados a la protección contra riesgos específicos para la seguridad residencial o de las industrias civiles, entre ellas:</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>Minería.</i> 2. <i>Explotación de canteras</i> 3. <i>Agricultura</i> 4. <i>Farmacéutica</i> 5. <i>Médica</i> 6. <i>Veterinaria</i> 7. <i>Del medio ambiente</i> 8. <i>Gestión de residuos</i> 9. <i>Industria alimentaria</i> <p>Notas técnicas:</p> <p>1. <i>El artículo 1.A.4 incluye equipos y componentes que han sido identificados, superado los ensayos correspondientes a las normas nacionales o demostrado de algún otro modo su eficacia, para la detección de materiales radiactivos adaptados para utilización en guerra, agentes biológicos adaptados para utilización en guerra, agentes para la guerra química, simuladores o agentes antidisturbios, aun en caso de que dichos equipos o componentes sean utilizados en industrias del sector civil, como la minería, la explotación de canteras, el sector agrario, la industria farmacéutica, los productos sanitarios, los productos veterinarios, el medio ambiente, la gestión de residuos o la industria alimentaria.</i></p> <p>2. <i>Un simulador es una sustancia o material que se utiliza en lugar de un agente tóxico (químico o biológico) confines de entrenamiento, investigación, ensayo o evaluación.</i></p>
De las siguientes fracciones arancelarias:	
8421.99.99	Las demás.

Fracción Arancelaria TIGIE	Descripción
	Unicamente: Máscaras antigás, cartuchos de filtros y equipos de descontaminación para las mismas, diseñados o modificados para la defensa contra agentes biológicos o materiales radiactivos adaptados para utilización en guerra o agentes químicos bélicos y componentes diseñados especialmente para ellos.
9020.00.01	Máscaras antigás
	Unicamente: Máscaras antigás diseñadas o modificadas para la defensa contra agentes biológicos o materiales radiactivos adaptados para utilización en guerra o agentes químicos bélicos y componentes diseñados especialmente para ellos.
9020.00.99	Los demás.
	Unicamente: Máscaras antigás, cartuchos de filtros y equipos de descontaminación para las mismas, diseñados o modificados para la defensa contra agentes biológicos o materiales radiactivos adaptados para utilización en guerra o agentes químicos bélicos y componentes diseñados especialmente para ellos.
3926.20.01	Prendas de vestir, sus accesorios y dispositivos, para protección contra radiaciones.
	Unicamente: Trajes diseñados especialmente o modificados para la defensa contra agentes biológicos o materiales radiactivos adaptados para utilización en guerra o agentes químicos bélicos.
4015.19.99	Los demás
	Unicamente: Guantes diseñados especialmente o modificados para la defensa contra agentes biológicos o materiales radiactivos adaptados para utilización en guerra o agentes químicos bélicos.
4015.90.03	Prendas de vestir y sus accesorios, para protección contra radiaciones.
	Unicamente: Trajes diseñados especialmente o modificados para la defensa contra agentes biológicos o materiales radiactivos adaptados para utilización en guerra o agentes químicos bélicos.
6401.92.99	Los demás.
	Unicamente: Calzado de protección diseñados especialmente o modificados para la defensa contra agentes biológicos o materiales radiactivos adaptados para utilización en guerra o agentes químicos bélicos.
9027.10.01	Analizadores de gases o humos.
	Unicamente: Los diseñados especialmente o modificados para la detección o identificación de agentes biológicos o de materiales radiactivos adaptados para utilización en guerra o agentes químicos bélicos y componentes diseñados especialmente para ellos.
9027.80.02	Instrumentos nucleares de resonancia magnética.
	Unicamente: Los diseñados especialmente o modificados para la detección o identificación de agentes biológicos o de materiales radiactivos adaptados para utilización en guerra o agentes químicos bélicos y componentes diseñados especialmente para ellos.
9030.10.01	Instrumentos y aparatos para medida o detección de radiaciones ionizantes.
	Unicamente: Los diseñados especialmente o modificados para la detección o identificación de agentes biológicos o de materiales radiactivos adaptados para utilización en guerra o agentes químicos bélicos y componentes diseñados especialmente para ellos.
	Grupo 1.A.5 Trajes blindados y componentes diseñados especialmente para los mismos, distintos de los fabricados conforme a normas o especificaciones militares o a otras con prestaciones equivalentes. N.B.: Para los materiales fibrosos o filamentosos utilizados en la fabricación de trajes

Fracción Arancelaria TIGIE	Descripción
	<p><i>blindados, véase el artículo 1.C.10.</i></p> <p>Nota 1: El artículo 1.A.5 no somete a control los trajes blindados o prendas protectoras, cuando son portados por sus usuarios para su protección personal.</p> <p>Nota 2: El artículo 1.A.5 no somete a control los trajes blindados diseñados para proporcionar una protección frontal exclusivamente contra la metralla y la onda expansiva procedentes de artefactos explosivos no militares.</p>
De las siguientes fracciones arancelarias:	
6307.90.99	Los demás.
	<p>Unicamente: Trajes blindados y componentes diseñados especialmente para los mismos, distintos de los fabricados conforme a normas o especificaciones militares o a otras con prestaciones equivalentes.</p>
	<p>Grupo 1.A.6</p> <p>Equipos, diseñados especialmente o modificados para la eliminación de dispositivos explosivos improvisados, según se indica, y componentes y accesorios diseñados especialmente para ellos:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Vehículos de control remoto; b. Disruptores <p>Nota técnica:</p> <p><i>Los disruptores son dispositivos diseñados especialmente para impedir el funcionamiento de un dispositivo explosivo mediante el lanzamiento de un líquido, un sólido o un proyectil frangible.</i></p> <p>N.B.: Para equipos diseñados espacialmente para uso militar para la eliminación de artefactos explosivos improvisados ver también MLA.</p> <p>Nota: El artículo 1.A.6 no somete a control el equipo que va acompañado de su operador.</p>
De las siguientes fracciones arancelarias:	
8705.90.99	Los demás.
	<p>Unicamente: Vehículos de control remoto diseñados especialmente o modificados para la eliminación de dispositivos explosivos improvisados, y componentes y accesorios diseñados especialmente para ellos.</p>
3923.90.99	Los demás.
	<p>Unicamente: Disruptores diseñados especialmente o modificados para la eliminación de dispositivos explosivos improvisados, según se indica, y componentes y accesorios diseñados especialmente para ellos.</p>
6903.10.99	Los demás.
	<p>Unicamente: Disruptores diseñados especialmente o modificados para la eliminación de dispositivos explosivos improvisados, según se indica, y componentes y accesorios diseñados especialmente para ellos.</p>
6903.20.99	Los demás.

Fracción Arancelaria TIGIE	Descripción
	Unicamente: Disruptores diseñados especialmente o modificados para la eliminación de dispositivos explosivos improvisados, según se indica, y componentes y accesorios diseñados especialmente para ellos.
6903.90.99	Los demás.
	Unicamente: Disruptores diseñados especialmente o modificados para la eliminación de dispositivos explosivos improvisados, según se indica, y componentes y accesorios diseñados especialmente para ellos.
	<p>Grupo 1.A.7</p> <p>Equipos y dispositivos, diseñados especialmente para activar cargas y dispositivos que contengan materiales energéticos, por medios eléctricos, según se indica:</p> <p>a. Conjuntos de ignición de detonador explosivo diseñados para accionar los detonadores explosivos incluidos en el subartículo 1.A.7.b.;</p> <p>b. Detonadores explosivos accionados eléctricamente, según se indica:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. De tipo puente explosivo (EB); 2. De tipo puente explosivo con filamento metálico (EBW); 3. De percutor (slapper); 4. Iniciadores de laminilla (EF). <p>Notas técnicas:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>A veces se utiliza el término iniciador en vez de detonador.</i> 2. <i>A efectos del subartículo 1.A.7.b., todos los detonadores en cuestión utilizan un pequeño conductor eléctrico (depunte, de puente con filamento metálico o de laminilla) que se vaporiza de forma explosiva cuando lo atraviesa un rápido impulso eléctrico de corriente elevada. En los tipos que no son de percutor, el conductor inicia, al explotar, una detonación química en un material altamente explosivo en contacto con él, como el tetranitrato de pentaeritrilo I (PETN). En los detonadores de percusión, la vaporización explosiva del conductor eléctrico impulsa a un elemento volador o percutor (flyer o slapper) a través de un hueco, y el impacto de este elemento sobre el explosivo inicia una detonación química. En algunos modelos, el percutor va accionado por una fuerza magnética. El término detonador de laminilla puede referirse a un detonador EB o a un detonador de tipo percutor.</i> <p>N.B.: Para equipo y artefactos diseñados especialmente para uso militar ver también la Lista de Municiones.</p>
De las siguientes fracciones arancelarias:	
3603.00.99	Los demás
	Unicamente: Conjuntos de ignición de detonador explosivo diseñados para accionar los detonadores explosivos incluidos en el subartículo 1.A.7.b., y detonadores explosivos accionados eléctricamente: de tipo puente explosivo (EB); de tipo puente explosivo con filamento metálico (EBW); de percutor (slapper); e iniciadores de laminilla (EFI).
	<p>Grupo 1.A.8</p> <p>Cargas, dispositivos y componentes, según se indica:</p> <p>a. Cargas moldeadas que tengan todas las características siguientes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Cantidad explosiva neta (NEQ) superior a 90 g; y 2. Diámetro de la cubierta externa superior o igual a 75 mm; <p>b. Cargas de corte lineal que tengan todas las características siguientes, y los componentes diseñados especialmente para ellas:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Carga explosiva superior a 40 g/m; y 2. Ancho superior o igual a 10 mm;

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	<p>c. Cordón detonante con un núcleo explosivo de más de 64 g/m;</p> <p>d. Cortadores, distintos de los especificados en el subartículo 1.A.8.b, y herramientas de separación, que tengan una cantidad explosiva neta (NEQ) superior a 3,5 kg;</p> <p>Nota: Las únicas cargas y dispositivos especificados en 1.A.8 son las que contienen explosivos que figuran en el Anexo de la Categoría 1 y sus mezclas.</p> <p>Nota técnica: <i>Cargas moldeadas son cargas explosivas moldeadas para concentrar los efectos de la carga explosiva.</i></p>
De las siguientes fracciones arancelarias:	
3602.00.99	Los demás.
	Unicamente: Cargas moldeadas que tengan cantidad explosiva neta (NEQ) superior a 90 g, y diámetro de la cubierta externa superior o igual a 75 mm; cargas de corte lineal que tengan carga explosiva superior a 40 g/m y ancho superior o igual a 10 mm.
3603.00.02	Cordones detonadores.
	Unicamente: Cordón detonante con un núcleo explosivo de más de 64 g/m.
3603.00.99	Los demás.
	Unicamente: Cortadores, distintos de los especificados en el subartículo 1.A.8.b, y herramientas de separación, que tengan una cantidad explosiva neta (NEQ) superior a 3,5 kg.
1. B. Equipo de producción, pruebas e inspección.	
	<p>Grupo 1.B.1</p> <p>Equipos para la producción o inspección de materiales compuestos (composites), especificados por 1.A.2 o materiales fibrosos o filamentosos especificados por 1.C.10., según se indica y componentes diseñados especialmente para los mimos:</p> <p>a. Máquinas para el devanado de filamentos en las que los movimientos de posicionado, enrollado y devanado de las fibras estén coordinados y programados en tres o más ejes, diseñadas especialmente para la fabricación de estructuras de materiales compuestos (composites) a partir de materiales fibrosos o filamentosos;</p> <p>b. Máquinas para el tendido de cintas en las que los movimientos de posicionado y de tendido de las cintas, o las hojas estén coordinados y programados en cinco o más ejes, diseñadas especialmente para la fabricación de estructuras de materiales compuestos (composites) fuselajes de aviones o misiles;</p> <p>c. Máquinas de tejer o máquinas de entrelazar multidireccionales, multidimensionales, incluyendo los adaptadores y los conjuntos de modificación, especialmente diseñados o modificados para tejer, entrelazar o trenzar fibras de materiales compuestos (composites);</p> <p>Nota técnica: <i>A efectos de 1.B.1.c., la técnica de entrelazado incluye el punto tricotado.</i></p> <p>d. Equipos diseñados especialmente o adaptados para la fabricación de fibras de refuerzo, según se indica:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Equipos para la transformación de fibras polímeras (como poliacrilonitrilo, rayón, brea o policarbosilano) en fibras de carbono o en fibras de carburo de silicio, incluyendo el dispositivo especial para tensar la fibra durante el calentamiento; 2. Equipos para la deposición en fase de vapor mediante procedimiento

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	<p>químico de elementos o de compuestos, sobre sustratos filamentosos calentados, para la fabricación de fibras de carburo de silicio;</p> <p>3. Equipos para la hilatura húmeda de cerámica refractaria (por ejemplo, el óxido de aluminio);</p> <p>4. Equipos para la transformación de aluminio que contenga fibras de materiales precursores, en fibras de alúmina, mediante tratamiento térmico;</p> <p>e. Equipos para la fabricación, por el método de fusión en caliente, de los productos preimpregnados (prepregs) incluidos en el subartículo 1.C.10.e.;</p> <p>f. Equipos de inspección no destructiva y diseñados especialmente para los "materiales compuestos" (composites), del siguiente tipo:</p> <p>1. Sistemas de tomografía de rayos X para inspección tridimensional de defectos;</p> <p>2. Máquinas de ensayo ultrasónicas controladas digitalmente cuyos movimientos para posicionar transmisores o receptores se encuentren coordinados simultáneamente y programados en cuatro o más ejes para seguir las curvas tridimensionales del componente que se inspecciona.</p> <p>g. Máquinas de colocación en las que los movimientos de posicionado y por el que se remolca estén coordinados y programados en dos o más ejes diseñados especialmente para la fabricación de estructuras de materiales compuestos, fuselajes de aviones o misiles</p> <p>Nota Técnica:</p> <p>A los efectos de 1.B.1. "posicionamiento servo primaria" bajo la dirección de un programa de computo, la posición del efecto final (es decir, la cabeza) en un espacio relativo a la pieza de trabajo en la orientación correcta y la dirección para lograr el proceso deseado.</p>
De las siguientes fracciones arancelarias:	
8448.39.99	Los demás.
	Unicamente: Máquinas para el devanado de filamentos en las que los movimientos de posicionado, enrollado y devanado de las fibras estén coordinados y programados en tres o más ejes, diseñadas especialmente para la fabricación de estructuras de materiales compuestos (composites) a partir de materiales fibrosos ofilamentosos.
8479.89.99	Los demás.
	Unicamente: Máquinas para el devanado de filamentos en las que los movimientos de posicionado, enrollado y devanado de las fibras estén coordinados y programados en tres o más ejes, diseñadas especialmente para la fabricación de estructuras de materiales compuestos (composites) a partir de materiales fibrosos ofilamentosos.
8479.90.99	Los demás.
	Unicamente: Máquinas para el devanado de filamentos en las que los movimientos de posicionado, enrollado y devanado de las fibras estén coordinados y programados en tres o más ejes, diseñadas especialmente para la fabricación de estructuras de materiales compuestos (composites) a partir de materiales fibrosos ofilamentosos;
8479.89.99	Los demás.
	Unicamente: Máquinas para el tendido de cintas o para la colocación de cabos, en las que los movimientos de posicionado y de tendido de las cintas, los cabos o las

Fracción Arancelaria TIGIE	Descripción
	hojas estén coordinados y programados en dos o más ejes, diseñadas especialmente para la fabricación de estructuras de materiales compuestos (composites) para fuselajes de aviones o misiles.
8479.90.99	Los demás.
	Unicamente: Máquinas para el tendido de cintas o para la colocación de cabos, en las que los movimientos de posicionado y de tendido de las cintas, los cabos o las hojas estén coordinados y programados en dos o más ejes, diseñadas especialmente para la fabricación de estructuras de materiales compuestos (composites) para fuselajes de aviones o misiles.
8446.10.01	Para tejidos de anchura inferior o igual a 30 cm.
	Unicamente: Máquinas de tejer o máquinas de entrelazar multidireccionales, multidimensionales, comprendidos los adaptadores y los conjuntos de modificación, para tejer, entrelazar o trenzar fibras a fin de fabricar estructuras de materiales compuestos (composites).
8446.21.01	De motor.
	Unicamente: Máquinas de tejer o máquinas de entrelazar multidireccionales, multidimensionales, comprendidos los adaptadores y los conjuntos de modificación, para tejer, entrelazar o trenzar fibras a fin de fabricar estructuras de materiales compuestos (composites).
8446.29.99	Los demás.
	Unicamente: Máquinas de tejer o máquinas de entrelazar multidireccionales, multidimensionales, comprendidos los adaptadores y los conjuntos de modificación, para tejer, entrelazar o trenzar fibras a fin de fabricar estructuras de materiales compuestos (composites).
8446.30.01	Para tejidos de anchura superior a 30 cm, sin lanzadera.
	Unicamente: Máquinas de tejer o máquinas de entrelazar multidireccionales, multidimensionales, comprendidos los adaptadores y los conjuntos de modificación, para tejer, entrelazar o trenzar fibras a fin de fabricar estructuras de materiales compuestos (composites).
8447.90.99	Las demás.
	Unicamente: Máquinas de tejer o máquinas de entrelazar multidireccionales, multidimensionales, comprendidos los adaptadores y los conjuntos de modificación, para tejer, entrelazar o trenzar fibras a fin de fabricar estructuras de materiales compuestos (composites).
8448.49.99	Los demás.
	Unicamente: Máquinas de tejer o máquinas de entrelazar multidireccionales, multidimensionales, comprendidos los adaptadores y los conjuntos de modificación, para tejer, entrelazar o trenzar fibras a fin de fabricar estructuras de materiales compuestos (composites).
8448.59.99	Los demás.
	Unicamente: Máquinas de tejer o máquinas de entrelazar multidireccionales, multidimensionales, comprendidos los adaptadores y los conjuntos de modificación, para tejer, entrelazar o trenzar fibras a fin de fabricar estructuras de materiales compuestos (composites).
8419.89.99	Los demás
	Unicamente: equipos para la transformación, mediante tratamiento térmico, de aluminio que contenga fibras de materiales precursores, en fibras de alúmina.
8419.90.99	Los demás.
	Unicamente: equipos para la transformación, mediante tratamiento térmico, de aluminio que contenga fibras de materiales precursores, en fibras de alúmina.

Fracción Arancelaria TIGIE	Descripción
8444.00.01	Máquinas para extrudir, estirar, texturar o cortar materia textil sintética o artificial.
	Unicamente: Equipos diseñados especialmente o adaptados para la fabricación de fibras de refuerzo: equipos para la transformación de fibras polímeras (como poliacrilonitrilo, rayón, brea o policarbosilano) en fibras de carbono o en fibras de carburo de silicio, incluyendo el dispositivo especial para tensar la fibra durante el calentamiento; equipos para la deposición en fase de vapor mediante procedimiento químico de elementos o de compuestos, sobre sustratos filamentosos calentados, para la fabricación de fibras de carburo desilicio; equipos para la hilatura húmeda de cerámica refractaria (por ejemplo, el óxido de aluminio); y equipos para la transformación, mediante tratamiento térmico, de aluminio que contenga fibras demateriales precursores, en fibras de alúmina.
8479.89.99	Los demás.
	Unicamente: Equipos diseñados especialmente o adaptados para la fabricación de fibras de refuerzo: equipos para la transformación de fibras polímeras (como poliacrilonitrilo, rayón, brea o policarbosilano) en fibras de carbono o en fibras de carburo de silicio, incluyendo el dispositivo especial para tensar la fibra durante el calentamiento; equipos para la deposición en fase de vapor mediante procedimiento químico de elementos o de compuestos, sobre sustratos filamentosos calentados, para la fabricación de fibras de carburo desilicio; equipos para la hilatura húmeda de cerámica refractaria (por ejemplo, el óxido de aluminio); y equipos para la transformación, mediante tratamiento térmico, de aluminio que contenga fibras demateriales precursores, en fibras de alúmina.
8479.90.99	Los demás.
	Unicamente: Equipos diseñados especialmente o adaptados para la fabricación de fibras de refuerzo: equipos para la transformación de fibras polímeras (como poliacrilonitrilo, rayón, brea o policarbosilano) en fibras de carbono o en fibras de carburo de silicio, incluyendo el dispositivo especial para tensar la fibra durante el calentamiento; equipos para la deposición en fase de vapor mediante procedimiento químico de elementos o de compuestos, sobre sustratos filamentosos calentados, para la fabricación de fibras de carburo desilicio; equipos para la hilatura húmeda de cerámica refractaria (por ejemplo, el óxido de aluminio); y equipos para la transformación, mediante tratamiento térmico, de aluminio que contenga fibras demateriales precursores, en fibras de alúmina.
8419.89.99	Los demás.
	Unicamente: Equipos para la fabricación, por el método de fusión en caliente, de los productos preimpregnados (prepregs) incluidos en el subartículo 1.C.10.e.
8419.90.99	Los demás.
	Unicamente: Equipos para la fabricación, por el método de fusión en caliente, de los productos preimpregnados (prepregs) incluidos en el subartículo 1.C.10.e.
9022.12.01	Aparatos de tomografía regidos por una máquina automática de tratamiento o procesamiento de datos.
	Unicamente: Equipos para la fabricación, por el método de fusión en caliente, de los productos preimpregnados (prepregs) incluidos en el subartículo 1.C.10.e.
9022.19.01	Para otros usos.
	Unicamente: Equipos para la fabricación, por el método de fusión en caliente, de los productos preimpregnados (prepregs) incluidos en el subartículo 1.C.10.e.
9022.90.99	Los demás.

Fracción Arancelaria TIGIE	Descripción
	Unicamente: Equipos para la fabricación, por el método de fusión en caliente, de los productos preimpregnados (prepregs) incluidos en el subartículo 1.C.10.e.
9022.12.01	Aparatos de tomografía regidos por una máquina automática de tratamiento o procesamiento de datos.
	Unicamente: Equipos de inspección no destructiva y diseñados especialmente para los materiales compuestos (composites), del siguiente tipo: sistemas de tomografía de rayos X para inspección tridimensional de defectos; máquinas de ensayo ultrasónicas controladas digitalmente cuyos movimientos para posicionar transmisores o receptores se encuentren coordinados simultáneamente y programados en cuatro o más ejes para seguir las curvas tridimensionales del componente que se inspecciona.
9022.19.01	Para otros usos.
	Unicamente: Equipos de inspección no destructiva y diseñados especialmente para los materiales compuestos (composites), del siguiente tipo: sistemas de tomografía de rayos X para inspección tridimensional de defectos; máquinas de ensayo ultrasónicas controladas digitalmente cuyos movimientos para posicionar transmisores o receptores se encuentren coordinados simultáneamente y programados en cuatro o más ejes para seguir las curvas tridimensionales del componente que se inspecciona.
9022.90.99	Los demás.
	Unicamente: Equipos de inspección no destructiva y diseñados especialmente para los materiales compuestos (composites), del siguiente tipo: sistemas de tomografía de rayos X para inspección tridimensional de defectos; máquinas de ensayo ultrasónicas controladas digitalmente cuyos movimientos para posicionar transmisores o receptores se encuentren coordinados simultáneamente y programados en cuatro o más ejes para seguir las curvas tridimensionales del componente que se inspecciona.
9031.80.99	Los demás.
	Unicamente: Equipos de inspección no destructiva y diseñados especialmente para los materiales compuestos (composites), del siguiente tipo: sistemas de tomografía de rayos X para inspección tridimensional de defectos; máquinas de ensayo ultrasónicas controladas digitalmente cuyos movimientos para posicionar transmisores o receptores se encuentren coordinados simultáneamente y programados en cuatro o más ejes para seguir las curvas tridimensionales del componente que se inspecciona.
9031.90.99	Los demás.
	Unicamente: Equipos de inspección no destructiva y diseñados especialmente para los materiales compuestos (composites), del siguiente tipo: sistemas de tomografía de rayos X para inspección tridimensional de defectos; máquinas de ensayo ultrasónicas controladas digitalmente cuyos movimientos para posicionar transmisores o receptores se encuentren coordinados simultáneamente y programados en cuatro o más ejes para seguir las curvas tridimensionales del componente que se inspecciona.
9022.12.01	Aparatos de tomografía regidos por una máquina automática de tratamiento o procesamiento de datos
	Unicamente: Equipos de inspección no destructiva capaces de realizar la inspección tridimensional de defectos mediante tomografía de rayos X o ultrasónica, y diseñados especialmente para los materiales compuestos (composites).
	Grupo 1.B.2 Equipos para la producción de aleaciones metálicas, polvo de aleaciones metálicas o materiales aleados diseñados especialmente para evitar la contaminación y diseñados especialmente para ser utilizados en uno de los procesos especificados en 1.C.2.c.2.
De las siguientes fracciones arancelarias:	

Fracción Arancelaria TIGIE	Descripción
8424.89.99	Los demás.
	Únicamente: Equipos para la producción de aleaciones metálicas, polvo de aleaciones metálicas o materiales aleados diseñados especialmente para evitar la contaminación y diseñados especialmente para ser utilizados en uno de los procesos especificados en 1.C.2.c.2.
8454.20.99	Los demás.
	Únicamente: Equipos para la producción de aleaciones metálicas, polvo de aleaciones metálicas o materiales aleados diseñados especialmente para evitar la contaminación y diseñados especialmente para ser utilizados en uno de los procesos especificados en 1.C.2.c.2.
8454.30.99	Los demás.
	Únicamente: Equipos para la producción de aleaciones metálicas, polvo de aleaciones metálicas o materiales aleados diseñados especialmente para evitar la contaminación y diseñados especialmente para ser utilizados en uno de los procesos especificados en 1.C.2.c.2.
8454.90.99	Los demás.
	Únicamente: Equipos para la producción de aleaciones metálicas, polvo de aleaciones metálicas o materiales aleados diseñados especialmente para evitar la contaminación y diseñados especialmente para ser utilizados en uno de los procesos especificados en 1.C.2.c.2.
8515.80.99	Las demás.
	Únicamente: Equipos para la producción de aleaciones metálicas, polvo de aleaciones metálicas o materiales aleados diseñados especialmente para evitar la contaminación y diseñados especialmente para ser utilizados en uno de los procesos especificados en 1.C.2.c.2.
8515.90.99	Las demás.
	Únicamente: Equipos para la producción de aleaciones metálicas, polvo de aleaciones metálicas o materiales aleados diseñados especialmente para evitar la contaminación y diseñados especialmente para ser utilizados en uno de los procesos especificados en 1.C.2.c.2.
	<p>Grupo 1.B.3</p> <p>Herramientas, troqueles, moldes o montajes para la conformación superplástica o para la unión por difusión del titanio, del aluminio o de sus aleaciones, diseñados especialmente para la fabricación de:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Estructuras para fuselajes de aviones o estructuras aeroespaciales; b. Motores de aeronaves o aeroespaciales; o c. Componentes diseñados especialmente para las estructuras especificadas en 1.B.3.a. o motores especificados en 1.B.3.b.
De las siguientes fracciones arancelarias:	
8207.30.02	Esbozos de matrices o troqueles, con peso igual o superior a 1,000 Kg, para el estampado de metales; y sus partes.
	Únicamente: troqueles para la conformación superplástica o para la unión por

Fracción Arancelaria TIGIE	Descripción
	difusión del titanio, del aluminio o de sus aleaciones, diseñados especialmente para la fabricación de: estructuras para fuselajes de aviones o estructuras aeroespaciales; motores de aeronaves o aeroespaciales; o componentes diseñados especialmente para dichas estructuras o motores.
8460.21.99	Las demás.
	Unicamente: Herramientas, moldes o montajes para la conformación superplástica o para la unión por difusión del titanio, del aluminio o de sus aleaciones, diseñados especialmente para la fabricación de: estructuras para fuselajes de aviones o estructuras aeroespaciales; motores de aeronaves o aeroespaciales; o componentes diseñados especialmente para dichas estructuras o motores.
8466.20.99	Los demás.
	Unicamente: Herramientas, moldes o montajes para la conformación superplástica o para la unión por difusión del titanio, del aluminio o de sus aleaciones, diseñados especialmente para la fabricación de: estructuras para fuselajes de aviones o estructuras aeroespaciales; motores de aeronaves o aeroespaciales; o componentes diseñados especialmente para dichas estructuras o motores.
8515.90.99	Las demás
	Unicamente: Herramientas, moldes o montajes para la conformación superplástica o para la unión por difusión del titanio, del aluminio o de sus aleaciones, diseñados especialmente para la fabricación de: estructuras para fuselajes de aviones o estructuras aeroespaciales; motores de aeronaves o aeroespaciales; o componentes diseñados especialmente para dichas estructuras o motores.
8466.94.99	Las demás
	Unicamente: Herramientas, moldes o montajes para la conformación superplástica o para la unión por difusión del titanio, del aluminio o de sus aleaciones, diseñados especialmente para la fabricación de: estructuras para fuselajes de aviones o estructuras aeroespaciales; motores de aeronaves o aeroespaciales; o componentes diseñados especialmente para dichas estructuras o motores.
1. C. Materiales	
<u>Nota técnica:</u>	
<u>Metales y aleaciones:</u>	
Salvo indicación contraria, las palabras metales y aleaciones cubren las formas brutas y semielaboradas, según se indica a continuación:	
<u>Formas brutas:</u>	
Anodos, bolas, varillas (incluidas las probetas entalladas y el alambón), tochos, bloques, lupias, briquetas, tortas, cátodos, cristales, cubos, dados, granos, gránulos, lingotes, terrones, pastillas, panes, polvo, discos, granalla, zamarras, pepitas, esponja, estacas;	
<u>Formas semielaboradas</u> (estén o no revestidas, chapadas, perforadas o troqueladas):	
a. Materiales labrados o trabajados, elaborados mediante laminado, trefilado, extrusión, forja, extrusión por percusión, prensado, granulado, pulverización y rectificado, es decir: ángulos,	

Fracción Arancelaria TIGIE	Descripción
	<p>hierros en U, círculos, discos, polvo, limaduras, hoja y láminas, forjados, planchas, microgránulos, piezas prensadas y estampadas, cintas, aros, varillas (incluidas varillas de soldadura sin revestimiento, varillas de alambre y alambre laminado), perfiles, perfiles laminados, flejes, caños y tubos (incluidos redondos, cuadrados y tubos cortos redondeados de paredes gruesas para fabricación de tubos sin costura), alambre trefilado o extrudido;</p> <p>b. Material vaciado mediante moldeado con arena, troquel, metal, yeso u otros tipos de moldes, incluida la fundición de alta presión, los sinterizados y las formas obtenidas por pulvimetalurgia.</p> <p>El objeto del control no deberá eludirse mediante la exportación de formas no citadas en la lista presentadas como productos acabados que representan en realidad formas brutas o semielaboradas.</p>
	<p>Grupo 1.C.1</p> <p>Materiales diseñados especialmente para absorber las ondas electromagnéticas, o polímeros intrínsecamente conductores, según se indica:</p> <p>a. Materiales para la absorción de frecuencias superiores a 2×10^8 Hz e inferiores a 3×10^{12} Hz;</p> <p><u>Nota 1:</u> El subartículo 1.C.1.a. no somete a control:</p> <p>a. Los absorbedores de tipo capilar, constituidos por fibras naturales o sintéticas, con carga no magnética para permitir la absorción;</p> <p>b. Los absorbedores sin pérdida magnética cuya superficie incidente no sea de forma plana, comprendidas las pirámides, conos, fillos y superficies convolutas;</p> <p>c. Los absorbedores planos que posean todas las características siguientes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Estar fabricados con cualquiera de los siguientes materiales: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Materiales de espuma plástica (flexibles o no flexibles) con carga de carbono, o materiales orgánicos, incluidos los aglomerantes, que produzcan un eco superior al 5% en comparación con el metal sobre un ancho de banda superior a $\pm 15\%$ de la frecuencia central de la energía incidente y que no sean capaces de resistir temperaturas superiores a 450 K (177 °C); o b. Materiales cerámicos que produzcan un eco superior al 20% en comparación con el metal sobre un ancho de banda superior a $\pm 15\%$ de la frecuencia central de la energía incidente y que no sean capaces de resistir temperaturas superiores a 800 K (527 °C); <p><u>Nota técnica:</u> Las muestras para ensayos de absorción con respecto al subartículo 1.C.1.a. Nota: 1.c.1 deberán consistir en un cuadrado cuyo lado mida como mínimo cinco longitudes de onda de la frecuencia central situado en el campo lejano del elemento radiante.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Resistencia a la tracción inferior a 7×10^6 N/m²; y 3. Resistencia a la compresión inferior a 14×10^6 N/m²; <p>d. Absorbedores planos fabricados con ferrita sinterizada que posean las dos características siguientes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Peso específico superior a 4,4; y 2. Temperatura máxima de funcionamiento de 548 K (275 °C); <p><u>Nota 2:</u> Ninguna de las disposiciones de la nota 1 del subartículo 1.C.1.a. autoriza la exportación de los materiales magnéticos que permiten la absorción cuando están contenidos en pintura.</p> <p>b. Materiales para la absorción de frecuencias superiores a $1,5 \times 10^{14}$ Hz e inferiores a $3,7 \times 10^{14}$ Hz y no transparentes a la luz visible;</p>

Fracción Arancelaria TIGIE	Descripción
	<p>c. Materiales polímeros intrínsecamente conductores con una conductividad eléctrica en volumen superior a 10 000 S/m (siemens por metro) o una resistividad laminar (superficial) inferior a 100 ohmios/cuadrado, basados en uno de los polímeros siguientes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Polianilina; 2. Polipirrol; 3. Politiofeno; 4. Polifenileno-vinileno; o 5. Politienileno-vinileno. <p>Nota técnica: La conductividad eléctrica en volumen y la resistividad laminar (superficial) se determinarán con arreglo a la norma ASTM D-257 o equivalentes nacionales.</p>
De las siguientes fracciones arancelarias:	
2819.90.99	Los demás.
	<p>Unicamente: Materiales para la absorción de frecuencias superiores a 2×10^8 Hz e inferiores a 3×10^{12} Hz; materiales para la absorción de frecuencias superiores a $1,5 \times 10^{14}$ Hz e inferiores a $3,7 \times 10^{14}$ Hz y no transparentes a la luz visible; y, materiales polímeros intrínsecamente conductores con una conductividad eléctrica en volumen superior a 10 000 S/m (siemens por metro) o una resistividad laminar (superficial) inferior a 100 ohmios/cuadrado, basados en uno de los polímeros siguientes: polianilina; polipirrol; politiofeno; polifenileno-vinileno; o politienileno-vinileno.</p>
3206.20.03	Pigmentos y preparaciones a base de compuestos de cromo, excepto lo comprendido en la fracción 3206.20.01 y 3206.20.02.
	<p>Unicamente: Materiales para la absorción de frecuencias superiores a 2×10^8 Hz e inferiores a 3×10^{12} Hz; materiales para la absorción de frecuencias superiores a $1,5 \times 10^{14}$ Hz e inferiores a $3,7 \times 10^{14}$ Hz y no transparentes a la luz visible; y, materiales polímeros intrínsecamente conductores con una conductividad eléctrica en volumen superior a 10 000 S/m (siemens por metro) o una resistividad laminar (superficial) inferior a 100 ohmios/cuadrado, basados en uno de los polímeros siguientes: polianilina; polipirrol; politiofeno; polifenileno-vinileno; o politienileno-vinileno.</p>
3206.49.99	Las demás.
	<p>Unicamente: Materiales para la absorción de frecuencias superiores a 2×10^8 Hz e inferiores a 3×10^{12} Hz; materiales para la absorción de frecuencias superiores a $1,5 \times 10^{14}$ Hz e inferiores a $3,7 \times 10^{14}$ Hz y no transparentes a la luz visible; y, materiales polímeros intrínsecamente conductores con una conductividad eléctrica en volumen superior a 10 000 S/m (siemens por metro) o una resistividad laminar (superficial) inferior a 100 ohmios/cuadrado, basados en uno de los polímeros siguientes: polianilina; polipirrol; politiofeno; polifenileno-vinileno; o politienileno-vinileno.</p>
	<p>Grupo 1.C.2 Aleaciones metálicas, polvo de aleaciones metálicas o materiales aleados según se indica:</p> <p>Nota: El artículo 1.C.2 no somete a control las aleaciones metálicas, el polvo de aleaciones metálicas ni los materiales aleados para el revestimiento de sustratos.</p> <p>Notas técnicas:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Las aleaciones metálicas incluidas en el artículo 1.C.2 son aquellas que contienen un porcentaje en peso más elevado del metal indicado que de cualquier otro elemento. 2. La longevidad a la rotura por esfuerzos se medirá con arreglo a la norma E-139 de la ASTM o sus equivalentes nacionales. 3. La resistencia a la fatiga por un pequeño número de ciclos se medirá con arreglo a la norma E-606 de la ASTM (Método Recomendado para el

Fracción Arancelaria TIGIE	Descripción
	<p><i>Ensayo de Resistencia a la Fatiga por un pequeño número de ciclos a amplitud constante) o sus equivalentes nacionales El ensayo será axial, con una relación media de esfuerzos igual a 1 y un coeficiente de concentración de esfuerzos (Kt) igual a 1. La relación media de esfuerzos se define como el esfuerzo máximomenos el esfuerzo mínimo dividido por el esfuerzo máximo.</i></p> <p>a. Aluminuros, según se indica:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Aluminuros de níquel que contengan un mínimo del 15 % en peso de aluminio, un máximo del 38 % en peso de aluminio y al menos un elemento de aleación adicional; 2. Aluminuros de titanio que contengan al menos el 10 % en peso de aluminio y al menos un elemento de aleación adicional; <p>b. Aleaciones metálicas, según se indica, compuestas de los materiales incluidos en el subartículo 1.C.2.c.:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Aleaciones de níquel que tengan cualquiera de las características siguientes: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Una 'longevidad a la rotura por esfuerzos' de 10 000 horas o más, a 923 K (650 °C) con un esfuerzo de 676 MPa; o b. Una resistencia a la fatiga por un pequeño número de ciclos de 10 000 ciclos o más, a 823 K (550 °C) con un esfuerzo máximo de 1 095 MPa; 2. Aleaciones de niobio que tengan cualquiera de las características siguientes: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Una longevidad a la rotura por esfuerzos de 10 000 horas o más, a 1 073 K (800 °C) con un esfuerzo de 400 MPa; o b. Una resistencia a la fatiga por un pequeño número de ciclos de 10 000 ciclos o más a 973 K (700 °C) con un esfuerzo máximo de 700 MPa; 3. Aleaciones de titanio que tengan cualquiera de las características siguientes: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Una longevidad a la rotura por esfuerzos de 10 000 horas o más, a 723 K (450 °C) con un esfuerzo de 200 MPa; o b. Una resistencia a la fatiga por un pequeño número de ciclos de 10 000 ciclos o más, a 723 K (450 °C) con un esfuerzo máximo de 400 MPa; 4. Aleaciones de aluminio que tengan cualquiera de las características siguientes: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Una resistencia a la tracción igual o superior a 240 MPa a 473 K (200 °C); o b. Una resistencia a la tracción igual o superior a 415 MPa a 298 K (25 °C); 5. Aleaciones de magnesio que cumplan todo lo siguiente: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Una resistencia a la tracción igual o superior a 345 MPa; y b. Una velocidad de corrosión inferior a 1 mm/año en una solución acuosa de cloruro de sodio al 3 %, medida con arreglo a la norma G-31 de la ASTM o equivalentes nacionales; <p>c. Polvo, o material en partículas, de aleaciones metálicas para materiales, que cumpla todo lo siguiente:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Constituidos por cualquiera de los sistemas de composición siguientes: <p><u>Nota técnica:</u></p>

Fracción Arancelaria TIGIE	Descripción
	<p><i>En los artículos siguientes, X equivale a uno o más elementos de aleación.</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Aleaciones de níquel (Ni-Al-X, Ni-X-Al) calificadas para las piezas o componentes de motores de turbina, es decir, con menos de 3 partículas no metálicas (introducidas durante el proceso de fabricación) mayores de 100 micras en 10⁹ partículas de aleación; b. Aleaciones de niobio (Nb-Al-X o Nb-X-Al, Nb-Si-X o Nb-X-Si, Nb-Ti-X o Nb-X-Ti); c. Aleaciones de titanio (Ti-Al-X o Ti-X-Al); d. Aleaciones de aluminio (Al-Mg-X o Al-X-Mg, Al-Zn-X o Al-X-Zn, Al-Fe-X o Al-X-Fe); o e. Aleaciones de magnesio (Mg-Al-X o Mg-X-Al); <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Obtenidos en un ambiente controlado mediante cualquiera de los procedimientos siguientes: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Atomización al vacío; b. Atomización por gas; c. Atomización rotatoria; d. Enfriamiento brusco por impacto; e. Enfriamiento brusco por colisión y rotación y trituración; f. Extracción en fusión y trituración; o g. Aleación mecánica; y 3. Capaces de formar los materiales especificados en los subartículos 1.C.2.a. o 1.C.2.b. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> d. Materiales aleados que cumplan todo lo siguiente: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Constituidos por cualquiera de los sistemas de composición especificados en el subartículo 1.C.2.c.1.; 2. En forma de escamas no pulverizadas, cintas o varillas; y 3. Obtenidos en un ambiente controlado por cualquiera de los siguientes métodos: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. enfriamiento brusco por impacto b. enfriamiento brusco por colisión y rotación o c. extracción en fusión.
De las siguientes fracciones arancelarias:	
3815.11.99	Los demás
	Únicamente: Aluminuros de níquel que contengan un mínimo del 15 % en peso de aluminio, un máximo de 138 % en peso de aluminio y al menos un elemento de aleación adicional.
7502.20.01	Aleaciones de níquel.
	Únicamente: Aluminuros de níquel que contengan un mínimo del 15 % en peso de aluminio, un máximo de 138 % en peso de aluminio y al menos un elemento de aleación adicional.
7603.10.01	Polvo de estructura no laminar
	Únicamente: Aluminuros de níquel que contengan un mínimo del 15 % en peso de

Fracción Arancelaria TIGIE	Descripción
	aluminio, un máximo de 38 % en peso de aluminio y al menos un elemento de aleación adicional y aluminuros de titanio que contengan al menos el 10 % en peso de aluminio y al menos un elemento de aleación adicional.
7603.20.01	Polvo de estructura laminar; escamillas
	Unicamente: Aluminuros de níquel que contengan un mínimo del 15 % en peso de aluminio, un máximo de 38 % en peso de aluminio y al menos un elemento de aleación adicional y aluminuros de titanio que contengan al menos el 10 % en peso de aluminio y al menos un elemento de aleación adicional.
8108.20.01	Titanio en bruto; polvo.
	Unicamente: Aluminuros de titanio que contengan al menos el 10 % en peso de aluminio y al menos un elemento de aleación adicional.
8108.90.99	Los demás.
	Unicamente: Aluminuros de titanio que contengan al menos el 10 % en peso de aluminio y al menos un elemento de aleación adicional.
7502.20.01	Aleaciones de níquel.
	Unicamente: Aleaciones de níquel que tengan una longevidad a la rotura por esfuerzos de 10 000 horas o más, a 923 K (650 °C) con un esfuerzo de 676 MPa o una resistencia a la fatiga por un pequeño número de ciclos de 10 000 ciclos o más, a 823 K(550 °C) con un esfuerzo máximo de 1 095 MPa.
7601.20.99	Las demás.
	Unicamente: Aleaciones de aluminio que tengan una resistencia a la tracción igual o superior a 240 MPa a 473 K (200 °C) o una resistencia a la tracción igual o superior a 415 MPa a 298 K (25 °C).
8104.19.99	Los demás.
	Unicamente: Aleaciones de magnesio que cumplan con una resistencia a la tracción igual o superior a 345 MPa y una velocidad de corrosión inferior a 1 mm/año en una solución acuosa de cloruro de sodio al 3 %, medida con arreglo a la norma G-31 de la ASTM o equivalentes nacionales.
8108.20.01	Titanio en bruto; polvo.
	Unicamente: Aleaciones de titanio que tengan una longevidad a la rotura por esfuerzos de 10 000 horas o más, a 723 K (450 °C) con un esfuerzo de 200 MPa o una resistencia a la fatiga por un pequeño número de ciclos de 10 000 ciclos o más, a 723 K(450 °C) con un esfuerzo máximo de 400 MPa.
8112.92.01	En bruto; desperdicios y desechos; polvo.
	Unicamente: Aleaciones de niobio que tengan una longevidad a la rotura por esfuerzos de 10 000 horas o más, a 1 073 K (800 °C) con un esfuerzo de 400 MPa o una resistencia a la fatiga por un pequeño número de ciclos de 10 000 ciclos o más a 973 K(700 °C) con un esfuerzo máximo de 700 MPa.
7504.00.01	Polvo y escamillas, de níquel.
	Unicamente: Aleaciones de níquel (Ni-Al-X, Ni-X-Al) calificadas para las piezas o componentes de motores de turbina, es decir, con menos de 3 partículas no metálicas (introducidas durante el proceso de fabricación) mayores de 100 micras en 10 ⁹ partículas de aleación.
7603.10.01	Polvo de estructura no laminar.
	Unicamente: Aleaciones de aluminio (Al-Mg-X o Al-X-Mg, Al-Zn-X o Al-X-Zn, Al-Fe-X o Al-X-Fe).

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7603.20.01	Polvo de estructura laminar; escamillas.
	Unicamente: Aleaciones de aluminio (Al-Mg-X o Al-X-Mg, Al-Zn-X o Al-X-Zn, Al-Fe-X o Al-X-Fe).
8104.30.01	Virutas, torneaduras y gránulos calibrados; polvo.
	Unicamente: Aleaciones de magnesio (Mg-Al-X o Mg-X-Al).
8108.20.01	Titanio en bruto; polvo.
	Unicamente: Aleaciones de titanio (Ti-Al-X o Ti-X-Al).
8112.92.01	En bruto; desperdicios y desechos; polvo.
	Unicamente: Aleaciones de niobio (Nb-Al-X o Nb-X-Al, Nb-Si-X o Nb-X-Si, Nb-Ti-X o Nb-X-Ti).
7502.20.01	Aleaciones de níquel.
	Unicamente: Materiales aleados constituidos por cualquiera de los sistemas de composición especificados en el subartículo 1.C.2.c.1., en forma de escamas no pulverizadas, cintas o varillas y obtenidos en un ambiente controlado por cualquiera de los siguientes métodos: enfriamiento brusco por impacto, enfriamiento brusco por colisión y rotación o extracción en fusión.
7505.12.01	De aleaciones de níquel.
	Unicamente: Materiales aleados constituidos por cualquiera de los sistemas de composición especificados en el subartículo 1.C.2.c.1., en forma de escamas no pulverizadas, cintas o varillas y obtenidos en un ambiente controlado por cualquiera de los siguientes métodos: enfriamiento brusco por impacto, enfriamiento brusco por colisión y rotación o extracción en fusión.
7506.20.99	Las demás.
	Unicamente: Materiales aleados constituidos por cualquiera de los sistemas de composición especificados en el subartículo 1.C.2.c.1., en forma de escamas no pulverizadas, cintas o varillas y obtenidos en un ambiente controlado por cualquiera de los siguientes métodos: enfriamiento brusco por impacto, enfriamiento brusco por colisión y rotación o extracción en fusión.
7601.20.99	Las demás.
	Unicamente: Materiales aleados constituidos por cualquiera de los sistemas de composición especificados en el subartículo 1.C.2.c.1., en forma de escamas no pulverizadas, cintas o varillas y obtenidos en un ambiente controlado por cualquiera de los siguientes métodos: enfriamiento brusco por impacto, enfriamiento brusco por colisión y rotación o extracción en fusión.
7604.29.99	Los demás.
	Unicamente: Materiales aleados constituidos por cualquiera de los sistemas de composición especificados en el subartículo 1.C.2.c.1., en forma de escamas no pulverizadas, cintas o varillas y obtenidos en un ambiente controlado por cualquiera de los siguientes métodos: enfriamiento brusco por impacto, enfriamiento brusco por colisión y rotación o extracción en fusión.
7606.92.99	Las demás.
	Unicamente: Materiales aleados constituidos por cualquiera de los sistemas de composición especificados en el subartículo 1.C.2.c.1., en forma de escamas no pulverizadas, cintas o varillas y obtenidos en un ambiente controlado por cualquiera de los siguientes métodos: enfriamiento brusco por impacto, enfriamiento brusco por colisión y rotación o extracción en fusión.

Fracción Arancelaria TIGIE	Descripción
8104.19.99	Los demás.
	Unicamente: Materiales aleados constituidos por cualquiera de los sistemas de composición especificados en el subartículo 1.C.2.c.1., en forma de escamas no pulverizadas, cintas o varillas y obtenidos en un ambiente controlado por cualquiera de los siguientes métodos: enfriamiento brusco por impacto, enfriamiento brusco por colisión y rotación o extracción en fusión.
8104.90.99	Los demás.
	Unicamente: Materiales aleados constituidos por cualquiera de los sistemas de composición especificados en el subartículo 1.C.2.c.1., en forma de escamas no pulverizadas, cintas o varillas y obtenidos en un ambiente controlado por cualquiera de los siguientes métodos: enfriamiento brusco por impacto, enfriamiento brusco por colisión y rotación o extracción en fusión.
8108.20.01	Titanio en bruto; polvo.
	Unicamente: Materiales aleados constituidos por cualquiera de los sistemas de composición especificados en el subartículo 1.C.2.c.1., en forma de escamas no pulverizadas, cintas o varillas y obtenidos en un ambiente controlado por cualquiera de los siguientes métodos: enfriamiento brusco por impacto, enfriamiento brusco por colisión y rotación o extracción en fusión.
8108.90.99	Los demás.
	Unicamente: Materiales aleados constituidos por cualquiera de los sistemas de composición especificados en el subartículo 1.C.2.c.1., en forma de escamas no pulverizadas, cintas o varillas y obtenidos en un ambiente controlado por cualquiera de los siguientes métodos: enfriamiento brusco por impacto, enfriamiento brusco por colisión y rotación o extracción en fusión.
8112.92.01	En bruto; desperdicios y desechos; polvo.
	Unicamente: Materiales aleados constituidos por cualquiera de los sistemas de composición especificados en el subartículo 1.C.2.c.1., en forma de escamas no pulverizadas, cintas o varillas y obtenidos en un ambiente controlado por cualquiera de los siguientes métodos: enfriamiento brusco por impacto, enfriamiento brusco por colisión y rotación o extracción en fusión.
8112.99.99	Los demás.
	Unicamente: Materiales aleados constituidos por cualquiera de los sistemas de composición especificados en el subartículo 1.C.2.c.1., en forma de escamas no pulverizadas, cintas o varillas y obtenidos en un ambiente controlado por cualquiera de los siguientes métodos: enfriamiento brusco por impacto, enfriamiento brusco por colisión y rotación o extracción en fusión.
	<p>Grupo 1.C.3</p> <p>Metales magnéticos de todos los tipos y en todas las formas que posean cualquiera de las características siguientes:</p> <p>a. Permeabilidad relativa inicial igual o superior a 120 000 y espesor igual o inferior a 0,05 mm;</p> <p>Nota técnica:</p> <p>La medida de la permeabilidad inicial debe realizarse sobre materiales completamente recocidos.</p> <p>b. Aleaciones magnetostrictivas que posean cualquiera de las características siguientes:</p> <p>1. Una magnetostricción de saturación superior a 5×10^{-4}; o</p> <p>2. Un factor de acoplamiento magnetomecánico (k) superior a 0,8; o</p> <p>c. Bandas de aleación amorfa o nanocristalina que tengan todas las características</p>

Fracción Arancelaria TIGIE	Descripción
	<p>siguientes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Composición que tenga un 75 % en peso como mínimo de hierro, cobalto o níquel; y 2. Inducción magnética de saturación (Bs) igual o superior a 1,6 T; y 3. Cualquiera de las características siguientes: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Espesor de banda igual o inferior a 0,02 mm; o b. Resistividad eléctrica igual o superior a 2×10^{-4} ohmios cm. <p>Nota técnica:</p> <p>Los materiales nanocristalinos del subartículo 1.C.3.c. son aquellos materiales con una granulometría de cristales de 50 nm o menos, determinada por difracción con rayos X.</p>
De las siguientes fracciones arancelarias:	
7326.90.99	Las demás.
	Unicamente: Bandas de aleación amorfa o nanocristalina que tengan una composición de un 75 % en peso como mínimo de hierro.
7506.20.99	Las demás.
	Unicamente: Bandas de aleación amorfa o nanocristalina que tengan una composición de un 75 % en peso como mínimo de níquel.
8105.90.99	Los demás.
	Unicamente: Bandas de aleación amorfa o nanocristalina que tengan una composición de un 75 % en peso como mínimo de cobalto.
8505.11.01	De metal.
	Unicamente: Metales magnéticos de todos los tipos y en todas las formas que posean cualquiera de las características siguientes: permeabilidad relativa inicial igual o superior a 120 000 y espesor igual o inferior a 0,05 mm; aleaciones magnetostrictivas que posean una magnetostricción de saturación superior a 5×10^{-4} o un factor de acoplamiento magnetomecánico (k) superior a 0,8; bandas de aleación amorfa o nanocristalina que tengan una composición de un 75 % en peso como mínimo de hierro, cobalto o níquel; inducción magnética de saturación (Bs) igual o superior a 1,6 T; y con espesor de banda igual o inferior a 0,02 mm o resistividad eléctrica igual o superior a 2×10^{-4} ohmios cm.
	<p>Grupo 1.C.4</p> <p>Aleaciones de uranio titanio o aleaciones de wolframio con una matriz a base de hierro, de níquel o de cobre, que posean todas las características siguientes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Densidad superior a 17,5 g/cm³; b. Límite de elasticidad superior a 880 MPa; c. Resistencia a la rotura por tracción superior a 1 270 MPa; y d. Alargamiento superior al 8 %.
De las siguientes fracciones arancelarias:	
2844.10.01	Uranio natural y sus compuestos; aleaciones, dispersiones (incluido el cermet), productos cerámicos y mezclas, que contengan uranio natural o compuestos de uranio natural.
	Unicamente: Aleaciones de uranio con una matriz a base de hierro, de níquel o de cobre, que posean una densidad superior a 17,5 g/cm ³ , un límite de elasticidad superior a 880 MPa, una resistencia a la rotura por tracción superior a 1 270 MPa, y

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	alargamiento superior al 8 %.
8101.10.01	Polvo.
	Unicamente: aleaciones de wolframio con una matriz a base de hierro, de níquel o de cobre, que posean una densidad superior a 17,5 g/cm ³ , un límite de elasticidad superior a 880 MPa, una resistencia a la rotura por tracción superior a 1 270 MPa, y alargamiento superior al 8 %.
8101.94.01	Volframio (tungsteno) en bruto, incluidas las barras simplemente obtenidas por sinterizado.
	Unicamente: aleaciones de wolframio con una matriz a base de hierro, de níquel o de cobre, que posean una densidad superior a 17,5 g/cm ³ , un límite de elasticidad superior a 880 MPa, una resistencia a la rotura por tracción superior a 1 270 MPa, y alargamiento superior al 8 %.
8101.96.99	Los demás.
	Unicamente: aleaciones de wolframio con una matriz a base de hierro, de níquel o de cobre, que posean una densidad superior a 17,5 g/cm ³ , un límite de elasticidad superior a 880 MPa, una resistencia a la rotura por tracción superior a 1 270 MPa, y alargamiento superior al 8 %.
8108.20.01	Titanio en bruto; polvo.
	Unicamente: Aleaciones de titanio con una matriz a base de hierro, de níquel o de cobre, que posean una densidad superior a 17,5 g/cm ³ , un límite de elasticidad superior a 880 MPa, una resistencia a la rotura por tracción superior a 1 270 MPa, y alargamiento superior al 8 %.
8108.90.99	Los demás.
	Unicamente: Aleaciones de titanio con una matriz a base de hierro, de níquel o de cobre, que posean una densidad superior a 17,5 g/cm ³ , un límite de elasticidad superior a 880 MPa, una resistencia a la rotura por tracción superior a 1 270 MPa, y alargamiento superior al 8 %.
	Grupo 1.C.5 Conductores de materiales compuestos (composites) superconductores en longitudes superiores a 100 m o que tengan una masa superior a 100 g, según se indica: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Conductores de materiales compuestos (composites) superconductores multifilamentos que contengan uno o más filamentos de niobio-titanio: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Incluidos en una matriz que no sea de cobre ni de una mezcla a base de cobre; o 2. Que tengan un área de sección transversal inferior a $0,28 \times 10^{-4}$ mm² (diámetro de 6 micras para los filamentos circulares); b. Conductores de materiales compuestos (composites) superconductores constituidos por uno más filamentos superconductores que no sean de niobio-titanio, que posean todas las características siguientes: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Una temperatura crítica a una inducción magnética nula superior a 9,85 K (- 263,31 °C) e inferior a 24 K (- 249,16°C); 2. Que permanezcan en el estado superconductor a una temperatura de 4,2 K (- 268,96 °C) cuando estén expuestos a un campo magnético correspondiente a una inducción de 12 T con una densidad de corrientecrítica superior a 1 750 A/mm² en la sección transversal global del conductor; c. Conductores de materiales compuestos (composites) superconductores consistentes en uno o más filamento superconductores que permanezcan en el estado superconductor a una temperatura superior a 115 K (-

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	<p>158,16° C).</p> <p>Nota técnica: A efectos de 1.C.5 los filamentos podrán tener forma de hilo, cilindro, película, banda o cinta.</p>
De las siguientes fracciones arancelarias:	
7605.29.99	Los demás.
	<p>Unicamente: Conductores de materiales compuestos (composites) superconductores constituidos por uno más filamentos superconductores que no sean de niobio-titanio, que posean una temperatura crítica a una inducción magnética nula superior a 9,85 K (- 263,31 °C) e inferior a 24 K (- 249,16°C) y que permanezcan en el estado superconductor a una temperatura de 4,2 K (- 268,96 °C) cuando estén expuestos a un campo magnético correspondiente a una inducción de 12 T con una densidad de corriente crítica superior a 1 750 A/mm² en la sección transversal global del conductor.</p>
7806.00.99	Las demás.
	<p>Unicamente: Conductores de materiales compuestos (composites) superconductores constituidos por uno más filamentos superconductores que no sean de niobio-titanio, que posean una temperatura crítica a una inducción magnética nula superior a 9,85 K (- 263,31 °C) e inferior a 24 K (- 249,16°C) y que permanezcan en el estado superconductor a una temperatura de 4,2 K (- 268,96 °C) cuando estén expuestos a un campo magnético correspondiente a una inducción de 12 T con una densidad de corriente crítica superior a 1 750 A/mm² en la sección transversal global del conductor.</p>
8003.00.01	Barras, perfiles y alambre, de estaño.
	<p>Unicamente: Conductores de materiales compuestos (composites) superconductores constituidos por uno más filamentos superconductores que no sean de niobio-titanio, que posean una temperatura crítica a una inducción magnética nula superior a 9,85 K (- 263,31 °C) e inferior a 24 K (- 249,16°C) y que permanezcan en el estado superconductor a una temperatura de 4,2 K (- 268,96 °C) cuando estén expuestos a un campo magnético correspondiente a una inducción de 12 T con una densidad de corriente crítica superior a 1 750 A/mm² en la sección transversal global del conductor.</p>
8112.99.99	Los demás
	<p>Unicamente: Conductores de materiales compuestos (composites) superconductores multifilamentos que contengan uno o más filamentos de niobio-titanio, incluidos en una matriz que no sea de cobre ni de una mezcla a base de cobre; o que tengan un área de sección transversal inferior a 0,28 × 10⁻⁴ mm² (diámetro de 6 micras para los filamentos circulares).</p>
8544.49.99	Los demás
	<p>Unicamente: Conductores de materiales compuestos (composites) superconductores consistentes en uno o más filamento superconductores que permanezcan en el estado superconductor a una temperatura superior a 115 K (- 158,16° C).</p>
	<p>Grupo 1.C.6 Fluidos y sustancias lubricantes según se indica:</p> <p>a. Líquidos hidráulicos que contengan como ingredientes principales cualquiera de los compuestos o sustancias siguientes:</p> <p>1. Aceites de silahidrocarburos sintéticos que posean todas las características siguientes:</p> <p>Nota técnica: A los fines del subartículo 1.C.6.a.1., los aceites de silahidrocarburos contienen exclusivamente silicio, hidrógeno y carbono.</p> <p>a. Un punto de encendido (flash point) superior a 477 K (204 °C);</p>

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	<p>b. Un punto de fluidez crítica igual o inferior a 239 K (– 34 °C);</p> <p>c. Un índice de viscosidad igual o superior a 75; y</p> <p>d. Una estabilidad térmica a 616 K (343 °C); o</p> <p>2. Clorofluorocarbonos que cumplan todo lo siguiente:</p> <p>Nota técnica: <i>A los fines del subartículo 1.C.6.a.2., los clorofluorocarbonos contienen exclusivamente carbono, flúor y cloro.</i></p> <p>a. Ningún punto de encendido (flash point);</p> <p>b. Una temperatura de ignición autógena superior a 977 K (704 °C);</p> <p>c. Un punto de fluidez crítica igual o inferior a 219 K (– 54 °C);</p> <p>d. Un índice de viscosidad igual o superior a 80; y</p> <p>e. Un punto de ebullición igual o superior a 473 K (200 °C);</p> <p>Nota técnica: A los fines del artículo 1.C.6:</p> <p>1. El punto de encendido (flash point) se determina empleando el método en vaso abierto de Cleveland descrito en ASTM D-92, o equivalentes nacionales.</p> <p>2. El punto de fluidez crítica se determina empleando el método descrito en ASTM D-97, o equivalentes nacionales.</p> <p>3. El índice de viscosidad se determina empleando el método descrito en ASTM D-2270, o equivalentes nacionales.</p> <p>4. La estabilidad térmica se determina empleando el método de ensayo siguiente o sus equivalentes nacionales: Se colocan 20 ml del fluido a ensayar en una cámara de acero inoxidable tipo 317 de 46 ml que contiene una bola de 12,5 mm de diámetro (nominal) de cada uno de los materiales siguientes: acero para herramientas M-10, acero 52 100 y bronce naval (60% Cu, 39% Zn, 0,75% Sn). La cámara se purga con nitrógeno y se cierra herméticamente a la presión atmosférica, su temperatura se eleva luego a 644 ± 6 K (371 ± 6 °C) y se mantiene a esa temperatura durante seis horas. La muestra se considerará térmicamente estable si al final del método descrito se cumplen todas las condiciones siguientes:</p> <p>a. La pérdida de peso de cada bola es inferior a 10 mg/mm² de superficie de la bola;</p> <p>b. El cambio de la viscosidad original, determinada a 311 K (38 °C), es inferior al 25 %; y</p> <p>c. El índice de acidez o alcalinidad total es inferior a 0,40.</p> <p>5. La temperatura de ignición autógena se determina empleando el método descrito en ASTM E-659, o susequivalentes nacionales</p> <p>b. Sustancias lubricantes que contengan como ingredientes principales cualquiera de los compuestos o sustancias siguientes:</p> <p>1. Eteres o tioéteres de fenílenos o de alquilfenílenos, o sus mezclas, que contengan más de dos funciones éter o tioéter o sus mezclas; o</p> <p>2. Fluidos de siliconas fluoradas con una viscosidad cinemática inferior a 5 000 mm²/s (5 000 centistokes) medida a 298 K (25 °C);</p> <p>c. Fluidos de amortiguación o de flotación:</p> <p>1. De una pureza superior al 99,8 %;</p> <p>2. Que contengan menos de 25 partículas de un tamaño igual o superior a 200 micras por 100 ml; y</p> <p>3. Constituidos en un 85 % como mínimo por cualquiera de los compuestos o sustancias siguientes:</p> <p>a. Dibromotetrafluoretano;</p>

Fracción Arancelaria TIGIE	Descripción
	b. Policlorotrifluoretileno (sólo modificaciones oleosas y céreas); o c. Polibromotrifluoretileno; d. Fluidos refrigerantes electrónicos de fluorocarbonos que posean todas las características siguientes: 1. Que contengan como mínimo el 85 % en peso de cualquiera de las siguientes sustancias, o mezclas de las mismas: a. Formas monoméricas de perfluoropolialquiléter-triacinas o éteres trifluoroalifáticos; b. Perfluoroalquilaminas; c. Perfluorocicloalcanos; o d. Perfluoroalcanos; 2. Densidad a 298 K (25 °C) de 1,5 g/ml o más; 3. En estado líquido a 273 K (0 °C); y 4. Que contengan como mínimo el 60% en peso de flúor.
De las siguientes fracciones arancelarias:	
2903.39.99	Los demás.
	Unicamente: Fluidos refrigerantes electrónicos de fluorocarbonos que posean las características siguientes: 1) que contengan como mínimo el 85 % en peso de cualquiera de las siguientes sustancias, o mezclas de las mismas: formas monoméricas de perfluoropolialquiléter-triacinas o éteres trifluoroalifáticos; perfluoroalquilaminas; perfluorocicloalcanos; o perfluoroalcanos; 2) densidad a 298 K (25 °C) de 1,5 g/ml o más; 3) en estado líquido a 273 K (0 °C); y 4) que contengan como mínimo el 60% en peso de flúor.
2903.46.01	Bromoclorodifluorometano, bromotrifluorometano y dibromotetrafluoroetanos.
	Unicamente: Fluidos de amortiguación o de flotación: de una pureza superior al 99,8 %; que contengan menos de 25 partículas de un tamaño igual o superior a 200 micras por 100 ml; y constituidos en un 85 % como mínimo por dibromotetrafluoroetano.
2903.59.99	Los demás.
	Unicamente: Líquidos hidráulicos que contengan como ingredientes principales aceites de silahidrocarburos sintéticos que posean todas las características siguientes: un punto de encendido (flash point) superior a 477 K (204 °C); un punto de fluidez crítica igual o inferior a 239 K (- 34 °C); un índice de viscosidad igual o superior a 75; y una estabilidad térmica a 616 K (343 °C).
2909.30.99	Los demás.
	Unicamente: Sustancias lubricantes que contengan como ingredientes principales cualquiera de los compuestos o sustancias siguientes: éteres o tioéteres de fenilenos o de alquilfenilenos, o sus mezclas, que contengan más de dos funciones éter o tioéter o sus mezclas; o fluidos de siliconas fluoradas con una viscosidad cinemática inferior a 5 000 mm ² /s (5 000 centistokes) medida a 298 K (25 °C).
2930.90.99	Los demás.
	Unicamente: Sustancias lubricantes que contengan como ingredientes principales cualquiera de los compuestos o sustancias siguientes: éteres o tioéteres de fenilenos o de alquilfenilenos, o sus mezclas, que contengan más de dos funciones éter o tioéter o sus mezclas; o fluidos de siliconas fluoradas con una viscosidad cinemática inferior a 5 000 mm ² /s (5 000 centistokes) medida a 298 K (25 °C).
3403.99.99	Las demás.
	Unicamente: Líquidos hidráulicos que contengan como ingredientes principales

Fracción Arancelaria TIGIE	Descripción
	aceites de silahidrocarburos sintéticos que posean todas las características siguientes: un punto de encendido (flash point) superior a 477 K (204 °C); un punto de fluidez crítica igual o inferior a 239 K (- 34 °C); un índice de viscosidad igual o superior a 75; y una estabilidad térmica a 616 K (343 °C).
3811.21.99	Los demás.
	Únicamente: Sustancias lubricantes que contengan como ingredientes principales cualquiera de los compuestos o sustancias siguientes: éteres o tioéteres de fenilenos o de alquilfenilenos, o sus mezclas, que contengan más de dos funciones éter o tioéter o sus mezclas; o fluidos de siliconas fluoradas con una viscosidad cinemática inferior a 5 000 mm ² /s (5 000 centistokes) medida a 298 K (25 °C).
3819.00.99	Los demás.
	Únicamente: Líquidos hidráulicos.
3904.69.99	Los demás.
	Únicamente: Fluidos de amortiguación o de flotación: de una pureza superior al 99,8 %; que contengan menos de 25 partículas de un tamaño igual o superior a 200 micras por 100 ml; y constituidos en un 85 % como mínimo por cualquiera de los compuestos o sustancias siguientes: dibromotetrafluoretano, policlorotrifluoretileno (sólo modificaciones oleosas y ceras), o polibromotrifluoretileno.
3910.00.99	Los demás.
	Únicamente: Sustancias lubricantes que contengan como ingredientes principales fluidos de siliconas fluoradas con una viscosidad cinemática inferior a 5 000 mm ² /s (5 000 centistokes) medida a 298 K (25 °C).
	<p>Grupo 1.C.7</p> <p>Materiales de base cerámica, materiales cerámicos que no sean materiales compuestos (composites), materiales compuestos (composites) de matriz cerámica y materiales precursores, según se indica:</p> <p>a. Materiales de base de boruros de titanio simples o complejos que contengan un total de impurezas metálicas, excluidas las adiciones intencionales, inferior a 5 000 ppm, un tamaño medio de partícula igual o inferior a 5 micras y no más de un 10 % de partículas mayores de 10 micras;</p> <p>b. Materiales cerámicos que no sean materiales compuestos (composites), en formas brutas o semielaboradas, compuestos de boruros de titanio que tengan una densidad igual o superior al 98 % de la densidad teórica;</p> <p>Nota: El subartículo 1.C.7.b. no somete a control los abrasivos.</p> <p>c. Materiales de materiales compuestos (composites) cerámica-cerámica con matriz de vidrio o de óxido, reforzados con fibras, que posean todas las características siguientes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Constituidos por cualquiera de los siguientes materiales: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Si-N; b. Si-C; c. Si-Al-O-N, o d. Si-O-N; y 2. Con una resistencia específica a la tracción superior a 12,7 × 10³ m; <p>d. Materiales de materiales compuestos (composites) cerámica-cerámica, con o sin fase metálica continua, que contengan partículas, triquitos o fibras, y en los que la matriz esté formada por carburos o nitruros de silicio, circonio o boro;</p> <p>e. Materiales precursores (es decir, materiales polímeros u organometálicos para fines especiales) destinados a la producción de cualquiera de las fases de los</p>

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	<p>materiales incluidos en el subartículo 1.C.7.c., según se indica:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Polidiorganosilanos (para producir carburo de silicio); 2. Polisilazanos (para producir nitruro de silicio); 3. Policarbosilazanos (para producir materiales cerámicos con componentes de silicio, carbono y nitrógeno); <p>f. Materiales compuestos (composites) cerámica-cerámica con una matriz de óxido o de vidrio, reforzados con fibras de cualquiera de los sistemas siguientes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Al₂O₃, o 2. Si-C-N. <p>Nota: El subartículo 1.C.7.f. no somete a control los materiales compuestos (composites) que contengan fibras de estos sistemas con una resistencia a la tracción de la fibra inferior a 700 MPa a 1 273 K (1 000 °C) o con una resistencia a la termofluencia por tracción de la fibra de más de 1% de deformación con una carga de 100 MPa a 1 273 K (1 000 °C) durante 100 horas.</p>
De las siguientes fracciones arancelarias:	
2849.20.99	Los demás.
	Unicamente: Materiales de materiales compuestos (composites) cerámica-cerámica, con o sin fase metálica continua, que contengan partículas, triquitos o fibras, y en los que la matriz esté formada por carburos o nitruros de silicio, circonio o boro.
2849.90.99	Los demás.
	Unicamente: Materiales de materiales compuestos (composites) cerámica-cerámica, con o sin fase metálica continua, que contengan partículas, triquitos o fibras, y en los que la matriz esté formada por carburos o nitruros de silicio, circonio o boro.
2850.00.99	Los demás.
	Unicamente: Materiales de base de boruros de titanio simples o complejos que contengan un total de impurezas metálicas, excluidas las adiciones intencionales, inferior a 5 000 ppm, un tamaño medio de partícula igual o inferior a 5 micras y no más de un 10 % de partículas mayores de 10 micras.
6914.90.99	Las demás.
	Unicamente: Materiales cerámicos que no sean materiales compuestos (composites), en formas brutas o semielaboradas, compuestos de boruros de titanio que tengan una densidad igual o superior al 98 % de la densidad teórica.
8113.00.99	Los demás.
	Unicamente: Materiales de materiales compuestos (composites) cerámica-cerámica con matriz de vidrio o de óxido, reforzados con fibras, que estén constituidos por cualquiera de los siguientes materiales: Si-N; Si-C; Si-Al-O-N, o Si-O-N; y con una resistencia específica a la tracción superior a 12,7 × 10 ³ m.
	<p>Grupo 1.C.8</p> <p>Sustancias polímeras no fluoradas, según se indica:</p> <p>a. Imidas como las siguientes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Bismaleimidias; 2. Poliamidas-imidas aromáticas; 3. Poliimidias aromáticas; 4. Polietirimidas aromáticas que tengan una temperatura de transición vítrea (T_g) superior a 513 K (240 °C). <p>Nota: El subartículo 1C008.a somete a control sustancias en forma "fundible" líquida o sólida, incluidas la resina, el polvo, el gránulo, la película, la hoja, la</p>

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	<p><i>banda o la cinta.</i></p> <p>N.B.: <i>Para las poliimididas aromáticas no "fundibles", en forma de película, hoja, banda o cinta, véase el artículo 1,A,3.</i></p> <p>b. Copolímeros de cristales líquidos termoplásticos que tengan una temperatura de termodeformación superior a 523 K (250 °C) medida de acuerdo con la norma ASTM D-648, método A, o sus equivalentes nacionales, con una carga de 1,82 N/mm² y compuestos de:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Cualquiera de las sustancias siguientes: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Fenileno, bifenileno o naftaleno, o b. Fenileno, bifenileno o naftaleno sustituido por metilo, butilo terciario o fenilo; y 2. Cualquiera de los ácidos siguientes: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Acido tereftálico; b. Acido 6-hidroxi-2 naftóico; o c. Acido 4-hidroxibenzoico; <p>c. No se usa desde 2006</p> <p>d. Cetonas de poliarileno;</p> <p>e. Sulfuros de poliarileno en los que el grupo arileno está constituido por bifenileno, trifenileno o combinaciones de ellos;</p> <p>f. Polibifenileneetersulfona que tenga una temperatura de transición vítrea (Tg) superior a 513 K (240 °C).</p> <p><u>Nota técnica:</u></p> <p><i>La temperatura de transición vítrea (Tg) para los materiales del artículo 1.C.8 se determina mediante el método descrito en ISO 11357-2 (1999), o sus equivalentes nacionales.</i></p>
De las siguientes fracciones arancelarias:	
3907.91.99	Los demás.
	<p><i>Unicamente:</i> Copolímeros de cristales líquidos termoplásticos que tengan una temperatura de termodeformación superior a 523 K (250 °C) medida de acuerdo con la norma ASTM D-648, método A, o sus equivalentes nacionales, con una carga de 1,82 N/mm² y compuestos de: Fenileno, bifenileno o naftaleno, o Fenileno, bifenileno o naftaleno sustituido por metilo, butilo terciario o fenilo; y cualquiera de los ácidos siguientes: ácido tereftálico; ácido 6-hidroxi-2 naftóico; o ácido 4-hidroxibenzoico.</p>
3911.10.01	Resinas de petróleo, resinas de cumarona, resinas de indeno, resinas de cumarona-indeno y politerpenos.
	<p><i>Unicamente:</i> Imidas tales como: bismaleimididas, poliamidas-imidas aromáticas, poliimididas aromáticas y polietarimididas aromáticas que tengan una temperatura de transición vítrea (Tg) superior a 513 K (240 °C).</p>
3911.90.99	<p><i>Unicamente:</i> Imidas tales como: bismaleimididas, poliamidas-imidas aromáticas, poliimididas aromáticas y polietarimididas aromáticas que tengan una temperatura de transición vítrea (Tg) superior a 513 K (240 °C).</p>
	<p>Grupo 1.C.9</p> <p>Compuestos fluorados no tratados, según se indica:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Copolímeros de fluoruro de vinilideno que tengan una estructura cristalina beta del 75 % o más sin estirado; b. Poliimididas fluoradas que contengan el 10 % en peso o más de flúor combinado;

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	c. Elastómeros de fosfaceno fluorado que contengan el 30 % en peso o más de flúor combinado.
De las siguientes fracciones arancelarias:	
2929.90.99	Los demás.
	Unicamente: Elastómeros de fosfaceno fluorado que contengan el 30 % en peso o más de flúor combinado.
3904.69.99	Los demás.
	Unicamente: Copolímeros de fluoruro de vinilideno que tengan una estructura cristalina beta del 75 % o más sin estirado.
3905.91.01	Copolímeros.
	Unicamente: Copolímeros de fluoruro de vinilideno que tengan una estructura cristalina beta del 75 % o más sin estirado.
3905.99.99	Los demás.
	Unicamente: Copolímeros de fluoruro de vinilideno que tengan una estructura cristalina beta del 75 % o más sin estirado.
3911.90.99	Los demás.
	Unicamente: Poliimididas fluoradas que contengan el 10 % en peso o más de flúor combinado;
	<p>Grupo 1.C.10</p> <p>Materiales fibrosos o filamentosos como los siguientes:</p> <p>a. Materiales fibrosos o filamentosos orgánicos que posean todas las características siguientes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Módulo específico superior a $12,7 \times 10^6$ m; y 2. Resistencia específica a la tracción superior a $23,5 \times 10^4$ m; <p>Nota: El subartículo 1C.10.a. no somete a control el polietileno.</p> <p>b. Materiales fibrosos o filamentosos de carbono que posean todas las características siguientes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Módulo específico superior a $14,65 \times 10^6$ m; y 2. Resistencia específica a la tracción superior a $26,82 \times 10^4$ m; <p>Nota: El subartículo 1.C.10.b. no somete a control los tejidos constituidos por materiales fibrosos o filamentosos para la reparación de estructuras o productos laminados de aeronaves en los que el tamaño de cada hoja no sea superior a 50 cm × 90 cm.</p> <p>Nota técnica:</p> <p>Las propiedades de los materiales descritos en el subartículo 1.C.10.b se determinarán empleando los métodos recomendados SRM 12 a 17 de la Suppliers of Advanced Composite Materials Association (SACMA), ISO 10618 (2004) 10.2.1 Método A o equivalentes nacionales deremolque pruebas y se basarán en la media de los lotes.</p> <p>c. Materiales fibrosos o filamentosos inorgánicos que posean todas las características siguientes:</p>

Fracción Arancelaria TIGIE	Descripción
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Módulo específico superior a 2.54×10^6 m; y 2. Punto de fusión, de ablandamiento, de descomposición o de sublimación superior a 1, 922 K (1, 649 °C) en ambiente inerte; <p>Nota: El subartículo 1.C.10.c. no somete a control:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Las fibras de alúmina policristalina multifásica discontinua en forma de fibras picadas o de esterillas irregulares, que contengan el 3% en peso o más de sílice y tengan un módulo específico inferior a 10×10^6 m; b. Las fibras de molibdeno y de aleaciones de molibdeno; c. Las fibras de boro; d. Las fibras cerámicas discontinuas que tengan un punto de fusión, de ablandamiento, de descomposición o de sublimación inferior a 2, 043 K (1, 770 °C) en ambiente inerte. <p>d. Materiales fibrosos o filamentosos:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Constituidos por cualquiera de los elementos siguientes: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Polieterimidias incluidas en el subartículo 1.C.8.a.; o b. Materiales incluidos en los subartículos 1.C.8.b. a 1.C.8.f.; 2. Constituidos por materiales incluidos en los subartículos 1.C.10.d.1.a. o 1.C.10.d.1.b. y entremezclados con otras fibras incluidas en los subartículos 1.C.10.a., 1.C.10.b. o 1.C.10.c.; <p>e. Materiales fibrosos o filamentosos impregnados total o parcialmente de resina o de tono impregnado (preimpregnados), metal o materiales fibrosos o filamentosos recubiertos de carbono (preformas) o preformas de fibra de carbono, que tengan todas las siguientes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Que tengan cualquiera de las siguientes: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Materiales fibrosos o filamentosos inorgánicos especificados por 1C.10.c, o b. Materiales fibrosos o filamentosos de carbono orgánico o que tengan todas las siguientes: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Modulo específico superior a 10.15×10^6m; y 2. Resistencia específica a la tracción superior a $17,7 \times 10^4$m, y 2. Que tengan cualquiera de las siguientes: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Resina o brea especificados por 1.C.8 o 1.C.9.b; b. El análisis mecánico dinámico vidrio temperatura de transición (DMA T_g) igual o superior a 453 K (180 ° C) y con una resina fenólica, o c. El análisis mecánico dinámico vidrio temperatura de transición (DMA T_g) igual o superior a 505 K (232 ° C) y con una resina o brea, no especificada por 1.C.8 o 1.C.9.b. y no ser una resina fenólica <p>Nota 1: Materiales fibrosos o filamentosos de metal recubiertos de carbono (preformas) o preformas de fibra de carbono, impregnado con resina y la brea, se especifican en los materiales fibrosos o filamentosos en 1.C.10.a, 1.C.10.b. o 1.C.10.c.</p> <p>Nota 2: 1.C.10.e no sujeta a control a:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Los materiales fibrosos o filamentosos de carbono con matriz impregnada de resina epoxídica (preimpregnados) , para la reparación de estructuras o

Fracción Arancelaria TIGIE	Descripción
	<p>productos laminados de aeronaves civiles que tengan todas las siguientes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Un área no superior a 1 m². 2. Una longitud no superior a 2,5 m, y 3. Una anchura superior a 15 mm <p>b. Total o parcialmente impregnado con resina o el tono impregnado de picada mecánicamente, blanqueado o el corte de materiales de carbono fibrosos o filamentosos 25.0 mm de longitud o menos cuando se utiliza una resina y la brea que no sean los especificados por 1.C.8 y 1.C.9. b</p> <p><u>Nota técnica:</u></p> <p>El Análisis Mecánico Dinámico de la temperatura de transición vítrea (DMA T_g) para los materiales del subartículo 1.C.10.e. se determina mediante el método descrito en ASTM D 7028-07, o norma nacional equivalente, en una muestra de la prueba en seco. En el caso de los materiales termoestables, el grado de curación de una muestra de la prueba en seco será de un mínimo de 90% según lo definido por la norma ASTM E 2160-4 o una norma nacional equivalente.</p>
De las siguientes fracciones arancelarias:	
6815.10.99	Las demás.
	<p><u>Únicamente:</u> Materiales fibrosos o filamentosos de carbono que posean las características siguientes: módulo específico superior a $14,65 \times 10^6$ m y resistencia específica a la tracción superior a $26,82 \times 10^4$ m.</p>
	<p>Grupo 1.C.11</p> <p>Metales y compuestos, según se indica:</p> <p>a. Metales en partículas de dimensiones inferiores a 60 micras, ya sean esféricas, atomizadas, esferoidales, en escamas o pulverizadas, fabricadas a partir de un material compuesto al menos en un 99 % de circonio, magnesio y aleaciones de los mismos;</p> <p><u>Nota:</u> Los metales y aleaciones incluidos en el subartículo 1.C.11.a. se someten a control, estén o no encapsulados en aluminio, magnesio, circonio o berilio.</p> <p><u>Nota técnica:</u></p> <p>El contenido natural de hafnio en el circonio (2 % a 7 % típico) se cuenta con el circonio.</p> <p>b. El boro o aleaciones de boro, con un tamaño de partícula de 60 um o menos, de la siguiente manera:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Boro con una pureza del 85% en peso o más 2. Aleaciones de boro con un contenido de boro de 85 % en peso o más <p><u>Note:</u> Los metales o aleaciones incluidos en el subartículo 1.C.11.b. se someten a control, estén o no encapsulados en aluminio, magnesio, circonio o berilio.</p> <p>c. Nitrato de guanidina (Cas 506-93-4);</p> <p>d. Nitroguanidina (NQ) (CAS 556-88-7).</p> <p>N.B. Ver ML8.c.5.b para polvos metálicos mezclados con otras sustancias para formar una mezcla formulada para fines militares.</p>
De las siguientes fracciones arancelarias:	
8104.30.01	Virutas, torneaduras y gránulos calibrados; polvo.

Fracción Arancelaria TIGIE	Descripción
	Unicamente: Metales en partículas de dimensiones inferiores a 60 micras, ya sean esféricas, atomizadas, esferoidales, en escamas o pulverizadas, fabricadas a partir de un material compuesto al menos en un 99 % de magnesio y aleaciones del mismo.
8109.20.01	Circonio en bruto; polvo.
	Unicamente: Metales en partículas de dimensiones inferiores a 60 micras, ya sean esféricas, atomizadas, esferoidales, en escamas o pulverizadas, fabricadas a partir de un material compuesto al menos en un 99 % de circonio y aleaciones del mismo.
2804.50.01	Boro; telurio.
	Unicamente: El boro o aleaciones de boro, con un tamaño de partícula de 60 um o menos, de la siguiente manera: boro con una pureza del 85% en peso o más, y aleaciones de boro con un contenido de boro de 85 % en peso o más.
2849.90.99	Los demás.
	Unicamente: El boro o aleaciones de boro, con un tamaño de partícula de 60 um o menos, de la siguiente manera: boro con una pureza del 85% en peso o más, y aleaciones de boro con un contenido de boro de 85 % en peso o más.
2925.29.01	Guanidina o biguanidina.
	Unicamente: Nitroguanidina (NQ) (CAS 556-88-7).
	<p>Grupo 1.C.12</p> <p>Materiales según se indica:</p> <p>Nota técnica:</p> <p><i>Estos materiales se usan típicamente para fuentes térmicas nucleares.</i></p> <p>a. Plutonio en cualquiera de sus formas, con un dosaje isotópico de plutonio de más del 50 % en peso de plutonio-238;</p> <p>Nota: <i>El subartículo 1C.12.a. no somete a control:</i></p> <p>a. <i>Las expediciones con un contenido de plutonio igual o inferior a 1 g;</i></p> <p>b. <i>Las expediciones con 3 gramos efectivos o menos, cuando estén contenidas en un componente sensor de un instrumento.</i></p> <p>b. Neptunio-237 previamente separado en cualquiera de sus formas.</p> <p>Nota: <i>El subartículo 1C012.b. no somete a control las expediciones con un contenido igual o inferior a 1 g de neptunio-237.</i></p>
De las siguientes fracciones arancelarias:	
2844.20.01	Uranio enriquecido en U 235 y sus compuestos; plutonio y sus compuestos; aleaciones, dispersiones (incluido el cermet), productos cerámicos y mezclas, que contengan uranio enriquecido en U 235, plutonio o compuestos de estos productos.
	Unicamente: Plutonio en cualquiera de sus formas, con un dosaje isotópico de plutonio de más del 50 % en peso de plutonio-238.
2844.40.99	Los demás.
	Unicamente: Neptunio-237 previamente separado en cualquiera de sus formas.

Categoría 2: Materiales Procesados

2. A. Sistemas, equipos y componentes

N.B. Para los rodamientos de funcionamiento silencioso ver ML9 en la Lista de Municiones.

	<p>Grupo 2.A.1</p> <p>Rodamientos y sistemas de rodamiento antifricción, según se indica, y componentes para ellos:</p> <p>Nota: <i>El artículo 2.A.1. no somete a control las bolas con tolerancias especificadas</i></p>
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Fracción Arancelaria TIGIE	Descripción
	<p><i>por el fabricante de acuerdo con la norma ISO 3290 como grado 5 o peor.</i></p> <p>a. Rodamientos de bolas o rodamientos de rodillos macizos, con todas las tolerancias especificadas por el fabricante de acuerdo con las normas ISO 492 Clase de Tolerancia 4 (o ANSI/ABMA Sdt 20 Clase de Tolerancia ABEC-7 o RBEC-7 u otros equivalentes nacionales) o mejores, y que tengan tanto anillos como elementos de rodadura (ISO 5539), de monel o de berilio;</p> <p>Nota: <i>El subartículo 2.A.1.a. no somete a control los rodamientos de rodillos cónicos.</i></p> <p>b. Dejó de ser usado desde 2010.</p> <p>c. Sistemas de rodamientos magnéticos activos que utilicen cualquiera de los siguientes elementos:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Materiales con densidades de flujo de 2,0 T o mayores y límites elásticos superiores a 414 MPa; 2. Diseños de polarización homopolar 3D totalmente electromagnéticos para actuadores; o 3. Sensores de posición de alta temperatura (450 K (177 °C) y superiores).
De las fracciones arancelarias siguientes:	
8482.10.99	Los demás.
	Unicamente: Rodamientos de bolas con todas las tolerancias especificadas por el fabricante de acuerdo con las normas ISO 492 Clase de Tolerancia 4 (o ANSI/ABMA Sdt 20 Clase de Tolerancia ABEC-7 o RBEC-7 u otros equivalentes nacionales) o mejores, y que tengan tanto anillos como elementos de rodadura (ISO 5539), de monel o de berilio.
8482.30.01	Rodamientos de rodillos en forma de tonel.
	Unicamente: Rodamientos de rodillos macizos, con todas las tolerancias especificadas por el fabricante de acuerdo con las normas ISO 492 Clase de Tolerancia 4 (o ANSI/ABMA Sdt 20 Clase de Tolerancia ABEC-7 o RBEC-7 u otros equivalentes nacionales) o mejores, y que tengan tanto anillos como elementos de rodadura (ISO 5539), de monel o de berilio.
8482.50.01	Rodamientos de rodillos cilíndricos.
	Unicamente: Rodamientos de rodillos macizos, con todas las tolerancias especificadas por el fabricante de acuerdo con las normas ISO 492 Clase de Tolerancia 4 (o ANSI/ABMA Sdt 20 Clase de Tolerancia ABEC-7 o RBEC-7 u otros equivalentes nacionales) o mejores, y que tengan tanto anillos como elementos de rodadura (ISO 5539), de monel o de berilio.
8482.80.01	Los demás, incluso los rodamientos combinados.
	Unicamente: Rodamientos de bolas o rodamientos de rodillos macizos, con todas las tolerancias especificadas por el fabricante de acuerdo con las normas ISO 492 Clase de Tolerancia 4 (o ANSI/ABMA Sdt 20 Clase de Tolerancia ABEC-7 o RBEC-7 u otros equivalentes nacionales) o mejores, y que tengan tanto anillos como elementos de rodadura (ISO 5539), de monel o de berilio.
8482.91.99	Los demás.
	Unicamente: Rodamientos de bolas o rodamientos de rodillos macizos, con todas las tolerancias especificadas por el fabricante de acuerdo con las normas ISO 492 Clase

Fracción Arancelaria TIGIE	Descripción
	de Tolerancia 4 (o ANSI/ABMA Sdt 20 Clase de Tolerancia ABEC-7 o RBEC-7 u otros equivalentes nacionales) o mejores, y que tengan tanto anillos como elementos de rodadura (ISO 5539), de monel o de berilio.
8482.99.99	Las demás.
	Unicamente: Rodamientos de bolas o rodamientos de rodillos macizos, con todas las tolerancias especificadas por el fabricante de acuerdo con las normas ISO 492 Clase de Tolerancia 4 (o ANSI/ABMA Sdt 20 Clase de Tolerancia ABEC-7 o RBEC-7 u otros equivalentes nacionales) o mejores, y que tengan tanto anillos como elementos de rodadura (ISO 5539), de monel o de berilio.
8505.90.99	Los demás.
	Unicamente: Sistemas de rodamientos magnéticos activos que utilicen cualquiera de los siguientes elementos: materiales con densidades de flujo de 2,0 T o mayores y límites elásticos superiores a 414 MPa, diseños de polarización homopolar 3D totalmente electromagnéticos para actuadores o sensores de posición de alta temperatura (450 K (177 °C) y superiores).
2. B. Equipo de producción, pruebas e inspección.	
<u>Notas técnicas:</u>	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>Los ejes de contorneado secundarios paralelos (por ejemplo, el eje w de las mandrinadoras horizontales o un eje de rotación secundario cuya línea central sea paralela al eje de rotación principal) no se incluyen en el número total de ejes de contorneado. Los ejes de rotación no necesitan más de 360°. Un eje de rotación podrá ser accionado por un dispositivo lineal (por ejemplo, un tornillo o una cremallera y piñón).</i> 2. <i>A efectos del artículo 2B, el número de ejes que pueden coordinarse simultáneamente para el control de contorneado es el número de ejes que afectan al movimiento relativo entre cualquier pieza a trabajar y la herramienta. Esto no incluye otros ejes adicionales que puedan afectar a otros movimientos relativos dentro de la máquina, tales como:</i> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. <i>Sistemas de reafilado muelas de máquinas de pulir;</i> b. <i>Ejes de rotación paralelos diseñados para montar piezas separadas;</i> c. <i>Ejes de rotación colineales diseñados para manipular la misma pieza sujetándola sobre un mandril desde distintos lados.</i> 3. <i>La nomenclatura de los ejes se ajustará a la norma internacional ISO 841 Máquinas de Control Numérico - Nomenclatura de Ejes y Movimientos.</i> 4. <i>los efectos de los artículos 2.B.1 a 2.B.9, un husillo basculante se considera eje de rotación.</i> 5. <i>Los niveles de exactitud de posicionamiento declarados a partir de mediciones efectuadas de acuerdo con la norma ISO 230/2 (1998) o sus equivalentes nacionales podrán utilizarse para cada modelo de máquina herramienta, como una alternativa a las pruebas de máquina individual. Por exactitud de posicionamiento declarada se entiende el valor de la exactitud declarado a las autoridades del Estado miembro donde esté ubicado el exportador en su calidad de representante de la exactitud del modelo de máquina.</i> 	

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	<p><i>Determinación de los valores declarados:</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Seleccionar cinco máquinas del modelo que se quiere evaluar; Medir las precisiones de los ejes lineales según la norma ISO 230/2 (1997); Determinar los valores A de cada eje de cada máquina. El método de cálculo del valor A se describe en la norma ISO; Determinar el valor medio de A de cada eje. Ese valor medio \bar{A} será el valor declarado de cada eje para el modelo ($\bar{A}_x \bar{A}_y \dots$); Como la lista de la categoría 2 se refiere a cada eje lineal, habrá tantos valores declarados como ejes lineales; Si cualquiera de los ejes del modelo de máquina no especificada por 2.B.1.a. a 2.B.1.c. tiene una exactitud declarada \bar{A} de 5 micras para las máquinas de molienda y 6.5 micras para las fresadoras y tornos o mejor, el constructor debe exigirse para reafirmar el nivel de precisión, una vez cada dieciocho meses.
	<p>Grupo 2.B.1</p> <p>Máquinas herramienta y cualquier combinación de ellas, para el arranque (o corte) de metales, materiales cerámicos o materiales compuestos "composites", que, según las especificaciones técnicas del fabricante, puedan dotarse de dispositivos electrónicos para el control numérico, y componentes diseñados especialmente para ellas, según se indica:</p> <p>Nota 1: <i>El artículo 2.B.1 no somete a control las máquinas herramienta para fines específicos limitadas a la fabricación de engranajes. Para esas máquinas, véase el artículo 2.B.3.</i></p> <p>Nota 2: <i>El artículo 2.B.1 no somete a control las máquinas herramienta para fines específicos limitadas a la fabricación de alguna de las siguientes piezas:</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> cigüeñales o árboles de levas; herramientas o cuchillas; tomillos extrusores; o piezas de joyería grabadas o talladas en facetas. <p>Nota 3: <i>La máquina herramienta que pueda realizar al menos dos de las tres funciones de torneado, fresado y rectificado (por ejemplo, una máquina de torneado que también sea fresadora) tendrá que ser evaluada respecto de cada uno de los subartículos 2.B.1.a., b. o c. que le sean aplicables.</i></p> <p><i>N.B.: Para las máquinas herramientas de acabado óptico, véase el artículo 2.B.2.</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Máquinas herramienta para torneado que reúnan todas las siguientes: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Precisiones de posicionamiento, con "todas las compensaciones disponibles", iguales o inferiores a (mejores que) 4.5 micras, de conformidad con la norma ISO 230/2 (1997) o equivalentes nacionales en cualquiera de los ejes lineales; y Dos o más ejes que puedan coordinarse simultáneamente para el control de contorno; <p>Nota: <i>El subartículo 2.B.1.a. no somete a control las máquinas de torneado diseñadas especialmente para producir lentes de contacto que cumplan todo lo siguiente:</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Controlador de máquina limitado al uso de equipo lógico (software)

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	<p><i>oftálmico para la introducción de datos para la programación de piezas; y</i></p> <p><i>b. Sin dispositivo de vacuosujeción.</i></p> <p>b. Máquinas herramienta para fresado que tengan cualquiera de las características siguientes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Con todas las características siguientes: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Precisiones de posicionamiento, con todas las compensaciones disponibles, iguales o inferiores a (mejores que) 4.5 micras, de conformidad con la norma ISO 230/2 (1997) o equivalentes nacionales en cualquiera de los ejes lineales; y b. Tres ejes lineales más un eje de rotación que puedan coordinarse simultáneamente para el control de contorneado; 2. Cinco o más ejes que puedan coordinarse simultáneamente para el control de contorneado; 3. Una exactitud de posicionamiento para las mandrinadoras de coordenadas, con todas las compensaciones disponibles, igual o inferior a (mejor que) 3.0 micras, de conformidad con la norma ISO 230/2 (1997) o equivalentes nacionales en cualquiera de los ejes lineales; o 4. Fresadoras simples que cumplan todo lo siguiente: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Desplazamiento axial periódico radial y desplazamiento axial periódico longitudinal del husillo inferiores a (mejor que) 0,0004 mm TIR; y b. Desviación angular del movimiento del carro (guiñada, cabeceo y balanceo) inferior a (mejor que) 2 segundos de arco, TIR de más de 300 mm de avance; <p>c. Máquinas herramienta para rectificado que tengan cualquiera de las características siguientes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Con todas las características siguientes: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Precisión de posicionamiento, con todas las compensaciones disponibles, igual o inferior a (mejor que) 3.0 micras, de conformidad con la norma ISO 230/2 (1997) o equivalentes nacionales en cualquiera de los ejes lineales; y b. Tres o más ejes que puedan coordinarse simultáneamente para el control de contorneado; o 2. Cinco o más ejes que puedan coordinarse simultáneamente para el control de contorneado; <p><u>Nota:</u> <i>El subartículo 2.B.1.c. no somete a control las máquinas para rectificado que se indican a continuación:</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. <i>Máquinas para rectificado cilíndrico externo, interno o externo-interno que cumplan todo lo siguiente:</i> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>Limitarse al rectificado cilíndrico; y</i> 2. <i>Limitarse a una capacidad máxima para piezas de 150 mm de diámetro exterior o longitud.</i> b. <i>Máquinas diseñadas específicamente como rectificadoras de coordenadas que no tengan un eje z o un eje w, con una precisión de posicionamiento, con todas las compensaciones disponibles, inferior a (mejor que) 3.0 micras, de conformidad con la norma ISO 230/2 (1997) o sus equivalentes nacionales.</i> c. <i>Rectificadoras de superficies.</i>

Fracción Arancelaria TIGIE	Descripción
	<p>d. Máquinas de electroerosión (EDM) de tipo distinto al de hilo que tengan dos o más ejes de rotación que puedan coordinarse simultáneamente para el control de contorno;</p> <p>e. Máquinas herramienta para el arranque de metales, materiales cerámicos o materiales compuestos (composites), que cumplan todo lo siguiente:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Que eliminen material por alguno de los siguientes medios: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Chorros de agua o de otros líquidos, incluidos los que utilizan aditivos abrasivos; b. Haz electrónico; o c. Haz láser; y 2. Estén dotadas de dos o más ejes rotativos y cumplan todo lo siguiente: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Puedan coordinarse simultáneamente para el control del contorno; y b. Una exactitud de posicionamiento inferior a (mejor que) 0,003°; <p>f. Máquinas para perforación profunda y máquinas para torneado modificadas para perforación profunda, que tengan una capacidad máxima de profundidad de perforación superior a 5 m, y componentes diseñados especialmente para ellas.</p>
De las siguientes fracciones arancelarias:	
8458.11.99	Los demás.
	<p>Unicamente: Máquinas herramienta para torneado que reúnan las siguientes características: precisiones de posicionamiento, con todas las compensaciones disponibles, iguales o inferiores a 4.5 micras, de conformidad con la norma ISO 230/2 (1997) o equivalentes nacionales en cualquiera de los ejes lineales; y dos o más ejes que puedan coordinarse simultáneamente para el control de contorno.</p>
8458.91.99	Los demás.
	<p>Unicamente: Máquinas herramienta para torneado que reúnan las siguientes características: precisiones de posicionamiento, con todas las compensaciones disponibles, iguales o inferiores a 4.5 micras, de conformidad con la norma ISO 230/2 (1997) o equivalentes nacionales en cualquiera de los ejes lineales; y dos o más ejes que puedan coordinarse simultáneamente para el control de contorno.</p>
8464.90.99	Las demás.
	<p>Unicamente: Máquinas herramienta para torneado que reúnan las siguientes características: precisiones de posicionamiento, con todas las compensaciones disponibles, iguales o inferiores a 4.5 micras, de conformidad con la norma ISO 230/2 (1997) o equivalentes nacionales en cualquiera de los ejes lineales; y dos o más ejes que puedan coordinarse simultáneamente para el control de contorno.</p>
8465.99.99	Las demás.
	<p>Unicamente: Máquinas herramienta para torneado que reúnan las siguientes características: precisiones de posicionamiento, con todas las compensaciones disponibles, iguales o inferiores a (mejores que) 4.5 micras, de conformidad con la norma ISO 230/2 (1997) o equivalentes nacionales en cualquiera de los ejes lineales; y dos o más ejes que puedan coordinarse simultáneamente para el control de</p>

Fracción Arancelaria TIGIE	Descripción
	contorneado.
8457.10.01	Centros de mecanizado.
	<p>Unicamente: Máquinas herramienta para fresado que tengan cualquiera de las características siguientes: precisiones de posicionamiento, con todas las compensaciones disponibles, iguales o inferiores a 4.5 micras, de conformidad con la norma ISO 230/2 (1997) o equivalentes nacionales en cualquiera de los ejes lineales y tres ejes lineales más un eje de rotación que puedan coordinarse simultáneamente para el control de contorneado; cinco o más ejes que puedan coordinarse simultáneamente para el control de contorneado; una exactitud de posicionamiento para las mandrinadoras de coordenadas, con todas las compensaciones disponibles, igual o inferior a 3.0 micras, de conformidad con la norma ISO 230/2 (1997) o equivalentes nacionales en cualquiera de los ejes lineales; o fresadoras simples con desplazamiento axial periódico radial y desplazamiento axial periódico longitudinal del husillo inferiores a 0,0004 mm TIR; y desviación angular del movimiento del carro (guiñada, cabeceo y balanceo) inferior a 2 segundos de arco, TIR de más de 300 mm de avance.</p>
8457.20.01	Máquinas de puesto fijo.
	<p>Unicamente: Máquinas herramienta para fresado que tengan cualquiera de las características siguientes: precisiones de posicionamiento, con todas las compensaciones disponibles, iguales o inferiores a 4.5 micras, de conformidad con la norma ISO 230/2 (1997) o equivalentes nacionales en cualquiera de los ejes lineales y tres ejes lineales más un eje de rotación que puedan coordinarse simultáneamente para el control de contorneado; cinco o más ejes que puedan coordinarse simultáneamente para el control de contorneado; una exactitud de posicionamiento para las mandrinadoras de coordenadas, con todas las compensaciones disponibles, igual o inferior a 3.0 micras, de conformidad con la norma ISO 230/2 (1997) o equivalentes nacionales en cualquiera de los ejes lineales; o fresadoras simples con desplazamiento axial periódico radial y desplazamiento axial periódico longitudinal del husillo inferiores a 0,0004 mm TIR; y desviación angular del movimiento del carro (guiñada, cabeceo y balanceo) inferior a 2 segundos de arco, TIR de más de 300 mm de avance.</p>
8457.30.99	Los demás.
	<p>Unicamente: Máquinas herramienta para fresado que tengan cualquiera de las características siguientes: precisiones de posicionamiento, con todas las compensaciones disponibles, iguales o inferiores a 4.5 micras, de conformidad con la norma ISO 230/2 (1997) o equivalentes nacionales en cualquiera de los ejes lineales y tres ejes lineales más un eje de rotación que puedan coordinarse simultáneamente para el control de contorneado; cinco o más ejes que puedan coordinarse simultáneamente para el control de contorneado; una exactitud de posicionamiento para las mandrinadoras de coordenadas, con todas las compensaciones disponibles, igual o inferior a 3.0 micras, de conformidad con la norma ISO 230/2 (1997) o equivalentes nacionales en cualquiera de los ejes lineales; o fresadoras simples con desplazamiento axial periódico radial y desplazamiento axial periódico longitudinal del husillo inferiores a 0,0004 mm TIR; y desviación angular del movimiento del carro</p>

Fracción Arancelaria TIGIE	Descripción
	(guiñada, cabeceo y balanceo) inferior a 2 segundos de arco, TIR de más de 300 mm de avance.
8459.10.01	Fresadoras; fileteadoras o roscadoras (machueladoras).
	Unicamente: Máquinas herramienta para fresado que tengan cualquiera de las características siguientes: precisiones de posicionamiento, con todas las compensaciones disponibles, iguales o inferiores a 4.5 micras, de conformidad con la norma ISO 230/2 (1997) o equivalentes nacionales en cualquiera de los ejes lineales y tres ejes lineales más un eje de rotación que puedan coordinarse simultáneamente para el control de contorneado; cinco o más ejes que puedan coordinarse simultáneamente para el control de contorneado; una exactitud de posicionamiento para las mandrinadoras de coordenadas, con todas las compensaciones disponibles, igual o inferior a 3.0 micras, de conformidad con la norma ISO 230/2 (1997) o equivalentes nacionales en cualquiera de los ejes lineales; o fresadoras simples con desplazamiento axial periódico radial y desplazamiento axial periódico longitudinal del husillo inferiores a 0,0004 mm TIR; y desviación angular del movimiento del carro (guiñada, cabeceo y balanceo) inferior a 2 segundos de arco, TIR de más de 300 mm de avance.
8459.21.99	Los demás.
	Unicamente: Máquinas herramienta para fresado que tengan cualquiera de las características siguientes: precisiones de posicionamiento, con todas las compensaciones disponibles, iguales o inferiores a 4.5 micras, de conformidad con la norma ISO 230/2 (1997) o equivalentes nacionales en cualquiera de los ejes lineales y tres ejes lineales más un eje de rotación que puedan coordinarse simultáneamente para el control de contorneado; cinco o más ejes que puedan coordinarse simultáneamente para el control de contorneado; una exactitud de posicionamiento para las mandrinadoras de coordenadas, con todas las compensaciones disponibles, igual o inferior a 3.0 micras, de conformidad con la norma ISO 230/2 (1997) o equivalentes nacionales en cualquiera de los ejes lineales; o fresadoras simples con desplazamiento axial periódico radial y desplazamiento axial periódico longitudinal del husillo inferiores a 0,0004 mm TIR; y desviación angular del movimiento del carro (guiñada, cabeceo y balanceo) inferior a 2 segundos de arco, TIR de más de 300 mm de avance.
8459.31.01	De control numérico.
	Unicamente: Máquinas herramienta para fresado que tengan cualquiera de las características siguientes: precisiones de posicionamiento, con todas las compensaciones disponibles, iguales o inferiores a 4.5 micras, de conformidad con la norma ISO 230/2 (1997) o equivalentes nacionales en cualquiera de los ejes lineales y tres ejes lineales más un eje de rotación que puedan coordinarse simultáneamente para el control de contorneado; cinco o más ejes que puedan coordinarse simultáneamente para el control de contorneado; una exactitud de posicionamiento para las mandrinadoras de coordenadas, con todas las compensaciones disponibles, igual o inferior a 3.0 micras, de conformidad con la norma ISO 230/2 (1997) o equivalentes nacionales en cualquiera de los ejes lineales; o fresadoras simples con desplazamiento axial periódico radial y desplazamiento axial periódico longitudinal del husillo inferiores a 0,0004 mm TIR; y desviación angular del movimiento del carro

Fracción Arancelaria TIGIE	Descripción
	(guiñada, cabeceo y balanceo) inferior a 2 segundos de arco, TIR de más de 300 mm de avance.
8459.51.01	De control numérico.
	Unicamente: Máquinas herramienta para fresado que tengan cualquiera de las características siguientes: precisiones de posicionamiento, con todas las compensaciones disponibles, iguales o inferiores a 4.5 micras, de conformidad con la norma ISO 230/2 (1997) o equivalentes nacionales en cualquiera de los ejes lineales y tres ejes lineales más un eje de rotación que puedan coordinarse simultáneamente para el control de contorneado; cinco o más ejes que puedan coordinarse simultáneamente para el control de contorneado; una exactitud de posicionamiento para las mandrinadoras de coordenadas, con todas las compensaciones disponibles, igual o inferior a 3.0 micras, de conformidad con la norma ISO 230/2 (1997) o equivalentes nacionales en cualquiera de los ejes lineales; o fresadoras simples con desplazamiento axial periódico radial y desplazamiento axial periódico longitudinal del husillo inferiores a 0,0004 mm TIR; y desviación angular del movimiento del carro (guiñada, cabeceo y balanceo) inferior a 2 segundos de arco, TIR de más de 300 mm de avance.
8459.61.01	De control numérico.
	Unicamente: Máquinas herramienta para fresado que tengan cualquiera de las características siguientes: precisiones de posicionamiento, con todas las compensaciones disponibles, iguales o inferiores a 4.5 micras, de conformidad con la norma ISO 230/2 (1997) o equivalentes nacionales en cualquiera de los ejes lineales y tres ejes lineales más un eje de rotación que puedan coordinarse simultáneamente para el control de contorneado; cinco o más ejes que puedan coordinarse simultáneamente para el control de contorneado; una exactitud de posicionamiento para las mandrinadoras de coordenadas, con todas las compensaciones disponibles, igual o inferior a 3.0 micras, de conformidad con la norma ISO 230/2 (1997) o equivalentes nacionales en cualquiera de los ejes lineales; o fresadoras simples con desplazamiento axial periódico radial y desplazamiento axial periódico longitudinal del husillo inferiores a 0,0004 mm TIR; y desviación angular del movimiento del carro (guiñada, cabeceo y balanceo) inferior a 2 segundos de arco, TIR de más de 300 mm de avance.
8464.90.99	Las demás.
	Unicamente: Máquinas herramienta para fresado que tengan cualquiera de las características siguientes: precisiones de posicionamiento, con todas las compensaciones disponibles, iguales o inferiores a 4.5 micras, de conformidad con la norma ISO 230/2 (1997) o equivalentes nacionales en cualquiera de los ejes lineales y tres ejes lineales más un eje de rotación que puedan coordinarse simultáneamente para el control de contorneado; cinco o más ejes que puedan coordinarse simultáneamente para el control de contorneado; una exactitud de posicionamiento para las mandrinadoras de coordenadas, con todas las compensaciones disponibles, igual o inferior a 3.0 micras, de conformidad con la norma ISO 230/2 (1997) o equivalentes nacionales en cualquiera de los ejes lineales; o fresadoras simples con desplazamiento axial periódico radial y desplazamiento axial periódico longitudinal del husillo inferiores a 0,0004 mm TIR; y desviación angular del movimiento del carro (guiñada, cabeceo y balanceo) inferior a 2 segundos de arco, TIR de más de 300 mm de avance.
8465.92.99	Las demás.
	Unicamente: Máquinas herramienta para fresado que tengan cualquiera de las

Fracción Arancelaria TIGIE	Descripción
	características siguientes: precisiones de posicionamiento, con todas las compensaciones disponibles, iguales o inferiores a 4.5 micras, de conformidad con la norma ISO 230/2 (1997) o equivalentes nacionales en cualquiera de los ejes lineales y tres ejes lineales más un eje de rotación que puedan coordinarse simultáneamente para el control de contorno; cinco o más ejes que puedan coordinarse simultáneamente para el control de contorno; una exactitud de posicionamiento para las mandrinadoras de coordenadas, con todas las compensaciones disponibles, igual o inferior a 3.0 micras, de conformidad con la norma ISO 230/2 (1997) o equivalentes nacionales en cualquiera de los ejes lineales; o fresadoras simples con desplazamiento axial periódico radial y desplazamiento axial periódico longitudinal del husillo inferiores a 0,0004 mm TIR; y desviación angular del movimiento del carro (guiñada, cabeceo y balanceo) inferior a 2 segundos de arco, TIR de más de 300 mm de avance.
8460.11.99	Las demás.
	Unicamente: Máquinas herramienta para rectificado que tengan cualquiera de las características siguientes: precisión de posicionamiento, con todas las compensaciones disponibles, igual o inferior a 3.0 micras, de conformidad con la norma ISO 230/2 (1997) o equivalentes nacionales en cualquiera de los ejes lineales; y tres o más ejes que puedan coordinarse simultáneamente para el control de contorno; o cinco o más ejes que puedan coordinarse simultáneamente para el control de contorno.
8460.21.99	Las demás.
	Unicamente: Máquinas herramienta para rectificado que tengan cualquiera de las características siguientes: precisión de posicionamiento, con todas las compensaciones disponibles, igual o inferior a 3.0 micras, de conformidad con la norma ISO 230/2 (1997) o equivalentes nacionales en cualquiera de los ejes lineales; y tres o más ejes que puedan coordinarse simultáneamente para el control de contorno; o cinco o más ejes que puedan coordinarse simultáneamente para el control de contorno.
8464.20.01	Máquinas de amolar o pulir.
	Unicamente: Máquinas herramienta para rectificado que tengan cualquiera de las características siguientes: precisión de posicionamiento, con todas las compensaciones disponibles, igual o inferior a 3.0 micras, de conformidad con la norma ISO 230/2 (1997) o equivalentes nacionales en cualquiera de los ejes lineales; y tres o más ejes que puedan coordinarse simultáneamente para el control de contorno; o cinco o más ejes que puedan coordinarse simultáneamente para el control de contorno.
8465.93.99	Las demás.
	Unicamente: Máquinas herramienta para rectificado que tengan cualquiera de las características siguientes: precisión de posicionamiento, con todas las compensaciones disponibles, igual o inferior a 3.0 micras, de conformidad con la norma ISO 230/2 (1997) o equivalentes nacionales en cualquiera de los ejes lineales; y tres o más ejes que puedan coordinarse simultáneamente para el control de contorno; o cinco o más ejes que puedan coordinarse simultáneamente para el control de contorno.
8456.30.01	Que operen por electroerosión.
	Unicamente: Máquinas de electroerosión (EDM) de tipo distinto al de hilo que tengan

Fracción Arancelaria TIGIE	Descripción
	dos o más ejes de rotación que puedan coordinarse simultáneamente para el control de contorneado.
8424.30.01	Maquinas o aparatos para limpieza por chorro de agua fría y/o sobrecalentada, incluso con dispositivos para espacir arenas, polvos o líquidos compatibles con agua.
	Unicamente: Máquinas herramienta para el arranque de metales, materiales cerámicos o materiales compuestos (composites), que eliminen material por medio de chorros de agua o de otros líquidos, incluidos los que utilizan aditivos abrasivos; y estén dotadas de dos o más ejes rotativos y cumplan con lo siguiente: puedan coordinarse simultáneamente para el control del contorneado; y una exactitud de posicionamiento inferior a 0,003°.
8424.30.99	Los demás.
	Unicamente: Máquinas herramienta para el arranque de metales, materiales cerámicos o materiales compuestos (composites), que cumplan todo lo siguiente: que eliminen material por alguno de los siguientes medios: a) chorros de agua o de otros líquidos, incluidos los que utilizan aditivos abrasivos; b) Haz electrónico; o c) Haz láser; y estén dotadas de dos o más ejes rotativos y cumplan todo con lo siguiente: puedan coordinarse simultáneamente para el control del contorneado; y una exactitud de posicionamiento inferior a 0,003°.
8424.89.99	Los demás.
	Unicamente: Máquinas herramienta para el arranque de metales, materiales cerámicos o materiales compuestos (composites), que cumplan todo lo siguiente: 1. que eliminen material por alguno de los siguientes medios: a) chorros de agua o de otros líquidos, incluidos los que utilizan aditivos abrasivos; b) Haz electrónico; o c) Haz láser; y estén dotadas de dos o más ejes rotativos y cumplan todo lo siguiente: puedan coordinarse simultáneamente para el control del contorneado; y una exactitud de posicionamiento inferior a 0,003°.
8456.10.99	Las demás.
	Unicamente: Máquinas herramienta para el arranque de metales, materiales cerámicos o materiales compuestos (composites), que eliminen material por alguno de los siguientes medios: Haz electrónico; o Haz láser; y estén dotadas de dos o más ejes rotativos y cumplan con lo siguiente: puedan coordinarse simultáneamente para el control del contorneado; y una exactitud de posicionamiento inferior a (mejor que) 0,003°.
8456.90.99	Las demás.
	Unicamente: Máquinas herramienta para el arranque de metales, materiales cerámicos o materiales compuestos (composites), que eliminen material por medio de un Haz electrónico y estén dotadas de dos o más ejes rotativos y cumplan con lo siguiente: puedan coordinarse simultáneamente para el control del contorneado; y una exactitud de posicionamiento inferior a 0,003°.
8459.10.99	Los demás.
	Unicamente: Máquinas para perforación profunda y máquinas para torneado modificadas para perforación profunda, que tengan una capacidad máxima de profundidad de perforación superior a 5 m, y componentes diseñados especialmente para ellas.
8466.93.99	Las demás.

Fracción Arancelaria TIGIE	Descripción
	<p>Unicamente: Partes y componentes de maquinas para perforación profunda y máquinas para torneado modificadas para perforación profunda, que tengan una capacidad máxima de profundidad de perforación superior a 5 m, y componentes diseñados especialmente para ellas.</p>
	<p>Grupo 2.B.2</p> <p>Máquinas herramienta de acabado óptico con control numérico equipadas para la eliminación de material de modo selectivo a fin de producir superficies ópticas no esféricas, que cumplan todo lo siguiente:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Acabado de la forma inferior a (mejor que) 1,0 micra; Acabado con una rugosidad inferior a (mejor que) 100 nm RMS. Cuatro o más ejes que puedan coordinarse simultáneamente para el control de contorneado; y Que utilicen uno cualquiera de los siguientes procesos: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Acabado magnetorreólico (MRF); Acabado electrorreológico (ERF); Acabado por haz de partículas energéticas; Acabado mediante herramienta con membrana inchable Acabado por chorro de fluido. <p>Notas técnicas:</p> <p>A los efectos del artículo 2.B.2:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <i>MRF es un proceso de eliminación de material mediante un fluido abrasivo magnético cuya viscosidad se controla por medio de un campo magnético;</i> <i>ERF es un proceso de eliminación de material mediante un fluido abrasivo cuya viscosidad se controla por medio de un campo eléctrico;</i> <i>El acabado por haz de partículas energéticas utiliza plasmas de átomos reactivos (RAP) o haces de iones para eliminar material de modo selectivo;</i> <i>El acabado mediante herramienta con membrana hinchable es un procedimiento en el que se emplea una membrana presurizada que se deforma para entrar en contacto con una pequeña superficie de la pieza;</i> <i>El acabado por chorro de fluido utiliza un chorro de líquido para la eliminación de material.</i>
De las siguientes fracciones arancelarias:	
8461.90.02	De control numérico.
	<p>Unicamente: Máquinas herramienta de acabado óptico con control numérico equipadas para la eliminación de material de modo selectivo a fin de producir superficies ópticas no esféricas, que cumplan todo lo siguiente: acabado de la forma inferior a 1,0 micra; acabado con una rugosidad inferior a 100 nm RMS; cuatro o más ejes que puedan coordinarse simultáneamente para el control de contorneado; y que utilicen uno cualquiera de los siguientes procesos: acabado magnetorreólico (MRF); acabado electrorreológico (ERF); acabado por haz de partículas energéticas; acabado mediante herramienta con membrana hinchable; acabado por chorro de fluido.</p>

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	<p>Grupo 2.B.3</p> <p>Máquinas herramienta de control numérico o manuales, y los componentes, controles y accesorios diseñados especialmente para ellas, diseñadas especialmente para el rasurado, acabado, rectificado o bruñido de engranajes rectos, de dentado helicoidal y de doble dentado helicoidal, endurecidos ($R_C = 40$ o superior), con círculo primitivo de diámetro superior a 1 250 mm y una anchura de diente del 15 % o superior del diámetro del círculo primitivo, acabados con calidad igual o superior al nivel AGMA (American Gear Manufacturers Association) 14 (equivalente a ISO 1328 clase 3).</p>
De las siguientes fracciones arancelarias:	
8461.40.01	Máquinas para tallar o acabar engranajes.
	<p>Únicamente: Máquinas herramienta de control numérico o manuales, y los componentes, controles y accesorios diseñados especialmente para ellas, diseñadas especialmente para el rasurado y acabado de engranajes rectos, de dentado helicoidal y de doble dentado helicoidal, endurecidos ($R_C = 40$ o superior), con círculo primitivo de diámetro superior a 1 250 mm y una anchura de diente del 15 % o superior del diámetro del círculo primitivo, acabados con calidad igual o superior al nivel AGMA (American Gear Manufacturers Association) 14 (equivalente a ISO 1328 clase 3).</p>
8466.10.01	Reconocibles como concebidos exclusivamente para rectificadoras de los productos metálicos.
	<p>Únicamente: Máquinas herramienta de control numérico o manuales, y los componentes, controles y accesorios diseñados especialmente para ellas, diseñadas especialmente para el rectificado o bruñido de engranajes rectos, de dentado helicoidal y de doble dentado helicoidal, endurecidos ($R_C = 40$ o superior), con círculo primitivo de diámetro superior a 1 250 mm y una anchura de diente del 15 % o superior del diámetro del círculo primitivo, acabados con calidad igual o superior al nivel AGMA (American Gear Manufacturers Association) 14 (equivalente a ISO 1328 clase 3).</p>
8466.20.01	Reconocibles como concebidas exclusivamente para rectificadoras de productos metálicos.
	<p>Únicamente: Máquinas herramienta de control numérico o manuales, y los componentes, controles y accesorios diseñados especialmente para ellas, diseñadas especialmente para el rectificado o bruñido de engranajes rectos, de dentado helicoidal y de doble dentado helicoidal, endurecidos ($R_C = 40$ o superior), con círculo primitivo de diámetro superior a 1 250 mm y una anchura de diente del 15 % o superior del diámetro del círculo primitivo, acabados con calidad igual o superior al nivel AGMA (American Gear Manufacturers Association) 14 (equivalente a ISO 1328 clase 3).</p>
8466.93.02	Reconocibles como concebidas exclusivamente para rectificadoras de productos metálicos.
	<p>Únicamente: Máquinas herramienta de control numérico o manuales, y los componentes, controles y accesorios diseñados especialmente para ellas, diseñadas especialmente para el rectificado o bruñido de engranajes rectos, de dentado helicoidal y de doble dentado helicoidal, endurecidos ($R_C = 40$ o superior), con círculo primitivo de diámetro superior a 1 250 mm y una anchura de diente del 15 % o superior del diámetro del círculo primitivo, acabados con calidad igual o superior al nivel AGMA (American Gear Manufacturers Association) 14 (equivalente a ISO 1328 clase 3).</p>

Fracción Arancelaria TIGIE	Descripción
	superior del diámetro del círculo primitivo, acabados con calidad igual o superior al nivel AGMA (American Gear Manufacturers Association) 14 (equivalente a ISO 1328 clase 3).
8537.10.99	Los demás.
	Únicamente: Máquinas herramienta de control numérico o manuales, y los componentes, controles y accesorios diseñados especialmente para ellas, diseñadas especialmente para el rasurado, acabado, rectificado o bruñido de engranajes rectos, de dentado helicoidal y de doble dentado helicoidal, endurecidos ($R_C = 40$ o superior), con círculo primitivo de diámetro superior a 1 250 mm y una anchura de diente del 15 % o superior del diámetro del círculo primitivo, acabados con calidad igual o superior al nivel AGMA (American Gear Manufacturers Association) 14 (equivalente a ISO 1328 clase 3).
8542.31.99	Los demás.
	Únicamente: Máquinas herramienta de control numérico o manuales, y los componentes, controles y accesorios diseñados especialmente para ellas, diseñadas especialmente para el rasurado, acabado, rectificado o bruñido de engranajes rectos, de dentado helicoidal y de doble dentado helicoidal, endurecidos ($R_C = 40$ o superior), con círculo primitivo de diámetro superior a 1 250 mm y una anchura de diente del 15 % o superior del diámetro del círculo primitivo, acabados con calidad igual o superior al nivel AGMA (American Gear Manufacturers Association) 14 (equivalente a ISO 1328 clase 3).
8542.32.99	Los demás.
	Únicamente: Máquinas herramienta de control numérico o manuales, y los componentes, controles y accesorios diseñados especialmente para ellas, diseñadas especialmente para el rasurado, acabado, rectificado o bruñido de engranajes rectos, de dentado helicoidal y de doble dentado helicoidal, endurecidos ($R_C = 40$ o superior), con círculo primitivo de diámetro superior a 1 250 mm y una anchura de diente del 15 % o superior del diámetro del círculo primitivo, acabados con calidad igual o superior al nivel AGMA (American Gear Manufacturers Association) 14 (equivalente a ISO 1328 clase 3).
8542.39.99	Los demás.
	Únicamente: Máquinas herramienta de control numérico o manuales, y los componentes, controles y accesorios diseñados especialmente para ellas, diseñadas especialmente para el rasurado, acabado, rectificado o bruñido de engranajes rectos, de dentado helicoidal y de doble dentado helicoidal, endurecidos ($R_C = 40$ o superior), con círculo primitivo de diámetro superior a 1 250 mm y una anchura de diente del 15 % o superior del diámetro del círculo primitivo, acabados con calidad igual o superior al nivel AGMA (American Gear Manufacturers Association) 14 (equivalente a ISO 1328 clase 3).
	<p>Grupo 2.B.4</p> <p>Prensas isostáticas en caliente, que tengan todas las características siguientes, y los componentes y accesorios diseñados especialmente para ellas:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Un ambiente térmico controlado dentro de la cavidad cerrada y una cámara con un diámetro interior igual o superior a 406 mm; y b. Cualquiera de las características siguientes: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Capacidad para desarrollar una presión de trabajo máxima superior a 207 MPa;

Fracción Arancelaria TIGIE	Descripción
	<p>2. Ambiente térmico controlado superior a 1 773 K (1 500 °C); o</p> <p>3. Capacidad para efectuar impregnación con hidrocarburos y eliminar las sustancias gaseosas de descomposición resultantes.</p> <p>Nota técnica: <i>La dimensión interior de la cámara es la de la cavidad de trabajo en la que se generan la temperatura y la presión de trabajo y no incluye el utillaje de sujeción. Dicha dimensión será bien la del diámetro interior de la cámara de presión bien la del diámetro interior de la cámara aislada del horno, y concretamente la menor de ambas, en función de cuál de las cámaras esté situada en el interior de la otra.</i></p> <p><i>N.B.: Para matrices, moldes y herramientas diseñados especialmente véanse los artículos 1.B.3, 9.B.9 y ML18 de la Lista de Municiones.</i></p>
De las siguientes fracciones arancelarias:	
8462.99.99	Las demás.
	<p>Unicamente: Prensas isostáticas en caliente, que tengan todas las características siguientes, y los componentes y accesorios diseñados especialmente para ellas: un ambiente térmico controlado dentro de la cavidad cerrada y una cámara con un diámetro interior igual o superior a 406 mm; y cualquiera de las características siguientes: capacidad para desarrollar una presión de trabajo máxima superior a 207 MPa; ambiente térmico controlado superior a 1 773 K (1 500 °C); o capacidad para efectuar impregnación con hidrocarburos y eliminar las sustancias gaseosas de descomposición resultantes.</p>
8466.94.99	Las demás.
	<p>Unicamente: Prensas isostáticas en caliente, que tengan todas las características siguientes, y los componentes y accesorios diseñados especialmente para ellas: un ambiente térmico controlado dentro de la cavidad cerrada y una cámara con un diámetro interior igual o superior a 406 mm; y cualquiera de las características siguientes: capacidad para desarrollar una presión de trabajo máxima superior a 207 MPa; ambiente térmico controlado superior a 1 773 K (1 500 °C); o capacidad para efectuar impregnación con hidrocarburos y eliminar las sustancias gaseosas de descomposición resultantes.</p>
8480.49.99	Los demás.
	<p>Unicamente: Prensas isostáticas en caliente, que tengan todas las características siguientes, y los componentes y accesorios diseñados especialmente para ellas: un ambiente térmico controlado dentro de la cavidad cerrada y una cámara con un diámetro interior igual o superior a 406 mm; y cualquiera de las características siguientes: capacidad para desarrollar una presión de trabajo máxima superior a 207 MPa; ambiente térmico controlado superior a 1 773 K (1 500 °C); o capacidad para efectuar impregnación con hidrocarburos y eliminar las sustancias gaseosas de descomposición resultantes.</p>
8514.40.99	Los demás.
	<p>Unicamente: Prensas isostáticas en caliente, que tengan todas las características siguientes, y los componentes y accesorios diseñados especialmente para ellas: un ambiente térmico controlado dentro de la cavidad cerrada y una cámara con un diámetro interior igual o superior a 406 mm; y cualquiera de las características siguientes: capacidad para desarrollar una presión de trabajo máxima superior a 207 MPa; ambiente térmico controlado superior a 1 773 K (1 500 °C); o capacidad para efectuar impregnación con hidrocarburos y eliminar las sustancias gaseosas de descomposición resultantes.</p>

Fracción Arancelaria TIGIE	Descripción
8537.10.99	Los demás.
	<p>Únicamente: Prensas isostáticas en caliente, que tengan todas las características siguientes, y los componentes y accesorios diseñados especialmente para ellas: un ambiente térmico controlado dentro de la cavidad cerrada y una cámara con un diámetro interior igual o superior a 406 mm; y cualquiera de las características siguientes: capacidad para desarrollar una presión de trabajo máxima superior a 207 MPa; ambiente térmico controlado superior a 1 773 K (1 500 °C); o capacidad para efectuar impregnación con hidrocarburos y eliminar las sustancias gaseosas de descomposición resultantes.</p>
	<p>Grupo 2.B.5</p> <p>Equipos diseñados especialmente para el depósito, proceso y control durante el proceso, de revestimientos, recubrimientos y modificaciones de superficies inorgánicas, según se indica, para sustratos no electrónicos, por los procedimientos que se especifican en la tabla y en las notas correspondientes a continuación del subartículo 2.E.3.f., y los componentes de manejo automático, posicionamiento, manipulación y control automatizados diseñados especialmente para ellos:</p> <p>a. Equipos de producción para el depósito químico en fase de vapor (CVD) que cumplan todo lo siguiente:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Un proceso modificado para uno de los tipos de depósito siguientes: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. CVD pulsante; b. Deposición nuclearia térmica controlada (CNTD); o c. CVD intensificado por plasma o asistido por plasma; y 2. Que tengan alguna de las características siguientes: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Juntas rotatorias de alto vacío (igual o inferior a 0,01 Pa); o b. Control del espesor del revestimiento <i>in situ</i>; <p>b. Equipos de producción para la implantación iónica que tengan corrientes de haz iguales o superiores a 5 mA;</p> <p>c. Equipos de producción para el depósito físico mediante vapor, con haz de electrones (EB-PVD), que incorporen sistemas de alimentación tasados a más de 80 kW y tengan alguna de las características siguientes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Sistema de control láser del nivel del baño líquido que regule con precisión la velocidad de avance de los lingotes; o 2. Dispositivo de vigilancia de la velocidad controlado por ordenador, que funcione de acuerdo con el principio de la fotoluminiscencia de los átomos ionizados en la corriente en evaporación para controlar la velocidad de depósito de un revestimiento que contenga dos o más elementos; <p>d. Equipos de producción para la pulverización de plasma que tengan cualquiera de las características siguientes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Funcionamiento en atmósfera controlada a baja presión (igual o inferior a 10 kPa, medida por encima de la salida de la boquilla de la pistola y a una distancia máxima de 300 mm de ésta) en una cámara de vacío capaz de evacuar hasta 0,01 Pa antes del proceso de pulverización; o 2. Control del espesor del revestimiento <i>in situ</i>; <p>e. Equipos de producción para el depósito por pulverización catódica capaces de producir densidades de corriente iguales o superiores a 0,1 mA/mm² a una velocidad de depósito igual o superior a 15 micras/h;</p> <p>f. Equipos de producción para el depósito por arco catódico, dotados de una</p>

Fracción Arancelaria TIGIE	Descripción
	<p>retícula de electroimanes para el control de la dirección del punto de arco en el cátodo;</p> <p>g. Equipos de producción para la implantación iónica que permitan la medición in situ de una de las características siguientes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Espesor del revestimiento sobre el sustrato y control de la velocidad; o 2. Características ópticas. <p>Nota: El artículo 2.B.5.a., 2.B.5.b., 2.B.5.e., 2.B.5.f. y 2.B.5.g no somete a control los equipos para depósito químico en fase de vapor, de arco catódico, depósito por pulverización catódica, sedimentación iónica o implantación iónica, diseñados especialmente para herramientas de corte o de mecanizado.</p>
De las siguientes fracciones arancelarias:	
8419.89.99	Los demás.
	<p>Unicamente: Equipos de producción para el depósito químico en fase de vapor (CVD) que cumplan todo lo siguiente: a) un proceso modificado para uno de los tipos de depósito siguientes: CVD pulsante, deposición nuclearia térmica controlada (CNTD), o CVD intensificado por plasma o asistido por plasma; y b) que tengan alguna de las características siguientes: juntas rotatorias de alto vacío (igual o inferior a 0,01 Pa), o control del espesor del revestimiento <i>in situ</i>.</p>
8543.10.01	Aparatos de implantación iónica para dopar material semiconductor.
	<p>Unicamente: Equipos de producción para la implantación iónica que tengan corrientes de haz iguales o superiores a 5 mA.</p>
8543.70.99	Los demás.
	<p>Unicamente: Equipos de producción para el depósito químico en fase de vapor (CVD); equipos de producción para el depósito físico mediante vapor, con haz de electrones (EB-PVD), que incorporen sistemas de alimentación tasados a más de 80 kW; equipos de producción para la pulverización de plasma; equipos de producción para el depósito por pulverización catódica capaces de producir densidades de corriente iguales o superiores a 0,1 mA/mm² a una velocidad de depósito igual o superior a 15 micras/h; equipos de producción para el depósito por arco catódico, dotados de una retícula de electroimanes para el control de la dirección del punto de arco en el cátodo; y equipos de producción para la implantación iónica, en los términos descritos en el Grupo 2.B.5</p>
8543.90.99	Las demás.
	<p>Unicamente: componentes de manejo automático, posicionamiento, manipulación y control automatizados diseñados especialmente para los equipos comprendidos en el Grupo 2.B.5.</p>
	<p>Grupo 2.B.6</p> <p>Sistemas, equipos y conjuntos electrónicos de control dimensional o de medida según se indica:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Máquinas de medida de coordenadas (MMC) controladas por ordenador, o bien por control numérico, que tengan un error máximo tolerado (EMTE) de indicación en tres dimensiones (volumétrica) en cualquier punto dentro del alcance operacional de la máquina (es decir, dentro de la longitud de los ejes) igualo inferior a (mejor que) $(1,7 + L/1\ 000)$ micras (L es la longitud medida expresada en mm) ensayada según la norma ISO 10360-2 (2009); <p>Nota técnica</p>

Fracción Arancelaria TIGIE	Descripción
	<p><i>El $E_{0,MPE}$ error máximo permitido en la configuración más precisa de la CMM especificado por el fabricante (por ejemplo, mejor, de lo siguiente: la sonda, la longitud de la aguja, los parámetros de movimiento, el medio ambiente) y con todas las compensaciones disponibles se puede comparar con los $1,7 + L / 1000$ micras umbral</i> Instrumentos de medida de desplazamiento lineal y angular, según se indica:</p> <p>b. Instrumentos de desplazamiento lineal y angular de medida, como los siguientes:</p> <p>1. Instrumentos de medida de desplazamiento lineal que tengan cualquiera de las características siguientes:</p> <p><u>Nota técnica:</u></p> <p><i>A efectos del subartículo 2.B.6.b.1, se entenderá por desplazamiento lineal el cambio de distancia entre la sonda de medición y el objeto medido.</i></p> <p>a. Sistemas de medida del tipo sin contacto que tengan una resolución igual o inferior a (mejor que) 0,2 micras dentro de una gama de medida igual o inferior a 0,2 mm;</p> <p>b. Sistemas de transformadores diferenciales de tensión lineal que cumplan todo lo siguiente:</p> <p>1. Linealidad igual o inferior a (mejor que) 0,1 % dentro de una gama de medida igual o inferior a 5 mm; y</p> <p>2. Deriva igual o inferior a (mejor que) 0,1 % por día a la temperatura ambiente normalizada de las salas de verificación ± 1 K;</p> <p>c. Sistemas de medida que cumplan todo lo siguiente:</p> <p>1. Que contengan un láser; y</p> <p>2. Que mantengan durante 12 horas como mínimo, a una temperatura de $20^{\circ} + 1^{\circ}\text{C}$, todas las características siguientes:</p> <p>a. Una resolución, en toda la escala, igual o inferior a (mejor que) 0,1 micras; y</p> <p>b. Capaces de alcanzar una incertidumbre de medida, una vez compensado el índice de refracción del aire, igual o inferior a (mejor que) $(0,2 + L/2000)$ micras (L es la longitud medida expresada en mm); o</p> <p>d. Conjuntos electrónicos" diseñados especialmente para proporcionar capacidad de realimentación en los sistemas sometidos a control en el subartículo 2.B.6.b.1.c</p> <p><u>Nota:</u> <i>El subartículo 2.B.6.b.1. no somete a control los sistemas de medida con interferómetros, con un sistema de control automático que esté diseñado para no utilizar técnicas de realimentación, que contengan un "láser" para medir los errores de movimiento del carro de las máquinas herramienta, de las máquinas de control dimensional o de equipos similares.</i></p> <p>2. Instrumentos de medida del desplazamiento angular con una desviación de posición angular igual o inferior a (mejor que) 0,00025°;</p> <p><u>Nota:</u> <i>El subartículo 2.B.6.b.2. no somete a control los instrumentos ópticos, como los autocolimadores, que utilicen luz colimada (ej. luz láser) para detectar el desplazamiento angular de un espejo.</i></p> <p>c. Equipos destinados a medir irregularidades de superficie midiendo la dispersión (scatter) óptica en función del ángulo, con una sensibilidad igual o inferior a (mejor que) 0,5 nm.</p> <p><u>Nota:</u> <i>2.B.6. incluye las máquinas de herramientas, que no sean los especificados por 2.B.1., que pueden ser utilizados como máquinas de medida si cumplen o sobrepasan los criterios establecidos para la función de máquinas de medida</i></p>

Fracción Arancelaria TIGIE	Descripción
De las siguientes fracciones arancelarias:	
9031.49.01	Instrumentos de medición de coordenadas.
	Únicamente: Máquinas de medida de coordenadas (MMC) controladas por ordenador, o bien por control numérico, que tengan un error máximo tolerado (EMTE) de indicación en tres dimensiones (volumétrica) en cualquier punto dentro del alcance operacional de la máquina (es decir, dentro de la longitud de los ejes) igual o inferior a (mejor que) $(1,7 + L/1\ 000)$ micras (L es la longitud medida expresada en mm) ensayada según la norma ISO 10360-2 (2009).
9031.80.99	Los demás.
	Únicamente: Instrumentos de medida de desplazamiento lineal que tengan cualquiera de las características siguientes: a) sistemas de medida del tipo sin contacto que tengan una resolución igual o inferior a 0,2 micras dentro de una gama de medida igual o inferior a 0,2 mm; b) sistemas de transformadores diferenciales de tensión lineal con una linealidad igual o inferior a 0,1 % dentro de una gama de medida igual o inferior a 5 mm y deriva igual o inferior a 0,1 % por día a la temperatura ambiente normalizada de las salas de verificación $\pm 1\ K$; c) sistemas de medida que contengan un láser, y que mantengan durante 12 horas como mínimo, a una temperatura de $20^\circ + 1^\circ C$, todas las características siguientes: una resolución, en toda la escala, igual o inferior a 0,1 micras, y capaces de alcanzar una incertidumbre de medida, una vez compensado el índice de refracción del aire, igual o inferior a $(0,2 + L/2\ 000)$ micras (L es la longitud medida expresada en mm); o d) conjuntos electrónicos diseñados especialmente para proporcionar capacidad de realimentación en los sistemas sometidos a control en el subartículo 2.B.6.b.1.c. Así como equipos destinados a medir irregularidades de superficie midiendo la dispersión (scatter) óptica en función del ángulo, con una sensibilidad igual o inferior a 0,5 nm.
	Grupo 2.B.7 Robots que tengan cualquiera de las características siguientes y controladores y efectores terminales diseñados especialmente para ellos: a. Ser capaces de efectuar el proceso completo, en tiempo real, de imágenes tridimensionales o el análisis de escenas tridimensionales para crear o modificar programas o datos numéricos de programas; Nota técnica: <i>La limitación relativa al análisis de escena no incluye la aproximación de la tercera dimensión mediante la visión bajo un ángulo dado, o limitado a la interpretación de una escala de grises para la percepción de la profundidad o la textura para las tareas autorizadas (2 1/2 D).</i> b. Estar diseñados especialmente para satisfacer las normas nacionales de seguridad relativas a entornos de armamento potencialmente explosivo; Nota: <i>El subartículo 2.B.7.b no somete a control los "robots" diseñados especialmente para cabinas de pintura.</i> c. Estar diseñados especialmente o tener las características necesarias para resistir una dosis de radiación absorbida total superior a $5 \times 10^3\ Gy$ (silicio) sin degradación operativa; o d. Estar diseñados especialmente para trabajar a alturas superiores a 30,000 m.
De las siguientes fracciones arancelarias:	
8428.39.99	Los demás.
	Únicamente: Robots que tengan cualquiera de las características siguientes: sean capaces de efectuar el proceso completo, en tiempo real, de imágenes tridimensionales o el análisis de escenas tridimensionales para crear o modificar programas o datos numéricos de programas; estar diseñados especialmente para

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	satisfacer las normas nacionales de seguridad relativas a entornos de armamento potencialmente explosivo; estar diseñados especialmente o tener las características necesarias para resistir una dosis de radiación absorbida total superior a 5×10^3 Gy (silicio) sin degradación operativa; o estar diseñados especialmente para trabajar a alturas superiores a 30,000 m.
8428.90.99	Los demás.
	Unicamente: Robots que tengan cualquiera de las características siguientes: sean capaces de efectuar el proceso completo, en tiempo real, de imágenes tridimensionales o el análisis de escenas tridimensionales para crear o modificar programas o datos numéricos de programas; estar diseñados especialmente para satisfacer las normas nacionales de seguridad relativas a entornos de armamento potencialmente explosivo; estar diseñados especialmente o tener las características necesarias para resistir una dosis de radiación absorbida total superior a 5×10^3 Gy (silicio) sin degradación operativa; o estar diseñados especialmente para trabajar a alturas superiores a 30,000 m.
8479.50.01	Robots industriales, no expresados ni comprendidos en otra parte.
	Unicamente: Robots que tengan cualquiera de las características siguientes: sean capaces de efectuar el proceso completo, en tiempo real, de imágenes tridimensionales o el análisis de escenas tridimensionales para crear o modificar programas o datos numéricos de programas; estar diseñados especialmente para satisfacer las normas nacionales de seguridad relativas a entornos de armamento potencialmente explosivo; estar diseñados especialmente o tener las características necesarias para resistir una dosis de radiación absorbida total superior a 5×10^3 Gy (silicio) sin degradación operativa; o estar diseñados especialmente para trabajar a alturas superiores a 30,000 m.
8479.89.99	Los demás.
	Unicamente: Robots que tengan cualquiera de las características siguientes: sean capaces de efectuar el proceso completo, en tiempo real, de imágenes tridimensionales o el análisis de escenas tridimensionales para crear o modificar programas o datos numéricos de programas; estar diseñados especialmente para satisfacer las normas nacionales de seguridad relativas a entornos de armamento potencialmente explosivo; estar diseñados especialmente o tener las características necesarias para resistir una dosis de radiación absorbida total superior a 5×10^3 Gy (silicio) sin degradación operativa; o estar diseñados especialmente para trabajar a alturas superiores a 30,000 m..
8479.90.99	Los demás.
	Unicamente: Robots que tengan cualquiera de las características siguientes: sean capaces de efectuar el proceso completo, en tiempo real, de imágenes tridimensionales o el análisis de escenas tridimensionales para crear o modificar programas o datos numéricos de programas; estar diseñados especialmente para satisfacer las normas nacionales de seguridad relativas a entornos de armamento potencialmente explosivo; estar diseñados especialmente o tener las características necesarias para resistir una dosis de radiación absorbida total superior a 5×10^3 Gy (silicio) sin degradación operativa; o estar diseñados especialmente para trabajar a alturas superiores a 30,000 m.
8537.10.99	Los demás
	Unicamente: Controladores y efectores terminales diseñados especialmente para los robots comprendidos en el Grupo 2.B.7.
	Grupo 2.B.8 Conjuntos o unidades diseñados especialmente para máquinas herramienta o para

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	<p>sistemas y equipos de control dimensional o de medida, según se indica:</p> <p>a. Unidades de realimentación de posición lineal (por ejemplo, los dispositivos de tipo inductivo, escalas graduadas, sistemas de infrarrojos o sistemas láser) que tengan una exactitud global inferior a (mejor que) $(800 + (600 \times L \times 10))$ nm (siendo L la longitud efectiva en mm);</p> <p>N.B.: Para los sistemas láser véase también los subartículos 2.B.6.c y d.</p> <p>b. Unidades de realimentación de posición rotatoria, por ejemplo dispositivos de tipo inductivo, escalas graduadas, sistemas de infrarrojos o sistemas láser que tengan una exactitud inferior a (mejor que) $0,00025^\circ$;</p> <p>N.B.: Para los sistemas láser véase también la nota al subartículo 2.B.6.b.2.</p> <p>c. Mesas rotativas compuestas y husillos basculantes que, de acuerdo con las especificaciones del fabricante, puedan mejorar las máquinas herramienta hasta el punto de que alcancen o sobrepasen los niveles establecidos en el artículo 2B.</p>
De las siguientes fracciones arancelarias:	
8466.91.01	Para máquinas de la partida 84.64.
	Unicamente: Unidades de realimentación de posición lineal (por ejemplo, los dispositivos de tipo inductivo, escalas graduadas, sistemas de infrarrojos o sistemas láser) que tengan una exactitud global inferior a $(800 + (600 \times L \times 10))$ nm (siendo L la longitud efectiva en mm); unidades de realimentación de posición rotatoria, por ejemplo dispositivos de tipo inductivo, escalas graduadas, sistemas de infrarrojos o sistemas láser que tengan una exactitud inferior a $0,00025^\circ$.
8466.93.99	Las demás.
	Unicamente: mesas rotativas compuestas y husillos basculantes que, de acuerdo con las especificaciones del fabricante, puedan mejorar las máquinas herramienta hasta el punto de que alcancen o sobrepasen los niveles establecidos en el artículo 2B.
8466.94.99	Las demás.
	Unicamente: mesas rotativas compuestas y husillos basculantes que, de acuerdo con las especificaciones del fabricante, puedan mejorar las máquinas herramienta hasta el punto de que alcancen o sobrepasen los niveles establecidos en el artículo 2B.
8542.31.99	Los demás.
	Unicamente: Unidades de realimentación de posición lineal (por ejemplo, los dispositivos de tipo inductivo, escalas graduadas, sistemas de infrarrojos o sistemas láser) que tengan una exactitud global inferior a $(800 + (600 \times L \times 10))$ nm (siendo L la longitud efectiva en mm); unidades de realimentación de posición rotatoria, por ejemplo dispositivos de tipo inductivo, escalas graduadas, sistemas de infrarrojos o sistemas láser que tengan una exactitud inferior a $0,00025^\circ$; y, mesas rotativas compuestas y husillos basculantes que, de acuerdo con las especificaciones del fabricante, puedan mejorar las máquinas herramienta hasta el punto de que alcancen o sobrepasen los niveles establecidos en el artículo 2B.
8542.32.99	Los demás.
	Unicamente: Unidades de realimentación de posición lineal (por ejemplo, los dispositivos de tipo inductivo, escalas graduadas, sistemas de infrarrojos o sistemas láser) que tengan una exactitud global inferior a $(800 + (600 \times L \times 10))$ nm (siendo L la longitud efectiva en mm); unidades de realimentación de posición rotatoria, por

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	ejemplo dispositivos de tipo inductivo, escalas graduadas, sistemas de infrarrojos o sistemas láser que tengan una exactitud inferior a 0,00025°; y, mesas rotativas compuestas y husillos basculantes que, de acuerdo con las especificaciones del fabricante, puedan mejorar las máquinas herramienta hasta el punto de que alcancen o sobrepasen los niveles establecidos en el artículo 2B.
8542.39.99	Los demás.
	Únicamente: Unidades de realimentación de posición lineal (por ejemplo, los dispositivos de tipo inductivo, escalas graduadas, sistemas de infrarrojos o sistemas láser) que tengan una exactitud global inferior a $(800 + (600 \times L \times 10))$ nm (siendo L la longitud efectiva en mm); unidades de realimentación de posición rotatoria, por ejemplo dispositivos de tipo inductivo, escalas graduadas, sistemas de infrarrojos o sistemas láser que tengan una exactitud inferior a 0,00025°; y, mesas rotativas compuestas y husillos basculantes que, de acuerdo con las especificaciones del fabricante, puedan mejorar las máquinas herramienta hasta el punto de que alcancen o sobrepasen los niveles establecidos en el artículo 2B.
9031.80.99	Los demás.
	Únicamente: Unidades de realimentación de posición lineal (por ejemplo, los dispositivos de tipo inductivo, escalas graduadas, sistemas de infrarrojos o sistemas láser) que tengan una exactitud global inferior a $(800 + (600 \times L \times 10))$ nm (siendo L la longitud efectiva en mm); unidades de realimentación de posición rotatoria, por ejemplo dispositivos de tipo inductivo, escalas graduadas, sistemas de infrarrojos o sistemas láser que tengan una exactitud inferior a 0,00025°; y, mesas rotativas compuestas y husillos basculantes que, de acuerdo con las especificaciones del fabricante, puedan mejorar las máquinas herramienta hasta el punto de que alcancen o sobrepasen los niveles establecidos en el artículo 2B.
9031.90.99	Los demás.
	Únicamente: Unidades de realimentación de posición lineal (por ejemplo, los dispositivos de tipo inductivo, escalas graduadas, sistemas de infrarrojos o sistemas láser) que tengan una exactitud global inferior a $(800 + (600 \times L \times 10))$ nm (siendo L la longitud efectiva en mm); unidades de realimentación de posición rotatoria, por ejemplo dispositivos de tipo inductivo, escalas graduadas, sistemas de infrarrojos o sistemas láser que tengan una exactitud inferior a 0,00025°; y, mesas rotativas compuestas y husillos basculantes que, de acuerdo con las especificaciones del fabricante, puedan mejorar las máquinas herramienta hasta el punto de que alcancen o sobrepasen los niveles establecidos en el artículo 2B.
	<p>Grupo 2.B.9</p> <p>Máquinas de conformación por rotación y máquinas de conformación por estirado que, de acuerdo con las especificaciones técnicas del fabricante, puedan ser equipadas con unidades de control numérico o controladas por ordenador y que tengan todas las características siguientes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Tener dos o más ejes controlados, de los que dos como mínimo puedan ser coordinados simultáneamente para el control de contorneado; y Una fuerza en rodillo superior a 60 kN. <p>Nota técnica:</p> <p>A efectos del artículo 2.B.9, las máquinas que combinen las funciones de conformación por rotación y por estirado (spin-forming y flow-forming) se consideran como máquinas de conformación por estirado.</p>

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De las siguientes fracciones arancelarias:	
8463.90.99	Las demás.
	Unicamente: Máquinas de conformación por rotación y máquinas de conformación por estirado que, de acuerdo con las especificaciones técnicas del fabricante, puedan ser equipadas con unidades de control numérico o controladas por ordenador y que tengan dos o más ejes controlados, de los que dos como mínimo puedan ser coordinados simultáneamente para el control de contorneado; y una fuerza en rodillo superior a 60 kN.

Categoría 3: Electrónica	
3.A. Sistemas, equipos y componentes	
<p>Nota 1: El régimen de control de los equipos y componentes descritos en 3.A., distintos de los descritos en los artículos 3.A.1.a.3. a 3.A.1.a.10. o 3.A.1.a.12., que están especialmente diseñados o posean las mismas características funcionales que otros equipos, estará determinado por el estado de los otros equipos.</p> <p>Nota 2: El régimen de control de los circuitos integrados descritos en los artículos 3.A.1.a.3. a 3.A.1.a.9. o 3.A.1.a.12. que estén programados o diseñados de manera inalterable para una función específica para otros equipos, estará determinado por el régimen de control de los otros equipos.</p> <p>N.B.: Cuando el fabricante o el solicitante no pueda determinar el régimen de control de los otros equipos, el régimen de control de los circuitos integrados será el que determinen los artículos 3.A.1.a.3. a 3.A.1.a.9. y 3.A.1.a.12.</p>	
	<p>Grupo 3.A.1</p> <p>Componentes electrónicos y componentes diseñados especialmente para ellos, según se indica:</p> <p>a. Circuitos integrados de uso general, según se indica:</p> <p>Nota 1: El régimen de control de las obleas (terminadas o no) cuya función esté determinada se evaluará en función de los parámetros establecidos en el subartículo 3.A.1.a.</p> <p>Nota 2: Los circuitos integrados incluyen los tipos siguientes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Circuitos integrados monolíticos; - Circuitos integrados híbridos; - Circuitos integrados multipastilla; - Circuitos integrados peliculares, incluidos los circuitos integrados silicio sobre zafiro; - Circuitos integrados ópticos. <p>1. Circuitos integrados diseñados o tasados como resistentes a la radiación para resistir cualquiera de las siguientes dosis:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Una dosis total igual o superior a 5×10^3 Gy (Si); b. Una tasa de dosis igual o superior a 5×10^6 Gy (Si)/s; o c. Una fluencia (flujo integrado) de neutrones (equivalente 1 MeV) de 5×10^{13} n/cm² o superior sobre silicona, o su equivalente para otros

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	<p>materiales;</p> <p>Nota: El subartículo 3.A.1.a.1.c. no se aplica a los semiconductores de aislador metálico (MIS).</p> <p>2. Microcircuitos de microprocesador, microcircuitos de microordenador, microcircuitos de microcontrolador, circuitos integrados para almacenamiento fabricados en un semiconductor compuesto convertidores analógico-digital, convertidores digital-analógico, circuitos integrados ópticos o electro-ópticos diseñados para el proceso de señales, dispositivos lógicos programables por el usuario, circuitos integrados para el usuario en los que la función es desconocida o en los que el estado de control del equipo en el que se vaya a usar el circuito integrado es desconocido, procesadores de Transformada rápida de Fourier (FFT), memorias de solo lectura programables, con borrado eléctrico (EEPROM), memorias flash o memorias estáticas de acceso aleatorio (SRAM), que tengan cualquiera de las características siguientes:</p> <p>a. Preparados para operar a una temperatura ambiente superior a 398 K (+125 °C);</p> <p>b. Preparados para operar a una temperatura ambiente inferior a 218 K (- 55 °C); o</p> <p>c. Preparados para operar en todo el intervalo de temperatura ambiente entre 218 K (- 55 °C) y 398 K (+125 °C);</p> <p>Nota: El subartículo 3.A.1.a.2. no se aplica a los circuitos integrados para aplicaciones civiles para automóviles o ferrocarriles.</p> <p>3. Microcircuitos de microprocesador, microcircuitos de microordenador y microcircuitos de micro controlador fabricados a partir de un semiconductor compuesto y que funcionen a una frecuencia de reloj superior a 40 MHz;</p> <p>Nota: El subartículo 3.A.1.a.3. incluye los procesadores de señales digitales, los conjuntos de procesadores digitales y los coprocesadores digitales.</p> <p>4. Sin uso desde 2010;</p> <p>5. Circuitos integrados convertidores analógico-digital y digital-analógico, según se indica:</p> <p>a. Convertidores analógico-digital que tengan cualquiera de las características siguientes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Resolución igual o superior a 8 bits, pero inferior a 10 bits, con una tasa de salida superior a 500 millones de palabras por segundo; 2. Resolución igual o superior a 10 bits, pero inferior a 12 bits, con una tasa de salida superior a 300 millones de palabras por segundo; 3. Resolución de 12 bits con una tasa de salida superior a 200 millones de palabras por segundo; 4. Resolución superior a 12 bits, pero igual o inferior a 14 bits, con una tasa de salida superior a 125 millones de palabras por segundo; o 5. Resolución superior a 14 bits con una tasa de salida superior a 2.5 millones de palabras por segundo; <p>Notas técnicas:</p>

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	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Una resolución de n bits corresponde a una cuantificación de segundos niveles. 2. El número de bits en la palabra de salida es igual a la resolución del ADC. 3. La tasa de salida es la tasa de salida máxima del convertidor, independientemente de la arquitectura o sobre muestreo. 4. Por múltiples canales ADC, los resultados no se suman y la tasa de salida es la tasa de salida máxima de cualquier canal. 5. Para ADC intercalados o para el canal múltiple ADC, que son específicos para disponer de un modo de operación interpolado, los resultados se agregan y la tasa de salida es la máxima tasa de producción total combinada, de todas las salidas. 6. El proveedor también puede referirse a la tasa de salida como velocidad de muestreo, tasa de conversión o tasa de rendimiento. Suele expresarse en megahertzios (MHz) o muestras mega por segundo (MSPS). 7. Para el cálculo de la tasa de salida, una palabra de salida por segundo es equivalente a un Hertz o una muestra por segundo. 8. Los canales múltiples ADC se definen como dispositivos que integran más de un ADC, diseñado para que cada producto posea una entrada análoga separada. 9. Los ADC intercalados se definen como productos que tienen múltiples unidades de ADC que muestran la misma entrada analógica en diferentes momentos de tal manera que cuando los resultados son agregados, la entrada analógica ha sido efectivamente la muestra y se convierte en un porcentaje superior. <p>b. Convertidores de señal digital-analógica (CAD) que tenga cualquiera de las siguientes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Una resolución de 10 bits o más con una frecuencia de actualización de ajuste de 3.500 MSPS o mayor, o 2. Una resolución de 12 bits o más con una frecuencia de actualización de ajuste igual o mayor de 1.250 MSPS y que tengan cualquiera de las siguientes: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Un tiempo de establecimiento menor de 9 ns a 0.024% de la escala completa de un paso a gran escala, o b. Espurias de rango dinámico libre (SFDR) superior a 68 dBc (portador) al sintetizar una señal de escala analógica completo de 100 MHz o más alto el análogo a gran escala de frecuencia de la señal especificada por debajo de 100 MHz <p>Notas técnicas:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Espuria de rango dinámico libre (SFDR) se define como la relación entre el valor RMS de la frecuencia portadora (componente de la señal máxima) en la entrada del CAD con el valor RMS del ruido más grande siguiente o componente de distorsión armónica en su salida. 2. El SFDR se determina directamente de la tabla de especificaciones o de los gráficos de caracterización de SFDR contra la frecuencia. 3. Una señal se define como la escala completa cuando su amplitud es mayor que -3 dBFS (escala completa).

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	<p>4. Ajuste de frecuencia de actualización para DAC:</p> <p>a. Para convencionales (no interpolación) DAC, el índice de actualización ajustada es la tasa a la cual se convierte la señal digital a una señal analógica y los valores de salida analógica se cambian por el CAD. Para DAC el modo de interpolación puede ser evitado (factor de interpolación de uno), el CAD debe ser considerado como un CAD convencional (no interpolación).</p> <p>b. Para DAC interpolación (DAC sobre muestreo), la tasa de actualización ajustada se define como la velocidad de actualización de CAD, dividida por el factor más pequeño de interpolación. Para DAC de interpolación, la tasa de actualización ajustada puede hacer referencia a términos diferentes, incluyendo:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tasa de datos de entrada • La entrada de la palabra tasa • La entrada de frecuencia de muestreo • Entrada máxima del índice total de autobús • Velocidad máxima de reloj del CAD para la entrada de reloj del CAD. <p>6. Circuitos integrados electroópticos o circuitos integrados ópticos, diseñados para el proceso de señales y que tengan las características siguientes:</p> <p>a. Uno o más diodos láser internos;</p> <p>b. Uno o más elementos foto detectores internos, y</p> <p>c. Guía de ondas ópticas;</p> <p>7. Dispositivos lógicos programables por el usuario que tengan cualquiera de las características siguientes:</p> <p>a. Número máximo de entradas/salidas digitales superior a 200; o</p> <p>b. Número de puertas de sistema superior a 230,000;</p> <p>Nota: El subartículo 3.A.1.a.7. incluye:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Dispositivos lógicos programables simples (SPLDs) - Dispositivos Lógicos Programables Complejos (CPLDs) - Conjuntos de Puertas Programables por el Usuario (FPGAs) - Conjuntos Lógicos Programables por el Usuario (FPLAs) - Interconectables Programables por el Usuario (FPICs) <p>Notas técnicas:</p> <p>1. Los dispositivos lógicos programables por el usuario (field programmable logic devices) se conocen asimismo como puerta programable por el usuario (field programmable gate) o conjuntos lógicos programables por el usuario (field programmable logic arrays).</p> <p>2. El número máximo de entradas/salidas digitales del subartículo 3.A.1.a.7.a se denomina también número máximo de entradas/salidas de usuario o número máximo de entradas/salidas disponible, con independencia de que el circuito integrado esté encapsulado o sin encapsular.</p>

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	<p>8. Sin uso desde 1999;</p> <p>9. Circuitos integrados para redes neuronales;</p> <p>10. Circuitos integrados para el usuario de los que la función es desconocida o en los que el estado de control del equipo en el que se vaya a usar el circuito integrado es desconocido para el fabricante y que tengan cualquiera de las características siguientes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Más de 1,500 terminales; Un retardo por propagación en la puerta básica típico inferior a 0.02 ns; o Una frecuencia de funcionamiento superior a 3 GHz; <p>11. Circuitos integrados digitales distintos de los que se describen en los subartículos 3.A.1.a.3.a 3.A.1.a.10. ó 3.A.1.a.12., fabricados a partir de un semiconductor compuesto cualquiera y que tengan cualquiera de las características siguientes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Un número de puertas equivalente superior a 3,000 (puertas de 2 entradas); o Una frecuencia de conmutación superior a 1.2 GHz; <p>12. Procesadores de transformada rápida de Fourier (FFT) que tengan un tiempo de ejecución tasado para una transformación FFT compleja de menos de $(N \log, N)/20,480$ ms, siendo N el número de puntos;</p> <p>Nota técnica:</p> <p>Si N es igual a 1,024 puntos, la fórmula que aparece en 3.A.1.a.12. Arroja un tiempo de ejecución de 500 μs.</p> <p>b. Componentes de microondas o de ondas milimétricas, según se indica:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Tubos electrónicos de vacío y cátodos, según se indica: <p>Nota 1: El subartículo 3.A.1.b.1. no somete a control los tubos diseñados o tasados para funcionar en cualquier banda de frecuencia y que cumplan todo lo siguiente:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> No superar los 31.8 GHz; y Esté asignados por la UIT para servicios de radiocomunicación, pero no para radio determinación. <p>Nota 2: El subartículo 3.A.1.b.1 no somete a control los tubos calificados para uso espacial que cumplan todo lo siguiente:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Una potencia de salida media igual o menor a 50 W; y Diseñados o tasados para operar en cualquier banda de frecuencia y que cumplan todo lo siguiente: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Supere 31.8 GHz pero no supere 43.5 GHz, y Esté asignados por la UIT para servicios de radiocomunicación, pero no para radio determinación. <p>a. Tubos de ondas progresivas, de impulsos o continuas, según se indica:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Tubos que funcionen en frecuencias superiores a 31.8 GHz; Tubos dotados de un elemento calefactor de cátodo con un tiempo de subida hasta la potencia de radiofrecuencia nominal

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	<p>inferior a 3 segundos;</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Tubos de cavidades acopladas, o los derivados de ellos, con un ancho de banda fraccional superior al 7 % o una potencia de pico que exceda los 2.5 kW; 4. Tubos helicoidales, o los derivados de ellos, que tengan cualquiera de las características siguientes: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Ancho de banda instantánea superior a una octava, y un producto de la potencia media (expresada en kW) por la frecuencia (expresada en GHz) superior a 0.5; b. Ancho de banda instantáneo igual o inferior a una octava, y un producto de la potencia media (expresada en kW) por la frecuencia (expresada en GHz) superior a 1; o c. Ser calificados para uso espacial; b. Tubos amplificadores de campos cruzados con ganancia superior a 17 dB; c. Cátodos impregnados diseñados para tubos electrónicos que produzcan una densidad de corriente en emisión continua, en las condiciones de funcionamiento nominales, superior a 5 A/cm²; <p>2. Circuitos integrados monolíticos amplificadores de potencia de microondas (MMIC) que tengan cualquiera de las características siguientes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Tasados para operar a frecuencias superiores a 3.2 GHz e inferiores o iguales a 6.8 GHz, con una potencia de salida media superior a 4W (36 dBm) y un ancho de banda fraccional mayor del 15 %; b. Tasados para operar a frecuencias superiores a 6.8 GHz e inferiores o iguales a 16 GHz, con una potencia de salida media superior a 1W (30 dBm) y un ancho de banda fraccional mayor del 10 %; c. Tasados para operar a frecuencias superiores a 16 GHz e inferiores o iguales a 31.8 GHz, con una potencia de salida media superior a 0.8W (29 dBm) y un ancho de banda fraccional mayor del 10 %; d. Tasados para operar a frecuencias superiores a 31.8 GHz e inferiores o iguales a 37.5 GHz, con una potencia de salida media superior a 0.1 nW; e. Tasados para operar a frecuencias superiores a 37.5 GHz e inferiores o iguales a 43.5 GHz, con una potencia de salida media superior a 0.25W (24 dBm) y un ancho de banda fraccional mayor de 10 %; o f. Tasados para operar a frecuencias superiores a 43.5 GHz, y con una potencia de salida media superior a 0.1 nW; <p>Nota 1: Sin uso desde 2010.</p> <p>Nota 2: El régimen de control de los MMIC cuya frecuencia tasada de funcionamiento incluye frecuencias recogidas en más de una gama de frecuencias, con arreglo a las definiciones de 3.A.1.b.2.a a 3.A.1.2b.2.f, vendrá determinado por el umbral de control correspondiente a la potencia de salida media más baja.</p> <p>Nota 3: Las notas 1 y 2 en la introducción a la categoría 3 suponen que el subartículo 3.A.1.b.2. no somete a control los MMIC que hayan sido diseñados especialmente para otras aplicaciones, por ejemplo, telecomunicaciones, radar, automóvil.</p> <p>3. Transistores discretos de microondas que tengan cualquiera de las</p>

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	<p>características siguientes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Tasados para operar a frecuencias superiores a 3.2 GHz e inferiores o iguales a 6.8 GHz y con una potencia de salida media superior a 60W (47.8 dBm); b. Tasados para operar a frecuencias superiores a 6.8 GHz e inferiores o iguales a 31.8 GHz y con una potencia de salida media superior a 20W (43 dBm); c. Tasados para operar a frecuencias superiores a 31.8 GHz e inferiores o iguales a 37.5 GHz y con una potencia de salida media superior a 0.5W (27 dBm); d. Tasados para operar a frecuencias superiores a 37.5 GHz e inferiores o iguales a 43.5 GHz y con una potencia de salida media superior a 1W (30 dBm); o e. Tasados para operar a frecuencias superiores a 43.5 GHz, y con una potencia de salida media superior a 0.1 nW. <p>Nota: El régimen de control de un transistor cuya frecuencia tasada de funcionamiento incluye frecuencias recogidas en más de una gama de frecuencias, con arreglo a las definiciones de 3.A.1.b.3.a. a 3.A.1b.3.e., vendrá determinado por el umbral de control correspondiente a la potencia de salida media más baja.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. Amplificadores de microondas de estado sólido y conjuntos/módulos que contengan amplificadores de microondas de estado sólido, que tengan cualquiera de las características siguientes: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Tasados para operar a frecuencias superiores a 3.2 GHz e inferiores o iguales a 6.8 GHz, con una potencia de salida media superior a 60W (47.8 dBm) y un ancho de banda fraccional mayor del 15 %; b. Tasados para operar a frecuencias superiores a 6.8 GHz e inferiores o iguales a 31.8 GHz, con una potencia de salida media superior a 15W (42 dBm) y un ancho de banda fraccional mayor del 10 %; c. Tasados para operar a frecuencias superiores a 31.8 GHz e inferiores o iguales a 37.5 GHz, con una potencia de salida media superior a 0.1 nW; d. Tasados para operar a frecuencias superiores a 37.5 GHz e inferiores o iguales a 43.5 GHz y con una potencia de salida media superior a 1W (30 dBm) y un ancho de banda fraccional mayor del 10 %; e. Tasados para operar a frecuencias superiores a 43.5 GHz, con una potencia de salida media superior a 0.1 nW o f. Tasados para operar a frecuencias superiores a 3.2 GHz y que cumplan todo lo siguiente: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Una potencia de salida media (en Watios), P, mayor de 150 dividido por el cuadrado de la frecuencia máxima de funcionamiento (en GHz) [$P > 150W * GHz^2 / f_{GHz}^2$]; 2. Un ancho de banda fraccional mayor o igual del 5 %; y 3. Dos lados cualesquiera perpendiculares entre sí de longitud d (en cm) inferior o igual a 15 dividido por la frecuencia mínima de funcionamiento en GHz [$d < 15 \text{ cm} * GHz / f_{GHz}$].

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	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Nota técnica:</u></p> <p>El valor 3.2.GHz debe utilizarse como frecuencia mínima de funcionamiento (fGHz) en la fórmula del subartículo 3.A.1.b.4.f.3, para los amplificadores con una gama tasada de funcionamiento que descienda hasta 3.2 GHz y por debajo de $[d \leq 15 \text{cm} \cdot \text{GHz} / 3.2 \text{GHz}]$.</p> <p><u>N.B.:</u> Los amplificadores de potencia MMIC se deben evaluar con arreglo a los criterios de 3.A.1.b.2.</p> <p><u>Nota1:</u> Sin uso desde 2010.</p> <p><u>Nota 2:</u> El régimen de control de un producto cuya frecuencia tasada de funcionamiento incluye frecuencias recogidas en más de una gama de frecuencias, con arreglo a las definiciones del subartículo 3.A.1.b.4.e., vendrá determinado por el umbral de control correspondiente a la potencia de salida media más baja.</p> <p>5. Filtros pasabanda o filtros supresores de banda sintonizables electrónica o magnéticamente, dotados de más de 5 resonadores sintonizables capaces de sintonizar en una banda de frecuencias de 1.5:1 ($f_{\text{max}}/f_{\text{min}}$) en menos de 10 μs, que tengan cualquiera de las características siguientes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Banda de paso de más de 0.5 % de la frecuencia central; o b. Banda de atenuación infinita de menos de 0.5 % de la frecuencia central; <p>6. Sin uso desde 2003;</p> <p>7. Convertidores y mezcladores armónicos diseñados para extender la gama de frecuencia de los equipos descritos en los subartículos 3.A.2.c., 3.A.2.d., 3.A.2.e. o 3.A.2.f. más allá de los límites que allí se indican;</p> <p>8. Amplificadores de potencia de microondas que contengan tubos incluidos en el subartículo 3.A.1.b.1. y que tengan las características siguientes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Frecuencias de funcionamiento superiores a 3 GHz; b. Un coeficiente de densidad de potencia de salida media por masa superior a 80 W/kg; y c. Un volumen menor que 400 cm^3; <p><u>Nota:</u> El subartículo 3.A.1.b.8. no somete a control los equipos diseñados o tasados para funcionar en bandas de frecuencia que estén asignados por la UIT para servicios de radiocomunicación, pero no para radio determinación.</p> <p>9. Módulos de potencia de microondas (MPM) consistentes en, al menos, un tubo de ondas progresivas, un circuito integrado monolítico de microondas y un acondicionador electrónico integrado de potencia, y que cumplan todo lo siguiente:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Un tiempo de activación que vaya de apagado a plenamente operativo en menos de 10 segundos; b. Un volumen inferior a la potencia nominal máxima en vatios multiplicado por 10 cm^3/W; y c. Un ancho de banda instantáneo mayor que 1 octava ($f_{\text{max}} > 2f_{\text{min}}$) y cualquiera de las siguientes características: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Para frecuencias iguales o inferiores a 18 GHz, una potencia de

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	<p>salida de radiofrecuencia superior a 100 W; o</p> <p>2. Una frecuencia superior a 18 GHz;</p> <p>Notas técnicas:</p> <p>1. Para calcular el volumen de 3.A.1.b.9.b, se proporciona el siguiente ejemplo: para una potencia nominal máxima de 20 W, el volumen sería: $20 \text{ W} \times 10 \text{ cm}^3/\text{W} = 200 \text{ cm}^3$.</p> <p>2. El tiempo de activación de 3.A.1.b.9.b se refiere al tiempo que tarda en pasar de totalmente apagado a plenamente operativo, es decir, incluye el tiempo de calentamiento del MPM.</p> <p>10. Osciladores, o conjuntos de osciladores, diseñados para funcionar con todas las características siguientes:</p> <p>a. Un ruido de fase en banda lateral única (SSB), expresado en dBc/Hz, mejor que- $(126 + 20\log_{10}F - 20\log_{10}f)$, siendo $10 \text{ Hz} < F < 10 \text{ kHz}$; y</p> <p>b. Un ruido de fase en banda lateral única (SSB), expresado en dBc/Hz, mejor que- $(114 + 20\log_{10}F - 20\log_{10}f)$, siendo $10 \text{ kHz} \leq F < 500 \text{ kHz}$;</p> <p>Nota técnica:</p> <p>En el subartículo 3.A.1.b.10, F es el desfase con respecto a la frecuencia de funcionamiento en Hz y f es la frecuencia de funcionamiento en MHz.</p> <p>11. Sintetizadores de frecuencias, conjuntos electrónicos con un tiempo de conmutación de frecuencias, especificado por alguna de las siguientes características:</p> <p>a. Menos de 312 ps;</p> <p>b. Menos de 100 μs para cualquier cambio de frecuencia superior a 1.6 GHz en el rango de frecuencia sintetizada superior a 3.2 GHz pero no superior a 10.6 GHz;</p> <p>c. Menos de 250 μs para cualquier cambio de frecuencia superior a 550 MHz dentro de la gama de frecuencia sintetizada superior a 10.6 GHz pero no superiores a 31.8 GHz;</p> <p>d. Menos de 500 μs para cualquier cambio de frecuencia superior a 550 MHz en el rango de frecuencia sintetizada superior a 31.8 GHz pero no superiores a 43.5 GHz; o</p> <p>e. Menos de 1 μs en el rango de frecuencia sintetizada superior a 43.5 GHz.</p> <p>N.B. Para los analizadores de señal de uso general, generadores de señales, analizadores de redes y receptores de microondas de pruebas, ver 3.A.2.c., 3.A.2.d., 3.A.2.e. y 3.A.2.f., respectivamente.</p> <p>c. Dispositivos de ondas acústicas según se indica y componentes diseñados especialmente para ellos:</p> <p>1. Dispositivos de ondas acústicas de superficie y de ondas acústicas rasantes (poco profundas) y que tengan cualquiera de las características siguientes:</p> <p>a. Frecuencia portadora superior a 6 GHz;</p> <p>b. Frecuencia portadora superior a 1 GHz pero no superior a 6 GHz y que tengan cualquiera de las características siguientes:</p> <p>1. Rechazo de lóbulos laterales superior a 65 dB;</p>

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	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Producto del retardo máximo (expresado en μs) por el ancho de banda (expresado en MHz) superior a 100; 3. Ancho de banda superior a 250 MHz; o 4. Retardo de dispersión superior a 10 μs; o <p>c. Frecuencia portadora igual o inferior a 1 GHz y que tenga cualquiera de las características siguientes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Producto del retardo máximo (expresado en μs) por el ancho de banda (expresado en MHz) superior a 100; 2. Retardo de dispersión superior a 10 μs; o 3. Rechazo de lóbulos laterales superior a 65 dB y ancho de banda superior a 100 MHz; <p>Nota técnica: El rechazo de lóbulos laterales es el valor máximo de rechazo especificado en la ficha técnica.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Dispositivos de ondas acústicas de volumen que permitan el procesado directo de señales a frecuencias superiores a 6 GHz; 3. Dispositivos opto acústicos de proceso de señales en los que se utilice una interacción entre ondas acústicas (de volumen o de superficie) y ondas luminosas que permita el procesado directo de señales o de imágenes, incluidos el análisis espectral, la correlación o la convolución; <p>Nota: El subartículo 3.A.1.c no somete a control los dispositivos de ondas acústicas que están limitados a una sola función de filtrado paso banda, paso bajo, paso alto o supresor de banda, o a una función de resonancia.</p> <p>d. Dispositivos y circuitos electrónicos que contengan componentes fabricados a partir de materiales superconductores, diseñados especialmente para funcionar a temperaturas inferiores a la temperatura crítica de al menos uno de los constituyentes superconductores, y que tengan cualquiera de las características siguientes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Conmutación de corriente para circuitos digitales utilizando puertas superconductoras con un producto del tiempo de retardo por puerta (expresado en segundos) por la disipación de energía por puerta (expresada en vatios) inferior a 10^{-14} J; o 2. Selección de frecuencia a todas las frecuencias utilizando circuitos resonantes con valores de Q- superiores a 10,000; <p>e. Dispositivos de alta energía según se indica:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Células, según se indica: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Células primarias que tengan una densidad de energía superior a 550 Wh/kg a 20 °C; b. Células secundarias que tengan una densidad de energía superior a 250 Wh/kg a 20 °C; <p>Notas técnicas:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A efectos de 3.A.1.e.1, la densidad de energía (Wh/kg) se calcula a partir de la tensión nominal multiplicada por la capacidad nominal en amperios-horas (Ah) dividida por la masa expresada en kilogramos. Si no figura la capacidad nominal, la densidad de energía se calcula a partir de la tensión nominal al cuadrado y luego multiplicada por la duración de la descarga, expresada en horas, dividida por la intensidad de la descarga expresada en ohmios y la masa en

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	<p>kilogramos.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. A efectos de 3.A.1.e.1, una célula se define como un dispositivo electromecánico con electrodos positivos y negativos, un electrolito, y constituye una fuente de energía eléctrica. Es el elemento básico que compone una batería. 3. A efectos de 3.A.1.e.1.a, una célula primaria es una célula que no se ha diseñado para ser cargada por otra fuente. 4. A efectos de 3.A.1.e.1.b, una célula secundaria es una célula diseñada para ser cargada por una fuente eléctrica externa. <p>Nota: El subartículo 3.A.1.e.1. no somete a control las baterías, incluidas las de célula única.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Condensadores de alta capacidad de almacenamiento de energía según se indica: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Condensadores con una frecuencia de repetición inferior a 10 Hz (condensadores monopolos) y que tengan las características siguientes: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Tensión nominal igual o superior a 5 kV; 2. Densidad de energía igual o superior a 250 J/kg; y 3. Energía total igual o superior a 25 kJ; b. Condensadores con una frecuencia de repetición igual o superior a 10 Hz (condensadores de descargas sucesivas) y que tengan las características siguientes: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Tensión nominal igual o superior a 5 kV; 2. Densidad de energía igual o superior a 50 J/kg; 3. Energía total igual o superior a 100 J; y 4. Vida útil igual o superior a 10,000 ciclos de carga/descarga; 3. Electroimanes o solenoides superconductores, diseñados especialmente para un tiempo de carga o descarga completa inferior a un segundo y que tengan las características siguientes: <p>Nota: El subartículo 3.A.1.e.3. no somete a control los electroimanes o solenoides superconductores diseñados especialmente para los equipos médicos de formación de imágenes por resonancia magnética(MRI).</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Energía suministrada durante la descarga superior a 10 kJ en el primer segundo; b. Diámetro interior de las bobinas portadoras de corriente superior a 250 mm; y c. Previstos para una inducción magnética superior a 8 T o una densidad de corriente global en las bobinas superior a 300 A/mm²; 4. Células fotovoltaicas, conjuntos de recubrimientos de vidrio para interconexiones de células(CIC), paneles solares y generadores fotoeléctricos, que son calificados para uso espacial, que tengan una eficiencia media mínima superior al 20 % a una temperatura de funcionamiento de 301 K (28°C) bajo una iluminación simulada AM0 con una irradiación de 1,367 vatios por metro cuadrado (W/m²);

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	<p>Nota técnica:</p> <p>AM0 o masa de aire cero se refiere a la irradiación espectral de luz solar en la atmósfera más exterior de la tierra, cuando la distancia entre ésta y el sol es de una unidad astronómica (AU).</p> <p>f. Codificadores de posición absoluta del tipo de entrada rotativa que tengan una exactitud superior o igual a (mejor que) ± 1.0 segundos de arco.</p> <p>g. Dispositivos tiristor y módulos tiristor de conmutación de potencia pulsada de estado sólido que utilicen métodos de conmutación controlados eléctricamente, ópticamente o por radiación de electrones y que tengan alguna de las características siguientes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Una velocidad máxima de crecimiento de la corriente de activación (di/dt) superior a 30,000 A/μs, y una tensión en estado bloqueado superior a 1,100 V; o 2. Una velocidad máxima de crecimiento de la corriente de activación (di/dt) superior a 2,000 A/μs y que cumplan todo lo siguiente: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Una tensión nominal máxima en estado bloqueado igual o superior a 3,000 V; y b. Una corriente máxima (sobre intensidad) igual o superior a 3,000 A. <p>Nota 1: 3.A.1.g incluye:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Rectificadores de silicio controlados (SCRs) - Tiristores de activación eléctrica (ETTs) - Tiristores de activación lumínica (LTTs) - Tiristores conmutados por puerta integrada (IGCTs) - Tiristores desactivables por puerta (GTOs) - Tiristores controlados por transistor MOS (MCTs) - Solidtrons <p>Nota 2: 3.A.1.g no somete a control los mecanismos tiristor y módulos tiristor incorporados a equipos diseñados para aplicaciones en líneas férreas civiles o aeronaves civiles.</p> <p>Nota técnica:</p> <p>A efectos de 3.A.1.g, un módulo tiristor contiene uno o más mecanismos tiristor.</p> <p>h. Conmutadores, diodos o módulos de semiconductores de potencia de estado sólido, que tengan las características siguientes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Tasados para una temperatura máxima de funcionamiento en el empalme superior a 488 K(215 °C); 2. Tensión de pico repetitiva con el elemento desactivador (tensión de bloqueo) superior a 300 V; y 3. Corriente continua superior a 1 A. <p>Nota 1: En el subartículo 3.A.1.h, la tensión de pico repetitiva con el elemento desactivador incluye la tensión del drenaje a la fuente, la tensión del colector al emisor, la tensión inversa de pico repetitiva y la tensión de</p>

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	<p>pico repetitiva de bloqueo con el elemento desactivador.</p> <p>Nota 2: El subartículo 3.A.1.h incluye lo siguiente:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Transistores de efecto campo de unión (JFETs) - Transistores verticales de efecto campo de unión (VJFETs) - Transistores de efecto campo de unión con semiconductor de óxido metálico (MOSFETs) - Transistores de doble difusión de efecto campo de unión con semiconductor de óxido metálico (DMOSFETs) - Transistores bipolares de puerta aislada (IGBTs) - Transistores de alta movilidad de electrones (HEMTs) - Transistores de unión bipolar (BJTs) - Tiristores y rectificadores de silicio controlados (SCRs) - Tiristores desactivables por puerta (GTOs) - Tiristores desactivables por emisor (ETOs) - Diodos PiN - Diodos Schottky. <p>Nota 3: El subartículo 3.A.1.h no somete a control los conmutadores, diodos o módulos incorporados a equipos diseñados para aplicaciones de automóviles civiles, ferrocarriles civiles o aeronaves civiles.</p> <p>Nota técnica:</p> <p>A efectos del subartículo 3.A.1.h, un módulo contiene uno o más conmutadores o diodos de semiconductores de potencia de estado sólido.</p>
De las siguientes fracciones arancelarias:	
8542.31.02	Circuitos integrados híbridos.
	<p>Unicamente: Circuitos integrados diseñados o tasados como resistentes a la radiación; microcircuitos de microprocesador, microcircuitos de microordenador, microcircuitos de microcontrolador, circuitos integrados para almacenamiento fabricados en un semiconductor compuesto, convertidores analógico-digital, convertidores digital-analógico, circuitos integrados ópticos o electro-ópticos diseñados para el proceso de señales, dispositivos lógicos programables por el usuario, circuitos integrados para el usuario en los que la función es desconocida o en los que el estado de control del equipo en el que se vaya a usar el circuito integrado es desconocido, procesadores de Transformada rápida de Fourier (FFT), memorias de solo lectura programables, con borrado eléctrico (EEPROM), memorias flash o memorias estáticas de acceso aleatorio (SRAM); microcircuitos de microprocesador, microcircuitos de microordenador y microcircuitos de microcontrolador fabricados a partir de un semiconductor compuesto y que funcionen a una frecuencia de reloj superior a 40 MHz; circuitos integrados convertidores analógico-digital y digital-analógico; circuitos integrados electro ópticos o circuitos integrados ópticos, diseñados para el proceso de señales; dispositivos lógicos programables por el usuario; circuitos integrados para redes neuronales; circuitos integrados para el usuario de los que la función es desconocida o en los que el estado de control del</p>

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	equipo en el que se vaya a usar el circuito integrado es desconocido para el fabricante; circuitos integrados digitales distintos de los que se describen en los subartículos 3.A.1.a.3.a 3.A.1.a.10. ó 3.A.1.a.12., fabricados a partir de un semiconductor compuesto cualquiera; y procesadores de transformada rápida de Fourier (FFT) que tengan un tiempo de ejecución tasado para una transformación FFT compleja de menos de $(N \log, N)/20,480$ ms, siendo N el número de puntos, en los términos comprendidos en el Grupo 3.A.1
8542.32.01	Circuitos integrados híbridos.
	Unicamente: Circuitos integrados diseñados o tasados como resistentes a la radiación; microcircuitos de microprocesador, microcircuitos de microordenador, microcircuitos de microcontrolador, circuitos integrados para almacenamiento fabricados en un semiconductor compuesto, convertidores analógico-digital, convertidores digital-analógico, circuitos integrados ópticos o electro-ópticos diseñados para el proceso de señales, dispositivos lógicos programables por el usuario, circuitos integrados para el usuario en los que la función es desconocida o en los que el estado de control del equipo en el que se vaya a usar el circuito integrado es desconocido, procesadores de Transformada rápida de Fourier (FFT), memorias de solo lectura programables, con borrado eléctrico (EEPROM), memorias flash o memorias estáticas de acceso aleatorio (SRAM); microcircuitos de microprocesador, microcircuitos de microordenador y microcircuitos de microcontrolador fabricados a partir de un semiconductor compuesto y que funcionen a una frecuencia de reloj superior a 40 MHz; circuitos integrados convertidores analógico-digital y digital-analógico; circuitos integrados electro ópticos o circuitos integrados ópticos, diseñados para el proceso de señales; dispositivos lógicos programables por el usuario; circuitos integrados para redes neuronales; circuitos integrados para el usuario de los que la función es desconocida o en los que el estado de control del equipo en el que se vaya a usar el circuito integrado es desconocido para el fabricante; circuitos integrados digitales distintos de los que se describen en los subartículos 3.A.1.a.3.a 3.A.1.a.10. ó 3.A.1.a.12., fabricados a partir de un semiconductor compuesto cualquiera; y procesadores de transformada rápida de Fourier (FFT) que tengan un tiempo de ejecución tasado para una transformación FFT compleja de menos de $(N \log, N)/20,480$ ms, siendo N el número de puntos, en los términos comprendidos en el Grupo 3.A.1.
8542.33.01	Circuitos integrados híbridos.
	Unicamente: Circuitos integrados diseñados o tasados como resistentes a la radiación; microcircuitos de microprocesador, microcircuitos de microordenador, microcircuitos de microcontrolador, circuitos integrados para almacenamiento fabricados en un semiconductor compuesto, convertidores analógico-digital, convertidores digital-analógico, circuitos integrados ópticos o electro-ópticos diseñados para el proceso de señales, dispositivos lógicos programables por el usuario, circuitos integrados para el usuario en los que la función es desconocida o en los que el estado de control del equipo en el que se vaya a usar el circuito integrado es desconocido, procesadores de Transformada rápida de Fourier (FFT), memorias de solo lectura programables, con borrado eléctrico (EEPROM), memorias flash o memorias estáticas de acceso aleatorio (SRAM); microcircuitos de microprocesador, microcircuitos de microordenador y microcircuitos de microcontrolador fabricados a partir de un semiconductor compuesto y que funcionen a una frecuencia de reloj superior a 40 MHz; circuitos integrados convertidores analógico-digital y digital-analógico; circuitos integrados electro ópticos o circuitos integrados ópticos, diseñados para el proceso de señales; dispositivos lógicos programables por el usuario; circuitos integrados para redes neuronales; circuitos integrados para el usuario de los que la función es desconocida o en los que el estado de control del equipo en el que se vaya a usar el circuito integrado es desconocido para el

Fracción Arancelaria TIGIE	Descripción
	fabricante; circuitos integrados digitales distintos de los que se describen en los subartículos 3.A.1.a.3.a 3.A.1.a.10. ó 3.A.1.a.12., fabricados a partir de un semiconductor compuesto cualquiera; y procesadores de transformada rápida de Fourier (FFT) que tengan un tiempo de ejecución tasado para una transformación FFT compleja de menos de $(N \log, N)/20,480$ ms, siendo N el número de puntos, en los términos comprendidos en el Grupo 3.A.1
8542.39.01	Circuitos integrados híbridos.
	Únicamente: Circuitos integrados diseñados o tasados como resistentes a la radiación; microcircuitos de microprocesador, microcircuitos de microordenador, microcircuitos de microcontrolador, circuitos integrados para almacenamiento fabricados en un semiconductor compuesto, convertidores analógico-digital, convertidores digital-analógico, circuitos integrados ópticos o electro-ópticos diseñados para el proceso de señales, dispositivos lógicos programables por el usuario, circuitos integrados para el usuario en los que la función es desconocida o en los que el estado de control del equipo en el que se vaya a usar el circuito integrado es desconocido, procesadores de Transformada rápida de Fourier (FFT), memorias de solo lectura programables, con borrado eléctrico (EEPROM), memorias flash o memorias estáticas de acceso aleatorio (SRAM); microcircuitos de microprocesador, microcircuitos de microordenador y microcircuitos de microcontrolador fabricados a partir de un semiconductor compuesto y que funcionen a una frecuencia de reloj superior a 40 MHz; circuitos integrados convertidores analógico-digital y digital-analógico; circuitos integrados electro ópticos o circuitos integrados ópticos, diseñados para el proceso de señales; dispositivos lógicos programables por el usuario; circuitos integrados para redes neuronales; circuitos integrados para el usuario de los que la función es desconocida o en los que el estado de control del equipo en el que se vaya a usar el circuito integrado es desconocido para el fabricante; circuitos integrados digitales distintos de los que se describen en los subartículos 3.A.1.a.3.a 3.A.1.a.10. ó 3.A.1.a.12., fabricados a partir de un semiconductor compuesto cualquiera; y procesadores de transformada rápida de Fourier (FFT) que tengan un tiempo de ejecución tasado para una transformación FFT compleja de menos de $(N \log, N)/20,480$ ms, siendo N el número de puntos, en los términos comprendidos en el Grupo 3.A.1
8542.31.99	Los demás.
	Únicamente: Circuitos integrados monolíticos amplificadores de potencia de microondas (MMIC) que tengan cualquiera de las características siguientes: a) tasados para operar a frecuencias superiores a 3.2 GHz e inferiores o iguales a 6.8 GHz, con una potencia de salida media superior a 4W (36 dBm) y un ancho de banda fraccional mayor del 15 %; b) tasados para operar a frecuencias superiores a 6.8 GHz e inferiores o iguales a 16 GHz, con una potencia de salida media superior a 1W (30 dBm) y un ancho de banda fraccional mayor del 10 %; c) tasados para operar a frecuencias superiores a 16 GHz e inferiores o iguales a 31.8 GHz, con una potencia de salida media superior a 0.8W (29 dBm) y un ancho de banda fraccional mayor del 10 %; d) tasados para operar a frecuencias superiores a 31.8 GHz e inferiores o iguales a 37.5 GHz, con una potencia de salida media superior a 0.1 nW; e) Tasados para operar a frecuencias superiores a 37.5 GHz e inferiores o iguales a 43.5 GHz, con una potencia de salida media superior a 0.25W (24 dBm) y un ancho de banda fraccional mayor de 10 %; o f) tasados para operar a frecuencias superiores a 43.5 GHz, y con una potencia de salida media superior a 0.1 nW.
8542.32.99	Los demás.

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	<p>Unicamente: Circuitos integrados monolíticos amplificadores de potencia de microondas (MMIC) que tengan cualquiera de las características siguientes: a) tasados para operar a frecuencias superiores a 3.2 GHz e inferiores o iguales a 6.8 GHz, con una potencia de salida media superior a 4W (36 dBm) y un ancho de banda fraccional mayor del 15 %; b) tasados para operar a frecuencias superiores a 6.8 GHz e inferiores o iguales a 16 GHz, con una potencia de salida media superior a 1W (30 dBm) y un ancho de banda fraccional mayor del 10 %; c) tasados para operar a frecuencias superiores a 16 GHz e inferiores o iguales a 31.8 GHz, con una potencia de salida media superior a 0.8W (29 dBm) y un ancho de banda fraccional mayor del 10 %; d) tasados para operar a frecuencias superiores a 31.8 GHz e inferiores o iguales a 37.5 GHz, con una potencia de salida media superior a 0.1 nW; e) tasados para operar a frecuencias superiores a 37.5 GHz e inferiores o iguales a 43.5 GHz, con una potencia de salida media superior a 0.25W (24 dBm) y un ancho de banda fraccional mayor de 10 %; o f) tasados para operar a frecuencias superiores a 43.5 GHz, y con una potencia de salida media superior a 0.1 nW.</p>
8542.33.99	Los demás.
	<p>Unicamente: Circuitos integrados monolíticos amplificadores de potencia de microondas (MMIC) que tengan cualquiera de las características siguientes: a) tasados para operar a frecuencias superiores a 3.2 GHz e inferiores o iguales a 6.8 GHz, con una potencia de salida media superior a 4W (36 dBm) y un ancho de banda fraccional mayor del 15 %; b) tasados para operar a frecuencias superiores a 6.8 GHz e inferiores o iguales a 16 GHz, con una potencia de salida media superior a 1W (30 dBm) y un ancho de banda fraccional mayor del 10 %; c) tasados para operar a frecuencias superiores a 16 GHz e inferiores o iguales a 31.8 GHz, con una potencia de salida media superior a 0.8W (29 dBm) y un ancho de banda fraccional mayor del 10 %; d) tasados para operar a frecuencias superiores a 31.8 GHz e inferiores o iguales a 37.5 GHz, con una potencia de salida media superior a 0.1 nW; e) tasados para operar a frecuencias superiores a 37.5 GHz e inferiores o iguales a 43.5 GHz, con una potencia de salida media superior a 0.25W (24 dBm) y un ancho de banda fraccional mayor de 10 %; o f) tasados para operar a frecuencias superiores a 43.5 GHz, y con una potencia de salida media superior a 0.1 nW.</p>
8542.39.99	Los demás.
	<p>Unicamente: Circuitos integrados monolíticos amplificadores de potencia de microondas (MMIC) que tengan cualquiera de las características siguientes: a) tasados para operar a frecuencias superiores a 3.2 GHz e inferiores o iguales a 6.8 GHz, con una potencia de salida media superior a 4W (36 dBm) y un ancho de banda fraccional mayor del 15 %; b) tasados para operar a frecuencias superiores a 6.8 GHz e inferiores o iguales a 16 GHz, con una potencia de salida media superior a 1W (30 dBm) y un ancho de banda fraccional mayor del 10 %; c) tasados para operar a frecuencias superiores a 16 GHz e inferiores o iguales a 31.8 GHz, con una potencia de salida media superior a 0.8W (29 dBm) y un ancho de banda fraccional mayor del 10 %; d) tasados para operar a frecuencias superiores a 31.8 GHz e inferiores o iguales a 37.5 GHz, con una potencia de salida media superior a 0.1 nW; e) tasados para operar a frecuencias superiores a 37.5 GHz e inferiores o iguales a 43.5 GHz, con una potencia de salida media superior a 0.25W (24 dBm) y un ancho de banda fraccional mayor de 10 %; o f) tasados para operar a frecuencias superiores a 43.5 GHz, y con una potencia de salida media superior a 0.1 nW.</p>
8543.70.15	Amplificadores de bajo ruido, reconocibles como concebidos exclusivamente para sistemas de recepción de microondas vía satélite.
	Unicamente: Amplificadores de microondas de estado sólido y conjuntos/módulos

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	que contengan amplificadores de microondas de estado sólido; amplificadores de potencia de microondas que contengan tubos incluidos en el subartículo 3.A.1.b.1. , en los términos comprendidos en el artículo 3.A.1.
8543.70.16	Amplificadores de microondas.
	Unicamente: Amplificadores de microondas de estado sólido y conjuntos/módulos que contengan amplificadores de microondas de estado sólido; amplificadores de potencia de microondas que contengan tubos incluidos en el subartículo 3.A.1.b.1. , en los términos comprendidos en el artículo 3.A.1.
8548.90.99	Los demás.
	Unicamente: Componentes de microondas o de ondas milimétricas.
8517.70.02	Filtros de banda pasante de cuarzo, cerámicos o mecánicos, reconocibles como concebidos exclusivamente Para equipos de radio-comunicación, excepto los filtros Para equipos receptores de tipo doméstico.
	Unicamente: Filtros pasabanda o filtros supresores de banda sintonizables electrónica o magnéticamente, dotados de más de 5 resonadores sintonizables capaces de sintonizar en una banda de frecuencias de 1.5:1 (f_{max}/f_{min}) en menos de 10 μ s, que tengan banda de paso de más de 0.5 % de la frecuencia central o banda de atenuación infinita de menos de 0.5 % de la frecuencia central.
8529.10.99	Las demás.
	Unicamente: Convertidores y mezcladores armónicos diseñados para extender la gama de frecuencia de los equipos descritos en los subartículos 3.A.2.c., 3.A.2.d., 3.A.2.e. o 3.A.2.f. más allá de los límites que allí se indican.
8529.90.05	Reconocibles como concebidas exclusivamente para sistemas de transmisión y/o recepción de microondas vía satélite o para generadores de señales de teletexto.
	Unicamente: Módulos de potencia de microondas (MPM) consistentes en, al menos, un tubo de ondas progresivas, un circuito integrado monolítico de microondas y un acondicionador electrónico integrado de potencia, y que cumplan todo lo siguiente: a) un tiempo de activación que vaya de apagado a plenamente operativo en menos de 10 segundos; b) un volumen inferior a la potencia nominal máxima en vatios multiplicado por 10 cm^3/W ; y c) un ancho de banda instantáneo mayor que 1 octava ($f_{max} > 2f_{min}$) y cualquiera de las siguientes características: para frecuencias iguales o inferiores a 18 GHz, una potencia de salida de radiofrecuencia superior a 100 W o una frecuencia superior a 18 GHz.
8529.90.99	Las demás.
	Unicamente: Convertidores y mezcladores armónicos diseñados para extender la gama de frecuencia de los equipos descritos en los subartículos 3.A.2.c., 3.A.2.d., 3.A.2.e. o 3.A.2.f. más allá de los límites que allí se indican.
8540.79.99	Los demás.
	Unicamente: Tubos electrónicos de vacío: tubos de ondas progresivas, de impulsos o continuas; tubos amplificadores de campos cruzados con ganancia superior a 17 dB.
8540.99.99	Las demás.
	Unicamente: Cátodos impregnados diseñados para tubos electrónicos que produzcan una densidad de corriente en emisión continua, en las condiciones de funcionamiento nominales, superior a 5A/cm ² .
8541.21.01	Con una capacidad de disipación inferior a 1 W.
	Unicamente: Transistores discretos de microondas que tengan cualquiera de las características siguientes: a) tasados para operar a frecuencias superiores a 3.2 GHz e inferiores o iguales a 6.8 GHz y con una potencia de salida media superior a 60W (47.8 dBm); b) tasados para operar a frecuencias superiores a 6.8 GHz e inferiores o

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	iguales a 31.8 GHz y con una potencia de salida media superior a 20W (43 dBm); c) tasados para operar a frecuencias superiores a 31.8 GHz e inferiores o iguales a 37.5 GHz y con una potencia de salida media superior a 0.5W (27 dBm); d) tasados para operar a frecuencias superiores a 37.5 GHz e inferiores o iguales a 43.5 GHz y con una potencia de salida media superior a 1W (30 dBm); o e) tasados para operar a frecuencias superiores a 43.5 GHz, y con una potencia de salida media superior a 0.1 nW.
8541.29.99	Los demás.
	Unicamente: Transistores discretos de microondas que tengan cualquiera de las características siguientes: a) tasados para operar a frecuencias superiores a 3.2 GHz e inferiores o iguales a 6.8 GHz y con una potencia de salida media superior a 60W (47.8 dBm); b) tasados para operar a frecuencias superiores a 6.8 GHz e inferiores o iguales a 31.8 GHz y con una potencia de salida media superior a 20W (43 dBm); c) tasados para operar a frecuencias superiores a 31.8 GHz e inferiores o iguales a 37.5 GHz y con una potencia de salida media superior a 0.5W (27 dBm); d) tasados para operar a frecuencias superiores a 37.5 GHz e inferiores o iguales a 43.5 GHz y con una potencia de salida media superior a 1W (30 dBm); o e) tasados para operar a frecuencias superiores a 43.5 GHz, y con una potencia de salida media superior a 0.1 nW.
8541.60.01	Cristales piezoeléctricos montados.
	Unicamente: Osciladores, o conjuntos de osciladores, diseñados para funcionar con todas las características siguientes: a) Un ruido de fase en banda lateral única (SSB), expresado en dBc/Hz, mejor que- $(126 + 20\log_{10}F - 20\log_{10}f)$, siendo $10 \text{ Hz} < F < 10 \text{ kHz}$; y b) Un ruido de fase en banda lateral única (SSB), expresado en dBc/Hz, mejor que- $(114 + 20\log_{10}F - 20\log_{10}f)$, siendo $10 \text{ kHz} \leq F < 500 \text{ kHz}$.
8517.70.99	Los demás.
	Unicamente: Dispositivos de ondas acústicas de superficie y de ondas acústicas rasantes (poco profundas); dispositivos de ondas acústicas de volumen que permitan el procesamiento directo de señales a frecuencias superiores a 6 GHz; dispositivos optoacústicos de proceso de señales en los que se utilice una interacción entre ondas acústicas (de volumen o de superficie) y ondas luminosas que permita el procesamiento directo de señales o de imágenes, incluidos el análisis espectral, la correlación o la convolución; sintetizadores de frecuencias, conjuntos electrónicos con un tiempo de conmutación de frecuencias, en los términos comprendidos en el Grupo 3.A.1.
8529.10.99	Las demás.
	Unicamente: Dispositivos de ondas acústicas de superficie y de ondas acústicas rasantes (poco profundas); dispositivos de ondas acústicas de volumen que permitan el procesamiento directo de señales a frecuencias superiores a 6 GHz; dispositivos optoacústicos de proceso de señales en los que se utilice una interacción entre ondas acústicas (de volumen o de superficie) y ondas luminosas que permita el procesamiento directo de señales o de imágenes, incluidos el análisis espectral, la correlación o la convolución; sintetizadores de frecuencias, conjuntos electrónicos con un tiempo de conmutación de frecuencias, en los términos comprendidos en el Grupo 3.A.1.
8541.60.01	Cristales piezoeléctricos montados.
	Unicamente: Dispositivos de ondas acústicas de superficie y de ondas acústicas rasantes (poco profundas); dispositivos de ondas acústicas de volumen que permitan el procesamiento directo de señales a frecuencias superiores a 6 GHz; dispositivos optoacústicos de proceso de señales en los que se utilice una interacción entre ondas acústicas (de volumen o de superficie) y ondas luminosas que permita el procesamiento directo de señales o de imágenes, incluidos el análisis espectral, la correlación o la

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	convolución.
8501.31.99	Los demás.
	Unicamente: Células primarias que tengan una densidad de energía superior a 550 Wh/kg a 20 °C, o Células secundarias que tengan una densidad de energía superior a 250 Wh/kg.
8501.32.99	Los demás.
	Unicamente: Células primarias que tengan una densidad de energía superior a 550 Wh/kg a 20 °C, o Células secundarias que tengan una densidad de energía superior a 250 Wh/kg.
8505.90.99	Los demás.
	Unicamente: Electroimanes o solenoides superconductores, diseñados especialmente para un tiempo de carga o descarga completa inferior a un segundo y que tengan todas las características del subartículo 3.A.2.1.b.
8532.25.99	Los demás.
	Unicamente: Condensadores con una frecuencia de repetición inferior a 10 Hz (condensadores monopulsos) y que tengan: tensión nominal igual o superior a 5 kV, densidad de energía igual o superior a 250 J/kg; y energía total igual o superior a 25 kJ; o condensadores con una frecuencia de repetición igual o superior a 10 Hz (condensadores de descargas sucesivas) y que tengan las características siguientes: tensión nominal igual o superior a 5 kV, densidad de energía igual o superior a 50 J/kg, energía total igual o superior a 100 J, y vida útil igual o superior a 10,000 ciclos de carga/descarga.
8532.29.99	Los demás.
	Unicamente: Condensadores con una frecuencia de repetición inferior a 10 Hz (condensadores monopulsos) y que tengan: tensión nominal igual o superior a 5 kV, densidad de energía igual o superior a 250 J/kg; y energía total igual o superior a 25 kJ; o condensadores con una frecuencia de repetición igual o superior a 10 Hz (condensadores de descargas sucesivas) y que tengan las características siguientes: tensión nominal igual o superior a 5 kV, densidad de energía igual o superior a 50 J/kg, energía total igual o superior a 100 J, y vida útil igual o superior a 10,000 ciclos de carga/descarga.
8541.40.01	Dispositivos semiconductores fotosensibles, incluidas las células fotovoltaicas, aunque estén ensambladas en módulos o paneles; diodos emisores de luz.
	Unicamente: Células fotovoltaicas, conjuntos de recubrimientos de vidrio para interconexiones de células(CIC), paneles solares y generadores fotoeléctricos, que son calificados para uso espacial, que tengan una eficiencia media mínima superior al 20 % a una temperatura de funcionamiento de 301 K (28 °C) bajo una iluminación simulada AM0 con una irradiación de 1,367 vatios por metro cuadrado (W/m ²).
9031.80.99	Los demás.
	Unicamente: Codificadores de posición absoluta del tipo de entrada rotativa que tengan una exactitud superior o igual a (mejor que) ± 1.0 segundos de arco.
8541.30.99	Los demás.
	Unicamente: Dispositivos tiristor y módulos tiristor de conmutación de potencia pulsada de estado sólido que utilicen métodos de conmutación controlados

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	eléctricamente, ópticamente o por radiación de electrones y que tengan alguna de las características siguientes: 1) una velocidad máxima de crecimiento de la corriente de activación (di/dt) superior a 30,000 A/μs, y una tensión en estado bloqueado superior a 1,100 V; o 2) una velocidad máxima de crecimiento de la corriente de activación (di/dt) superior a 2,000 A/μs y que cumplan una tensión nominal máxima en estado bloqueado igual o superior a 3,000 V; y una corriente máxima (sobre intensidad) igual o superior a 3,000 A.
8541.21.01	Con una capacidad de disipación inferior a 1 W.
	Unicamente: Transistores de efecto campo de unión (JFETs); transistores verticales de efecto campo de unión (VJFETs); transistores de efecto campo de unión con semiconductor de óxido metálico (MOSFETs); transistores de doble difusión de efecto campo de unión con semiconductor de óxido metálico (DMOSFETs); transistores bipolares de puerta aislada (IGBTs); transistores de alta movilidad de electrones (HEMTs); transistores de unión bipolar (BJTs).
8541.29.99	Los demás.
	Unicamente: Transistores de efecto campo de unión (JFETs); transistores verticales de efecto campo de unión (VJFETs); transistores de efecto campo de unión con semiconductor de óxido metálico (MOSFETs); transistores de doble difusión de efecto campo de unión con semiconductor de óxido metálico (DMOSFETs); transistores bipolares de puerta aislada (IGBTs); transistores de alta movilidad de electrones (HEMTs); transistores de unión bipolar (BJTs).
8541.30.01	Tiristores unidireccionales o bidireccionales (triacs), encapsulados en plástico, de hasta 40 amperes.
	Unicamente: Tiristores y rectificadores de silicio controlados (SCRs) o tiristores desactivables por puerta (GTOs).
8541.40.01	Dispositivos semiconductores fotosensibles, incluidas las células fotovoltaicas, aunque estén ensambladas en módulos o paneles; diodos emisores de luz.
	Unicamente: Diodos PiN o diodos Schottky.
	<p>Grupo 3.A.2</p> <p>Equipos electrónicos de uso general y accesorios para ellos, según se indica:</p> <p>a. Equipos de grabación según se indica y las cintas magnéticas de prueba diseñadas especialmente para ellos:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Equipos de grabación analógica en cinta magnética para instrumentación, incluidos los que permitan la grabación de señales digitales (por ejemplo, utilizando un módulo de grabación digital de alta densidad (HDDR)) y que tengan cualquiera de las características siguientes: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Ancho de banda superior a 4 MHz por canal o pista electrónicos; b. Ancho de banda superior a 2 MHz por canal o pista electrónicos y que tengan más de 42 pistas; o c. Error (de base) de desplazamiento de tiempo, medido de acuerdo con los documentos IRIG(Inter Range Instrumentation Group) o EIA (Electronic Industries Association) pertinentes, inferior a $\pm 0.1 \mu s$; <p>Nota: Los equipos de grabación analógica en cinta magnética</p>

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	<p>diseñados especialmente para el uso en vídeo civil no se consideran equipos de grabación en cinta para instrumentación.</p> <p>2. Equipos de grabación digital de vídeo en cinta magnética que tengan una velocidad máxima de transferencia en la interfaz digital superior a 360 Mbit/s;</p> <p>Nota: El subartículo 3.A.2.a.2. no somete a control los equipos de grabación digital de vídeo en cinta magnética diseñados especialmente para la grabación de televisión usando un formato de señal normalizado o recomendado por la UIT (Unión Internacional de Telecomunicaciones), la CEI (Comisión Electrotécnica Internacional), la SMPTE (Society of Motion Picture and Television Engineers), la UER (Unión Europea de Radiodifusión), el ETSI (Instituto Europeo de Normas de Telecomunicación) o el IEEE (Instituto de ingenieros eléctricos y electrónicos) para aplicaciones civiles de la televisión. Dichos formatos de señal podrán incluir los formatos de señal comprimidos.</p> <p>3. Equipos de grabación de datos digitales en cinta magnética para instrumentación, que empleen técnicas de exploración helicoidal o de cabeza fija y que tengan cualquiera de las características siguientes:</p> <p>a. Velocidad máxima de transferencia en la interfaz digital superior a 175 Mbit/s; o</p> <p>b. Calificados para uso espacial;</p> <p>Nota: El subartículo 3.A.2.a.3. no somete a control los equipos de grabación analógica en cinta magnética equipados con electrónica de conversión para la grabación digital de alta densidad (HDDR) y configurados para grabar únicamente datos digitales.</p> <p>4. Equipos que tengan una velocidad máxima de transferencia en la interfaz digital superior a 175 Mbit/s y estén diseñados para la conversión de equipos de grabación digital de vídeo en cinta magnética para su utilización como equipos de grabación digitales para instrumentación;</p> <p>5. Digitalizadores de formas de onda y grabadores de transitorios, que cumplan todo lo siguiente:</p> <p>a. Tasa de digitalización igual o superior a 200 millones de muestras por segundo y una resolución de 10 bits o superior; y</p> <p>b. Tránsito continuo (continuous throughput) superior a 2 Gbits/s o superior;</p> <p>Notas técnicas:</p> <p>1. Para los instrumentos con arquitectura de bus paralelo, la tasa de tránsito continuo (continuous throughput) es la tasa más alta de palabras multiplicada por el número de bits por palabra.</p> <p>2. Tránsito continuo (continuous throughput) es la tasa de datos más rápida que el instrumento puede dar como salida al almacenamiento de masa sin pérdida de ninguna información, sosteniendo la tasa de muestreo y la conversión analógico-digital.</p> <p>a. Equipos de grabación de datos digitales para instrumentación que empleen una técnica de almacenamiento en disco magnético y que cumplan todo lo siguiente:</p> <p>b. Tasa de digitalización igual o superior a 100 millones de muestras por segundo y una resolución de 8 bits o superior; y</p> <p>c. Tránsito continuo (continuous throughput) superior a 1 Gbit/s o superior;</p>

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	<p>b. Sin uso desde 2009.</p> <p>c. Analizadores de señal de radiofrecuencia, según se indica:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Analizadores de señales que tienen un ancho de banda de 3 dB (RBW) superior a 10 MHz, en cualquier lugar dentro del rango de frecuencia superior a 31.8 GHz pero no superior a 37.5 GHz; 2. Analizadores de señales que muestran Promedio Nivel de Ruido (DANL) inferior a (mejor que) -150 dBm / Hz en cualquier lugar dentro de la gama de frecuencias superiores a 43.5 GHz pero no superior a 70 GHz; 3. Analizadores de señales que tiene una frecuencia superior a 70 GHz; 4. Analizadores de señales dinámicas con un ancho de banda en tiempo real superior a 40 MHz; <p>Nota: El subartículo 3.A.2.c.3. no somete a control los analizadores de señales dinámicas que utilicen únicamente filtros de ancho de banda de porcentaje constante (también llamados filtros de octavas o filtros de octavas parciales).</p> <p>d. Generadores de señales de frecuencia sintetizada que produzcan frecuencias de salida cuya exactitud y cuya estabilidad a corto y largo plazo estén controladas por, derivadas de o regidas por el oscilador maestro interno de referencia y que tengan cualquiera de las características siguientes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Especificados para generar una duración de impulso de menos de 100 ns en cualquier lugar dentro de la gama de frecuencia sintetizada superior a 31,8 GHz pero no superior a 70 GHz; 2. Una potencia de salida superior a 100 mW (20 dBm) en cualquier lugar dentro de la gama de frecuencia sintetizada superior a 43.5 GHz pero no superior a 70 GHz; 3. Un tiempo de conmutación de frecuencias, especificado por alguna de las siguientes características: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. inferior a 312 ps; b. inferior a 100 μs para cualquier cambio de frecuencia superior a 1.6 GHz dentro de la gama de frecuencia sintetizada superior a 3.2 GHz, pero que no supere los 10.6 GHz; c. inferior a 250 μs para cualquier cambio de frecuencia superior a 550 MHz dentro de la gama de frecuencia sintetizada superior a 10.6 GHz, pero que no supere los 31.8 GHz; d. inferior a 500 μs para cualquier cambio de frecuencia superior a 550 MHz dentro de la gama de frecuencia sintetizada superior a 31.8 GHz, pero que no supere los 43.5 GHz; o e. Menos de 1 ms para cualquier cambio de frecuencia superior a 550 MHz dentro de la gama de frecuencia sintetizada superior a 43.5 GHz pero no superior a 56 GHz, o f. Menos de 1 ms para cualquier cambio de frecuencia superior a 2.2 GHz en el rango de frecuencia sintetizada superior a 56 GHz pero no superior a 70 GHz; 4. Una frecuencia sintetizada máxima superior a 3.2 GHz, que tenga todas las características siguientes: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Ruido de fase en banda lateral única (SSB), expresado en dBc/Hz, mejor que $-(126 + 20\log_{10}F - 20 \log_{10}f)$, siendo $10 \text{ Hz} < F < 10 \text{ kHz}$; y b. Ruido de fase en banda lateral única (SSB), expresado en dBc/Hz, mejor que $-(114 + 20\log_{10}F - 20\log_{10}f)$, siendo $10 \text{ kHz} \leq F < 500 \text{ kHz}$; <p>Nota técnica: En el subartículo 3.A.2.d.4, F es el desfase con respecto a la frecuencia de</p>

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	<p>funcionamiento en Hz y f es la frecuencia de funcionamiento en MHz.</p> <p>5. Una frecuencia máxima sintetizada superior a 70 GHz;</p> <p>Nota 1: A los efectos del subartículo 3.A.2.d, los generadores de señales de frecuencia sintetizada incluyen los generadores de función y de forma de onda arbitraria.</p> <p>Nota 2: El subartículo 3.A.2.d. no somete a control los equipos en los que la frecuencia de salida se produce mediante la adición o la sustracción de dos o más frecuencias obtenidas mediante osciladores a cristal, o por una adición o sustracción seguida por una multiplicación del resultado.</p> <p>Notas técnicas:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Generadores de función y de forma de onda arbitraria se especifican normalmente por la velocidad de muestreo (por ej., Gmuestras/s), convertida al dominio de radiofrecuencia por el factor Nyquist de 2. De este modo, una forma de onda arbitraria de 1Gmuestras/s tiene una frecuencia de salida directa de 500 MHz. O, cuando se utiliza el sobre muestreo, la frecuencia máxima de salida directa resulta proporcionalmente inferior. 2. A los efectos del subartículo 3.A.2.d.1., la duración de pulso se define como el intervalo de tiempo transcurrido entre que el flanco de subida del pulso alcanza el 90 % del pico y el flanco de bajada del pulso alcanza el 10 % del pico. <p>e. Analizadores de redes que tengan cualquiera de las siguientes características:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Máxima frecuencia de funcionamiento superiores a 43.5 GHz y potencia de salida superior a 31.62 mW (15 dBm), o 2. Frecuencia máxima de funcionamiento superior a 70 GHz; <p>f. Receptores de prueba de microondas que tengan las características siguientes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Frecuencia máxima de funcionamiento superior a 43.5 GHz; y 2. Capacidad para medir simultáneamente la amplitud y la fase; <p>g. Patrones de frecuencia atómicos que sean cualquiera de los siguientes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Calificados para uso espacial; 2. Que no sean patrones de rubidio y tengan una estabilidad a largo plazo inferior a (mejor que) 1×10^{-11}/mes; o 3. No calificados para uso espacial y que cumplan todo lo siguiente: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Que sea un patrón de rubidio; b. Estabilidad a largo plazo inferior a (mejor que) 1×10^{-11}/mes; y c. Consumo de potencia total inferior a 1 W.
De las siguientes fracciones:	
8471.70.01	Unidades de memoria.
	<p>Unicamente: Para equipos de grabación analógica en cinta magnética para instrumentación, incluidos los que permitan la grabación de señales digitales y que tengan cualquiera de la siguientes características: a. Ancho de banda superior a 4 MHz por canal o pista electrónicos; b. Ancho de banda superior a 2 MHz por canal o pista electrónicos y que tengan más de 42 pistas; o c. Error (de base) de desplazamiento de tiempo, medido de acuerdo con los documentos IRIG(Inter Range Instrumentation Group) o EIA (Electronic Industries Association) pertinentes, inferior a $\pm 0.1 \mu\text{s}$; Equipos de grabación digital de vídeo en cinta magnética que tengan una velocidad máxima de transferencia en la interfaz digital superior a 360 Mbit/s; Equipos de grabación de datos digitales en cinta magnética para instrumentación, que empleen técnicas de exploración helicoidal o de cabeza fija y que tengan cualquiera de las características siguientes: a. Velocidad máxima de transferencia en la interfaz digital superior a 175 Mbit/s; o b. Calificados para uso espacial; o Equipos de grabación de datos digitales para instrumentación que empleen una técnica de almacenamiento en disco magnético y que cumplan con lo siguiente: a. Tasa de</p>

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	digitalización igual o superior a 100 millones de muestras por segundo y una resolución de 8 bits o superior; y b. Tránsito continuo (continuous throughput) superior a 1 Gbit/s o superior.
8471.90.99	Los demás.
	Únicamente: Para equipos de grabación analógica en cinta magnética para instrumentación, incluidos los que permitan la grabación de señales digitales y que tengan cualquiera de la siguientes características: a. Ancho de banda superior a 4 MHz por canal o pista electrónicos; b. Ancho de banda superior a 2 MHz por canal o pista electrónicos y que tengan más de 42 pistas; o c. Error (de base) de desplazamiento de tiempo, medido de acuerdo con los documentos IRIG(Inter Range Instrumentation Group) o EIA (Electronic Industries Association) pertinentes, inferior a $\pm 0.1 \mu\text{s}$; Equipos de grabación digital de vídeo en cinta magnética que tengan una velocidad máxima de transferencia en la interfaz digital superior a 360 Mbit/s; Equipos de grabación de datos digitales en cinta magnética para instrumentación, que empleen técnicas de exploración helicoidal o de cabeza fija y que tengan cualquiera de las características siguientes: a. Velocidad máxima de transferencia en la interfaz digital superior a 175 Mbit/s; o b. Calificados para uso espacial; o Equipos de grabación de datos digitales para instrumentación que empleen una técnica de almacenamiento en disco magnético y que cumplan con lo siguiente: a. Tasa de digitalización igual o superior a 100 millones de muestras por segundo y una resolución de 8 bits o superior; y b. Tránsito continuo (continuous throughput) superior a 1 Gbit/s o superior.
8521.10.99	Los demás.
	Únicamente: Equipos de grabación digital de vídeo en cinta magnética que tengan una velocidad máxima de transferencia en la interfaz digital superior a 360 Mbit/s.
8522.90.99	Los demás.
	Únicamente: Para equipos de grabación digital de vídeo en cinta magnética que tengan una velocidad máxima de transferencia en la interfaz digital superior a 360 Mbit/s.
8543.70.99	Los demás
	Únicamente: Equipos de grabación de datos digitales para instrumentación que empleen una técnica de almacenamiento en disco magnético y que cumplan todo lo siguiente: a) Tasa de digitalización igual o superior a 100 millones de muestras por segundo y una resolución de 8 bits o superior; y b) Tránsito continuo (continuous throughput) superior a 1 Gbit/s o superior.
8543.20.99	Los demás.
	Únicamente: Generadores de señales de frecuencia sintetizada que produzcan frecuencias de salida cuya exactitud y cuya estabilidad a corto y largo plazo estén controladas por, derivadas de o regidas por el oscilador maestro interno de referencia y que tengan cualquiera de las características siguientes: 1) Especificados para generar una duración de impulso de menos de 100 ns en cualquier lugar dentro de la gama de frecuencia sintetizada superior a 31,8 GHz pero no superior a 70 GHz; 2) Una potencia de salida superior a 100 mW (20 dBm) en cualquier lugar dentro de la gama de frecuencia sintetizada superior a 43.5 GHz pero no superior a 70 GHz; 3) Un tiempo de conmutación de frecuencias, especificado por alguna de las siguientes características: a. inferior a 312 ps; b. inferior a 100 μs para cualquier cambio de frecuencia superior a 1.6 GHz dentro de la gama de frecuencia sintetizada superior a 3.2 GHz, pero que no supere los 10.6 GHz; c. inferior a 250 μs para cualquier cambio de frecuencia superior a 550 MHz dentro de la gama de frecuencia sintetizada superior a 10.6 GHz, pero que no supere los 31.8 GHz; d. inferior a 500 μs para cualquier cambio de frecuencia superior a 550 MHz dentro de la gama de frecuencia sintetizada superior a 31.8 GHz, pero que no supere los 43.5 GHz; e. Menos de 1 ms

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	para cualquier cambio de frecuencia superior a 550 MHz dentro de la gama de frecuencia sintetizada superior a 43.5 GHz pero no superior a 56 GHz, o f. Menos de 1 ms para cualquier cambio de frecuencia superior a 2.2 GHz en el rango de frecuencia sintetizada superior a 56 GHz pero no superior a 70 GHz; 4) Una frecuencia sintetizada máxima superior a 3.2 GHz, que tenga las características siguientes: a. Ruido de fase en banda lateral única (SSB), expresado en dBc/Hz, mejor que $-(126 + 20\log_{10}F - 20 \log_{10}f)$, siendo $10 \text{ Hz} < F < 10 \text{ kHz}$; y b. Ruido de fase en banda lateral única (SSB), expresado en dBc/Hz, mejor que $-(114 + 20\log_{10}F - 20\log_{10}f)$, siendo $10 \text{ kHz} \leq F < 500 \text{ kHz}$; o 5) Una frecuencia máxima sintetizada superior a 70 GHz .
8543.70.99	Los demás.
	Únicamente: Generadores de señales de frecuencia sintetizada que produzcan frecuencias de salida cuya exactitud y cuya estabilidad a corto y largo plazo estén controladas por, derivadas de o regidas por el oscilador maestro interno de referencia y que tengan cualquiera de las características siguientes: 1) Especificados para generar una duración de impulso de menos de 100 ns en cualquier lugar dentro de la gama de frecuencia sintetizada superior a 31,8 GHz pero no superior a 70 GHz; 2) Una potencia de salida superior a 100 mW (20 dBm) en cualquier lugar dentro de la gama de frecuencia sintetizada superior a 43.5 GHz pero no superior a 70 GHz; 3) Un tiempo de conmutación de frecuencias, especificado por alguna de las siguientes características: a. inferior a 312 ps; b. inferior a 100 μ s para cualquier cambio de frecuencia superior a 1.6 GHz dentro de la gama de frecuencia sintetizada superior a 3.2 GHz, pero que no supere los 10.6 GHz; c. inferior a 250 μ s para cualquier cambio de frecuencia superior a 550 MHz dentro de la gama de frecuencia sintetizada superior a 10.6 GHz, pero que no supere los 31.8 GHz; d. inferior a 500 μ s para cualquier cambio de frecuencia superior a 550 MHz dentro de la gama de frecuencia sintetizada superior a 31.8 GHz, pero que no supere los 43.5 GHz; e. Menos de 1 ms para cualquier cambio de frecuencia superior a 550 MHz dentro de la gama de frecuencia sintetizada superior a 43.5 GHz pero no superior a 56 GHz, o f. Menos de 1 ms para cualquier cambio de frecuencia superior a 2.2 GHz en el rango de frecuencia sintetizada superior a 56 GHz pero no superior a 70 GHz; 4) Una frecuencia sintetizada máxima superior a 3.2 GHz, que tenga las características siguientes: a. Ruido de fase en banda lateral única (SSB), expresado en dBc/Hz, mejor que $-(126 + 20\log_{10}F - 20 \log_{10}f)$, siendo $10 \text{ Hz} < F < 10 \text{ kHz}$; y b. Ruido de fase en banda lateral única (SSB), expresado en dBc/Hz, mejor que $-(114 + 20\log_{10}F - 20\log_{10}f)$, siendo $10 \text{ kHz} \leq F < 500 \text{ kHz}$; o 5) Una frecuencia máxima sintetizada superior a 70 GHz .
8543.70.99	Los demás.
	Únicamente: Analizadores de redes que tengan cualquiera de las siguientes características: máxima frecuencia de funcionamiento superiores a 43.5 GHz y potencia de salida superior a 31.62 mW (15 dBm), o frecuencia máxima de funcionamiento superior a 70 GHz.
8543.70.99	Los demás.
	Únicamente: Receptores de prueba de microondas que tengan: Frecuencia máxima de funcionamiento superior a 43.5 GHz, y capacidad para medir simultáneamente la amplitud y la fase.
8523.52.02	Partes.
	Únicamente: Para patrones de frecuencia atómicos que sean: 1) calificados para uso espacial; 2) que no sean patrones de rubidio y tengan una estabilidad a largo plazo

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	inferior a (mejor que) 1×10^{-11} /mes; o 3) no calificados para uso espacial y que cumplan todo lo siguiente: a. que sea un patrón de rubidio; b. estabilidad a largo plazo inferior a (mejor que) 1×10^{-11} /mes; y c. consumo de potencia total inferior a 1 W.
8543.70.99	Los demás.
	Unicamente: Para patrones de frecuencia atómicos que sean: 1) calificados para uso espacial; 2) que no sean patrones de rubidio y tengan una estabilidad a largo plazo inferior a (mejor que) 1×10^{-11} /mes; o 3) no calificados para uso espacial y que cumplan todo lo siguiente: a. que sea un patrón de rubidio; b. estabilidad a largo plazo inferior a (mejor que) 1×10^{-11} /mes; y c. consumo de potencia total inferior a 1 W.
	Grupo 3.A.3. Sistemas de control térmico mediante enfriamiento por pulverización (spray cooling) que utilicen equipos de tratamiento y reacondicionamiento del fluido en circuito cerrado en el interior de una cámara estanca en la que se pulveriza un fluido dieléctrico sobre los componentes electrónicos mediante boquillas aspersoras diseñadas especialmente con el fin de mantener dichos componentes electrónicos dentro de su gama de temperaturas de funcionamiento, y los componentes diseñados especialmente para ellos.
De las siguientes fracciones:	
8424.89.99	Los demás.
	Unicamente: Sistemas de control térmico mediante enfriamiento por pulverización (spray cooling) que utilicen equipos de tratamiento y reacondicionamiento del fluido en circuito cerrado en el interior de una cámara estanca en la que se pulveriza un fluido dieléctrico sobre los componentes electrónicos mediante boquillas aspersoras diseñadas especialmente con el fin de mantener dichos componentes electrónicos dentro de su gama de temperaturas de funcionamiento, y los componentes diseñados especialmente para ellos.
3.B. Equipo de producción, pruebas e inspección	
	Grupo 3.B.1. Equipos para la fabricación de dispositivos o de materiales semiconductores, según se indica, y componentes y accesorios diseñados especialmente para ellos: a. Equipos diseñados para crecimiento epitaxial según se indica: 1. Equipos capaces de producir una capa de cualquier material distinto al silicio con espesor uniforme con una precisión de ± 2.5 % sobre una distancia igual o superior a 75 mm; Nota: El subartículo 3.B.1.a.1 incluye los equipos de epitaxia a capas atómicas (ALE). 2. Reactores de deposición química en fase vapor de organometálicos (MOCVD) diseñados especialmente para el crecimiento de cristales de semiconductores compuestos mediante reacción química entre materiales incluidos en los artículos 3.C.3 ó 3.C.4; 3. Equipos de crecimiento epitaxial de haz molecular que utilicen fuentes sólidas o gaseosas. b. Equipos diseñados para la implantación iónica y que tengan cualquiera de las características siguientes:

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	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Una energía del haz (tensión de aceleración) superior a 1 MeV; 2. Diseñados especialmente y optimizados para funcionar a una energía del haz (tensión de aceleración) inferior a 2 keV; 3. Capacidad de escritura directa; o 4. Una energía del haz igual o superior a 65 keV y una corriente del haz igual o superior a 45 mA para la implantación, a alta energía, de oxígeno en un sustrato de material semiconductor calentado. <p>c. Equipos para el grabado, por plasma anisotrópico en seco según se indica:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Diseñados u optimizados para producir unas dimensiones críticas de 65 nm o menos, y 2. Dentro de la oblea de la falta de uniformidad igual o inferior a 10 3σ% medido con una exclusión del borde de 2 mm o menos; <p>d. Equipos de deposición química en fase vapor (CVD) asistida por plasma según se indica:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Equipos con funcionamiento casete-a-casete y bloqueos de carga, diseñados de conformidad con las especificaciones del fabricante u optimizados para ser utilizados en la fabricación de dispositivos semiconductores con unas dimensiones críticas iguales o inferiores a 65 nm; 2. Equipos diseñados especialmente para el equipo incluido en el subartículo 3.B.1.e. y diseñados de conformidad con las especificaciones del fabricante u optimizados para ser utilizados en la fabricación de dispositivos semiconductores con unas dimensiones críticas iguales o inferiores a 65 nm; <p>e. Sistemas centrales de manipulación de obleas para la carga automática de cámaras múltiples que tengan las características siguientes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Interfaces para la entrada y salida de obleas, a los que hayan de conectarse más de dos partes de equipos de proceso de semiconductores especificados por 3.B.1.a., 3.B.1.b., 3.B.1.c. o 3.B.1.d.; y 2. Diseñados para formar un sistema integrado en un ambiente bajo vacío para el tratamiento secuencial múltiple de las obleas. <p>Nota: <i>El subartículo 3.B.1.e. no somete a control los sistemas robotizados automáticos de manipulación de obleas que no estén especialmente diseñados para el procesamiento de la oblea paralela.</i></p> <p>Notas técnicas:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A los efectos de 3.B.1.e., herramientas de proceso del semiconductor se refiere a las herramientas modulares que proporcionan los procesos físicos para la producción de semiconductores funcionalmente distintos, tales como la deposición, grabado, implante o del proceso de cocción. 2. A los efectos de 3.B.1.e., el tratamiento secuencial múltiple de las obleas: es la capacidad para procesar cada oblea en diferentes herramientas de proceso de semiconductores, mediante la transferencia de cada oblea de una herramienta a una segunda herramienta y luego a otra herramienta con la carga automática de cámaras múltiples de sistemas centrales de manipulación de obleas. <p>f. Equipos de litografía según se indica:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Equipos de alineación y exposición, por paso y repetición (paso directo en la oblea) o por paso y exploración (explorador), para el proceso de obleas utilizando métodos foto ópticos o de rayos X y que tengan cualquiera de las características siguientes: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Longitud de onda de la fuente luminosa inferior a 245 nm; o b. Capacidad de producir un patrón cuyo tamaño de la característica

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	<p>resoluble mínima sea igual o inferior a 95 nm;</p> <p>Nota técnica: El tamaño de la característica resoluble mínima se calcula mediante la siguiente fórmula:</p> $CRM = \frac{\text{longitud de onda de la fuente de luz para la exposición en nm}}{\text{apertura numérica}} \times (\text{factor K})$ <p>siendo el factor $K = 0.35$</p> <p>2. Equipos de impresión litografía que puedan producir características de 95 nm de base o menos:</p> <p>Nota: 3.B.1.f.2. incluye:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Instrumentos de impresión por micro contacto - Instrumentos de troquelado en caliente - Instrumentos de nanoimpresión litográfica - Instrumentos de impresión litográfica S-FIL (step and flash) <p>3. Equipos diseñados especialmente para la fabricación de máscaras o el proceso de dispositivos semiconductores utilizando métodos de escritura directa, que cumplan todo lo siguiente:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Que utilicen un haz de electrones, un haz de iones o un haz láser, enfocado y desviado, y b. Que tengan cualquiera de las características siguientes: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Tamaño del haz en el impacto spot inferior a 0.2 micras; 2. Capacidad de producir un patrón en el que el tamaño de la característica sea inferior a 1 µm; o 3. Exactitud de recubrimiento mejor que ± 0.20 micras (3 sigma); g. Máscaras y retículas diseñadas para circuitos integrados incluidos en el artículo 3.A.1; h. Máscaras multicapas con una capa de cambio de fase. Nota: El subartículo 3.B.1.h. no somete a control las máscaras multicapas con una capa de cambio de fase, diseñadas para la fabricación de dispositivos de memoria no sometidos a control por el artículo 3.A.1. i. Plantillas para impresión litográfica diseñadas para circuitos integrados especificados en 3.A.1.
De las siguientes fracciones:	
8419.90.99	Los demás.
	Unicamente: Para reactores de deposición química en fase vapor de organometálicos (MOCVD) diseñados especialmente para el crecimiento de cristales de semiconductores compuestos mediante reacción química entre materiales incluidos en los artículos 3.C.3 ó 3.C.4, o equipos de crecimiento epitaxial de haz molecular que utilicen fuentes sólidas o gaseosas.
8486.10.01	Máquinas y aparatos para la fabricación de semiconductores en forma de monocristales periformes u obleas (wafers).
	Unicamente: Equipos capaces de producir una capa de cualquier material distinto al silicio con espesor uniforme con una precisión de ± 2.5 % sobre una distancia igual o superior a 75 mm.
8486.20.01	Máquinas y aparatos para la fabricación de dispositivos semiconductores o circuitos electrónicos integrados.
	Unicamente: Equipos capaces de producir una capa de cualquier material distinto al

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	silicio con espesor uniforme con una precisión de ± 2.5 % sobre una distancia igual o superior a 75 mm.
8486.90.01	Partes y accesorios reconocibles exclusivamente para lo comprendido en la fracción 8486.10.01.
	Unicamente: Para equipos capaces de producir una capa de cualquier material distinto al silicio con espesor uniforme con una precisión de ± 2.5 % sobre una distancia igual o superior a 75 mm.
8486.20.01	Máquinas y aparatos para la fabricación de dispositivos semiconductores o circuitos electrónicos integrados.
	Unicamente: Equipos diseñados para la implantación iónica y que tengan cualquiera de las características siguientes: 1. una energía del haz (tensión de aceleración) superior a 1 MeV; 2. diseñados especialmente y optimizados para funcionar a una energía del haz (tensión de aceleración) inferior a 2 keV; 3. capacidad de escritura directa; o 4. una energía del haz igual o superior a 65 keV y una corriente del haz igual o superior a 45 mA para la implantación, a alta energía, de oxígeno en un sustrato de material semiconductor calentado.
8486.20.01	Máquinas y aparatos para la fabricación de dispositivos semiconductores o circuitos electrónicos integrados.
	Unicamente: Equipos de deposición química en fase vapor (CVD) asistida por plasma: 1) Equipos con funcionamiento casete-a-casete y bloqueos de carga, diseñados de conformidad con las especificaciones del fabricante u optimizados para ser utilizados en la fabricación de dispositivos semiconductores con unas dimensiones críticas iguales o inferiores a 65 nm; 2) Equipos diseñados especialmente para el equipo incluido en el subartículo 3.B.1.e. y diseñados de conformidad con las especificaciones del fabricante u optimizados para ser utilizados en la fabricación de dispositivos semiconductores con unas dimensiones críticas iguales o inferiores a 65 nm.
8419.89.99	Los demás.
	Unicamente: Equipos con funcionamiento casete-a-casete y bloqueos de carga, diseñados de conformidad con las especificaciones del fabricante u optimizados para ser utilizados en la fabricación de dispositivos semiconductores con unas dimensiones críticas iguales o inferiores a 65 nm.
8419.90.99	Los demás.
	Unicamente: Equipos con funcionamiento casete-a-casete y bloqueos de carga, diseñados de conformidad con las especificaciones del fabricante u optimizados para ser utilizados en la fabricación de dispositivos semiconductores con unas dimensiones críticas iguales o inferiores a 65 nm.
8486.20.01	Máquinas y aparatos para la fabricación de dispositivos semiconductores o circuitos electrónicos integrados.
	Unicamente: Equipos diseñados especialmente para el equipo incluido en el subartículo 3.B.1.e. y diseñados de conformidad con las especificaciones del fabricante u optimizados para ser utilizados en la fabricación de dispositivos semiconductores con unas dimensiones críticas iguales o inferiores a 65 nm.
8486.90.02	Partes y accesorios reconocibles exclusivamente para lo comprendido en la fracción 8486.20.01.
	Unicamente: Para equipos diseñados especialmente para el equipo incluido en el subartículo 3.B.1.e. y diseñados de conformidad con las especificaciones del

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	fabricante u optimizados para ser utilizados en la fabricación de dispositivos semiconductores con unas dimensiones críticas iguales o inferiores a 65 nm.
8479.89.99	Los demás.
	Unicamente: Sistemas centrales de manipulación de obleas para la carga automática de cámaras múltiples que tengan las características siguientes: 1. Interfaces para la entrada y salida de obleas, a los que hayan de conectarse más de dos partes de equipos de proceso de semiconductores especificados por 3.B.1.a., 3.B.1.b., 3.B.1.c. o 3.B.1.d.; y 2. Diseñados para formar un sistema integrado en un ambiente bajo vacío para el tratamiento secuencial múltiple de las obleas.
8479.90.99	Los demás.
	Unicamente: Para sistemas centrales de manipulación de obleas para la carga automática de cámaras múltiples que tengan las características siguientes: 1. Interfaces para la entrada y salida de obleas, a los que hayan de conectarse más de dos partes de equipos de proceso de semiconductores; y 2. Diseñados para formar un sistema integrado en un ambiente bajo vacío para el tratamiento secuencial múltiple de las obleas.
8486.40.01	Máquinas y aparatos descritos en la Nota 9 C) de este Capítulo.
	Unicamente: Sistemas centrales de manipulación de obleas para la carga automática de cámaras múltiples que tengan las características siguientes: 1. Interfaces para la entrada y salida de obleas, a los que hayan de conectarse más de dos partes de equipos de proceso de semiconductores; y 2. Diseñados para formar un sistema integrado en un ambiente bajo vacío para el tratamiento secuencial múltiple de las obleas.
8486.20.01	Máquinas y aparatos para la fabricación de dispositivos semiconductores o circuitos electrónicos integrados.
	Unicamente: Equipos diseñados especialmente para la fabricación de máscaras o el proceso de dispositivos semiconductores utilizando métodos de escritura directa, que cumplan todo lo siguiente: a. Que utilicen un haz de electrones, un haz de iones o un haz láser, enfocado y desviable, y b. que tengan cualquiera de las características siguientes: 1) tamaño del haz en el impacto spot inferior a 0.2 micras; 2) capacidad de producir un patrón en el que el tamaño de la característica sea inferior a 1 µm; y 3) exactitud de recubrimiento mejor que ± 0.20 micras (3 sigma).
8486.40.01	Máquinas y aparatos descritos en la Nota 9 C) de este Capítulo.
	Unicamente: Equipos de alineación y exposición, por paso y repetición (paso directo en la oblea) o por paso y exploración (explorador), para el proceso de obleas utilizando métodos foto ópticos o de rayos X y que tengan cualquiera de las características siguientes: a. longitud de onda de la fuente luminosa inferior a 245 nm; o b. Capacidad de producir un patrón cuyo tamaño de la característica resoluble mínima sea igualo inferior a 95 nm.
	Grupo 3.B.2 Equipos de ensayo diseñados especialmente para el ensayo de dispositivos semiconductores terminados o no terminados, según se indica, y componentes y accesorios de los mismos diseñados especialmente: a. Para ensayo de parámetros S de dispositivos de transistores a frecuencias superiores a 31.8 GHz; b. Sin uso desde 2004. c. Para el ensayo de los circuitos integrados de microondas incluidos en el

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	subartículo 3.A.1.b.2.
De las siguientes fracciones:	
9030.33.99	Los demás.
	Unicamente: Equipos de ensayo diseñados especialmente para el ensayo de dispositivos semiconductores terminados o no terminados, según se indica, y componentes y accesorios de los mismos diseñados especialmente: para ensayo de parámetros S de dispositivos de transistores a frecuencias superiores a 31.8 GHz.
9030.82.01	Para medida o control de obleas (wafers) o dispositivos, semiconductores.
	Unicamente: Equipos de ensayo diseñados especialmente para el ensayo de dispositivos semiconductores terminados o no terminados, según se indica, y componentes y accesorios de los mismos diseñados especialmente: para ensayo de parámetros S de dispositivos de transistores a frecuencias superiores a 31.8 GHz.
9030.89.99	Los demás.
	Unicamente: Equipos de ensayo diseñados especialmente para el ensayo de dispositivos semiconductores terminados o no terminados, según se indica, y componentes y accesorios de los mismos diseñados especialmente: para el ensayo de los circuitos integrados de microondas incluidos en el subartículo 3.A.1.b.2.
9031.80.99	Los demás.
	Unicamente: Equipos de ensayo diseñados especialmente para el ensayo de dispositivos semiconductores terminados o no terminados, según se indica, y componentes y accesorios de los mismos diseñados especialmente: para el ensayo de los circuitos integrados de microondas incluidos en el subartículo 3.A.1.b.2.
3.C. Materiales	
	<p>Grupo 3.C.1</p> <p>Materiales hetero-epitaxiales consistentes en un sustrato con capas múltiples apiladas obtenidas por crecimiento epitaxial de cualquiera de los siguientes productos:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Silicio (Si) b. Germanio (Ge) c. Carburo de silicio (SiC); o d. Compuestos III/IV de galio o indio.
De la siguiente fracción:	
3818.00.01	Elementos químicos dopados para uso en electrónica, en discos, obleas (wafers) o formas análogas; compuestos químicos dopados para uso en electrónica.
	Unicamente: Materiales hetero-epitaxiales consistentes en un sustrato con capas múltiples apiladas obtenidas por crecimiento epitaxial de: Silicio (Si); Germanio (Ge); Carburo de silicio (SiC); o Compuestos III/IV de galio o indio.
	<p>Grupo 3.C.2.</p> <p>Materiales de protección (resists), según se indica, y sustratos revestidos con los materiales de protección(resists) siguientes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Materiales de protección (resists) positivos para litografía en semiconductores ajustados especialmente (optimizados) para su utilización a longitudes de onda inferiores a 245 nm;

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	<p>b. Todos los materiales de protección (resists) destinados a su utilización con haces de electrones o haces iónicos, y que tengan una sensibilidad de 0.01 $\mu\text{culombios}/\text{mm}^2$ o mejor;</p> <p>c. Todos los materiales de protección (resists) destinados a su utilización con rayos X y que tengan una sensibilidad de 2.5 mJ/mm^2 o mejor;</p> <p>d. Todos los materiales de protección (resists) optimizados para tecnologías de formación de imágenes de superficie, incluidos los materiales de protección (resists) sililados;</p> <p>e. Todos los materiales de protección (resists) diseñados u optimizados para ser utilizados en los equipos de impresión litográfica incluidos en el subartículo 3.B.1.f.2. que utilicen un procedimiento térmico o fotocurable.</p> <p><u>Nota técnica:</u></p> <p><i>Los métodos de sililación se definen como procesos que incluyen la oxidación de la superficie del material de protección con el fin de mejorar la realización del revelado tanto en húmedo como en seco.</i></p>
De las siguientes fracciones:	
3707.10.01	Emulsiones para sensibilizar superficies.
	<p>Únicamente: Materiales de protección (resists), según se indica, y sustratos revestidos con los materiales de protección (resists) siguientes: a. Materiales de protección (resists) positivos para litografía en semiconductores ajustados especialmente (optimizados) para su utilización a longitudes de onda inferiores a 245 nm; b. Todos los materiales de protección (resists) destinados a su utilización con haces de electrones o haces iónicos, y que tengan una sensibilidad de 0.01 $\mu\text{culombios}/\text{mm}^2$ o mejor; c. Todos los materiales de protección (resists) destinados a su utilización con rayos X y que tengan una sensibilidad de mJ/mm^2 o mejor; d. Todos los materiales de protección (resists) optimizados para tecnologías de formación de imágenes de superficie, incluidos los materiales de protección (resists) sililados; o e. Todos los materiales de protección (resists) diseñados u optimizados para ser utilizados en los equipos de impresión litográfica incluidos en el subartículo 3.B.1.f.2. que utilicen un procedimiento térmico o fotocurable.</p>
3905.99.99	Los demás.
	<p>Únicamente: Materiales de protección (resists), según se indica, y sustratos revestidos con los materiales de protección (resists) siguientes: a. Materiales de protección (resists) positivos para litografía en semiconductores ajustados especialmente (optimizados) para su utilización a longitudes de onda inferiores a 245 nm; b. Todos los materiales de protección (resists) destinados a su utilización con haces de electrones o haces iónicos, y que tengan una sensibilidad de 0.01 $\mu\text{culombios}/\text{mm}^2$ o mejor; c. Todos los materiales de protección (resists) destinados a su utilización con rayos X y que tengan una sensibilidad de mJ/mm^2 o mejor; d. Todos los materiales de protección (resists) optimizados para tecnologías de formación de imágenes de superficie, incluidos los materiales de protección (resists) sililados; o e. Todos los materiales de protección (resists) diseñados u optimizados para ser utilizados en los equipos de impresión litográfica incluidos en el subartículo 3.B.1.f.2. que utilicen un procedimiento térmico o fotocurable.</p>

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	<p>Grupo 3.C.3.</p> <p>Compuestos órgano-inorgánicos según se indica:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Compuestos organometálicos de aluminio, de galio o de indio, con una pureza (del metal) superior al 99.999 %; Compuestos organoarsénicos, organoantimónicos y organofosfóricos, con una pureza (del elemento inorgánico) superior a 99.999 %. <p>Nota: El artículo 3.C.3 sólo somete a control los compuestos cuyo componente metálico, parcialmente metálico o no metálico está directamente enlazado al carbono en la parte orgánica de la molécula.</p>
De la siguiente fracción:	
2931.00.99	Los demás.
	Unicamente: Compuestos organometálicos de aluminio, de galio o de indio, con una pureza (del metal) superior al 99.999 %; y Compuestos organoarsénicos, organoantimónicos y organofosfóricos, con una pureza (del elemento inorgánico) superior a 99.999 %.
	<p>Grupo 3.C.4.</p> <p>Hidruros de fósforo, de arsénico o de antimonio con una pureza superior al 99.999 %, incluso diluidos en gases inertes o de hidrógeno.</p> <p>Nota: El artículo 3.C.4 no somete a control los hidruros que contienen el 20 % molar o más.</p>
De la siguiente fracción:	
2850.00.99	Los demás.
	Unicamente: Hidruros de fósforo, de arsénico o de antimonio con una pureza superior al 99.999 %, incluso diluidos en gases inertes o de hidrógeno.
	<p>Grupo 3.C.5.</p> <p>Sustratos de carburo de silicio (SiC), nitruro de galio (GaN), nitruro de aluminio (AlN) o nitruro de galio-aluminio (AlGaIn), o lingotes, compuestos sintéticos boules u otras preformas de dichos materiales, con resistividades superiores a 10,000 ohm-cm a 20 °C.</p>
De las siguientes fracciones:	
3818.00.01	Elementos químicos dopados para uso en electrónica, en discos, obleas (wafers) o formas análogas; compuestos químicos dopados para uso en electrónica.
	Unicamente: Sustratos de carburo de silicio (SiC), nitruro de galio (GaN), nitruro de aluminio (AlN) o nitruro de galio-aluminio (AlGaIn), o lingotes, compuestos sintéticos boules u otras preformas de dichos materiales, con resistividades superiores a 10,000 ohm-cm a 20 °C.
8541.90.99	Las demás.
	Unicamente: De sustratos de carburo de silicio (SiC), nitruro de galio (GaN), nitruro de aluminio (AlN) o nitruro de galio-aluminio (AlGaIn), o lingotes, compuestos sintéticos boules u otras preformas de dichos materiales, con resistividades

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	superiores a 10,000 ohm-cm a 20 °C.
2850.00.99	Los demás.
	Unicamente: Nitruro de galio (GaN), nitruro de aluminio (AlN) o nitruro de galio-aluminio (AlGaIn), o lingotes, compuestos sintéticos boules u otras preformas de dichos materiales, con resistividades superiores a 10,000 ohm-cm a 20 °C.
	Grupo 3.C.6. Sustratos incluidos en el artículo 3.C.5 con al menos una capa epitaxial de carburo de silicio, nitruro de galio, nitruro de aluminio o nitruro de galio-aluminio.
De la siguiente fracción:	
3818.00.01	Elementos químicos dopados para uso en electrónica, en discos, obleas (wafers) o formas análogas; compuestos químicos dopados para uso en electrónica.
	Unicamente: Sustratos incluidos en el artículo 3.C.5 con al menos una capa epitaxial de carburo de silicio, nitruro de galio, nitruro de aluminio o nitruro de galio-aluminio.

CATEGORIA 4: COMPUTADORAS

Nota 1: Los ordenadores, el equipo conexo y el software que realicen funciones de telecomunicaciones o de redes de área local deberán evaluarse también con arreglo a las características de funcionamiento definidas en la Categoría 5, primera parte (Telecomunicaciones).

Nota 2: Las unidades de control que interconectan directamente los buses o canales de las unidades centrales de proceso, de la memoria principal o de controladores de discos no se consideran equipos de telecomunicaciones descritos en la Categoría 5, primera parte (Telecomunicaciones).

N.B.: Para lo relacionado con el régimen de control del software diseñado especialmente para la conmutación de paquetes, véase la categoría 5.D.1 (Telecomunicaciones)

Nota 3: Los ordenadores, el equipo conexo y el software que realicen funciones criptográficas, criptoanalíticas, de seguridad multinivel certificable o de aislamiento del usuario certificable, o que limiten la compatibilidad electromagnética (EMC), también se deberán evaluar con arreglo a las características de funcionamiento definidas en la Categoría 5, parte 2 (Seguridad de la información).

4.A. Sistemas, equipos y componentes

	<p>Grupo 4.A.1</p> <p>Ordenadores electrónicos y equipo conexo, que tengan cualquiera de las siguientes características, y los conjuntos electrónicos y componentes diseñados especialmente para ellos:</p> <p>a. Diseñados especialmente para tener cualquiera de las características siguientes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Proyectados para funcionar a una temperatura ambiente inferior a 228 K (-45 °C) o superior a 358 K (85 °C); o <p>Nota: El subartículo 4.A.1.a.1. no somete a control los ordenadores diseñados especialmente para automóviles civiles, trenes de ferrocarril o</p>
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	<p><i>aplicaciones en aeronaves civiles.</i></p> <p>2. Resistentes a las radiaciones a un nivel que supere cualquiera de las especificaciones siguientes:</p> <p>a. Dosis total 5×10^3 Gy (Si)</p> <p>b. Modificación de las tasa de dosis 5×10^6 Gy (Si)/seg; o</p> <p>c. Modificación por fenómeno único 1×10^{-8} errores/bit/día;</p> <p>Nota: El subartículo 4.A.1.a.2. no aplica a los ordenadores diseñados especialmente para ser aplicados en aeronaves civiles.</p> <p>b. Sin uso desde 2009.</p> <p>N.B. Véase la Categoría 5 para computadoras y equipos electrónicos relacionados con la realización o la incorporación de funciones de seguridad de la información.</p>
De las siguientes fracciones:	
8471.30.01	Máquinas automáticas para tratamiento o procesamiento de datos, portátiles, de peso inferior o igual a 10 kg, que estén constituidas, al menos, por una unidad central de proceso, un teclado y un visualizador.
	Unicamente: Ordenadores electrónicos y equipo conexo, que tengan cualquiera de las siguientes características, y los conjuntos electrónicos y componentes diseñados especialmente para ellos, diseñados especialmente para tener cualquiera de las características siguientes: proyectados para funcionar a una temperatura ambiente inferior a 228 K (– 45 °C) o superior a 358 K (85 °C); o resistentes a las radiaciones a un nivel que supere cualquiera de las especificaciones siguientes: a. Dosis total 5×10^3 Gy (Si), b. Modificación de las tasa de dosis 5×10^6 Gy (Si)/seg; o c. modificación por fenómeno único 1×10^{-8} errores/bit/día.
8471.41.01	Que incluyan en la misma envoltura, al menos, una unidad central de proceso y, aunque estén combinadas, una unidad de entrada y una de salida.
	Unicamente: Ordenadores electrónicos y equipo conexo, que tengan cualquiera de las siguientes características, y los conjuntos electrónicos y componentes diseñados especialmente para ellos, diseñados especialmente para tener cualquiera de las características siguientes: proyectados para funcionar a una temperatura ambiente inferior a 228 K (– 45 °C) o superior a 358 K (85 °C); o resistentes a las radiaciones a un nivel que supere cualquiera de las especificaciones siguientes: a. Dosis total 5×10^3 Gy (Si), b. Modificación de las tasa de dosis 5×10^6 Gy (Si)/seg; o c. modificación por fenómeno único 1×10^{-8} errores/bit/día.
8471.49.01	Las demás presentadas en forma de sistemas.
	Unicamente: Ordenadores electrónicos y equipo conexo, que tengan cualquiera de las siguientes características, y los conjuntos electrónicos y componentes diseñados especialmente para ellos, diseñados especialmente para tener cualquiera de las características siguientes: proyectados para funcionar a una temperatura ambiente inferior a 228 K (– 45 °C) o superior a 358 K (85 °C); o resistentes a las radiaciones a un nivel que supere cualquiera de las especificaciones siguientes: a. Dosis total 5×10^3 Gy (Si), b. Modificación de las tasa de dosis 5×10^6 Gy (Si)/seg; o c. modificación por fenómeno único 1×10^{-8} errores/bit/día.
8471.50.01	Unidades de proceso, excepto las de las subpartidas 8471.41 u 8471.49, aunque incluyan en la misma envoltura uno o dos de los tipos siguientes de unidades: unidad

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	de memoria, unidad de entrada y unidad de salida.
	Unicamente: Para ordenadores electrónicos y equipo conexo, que tengan cualquiera de las siguientes características, y los conjuntos electrónicos y componentes diseñados especialmente para ellos, diseñados especialmente para tener cualquiera de las características siguientes: proyectados para funcionar a una temperatura ambiente inferior a 228 K (– 45 °C) o superior a 358 K (85 °C); o resistentes a las radiaciones a un nivel que supere cualquiera de las especificaciones siguientes: a. Dosis total 5×10^3 Gy (Si), b. Modificación de las tasa de dosis 5×10^6 Gy (Si)/seg; o c. modificación por fenómeno único 1×10^{-8} errores/bit/día.
8471.60.99	Los demás.
	Unicamente: Ordenadores electrónicos y equipo conexo, que tengan cualquiera de las siguientes características, y los conjuntos electrónicos y componentes diseñados especialmente para ellos, diseñados especialmente para tener cualquiera de las características siguientes: proyectados para funcionar a una temperatura ambiente inferior a 228 K (– 45 °C) o superior a 358 K (85 °C); o resistentes a las radiaciones a un nivel que supere cualquiera de las especificaciones siguientes: a. Dosis total 5×10^3 Gy (Si), b. Modificación de las tasa de dosis 5×10^6 Gy (Si)/seg; o c. modificación por fenómeno único 1×10^{-8} errores/bit/día.
8471.70.01	Unidades de memoria.
	Unicamente: Para ordenadores electrónicos y equipo conexo, que tengan cualquiera de las siguientes características, y los conjuntos electrónicos y componentes diseñados especialmente para ellos, diseñados especialmente para tener cualquiera de las características siguientes: proyectados para funcionar a una temperatura ambiente inferior a 228 K (– 45 °C) o superior a 358 K (85 °C); o resistentes a las radiaciones a un nivel que supere cualquiera de las especificaciones siguientes: a. Dosis total 5×10^3 Gy (Si), b. Modificación de las tasa de dosis 5×10^6 Gy (Si)/seg; o c. modificación por fenómeno único 1×10^{-8} errores/bit/día.
8471.80.99	Unidades de memoria.
	Unicamente: Para ordenadores electrónicos y equipo conexo, que tengan cualquiera de las siguientes características, y los conjuntos electrónicos y componentes diseñados especialmente para ellos, diseñados especialmente para tener cualquiera de las características siguientes: proyectados para funcionar a una temperatura ambiente inferior a 228 K (– 45 °C) o superior a 358 K (85 °C); o resistentes a las radiaciones a un nivel que supere cualquiera de las especificaciones siguientes: a. Dosis total 5×10^3 Gy (Si), b. Modificación de las tasa de dosis 5×10^6 Gy (Si)/seg; o c. modificación por fenómeno único 1×10^{-8} errores/bit/día.
8473.30.99	Los demás.
	Unicamente: Para ordenadores electrónicos y equipo conexo, que tengan cualquiera de las siguientes características, y los conjuntos electrónicos y componentes diseñados especialmente para ellos, diseñados especialmente para tener cualquiera de las características siguientes: proyectados para funcionar a una temperatura ambiente inferior a 228 K (– 45 °C) o superior a 358 K (85 °C); o resistentes a las radiaciones a un nivel que supere cualquiera de las especificaciones siguientes: a. Dosis total 5×10^3 Gy (Si), b. Modificación de las tasa de dosis 5×10^6 Gy (Si)/seg; o c. modificación por fenómeno único 1×10^{-8} errores/bit/día.
8517.70.99	Los demás.
	Unicamente: Para ordenadores electrónicos y equipo conexo, que tengan cualquiera de las siguientes características, y los conjuntos electrónicos y componentes

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	diseñados especialmente para ellos, diseñados especialmente para tener cualquiera de las características siguientes: proyectados para funcionar a una temperatura ambiente inferior a 228 K (- 45 °C) o superior a 358 K (85 °C); o resistentes a las radiaciones a un nivel que supere cualquiera de las especificaciones siguientes: a. Dosis total 5×10^3 Gy (Si), b. Modificación de las tasa de dosis 5×10^6 Gy (Si)/seg; o c. modificación por fenómeno único 1×10^{-8} errores/bit/día.
8528.41.99	Los demás.
	Unicamente: Para ordenadores electrónicos y equipo conexo, que tengan cualquiera de las siguientes características, y los conjuntos electrónicos y componentes diseñados especialmente para ellos, diseñados especialmente para tener cualquiera de las características siguientes: proyectados para funcionar a una temperatura ambiente inferior a 228 K (- 45 °C) o superior a 358 K (85 °C); o resistentes a las radiaciones a un nivel que supere cualquiera de las especificaciones siguientes: a. Dosis total 5×10^3 Gy (Si), b. Modificación de las tasa de dosis 5×10^6 Gy (Si)/seg; o c. modificación por fenómeno único 1×10^{-8} errores/bit/día.
8528.51.99	Los demás.
	Unicamente: Para ordenadores electrónicos y equipo conexo, que tengan cualquiera de las siguientes características, y los conjuntos electrónicos y componentes diseñados especialmente para ellos, diseñados especialmente para tener cualquiera de las características siguientes: proyectados para funcionar a una temperatura ambiente inferior a 228 K (- 45 °C) o superior a 358 K (85 °C); o resistentes a las radiaciones a un nivel que supere cualquiera de las especificaciones siguientes: a. Dosis total 5×10^3 Gy (Si), b. Modificación de las tasa de dosis 5×10^6 Gy (Si)/seg; o c. modificación por fenómeno único 1×10^{-8} errores/bit/día.
8528.61.01	De los tipos utilizados exclusiva o principalmente con máquinas automáticas para tratamiento o procesamiento de datos de la partida 84.71.
	Unicamente: Para ordenadores electrónicos y equipo conexo, que tengan cualquiera de las siguientes características, y los conjuntos electrónicos y componentes diseñados especialmente para ellos, diseñados especialmente para tener cualquiera de las características siguientes: proyectados para funcionar a una temperatura ambiente inferior a 228 K (- 45 °C) o superior a 358 K (85 °C); o resistentes a las radiaciones a un nivel que supere cualquiera de las especificaciones siguientes: a. Dosis total 5×10^3 Gy (Si), b. Modificación de las tasa de dosis 5×10^6 Gy (Si)/seg; o c. modificación por fenómeno único 1×10^{-8} errores/bit/día.
8529.90.99	Las demás.
	Unicamente: Para ordenadores electrónicos y equipo conexo, que tengan cualquiera de las siguientes características, y los conjuntos electrónicos y componentes diseñados especialmente para ellos, diseñados especialmente para tener cualquiera de las características siguientes: proyectados para funcionar a una temperatura ambiente inferior a 228 K (- 45 °C) o superior a 358 K (85 °C); o resistentes a las radiaciones a un nivel que supere cualquiera de las especificaciones siguientes: a. Dosis total 5×10^3 Gy (Si), b. Modificación de las tasa de dosis 5×10^6 Gy (Si)/seg; o c. modificación por fenómeno único 1×10^{-8} errores/bit/día.
8542.31.99	Los demás.
	Unicamente: Para ordenadores electrónicos y equipo conexo, que tengan cualquiera de las siguientes características, y los conjuntos electrónicos y componentes diseñados especialmente para ellos, diseñados especialmente para tener cualquiera de las características siguientes: proyectados para funcionar a una temperatura ambiente inferior a 228 K (- 45 °C) o superior a 358 K (85 °C); o resistentes a las radiaciones a un nivel que supere cualquiera de las especificaciones siguientes: a. Dosis total 5×10^3 Gy (Si), b. Modificación de las tasa de dosis 5×10^6 Gy (Si)/seg; o c. modificación por fenómeno único 1×10^{-8} errores/bit/día.
8542.32.99	Los demás.
	Unicamente: Para ordenadores electrónicos y equipo conexo, que tengan cualquiera

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	de las siguientes características, y los conjuntos electrónicos y componentes diseñados especialmente para ellos, diseñados especialmente para tener cualquiera de las características siguientes: proyectados para funcionar a una temperatura ambiente inferior a 228 K (- 45 °C) o superior a 358 K (85 °C); o resistentes a las radiaciones a un nivel que supere cualquiera de las especificaciones siguientes: a. Dosis total 5×10^3 Gy (Si), b. Modificación de la tasa de dosis 5×10^6 Gy (Si)/seg; o c. modificación por fenómeno único 1×10^{-8} errores/bit/día.
8542.39.99	Los demás.
	Únicamente: Para ordenadores electrónicos y equipo conexo, que tengan cualquiera de las siguientes características, y los conjuntos electrónicos y componentes diseñados especialmente para ellos, diseñados especialmente para tener cualquiera de las características siguientes: proyectados para funcionar a una temperatura ambiente inferior a 228 K (- 45 °C) o superior a 358 K (85 °C); o resistentes a las radiaciones a un nivel que supere cualquiera de las especificaciones siguientes: a. Dosis total 5×10^3 Gy (Si), b. Modificación de la tasa de dosis 5×10^6 Gy (Si)/seg; o c. modificación por fenómeno único 1×10^{-8} errores/bit/día.
	<p>Grupo 4.A.3</p> <p>Ordenadores digitales, conjuntos electrónicos y equipo conexo para ellos, según se indica, y los componentes diseñados especialmente para ellos:</p> <p>Nota1: <i>El artículo 4.A.3 incluye lo siguiente:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Los procesadores vectoriales; - Los conjuntos de procesadores; - Los procesadores de señales digitales; - Los procesadores lógicos; - Los equipos diseñados para resaltado de imagen; - Los equipos diseñados para proceso de señales. <p>Nota 2: <i>El régimen de control de los ordenadores digitales o equipo conexo descritos en el artículo 4.A.3 viene determinado por el régimen de control de los otros equipos o sistemas, siempre que:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. <i>Los ordenadores digitales o equipo conexo sean esenciales para el funcionamiento de los otros equipos o sistemas;</i> b. <i>Los ordenadores digitales o equipo conexo no sean un elemento principal de los otros equipos o sistemas; y</i> <p><i>N.B.1: El régimen de control de los equipos de proceso de señales o de resaltado de imagen diseñados especialmente para otros equipos que posean funciones limitadas a las necesarias para los otros equipos viene determinada por la inclusión en el control de los otros equipos aunque se sobrepase el criterio de elemento principal.</i></p> <p><i>N.B.2: En lo que se refiere a la inclusión en el control de los ordenadores digitales o equipo conexo Para equipos de telecomunicaciones, véase la Categoría 5, primera parte (Telecomunicaciones).</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> c. <i>La tecnología relativa a los ordenadores digitales y equipo conexo se rija por el artículo 4E.</i> <p>a. Diseñados o modificados para tolerancia a fallos;</p> <p>Nota: <i>A los efectos del subartículo 4.A.3.a., los ordenadores digitales y equipo conexo no se consideran diseñados ni modificados para tolerancia a fallos si utilizan cualquiera de los siguientes elementos:</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>Algoritmos de detección o corrección de errores en la memoria</i>

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	<p><i>principal;</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. <i>La interconexión de dos ordenadores digitales de modo que, si falla la unidad central de proceso activa, una unidad central de proceso de reserva, imagen de la anterior, pueda mantener el funcionamiento del sistema;</i> 3. <i>La interconexión de dos unidades centrales de proceso mediante canales de datos o mediante el uso de memoria compartida, para permitir a una unidad central de proceso realizar otro trabajo hasta que falle la segunda unidad central de proceso, en cuyo momento la primera unidad central de proceso toma el relevo para mantener el funcionamiento del sistema; o</i> 4. <i>La sincronización de dos unidades centrales de proceso por medio del equipo lógico (software), de modo que una unidad central de proceso reconozca cuándo falla la otra unidad central de proceso y se haga cargo de sus tareas.</i> <p>b. Ordenadores digitales que tengan un funcionamiento máximo ajustado (APP) superior a 1.5 TeraFLOPS ponderados (WT).</p> <p>c. Conjuntos electrónicos diseñados especialmente o modificados para mejorar las prestaciones mediante agrupación de procesadores, de forma que el funcionamiento máximo ajustado del conjunto exceda el límite especificado en el subartículo 4.A.3.b.;</p> <p><u>Nota 1:</u> <i>El subartículo 4.A.3.c. sólo somete a control los conjuntos electrónicos y a las interconexiones programables que no sobrepasen el límite especificado en el subartículo 4.A.3.b., cuando se expidan como conjuntos electrónicos no integrados. No somete a control los conjuntos electrónicos limitados intrínsecamente por la naturaleza de su diseño a su utilización como equipo conexo incluidos en el subartículo 4.A.3.e.</i></p> <p><u>Nota 2:</u> <i>El subartículo 4.A.3.c. no somete a control los conjuntos electrónicos diseñados especialmente para un producto o una familia de productos cuya configuración máxima no sobrepase el límite especificado en el subartículo 4.A.3.b.</i></p> <p>d. Sin uso desde 2001;</p> <p>e. Equipos que realicen conversiones analógico-digitales es que sobrepasen los límites especificados en el subartículo 3.A.1.a.5.</p> <p>f. Sin uso desde 1998;</p> <p>g. Equipos diseñados especialmente para la agregación de los resultados de los "ordenadores digitales" al proporcionar las interconexiones externas que permitan comunicaciones con tasas de datos unidireccionales superiores a 2.0 GB/s por enlace.</p> <p><u>Nota:</u> <i>El subartículo 4.A.3.g. no somete a control los equipos de interconexión interna (por ejemplo backplanes, buses), los equipos pasivos de interconexión, los controladores de acceso a la red o los controladores de canal de comunicaciones.</i></p>
De las siguientes fracciones:	
8443.99.99	Los demás.
	Unicamente: Para ordenadores digitales, conjuntos electrónicos y equipo conexo para ellos, y los componentes diseñados especialmente para ellos: diseñados o modificados para tolerancia a fallos.
8471.30.01	Máquinas automáticas para tratamiento o procesamiento de datos, portátiles, de peso inferior o igual a 10 kg, que estén constituidas, al menos, por una unidad central de proceso, un teclado y un visualizador.
	Unicamente: Ordenadores digitales, conjuntos electrónicos y equipo conexo para

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	ellos, y los componentes diseñados especialmente para ellos: diseñados o modificados para tolerancia a fallos.
8471.41.01	Que incluyan en la misma envoltura, al menos, una unidad central de proceso y, aunque estén combinadas, una unidad de entrada y una de salida.
	Unicamente: Ordenadores digitales, conjuntos electrónicos y equipo conexo para ellos, y los componentes diseñados especialmente para ellos: diseñados o modificados para tolerancia a fallos.
8471.49.01	Las demás presentadas en forma de sistemas.
	Unicamente: Ordenadores digitales, conjuntos electrónicos y equipo conexo para ellos, y los componentes diseñados especialmente para ellos: diseñados o modificados para tolerancia a fallos.
8471.50.01	Unidades de proceso, excepto las de las subpartidas 8471.41 u 8471.49, aunque incluyan en la misma envoltura uno o dos de los tipos siguientes de unidades: unidad de memoria, unidad de entrada y unidad de salida.
	Unicamente: Para ordenadores digitales, conjuntos electrónicos y equipo conexo para ellos, y los componentes diseñados especialmente para ellos: diseñados o modificados para tolerancia a fallos.
8473.30.99	Los demás.
	Unicamente: Para ordenadores digitales, conjuntos electrónicos y equipo conexo para ellos, y los componentes diseñados especialmente para ellos: diseñados o modificados para tolerancia a fallos.
8517.70.99	Los demás.
	Unicamente: Para ordenadores digitales, conjuntos electrónicos y equipo conexo para ellos, y los componentes diseñados especialmente para ellos: diseñados o modificados para tolerancia a fallos.
8529.90.99	Las demás.
	Unicamente: Para ordenadores digitales, conjuntos electrónicos y equipo conexo para ellos, y los componentes diseñados especialmente para ellos: diseñados o modificados para tolerancia a fallos.
8542.31.99	Los demás.
	Unicamente: Para ordenadores digitales, conjuntos electrónicos y equipo conexo para ellos, y los componentes diseñados especialmente para ellos: diseñados o modificados para tolerancia a fallos.
8542.32.99	Los demás.
	Unicamente: Para ordenadores digitales, conjuntos electrónicos y equipo conexo para ellos, y los componentes diseñados especialmente para ellos: diseñados o modificados para tolerancia a fallos.
8542.39.99	Los demás.
	Unicamente: Para ordenadores digitales, conjuntos electrónicos y equipo conexo para ellos, y los componentes diseñados especialmente para ellos: diseñados o modificados para tolerancia a fallos.
8471.30.01	Máquinas automáticas para tratamiento o procesamiento de datos, portátiles, de peso inferior o igual a 10 kg, que estén constituidas, al menos, por una unidad central de proceso, un teclado y un visualizador.
	Unicamente: Ordenadores digitales que tengan un funcionamiento máximo ajustado (APP) superior a 1.5 TeraFLOPS ponderados (WT).

Fracción Arancelaria TIGIE	Descripción
8471.41.01	Que incluyan en la misma envoltura, al menos, una unidad central de proceso y, aunque estén combinadas, una unidad de entrada y una de salida.
	Unicamente: Ordenadores digitales que tengan un funcionamiento máximo ajustado (APP) superior a 1.5 TeraFLOPS ponderados (WT).
8471.49.01	Las demás presentadas en forma de sistemas.
	Unicamente: Ordenadores digitales que tengan un funcionamiento máximo ajustado (APP) superior a 1.5 TeraFLOPS ponderados (WT).
8471.50.01	Unidades de proceso, excepto las de las subpartidas 8471.41 u 8471.49, aunque incluyan en la misma envoltura uno o dos de los tipos siguientes de unidades: unidad de memoria, unidad de entrada y unidad de salida.
	Unicamente: Ordenadores digitales que tengan un funcionamiento máximo ajustado (APP) superior a 1.5 TeraFLOPS ponderados (WT).
8473.30.99	Los demás.
	Unicamente: Para ordenadores digitales que tengan un funcionamiento máximo ajustado (APP) superior a 1.5 TeraFLOPS ponderados (WT).
8517.70.99	Los demás.
	Unicamente: Para ordenadores digitales que tengan un funcionamiento máximo ajustado (APP) superior a 1.5 TeraFLOPS ponderados (WT).
8529.90.99	Las demás.
	Unicamente: Para ordenadores digitales que tengan un funcionamiento máximo ajustado (APP) superior a 1.5 TeraFLOPS ponderados (WT).
8542.31.99	Los demás.
	Unicamente: Para ordenadores digitales que tengan un funcionamiento máximo ajustado (APP) superior a 1.5 TeraFLOPS ponderados (WT).
8542.32.99	Los demás.
	Unicamente: Para ordenadores digitales que tengan un funcionamiento máximo ajustado (APP) superior a 1.5 TeraFLOPS ponderados (WT).
8542.39.99	Los demás.
	Unicamente: Para ordenadores digitales que tengan un funcionamiento máximo ajustado (APP) superior a 1.5 TeraFLOPS ponderados (WT).
8471.50.01	Unidades de proceso, excepto las de las subpartidas 8471.41 u 8471.49, aunque incluyan en la misma envoltura uno o dos de los tipos siguientes de unidades: unidad de memoria, unidad de entrada y unidad de salida.
	Unicamente: Conjuntos electrónicos diseñados especialmente o modificados para mejorar las prestaciones mediante agrupación de procesadores, de forma que el funcionamiento máximo ajustado del conjunto exceda el límite especificado en el subartículo 4.A.3.b.
8471.80.99	Los demás.
	Unicamente: Equipos que realicen conversiones analógico-digitales que sobrepasen los límites especificados en el subartículo 3.A.1.a.5.
8473.30.01	Reconocibles como concebidas exclusivamente para máquinas y aparatos de la Partida 84.71, excepto circuitos modulares constituidos por componentes eléctricos y/o electrónicos sobre tablilla aislante con circuito impreso.
	Unicamente: Para equipos que realicen conversiones analógico-digitales que sobrepasen los límites especificados en el subartículo 3.A.1.a.5.

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8517.70.99	Los demás.
	Unicamente: Para equipos que realicen conversiones analógico-digitales que sobrepasen los límites especificados en el subartículo 3.A.1.a.5.
8523.52.02	Partes.
	Unicamente: Para equipos que realicen conversiones analógico-digitales que sobrepasen los límites especificados en el subartículo 3.A.1.a.5.
8529.90.99	Las demás.
	Unicamente: Para equipos que realicen conversiones analógico-digitales que sobrepasen los límites especificados en el subartículo 3.A.1.a.5.
8542.31.99	Los demás.
	Unicamente: Equipos que realicen conversiones analógico-digitales que sobrepasen los límites especificados en el subartículo 3.A.1.a.5.
8542.32.99	Los demás.
	Unicamente: Equipos que realicen conversiones analógico-digitales que sobrepasen los límites especificados en el subartículo 3.A.1.a.5.
8542.39.99	Los demás.
	Unicamente: Equipos que realicen conversiones analógico-digitales que sobrepasen los límites especificados en el subartículo 3.A.1.a.5.
8543.70.99	Los demás.
	Unicamente: Equipos que realicen conversiones analógico-digitales que sobrepasen los límites especificados en el subartículo 3.A.1.a.5.
8543.90.99	Las demás.
	Unicamente: Para equipos que realicen conversiones analógico-digitales que sobrepasen los límites especificados en el subartículo 3.A.1.a.5.
8471.80.99	Los demás.
	Unicamente: Para equipos diseñados especialmente para la agregación de los resultados de los ordenadores digitales al proporcionar las interconexiones externas que permitan comunicaciones con tasas de datos unidireccionales superiores a 2.0 GB/s por enlace.
8473.30.99	Los demás.
	Unicamente: Para equipos diseñados especialmente para la agregación de los resultados de los ordenadores digitales al proporcionar las interconexiones externas que permitan comunicaciones con tasas de datos unidireccionales superiores a 2.0 GB/s por enlace.
8517.70.99	Los demás.
	Unicamente: Para equipos diseñados especialmente para la agregación de los resultados de los ordenadores digitales al proporcionar las interconexiones externas que permitan comunicaciones con tasas de datos unidireccionales superiores a 2.0 GB/s por enlace.
8529.90.99	Las demás.
	Unicamente: Para equipos diseñados especialmente para la agregación de los resultados de los ordenadores digitales al proporcionar las interconexiones externas que permitan comunicaciones con tasas de datos unidireccionales superiores a 2.0 GB/s por enlace.

Fracción Arancelaria TIGIE	Descripción
	GB/s por enlace.
8542.31.99	Los demás.
	Unicamente: Para equipos diseñados especialmente para la agregación de los resultados de los ordenadores digitales al proporcionar las interconexiones externas que permitan comunicaciones con tasas de datos unidireccionales superiores a 2.0 GB/s por enlace.
8542.32.99	Los demás.
	Unicamente: Para equipos diseñados especialmente para la agregación de los resultados de los ordenadores digitales al proporcionar las interconexiones externas que permitan comunicaciones con tasas de datos unidireccionales superiores a 2.0 GB/s por enlace.
8542.39.99	Los demás.
	Unicamente: Para equipos diseñados especialmente para la agregación de los resultados de los ordenadores digitales al proporcionar las interconexiones externas que permitan comunicaciones con tasas de datos unidireccionales superiores a 2.0 GB/s por enlace.
	Grupo 4.A.4 Ordenadores según se indica y equipo conexo, conjuntos electrónicos y componentes, diseñados especialmente para ellos: a. Ordenadores de conjunto sistólico; b. Ordenadores neuronales; c. Ordenadores ópticos.
De las siguientes fracciones:	
8471.41.01	Que incluyan en la misma envoltura, al menos, una unidad central de proceso y, aunque estén combinadas, una unidad de entrada y una de salida.
	Unicamente: Ordenadores y equipo conexo, conjuntos electrónicos y componentes, diseñados especialmente para ellos: ordenadores de conjunto sistólico; ordenadores neuronales; u ordenadores ópticos.
8471.49.01	Las demás presentadas en forma de sistemas.
	Unicamente: Ordenadores y equipo conexo, conjuntos electrónicos y componentes, diseñados especialmente para ellos: ordenadores de conjunto sistólico; ordenadores neuronales; u ordenadores ópticos.
8471.50.01	Unidades de proceso, excepto las de las subpartidas 8471.41 u 8471.49, aunque incluyan en la misma envoltura uno o dos de los tipos siguientes de unidades: unidad de memoria, unidad de entrada y unidad de salida.
	Unicamente: Ordenadores y equipo conexo, conjuntos electrónicos y componentes, diseñados especialmente para ellos: ordenadores de conjunto sistólico; ordenadores neuronales; u ordenadores ópticos.
8473.30.99	Los demás.
	Unicamente: Para ordenadores y equipo conexo, conjuntos electrónicos y componentes, diseñados especialmente para ellos: ordenadores de conjunto sistólico; ordenadores neuronales; u ordenadores ópticos.
8517.70.99	Los demás.
	Unicamente: Para ordenadores y equipo conexo, conjuntos electrónicos y componentes, diseñados especialmente para ellos: ordenadores de conjunto sistólico;

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Fracción Arancelaria TIGIE	Descripción
	ordenadores neuronales; u ordenadores ópticos.
8529.90.99	Las demás.
	Unicamente: Para ordenadores y equipo conexo, conjuntos electrónicos y componentes, diseñados especialmente para ellos: ordenadores de conjunto sistólico; ordenadores neuronales; u ordenadores ópticos.
8542.31.99	Los demás.
	Unicamente: Para ordenadores y equipo conexo, conjuntos electrónicos y componentes, diseñados especialmente para ellos: ordenadores de conjunto sistólico; ordenadores neuronales; u ordenadores ópticos.
8542.32.99	Los demás.
	Unicamente: Para ordenadores y equipo conexo, conjuntos electrónicos y componentes, diseñados especialmente para ellos: ordenadores de conjunto sistólico; ordenadores neuronales; u ordenadores ópticos.
8542.39.99	Los demás.
	Unicamente: Para ordenadores y equipo conexo, conjuntos electrónicos y componentes, diseñados especialmente para ellos: ordenadores de conjunto sistólico; ordenadores neuronales; u ordenadores ópticos.

Categoría 5, Parte 1: Telecomunicaciones

Parte 1. Telecomunicaciones

Nota 1: El régimen de control de los componentes, equipo de producción y de prueba y el software que están diseñados especialmente para equipos o sistemas de telecomunicaciones se determina en la Categoría 5, Parte 1.

N.B.1. Para láseres especialmente diseñados para equipos o sistemas de telecomunicaciones, ver 6.A.5.

N.B.2. Ver también la Categoría 5, Parte 2 para los equipos, componentes y software que realicen o incorporen funciones de seguridad de la información.

Nota 2: Los ordenadores digitales, equipo conexo o software, cuando sean esenciales para el funcionamiento y soporte de equipos de telecomunicaciones descritos en esta categoría, se considerarán componentes diseñados especialmente siempre que sean los modelos standard suministrados por el fabricante. Esto incluye la operación, administración, mantenimiento, ingeniería o facturación.

5.A. Sistemas, equipos y componentes

Grupo 5.A.1

Sistemas de telecomunicaciones, equipos, componentes y accesorios, como los siguientes:

- a. Cualquier tipo de equipo de telecomunicaciones que posea cualquiera de las características, funciones o elementos siguientes:
 1. Diseñado especialmente para resistir los efectos electrónicos transitorios o los efectos de impulso electromagnético, ambos consecutivos a una

Fracción Arancelaria TIGIE	Descripción
	<p>explosión nuclear;</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Endurecido especialmente para resistir la radiación gamma, neutrónica o iónica; o 3. Diseñado especialmente para funcionar fuera de la gama de temperaturas de 218 K (- 55 °C) a 397 K (124 °C). Nota: <i>el subartículo 5.A.1.a.3. sólo es aplicable a los equipos electrónicos.</i> Nota: <i>Los subartículos 5.A.1.a.2. y 5.A.1.a.3. no someten a control los equipos diseñados o modificados para su uso a bordo de satélites.</i> <p>b. Sistemas de telecomunicaciones y equipos, y componentes y accesorios diseñados especialmente para ellos, que posean cualquiera de las características, funciones o elementos siguientes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Sistemas de comunicaciones subacuáticos que posean cualquiera de las características siguientes: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Frecuencia portadora acústica fuera de la gama de 20 kHz a 60 kHz; b. Que utilicen una frecuencia portadora electromagnética inferior a 30 kHz; c. Que utilicen técnicas electrónicas de orientación del haz; o d. Que utilicen láseres o diodos emisores de luz (LED's) con una longitud de onda de salida superior a 400 nm e inferior a 700 nm, en una red de área local; 2. Equipos de radio que funcionen en la banda de 1,5 a 87,5 MHz y tengan todas las características siguientes: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Predicción y selección automáticas de frecuencias y de tasas de transferencia digital totales por canal para optimizar la transmisión; y b. Que contengan una configuración de amplificador de potencia lineal con capacidad para soportar simultáneamente señales múltiples a una potencia de salida igual o superior a 1 kW en la gama de frecuencia igual o superior a 1,5 MHz pero inferior a 30 MHz, o igual o superior a 250W en la gama de frecuencia igual o superior a 30 MHz pero inferior a 87,5 MHz, sobre un "ancho de banda instantáneo" de una octava o más con un contenido de armónicos de salida y de distorsión mejor que - 80 dB; 3. Equipos de radio que utilicen técnicas de espectro ensanchado incluyendo el salto de frecuencia, no especificados por 5.A.1.b.4. y posean cualquiera de las características siguientes: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Códigos de ensanchamiento programables por el usuario; o b. Un ancho de banda de transmisión total igual o superior a 100 veces el ancho de banda de cualquiera de los canales de información y superior a 50 kHz Nota: <i>El subartículo 5.A.1.b.3.b. no somete a control los equipos de radio diseñados especialmente para su uso en sistemas de radiocomunicaciones celulares civiles.</i> Nota: <i>El subartículo 5.A.1.b.3. no somete a control los equipos que están diseñados para funcionar con una potencia de salida igual o menor que 1,0 vatios</i> 4. Equipos de radio que utilicen técnicas de modulación ultraancha que tengan códigos de canalización, de embrollo o códigos de identificación de red, programables por el usuario, con alguna de las características siguientes: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Ancho de banda superior a 500 MHz; o b. Ancho de banda fraccional de 20 % o más; 5. Receptores de radio controlados digitalmente que posean todas las características siguientes:

Fracción Arancelaria TIGIE	Descripción
	<p>a. Más de 1 000 canales;</p> <p>b. Un tiempo de conmutación de frecuencias inferior a 1 ms;</p> <p>c. Búsqueda o exploración automática en una parte del espectro electromagnético; y</p> <p>d. Identificación de las señales recibidas por el tipo de transmisor; o</p> <p>Nota: El subartículo 5.A.1.b.5. no somete a control los equipos de radio diseñados especialmente para su uso en sistemas de radiocomunicaciones celulares civiles.</p> <p>6. Que utilicen funciones de proceso de señales digital para proporcionar una salida de codificación de la voz a tasas inferiores a 2 400 bits/s.</p> <p>Notas técnicas:</p> <p>1. Para la codificación de la voz de ritmo variable, el subartículo 5.A.1.b.6. se aplica a la salida de codificación de la voz del discurso continuo.</p> <p>2. A efectos del subartículo 5.A.1.b.6., la codificación de la voz se define como la técnica consistente en tomar muestras de voz humana y convertirlas en señales digitales, teniendo en cuenta las características específicas del habla.</p> <p>c. Fibras ópticas de más de 500 m de longitud, con capacidad de soportar un ensayo de resistencia a la tracción igual o superior a 2×10^9 N/m² según las especificaciones del fabricante;</p> <p>N.B.: Para los cables umbilicales subacuáticos véase el subartículo 8.A.2.a.3.</p> <p>Nota técnica:</p> <p>Ensayos de resistencia: ensayos de producción en línea o fuera de línea selectivos que aplican dinámicamente un esfuerzo por tracción prescrito, a una fibra de 0,5 a 3 m de longitud a una velocidad de arrastre de 2 a 5 m/s mientras pasa entre cabrestantes de 150 mm de diámetro aproximadamente. La temperatura ambiente y nominal es de 293 K (20 °C), y la humedad relativa nominal, del 40 %. Pueden utilizarse normas nacionales equivalentes para realizar los ensayos de resistencia.</p> <p>d. Antenas orientables electrónicamente mediante ajuste de fases que funcionen a más de 31,8 GHz.</p> <p>Nota: El subartículo 5.A.1.d. no somete a control las antenas orientables electrónicamente mediante ajuste de fases para sistemas de aterrizaje con instrumentos que satisfagan las normas de la Organización de Aviación Civil Internacional (OACI) que se refieren a los sistemas de microondas para aterrizajes (MLS).</p> <p>e. Equipos radiogoniométricos que funcionen a frecuencias mayores de 30 MHz y que cumplan todo lo siguiente, así como los componentes diseñados especialmente para ellos:</p> <p>1. Un ancho de banda instantáneo igual o superior a 10 MHz; y</p> <p>2. Capaz de encontrar una línea de marcación (LOB) con radio transmisores no cooperativos con una señal de duración inferior a 1 ms.</p> <p>f. Equipos de interferencia diseñados especialmente o modificados para interferir de forma intencional y selectiva, denegar, inhibir, degradar o engañar servicios de telecomunicación móvil y realizar cualquiera de las funciones siguientes, así como los componentes diseñados especialmente para ellos:</p> <p>1. Simular las funciones de un equipo de Redes de Acceso Radioeléctrico (RAN);</p> <p>2. Detectar y explotar características específicas del protocolo de telecomunicaciones móviles utilizado (por ejemplo, GSM); o</p>

Fracción Arancelaria TIGIE	Descripción
	<p>3. Explotar características específicas del protocolo de telecomunicaciones móviles utilizado (por ejemplo, GSM);</p> <p><u>N.B.:</u> Para el equipo de interferencia de GNSS, véase la Lista de Municiones.</p> <p>g. Sistemas o equipos de localización coherente pasiva (PCL), especialmente diseñados para detectar y rastrear objetos en movimiento midiendo reflexiones de emisiones de radio frecuencia del entorno, suministradas por transmisores no radares.</p> <p><u>Nota técnica:</u></p> <p>Los transmisores no radares pueden incluir estaciones de base comerciales de radio, televisión o telecomunicaciones celulares.</p> <p><u>Nota:</u> El subartículo 5.A.1.g no somete a control ninguno de los equipos y sistemas siguientes:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">a. Equipos radioastronómicos; o</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">b. Sistemas o equipos que requieran una transmisión de radio desde el objetivo</p> <p>h. Equipos de transmisión de radio frecuencia (RF) diseñados o modificados para activar prematuramente o impedir la puesta en marcha de dispositivos explosivos improvisados (IED's).</p> <p><u>N.B.</u> también véase 5.A.1.f y la Lista de Municiones.</p>
De las siguientes fracciones arancelarias:	
8517.61.01	Estaciones base
	<p><u>Unicamente:</u> Equipo de telecomunicaciones que posea cualquiera de las características siguientes: este diseñado especialmente para resistir los efectos electrónicos transitorios o los efectos de impulso electromagnético, ambos consecutivos a una explosión nuclear; endurecido especialmente para resistir la radiación gamma, neutrónica o iónica; o diseñado especialmente para funcionar fuera de la gama de temperaturas de 218 K (- 55 °C) a 397 K (124 °C).</p>
8517.62.99	Los demás
	<p><u>Unicamente:</u> Equipo de telecomunicaciones que posea cualquiera de las características siguientes: este diseñado especialmente para resistir los efectos electrónicos transitorios o los efectos de impulso electromagnético, ambos consecutivos a una explosión nuclear; endurecido especialmente para resistir la radiación gamma, neutrónica o iónica; o diseñado especialmente para funcionar fuera de la gama de temperaturas de 218 K (- 55 °C) a 397 K (124 °C).</p>
8517.69.99	Los demás.
	<p><u>Unicamente:</u> Equipo de telecomunicaciones que posea cualquiera de las características siguientes: este diseñado especialmente para resistir los efectos electrónicos transitorios o los efectos de impulso electromagnético, ambos consecutivos a una explosión nuclear; endurecido especialmente para resistir la radiación gamma, neutrónica o iónica; o diseñado especialmente para funcionar fuera de la gama de temperaturas de 218 K (- 55 °C) a 397 K (124 °C).</p>
8517.12.99	Los demás.
	<p><u>Unicamente:</u> Equipos y sistemas de telecomunicaciones: sistemas de comunicaciones subacuáticos; equipos de radio que funcionen en la banda de 1,5 a 87,5; equipos de radio que utilicen técnicas de espectro ensanchado incluyendo el salto de frecuencia, no especificados por 5.A.1.b.4; equipos de radio que utilicen técnicas de modulación ultraancha que tengan códigos de canalización, de embrollo o códigos de identificación de red, programables por el usuario; receptores de radio</p>

Fracción Arancelaria TIGIE	Descripción
	controlados digitalmente; y que utilicen funciones de proceso de señales digital para proporcionar una salida de codificación de la voz a tasas inferiores a 2 400 bits/s, en los términos descritos en el Grupo 5.A.1.
8517.61.01	Estaciones base.
	Unicamente: Equipos y sistemas de telecomunicaciones: sistemas de comunicaciones subacuáticos; equipos de radio que funcionen en la banda de 1,5 a 87,5; equipos de radio que utilicen técnicas de espectro ensanchado incluyendo el salto de frecuencia, no especificados por 5.A.1.b.4; equipos de radio que utilicen técnicas de modulación ultraancha que tengan códigos de canalización, de embrollo o códigos de identificación de red, programables por el usuario; receptores de radio controlados digitalmente; y que utilicen funciones de proceso de señales digital para proporcionar una salida de codificación de la voz a tasas inferiores a 2 400 bits/s, en los términos descritos en el Grupo 5.A.1.
8517.62.99	Los demás.
	Unicamente: Equipos y sistemas de telecomunicaciones: sistemas de comunicaciones subacuáticos; equipos de radio que funcionen en la banda de 1,5 a 87,5; equipos de radio que utilicen técnicas de espectro ensanchado incluyendo el salto de frecuencia, no especificados por 5.A.1.b.4; equipos de radio que utilicen técnicas de modulación ultraancha que tengan códigos de canalización, de embrollo o códigos de identificación de red, programables por el usuario; receptores de radio controlados digitalmente; y que utilicen funciones de proceso de señales digital para proporcionar una salida de codificación de la voz a tasas inferiores a 2 400 bits/s, en los términos descritos en el Grupo 5.A.1.
8517.69.99	Los demás.
	Unicamente: Equipos y sistemas de telecomunicaciones: sistemas de comunicaciones subacuáticos; equipos de radio que funcionen en la banda de 1,5 a 87,5; equipos de radio que utilicen técnicas de espectro ensanchado incluyendo el salto de frecuencia, no especificados por 5.A.1.b.4; equipos de radio que utilicen técnicas de modulación ultraancha que tengan códigos de canalización, de embrollo o códigos de identificación de red, programables por el usuario; receptores de radio controlados digitalmente; y que utilicen funciones de proceso de señales digital para proporcionar una salida de codificación de la voz a tasas inferiores a 2 400 bits/s, en los términos descritos en el Grupo 5.A.1.
8525.50.99	Los demás.
	Unicamente Que utilicen funciones de proceso de señales digital para proporcionar una salida de codificación de la voz a tasas inferiores a 2 400 bits/s.
8525.60.99	Los demás.
	Unicamente Que utilicen funciones de proceso de señales digital para proporcionar una salida de codificación de la voz a tasas inferiores a 2 400 bits/s.
8517.70.99	Los demás.
	Unicamente: Accesorios diseñados especialmente para: sistemas de comunicaciones subacuáticos; equipos de radio que funcionen en la banda de 1,5 a 87,5 MHz; equipos de radio que utilicen técnicas de espectro ensanchado incluyendo el salto de frecuencia, no especificados por 5.A.1.b.4; equipos de radio que utilicen técnicas de modulación ultraancha que tengan códigos de canalización, de embrollo o códigos de identificación de red, programables por el usuario; receptores de radio controlados

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	digitalmente; y que utilicen funciones de proceso de señales digital para proporcionar una salida de codificación de la voz a tasas inferiores a 2 400 bits/s, en los términos descritos en el Grupo 5.A.1.
8529.10.99	Las demás.
	Unicamente: Accesorios diseñados especialmente para: sistemas de comunicaciones subacuáticos; equipos de radio que funcionen en la banda de 1,5 a 87,5 MHz; equipos de radio que utilicen técnicas de espectro ensanchado incluyendo el salto de frecuencia, no especificados por 5.A.1.b.4; equipos de radio que utilicen técnicas de modulación ultraancha que tengan códigos de canalización, de embrollo o códigos de identificación de red, programables por el usuario; receptores de radio controlados digitalmente; y que utilicen funciones de proceso de señales digital para proporcionar una salida de codificación de la voz a tasas inferiores a 2 400 bits/s, en los términos descritos en el Grupo 5.A.1.
8529.90.99	Las demás.
	Unicamente: Accesorios diseñados especialmente para: sistemas de comunicaciones subacuáticos; equipos de radio que funcionen en la banda de 1,5 a 87,5 MHz; equipos de radio que utilicen técnicas de espectro ensanchado incluyendo el salto de frecuencia, no especificados por 5.A.1.b.4; equipos de radio que utilicen técnicas de modulación ultraancha que tengan códigos de canalización, de embrollo o códigos de identificación de red, programables por el usuario; receptores de radio controlados digitalmente; y que utilicen funciones de proceso de señales digital para proporcionar una salida de codificación de la voz a tasas inferiores a 2 400 bits/s, en los términos descritos en el Grupo 5.A.1.
8542.31.99	Los demás.
	Unicamente: Componentes y accesorios diseñados especialmente para: sistemas de comunicaciones subacuáticos; equipos de radio que funcionen en la banda de 1,5 a 87,5 MHz; equipos de radio que utilicen técnicas de espectro ensanchado incluyendo el salto de frecuencia, no especificados por 5.A.1.b.4; equipos de radio que utilicen técnicas de modulación ultraancha que tengan códigos de canalización, de embrollo o códigos de identificación de red, programables por el usuario; receptores de radio controlados digitalmente; y que utilicen funciones de proceso de señales digital para proporcionar una salida de codificación de la voz a tasas inferiores a 2 400 bits/s, en los términos descritos en el Grupo 5.A.1.
8542.32.99	Los demás.
	Unicamente: Componentes y accesorios diseñados especialmente para: sistemas de comunicaciones subacuáticos; equipos de radio que funcionen en la banda de 1,5 a 87,5 MHz; equipos de radio que utilicen técnicas de espectro ensanchado incluyendo el salto de frecuencia, no especificados por 5.A.1.b.4; equipos de radio que utilicen técnicas de modulación ultraancha que tengan códigos de canalización, de embrollo o códigos de identificación de red, programables por el usuario; receptores de radio controlados digitalmente; y que utilicen funciones de proceso de señales digital para proporcionar una salida de codificación de la voz a tasas inferiores a 2 400 bits/s, en los términos descritos en el Grupo 5.A.1.
8542.39.99	Los demás.
	Unicamente: sistemas de comunicaciones subacuáticos; equipos de radio que funcionen en la banda de 1,5 a 87,5 MHz; equipos de radio que utilicen técnicas de espectro ensanchado incluyendo el salto de frecuencia, no especificados por 5.A.1.b.4; equipos de radio que utilicen técnicas de modulación ultraancha que tengan códigos de canalización, de embrollo o códigos de identificación de red, programables

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	por el usuario; receptores de radio controlados digitalmente; y que utilicen funciones de proceso de señales digital para proporcionar una salida de codificación de la voz a tasas inferiores a 2 400 bits/s, en los términos descritos en el Grupo 5.A.1.
8543.70.99	Los demás.
	Unicamente: Equipos y sistemas de telecomunicaciones: sistemas de comunicaciones subacuáticos; equipos de radio que funcionen en la banda de 1,5 a 87,5; equipos de radio que utilicen técnicas de espectro ensanchado incluyendo el salto de frecuencia, no especificados por 5.A.1.b.4; equipos de radio que utilicen técnicas de modulación ultraancha que tengan códigos de canalización, de embrollo o códigos de identificación de red, programables por el usuario; receptores de radio controlados digitalmente; y que utilicen funciones de proceso de señales digital para proporcionar una salida de codificación de la voz a tasas inferiores a 2 400 bits/s, en los términos descritos en el Grupo 5.A.1.
8544.70.01	Cables de fibras ópticas.
	Unicamente: Fibras ópticas de más de 500 m de longitud, con capacidad de soportar un ensayo de resistencia a la tracción igual o superior a 2×10^9 N/m ² según las especificaciones del fabricante.
9001.10.01	Haces y cables de fibras ópticas.
	Unicamente: Fibras ópticas de más de 500 m de longitud, con capacidad de soportar un ensayo de resistencia a la tracción igual o superior a 2×10^9 N/m ² según las especificaciones del fabricante.
8517.70.99	Los demás.
	Unicamente: Antenas orientables electrónicamente mediante ajuste de fases que funcionen a más de 31,8 GHz.
8529.10.99	Los demás.
	Unicamente: Antenas orientables electrónicamente mediante ajuste de fases que funcionen a más de 31,8 GHz.
8526.10.99	Los demás.
	Unicamente: Equipos radiogoniométricos que funcionen a frecuencias mayores de 30 MHz y los componentes diseñados especialmente para ellos; que tengan un ancho de banda instantáneo igual o superior a 10 MHz, y capaz de encontrar una línea de marcación (LOB) con radio transmisores no cooperativos con una señal de duración inferior a 1 ms.
8526.91.99	Los demás.
	Unicamente: Equipos radiogoniométricos que funcionen a frecuencias mayores de 30 MHz y los componentes diseñados especialmente para ellos; que tengan un ancho de banda instantáneo igual o superior a 10 MHz, y capaz de encontrar una línea de marcación (LOB) con radio transmisores no cooperativos con una señal de duración inferior a 1 ms.
8517.61.01	Estaciones Base.
	Unicamente: Equipos de interferencia diseñados especialmente o modificados para interferir de forma intencional y selectiva, denegar, inhibir, degradar o engañar servicios de telecomunicación móvil y realizar funciones como: Simular las funciones de un equipo de Redes de Acceso Radioeléctrico (RAN), detectar y explotar características específicas del protocolo de telecomunicaciones móviles utilizado (por

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	ejemplo, GSM), o explotar características específicas del protocolo de telecomunicaciones móviles utilizado (por ejemplo, GSM); así como los componentes diseñados especialmente para ellos.
8517.62.99	Los demás.
	Unicamente: Equipos de interferencia diseñados especialmente o modificados para interferir de forma intencional y selectiva, denegar, inhibir, degradar o engañar servicios de telecomunicación móvil y realizar funciones como: Simular las funciones de un equipo de Redes de Acceso Radioeléctrico (RAN), detectar y explotar características específicas del protocolo de telecomunicaciones móviles utilizado (por ejemplo, GSM), o explotar características específicas del protocolo de telecomunicaciones móviles utilizado (por ejemplo, GSM); así como los componentes diseñados especialmente para ellos.
8517.69.99	Los demás.
	Unicamente: Equipos de interferencia diseñados especialmente o modificados para interferir de forma intencional y selectiva, denegar, inhibir, degradar o engañar servicios de telecomunicación móvil y realizar funciones como: Simular las funciones de un equipo de Redes de Acceso Radioeléctrico (RAN), detectar y explotar características específicas del protocolo de telecomunicaciones móviles utilizado (por ejemplo, GSM), o explotar características específicas del protocolo de telecomunicaciones móviles utilizado (por ejemplo, GSM); así como los componentes diseñados especialmente para ellos.
8517.62.99	Los demás.
	Unicamente: Equipos electrónicos diseñados o modificados para activar prematuramente o impedir la puesta en marcha de dispositivos explosivos improvisados controlados por radio (RCIED).
5.B. Equipos de producción, pruebas e inspección	
	<p>Grupo 5.B.1</p> <p>Equipos de telecomunicaciones de producción, pruebas e inspección, componentes y accesorios, según se indica:</p> <p>a. Equipos y componentes o accesorios diseñados especialmente para los mismos, diseñados especialmente para el desarrollo, la producción o la utilización de los equipos, funciones o elementos especificados en el artículo 5.A.1;</p> <p>Nota: El subartículo 5.B.1.a. no somete a control el equipo de caracterización de la fibra óptica.</p> <p>b. Equipos y componentes diseñados especialmente o accesorios para los mismos, diseñados especialmente para el desarrollo de cualquiera de los siguientes equipos de telecomunicaciones, de transmisión o de conmutación:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No usado desde el 2009 2. Equipos que utilicen un láser y tengan cualquiera de las características siguientes: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Una longitud de onda de transmisión superior a 1 750 nm; b. Que efectúen la amplificación óptica por medio de amplificadores de fibra fluorada dopados con praseodimio (PDFFA); c. Que utilicen técnicas de transmisión óptica coherente o de detección óptica coherente (también denominadas técnicas ópticas heterodinas

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	<p>u homodinas); o</p> <p>d. Que utilicen técnicas analógicas y tengan un ancho de banda superior a 2,5 GHz;</p> <p>Nota: El subartículo 5.B.1.b.2.d. no somete a control los equipos diseñados especialmente para el desarrollo de sistemas de televisión comerciales.</p> <p>3. No usado desde el 2009</p> <p>4. Equipos de radio que utilicen técnicas de modulación de amplitud en cuadratura (QAM) por encima del nivel 256; o</p> <p>5. Equipos que utilicen la señalización por canal común que funcionen en modo de explotación no asociado.</p>
De las siguientes fracciones arancelarias:	
8475.21.01	Máquinas para fabricar fibras ópticas y sus esbozos.
	Unicamente: Equipos y componentes o accesorios diseñados especialmente para los mismos, diseñados especialmente para el desarrollo, la producción o la utilización de los equipos, funciones o elementos especificados en el artículo 5.A.1.
8479.89.99	Los demás.
	Unicamente: Equipos y componentes diseñados especialmente o accesorios para los mismos, diseñados especialmente para el desarrollo de cualquiera de los siguientes equipos de telecomunicaciones, de transmisión o de conmutación: a) equipos que utilicen un láser y tengan cualquiera de las características siguientes: una longitud de onda de transmisión superior a 1,750 nm; que efectúen la amplificación óptica por medio de amplificadores de fibra fluorada dopados con praseodimio (PDFFA); que utilicen técnicas de transmisión óptica coherente o de detección óptica coherente (también denominadas técnicas ópticas heterodinas u homodinas); o que utilicen técnicas analógicas y tengan un ancho de banda superior a 2,5 GHz; b) equipos de radio que utilicen técnicas de modulación de amplitud en cuadratura (QAM) por encima del nivel 256; o c) equipos que utilicen la señalización por canal común que funcionen en modo de explotación no asociado.
9013.20.01	Láseres, excepto los diodos láser.
	Unicamente: Equipos y componentes diseñados especialmente o accesorios para los mismos, diseñados especialmente para el desarrollo de equipos de telecomunicaciones, de transmisión o de conmutación que utilicen un láser y tengan cualquiera de las características siguientes: una longitud de onda de transmisión superior a 1,750 nm; que efectúen la amplificación óptica por medio de amplificadores de fibra fluorada dopados con praseodimio (PDFFA); que utilicen técnicas de transmisión óptica coherente o de detección óptica coherente (también denominadas técnicas ópticas heterodinas u homodinas); o que utilicen técnicas analógicas y tengan un ancho de banda superior a 2,5 GHz.
Categoría 5, Parte 2: Seguridad de la Información	
Parte 2. Seguridad de la Información	
Nota 1: La condición de "seguridad de la información", equipo, software, sistemas, aplicaciones específicas "conjuntos electrónicos", módulos, circuitos integrados, componentes o funciones se	

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	<p>determina en la Categoría 5, parte 2, aun cuando se trate de componentes o de "conjuntos electrónicos" de otros equipo.</p> <p>Nota 2: La Categoría 5 - Parte 2 no se aplicará a los productos cuando acompañen a su usuario para uso personal del usuario.</p> <p>Nota 3: Nota de criptografía</p> <p>5.A.2. y 5.D.2. no se aplican a los artículos que cumplan lo siguiente:</p> <p>a. Que se hallen generalmente a disposición del público por estar a la venta, sin restricciones, en puntos de venta al por menor por cualquiera de los medios siguientes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Transacciones en mostrador; 2. Transacciones por correo; 3. Transacciones electrónicas, o 4. Transacciones por teléfono; <p>b. Que la función de cifrado no pueda ser modificada fácilmente por el usuario;</p> <p>c. Que estén diseñados para el usuario los instale sin asistencia ulterior importante del proveedor, y</p> <p>d. Que en caso necesario, pueda disponerse de información detallada de los artículos y se facilite cuando así se solicite a la autoridad competente en el país del exportador con el fin de verificar el cumplimiento de las condiciones descritas en los apartados a. a c. arriba.</p> <p>Nota 4: Categoría 5-Parte 2 no se aplica a los artículos que incorporen o utilicen criptografía y que cumplan con lo siguiente:</p> <p>a. La principal función o un conjunto de funciones no es algo de lo siguiente:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Información de seguridad; 2. Un equipo, incluyendo los sistemas operativos, sus partes y componentes; 3. Enviar, recibir o almacenar información (excepto en apoyo de la hospitalidad, la masa de emisiones comerciales, gestión de derechos digitales o gestión de registros médicos), o 4. La creación de redes (incluye la operación, administración, gestión y aprovisionamiento); <p>b. La funcionalidad criptográfica se limita a apoyar su función principal o un conjunto de funciones, y</p> <p>c. Cuando sea necesario, los detalles de los artículos son accesibles y se proporcionarán, previa petición, a la autoridad competente en el país del exportador con el fin de verificar el cumplimiento de las condiciones descritas en los apartados a. y b. arriba.</p> <p>Nota técnica</p> <p>En la Categoría 5-Parte 2, los bits de paridad no están incluidos en la longitud de la clave.</p>
5.A. Sistemas, equipos y componentes	
	<p>Grupo 5.A.2</p> <p>Sistemas destinados a la seguridad de la información y equipos y componentes especialmente diseñados para ellos, según se indica:</p> <p>a. Sistemas, equipos, conjuntos electrónicos específicos para aplicaciones</p>

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	<p>determinadas, módulos y circuitos integrados destinados a la seguridad de la información, según se indica, y otros componentes diseñados especialmente para ellos:</p> <p><u>N. B:</u> Para el control de los sistemas mundiales de navegación por satélite (GNSS) que estén dotados de equipos que contengan o utilicen el descifrado (p. ej., GPS o GLONASS), véase el artículo 7.A.5.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Diseñados o modificados para utilizar criptografía empleando técnicas digitales que realicen cualquier función criptográfica que no sea la autenticación ni la firma digital y tengan cualquiera de las características siguientes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>Notas técnicas:</u> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Las funciones de autenticación y firma digital incluyen su función asociada de gestión de la clave. 2. La autenticación incluye todos los aspectos del control del acceso cuando no haya cifrado de ficheros o detexto, salvo los relacionados directamente con la protección de códigos de identificación (passwords), números de identificación personal (PIN) o datos similares para evitar el acceso no autorizado. 3. La criptografía no incluye las técnicas fijas de compresión o codificación de datos. <p><u>Nota:</u> El subartículo 5.A.2.a.1. incluye los equipos diseñados o modificados para utilizar una criptografía que utilice los principios analógicos siempre que los aplique con técnicas digitales.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Un algoritmo simétrico que utilice una longitud de clave superior a 56 bits; o b. Un algoritmo asimétrico en el que la seguridad del algoritmo se base en alguna de las características siguientes: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Factorización de los números enteros por encima de los 512 bits (p. ej., RSA); 2. Cómputo de logaritmos discretos en un grupo multiplicativo de un campo finito de tamaño superior a los 512 bits (p. ej., Diffie-Hellman sobre Z/pZ); o 3. Logaritmos discretos en un grupo que no sea el mencionado en el subartículo 5A002.a.1.b.2 por encima de los 112 bits (p. ej., Diffie-Hellman sobre una elipse); 2. Diseñados o modificados para realizar funciones criptoanalíticas; 3. No usado desde 1998; 4. Diseñados especialmente o modificados para reducir las emanaciones comprometedoras de señales portadoras de información por encima de lo dispuesto por las normas de salud, seguridad, o deinterferencia electromagnética; 5. Diseñados o modificados para utilizar técnicas criptográficas con objeto de generar el código de ensanchamiento para sistemas de espectro ensanchado distintos a los sometidos a control en el subartículo 5.A.2.a.6., incluido el código de salto para sistemas de salto de frecuencia; 6. Diseñados o modificados para emplear técnicas criptográficas con objeto de generar códigos de canalización o de embrollo o códigos de identificación de red para sistemas que usen técnicas de modulación de banda ultra-ancha y que tengan alguna de las características siguientes: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Ancho de banda superior a 500 MHz; o

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	<p>b. Ancho de banda fraccional de 20 % o más</p> <p>7. Sistemas de seguridad no criptográficos de tecnología de información y comunicaciones, y dispositivos evaluados a un nivel de aseguramiento superior a la categoría EAL-6 (nivel de aseguramiento de la evaluación) de los criterios comunes o a un nivel equivalente;</p> <p>8. Sistemas de cables de comunicación diseñados o modificados por medios mecánicos, eléctricos o electrónicos para detectar intrusiones subrepticias.</p> <p>9. Diseñados o modificados para utilizar criptografía cuántica.</p> <p><u>Nota técnica:</u> <i>La criptografía cuántica también se conoce como distribución de clave cuántica (QKD).</i></p> <p>b. Los sistemas, equipos, aplicaciones específicas conjuntos electrónicos, módulos y circuitos integrados, diseñados o modificados para permitir que un elemento para alcanzar o superar los niveles de rendimiento controlado para la funcionalidad especificada por 5.A.2.a. que de otro modo no sería permitido.</p> <p><u>Nota:</u> <i>El artículo 5.A.2 no somete a control lo siguiente:</i></p> <p>a. <i>Tarjetas inteligentes y 'los lectores / escritores de tarjetas inteligentes de la siguiente manera:</i></p> <p>1. <i>Una tarjeta inteligente o un documento personal de lectura electrónica (por ejemplo, una moneda simbólica, e-pasaporte) que cumpla con alguno de los siguientes:</i></p> <p>a. <i>La capacidad criptográfica esté limitada para su uso en equipos o sistemas excluidos del 5.A.2. por la nota 4 en la categoría 5-Parte 2 o de las entradas b. a i. de la presente nota, y no puede ser reprogramado para cualquier otro uso, o</i></p> <p>b. <i>Con todas las características siguientes:</i></p> <p>1. <i>Se ha diseñado especialmente y limitada para posibilitar la protección de los datos personales almacenados en ellas;</i></p> <p>2. <i>Han sido o pueden ser personalizados para las transacciones de comercio o de identificación individual, y</i></p> <p>3. <i>Cuya capacidad criptográfica no sea accesible al usuario;</i></p> <p><u>Nota técnica</u> <i>Los datos personales incluye todos los datos específicos de una determinada persona o entidad, tales como la cantidad de dinero almacenado y los datos necesarios para la autenticación.</i></p> <p>2. <i>Los lectores / escritores especialmente diseñados o modificados, y se limita, a los productos especificados por a.1. de esta nota;</i></p> <p><u>Nota técnica</u> <i>Los lectores / escritores incluyen el equipo que se comunica con las tarjetas inteligentes o por vía electrónica los documentos legibles a través de una red.b. No usado desde el 2009</i></p> <p>N.B. Véase la nota 4 en la categoría 5-Parte 2 para los elementos anteriormente especificados en el artículo 5.A.2. Nota b.c. <i>No usado desde el 2009</i></p> <p>N.B. Véase la nota 4 en la categoría 5-Parte 2 para los elementos anteriormente especificados en el artículo 5.A.2. Nota c.</p> <p>d. <i>Equipo criptográfico diseñado especialmente y limitado al uso bancario o a</i></p>

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	<p><i>las transacciones monetarias;</i></p> <p>Nota técnica: <i>El término transacciones monetarias que figura en la Nota d. del artículo 5.A.2 incluye el cobro y la fijación de tarifas o las funciones crediticias.</i></p> <p>e. <i>Radioteléfonos portátiles o móviles para uso civil (p. ej., para su uso con sistemas de radiocomunicación celular comercial civil) que no tengan la capacidad de transmitir directamente datos cifrados a otros radioteléfonos o equipos (distintos de los equipos de red de acceso radioeléctrico (RAN)), ni de pasar datos cifrados a través de un equipo RAN (p. ej., controladores de red radioeléctrica (RNC) o controladores de estaciones base (BSC));</i></p> <p>f. <i>Equipo de telefonía sin hilos que carezca de la capacidad de cifrado de extremo a extremo cuando el alcance máximo efectivo de funcionamiento sin repetición y sin hilos (es decir, un salto único y sin relevo entre la terminal y la base de origen) sea inferior a 400 metros conforme a la descripción del fabricante; o</i></p> <p>g. <i>Radioteléfonos portátiles o móviles y otros dispositivos cliente inalámbricos de uso civil, que sólo apliquen normas de cifrado comerciales o que hayan sido publicadas (salvo en lo que respecta a las funciones antipiratería, que pueden no estar publicadas) y que cumplan asimismo las disposiciones de las letras b. a d. de la Nota de criptografía (Nota 3 de la Categoría 5, Segunda parte), que hayan sido personalizados para una aplicación civil específica con características que no afecten a la funcionalidad criptográfica de los dispositivos originales no personalizados.</i></p> <p>h. <i>No usado desde el 2009</i></p> <p>i. <i>N.B. Véase la nota 4 en la categoría 5-Parte 2 para los elementos anteriormente especificados en el artículo 5.A.2. Nota h.</i></p> <p>j. <i>Equipos de red de área personal que sólo apliquen normas de cifrado comerciales o que hayan sido publicadas y en los cuales la capacidad criptográfica tenga un radio de acción nominal no superior a 30 metros con arreglo a las especificaciones del fabricante.</i></p>
De las fracciones arancelarias siguientes:	
8471.30.01	Máquinas automáticas para tratamiento o procesamiento de datos, portátiles, de peso inferior o igual a 10 kg, que estén constituidas, al menos, por una unidad central de proceso, un teclado y un visualizador.
	<p>Únicamente: Sistemas, equipos, conjuntos electrónicos específicos para aplicaciones determinadas, módulos y circuitos integrados destinados a la seguridad de la información: diseñados o modificados para utilizar criptografía empleando técnicas digitales que realicen cualquier función criptográfica que no sea la autenticación ni la firma digital; diseñados o modificados para realizar funciones criptoanalíticas; diseñados especialmente o modificados para reducir las emanaciones comprometedoras de señales portadoras de información por encima de lo dispuesto por las normas de salud, seguridad, o de interferencia electromagnética; diseñados o modificados para utilizar técnicas criptográficas con objeto de generar el código de ensanchamiento para sistemas de espectro ensanchado distintos a los sometidos a control en el subartículo 5.A.2.a.6.; diseñados o modificados para emplear técnicas criptográficas con objeto de generar códigos de canalización o de embrollo o códigos de identificación de red para sistemas que usen técnicas de modulación de banda ultra-ancha; y diseñados o modificados para utilizar criptografía cuántica, en los términos comprendidos en el Grupo 5.A.2.</p>
8471.41.01	Que incluyan en la misma envoltura, al menos, una unidad central de proceso y, aunque estén combinadas, una unidad de entrada y una de salida.
	<p>Únicamente: Sistemas, equipos, conjuntos electrónicos específicos para aplicaciones determinadas, módulos y circuitos integrados destinados a la seguridad de la información: diseñados o modificados para utilizar criptografía empleando técnicas digitales que realicen cualquier función criptográfica que no sea la autenticación ni la</p>

Fracción Arancelaria TIGIE	Descripción
	<p>firma digital; diseñados o modificados para realizar funciones criptoanalíticas; diseñados especialmente o modificados para reducir las emanaciones comprometedoras de señales portadoras de información por encima de lo dispuesto por las normas de salud, seguridad, o de interferencia electromagnética; diseñados o modificados para utilizar técnicas criptográficas con objeto de generar el código de ensanchamiento para sistemas de espectro ensanchado distintos a los sometidos a control en el subartículo 5.A.2.a.6.; diseñados o modificados para emplear técnicas criptográficas con objeto de generar códigos de canalización o de embrollo o códigos de identificación de red para sistemas que usen técnicas de modulación de banda ultra-ancha; y diseñados o modificados para utilizar criptografía cuántica, en los términos comprendidos en el Grupo 5.A.2.</p>
8471.49.01	Las demás presentadas en forma de sistemas.
	<p>Únicamente: Sistemas, equipos, conjuntos electrónicos específicos para aplicaciones determinadas, módulos y circuitos integrados destinados a la seguridad de la información: diseñados o modificados para utilizar criptografía empleando técnicas digitales que realicen cualquier función criptográfica que no sea la autenticación ni la firma digital; diseñados o modificados para realizar funciones criptoanalíticas; diseñados especialmente o modificados para reducir las emanaciones comprometedoras de señales portadoras de información por encima de lo dispuesto por las normas de salud, seguridad, o de interferencia electromagnética; diseñados o modificados para utilizar técnicas criptográficas con objeto de generar el código de ensanchamiento para sistemas de espectro ensanchado distintos a los sometidos a control en el subartículo 5.A.2.a.6.; diseñados o modificados para emplear técnicas criptográficas con objeto de generar códigos de canalización o de embrollo o códigos de identificación de red para sistemas que usen técnicas de modulación de banda ultra-ancha; y diseñados o modificados para utilizar criptografía cuántica, en los términos comprendidos en el Grupo 5.A.2.</p>
8471.50.01	<p>Unidades de proceso, excepto las de las subpartidas 8471.41 u 8471.49, aunque incluyan en la misma envoltura uno o dos de los tipos siguientes de unidades: unidad de memoria, unidad de entrada y unidad de salida.</p>
	<p>Únicamente: Sistemas, equipos, conjuntos electrónicos específicos para aplicaciones determinadas, módulos y circuitos integrados destinados a la seguridad de la información: diseñados o modificados para utilizar criptografía empleando técnicas digitales que realicen cualquier función criptográfica que no sea la autenticación ni la firma digital; diseñados o modificados para realizar funciones criptoanalíticas; diseñados especialmente o modificados para reducir las emanaciones comprometedoras de señales portadoras de información por encima de lo dispuesto por las normas de salud, seguridad, o de interferencia electromagnética; diseñados o modificados para utilizar técnicas criptográficas con objeto de generar el código de ensanchamiento para sistemas de espectro ensanchado distintos a los sometidos a control en el subartículo 5.A.2.a.6.; diseñados o modificados para emplear técnicas criptográficas con objeto de generar códigos de canalización o de embrollo o códigos de identificación de red para sistemas que usen técnicas de modulación de banda ultra-ancha; y diseñados o modificados para utilizar criptografía cuántica, en los términos comprendidos en el Grupo 5.A.2.</p>
8471.60.99	Los demás.
	<p>Únicamente Sistemas, equipos, conjuntos electrónicos específicos para aplicaciones determinadas, módulos y circuitos integrados destinados a la seguridad de la información: diseñados o modificados para utilizar criptografía empleando técnicas digitales que realicen cualquier función criptográfica que no sea la autenticación ni la</p>

Fracción Arancelaria TIGIE	Descripción
	<p>firma digital; diseñados o modificados para realizar funciones criptoanalíticas; diseñados especialmente o modificados para reducir las emanaciones comprometedoras de señales portadoras de información por encima de lo dispuesto por las normas de salud, seguridad, o de interferencia electromagnética; diseñados o modificados para utilizar técnicas criptográficas con objeto de generar el código de ensanchamiento para sistemas de espectro ensanchado distintos a los sometidos a control en el subartículo 5.A.2.a.6.; diseñados o modificados para emplear técnicas criptográficas con objeto de generar códigos de canalización o de embrollo o códigos de identificación de red para sistemas que usen técnicas de modulación de banda ultra-ancha; y diseñados o modificados para utilizar criptografía cuántica, en los términos comprendidos en el Grupo 5.A.2.</p>
8471.80.99	Los demás
	<p>Únicamente: Sistemas, equipos, conjuntos electrónicos específicos para aplicaciones determinadas, módulos y circuitos integrados destinados a la seguridad de la información: diseñados o modificados para utilizar criptografía empleando técnicas digitales que realicen cualquier función criptográfica que no sea la autenticación ni la firma digital; diseñados o modificados para realizar funciones criptoanalíticas; diseñados especialmente o modificados para reducir las emanaciones comprometedoras de señales portadoras de información por encima de lo dispuesto por las normas de salud, seguridad, o de interferencia electromagnética; diseñados o modificados para utilizar técnicas criptográficas con objeto de generar el código de ensanchamiento para sistemas de espectro ensanchado distintos a los sometidos a control en el subartículo 5.A.2.a.6.; diseñados o modificados para emplear técnicas criptográficas con objeto de generar códigos de canalización o de embrollo o códigos de identificación de red para sistemas que usen técnicas de modulación de banda ultra-ancha; y diseñados o modificados para utilizar criptografía cuántica, en los términos comprendidos en el Grupo 5.A.2.</p>
8471.90.99	Los demás.
	<p>Únicamente: Sistemas, equipos, conjuntos electrónicos específicos para aplicaciones determinadas, módulos y circuitos integrados destinados a la seguridad de la información: diseñados o modificados para utilizar criptografía empleando técnicas digitales que realicen cualquier función criptográfica que no sea la autenticación ni la firma digital; diseñados o modificados para realizar funciones criptoanalíticas; diseñados especialmente o modificados para reducir las emanaciones comprometedoras de señales portadoras de información por encima de lo dispuesto por las normas de salud, seguridad, o de interferencia electromagnética; diseñados o modificados para utilizar técnicas criptográficas con objeto de generar el código de ensanchamiento para sistemas de espectro ensanchado distintos a los sometidos a control en el subartículo 5.A.2.a.6.; diseñados o modificados para emplear técnicas criptográficas con objeto de generar códigos de canalización o de embrollo o códigos de identificación de red para sistemas que usen técnicas de modulación de banda ultra-ancha; y diseñados o modificados para utilizar criptografía cuántica, en los términos comprendidos en el Grupo 5.A.2.</p>
8473.30.99	Los demás.
	<p>Únicamente: Sistemas, equipos, conjuntos electrónicos específicos para aplicaciones determinadas, módulos y circuitos integrados destinados a la seguridad de la información: diseñados o modificados para utilizar criptografía empleando técnicas digitales que realicen cualquier función criptográfica que no sea la autenticación ni la</p>

Fracción Arancelaria TIGIE	Descripción
	firma digital; diseñados o modificados para realizar funciones criptoanalíticas; diseñados especialmente o modificados para reducir las emanaciones comprometedoras de señales portadoras de información por encima de lo dispuesto por las normas de salud, seguridad, o de interferencia electromagnética; diseñados o modificados para utilizar técnicas criptográficas con objeto de generar el código de ensanchamiento para sistemas de espectro ensanchado distintos a los sometidos a control en el subartículo 5.A.2.a.6.; diseñados o modificados para emplear técnicas criptográficas con objeto de generar códigos de canalización o de embrollo o códigos de identificación de red para sistemas que usen técnicas de modulación de banda ultra-ancha; y diseñados o modificados para utilizar criptografía cuántica, en los términos comprendidos en el Grupo 5.A.2.
8517.11.01	Teléfonos de auricular inalámbrico combinado con micrófono.
	Unicamente: Radioteléfonos portátiles o móviles para uso civil (p. ej., para su uso con sistemas de radiocomunicación celular comercial civil) que no tengan la capacidad de transmitir directamente datos cifrados a otros radioteléfonos o equipos (distintos de los equipos de red de acceso radioeléctrico (RAN)), ni de pasar datos cifrados a través de un equipo RAN (p. ej., controladores de red radioeléctrica (RNC) o controladores de estaciones base (BSC)); equipo de telefonía sin hilos que carezca de la capacidad de cifrado de extremo a extremo cuando el alcance máximo efectivo de funcionamiento sin repetición y sin hilos (es decir, un salto único y sin relevo entre la terminal y la base de origen) sea inferior a 400 metros conforme a la descripción del fabricante; o radioteléfonos portátiles o móviles y otros dispositivos cliente inalámbricos de uso civil, que sólo apliquen normas de cifrado comerciales o que hayan sido publicadas (salvo en lo que respecta a las funciones antipiratería, que pueden no estar publicadas) y que cumplan asimismo las disposiciones de las letras b. a d. de la Nota de criptografía (Nota 3 de la Categoría 5, Segunda parte), que hayan sido opersonalizados para una aplicación civil específica con características que no afecten a la funcionalidad criptográfica de los dispositivos originales no personalizados.
8517.12.99	Los demás.
	Unicamente: Radioteléfonos portátiles o móviles para uso civil (p. ej., para su uso con sistemas de radiocomunicación celular comercial civil) que no tengan la capacidad de transmitir directamente datos cifrados a otros radioteléfonos o equipos (distintos de los equipos de red de acceso radioeléctrico (RAN)), ni de pasar datos cifrados a través de un equipo RAN (p. ej., controladores de red radioeléctrica (RNC) o controladores de estaciones base (BSC)); equipo de telefonía sin hilos que carezca de la capacidad de cifrado de extremo a extremo cuando el alcance máximo efectivo de funcionamiento sin repetición y sin hilos (es decir, un salto único y sin relevo entre la terminal y la base de origen) sea inferior a 400 metros conforme a la descripción del fabricante; o radioteléfonos portátiles o móviles y otros dispositivos cliente inalámbricos de uso civil, que sólo apliquen normas de cifrado comerciales o que hayan sido publicadas (salvo en lo que respecta a las funciones antipiratería, que pueden no estar publicadas) y que cumplan asimismo las disposiciones de las letras b. a d. de la Nota de criptografía (Nota 3 de la Categoría 5, Segunda parte), que hayan sido opersonalizados para una aplicación civil específica con características que no afecten a la funcionalidad criptográfica de los dispositivos originales no personalizados.
8517.18.99	Los demás.
	Unicamente: Radioteléfonos portátiles o móviles para uso civil (p. ej., para su uso con sistemas de radiocomunicación celular comercial civil) que no tengan la capacidad de transmitir directamente datos cifrados a otros radioteléfonos o equipos (distintos de los equipos de red de acceso radioeléctrico (RAN)), ni de pasar datos

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	cifrados a través de un equipo RAN (p. ej., controladores de red radioeléctrica (RNC) o controladores de estaciones base (BSC)); equipo de telefonía sin hilos que carezca de la capacidad de cifrado de extremo a extremo cuando el alcance máximo efectivo de funcionamiento sin repetición y sin hilos (es decir, un salto único y sin relevo entre la terminal y la base de origen) sea inferior a 400 metros conforme a la descripción del fabricante; o radioteléfonos portátiles o móviles y otros dispositivos cliente inalámbricos de uso civil, que sólo apliquen normas de cifrado comerciales o que hayan sido publicadas (salvo en lo que respecta a las funciones antipiratería, que pueden no estar publicadas) y que cumplan asimismo las disposiciones de las letras b. a d. de la Nota de criptografía (Nota 3 de la Categoría 5, Segunda parte), que hayan sido personalizados para una aplicación civil específica con características que no afecten a la funcionalidad criptográfica de los dispositivos originales no personalizados.
8517.61.01	Estaciones base.
	Únicamente: Radioteléfonos portátiles o móviles para uso civil (p. ej., para su uso con sistemas de radiocomunicación celular comercial civil) que no tengan la capacidad de transmitir directamente datos cifrados a otros radioteléfonos o equipos (distintos de los equipos de red de acceso radioeléctrico (RAN)), ni de pasar datos cifrados a través de un equipo RAN (p. ej., controladores de red radioeléctrica (RNC) o controladores de estaciones base (BSC)); equipo de telefonía sin hilos que carezca de la capacidad de cifrado de extremo a extremo cuando el alcance máximo efectivo de funcionamiento sin repetición y sin hilos (es decir, un salto único y sin relevo entre la terminal y la base de origen) sea inferior a 400 metros conforme a la descripción del fabricante; o radioteléfonos portátiles o móviles y otros dispositivos cliente inalámbricos de uso civil, que sólo apliquen normas de cifrado comerciales o que hayan sido publicadas (salvo en lo que respecta a las funciones antipiratería, que pueden no estar publicadas) y que cumplan asimismo las disposiciones de las letras b. a d. de la Nota de criptografía (Nota 3 de la Categoría 5, Segunda parte), que hayan sido personalizados para una aplicación civil específica con características que no afecten a la funcionalidad criptográfica de los dispositivos originales no personalizados.
8517.62.99	Los demás.
	Únicamente: Radioteléfonos portátiles o móviles para uso civil (p. ej., para su uso con sistemas de radiocomunicación celular comercial civil) que no tengan la capacidad de transmitir directamente datos cifrados a otros radioteléfonos o equipos (distintos de los equipos de red de acceso radioeléctrico (RAN)), ni de pasar datos cifrados a través de un equipo RAN (p. ej., controladores de red radioeléctrica (RNC) o controladores de estaciones base (BSC)); equipo de telefonía sin hilos que carezca de la capacidad de cifrado de extremo a extremo cuando el alcance máximo efectivo de funcionamiento sin repetición y sin hilos (es decir, un salto único y sin relevo entre la terminal y la base de origen) sea inferior a 400 metros conforme a la descripción del fabricante; o radioteléfonos portátiles o móviles y otros dispositivos cliente inalámbricos de uso civil, que sólo apliquen normas de cifrado comerciales o que hayan sido publicadas (salvo en lo que respecta a las funciones antipiratería, que pueden no estar publicadas) y que cumplan asimismo las disposiciones de las letras b. a d. de la Nota de criptografía (Nota 3 de la Categoría 5, Segunda parte), que hayan sido personalizados para una aplicación civil específica con características que no afecten a la funcionalidad criptográfica de los dispositivos originales no personalizados.
8517.69.99	Los demás.
	Únicamente Radioteléfonos portátiles o móviles para uso civil (p. ej., para su uso con sistemas de radiocomunicación celular comercial civil) que no tengan la capacidad de transmitir directamente datos cifrados a otros radioteléfonos o equipos (distintos de los equipos de red de acceso radioeléctrico (RAN)), ni de pasar datos cifrados a

Fracción Arancelaria TIGIE	Descripción
	través de un equipo RAN (p. ej., controladores de red radioeléctrica (RNC) o controladores de estaciones base (BSC)); equipo de telefonía sin hilos que carezca de la capacidad de cifrado de extremo a extremo cuando el alcance máximo efectivo de funcionamiento sin repetición y sin hilos (es decir, un salto único y sin relevo entre la terminal y la base de origen) sea inferior a 400 metros conforme a la descripción del fabricante; o radioteléfonos portátiles o móviles y otros dispositivos cliente inalámbricos de uso civil, que sólo apliquen normas de cifrado comerciales o que hayan sido publicadas (salvo en lo que respecta a las funciones antipiratería, que pueden no estar publicadas) y que cumplan asimismo las disposiciones de las letras b. a d. de la Nota de criptografía (Nota 3 de la Categoría 5, Segunda parte), que hayan sido personalizados para una aplicación civil específica con características que no afecten a la funcionalidad criptográfica de los dispositivos originales no personalizados.
8523.52.01	Tarjetas provistas de un circuito integrado electrónico ("tarjetas inteligentes" ("smart cards")).
	Unicamente: Tarjetas inteligentes y los lectores / escritores de tarjetas inteligentes, en los términos descritos en el Grupo 5.A.2.
8542.31.99	Los demás.
	Unicamente: Circuitos integrados, diseñados o modificados para permitir que un elemento para alcanzar o superar los niveles de rendimiento controlado para la funcionalidad especificada por 5.A.2.a. que de otro modo no sería permitido.
8542.32.99	Los demás.
	Unicamente: circuitos integrados, diseñados o modificados para permitir que un elemento para alcanzar o superar los niveles de rendimiento controlado para la funcionalidad especificada por 5.A.2.a. que de otro modo no sería permitido.
8542.33.99	Los demás.
	Unicamente: Circuitos integrados, diseñados o modificados para permitir que un elemento para alcanzar o superar los niveles de rendimiento controlado para la funcionalidad especificada por 5.A.2.a. que de otro modo no sería permitido..
8542.39.99	Los demás
	Unicamente: Circuitos integrados, diseñados o modificados para permitir que un elemento para alcanzar o superar los niveles de rendimiento controlado para la funcionalidad especificada por 5.A.2.a. que de otro modo no sería permitido..
8543.70.99	Los demás
	Unicamente: Equipos diseñados o modificados para permitir que un elemento para alcanzar o superar los niveles de rendimiento controlado para la funcionalidad especificada por 5.A.2.a. que de otro modo no sería permitido.
8544.20.99	Los demás.
	Unicamente: Sistemas destinados a la seguridad de la información y componentes diseñados especialmente para ellos: sistemas de cables de comunicación diseñados o modificados por medios mecánicos, eléctricos o electrónicos para detectar intromisiones subrepticias; sistemas de seguridad no criptográficos de tecnología de información y comunicaciones, y dispositivos evaluados a un nivel de aseguramiento superior a la categoría EAL-6 (nivel de aseguramiento de la evaluación) de los criterios comunes o a un nivel equivalente.
8544.42.99	Los demás.
	Unicamente: Sistemas destinados a la seguridad de la información y componentes diseñados especialmente para ellos: sistemas de cables de comunicación diseñados o modificados por medios mecánicos, eléctricos o electrónicos para detectar

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	intrusiones subrepticias; sistemas de seguridad no criptográficos de tecnología de información y comunicaciones, y dispositivos evaluados a un nivel de aseguramiento superior a la categoría EAL-6 (nivel de aseguramiento de la evaluación) de los criterios comunes o a un nivel equivalente.
5.B. Equipos de producción, pruebas e inspección	
	<p>Grupo 5.B.2</p> <p>Equipos de ensayo, inspección y producción destinados a la seguridad de la información, según se indica:</p> <p>a. Equipos diseñados especialmente para el desarrollo o la producción de equipos especificados en el artículo 5.A.2 o en el subartículo 5.B.2.b;</p> <p>b. Equipos de medida diseñados especialmente para evaluar y convalidar las funciones de seguridad de la información de los equipos especificados en el artículo 5.A.2 o del equipo lógico (software) especificado en los subartículos 5.D.2.a o 5.D.2.c.</p>
De las siguientes fracciones arancelarias:	
8479.89.99	Los demás.
	Unicamente: Equipos diseñados especialmente para el desarrollo o la producción de equipos especificados en el artículo 5.A.2 o en el subartículo 5.B.2.b; equipos de medida diseñados especialmente para evaluar y convalidar las funciones de seguridad de la información de los equipos especificados en el artículo 5.A.2 o del software especificado en los subartículos 5.D.2.a o 5.D.2.c.
8542.31.99	Los demás.
	Unicamente: Equipos diseñados especialmente para el desarrollo o la producción de equipos especificados en el artículo 5.A.2 o en el subartículo 5.B.2.b; equipos de medida diseñados especialmente para evaluar y convalidar las funciones de seguridad de la información de los equipos especificados en el artículo 5.A.2 o del software especificado en los subartículos 5.D.2.a o 5.D.2.c.
8542.32.99	Los demás.
	Unicamente: Equipos diseñados especialmente para el desarrollo o la producción de equipos especificados en el artículo 5.A.2 o en el subartículo 5.B.2.b; equipos de medida diseñados especialmente para evaluar y convalidar las funciones de seguridad de la información de los equipos especificados en el artículo 5.A.2 o del software especificado en los subartículos 5.D.2.a o 5.D.2.c.
8542.39.99	Los demás.
	Unicamente: Equipos diseñados especialmente para el desarrollo o la producción de equipos especificados en el artículo 5.A.2 o en el subartículo 5.B.2.b; equipos de medida diseñados especialmente para evaluar y convalidar las funciones de seguridad de la información de los equipos especificados en el artículo 5.A.2 o del software especificado en los subartículos 5.D.2.a o 5.D.2.c.
8543.70.99	Los demás.
	Unicamente: Equipos diseñados especialmente para el desarrollo o la producción de equipos especificados en el artículo 5.A.2 o en el subartículo 5.B.2.b; equipos de medida diseñados especialmente para evaluar y convalidar las funciones de seguridad de la información de los equipos especificados en el artículo 5.A.2 o del software especificado en los subartículos 5.D.2.a o 5.D.2.c.
9030.20.99	Los demás.
	Unicamente: Equipos diseñados especialmente para el desarrollo o la producción de equipos especificados en el artículo 5.A.2 o en el subartículo 5.B.2.b; equipos de medida diseñados especialmente para evaluar y convalidar las funciones de

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	seguridad de la información de los equipos especificados en el artículo 5.A.2 o del software especificado en los subartículos 5.D.2.a o 5.D.2.c.
9030.89.99	Los demás.
	Únicamente: Equipos diseñados especialmente para el desarrollo o la producción de equipos especificados en el artículo 5.A.2 o en el subartículo 5.B.2.b; equipos de medida diseñados especialmente para evaluar y convalidar las funciones de seguridad de la información de los equipos especificados en el artículo 5.A.2 o del software especificado en los subartículos 5.D.2.a o 5.D.2.c.

Categoría 6: Sensores y laseres	
6.A. Sistemas, equipos y componentes	
	<p>Grupo 6.A.1</p> <p>Sistemas acústicos, equipos y los componentes diseñados especialmente para ellos, según se indica:</p> <p>a. Sistemas marinos acústicos, equipos y componentes especialmente diseñados para ellos, según se indica:</p> <p>1. Sistemas activos (transmisores o transmisores y receptores), equipos y componentes diseñados especialmente para ellos, según se indica:</p> <p>Nota: El subartículo 6.A.1.a.1. no somete a control el siguiente equipo:</p> <p>a. Las sondas de profundidad que funcionen en la vertical por debajo del aparato, no posean función de barrido de más de $\pm 20^\circ$ y se utilicen exclusivamente para medir la profundidad del agua a la distancia de objetos sumergidos o enterrados o para la detección de bancos de peces;</p> <p>b. Las balizas acústicas, según se indica:</p> <p>1. Balizas acústicas para emergencias;</p> <p>2. Emisores acústicos (pingers) diseñados especialmente para relocalizar o retornar a una posición subacuática.</p> <p>a. Equipos acústicos de estudio topográficos del fondo marino, según indica:</p> <p>1. Buques de superficie, y equipos de estudio diseñados para cartografía topográfica del fondo marino y que cumplan todo lo siguiente:</p> <p>a. Diseñados para efectuar mediciones en ángulos superiores a 20° respecto de la vertical;</p> <p>b. Diseñados para medir profundidades superiores a 600 m por debajo de la superficie del agua;</p> <p>c. Resolución de sondeo a menos de 2; y</p> <p>d. Mejora de la exactitud de la profundidad a través de una indemnización por todos los siguientes:</p> <p>1. El movimiento del sensor acústico;</p> <p>2. En el agua la propagación del sensor al fondo del mar y la espalda, y</p> <p>3. La velocidad del sonido en el sensor;</p> <p>Notas técnicas:</p> <p>1. Resolución de sondeo es el ancho de la franja (grados), dividido por el número máximo de sondeos de la franja.</p>

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	<p>2. <i>Mejora incluye la posibilidad de compensar por medios externos.</i></p> <p>2. Equipos subacuáticos diseñados para cartografía topográfica del fondo marino y que tengan todo lo siguiente:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Diseñados o modificados para funcionar a profundidades superiores a los 300 m, y Tipo de sondeo más de 3.800; <p><u>Nota técnica</u></p> <p><i>Tipo de sondeo es el producto de la velocidad máxima (m / s) en la que el sensor puede operar y el número máximo de sondeos de la franja.</i></p> <p>3. Side Scan Sonar (SSS) o de apertura sintética Sonar (SAS), diseñado para obtener imágenes de los fondos marinos y que tiene todas las características siguientes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Diseñados o modificados para funcionar a profundidades superiores a 500 m, y Una tasa de cobertura de área de más de 570 m² / s mientras que funciona tanto con una resolución a lo largo de la pista y a través de la resolución pista de menos de 15 cm. <p><u>Notas técnicas</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <i>tasa de cobertura Area (m² / s) es el doble del producto de la gama de sonar máxima (m) y la velocidad máxima (m / s) en la que el sensor puede funcionar.</i> <i>A lo largo de la resolución pista (cm), por sólo SSS, es el producto de azimut (horizontal) haz (grados) y la gama de sonar máxima (m) y 0.873.</i> <i>A través de la resolución pista (cm) es de 75 dividido por el ancho de banda de la señal (kHz).</i> <p>b. Sistemas de detección o localización de objetos que tengan cualquiera de las características siguientes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Una frecuencia de transmisión inferior a 10 kHz; Nivel de presión acústica superior a 224 dB (referencia 1 µPa a 1 m) para los equipos que funcionen a una frecuencia comprendida en la banda de 10 a 24 kHz inclusive; Nivel de presión acústica superior a 235 dB (referencia 1 µPa a 1 m) para los equipos que funcionen a una frecuencia comprendida en la banda de 24 a 30 kHz; Que formen haces de menos de 1° en cualquier eje y funcionen a una frecuencia inferior a 100 kHz; Que estén diseñados para funcionar con un alcance no ambiguo, en presentación visual, superior a 5 120 m; o Que estén diseñados para soportar, en funcionamiento normal, la presión de profundidades superiores a 1 000 m y dotados de transductores que reúnan cualquiera de las siguientes

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	<p>características:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Con compensación dinámica de la presión; o b. Que utilicen como elemento de transducción un material distinto del titanato zirconato de plomo; c. Proyectores acústicos, incluidos los transductores, que incorporen elementos piezoeléctricos, magnetostrictivos, electrostrictivos, electrodinámicos o hidráulicos que funcionen por separado o en una combinación determinada y que tengan cualquiera de las características siguientes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nota 1: <i>El régimen de control de los proyectores acústicos, incluidos los transductores, diseñados especialmente para otros equipos vendrá determinado por el régimen de control de esos otros equipos.</i> Nota 2: <i>El subartículo 6.A.1.a.1.c. no somete a control las fuentes electrónicas que dirigen el sonido sólo verticalmente, ni las fuentes mecánicas [por ejemplo, cañones de aire o cañones de aire ode vapor (vapor shock gun)] o químicas (por ejemplo, explosivas).</i> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Densidad de potencia acústica radiada instantánea superior a 0,01 mW/mm²/Hz para los dispositivos que funcionen a frecuencias inferiores a 10 kHz; 2. Densidad de potencia acústica radiada continua superior a 0,001 mW/mm²/Hz para los dispositivos que funcionen a frecuencias inferiores a 10 kHz; o <p>Nota técnica:</p> <p><i>La densidad de potencia acústica se obtiene dividiendo la potencia acústica de salida por el producto del área de la superficie radiante y de la frecuencia de funcionamiento.</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Supresión de lóbulos laterales superior a 22 dB; d. Sistemas acústicos y equipos, destinados a determinar la posición de buques o vehículos subacuáticos que tengan las características siguientes, y componentes diseñados especialmente para ellos: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Detección de rango superior a 1.000 m, y 2. Precisión de posicionamiento inferior a 10 m rms (media cuadrática) medidos a una distancia de 1.000 m; <p>Nota: <i>El subartículo 6.A.1.a.1.d. incluye:</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. <i>Los equipos que utilizan el proceso de señales coherente entre dos o más balizas y la unidad de hidrófono transportada por el buque de superficie o vehículo subacuático;</i> b. <i>Los equipos capaces de corregir automáticamente los errores de propagación de la velocidad del sonido para el cálculo de un punto.</i> e. Sonares activos individuales, diseñados especialmente o modificados para detectar, localizar y clasificar automáticamente los nadadores o

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	<p>buceadores, que tiene todas las características siguientes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Detección de distancia superior a 530 m; 2. Precisión de posicionamiento inferior a 15 m RMS (media cuadrática) medidos a una distancia de 530 m, y 3. Pulso de transmisión de la señal de ancho de banda superior a 3 kHz; <p>N.B. Para los sistemas de detección de buzo, especialmente diseñados o modificados para uso militar, véase la Lista de Municiones.</p> <p>Nota: para 6.A.1.a.1.e., donde varios rangos de detección se especifican para los varios ambientes, la gama más grande de detección se utiliza.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Sistemas pasivos (receptores, relacionados o no en funcionamiento normal con equipos activos separados), equipos y componentes diseñados especialmente para ellos, según se indica: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Hidrófonos que tengan cualquiera de las siguientes características: <p>Nota: <i>El control de los hidrófonos diseñados especialmente para otros equipos se determina por las condiciones del control de dichos equipo.</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Estar dotados de elementos sensores flexibles continuos; 2. Estar dotados de conjuntos flexibles de elementos sensores discretos, de diámetro o longitud inferior a 20 mm y con una separación entre elementos inferior a 20 mm; 3. Que tengan cualquiera de los elementos sensores siguientes: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Fibras ópticas; b. Películas poliméricas piezoeléctricas' distintas del fluoruro de polivinilideno (<PVDF>) y sus copolímeros {p(VDF-TrFE) y P(VDF-TFE)}; o c. Materiales compuestos (composites) piezoeléctricos flexibles; 4. Una sensibilidad de los hidrófonos mejor que - 180 dB a cualquier profundidad, sin compensación de la aceleración; 5. Diseñados para funcionar a profundidades superiores a 35 m con compensación de la aceleración; o 6. Diseñados para funcionar a profundidades superiores a 1 000 m; <p>Notas técnicas:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>Los elementos sensores denominados 'películas poliméricas piezoeléctricas' consisten en una película polimérica polarizada tensada y sujeta a un bastidor o carrete (mandril).</i> 2. <i>Los elementos sensores de materiales compuestos (composites) piezoeléctricos flexibles consisten en fibras o</i>

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	<p><i>partículas cerámicas piezoeléctricas combinadas con un compuesto de caucho, polimérico o epoxi eléctricamente aislante y acústicamente transparente, siendo el compuesto parte integrante de los elementos sensores.</i></p> <p>3. <i>La sensibilidad de los hidrófonos se define como veinte veces el logaritmo decimal de la relación entre la tensión eficaz de salida (RMS) y una referencia de 1 V eficaz (RMS) cuando el sensor del hidrófono, sin preamplificador, se sitúe en un campo acústico de ondas planas con una presión eficaz (RMS) de 1 μPa. Por ejemplo, un hidrófono de -160 dB (referencia, 1 V por μPa) daría una tensión de salida de 10-8 V en este campo, mientras que uno de -180 dB de sensibilidad sólo daría una tensión de salida de 10-9 V. Por lo tanto -160 dB es mejor que -180 dB.</i></p> <p>b. Baterías de hidrófonos acústicos remolcadas que tengan cualquiera de las siguientes características:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Espaciado entre los grupos de hidrófonos inferior a 12,5 m o 'modificables' para tener un espaciado entre los grupos de hidrófonos inferior a 12,5 m; 2. Diseñadas o modificables para funcionar a profundidades superiores a 35 m; <p><i>Nota técnica:</i></p> <p><i>El término modificables de los subartículos 6.A.1.a.2.b.1. y 2. significa que incluyen dispositivos que permiten la modificación del cableado o de las interconexiones para modificar el espaciado de los grupos de hidrófonos o los límites de profundidad de funcionamiento. Estos dispositivos son: cableado de repuesto que represente más del 10 % del número de cables, bloques de ajuste de espaciado de los grupos de hidrófonos o dispositivos internos de limitación de profundidad que sean ajustables o que controlen más de un grupo de hidrófonos.</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Detectores de rumbo incluidos en el subartículo 6.A.1.a.2.d.; 4. Tubos para batería reforzados longitudinalmente; 5. Baterías montadas, con un diámetro inferior a 40 mm; o 6. Sin uso desde el 2007; 7. Características de los hidrófonos incluidas en el subartículo 6.A.1.a.2.a.; <p>c. Equipo de procesado diseñado especialmente para baterías de hidrófonos acústicos remolcadas que tengan programabilidad accesible al usuario y proceso y correlación en el dominio del tiempo o de la frecuencia, incluidos el análisis espectral, el filtrado digital y la formación de haz mediante transformada rápida de Fourier u otras transformadas o procesos;</p> <p>d. Detectores de rumbo que tengan todas las características siguientes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Una exactitud mejor que $\pm 0,5^\circ$; y 2. Diseñados para funcionar a profundidades superiores a 35 m o que tengan un dispositivo sensor de profundidad, ajustable o desmontable, para funcionamiento a profundidades superiores a 35 m; <p>e. Sistemas de cable de fondo o de orilla (bay or bottom cable) que tengan</p>

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	<p>cualquiera de las características siguientes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Estar dotados de hidrófonos incluidos en el subartículo 6.A.1.a.2.a.; o 2. Estar dotados de módulos de señales de grupos de hidrófonos multiplexados que tengan todas las características siguientes: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Diseñados para funcionar a profundidades superiores a 35 m o que tengan un dispositivo sensor de profundidad, ajustable o desmontable, para funcionamiento a profundidades superiores a 35 m; y b. Capaces de ser intercambiados operacionalmente con módulos de baterías de hidrófonos acústicos remolcables; f. Equipo de procesamiento diseñado especialmente para sistemas de cable de fondo o de orilla (bayor bottom cable) con programabilidad accesible al usuario y proceso y correlación en el dominio del tiempo o de la frecuencia, incluidos el análisis espectral, el filtrado digital y la formación de haz mediante transformada rápida de Fourier u otras transformadas o procesos; <p>Nota 6.A.1.a.2. También se aplica a equipos receptores, relacionados o no en funcionamiento normal con equipos activos separados, y componentes diseñados especialmente para ellos.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> b. Equipo de registro sonar de correlación-velocidad y Doppler-velocidad diseñado para medir la velocidad horizontal del equipo portador con respecto al fondo marino según se indica: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Equipo de registro sonar de correlación-velocidad que tenga cualquiera de las características siguientes: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Diseñado para funcionar a distancias superiores a 500 m entre el portador y el fondo marino; o b. Con una exactitud de velocidad mejor que el 1 % de la velocidad; 2. Equipo de registro sonar de Doppler-velocidad con una exactitud de velocidad mejor que el 1 % de la velocidad. <p>Nota 1: El subartículo 6.A.1.b. no somete a control las sondas de profundidad que se limiten a una de las siguientes funciones: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Medición de la profundidad del agua; b. Medición de la distancia de objetos sumergidos o enterrados; o c. Detección de bancos de peces. <p>Nota 2: El subartículo 6.A.1.b. no somete a control el equipo diseñado especialmente para la instalación en buques de superficie.</p> </p> c. No usado desde el 2010. <p>N.B. Para los sistemas de disuasión buceador acústica, ver 8.A.2.r</p>

(Continúa en la Quinta Sección)

DOF: 13/12/2011

ACUERDO por el que se modifica el diverso por el que se sujeta al requisito de permiso previo por parte de la Secretaría de Economía la exportación de armas convencionales, sus partes y componentes, bienes de uso dual, software y tecnologías susceptibles de desvío para la fabricación y proliferación de armas convencionales y de destrucción masiva.

Al margen un sello con el Escudo Nacional, que dice: Estados Unidos Mexicanos.- Secretaría de Economía.

Con fundamento en los artículos 34, fracción V, de la Ley Orgánica de la Administración Pública Federal; 4o., fracción III, 5o., fracciones III y X, 15, 17, y 21 de la Ley de Comercio Exterior; 14, 15, fracción I, 17 y 18 del Reglamento de la Ley de Comercio Exterior; 1, 4, 5, fracción XVI del Reglamento Interior de la Secretaría de Economía, y

CONSIDERANDO

Que el 16 de junio de 2011 se publicó en el Diario Oficial de la Federación el [Acuerdo](#) por el que se sujeta al requisito de permiso previo por parte de la Secretaría de Economía la exportación de armas convencionales, sus partes y componentes, bienes de uso dual, software y tecnologías susceptibles de desvío para la fabricación y proliferación de armas convencionales y de destrucción masiva (Acuerdo);

[Que](#) a través del Acuerdo se identifican las fracciones arancelarias de la Tarifa de la Ley de los Impuestos Generales de Importación y de Exportación, en las cuales se clasifican las mercancías cuya exportación se sujeta al requisito de permiso previo;

Que conforme a lo dispuesto por los artículos 20 de la Ley de Comercio Exterior, y 36 fracciones I, inciso c), y II, inciso b) de la Ley Aduanera, solamente pueden hacerse cumplir en el punto de entrada o salida al país, las regulaciones y restricciones no arancelarias cuyas mercancías hayan sido identificadas en términos de sus fracciones arancelarias y nomenclatura que les corresponda, conforme a la tarifa respectiva;

Que es necesario complementar y precisar la información sobre el alcance o campo de [aplicación](#) de algunas de las fracciones arancelarias identificadas en los Anexos del Acuerdo con objeto de garantizar la seguridad jurídica a los usuarios;

Que con apego al procedimiento previsto en la ley de la materia y con objeto de otorgar mayor certeza y seguridad jurídica en el funcionamiento del esquema regulatorio vigente para la obtención del permiso previo de exportación de armas convencionales, sus partes y componentes, bienes de uso dual, software y tecnologías susceptibles de desvío para la fabricación y proliferación de armas convencionales y de destrucción masiva, la Comisión de Comercio Exterior opinó favorablemente la modificación de las disposiciones del Acuerdo, se expide el siguiente

ACUERDO POR EL QUE SE MODIFICA EL DIVERSO POR EL QUE SE SUJETA AL REQUISITO DE PERMISO PREVIO POR PARTE DE LA SECRETARIA DE ECONOMIA LA EXPORTACION DE ARMAS CONVENCIONALES, SUS PARTES Y COMPONENTES, BIENES DE USO DUAL, SOFTWARE Y TECNOLOGIAS SUSCEPTIBLES DE DESVIO PARA LA FABRICACION Y PROLIFERACION DE ARMAS CONVENCIONALES Y DE DESTRUCCION MASIVA

Primero.- Se **reforman** los Puntos 3, fracciones IX, XIV y XV; 7, incisos d. y e.; 11; 14; 15; 16 incisos d., g.; y h.; 17 párrafos tercero y cuarto; 18, y 22; **se adicionan** a los Puntos 3, un último párrafo; 7, los incisos f. y g. y un último párrafo; 16, los incisos i., j. y k, todos del Acuerdo por el que se sujeta al requisito de permiso previo por parte de la Secretaría de Economía la exportación de armas convencionales, sus partes y componentes, bienes de uso dual, software y tecnologías susceptibles de desvío para la fabricación y proliferación de armas convencionales y de destrucción masiva, publicado en el Diario Oficial de la Federación el 16 de junio de 2011, para quedar como sigue:

"3.- ...

I. a VIII. ...

IX. Desvío: La utilización de armas convencionales, sus partes y componentes, bienes de uso dual, software y tecnologías, por un usuario final, para un uso final o para destino final, distintos a los señalados en la Manifestación de Uso y Usuario Final para obtener el permiso de exportación de armas convencionales, bienes de uso dual, software y tecnologías relacionadas y sus modificaciones y a los autorizados en el permiso previo de exportación;

X. a XIII. ...

XIV. Información técnica: Proyectos, planos, diagramas, modelos, formulas, mesas, diseños de ingeniería y especificaciones, manuales e instrucciones escritas o grabadas por cualquier medio o aparato tales como discos, cintas y memorias;

XV. Manifestación de Uso y Usuario Final, para obtener el permiso de exportación de armas convencionales, bienes de uso dual, software y tecnologías relacionadas y sus modificaciones: Documento de control de exportaciones por medio del cual el exportador describe el uso, usuario y destino final al que se sujetan los objetos regulados por el presente Acuerdo;

XVI a XXVI. ...

Para efectos de las definiciones técnicas se estará a lo dispuesto en el Anexo V.

7.- ...**a. a c. ...**

- d. Tratándose de Tecnología, y con excepción de lo dispuesto en los grupos 1.E.2.e. y 1.E.2.f., así como 8.E.2.a. y 8.E.2.b, contenidos en el Anexo III del presente Acuerdo, consistan en la tecnología mínima necesaria para la instalación, operación, mantenimiento (verificación) y reparación de materiales no controlados, o cuya exportación haya sido autorizada; o se trate de tecnología del dominio público, o que contenga resultados de investigación científica básica o información técnica mínima necesaria para formular las solicitudes de patente;
- e. Con excepción del software mencionado en la Categoría 5, Parte 2: "Seguridad de la Información", del Anexo I del presente Acuerdo, se trate de software que:
 - I. Sea del dominio público, o
 - II. Esté a disposición del público en general debido a que:
 - i. Se vende en puntos de venta al por menor, sin restricción, a través de:
 - 1) Transacciones de mostrador;
 - 2) Transacciones por correo;
 - 3) Transacciones electrónicas, o
 - 4) Transacciones realizadas por teléfono; y
 - ii. Que esté diseñado para su instalación por el usuario sin asistencia ulterior del proveedor;
- f. Envíen empresas mexicanas a los Estados Unidos de América y Canadá, o
- g. Exceptúe la SE mediante Acuerdo publicado en el Diario Oficial de la Federación, previa opinión favorable del Comité.

Las empresas podrán obtener la exención de permiso previo de exportación a que se refiere el presente Acuerdo siempre y cuando cumplan los requisitos a que se refiere el artículo 100-A de la Ley Aduanera de conformidad con las Reglas de carácter general en materia de comercio exterior y justifiquen ante la SE la necesidad de exentar el requisito de permiso previo para la correcta operación de sus actividades de exportación. La información proporcionada por la empresa interesada en obtener la exención será publicada en la página electrónica de la SE y será enviada a los Secretariados de los regímenes de control de exportaciones de los que México sea miembro así como a los gobiernos de los países que formen parte de dichos regímenes, de conformidad con el Punto 20 del presente Acuerdo. La empresa que solicite la exención manifestará su conformidad en la difusión de esta información al momento de su solicitud.

11.- Las solicitudes de permiso previo de exportación a que se refiere el presente Acuerdo podrán presentarse ante la Delegación o Subdelegación Federal de la SE que le corresponda al exportador, utilizando el formato SE-03-81 "Solicitud de Permiso Previo de Exportación de armas convencionales, sus partes y componentes, bienes de uso dual, software y tecnologías susceptibles de desvío para la fabricación y proliferación de armas convencionales y de destrucción masiva", en los términos que establece el Registro Federal de Trámites y Servicios, o bien, ante el portal que la SE establezca para la Ventanilla Digital Mexicana de Comercio Exterior, a fin de que dichas oficinas remitan la solicitud y los antecedentes de la operación a la DGCE para su estudio y dictamen.

Las solicitudes de Modificación o Prórroga, deberán presentarse en la Delegación o Subdelegación Federal de la SE que le corresponda al exportador, en los términos que establecen los trámites inscritos en el Registro Federal de Trámites y Servicios bajo el número SE-03-82 "Modificación del Permiso Previo de Exportación de armas convencionales, sus partes y componentes, bienes de uso dual, software y tecnologías susceptibles de desvío para la fabricación y proliferación de armas convencionales y de destrucción masiva", y SE-03-83 "Prórroga al Permiso Previo de exportación de armas convencionales, sus partes y componentes, bienes de uso dual, software y tecnologías susceptibles de desvío para la fabricación y proliferación de armas convencionales y de destrucción masiva", utilizando el formato RFTS SE-03-81 "Solicitud de Permiso Previo de Exportación de armas convencionales, sus partes y componentes, bienes de uso dual, software y tecnologías susceptibles de desvío para la fabricación y proliferación de armas convencionales y de destrucción masiva", o bien, ante el portal que la SE establezca para la Ventanilla Digital Mexicana de Comercio Exterior, adjuntando los requisitos específicos, según sea el caso.

14.- El periodo de vigencia de los permisos previos de exportación a que se refiere el presente Acuerdo será hasta de un año. Dicho permiso se podrá prorrogar hasta por un periodo igual, siempre y cuando siga cumpliendo con los criterios de autorización.

15.- La SE podrá negar a los solicitantes los permisos previos de exportación de objetos regulados por este Acuerdo, en caso de que tenga conocimiento o se acredite que los solicitantes participaron en el desvío de los objetos regulados a usos finales o usuarios finales no autorizados, en actividades ilícitas relacionadas con las actividades y bienes regulados por el presente Acuerdo, incurrieron en falsedad de declaraciones, o bien, no cumplieron con los requisitos necesarios para asegurar un debido control sobre dichas exportaciones.

16.- ...**a. a c. ...**

- d. En el caso de que en la Manifestación de Uso y Usuario Final para obtener el permiso de exportación de armas convencionales, bienes de uso dual, software y tecnologías relacionadas y sus modificaciones o en la solicitud para el otorgamiento del permiso previo de exportación se haya detectado omisión, alteración o falsedad en los datos aportados;
- e. y f. ...
- g. Que el domicilio fiscal o los domicilios declarados por el exportador para el destino final de los objetos regulados sean inexistentes o no puedan localizarse;
- h. Cuando el Servicio de Administración Tributaria determine que el nombre o domicilio fiscal del destinatario o comprador en el extranjero, señalados en la solicitud del permiso previo de exportación o bien en los pedimentos o facturas, sean falsos, inexistentes o no localizables;
- i. Cuando el exportador tuvo conocimiento de que la mercancía fue desviada para la fabricación de armamento, se entregó por cualquier concepto a fabricantes de armamento o bien, se entregó por cualquier concepto a personas ubicadas en países que carecen de control de exportaciones y no lo notificó a la SE, y ésta tuvo conocimiento por una visita domiciliaria, de inspección, de verificación, o de verificación de mercancías en transporte, por parte de las dependencias de la Administración Pública Federal competentes;
- j. Cuando el exportador incumpla requerimientos de información, y
- k. Cuando el exportador se niegue a la práctica de visitas domiciliarias, de inspección, de verificación, o de verificación de mercancías en transporte, por parte de las dependencias de la Administración Pública Federal competentes.

17.- ...

...

Si el titular del permiso previo de exportación no ofrece las pruebas, no expone sus alegatos, o no desvirtúa las causas que motivaron el inicio de procedimiento de cancelación del permiso previo de exportación, la SE procederá a dictar la resolución de cancelación, y remitirá copia de la misma al Servicio de Administración Tributaria.

Cuando el titular de permiso previo desvirtúe las causas que motivaron el procedimiento de cancelación, la SE procederá a dictar la resolución que deje sin efectos dicho procedimiento, y remitirá copia de la misma al Servicio de Administración Tributaria informando que dejó sin efectos la suspensión del permiso previo de exportación.

18.- Se constituye el Comité para el Control de Exportaciones de Bienes de Uso Dual, Software y Tecnologías. El Comité, dependerá de la SE y estará integrado por los titulares de la DGCE quién lo presidirá, de la Dirección General de Industrias Básicas, de la Dirección General de Industrias Pesadas y de Alta Tecnología, y de la Dirección General de Comercio Interior y de Economía Digital, todas de la SE.

El Comité en sus sesiones tendrá como invitados permanentes a la Dirección General del Registro Federal de Armas de Fuego y Control de Explosivos de la Secretaría de la Defensa Nacional; Dirección General para la Organización de las Naciones Unidas de la Secretaría de Relaciones Exteriores; la Comisión Nacional de Seguridad Nuclear y Salvaguardias; la Comisión Intersecretarial para el Control del Proceso y Uso de Plaguicidas, Fertilizantes y Sustancias Tóxicas, y al Servicio de Administración Tributaria.

Podrá invitarse a las sesiones del Comité a otras dependencias y entidades de la Administración Pública Federal, académicos, representantes de industrias y de Cámaras o Confederaciones Industriales, o a cualquier órgano o entidad del sector público y privado, a efecto de que manifiesten las opiniones correspondientes respecto del asunto que se trate.

El Comité recibirá y atenderá las consultas que le sean sometidas por los órganos y dependencias de la Administración Pública Federal en materia de control de exportaciones.

Los titulares de la DGCE, de la Dirección General de Industrias Básicas, de la Dirección General de Industrias Pesadas y de Alta Tecnología y de la Dirección General de Comercio Interior y de Economía Digital de la SE, integrantes del Comité, podrán designar un representante alterno con nivel mínimo de Director de Área o equivalente, a fin de reemplazar a los representantes titulares durante su ausencia.

El Comité adoptará sus resoluciones bajo el principio de mayoría de votos de los miembros presentes en las sesiones. En caso de empate el Presidente del Comité tendrá voto de calidad. Las resoluciones del Comité podrán ser tomadas en cuenta al momento de resolver las solicitudes de permisos.

22.- La siguiente información relativa a los permisos previos de exportación otorgados será puesta a disposición del público en la página de Internet de la SE: a) nombre del titular; b) unidad administrativa que los otorga; c) fracción arancelaria; d) fecha de expedición; y e) período de vigencia."

Segundo.- Se **reforman** y **adicionan** a los Anexos I, II y III del Acuerdo por el que se sujeta al requisito de permiso previo por parte de la Secretaría de Economía la exportación de armas convencionales, sus partes y componentes, bienes de uso dual, software y tecnologías susceptibles de desvío para la fabricación y proliferación de armas convencionales y de destrucción masiva, publicado en el Diario Oficial de la Federación el 16 de junio de 2011, únicamente respecto de los grupos y las fracciones arancelarias que a

continuación se indican, en el orden que les corresponde según su numeración, para quedar como se aprecia al final del presente instrumento.

Tercero.- Se **eliminan** del Anexo I, Grupo 1.A.7 la fracción arancelaria 3603.00.99; Grupo 1.A.8 las fracciones arancelarias 3602.00.99, 3603.00.02 y 3603.00.99.; Grupo 1.C.4 las fracciones arancelarias 2844.10.01, 8101.10.01, 8101.94.01, 8101.96.99 y 8108.90.99.; Grupo 1.C.6 la fracción arancelaria 2903.59.99.; Grupo 1.C.7., las fracciones arancelarias 2849.20.99, 2849.90.99, 2850.00.99 y 6914.90.99.; Grupo 1.C.11 las fracciones arancelarias 2804.50.01 y 8109.20.01.; Grupo 1.C.12 las fracciones arancelarias 2844.20.01 y 2844.40.99. y Grupo 2.B.1 las fracciones arancelarias 8458.11.99, 8457.10.01, 8457.20.01 y 8459.10.01., todas del Acuerdo por el que se sujeta al requisito de permiso previo por parte de la Secretaría de Economía la exportación de armas convencionales, sus partes y componentes, bienes de uso dual, software y tecnologías susceptibles de desvío para la fabricación y proliferación de armas convencionales y de destrucción masiva, publicado en el Diario Oficial de la Federación el 16 de junio de 2011.

Cuarto.- Se **elimina** del Anexo II, Grupo ML8 la Nota cuyo texto refiere: "NO SE SEÑALAN FRACCIONES ARANCELARIAS PORQUE TODOS LOS BIENES DE ESTA LISTA ESTAN CONTENIDOS EN EL ACUERDO QUE ESTABLECE LA CLASIFICACION Y CODIFICACION DE MERCANCIAS CUYA IMPORTACION Y EXPORTACION ESTA SUJETA A REGULACION POR PARTE DE LA SECRETARIA DE LA DEFENSA NACIONAL" del Acuerdo por el que se sujeta al requisito de permiso previo por parte de la Secretaría de Economía la exportación de armas convencionales, sus partes y componentes, bienes de uso dual, software y tecnologías susceptibles de desvío para la fabricación y proliferación de armas convencionales y de destrucción masiva, publicado en el Diario Oficial de la Federación el 16 de junio de 2011.

Quinto.- Se **adiciona** el Anexo V al Acuerdo por el que se sujeta al requisito de permiso previo por parte de la Secretaría de Economía la exportación de armas convencionales, sus partes y componentes, bienes de uso dual, software y tecnologías susceptibles de desvío para la fabricación y proliferación de armas convencionales y de destrucción masiva, publicado en el Diario Oficial de la Federación el 16 de junio de 2011.

TRANSITORIO

UNICO.- El presente Acuerdo entrará en vigor el día siguiente al de su publicación en el Diario Oficial de la Federación.

México, D. F., a 8 de diciembre de 2011.- El Secretario de Economía, **Bruno Ferrari García de Alba.-**
Rúbrica.

SECRETARIA DE ECONOMIA

ACUERDO que modifica al diverso por el que se sujeta al requisito de permiso previo por parte de la Secretaría de Economía la exportación de armas convencionales, sus partes y componentes, bienes de uso dual, software y tecnologías susceptibles de desvío para la fabricación y proliferación de armas convencionales y de destrucción masiva, publicado el 16 de junio de 2011.

Al margen un sello con el Escudo Nacional, que dice: Estados Unidos Mexicanos.- Secretaría de Economía.

Con fundamento en los artículos 34, fracción V de la Ley Orgánica de la Administración Pública Federal; 4o., fracción III, 5o., fracciones III y X, 15, fracciones II y VI, 17 y 21 de la Ley de Comercio Exterior; 15, fracción I del Reglamento de la Ley de Comercio Exterior; 5, fracción XVI del Reglamento Interior de la Secretaría de Economía, y

CONSIDERANDO

Que el 16 de junio de 2011 se publicó en el Diario Oficial de la Federación el Acuerdo por el que se sujeta al requisito de permiso previo por parte de la Secretaría de Economía la exportación de armas convencionales, sus partes y componentes, bienes de uso dual, software y tecnologías susceptibles de desvío para la fabricación y proliferación de armas convencionales y de destrucción masiva (Acuerdo), el cual fue reformado mediante el diverso publicado en el mismo órgano de difusión el 13 de diciembre de 2011, para incorporar al régimen de control de exportaciones de México ciertas definiciones y otras disposiciones necesarias para la mejor implementación de las listas de control del Acuerdo de Wassenaar, del cual México es parte contratante desde el 20 de enero de 2012;

Que a fin de perfeccionar el mencionado régimen, es necesario adoptar también, como referencia, la normatividad establecida por el Grupo de Suministradores Nucleares, que es otro de los instrumentos que conforman los regímenes de control de exportaciones en el ámbito internacional que han mostrado su efectividad como herramienta útil para la implementación y fortalecimiento de los principios sobre los que México establecerá los controles de exportación relativos a las transferencias de materiales nucleares y radiactivos con fines pacíficos;

Que para ello es necesario identificar, a través del Acuerdo, las fracciones arancelarias de la Tarifa de la Ley de los Impuestos Generales de Importación y de Exportación, en las cuales se clasifican las mercancías relativas a los materiales nucleares y radiactivos, así como los equipos de uso dual cuya exportación se sujeta al requisito de permiso previo, por tratarse de bienes relacionados con el sector nuclear a que se refiere el mencionado Grupo de Suministradores Nucleares, con objeto de facilitar la consulta sobre el esquema regulatorio aplicable en materia de exportación de materiales nucleares, radiactivos y generadores de radiación ionizante;

Que conforme a lo dispuesto por los artículos 20 de la Ley de Comercio Exterior y 36, fracciones I, inciso c) y II, inciso b) de la Ley Aduanera, solamente pueden hacerse cumplir en el punto de entrada o salida al país, las regulaciones y restricciones no arancelarias cuyas mercancías hayan sido identificadas en términos de sus fracciones arancelarias y nomenclatura que les corresponda, conforme a la tarifa respectiva, y

Que la modificación a que se refiere la presente disposición fue opinada favorablemente por la Comisión de Comercio Exterior, he tenido a bien expedir el siguiente

ACUERDO QUE MODIFICA AL DIVERSO POR EL QUE SE SUJETA AL REQUISITO DE PERMISO PREVIO POR PARTE DE LA SECRETARIA DE ECONOMIA LA EXPORTACION DE ARMAS CONVENCIONALES, SUS PARTES Y COMPONENTES, BIENES DE USO DUAL, SOFTWARE Y TECNOLOGIAS SUSCEPTIBLES DE DESVIO PARA LA FABRICACION Y PROLIFERACION DE ARMAS CONVENCIONALES Y DE DESTRUCCION MASIVA, PUBLICADO EN EL DIARIO OFICIAL DE LA FEDERACION EL 16 DE JUNIO DE 2011

Primero.- Se reforman los Puntos 3, fracción XXII, 4, literales b. y c., 6, 19, fracción IV y 21; y se **adiciona** al Punto 4, el literal d., todos del Acuerdo por el que se sujeta al requisito de permiso previo por parte de la Secretaría de Economía la exportación de armas convencionales, sus partes y componentes, bienes de uso dual, software y tecnologías susceptibles de desvío para la fabricación y proliferación de armas convencionales y de destrucción masiva, publicado en el Diario Oficial de la Federación el 16 de junio de 2011 y su modificación el 13 de diciembre de 2011, para quedar como sigue:

"3.- ...

I. a **XXI.** ...

XXII. Transbordo: La descarga o cambio de medio de transporte de los objetos contenidos en los Anexos I, II, III y VI del presente Acuerdo entre el punto inicial de carga y el destino final de dichos bienes;

XXIII. a **XXVI.** ...

4.- ...

- a. ...
- b. Armas convencionales, sus partes y componentes, señaladas en el Anexo II del presente Acuerdo, conforme a las fracciones arancelarias de la Tarifa de la Ley de los Impuestos Generales de Importación y de Exportación, correspondientes a las categorías de Municiones y materiales relacionados a que se refiere el Acuerdo de Wassenaar;
- c. Software y tecnologías de uso dual, señalados en el Anexo III del presente Acuerdo, correspondientes a las fracciones arancelarias de la Tarifa de la Ley de los Impuestos Generales de Importación y de Exportación, correspondientes a las categorías de bienes y listas a que se refiere el Acuerdo de Wassenaar, y
- d. Equipos, materiales y programas informáticos de uso dual del ámbito nuclear y tecnología relacionada, señalados en el Anexo VI del presente Acuerdo conforme a las fracciones arancelarias de la Tarifa de la Ley de los Impuestos Generales de Importación y de Exportación, correspondientes a las listas desarrolladas en el Grupo de Suministradores Nucleares (GSN).

6.- La exportación de armas convencionales, sus partes y componentes, bienes de uso dual, software y tecnologías que no figuren en las listas de los Anexos I, II, III y VI, o en los Acuerdos de Regulación, estará sujeta a la presentación de un permiso previo de exportación en los siguientes supuestos:

- I. Cuando el exportador haya sido informado por las autoridades competentes que los bienes que pretende exportar pueden ser objeto de desvío o pudieran ser utilizados para un uso final militar o destinarse total o parcialmente, para actividades relacionadas con la proliferación, o
- II. Cuando el país adquirente o el país de destino final esté sometido a un embargo por una resolución del Consejo de Seguridad de las Naciones Unidas o cuando el exportador haya sido informado por las autoridades competentes que los productos en cuestión pueden estar destinados total o parcialmente para un uso final militar.

Si un exportador tiene conocimiento de que las armas convencionales, sus partes y componentes, bienes de uso dual, software o tecnologías, los cuales no figuren en las listas de los Anexos I, II, III y VI, o en los Acuerdos de Regulación que pretende exportar, pueden ser sujetos de desvío, deberá consultar a la DGCE a fin de que ésta evalúe la consulta y determine lo procedente conforme a la fracción I del presente Punto. En este caso, la DGCE someterá a consideración del Comité la conveniencia de sujetar los objetos consultados a permiso previo de exportación.

La SE podrá modificar los Anexos I, II, III y VI, previa propuesta del Comité y aprobación de la Comisión de Comercio Exterior, si el exportador tiene motivos para sospechar que las armas convencionales, sus partes y componentes, bienes de uso dual, software y tecnologías que pretenda exportar pueden ser sujetos de desvío.

19.- El Comité tendrá las siguientes funciones:

I. a III. ...

IV. Proponer ante la Comisión de Comercio Exterior, la modificación de las listas contenidas en los Anexos I, II, III, IV y VI del presente Acuerdo, y

V. ...

21.- La Comisión de Comercio Exterior, escuchando al Comité revisará y aprobará la actualización, por lo menos una vez al año, de las listas contenidas en los Anexos I, II, III, IV y VI del presente Acuerdo, de conformidad con las obligaciones y compromisos que México haya asumido como miembro de los regímenes internacionales de desarme, control de armas y no proliferación y en virtud de la ratificación de tratados internacionales pertinentes."

Segundo.- Se **adiciona** el Anexo VI al Acuerdo por el que se sujeta al requisito de permiso previo por parte de la Secretaría de Economía la exportación de armas convencionales, sus partes y componentes, bienes de uso dual, software y tecnologías susceptibles de desvío para la fabricación y proliferación de armas convencionales y de destrucción masiva, publicado en el Diario Oficial de la Federación el 16 de junio de 2011 y su modificación el 13 de diciembre de 2011, con los grupos y las fracciones arancelarias que se indican, para quedar como se aprecia al final del presente instrumento.

TRANSITORIOS

UNICO.- El presente Acuerdo entrará en vigor el día siguiente al de su publicación en el Diario Oficial de la Federación.

México, D.F., a 24 de mayo de 2012.- El Secretario de Economía, **Bruno Ferrari García de Alba.-** Rúbrica.

ANEXO VI

LISTA DE EQUIPOS, MATERIALES Y PROGRAMAS INFORMATICOS DE USO DUAL DEL AMBITO NUCLEAR Y TECNOLOGIA RELACIONADA, SUJETOS A PERMISO PREVIO DE EXPORTACION EN TERMINOS DE LAS LISTAS DESARROLLADAS EN EL GRUPO DE SUMINISTRADORES NUCLEARES (GSN)

Fracción Arancelaria TIGIE	Descripción del Producto
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1. EQUIPO INDUSTRIAL	
1.A. EQUIPOS, ENSAMBLAJES Y COMPONENTES	
Grupo 1.A.2.	<p>Cámaras de televisión endurecidas a las radiaciones, o las lentes para ellas, especialmente diseñadas o especificadas para resistir una dosis total de radiación de más de 5×10^4 Gy (silicio) sin degradación de su funcionamiento.</p> <p><u>Nota técnica:</u> El término Gy (silicio) se refiere a la energía en julios por kilogramo absorbida por una muestra de silicio sin blindaje al ser expuesta a la radiación ionizante.</p>
De las siguientes fracciones arancelarias:	
8525.80.99	Las demás.
	Únicamente: Cámaras de televisión endurecidas a las radiaciones, o las lentes para ellas, especialmente diseñadas o especificadas para resistir una dosis total de radiación de más de 5×10^4 Gy (silicio) sin degradación de su funcionamiento.
9002.11.01	Para cámaras, proyectores o aparatos fotográficos o cinematográficos de ampliación o reducción.
	Únicamente: Cámaras de televisión endurecidas a las radiaciones, o las lentes para ellas, especialmente diseñadas o especificadas para resistir una dosis total de radiación de más de 5×10^4 Gy (silicio) sin degradación de su funcionamiento.
	<p>Grupo 1.A.3</p> <p>“Robots”, “efectores terminales” y unidades de control, como sigue:</p> <p>a. “Robots” o “efectores terminales” que tengan una de las siguientes características:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Estar especialmente diseñados para cumplir las normas nacionales de seguridad aplicables a la manipulación de explosivos de gran potencia (por ejemplo, satisfacer las especificaciones del código eléctrico para explosivos de gran potencia); o 2. Estar especialmente diseñados o clasificados como resistentes a la radiación para soportar una dosis total de radiación superior a 5×10^4 Gy (silicio) sin degradación del funcionamiento. <p style="margin-left: 40px;"><u>Nota técnica:</u> El término Gy (silicio) se refiere a la energía en julios por kilogramo absorbida por una muestra de silicio sin blindaje al ser expuesta a la radiación ionizante.</p> <p>b. Unidades de control especialmente diseñadas para cualquiera de los “robots” o “efectores terminales” que se indican en el punto 1.A.3.a.</p> <p><u>Nota:</u> El punto 1.A.3 no se aplica a los robots especialmente diseñados para aplicaciones industriales no nucleares tales como las cabinas de pintado de automóviles por pulverización.</p>

	<p>Notas técnicas: 1. "Robots"</p> <p>En el punto 1.A.3 por "robot" se entiende un mecanismo de manipulación, que puede ser del tipo de trayectoria continua o de punto a punto, que puede utilizar "sensores" y tiene todas las características siguientes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Es multifuncional; Es capaz de posicionar u orientar materiales, piezas, herramientas o dispositivos especiales mediante movimientos variables en el espacio tridimensional; Incorpora tres o más servodispositivos de lazo cerrado o abierto que pueden incluir motores de paso a paso; y Posee "programabilidad accesible al usuario" gracias a un método de aprendizaje/ reproducción o mediante una computadora electrónica que puede estar controlada por lógica programable, es decir, sin intervención mecánica. <p><u>N.B.1.:</u></p> <p>En la definición anterior por "sensores" se entiende detectores de un fenómeno físico, cuya salida (tras su conversión en una señal que puede ser interpretada por un controlador) es capaz de generar "programas" o modificar instrucciones programadas o datos numéricos del programa. Se incluyen "sensores" con visión de máquina, representación de imágenes por infrarrojos, representación acústica de imágenes, sensibilidad táctil, medida de la posición inercial, capacidad de medida acústica u óptica o dinamométrica o torsiométrica.</p> <p><u>N.B.2.:</u></p> <p>En la definición anterior, por "programabilidad accesible al usuario" se entiende la posibilidad de que el usuario inserte, modifique o sustituya "programas" por medios distintos de:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Un cambio físico en el cableado o las interconexiones, o El establecimiento de controles de función, incluida la introducción de parámetros. <p><u>N.B.3.:</u></p> <p>La definición anterior no incluye los siguientes dispositivos:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Mecanismos de manipulación que sólo pueden controlarse manualmente o por teleoperador; Mecanismos de manipulación de secuencia fija que constituyan dispositivos móviles automatizados que funcionen siguiendo unos movimientos programados, definidos de forma mecánica. El "programa" está limitado mecánicamente por topes fijos, como vástagos o levas. La secuencia de movimientos y la selección de las trayectorias o ángulos no son variables ni pueden modificarse por medios mecánicos, electrónicos o eléctricos; Mecanismos de manipulación de secuencia variable, controlados mecánicamente, que constituyan dispositivos móviles automatizados que funcionen siguiendo unos movimientos programados definidos de forma mecánica. El "programa" está definido mecánicamente por topes fijos pero graduables, como 1-3 vástagos o levas. La secuencia de los movimientos y la selección de las trayectorias o ángulos son variables dentro de una configuración fija. Las variaciones o modificaciones de la configuración (por ej., cambios de vástagos o intercambios de levas) en uno o más ejes en movimiento se consiguen solamente mediante operaciones mecánicas; Mecanismos de manipulación de secuencia variable, no controlables por servo, que constituyan dispositivos móviles automatizados que funcionen siguiendo unos movimientos programados definidos mecánicamente. El "programa" es variable, pero la secuencia avanza tan sólo en función de la señal binaria procedente de dispositivos binarios eléctricos fijados mecánicamente o mediante topes regulables; Grúas apiladoras definidas como sistemas manipuladores que operen sobre coordenadas cartesianas, fabricadas como parte integral de un dispositivo vertical de jaulas de almacenamiento y diseñadas para acceder a los contenidos de dichas jaulas, para almacenamiento o recuperación.
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	<p>2. "Efectores terminales"</p> <p>En el punto 1.A.3 los "efectores terminales" son las pinzas, "las unidades de herramientas activas" y cualquier otro tipo de herramienta sujeta a la placa de base del extremo de un brazo manipulador de "robot".</p> <p>N.B.:</p> <p>En la definición anterior, "unidades de herramientas activas" son dispositivos para aplicar potencia motriz, energía de procesos o detección a la pieza de trabajo.</p>
De las siguientes fracciones arancelarias:	
8479.50.01	Robotes industriales, no expresados ni comprendidos en otras partes.
	<p>Unicamente: Robots o efectores terminales que tengan una de las siguientes características: estar especialmente diseñados para cumplir las normas nacionales de seguridad aplicables a la manipulación de explosivos de gran potencia por ejemplo, satisfacer las especificaciones del código eléctrico para explosivos de gran potencia; o estar especialmente diseñados o clasificados como resistentes a la radiación para soportar una dosis total de radiación superior a 5×10^4 Gy (silicio) sin degradación del funcionamiento.</p>
1.B. EQUIPO PARA ENSAYOS Y PRODUCCION	
	<p>Grupo 1.B.2.</p> <p>Máquinas herramienta, como sigue y cualquier combinación de ellas, para mecanizar o cortar metales, materiales cerámicos o composites, que, de acuerdo con las especificaciones técnicas del fabricante, puedan equiparse con dispositivos electrónicos para el "control de contorno" simultáneo en dos o más ejes:</p> <p><u>N.B.:</u> Para las unidades de "control numérico" controladas por sus "programas informáticos" conexos, véase el punto 1.D.3.</p> <p>a. Máquinas herramienta para torneado, que tengan las "precisiones de posicionamiento" con todas las compensaciones disponibles inferiores a (mejores que) $6 \mu\text{m}$ de acuerdo con la norma ISO 230/2 (1988) a lo largo de cualquier eje lineal (posicionamiento global) en el caso de máquinas con capacidad de mecanizar diámetros superiores a 35 mm.</p> <p><u>Nota:</u> En el punto 1.B.2.a. Se excluyen las máquinas extrusoras Swissturn que sean exclusivamente de alimentación directa si el diámetro máximo de la barra es igual o inferior a 42 mm y no tienen la capacidad de montar mordazas. Las máquinas pueden tener la capacidad de perforar y/o fresar para mecanizar piezas con diámetros inferiores a 42 mm.</p> <p>b. Máquinas herramienta para fresar, que tengan cualquiera de las características siguientes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. "Precisiones de posicionamiento" con todas las compensaciones disponibles inferiores a (mejores que) $6 \mu\text{m}$ de acuerdo con la norma ISO 230/2 (1988) a lo largo de cualquier eje lineal (posicionamiento global); 2. Dos o más ejes de contorno rotatorios; o 3. Cinco o más ejes, que puedan coordinarse simultáneamente para el "control del contorno". <p><u>Nota:</u> El punto 1.B.2.b no controla máquinas fresadoras que tengan las características siguientes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. El eje X se desplace más de 2 m; y 2. La "precisión de posicionamiento" global en el eje x sea superior a (peor que) $30 \mu\text{m}$ de acuerdo con ISO 230/2 (1988).

	<p>c. Máquinas herramienta para rectificar, que tengan cualquiera de las siguientes características:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. “Precisiones de posicionamiento” con todas las compensaciones disponibles inferiores a (mejores que) 4 μm de acuerdo con la norma ISO 230/2 (1988) a lo largo de cualquier eje lineal (posicionamiento global); 2. Dos o más ejes de contorneado rotatorios; o 3. Cinco o más ejes, que puedan coordinarse simultáneamente para el “control del contorneado”. <p><u>Nota:</u> En el punto 1.B.2.c se excluyen las siguientes máquinas rectificadoras:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Máquinas rectificadoras cilíndricas externas, internas y externas-internas que tengan todas las características siguientes: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Diámetro exterior o longitud máxima de la pieza de 150 mm; y b. Ejes limitados a x, z y c. 2. Rectificadoras de coordenadas que no tengan eje z ni eje w y cuya precisión de posicionamiento global sea inferior a (mejor que) 4 micrones. La precisión de posicionamiento está en consonancia con la norma ISO 230/2 (1988); <p>d. Máquinas de electro-erosión (EDM) del tipo distinto al de hilo que tengan dos o más ejes rotatorios de contorneado y que puedan coordinarse simultáneamente para el “control del contorneado”.</p> <p><u>Notas:</u> 1. Niveles declarados de “precisión del posicionamiento” derivados en el marco de los procedimientos siguientes de mediciones efectuadas de conformidad con la norma ISO 230/2 (1988) o equivalentes nacionales pueden usarse para cada modelo de máquina herramienta si han sido facilitadas y aceptadas por las autoridades nacionales en lugar de ensayos con máquinas individuales.</p> <p>Las “precisiones de posicionamiento” indicadas se obtendrán de la siguiente manera:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Seleccionar cinco máquinas del modelo que se desea evaluar; b. Medir las precisiones a lo largo del eje lineal, de acuerdo con la norma ISO 230/2 (1988); c. Determinar los valores de la precisión (A) para cada uno de los ejes de cada máquina. La norma ISO 230/2 (1988) describe el método de cálculo del valor de la precisión; d. Determinar el valor medio de la precisión de cada uno de los ejes. Dicho valor medio se convierte en la “precisión de posicionamiento” indicada para cada uno de los ejes del modelo ($\hat{A}_x, \hat{A}_y \dots$); e. Dado que el apartado 1.B.2 se refiere a cada uno de los ejes lineales, existirán tantos valores indicados de la “precisión de posicionamiento” como ejes lineales; f. Si algún eje de una máquina herramienta no contemplado en los apartados 1.B.2.a, 1.B.2.b o 1.B.2.c tiene una “precisión de posicionamiento” indicada de 6 μm o mejor (menos) en el caso de máquinas para rectificar y 8 μm o mejor (menos) en el caso de máquinas para fresar y torneear, ambos según la norma ISO 230/2 (1988), entonces el constructor tendrá que verificar el nivel de precisión cada 18 meses. <p>2. El punto 1.B.2 no controla las máquinas herramientas con fines especiales limitadas a la fabricación o alguna de las siguientes piezas:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Engranajes b. Cigüeñales o ejes de levasc. Herramientas o cuchillas d. Tornillos sinfín de extrusión
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	<p>Notas técnicas:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. La nomenclatura de los ejes se ajustará a la norma internacional ISO 841, "Máquinas de control numérico: nomenclatura de ejes y movimientos". 2. En el cómputo de número total de ejes de contorneado no se incluyen los ejes de contorneado paralelos secundarios (por ejemplo, el eje w de las mandrinadoras horizontales o un eje rotatorio secundario cuya línea central es paralela al eje rotatorio primario). 3. Los ejes rotatorios no han de girar necesariamente 360 °C. Los ejes rotatorios pueden estar accionados por un dispositivo lineal, por ejemplo un tornillo o un piñón y cremallera. 4. A los efectos del punto 1.B.2., el número de ejes que se pueden coordinar simultáneamente para el "control del contorneado" es el número de ejes a lo largo de los cuales, o alrededor de los cuales, se realizan movimientos interrelacionados entre la pieza y una herramienta durante el procesamiento de la pieza. Esto no incluye a otros ejes a lo largo de los cuales, o alrededor de los cuales, se realizan movimientos dentro de la máquina, tales como: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Los sistemas de muelas abrasivas en máquinas rectificadoras; b. Los ejes rotatorios paralelos diseñados para montar piezas separadas; c. Los ejes rotatorios colineales diseñados para manipular la misma pieza sujetándola sobre un mandril desde distintos lados. 5. Una máquina herramienta que tenga por lo menos dos de las tres capacidades de rectificar, fresar y torneear (por ejemplo, una máquina rectificadora con capacidad para fresar) debe evaluarse en relación con cada uno de los puntos aplicables, 1.B.2.a., 1.B.2.b. y 1.B.2.c. 6. Los puntos 1.B.2.b.3 y 1.B.2.c.3 incluyen las máquinas basadas en un diseño lineal paralelo cinemático (por ejemplo, los hexápodos) que tienen cinco o más ejes y ninguno de ellos es rotatorio.
De las siguientes fracciones arancelarias:	
8459.61.01	De control numérico.
	<p>Únicamente: Máquinas herramienta para fresar, que tengan cualquiera de las siguientes características: precisiones de posicionamiento con todas las compensaciones disponibles inferiores a 6 µm de acuerdo con la norma ISO 230/2 a lo largo de cualquier eje lineal; dos o más ejes de contorneado rotatorios; o cinco o más ejes, que puedan coordinarse simultáneamente para el control del contorneado.</p>
8460.11.99	Las demás.
	<p>Únicamente: Máquinas herramienta para rectificar, que tengan cualquiera de las siguientes características: precisiones de posicionamiento con todas las compensaciones disponibles inferiores a mejores que 4 µm de acuerdo con la norma ISO 230/2 (1988) a lo largo de cualquier eje lineal; dos o más ejes de contorneado rotatorios; o cinco o más ejes, que puedan coordinarse simultáneamente para el control del contorneado.</p>
8461.90.02	De control numérico.
	<p>Únicamente: Máquinas de electro-erosión (EDM) del tipo distinto al de hilo que tengan dos o más ejes rotatorios de contorneado y que puedan coordinarse simultáneamente para el control del contorneado.</p>
	<p>Grupo 1.B.3.</p> <p>Sistemas, dispositivos o máquinas de inspección dimensional, como sigue:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Máquinas de inspección dimensional, controladas por ordenador o con control numérico, que tengan las siguientes dos características: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Dos o más ejes; y 2. Un error permisible máximo de medición de longitud (E_0, MPE) a lo largo de cualquier eje (unidimensional), identificado como E_{0x}, E_{0y} o E_{0z}, igual o menor (mejor) a $(1.25+L/1000)$ µm (siendo L la longitud medida en mm) en cualquier punto dentro de la gama de funcionamiento de la máquina (o sea, con la longitud del eje), probado de conformidad con la norma ISO 10360-2(2009).

	<p>b. Instrumentos de medida de desplazamiento lineal, según se indica:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Sistemas de medida del tipo sin contacto con una "resolución" igual o inferior a (mejor que) $0.2 \mu\text{m}$, dentro de una gama de medida hasta 0.2 mm; 2. Sistemas de transformador diferencial variable lineal (LVDT) que tengan las siguientes dos características: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. "Linealidad" igual o inferior a (mejor que) el 0.1% dentro de una gama de medida de hasta 5 mm; y b. Variación igual o inferior a (mejor que) el 0.1% por día a la temperatura ambiente normal de las salas de verificación $\pm 1 \text{ K}$; 3. Sistemas de medida que tengan las siguientes dos características: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Incluir un "láser"; y b. Capaces de mantener durante 12 horas como mínimo, dentro de una variación de temperatura $\pm 1 \text{ K}$ y una temperatura y presión normalizadas: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Una "resolución" a lo largo de toda la escala igual o mejor a $0.1 \mu\text{m}$; y 2. Con una "incertidumbre de medida" igual o inferior a (mejor que) $(0.2 + L/2000) \mu\text{m}$ (siendo L la longitud medida en milímetros). <p>Nota: El punto 1.B.3.b.3. no controla los sistemas de medida de interferómetro, sin realimentación de lazo cerrado o abierto, que contengan un láser para medir los errores de movimientos del carro de las máquinas herramienta, máquinas de inspección dimensional o equipos similares.</p> <p>Nota técnica: En el punto 1.B.3.b. se entiende por "desplazamiento lineal" la variación de la distancia entre la sonda de medición y el objeto medido.</p>
De las siguientes fracciones arancelarias:	
9024.10.01	Máquinas y aparatos para ensayos de metal.
	<p>Unicamente: Máquinas de inspección dimensional, controladas por ordenador o con control numérico, con dos o más ejes; y un error permisible máximo de medición de longitud (E_0, MPE) a lo largo de cualquier eje unidimensional, identificado como E_{0x}, E_{0y} o E_{0z}, igual o menor (mejor) a $(1.25+L/1000)\mu\text{m}$ (siendo L la longitud medida en mm) en cualquier punto dentro de la gama de funcionamiento de la máquina, probado de conformidad con la norma ISO 10360-2(2009).</p>

9031.10.01	Máquinas para equilibrar piezas mecánicas.
	Unicamente: Máquinas de inspección dimensional, controladas por ordenador o con control numérico, con dos o más ejes; y un error permisible máximo de medición de longitud (E0, MPE) a lo largo de cualquier eje unidimensional, identificado como E _{0x} , E _{0y} o E _{0z} , igual o menor (mejor) a (1.25+L/1000)µm (siendo L la longitud medida en mm) en cualquier punto dentro de la gama de funcionamiento de la máquina, probado de conformidad con la norma ISO 10360-2(2009).
	Grupo 1.B.4. Hornos de inducción (al vacío o gas inerte) de ambiente controlado, y fuentes de alimentación para ellos, como sigue: a. Hornos con todas las características siguientes: 1. Capaces de funcionar a temperaturas superiores a 1 123 K (850 °C); 2. Con bobinas de inducción de 600 mm o menos de diámetro; y 3. Diseñados para una potencia de 5 kW, o más; Nota: El punto 1.B.4.a. no incluye hornos diseñados para la transformación de obleas de semiconductores. b. Alimentación de energía, con una salida de potencia de 5 kW o más, especialmente diseñada para los hornos especificados en el punto 1.B.4.a.
De las siguientes fracciones arancelarias:	
8514.20.99	Los demás.
	Unicamente: Hornos que posean las características siguientes: capaces de funcionar a temperaturas superiores a 1123 K (850 °C), con bobinas de inducción de 600 mm o menos de diámetro, y diseñados para una potencia de 5 kW, o más; y, alimentación de energía, con una salida de potencia de 5 kW o más, especialmente diseñada para dichos hornos.
	Grupo 1.B.5. "Presas isostáticas", y equipo conexo, como sigue: a. "Presas isostáticas" con las dos características siguientes: 1. Capaces de desarrollar una presión de funcionamiento máxima de 69 MPa o superior; y 2. Con una cámara de diámetro interior superior a 152 mm. b. Matrices, moldes y controles especialmente diseñados para las "presas isostáticas" que se especifican en 1.B.5.a. Notas técnicas: 1. En 1.B.5, por "presas isostáticas" se entienden equipos capaces de presurizar una cavidad cerrada por diversos medios (gas, líquido, partículas sólidas, etc.) para crear dentro de la cavidad una presión igual en todas las direcciones, sobre una pieza o un material. 2. En 1.B.5 la dimensión de la cámara interior es la de la cámara en la que se alcanzan tanto la temperatura de funcionamiento como la presión de funcionamiento, y no incluye los accesorios. Esta dimensión será inferior, bien al diámetro interior de la cámara de presión, bien al diámetro interior de la cámara aislada del horno, según cuál de las dos cámaras esté colocada dentro de la otra.
De las siguientes fracciones arancelarias:	
8462.99.99	Las demás.
	Unicamente: Presas isostáticas capaces de desarrollar una presión de funcionamiento máxima de 69 MPa o superior y con una cámara de diámetro interior superior a 152 mm; y matrices, moldes y controles especialmente diseñados para las presas isostáticas.

8479.89.99	Los demás.
	Unicamente: Prensas isostáticas capaces de desarrollar una presión de funcionamiento máxima de 69 MPa o superior y con una cámara de diámetro interior superior a 152 mm; y matrices, moldes y controles especialmente diseñados para las prensas isostáticas.
	<p>Grupo 1.B.6.</p> <p>Sistemas, equipos y componentes para ensayo de vibraciones, como sigue:</p> <p>a. Sistemas electrodinámicos para ensayo de vibraciones, con todas las características siguientes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Que empleen técnicas de realimentación o lazo cerrado y que incorporen un controlador digital; 2. Capaces de vibrar a 10 g RMS o más entre 20 Hz y 2 000 Hz; y 3. Capaces de impartir fuerzas de 50 kN medidas en un "banco desnudo", o más. <p>b. Controladores digitales, combinados con "equipo lógico" especialmente diseñado para ensayo de vibraciones, con un ancho de banda en tiempo real superior a 5 kHz y diseñados para ser utilizados con los sistemas incluidos en 1.B.6.a.;</p> <p>c. Generadores de vibraciones (sacudidores), con o sin amplificadores conexos, capaces de impartir una fuerza de 50 kN, medida en un "banco desnudo", o más, que puedan utilizarse para los sistemas incluidos en 1.B.6.a.;</p> <p>d. Estructuras y unidades electrónicas para apoyar las muestras diseñadas para combinar los sacudidores múltiples en un sistema completo de sacudidas capaz de proporcionar una fuerza combinada eficaz de 50 kN, medida en un "banco desnudo", o más, que puedan utilizarse para los sistemas incluidos en 1.B.6.a.</p> <p>Nota técnica: En 1.B.6., por "banco desnudo" se entiende una mesa o superficie plana, sin accesorios ni aditamentos.</p>
De las siguientes fracciones arancelarias:	
9024.10.01	Máquinas y aparatos para ensayos de metal.
	Unicamente: Sistemas electrodinámicos para ensayo de vibraciones, que tengan las siguientes características: empleen técnicas de realimentación o lazo cerrado y que incorporen un controlador digital, capaces de vibrar a 10 g RMS o más entre 20 Hz y 2 000 Hz, y capaces de impartir fuerzas de 50 kN medidas en un "banco desnudo" o más; controladores digitales, combinados con "equipo lógico" especialmente diseñado para ensayo de vibraciones, con un ancho de banda en tiempo real superior a 5kHz y diseñados para los sistemas incluidos en 1.B.6.a.; generadores de vibraciones (sacudidores), con o sin amplificadores conexos, capaces de impartir una fuerza de 50 kN, medida en un "banco desnudo", o más, que puedan utilizarse para los sistemas incluidos en 1.B.6.a.; y, estructuras y unidades electrónicas para apoyar las muestras diseñadas para combinar los sacudidores múltiples en un sistema completo de sacudidas capaz de proporcionar una fuerza combinada eficaz de 50 kN, medida en un "banco desnudo", o más, que puedan utilizarse para los sistemas incluidos en 1.B.6.a
9031.20.99	Los demás.
	Unicamente: Sistemas electrodinámicos para ensayo de vibraciones, que tengan las siguientes características: empleen técnicas de realimentación o lazo cerrado y que incorporen un controlador digital, capaces de vibrar a 10 g RMS o más entre 20 Hz y 2 000 Hz, y capaces de impartir fuerzas de 50 kN medidas en un "banco desnudo" o más; controladores digitales, combinados con "equipo lógico" especialmente diseñado para ensayo de vibraciones, con un ancho de banda en tiempo real superior a 5kHz y diseñados para los sistemas incluidos en 1.B.6.a.; generadores de vibraciones (sacudidores), con o sin amplificadores conexos, capaces de impartir una fuerza de 50 kN, medida en un "banco desnudo", o más, que puedan utilizarse para los sistemas incluidos en 1.B.6.a.; y, estructuras y unidades electrónicas para apoyar las muestras diseñadas para combinar los sacudidores múltiples en un sistema completo de sacudidas capaz de proporcionar una fuerza combinada eficaz de 50 kN, medida en un "banco desnudo", o más, que puedan utilizarse para los sistemas incluidos en 1.B.6.a.

	<p>Grupo 1.B.7.</p> <p>Hornos metalúrgicos de fundición y colada, de vacío y de ambiente controlado y equipo conexo, como sigue:</p> <p>a. Hornos de colada y de refundición de arco, con las dos características siguientes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Volúmenes de electrodos consumibles entre 1 000 cm³ y 20 000 cm³, y 2. Capaces de funcionar a temperaturas de fusión superiores a 1 973 K (1 700 °C). <p>b. Hornos de fundición de haz de electrones y de atomización y fundición de plasma, con las dos características siguientes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Potencia igual o superior a 50 kW; y 2. Capaces de funcionar a temperaturas de fusión superiores a 1 473 K (1 200 °C); <p>c. Sistemas especialmente configurados de supervisión y control por ordenador para cualquiera de los hornos especificados en 1.B.7.a. o 1.B.7.b.</p>
	De las siguientes fracciones arancelarias:
8514.30.02	Hornos de arco.
	<p>Únicamente: Hornos de colada y de refundición de arco, con volúmenes de electrodos consumibles entre 1 000 cm³ y 20 000 cm³ y capaces de funcionar a temperaturas de fusión superiores a 1 973 K (1 700 °C); hornos de fundición de haz de electrones y de atomización y fundición de plasma con potencia igual o superior a 50 kW, y capaces de funcionar a temperaturas de fusión superiores a 1473 K (1200 °C); y sistemas especialmente configurados de supervisión y control por ordenador para cualquiera de los hornos antes citados.</p>
1.D. PROGRAMAS INFORMATICOS	
	<p>Grupo 1.D.1.</p> <p>“Programas informáticos” especialmente diseñados para el “uso” del equipo especificado en 1.A.3., 1.B.1., 1.B.3., 1.B.5., 1.B.6.a., 1.B.6.b., 1.B.6.d. o 1.B.7.</p> <p><u>Nota:</u> Los “programas informáticos” especialmente diseñados para los sistemas especificados en 1.B.3.d. incluyen aquéllos para medición simultánea del contorno y el grosor de las paredes.</p>
	De las fracciones arancelarias siguientes, únicamente: cuando se trate de programas informáticos especialmente diseñados para el uso del equipo especificado en los grupos de las listas del GSN: 1.A.3., 1.B.1., 1.B.3., 1.B.5., 1.B.6.a., 1.B.6.b., 1.B.6.d. o 1.B.7.
8523.29.10	Discos flexibles grabados, para reproducir fenómenos distintos del sonido o la imagen (“software”), incluso acompañados de instructivos impresos o alguna otra documentación.
8523.40.99	Los demás.
8523.51.01	Dispositivos de almacenamiento no volátil, regrabables, formados a base de elementos de estado sólido (semiconductores), por ejemplo: los llamados “tarjetas de memoria flash”, “tarjeta de almacenamiento electrónico flash”, “memory stick”, “PC card”, “secure digital”, “compact flash”, “smart media”.
8523.51.99	Los demás
8523.59.99	Los demás.

8523.80.99	Los demás.
	Grupo 1.D.2. "Programas informáticos" especialmente diseñados o modificados para el "desarrollo", la "producción" o la "utilización" de equipos incluidos en 1.B.2.
	De las fracciones arancelarias siguientes, únicamente: cuando se trate de "Programas informáticos" especialmente diseñados o modificados para el "desarrollo", la "producción" o la "utilización" de equipos incluidos en el grupo de las listas del GSN: 1.B.2.
8523.29.10	Discos flexibles grabados, para reproducir fenómenos distintos del sonido o la imagen ("software"), incluso acompañados de instructivos impresos o alguna otra documentación.
8523.40.99	Los demás.
8523.51.01	Dispositivos de almacenamiento no volátil, regrabables, formados a base de elementos de estado sólido (semiconductores), por ejemplo: los llamados "tarjetas de memoria flash", "tarjeta de almacenamiento electrónico flash", "memory stick", "PC card", "secure digital", "compact flash", "smart media".
8523.51.99	Los demás
8523.59.99	Los demás.
8523.80.99	Los demás.
	Grupo 1.D.3. "Programas informáticos" para cualquier combinación de dispositivos o sistemas electrónicos que permitan que dicho(s) dispositivo(s) funcione(n) como unidad de "control numérico" capaz de controlar cinco o más ejes de interpolación que puedan coordinarse simultáneamente para el "control del contorneado". Notas: 1. Los "programas informáticos" están sujetos a control independientemente de que se exporten por separado o incorporados a una unidad de "control numérico" o cualquier dispositivo o sistema electrónico. 2. 1.D.3. no incluye "programas informáticos" especialmente diseñados o modificados por los fabricantes de la unidad de control o máquina herramienta para el funcionamiento de una máquina herramienta que no está especificada en 1.B.2.
	De las fracciones arancelarias siguientes, únicamente: cuando se trate de programas informáticos para cualquier combinación de dispositivos o sistemas electrónicos que permitan que dichos dispositivos funcionen como unidad de control numérico capaz de controlar cinco o más ejes de interpolación que puedan coordinarse simultáneamente para el control del contorneado, especificados en las listas del GSN.
8523.29.10	Discos flexibles grabados, para reproducir fenómenos distintos del sonido o la imagen ("software"), incluso acompañados de instructivos impresos o alguna otra documentación.
8523.40.99	Los demás.
8523.51.01	Dispositivos de almacenamiento no volátil, regrabables, formados a base de elementos de estado sólido (semiconductores), por ejemplo: los llamados "tarjetas de memoria flash", "tarjeta de almacenamiento electrónico flash", "memory stick", "PC card", "secure digital", "compact flash", "smart media".
8523.51.99	Los demás
8523.59.99	Los demás.

8523.80.99	Los demás.
1.E. TECNOLOGIA	
	Grupo 1.E.1. "Tecnología" de conformidad con los Controles de Tecnología para el "desarrollo", la "producción" o la "utilización" del equipo, materiales o "programas informáticos" especificados desde 1.A. hasta 1.D.
	De las fracciones arancelarias siguientes, únicamente: cuando se trate de tecnología de conformidad con los controles de tecnología para el desarrollo, la producción o la utilización del equipo, materiales o programas informáticos, especificados en las listas del GSN: desde 1.A. hasta 1.D.
3704.00.01	Placas, películas, papel, cartón y textiles, fotográficos, impresionados pero sin revelar.
3705.90.99	Las demás.
4901.10.99	Los demás.
4901.99.99	Los demás.
4906.00.01	Planos y dibujos originales hechos a mano, de arquitectura, ingeniería, industriales, comerciales, topográficos o similares; textos manuscritos; reproducciones fotográficas sobre papel sensibilizado y copias con papel carbón (carbónico), de los planos, dibujos o textos antes mencionados.
4911.99.99	Los demás.
8523.29.10	Discos flexibles grabados, para reproducir fenómenos distintos del sonido o la imagen ("software"), incluso acompañados de instructivos impresos o alguna otra documentación.
8523.40.99	Los demás.
8523.51.99	Los demás.
8523.59.99	Los demás.
8523.80.99	Los demás.
2. MATERIALES	
2.A. EQUIPOS, ENSAMBLAJES Y COMPONENTES	
	Grupo 2.A.1. Crisoles hechos de materiales resistentes a los metales actínidos líquidos, como sigue: a. Crisoles con las dos características siguientes: 1. Un volumen comprendido entre 150 cm ³ (150 ml) y 8000 cm ³ (8 litros); y 2. Fabricados o revestidos de cualquiera de los siguientes materiales, cuya pureza sea del 98% o más por peso: a. fluoruro de calcio (CaF ₂); b. circonato de calcio (metacirconato) (Ca ₂ ZrO ₃); c. sulfuro de cerio (Ce ₂ S ₃); d. óxido de erbio (erbia) (Er ₂ O ₃); e. óxido de hafnio (hafnia) (HfO ₂); f. óxido de magnesio (MgO); g. aleación nitrurada de niobio-titanio-tungsteno (aproximadamente 50% de Nb, 30% de Ti, 20% de W); h. óxido de itrio (itria) (Y ₂ O ₃); o

	i. óxido de circonio (circonia) (ZrO_2);
	b. Crisoles con las dos características siguientes: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Un volumen comprendido entre 50 cm^3 (50 ml) y 2000 cm^3 (2 litros); y 2. Hechos o revestidos de tántalo, de pureza igual o superior al 99,9%, por peso.
	c. Crisoles con todas las siguientes características: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Un volumen entre 50 cm^3 (50 ml) y 2000 cm^3 (2 litros); 2. Hechos o revestidos de tántalo, de pureza igual o superior por peso al 98%, y 3. Revestidos de carburo, nitruro o boruro de tántalo, o cualquier combinación de éstos.
De las siguientes fracciones arancelarias:	
6903.20.02	Crisoles con capacidad de hasta 300 decímetros cúbicos.
	Unicamente: Crisoles con un volumen comprendido entre 150 cm^3 (150 ml) y 8000 cm^3 (8 litros); y fabricados o revestidos de cualquiera de los siguientes materiales, cuya pureza sea del 98% o más por peso: fluoruro de calcio (CaF_2), circonato de calcio (metacirconato) (Ca_2ZrO_3), sulfuro de cerio (Ce_2S_3), óxido de erbio (erbia) (Er_2O_3), óxido de hafnio (hafnia) (HfO_2), óxido de magnesio (MgO), aleación nitrurada de niobio-titanio-tungsteno (aproximadamente 50% de Nb, 30% de Ti, 20% de W), óxido de itrio (itria) (Y_2O_3), u óxido de circonio (circonia) (ZrO_2); crisoles con un volumen comprendido entre 50 cm^3 (50 ml) y 2000 cm^3 (2 litros) y hechos o revestidos de tántalo, de pureza igual o superior al 99,9%, por peso; y, crisoles con un volumen entre 50 cm^3 (50 ml) y 2000 cm^3 (2 litros), hechos o revestidos de tántalo, de pureza igual o superior por peso al 98% y revestidos de carburo, nitruro o boruro de tántalo, o cualquier combinación de éstos.
7325.10.02	Crisoles.
	Unicamente: Crisoles con un volumen comprendido entre 150 cm^3 (150 ml) y 8000 cm^3 (8 litros); y fabricados o revestidos de cualquiera de los siguientes materiales, cuya pureza sea del 98% o más por peso: fluoruro de calcio (CaF_2), circonato de calcio (metacirconato) (Ca_2ZrO_3), sulfuro de cerio (Ce_2S_3), óxido de erbio (erbia) (Er_2O_3), óxido de hafnio (hafnia) (HfO_2), óxido de magnesio (MgO), aleación nitrurada de niobio-titanio-tungsteno (aproximadamente 50% de Nb, 30% de Ti, 20% de W), óxido de itrio (itria) (Y_2O_3), u óxido de circonio (circonia) (ZrO_2); crisoles con un volumen comprendido entre 50 cm^3 (50 ml) y 2000 cm^3 (2 litros) y hechos o revestidos de tántalo, de pureza igual o superior al 99,9%, por peso; y, crisoles con un volumen entre 50 cm^3 (50 ml) y 2000 cm^3 (2 litros), hechos o revestidos de tántalo, de pureza igual o superior por peso al 98% y revestidos de carburo, nitruro o boruro de tántalo, o cualquier combinación de éstos.
7325.99.99	Los demás.
	Unicamente: Crisoles hechos de materiales resistentes a los metales actínidos líquidos, como sigue: Crisoles con las dos características siguientes: Un volumen comprendido entre 150 cm^3 (150 ml) y 8000 cm^3 (8 litros); y Fabricados o revestidos de cualquiera de los siguientes materiales, cuya pureza sea del 98% o más por peso. Crisoles con las dos características siguientes: Un volumen comprendido entre 50 cm^3 (50 ml) y 2000 cm^3 (2 litros); Hechos o revestidos de tántalo, de pureza igual o superior al 99,9%, por peso. Crisoles con todas las siguientes características: Un volumen entre 50 cm^3 (50 ml) y 2000 cm^3 (2 litros); Hechos o revestidos de tántalo, de pureza igual o superior por peso al 98% y revestidos de carburo, nitruro o boruro de tántalo, o cualquier combinación de éstos.
7508.90.02	Crisoles reconocibles como concebidos exclusivamente para laboratorio.
	Unicamente: Crisoles con un volumen comprendido entre 150 cm^3 (150 ml) y 8000 cm^3 (8 litros); y fabricados o revestidos de cualquiera de los siguientes materiales, cuya pureza sea del 98% o más por peso: fluoruro de calcio (CaF_2), circonato de calcio (metacirconato) (Ca_2ZrO_3), sulfuro de cerio (Ce_2S_3), óxido de erbio (erbia) (Er_2O_3), óxido de hafnio (hafnia) (HfO_2), óxido de magnesio (MgO), aleación nitrurada de niobio-titanio-tungsteno (aproximadamente 50% de Nb, 30% de Ti, 20% de W), óxido de itrio (itria) (Y_2O_3), u óxido de circonio (circonia) (ZrO_2); crisoles con un volumen comprendido entre 50 cm^3 (50 ml) y 2000 cm^3 (2 litros) y hechos o revestidos de tántalo, de pureza igual o superior al 99,9%, por peso; y, crisoles con un volumen entre 50 cm^3 (50 ml) y 2000 cm^3 (2 litros), hechos o

	revestidos de tántalo, de pureza igual o superior por peso al 98% y revestidos de carburo, nitruro o boruro de tántalo, o cualquier combinación de éstos.
	Grupo 2.A.3 Estructuras de composite en forma de tubos con las dos características siguientes: a. Un diámetro interior de entre 75 y 400 mm, y b. Hechas con cualquiera de los "materiales fibrosos o filamentosos" especificados en 2.C.7.a., o los materiales de carbono preimpregnados especificados en 2.C.7.c.
	De las siguientes fracciones arancelarias:
3926.90.99	Las demás.
	Unicamente: Manufacturas de composite en forma de tubos que tengan las características siguientes: un diámetro interior de entre 75 y 400 mm; y hechas con cualquiera de los materiales fibrosos o filamentosos especificados en 2.C.7.a., o los materiales de carbono preimpregnados especificados en 2.C.7.c.
6906.00.01	Tubos, canalones y accesorios de tubería de cerámica.
	Unicamente: Estructuras de composite en forma de tubos que tengan las características siguientes: un diámetro interior de entre 75 y 400 mm; y hechas con cualquiera de los materiales fibrosos o filamentosos especificados en 2.C.7.a., o los materiales de carbono preimpregnados especificados en 2.C.7.c.
7019.90.02	Tubos sin recubrir.
	Unicamente: Estructuras de composite en forma de tubos que tengan las características siguientes: un diámetro interior de entre 75 y 400 mm; y hechas con cualquiera de los materiales fibrosos o filamentosos especificados en 2.C.7.a., o los materiales de carbono preimpregnados especificados en 2.C.7.c.
7019.90.07	Tubos recubiertos, excepto lo comprendido en la fracción 7019.90.06.
	Unicamente: Estructuras de composite en forma de tubos que tengan las características siguientes: un diámetro interior de entre 75 y 400 mm; y hechas con cualquiera de los materiales fibrosos o filamentosos especificados en 2.C.7.a., o los materiales de carbono preimpregnados especificados en 2.C.7.c.
7019.90.99	Las demás.
	Unicamente: Estructuras de composite en forma de tubos que tengan las características siguientes: un diámetro interior de entre 75 y 400 mm; y hechas con cualquiera de los materiales fibrosos o filamentosos especificados en 2.C.7.a., o los materiales de carbono preimpregnados especificados en 2.C.7.c.
2.C. MATERIALES	
	Grupo 2.C.1. Aleaciones de aluminio con las dos características siguientes: a. "Capaces de" soportar una carga de rotura por tracción de 460 MPa o más a 293 K (20° C); y b. En forma de tubos o piezas cilíndricas sólidas (incluidas las piezas forjadas) con un diámetro exterior superior a 75 mm. Nota técnica: En 2.C.1., la expresión "capaces de" incluye las aleaciones de aluminio antes y después del tratamiento térmico.
	De las siguientes fracciones arancelarias:
7604.29.01	Barras de aluminio, con un contenido en peso: 0.7% de hierro, 0.4 a 0.8% de silicio, 0.15 a 0.40% de cobre, 0.8 a 1.2% de magnesio, 0.04 a 0.35% de cromo, además de los otros elementos.

	Unicamente: Aleaciones de aluminio capaces de soportar una carga de rotura por tracción de 460 MPa o más a 293 K (20° C); y en forma de tubos o piezas cilíndricas sólidas incluidas las piezas forjadas) con un diámetro exterior superior a 75 mm.
7604.29.99	Los demás.
	Unicamente: Aleaciones de aluminio capaces de soportar una carga de rotura por tracción de 460 MPa o más a 293 K (20° C); y en forma de tubos o piezas cilíndricas sólidas incluidas las piezas forjadas) con un diámetro exterior superior a 75 mm.
7608.20.01	Con diámetro interior inferior o igual a 203.2 mm., excepto lo comprendido en las fracciones 7608.20.02 y 7608.20.03.
	Unicamente: Aleaciones de aluminio con las dos características siguientes: Capaces de soportar una carga de rotura por tracción de 460 MPa o más a 293 K (20° C); y En forma de tubos o piezas cilíndricas sólidas incluidas las piezas forjadas) con un diámetro exterior superior a 75 mm.
7608.20.99	Los demás.
	Unicamente: Aleaciones de aluminio capaces de soportar una carga de rotura por tracción de 460 MPa o más a 293 K (20° C); y en forma de tubos o piezas cilíndricas sólidas incluidas las piezas forjadas) con un diámetro exterior superior a 75 mm.
	<p>Grupo 2.C.7.</p> <p>“Materiales fibrosos o filamentosos”, y productos preimpregnados, como sigue:</p> <p>a. “Materiales fibrosos o filamentosos” de carbono o aramida con cualquiera de las siguientes características:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Un “módulo específico” de 12.7×10^6 m o superior, o 2. Una “resistencia específica a la tracción” de 23.5×10^4 m o superior; <p>Nota: El punto 2.C.7.a. no incluye “materiales fibrosos o filamentosos” de aramida con el 0.25% o más en peso de un modificador de la superficie de la fibra basado en el éster.</p> <p>b. “Materiales fibrosos o filamentosos” de vidrio con las dos características siguientes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Un “módulo específico” de 3.18×10^6 m o superior, y 2. Una “resistencia específica a la tracción” de 7.62×10^4 m o superior. <p>c. “Hilos”, “cables”, “cabos” o “cintas” continuos impregnados con resinas termoendurecibles, de no más de 15 mm de espesor (productos preimpregnados), hechos de los “materiales fibrosos o filamentosos” de carbono o vidrio especificados en 2.C.7.a. O en 2.C.7.b.</p> <p><u>Nota técnica:</u> La resina forma la matriz del composite.</p> <p><u>Notas técnicas:</u> 1. En 2.C.7. el “módulo específico” es el módulo de Young, expresado en N/m^2, dividido por el peso específico en N/m^3 medido a una temperatura de 296 ± 2 K (23 ± 2 °C) y una humedad relativa del $50 \pm 5\%$;</p> <p>2. En 2.C.7., la “resistencia específica a la tracción” es la “carga de rotura por tracción”, expresada en N/m^2, dividida por el peso específico en N/m^3, medido a una temperatura de 296 ± 2 K (23 ± 2 °C) y una humedad relativa del $50 \pm 5\%$.</p>
	De las siguientes fracciones arancelarias:
5501.10.01	De nailon o demás poliamidas.
	Unicamente: Materiales fibrosos o filamentosos de carbono o aramida con cualquiera de las siguientes características: un módulo específico de 12.7×10^6 m o superior, o una resistencia específica a la tracción de 23.5×10^4 m o superior; materiales fibrosos o filamentosos de vidrio con un módulo específico de 3.18×10^6 m o superior, y una resistencia específica a la tracción de 7.62×10^4 m o superior; e hilos, cables, cabos o

	cintas continuos impregnados con resinas termoendurecibles, de no más de 15 mm de espesor hechos de los materiales fibrosos o filamentosos de carbono o vidrio especificados en 2.C.7.a. o en 2.C.7.b.
6815.10.99	Las demás.
	Unicamente: Materiales fibrosos o filamentosos de carbono o aramida con cualquiera de las siguientes características: un módulo específico de 12.7×10^6 m o superior, o una resistencia específica a la tracción de 23.5×10^4 m o superior; materiales fibrosos o filamentosos de vidrio con un módulo específico de 3.18×10^6 m o superior, y una resistencia específica a la tracción de 7.62×10^4 m o superior; e hilos, cables, cabos o cintas continuos impregnados con resinas termoendurecibles, de no más de 15 mm de espesor hechos de los materiales fibrosos o filamentosos de carbono o vidrio especificados en 2.C.7.a. o en 2.C.7.b.
7019.59.99	Los demás.
	Unicamente: Materiales fibrosos o filamentosos de carbono o aramida con cualquiera de las siguientes características: un módulo específico de 12.7×10^6 m o superior, o una resistencia específica a la tracción de 23.5×10^4 m o superior; materiales fibrosos o filamentosos de vidrio con un módulo específico de 3.18×10^6 m o superior, y una resistencia específica a la tracción de 7.62×10^4 m o superior; e hilos, cables, cabos o cintas continuos impregnados con resinas termoendurecibles, de no más de 15 mm de espesor hechos de los materiales fibrosos o filamentosos de carbono o vidrio especificados en 2.C.7.a. o en 2.C.7.b.
7019.90.99	Las demás.
	Unicamente: Materiales fibrosos o filamentosos de carbono o aramida con cualquiera de las siguientes características: un módulo específico de 12.7×10^6 m o superior, o una resistencia específica a la tracción de 23.5×10^4 m o superior; materiales fibrosos o filamentosos de vidrio con un módulo específico de 3.18×10^6 m o superior, y una resistencia específica a la tracción de 7.62×10^4 m o superior; e hilos, cables, cabos o cintas continuos impregnados con resinas termoendurecibles, de no más de 15 mm de espesor hechos de los materiales fibrosos o filamentosos de carbono o vidrio especificados en 2.C.7.a. o en 2.C.7.b.
	Grupo 2.C.14. Tungsteno, carburo de tungsteno y aleaciones que contengan más del 90% en peso, con las dos características siguientes: a. Una simetría cilíndrica hueca (incluidos los segmentos del cilindro) con un diámetro interior entre 100 y 300 mm; y b. Una masa superior a 20 kg. <u>Nota:</u> En 2.C.14. no se incluyen productos especialmente diseñados como pesas o colimadores de rayos gamma.
	De las siguientes fracciones arancelarias:
8101.99.99	Los demás.
	Unicamente: Tungsteno, carburo de tungsteno y aleaciones que contengan más del 90% en peso, con una simetría cilíndrica hueca con un diámetro interior entre 100 y 300 mm; y una masa superior a 20 kg.
2849.90.99	Los demás.

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	Únicamente: Tungsteno, carburo de tungsteno y aleaciones que contengan más del 90% en peso, con una simetría cilíndrica hueca con un diámetro interior entre 100 y 300 mm; y una masa superior a 20 kg.
2.E. TECNOLOGIA	
	Grupo 2.E.1. "Tecnología" de conformidad con los Controles de Tecnología para el "desarrollo", la "producción" o la "utilización" del equipo, materiales o "programas informáticos" especificados desde 2.A. hasta 2.D.
	De las fracciones arancelarias siguientes, únicamente: cuando se trate de tecnología de conformidad con los controles de tecnología para el desarrollo, la producción o la utilización del equipo, materiales o programas informáticos, especificados en los grupos de las listas del GSN: desde 2.A. hasta 2.D.
3704.00.01	Placas, películas, papel, cartón y textiles, fotográficos, impresionados pero sin revelar.
3705.90.99	Las demás.
4901.10.99	Los demás.
4901.99.99	Los demás.
4906.00.01	Planos y dibujos originales hechos a mano, de arquitectura, ingeniería, industriales, comerciales, topográficos o similares; textos manuscritos; reproducciones fotográficas sobre papel sensibilizado y copias con papel carbón (carbónico), de los planos, dibujos o textos antes mencionados.
4911.99.99	Los demás.
8523.29.10	Discos flexibles grabados, para reproducir fenómenos distintos del sonido o la imagen ("software"), incluso acompañados de instructivos impresos o alguna otra documentación.
8523.40.99	Los demás.
8523.51.99	Los demás.
8523.80.99	Los demás.
3. EQUIPOS Y COMPONENTES PARA LA SEPARACION DE ISOTOPOS DE URANIO (Artículos no incluidos en la lista inicial)	
3.A. EQUIPOS, ENSAMBLAJES Y COMPONENTES	
	Grupo 3.A.1. Cambiadores de frecuencia o generadores que tengan todas las características siguientes: N.B.: En el caso de los cambiadores y generadores de frecuencia especialmente diseñados o preparados para el proceso de centrifugación de un gas, véase INFCIRC/254/Part 1 (revisado). a. Una salida multifase capaz de suministrar una potencia de 40 W o más; b. Capacidad para funcionar en la escala de frecuencias entre 600 y 2 000 Hz; c. Distorsión armónica total mejor que (inferior al) 10%; y d. Control de frecuencia mejor que (inferior al) 0.1%. <u>Nota técnica:</u> En 3.A.1., los cambiadores de frecuencia se conocen también como convertidores o invertidores.
	De las siguientes fracciones arancelarias:
8421.99.99	Las demás.

	Unicamente: Cambiadores de frecuencia o generadores que tengan las características siguientes: una salida multifase capaz de suministrar una potencia de 40 W o más; capacidad para funcionar en la escala de frecuencias entre 600 y 2 000 Hz; distorsión armónica total mejor que (inferior al) 10%; y control de frecuencia mejor que (inferior al) 0.1%.
8543.20.01	Generadores de Barrido.
	Unicamente: Cambiadores de frecuencia o generadores que tengan las características siguientes: una salida multifase capaz de suministrar una potencia de 40 W o más; capacidad para funcionar en la escala de frecuencias entre 600 y 2 000 Hz; distorsión armónica total mejor que (inferior al) 10%; y control de frecuencia mejor que (inferior al) 0.1%.
	<p>Grupo 3.A.2.</p> <p>Láseres, amplificadores láser y osciladores, como sigue:</p> <p>a. Láseres de vapor de cobre con las dos características siguientes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Funcionamiento a longitudes de onda entre 500 nm y 600 nm; y 2. Potencia media de salida de 40 W o más; <p>b. Láseres de iones de argón con las dos características siguientes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Funcionamiento a longitudes de onda entre 400 nm y 515 nm; y 2. Potencia media de salida superior a 40 W; <p>c. Láseres (no de vidrio) dopados con neodimio, con longitud de onda de salida entre 1 000 nm y 1 100 nm, con cualquiera de las siguientes características:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Excitados por pulsos y con conmutación del factor Q, con duración del pulso igual o superior a 1 ns, y con una de las siguientes características: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. salida de monomodo transversal con una potencia media de salida superior a 40 W; o b. salida de multimodo transversal con una potencia media de salida superior a 50 W; o 2. Que incorpore un duplicador de frecuencia que proporcione una longitud de onda de salida entre 500 nm y 550 nm con una potencia de salida media superior a 40 W; <p>d. Osciladores pulsatorios monomodo de colorantes, sintonizables, con todas las características siguientes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Funcionamiento a una longitud de onda entre 300 nm y 800 nm; 2. Potencia media de salida superior a 1 W; 3. Tasa de repetición superior a 1 kHz; y 4. Ancho de pulso inferior a 100 ns. <p>e. Osciladores y amplificadores pulsatorios de láser de colorantes sintonizables, con todas las características siguientes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Funcionamiento a una longitud de onda entre 300 nm y 800 nm; 2. Potencia media de salida superior a 30 W; 3. Tasa de repetición superior a 1 kHz; y 4. Ancho de pulso inferior a 100 ns. <p><u>Nota:</u> No se incluyen en 3.A.2.e. los osciladores monomodo.</p> <p>f. Láseres de alexandrita con todas las características siguientes:</p>

	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Funcionamiento a una longitud de onda entre 720 nm y 800 nm; 2. Ancho de banda de 0.005 nm o menos; 3. Tasa de repetición superior a 125 Hz; y 4. Potencia media de salida superior a 30 W;
	<p>g. Láseres pulsatorios de dióxido de carbono con todas las características siguientes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Funcionamiento a una longitud de onda entre 9000 nm y 11000 nm; 2. Tasa de repetición superior a 250 Hz; 3. Potencia media de salida superior a 500 W; y 4. Ancho de pulso inferior a 200 ns; <p><u>Nota:</u> En 3.A.2.g. no se incluyen los láseres industriales de CO₂ de mayor potencia (normalmente, de 1 a 5 kW) empleados en aplicaciones como corte y soldadura, ya que estos últimos láseres son de onda continua, o bien pulsatorios con un ancho de pulso superior a 200 ns.</p> <p>h. Láseres pulsatorios de excímero (XeF, XeCl, KrF) con todas las características siguientes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Funcionamiento a una longitud de onda entre 240 nm y 360 nm; 2. Tasa de repetición superior a 250 Hz; y 3. Potencia media de salida superior a 500 W; <p>i. Cambiadores Raman de parahidrógeno diseñados para funcionar con longitud de onda de salida de 16 µm y tasa de repetición superior a 250 Hz.</p>
De las siguientes fracciones arancelarias:	
9013.20.01	Láseres, excepto los diodos láser.
	Únicamente: Láseres, amplificadores láser y osciladores, en los términos descritos en el grupo 3.A.2.
	<p>Grupo 3.A.3</p> <p>Válvulas con todas las características siguientes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Tamaño nominal de 5 mm, o más; b. Con cierre de fuelle; y c. Fabricadas íntegramente o revestidas de aluminio, aleaciones de aluminio, níquel o una aleación que contenga níquel en un 60% o más, en peso. <p><u>Nota técnica:</u> Para las válvulas con diferentes diámetros de entrada y de salida, el parámetro nominal dimensional señalado en 3.A.3.a. Se refiere al diámetro más pequeño.</p>
De las siguientes fracciones arancelarias:	
8481.80.99	Los demás.
	Únicamente: Válvulas con las características siguientes: tamaño nominal de 5 mm, o más; con cierre de fuelle; y fabricadas íntegramente o revestidas de aluminio, aleaciones de aluminio, níquel o una aleación que contenga níquel en un 60% o más en peso.
	<p>Grupo 3.A.4.</p> <p>Electroimanes solenoidales superconductores que posean todas las características siguientes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Capacidad de crear campos magnéticos de más de 2 teslas; b. Con un valor de longitud dividida por el diámetro interior superior a 2; c. Con un diámetro interior de más de 300 mm; y d. Con un campo magnético con un grado de uniformidad superior al 1% en un volumen centrado en el volumen interior, y del 50% de éste. <p><u>Nota:</u> No se incluyen en 3.A.4. los imanes especialmente diseñados y exportados como piezas de sistemas médicos de formación de imágenes por resonancia magnética</p>

	nuclear (NMR). N.B.: La expresión como pieza de no significa necesariamente que se trate de una pieza física incluida en la misma expedición. Se permiten expediciones por separado, de orígenes distintos, siempre que los correspondientes documentos de exportación especifiquen claramente la relación en cuanto a pieza de.
De las siguientes fracciones arancelarias:	
8505.90.99	Los demás.
	Unicamente: Electroimanes solenoidales superconductores que posean las características siguientes: capacidad de crear campos magnéticos de más de 2 telas; con un valor de longitud dividida por el diámetro interior superior a 2; con un diámetro interior de más de 300 mm; y con un campo magnético con un grado de uniformidad superior al 1% en un volumen centrado en el volumen interior, y del 50% de éste.
	Grupo 3.A.5. Fuentes de corriente continua de gran potencia, con las dos características siguientes: a. Capaces de producir de modo continuo, a lo largo de 8 horas 100 V o más con una corriente de salida de 500 amperios o más; y b. Una estabilidad de la corriente o del voltaje mejor que 0.1%, a lo largo de 8 horas.
De las siguientes fracciones arancelarias:	
8504.40.99	Los demás.
	Unicamente: Fuentes de corriente continua de gran potencia, capaces de producir de modo continuo, a lo largo de 8 horas 100 V o más con una corriente de salida de 500 amperios o más; y una estabilidad de la corriente o del voltaje mejor que 0.1%, a lo largo de 8 horas.
	Grupo 3.A.6. Fuentes de corriente continua de alto voltaje, con las dos características siguientes: a. Capaces de producir de modo continuo, a lo largo de 8 horas, 20 kV o más con una corriente de salida de 1 amperio o más y b. Una estabilidad de la corriente o del voltaje mejor que 0.1%, a lo largo de 8 horas.
De las siguientes fracciones arancelarias:	
8504.40.99	Los demás.
	Unicamente: Fuentes de corriente continua de alto voltaje, capaces de producir de modo continuo, a lo largo de 8 horas, 20 kV o más con una corriente de salida de 1 amperio o más; y una estabilidad de la corriente o del voltaje mejor que 0.1%, a lo largo de 8 horas.
	Grupo 3.A.7. Transductores de presiones capaces de medir la presión absoluta en cualquier punto del intervalo 0 a 13 kPa, con las dos características siguientes: a. Elementos sensores de la presión fabricados o protegidos con níquel, aleaciones de níquel con más del 60% de níquel en peso, aluminio o aleaciones de aluminio; y b. Con una de las siguientes características: 1. Una escala total de menos de 13 kPa y una "precisión" superior a $\pm 1\%$ de la escala total; o 2. Una escala total de 13 kPa o más y una "precisión" superior a ± 130 Pa. Notas técnicas: 1. En 3.A.7. los transductores de presiones son dispositivos que convierten las mediciones de la presión en una señal eléctrica. 2. En 3.A.7. "precisión" incluye la no linealidad, histéresis y repetibilidad a la temperatura ambiente.
De las siguientes fracciones arancelarias:	

9026.20.99	Los demás.
	Unicamente: Transductores de presiones capaces de medir la presión absoluta en cualquier punto del intervalo 0 a 13 kPa, con las dos características siguientes: elementos sensores de la presión fabricados o protegidos con níquel, aleaciones de níquel con más del 60% de níquel en peso, aluminio o aleaciones de aluminio; y con una de las siguientes características: una escala total de menos de 13 kPa y una precisión superior a $\pm 1\%$ de la escala total; o una escala total de 13 kPa o más y una precisión superior a ± 130 Pa.
9026.90.01	Partes y accesorios.
	Unicamente: Transductores de presiones capaces de medir la presión absoluta en cualquier punto del intervalo 0 a 13 kPa, con las dos características siguientes: elementos sensores de la presión fabricados o protegidos con níquel, aleaciones de níquel con más del 60% de níquel en peso, aluminio o aleaciones de aluminio; y con una de las siguientes características: una escala total de menos de 13 kPa y una precisión superior a $\pm 1\%$ de la escala total; o una escala total de 13 kPa o más y una precisión superior a ± 130 Pa.
	Grupo 3.A.8. Bombas de vacío con todas las características siguientes: a. Tamaño del orificio de entrada igual o superior a 380 mm; b. Velocidad de bombeo igual o superior a $15 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$; y c. Capaces de producir un vacío final mejor que 13,3 mPa. Notas técnicas: 1. La velocidad de bombeo se determina en el punto de medición con nitrógeno gaseoso o aire. 2. El vacío final se determina en la entrada de la bomba, con la entrada bloqueada.
De las siguientes fracciones arancelarias:	
8414.10.99	Los demás.
	Unicamente: Bombas de vacío con las características siguientes: con tamaño del orificio de entrada igual o superior a 380 mm; velocidad de bombeo igual o superior a $15 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$; y capaces de producir un vacío final mejor que 13,3 mPa.
3.B. EQUIPO PARA ENSAYOS Y PRODUCCION	
	Grupo 3.B.1. Células electrolíticas para la producción de flúor con capacidad de producción superior a 250 g de flúor por hora.
De las siguientes fracciones arancelarias:	
8543.30.01	Máquinas y aparatos de galvanoplastia, electrolisis o electroforesis.
	Unicamente: Células electrolíticas para la producción de flúor con capacidad de producción superior a 250 g de flúor por hora.
	Grupo 3.B.2. Equipos de fabricación y ensamblado de rotores, equipos de enderezamiento de rotores, así como mandriles y matrices para la conformación de fuelles, como sigue: a. Equipos de ensamblado de rotores para ensamblar secciones de tubos de rotor, pantallas y cofias de centrifugas gaseosas; Nota: En 3.B.2.a. se incluyen mandriles de precisión, abrazaderas y máquinas de ajuste por contracción. b. Equipos de enderezamiento de rotores para alinear las secciones de los tubos de los rotores de las centrifugas gaseosas a un eje común; Nota técnica: En 3.B.2.b normalmente, estos equipos consistirán en probetas de medida de precisión conectadas con un ordenador que, subsiguientemente, controla la acción de, por ejemplo, arietes neumáticos utilizados para alinear las secciones del tubo del rotor. c. Mandriles y matrices para la conformación de fuelles, para la producción de fuelles de forma monoconvolutiva.

	<p><u>Nota técnica:</u> Los fuelles a que se hace referencia en 3.B.2.c. tienen todas las características siguientes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Diámetro interior entre 75 mm y 400 mm; 2. Longitud igual o superior a 12.7 mm; 3. Paso superior a 2 mm; y 4. Hechos de aleaciones de aluminio de gran tenacidad, acero martensítico o "materiales fibrosos o filamentosos" de gran resistencia.
De las siguientes fracciones arancelarias:	
8479.89.99	Los demás.
	Únicamente: Equipos de ensamblado de rotores para ensamblar secciones de tubos de rotor, pantallas y cofias de centrífugas gaseosas; equipos de enderezamiento de rotores para alinear las secciones de los tubos de los rotores de las centrífugas gaseosas a un eje común; mandriles y matrices para la conformación de fuelles, para la producción de fuelles de forma monoconvolutiva.
9031.10.01	Máquinas para equilibrar piezas mecánicas.
	Únicamente: Equipos de ensamblado de rotores para ensamblar secciones de tubos de rotor, pantallas y cofias de centrífugas gaseosas; equipos de enderezamiento de rotores para alinear las secciones de los tubos de los rotores de las centrífugas gaseosas a un eje común; mandriles y matrices para la conformación de fuelles, para la producción de fuelles de forma monoconvolutiva.
	<p>Grupo 3.B.3.</p> <p>Máquinas de equilibrado o multiplano de centrífugas, fijas o móviles, horizontales o verticales, como sigue:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Máquinas de equilibrado de centrífugas diseñadas para equilibrar rotores flexibles, que tengan una longitud igual o superior a 600 mm y todas las características siguientes: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. un diámetro nominal, o un diámetro máximo con oscilación, superior a 75 mm; 2. capacidad para masas entre 0.9 y 23 kg; y 3. capacidad de equilibrar velocidades de revolución superiores a 5 000 rpm; b. Máquinas de equilibrado de centrífugas diseñadas para equilibrar componentes de rotor cilíndricos huecos y que tengan todas las características siguientes: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Diámetro nominal superior a 75 mm; 2. Capacidad para masas entre 0.9 y 23 kg; 3. Capacidad para equilibrar con un desequilibrio residual de 0.010 kg x mm/kg por plano o inferior; y 4. Del tipo accionado por correa.
De las siguientes fracciones arancelarias:	
9031.10.01	Máquina para equilibrar piezas mecánicas.
	Únicamente: Máquinas de equilibrado o multiplano de centrífugas, fijas o móviles, horizontales o verticales, como sigue: Máquinas de equilibrado de centrífugas diseñadas para equilibrar rotores flexibles, que tengan una longitud igual o superior a 600, Máquinas de equilibrado de centrífugas diseñadas para equilibrar componentes de roto cilíndricos y del tipo accionado por correa.
	<p>Grupo 3.B.4.</p> <p>Máquinas bobinadoras de filamentos y equipo conexo, como sigue:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Máquinas bobinadoras de filamentos con todas las características siguientes: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Con movimientos para posicionar, enrollar y bobinar las fibras que se coordinen y programen en dos o más ejes; 2. Especialmente diseñadas para elaborar estructuras de composite o laminados a partir de

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	<p>materiales "fibrosos o filamentosos"; y</p> <p>3. Con capacidad de bobinar rotores cilíndricos de diámetro entre 75 mm y 400 mm y de longitud igual o superior a 600 mm;</p> <p>b. Controles de coordinación y programación para las máquinas bobinadoras de filamentos, según se indica en 3.B.4.a;</p> <p>c. Mandriles de precisión para las máquinas bobinadas de filamentos, como se indica en 3.B.4.a.</p>
De las siguientes fracciones arancelarias:	
8479.89.99	Los demás.
	Únicamente: Máquinas bobinadoras de filamentos con todas las características siguientes: con movimientos para posicionar, enrollar y bobinar las fibras que se coordinen y programen en dos o más ejes; especialmente diseñadas para elaborar estructuras de composite o laminados a partir de materiales fibrosos o filamentosos; y con capacidad de bobinar rotores cilíndricos de diámetro entre 75 mm y 400 mm y de longitud igual o superior a 600 mm; Controles de coordinación y programación para las máquinas bobinadoras de filamentos, según se indica en 3.B.4.a.; y Mandriles de precisión para las máquinas bobinadas de filamentos, como se indica en 3.B.4.a.
3.D. PROGRAMAS INFORMATICOS	
	Grupo 3.D.1. "Programas informáticos" especialmente diseñados para la "utilización" del equipo especificado en los puntos 3.B.3. o 3.B.4.
De las fracciones arancelarias siguientes, únicamente: cuando se trate de programas informáticos especialmente diseñados para la utilización del equipo especificado en las listas del GSN en los puntos 3.B.3. o 3.B.4.	
8523.29.10	Discos flexibles grabados, para reproducir fenómenos distintos del sonido o la imagen ("software"), incluso acompañados de instructivos impresos o alguna otra documentación.
8523.40.99	Los demás.
8523.51.01	Dispositivos de almacenamiento no volátil, regrabables, formados a base de elementos de estado sólido (semiconductores), por ejemplo: los llamados "tarjetas de memoria flash", "tarjeta de almacenamiento electrónico flash", "memory stick", "PC card", "secure digital", "compact flash", "smart media".
8523.51.99	Los demás
8523.59.99	Los demás.
8523.80.99	Los demás.
3.E. TECNOLOGIA	
	Grupo 3.E.1. "Tecnología" de conformidad con los Controles de Tecnología para el "desarrollo", la "producción" o la "utilización" del equipo, materiales o "programas informáticos" especificados desde 3.A. hasta 3.D.
De las fracciones arancelarias siguientes, únicamente: cuando se trate de tecnología de conformidad con los controles de tecnología para el desarrollo, la producción o la utilización del equipo,	

materiales o programas informáticos, especificados en los grupos de las listas del GSN: desde 3.A. hasta 3.D.	
3704.00.01	Placas, películas, papel, cartón y textiles, fotográficos, impresionados pero sin revelar.
3705.90.99	Las demás.
4901.10.99	Los demás.
4901.99.99	Los demás.
4906.00.01	Planos y dibujos originales hechos a mano, de arquitectura, ingeniería, industriales, comerciales, topográficos o similares; textos manuscritos; reproducciones fotográficas sobre papel sensibilizado y copias con papel carbón (carbónico), de los planos, dibujos o textos antes mencionados.
4911.99.99	Los demás.
8523.29.10	Discos flexibles grabados, para reproducir fenómenos distintos del sonido o la imagen ("software"), incluso acompañados de instructivos impresos o alguna otra documentación.
8523.40.99	Los demás.
8523.51.99	Los demás.
8523.59.99	Los demás.
8523.80.99	Los demás.
4. EQUIPOS RELACIONADOS CON LAS PLANTAS DE PRODUCCION DE AGUA PESADA (Artículos no incluidos en la lista inicial)	
4.A. EQUIPOS, ENSAMBLAJES Y COMPONENTES	
	<p>Grupo 4.A.2.</p> <p>Bombas para hacer circular soluciones de catalizador diluido o concentrado de amida de potasio en amoniaco líquido (KNH_2/NH_3), con todas las características siguientes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Estancas (es decir, cerradas herméticamente); b. Capacidad superior a $8.5 \text{ m}^3/\text{h}$; y c. Una de las siguientes características: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Para soluciones concentradas de amida de potasio (1% o más), una presión de funcionamiento de 1.5 a 60 Mpa; o 2. Para soluciones diluidas de amida de potasio (menos del 1%), una presión de funcionamiento de 20 a 60 MPa.
De las siguientes fracciones arancelarias:	
8413.81.99	Los demás.
	Unicamente: Bombas para hacer circular soluciones de catalizador diluido o concentrado de amida de potasio en amoniaco líquido (KNH_2/NH_3), que tengan todas las características siguientes: Estancas (es decir, cerradas herméticamente); capacidad superior a $8.5 \text{ m}^3/\text{h}$; y una de las siguientes características: para soluciones concentradas de amida de potasio (1% o más), una presión de funcionamiento de 1.5 a 60 Mpa; o para soluciones diluidas de amida de potasio (menos del 1%), una presión de funcionamiento de 20 a 60 MPa.
	<p>Grupo 4.A.3</p> <p>Turboexpansores o conjuntos de turboexpansores-compresores, con las dos características siguientes:</p>

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	<p>a. Diseñados para funcionar a una temperatura de 35 K (-238 °C) o menos; y</p> <p>b. Diseñados para un caudal de hidrógeno gaseoso de 1 000 kg/h, o más.</p>
De las siguientes fracciones arancelarias:	
8479.89.99	Los demás.
	Únicamente: Turboexpansores o conjuntos de turboexpansores-compresores, con las dos características siguientes: diseñados para funcionar a una temperatura de 35 K (-238 °C) o menos; y diseñados para un caudal de hidrógeno gaseoso de 1 000 kg/h, o más.
4.B. EQUIPO PARA ENSAYOS Y PRODUCCION	
	<p>Grupo 4.B.2.</p> <p>Columnas de destilación criogénica de hidrógeno que tengan todas las características siguientes:</p> <p>a. Diseñadas para funcionar a temperaturas internas de 35 K (-238 °C) o menos;</p> <p>b. Diseñadas para funcionar a una presión interna de 0.5 a 5 MPa;</p> <p>c. Construidas de uno de los siguientes modos:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. De acero inoxidable de la serie 300 con bajo contenido de azufre y con el número 5 o superior de tamaño de grano fino ASTM (o norma equivalente); o 2. De materiales equivalentes que sean tanto criogénicos como compatibles con el H₂; y <p>d. Con diámetros internos de 1 m o más y longitudes efectivas de 5 m o más.</p>
De las siguientes fracciones arancelarias:	
8419.40.03	Aparatos o columnas de destilación fraccionada y rectificación, excepto lo comprendido en la fracción 8419.40.04.
	Únicamente: Columnas de destilación criogénica de hidrógeno que tengan todas las características siguientes: diseñadas para funcionar a temperaturas internas de 35 K (-238 °C) o menos, diseñadas para funcionar a una presión interna de 0.5 a 5 MPa, construidas de uno de los siguientes modos: de acero inoxidable de la serie 300 con bajo contenido de azufre y con el número 5 o superior de tamaño de grano fino ASTM o norma equivalente; o de materiales equivalentes que sean tanto criogénicos como compatibles con el H ₂ ; y con diámetros internos de 1 m o más y longitudes efectivas de 5 m o más.
8419.40.99	Los demás.
	Únicamente: Columnas de destilación criogénica de hidrógeno que tengan todas las características siguientes: diseñadas para funcionar a temperaturas internas de 35 K (-238 °C) o menos, diseñadas para funcionar a una presión interna de 0.5 a 5 MPa, construidas de uno de los siguientes modos: de acero inoxidable de la serie 300 con bajo contenido de azufre y con el número 5 o superior de tamaño de grano fino ASTM o norma equivalente; o de materiales equivalentes que sean tanto criogénicos como compatibles con el H ₂ ; y con diámetros internos de 1 m o más y longitudes efectivas de 5 m o más.
	<p>Grupo 4.B.3.</p> <p>Convertidores de síntesis o unidades de síntesis de amoníaco en las que el gas de síntesis (nitrógeno e hidrógeno) se elimina de la columna de intercambio amoníaco/hidrógeno de alta presión y el amoníaco sintetizado se devuelve a dicha columna.</p>
De las siguientes fracciones arancelarias:	
8419.89.15	Aparatos de torrefacción.

	Únicamente: Convertidores de síntesis o unidades de síntesis de amoníaco en las que el gas de síntesis nitrógeno e hidrógeno se elimina de la columna de intercambio amoníaco/hidrógeno de alta presión y el amoníaco sintetizado se devuelve a dicha columna.
8419.89.99	Los demás.
	Únicamente: Convertidores de síntesis o unidades de síntesis de amoníaco en las que el gas de síntesis nitrógeno e hidrógeno se elimina de la columna de intercambio amoníaco/hidrógeno de alta presión y el amoníaco sintetizado se devuelve a dicha columna.
4.E. TECNOLOGÍA	
	Grupo 4.E.1. "Tecnología" de conformidad con los Controles de Tecnología para el "desarrollo", la "producción" o la "utilización" del equipo, materiales o "programas informáticos" especificados desde 4.A. hasta 4.D.
De las fracciones arancelarias siguientes, únicamente: cuando se trate de tecnología de conformidad con los controles de tecnología para el desarrollo, la producción o la utilización del equipo, materiales o programas informáticos, especificados en los grupos de las listas del GSN: desde 4.A. hasta 4.D.	
3704.00.01	Placas, películas, papel, cartón y textiles, fotográficos, impresionados pero sin revelar.
3705.90.99	Las demás.
4901.10.99	Los demás.
4901.99.99	Los demás.
4906.00.01	Planos y dibujos originales hechos a mano, de arquitectura, ingeniería, industriales, comerciales, topográficos o similares; textos manuscritos; reproducciones fotográficas sobre papel sensibilizado y copias con papel carbón (carbónico), de los planos, dibujos o textos antes mencionados.
4911.99.99	Los demás.
8523.29.10	Discos flexibles grabados, para reproducir fenómenos distintos del sonido o la imagen ("software"), incluso acompañados de instructivos impresos o alguna otra documentación.
8523.40.99	Los demás.
8523.51.99	Los demás.
8523.59.99	Los demás.
8523.80.99	Los demás.
5. EQUIPO DE ENSAYOS Y MEDICIONES PARA EL DESARROLLO DE DISPOSITIVOS EXPLOSIVOS NUCLEARES	
5.A. EQUIPOS, ENSAMBLAJES Y COMPONENTES	
	Grupo 5.A.1. Tubos fotomultiplicadores con las dos características siguientes: a. Área de fotocátodo superior a 20 cm ² ; y b. Tiempo de subida del pulso aplicado al ánodo inferior a 1 ns.
De las siguientes fracciones arancelarias:	
8540.60.99	Los demás.
	Únicamente: Tubos fotomultiplicadores con área de fotocátodo superior a 20 cm ² ; y tiempo de subida del pulso aplicado al ánodo inferior a 1 ns.

8540.79.99	Los demás.
	Unicamente: Tubos fotomultiplicadores con área de fotocátodo superior a 20 cm ² ; y tiempo de subida del pulso aplicado al ánodo inferior a 1 ns.
8540.81.02	Tubos para microondas, tubos para empleo nuclear y tubos con atmosfera gaseosa, excluidos los rectificadoresm.
	Unicamente: Tubos fotomultiplicadores con área de fotocátodo superior a 20 cm ² ; y tiempo de subida del pulso aplicado al ánodo inferior a 1 ns.
8540.81.99	Los demás.
	Unicamente: Tubos fotomultiplicadores con área de fotocátodo superior a 20 cm ² ; y tiempo de subida del pulso aplicado al ánodo inferior a 1 ns.
5.B. EQUIPO PARA ENSAYOS Y PRODUCCION	
	Grupo 5.B.2. Cañones de gas ligero multietapas u otros sistemas de cañón de alta velocidad (de bobina, electromagnéticos, electrotérmicos u otros sistemas avanzados), capaces de acelerar proyectiles a una velocidad de 2 km por segundo o más.
De las siguientes fracciones arancelarias:	
9304.00.99	Los demás.
	Unicamente: Cañones de gas ligero multietapas u otros sistemas de cañón de alta velocidad de bobina, electromagnéticos, electrotérmicos u otros sistemas avanzados, capaces de acelerar proyectiles a una velocidad de 2 km por segundo o más.
	Grupo 5.B.3. Cámaras mecánicas de espejo giratorio, como sigue; y componentes especialmente diseñados para ellas: a. Cámaras multiimágenes con lecturas superiores a 225 000 imágenes por segundo; b. Cámaras de imagen unidimensional con velocidades de escritura superiores a 0.5 mm por μs. Nota: En 5.B.3. los componentes de dichas cámaras incluyen sus unidades electrónicas de sincronización y conjuntos de rotor compuestos de turbinas, espejos y soportes.
De las siguientes fracciones arancelarias:	
8525.80.99	Las demás.
	Unicamente: Cámaras mecánicas de espejo giratorio y componentes especialmente diseñados para ellas: cámaras multiimágenes con lecturas superiores a 225 000 imágenes por segundo; cámaras de imagen unidimensional con velocidades de escritura superiores a 0.5 mm por μs.
	Grupo 5.B.4. Cámaras, tubos y dispositivos electrónicos de imagen unidimensional y multiimágenes, como sigue: a. Cámaras electrónicas de imagen unidimensional capaces de resolución temporal de 50 ns o menos; b. Tubos de imagen unidimensional para las cámaras especificadas en 5.B.4.a; c. Cámaras multiimágenes electrónicas (o de obturación electrónica) capaces de resolución temporal de 50 ns o menos; d. tubos multiimágenes y dispositivos de formación de imágenes de estado sólido para emplearse en las cámaras incluidas en el punto 5.B.4.c, como sigue:

	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Tubos intensificadores de imagen de enfoque por proximidad con el fotocátodo depositado sobre un revestimiento conductor transparente para disminuir la resistencia de la lámina del fotocátodo; 2. Tubos vidicón intensificadores del blanco por puerta de silicio (SIT), en los que un sistema rápido permite conmutar selectivamente los fotoelectrones procedentes del fotocátodo antes de que incidan sobre la placa SIT; 3. Dispositivo obturador electroóptico, con célula de Kerr o de Pockel; 4. Otros tubos multiimágenes y dispositivos de formación de imágenes de estado sólido con un tiempo de conmutación (puerta) para imágenes rápidas inferior a 50 ns, especialmente diseñados para las cámaras incluidas en 5.B.4.c.
De las siguientes fracciones arancelarias:	
8525.80.99	Las demás.
	Unicamente: Cámaras, tubos y dispositivos electrónicos de imagen unidimensional y multiimágenes, en los términos descritos en 5.B.4.
	<p>Grupo 5.B.5.</p> <p>Instrumentación especializada para experimentos hidrodinámicos, como sigue:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Interferómetros de velocidad para medir velocidades superiores a 1 km por segundo durante intervalos de tiempo menores que 10 μs; b. Manómetros de manganina para presiones superiores a 10 GPa; c. Transductores de presión de cuarzo para presiones superiores a 10 GPa. <p><u>Nota:</u> En 5.B.5.a. se incluyen interferómetros de velocidad tales como VISAR (sistemas de interferómetros de velocidad para cualquier reflector) y DLI (interferómetros de láser Doppler).</p>
De las siguientes fracciones arancelarias:	
9023.00.01	Instrumentos, aparatos y modelos concebidos para demostraciones por ejemplo: en la enseñanza o exposiciones, no susceptibles de otros usos.
	Unicamente: Interferómetros de velocidad para medir velocidades superiores a 1 km por segundo durante intervalos de tiempo menores que 10 μ s; manómetros de manganina para presiones superiores a 10 GPa; y transductores de presión de cuarzo para presiones superiores a 10 GPa.
9026.80.99	Los demás.
	Unicamente: Interferómetros de velocidad para medir velocidades superiores a 1 km por segundo durante intervalos de tiempo menores que 10 μ s; manómetros de manganina para presiones superiores a 10 GPa; y transductores de presión de cuarzo para presiones superiores a 10 GPa.
	<p>Grupo 5.B.6.</p> <p>Generadores de pulsos de gran velocidad, con las dos características siguientes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Voltajes de salida superiores a 6 V sobre una carga resistiva de menos de 55 ohmios; y b. "Tiempos de transición de pulsos" inferiores a 500 ps. <p><u>Nota técnica:</u> En el punto 5.B.6.b. "tiempo de transición de pulsos" se define como el intervalo de tiempo entre el 10% y el 90% de la amplitud del voltaje.</p>
De las siguientes fracciones arancelarias:	
8504.40.99	Los demás.
	Unicamente: Generadores de pulsos de gran velocidad, con voltajes de salida superiores a 6 V sobre una carga resistiva de menos de 55 ohmios y tiempos de transición de pulsos inferiores a 500 ps.
5.E. TECNOLOGIA	
	Grupo 5.E.1.

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	“Tecnología” de conformidad con los Controles de Tecnología para el “desarrollo”, la “producción” o la “utilización” del equipo, materiales o “programas informáticos” especificados desde 5.A. hasta 5.D.
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4911.99.99	Los demás.
8523.29.10	Discos flexibles grabados, para reproducir fenómenos distintos del sonido o la imagen (“software”), incluso acompañados de instructivos impresos o alguna otra documentación.
8523.40.99	Los demás.
8523.51.99	Los demás.
8523.59.99	Los demás.
8523.80.99	Los demás.
6. COMPONENTES PARA DISPOSITIVOS EXPLOSIVOS NUCLEARES	
6.A. EQUIPOS, ENSAMBLAJES Y COMPONENTES	
	<p>Grupo 6.A.3</p> <p>Dispositivos de conmutación, como sigue:</p> <p>a. Tubos de cátodo frío, llenos de gas o no, de funcionamiento similar a los descargadores de chispas, y que posean todas las características siguientes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Que contengan tres o más electrodos; 2. Con voltaje nominal de pico en el ánodo de 2.5 kV o más, 3. Intensidad de corriente de pico en el ánodo igual o superior a 100 A; y 4. Tiempo de retardo del ánodo de 10 μs o menos. <p><u>Nota:</u> En 6.A.3.a. se incluyen los tubos krytron de gas y los tubos sprytron de vacío.</p> <p>b. Descargadores de chispas con disparo, con las dos características siguientes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Tiempo de retardo del ánodo de 15 μs o menos; y 2. Especificados para una intensidad de corriente nominal de pico de 500 A o más; <p>c. Módulos o conjuntos con una función de conmutación rápida que tengan todas las características siguientes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Voltaje nominal de pico en el ánodo superior a 2 kV; 2. Intensidad de corriente de pico en el ánodo igual o superior a 500 A; y 3. Tiempo de conexión igual o inferior a 1 μs.
De las siguientes fracciones arancelarias:	
8536.50.99	Los demás.

	Únicamente: Descargadores de chispas con disparo, con tiempo de retardo del ánodo de 15 μ s o menos; y especificados para una intensidad de corriente nominal de pico de 500 A o más; y módulos o conjuntos con una función de conmutación rápida que tengan todas las características siguientes: voltaje nominal de pico en el ánodo superior a 2 kV, intensidad de corriente de pico en el ánodo igual o superior a 500 A y tiempo de conexión igual o inferior a 1 μ s.
8540.60.99	Los demás.
	Únicamente: Tubos de cátodo frío, llenos de gas o no, de funcionamiento similar a los descargadores de chispas, y que posean todas las características siguientes: que contengan tres o más electrodos; con voltaje nominal de pico en el ánodo de 2.5 kV o más; Intensidad de corriente de pico en el ánodo igual o superior a 100 A; y tiempo de retardo del ánodo de 10 μ s o menos.
	Grupo 6.A.4. Condensadores de descarga de impulsos, con cualquiera de los siguientes conjuntos de características: a. 1. Voltaje nominal superior a 1.4 kV; 2. Almacenamiento de energía superior a 10 J; 3. Capacitancia superior a 0.5 μ F; e 4. Inductancia en serie inferior a 50 nH; o b. 1. Voltaje nominal superior a 750 V; 2. Capacitancia superior a 0.25 μ F; e 3. Inductancia en serie inferior a 10 nH.o
De las siguientes fracciones arancelarias:	
8532.29.99	Los demás.
	Únicamente: Condensadores de descarga de impulsos, con cualquiera de los siguientes conjuntos de características: a) voltaje nominal superior a 1.4 kV, almacenamiento de energía superior a 10 J, capacitancia superior a 0.5 μ F, e inductancia en serie inferior a 50 nH; o b) voltaje nominal superior a 750 V, capacitancia superior a 0.25 μ F, e inductancia en serie inferior a 10 nH.
6.E. TECNOLOGIA	
	Grupo 6.E.1. "Tecnología" de conformidad con los Controles de Tecnología para el "desarrollo", la "producción" o la "utilización" del equipo, materiales o "programas informáticos" especificados desde 6.A. hasta 6.D.
De las fracciones arancelarias siguientes, únicamente: cuando se trate de tecnología de conformidad con los controles de tecnología para el desarrollo, la producción o la utilización del equipo, materiales o programas informáticos, especificado en los grupos de las listas del GSN: desde 6.A. hasta 6.D.	
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4901.99.99	Los demás.
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	textos antes mencionados.
4911.99.99	Los demás.
8523.29.10	Discos flexibles grabados, para reproducir fenómenos distintos del sonido o la imagen ("software"), incluso acompañados de instructivos impresos o alguna otra documentación.
8523.40.99	Los demás.
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8523.80.99	Los demás.



LEY REGLAMENTARIA DEL ARTÍCULO 27 CONSTITUCIONAL EN MATERIA NUCLEAR

Última Reforma DOF 09-04-2012

LEY REGLAMENTARIA DEL ARTÍCULO 27 CONSTITUCIONAL EN MATERIA NUCLEAR

Nueva Ley publicada en el Diario Oficial de la Federación el 4 de febrero de 1985

TEXTO VIGENTE

Última reforma publicada DOF 09-04-2012

Al margen un sello con el Escudo Nacional, que dice: Estados Unidos Mexicanos.- Presidencia de la República.

MIGUEL DE LA MADRID H., Presidente Constitucional de los Estados Unidos Mexicanos, a sus habitantes, sabed:

Que el H. Congreso de la Unión se ha servido dirigirme el siguiente

DECRETO:

"El Congreso de los Estados Unidos Mexicanos, decreta:

LEY REGLAMENTARIA DEL ARTICULO 27 CONSTITUCIONAL EN MATERIA NUCLEAR

CAPITULO I

Disposiciones Generales

Artículo 1o.- La presente Ley es reglamentaria del Artículo 27 Constitucional en Materia Nuclear y regula la exploración, la explotación y el beneficio de minerales radiactivos, así como el aprovechamiento de los combustibles nucleares, los usos de la energía nuclear, la investigación de la ciencia y técnicas nucleares, la industria nuclear y todo lo relacionado con la misma.

Las disposiciones de esta Ley son de orden público y de observancia en toda la República.

Artículo 2o.- El uso de la energía nuclear sólo podrá tener fines pacíficos en cumplimiento de lo establecido en el Artículo 27 de la Constitución Política de los Estados Unidos Mexicanos.

El Ejecutivo Federal dictará las disposiciones reglamentarias a que se sujetará el uso tanto energético como no energético de los materiales radiactivos.

Artículo 3o.- Para los efectos de esta Ley se entiende por:

I.- Combustible nuclear: el material constituido por uranio natural, enriquecido, o uranio empobrecido hasta el grado que fije la Secretaría de Energía, Minas e Industria Paraestatal, o el material fisionable especial, que se emplea en cualquier reactor nuclear;

II.- Instalación nuclear: aquélla en la que se fabrica, procesa, utiliza, reprocesa o almacena combustible o material nuclear;

III.- Instalación radiactiva: aquélla en la que se produce, fabrica, almacena o hace uso de material radiactivo o equipo que lo contenga; o se tratan, condicionan o almacenan desechos radiactivos;

IV.- Material nuclear: cualquier material básico o material fisionable especial;



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V.- Material básico:

- a) El uranio natural;
- b) El uranio en que la proporción de isótopos 235 es inferior a la normal;
- c) El torio;
- d) Cualquiera de los elementos citados en forma de metal, aleación, compuesto químico, o concentrado;
- e) Cualquier otro material que contenga uno o más de los elementos citados en la concentración que determine la Secretaría de Energía y;

Inciso reformado DOF 09-04-2012

- f) Los demás materiales que la Secretaría mencionada determine en su oportunidad.

Se entenderá que la expresión "material básico" no se refiere ni a los minerales ni a sus residuos o ganga.

VI.- Material fisionable especial:

- a) El plutonio 239 y 241;
- b) El uranio 233;
- c) El uranio enriquecido en los isótopos 235 o 233;
- d) Cualquier material que contenga uno o varios de los elementos mencionados, y

Los demás materiales fisionables que determine la Secretaría de Energía;

Párrafo reformado DOF 09-04-2012

VII.- Material radiactivo: cualquier material que contiene uno o varios núclidos que emiten espontáneamente partículas o radiación electromagnética, o que se fisionan espontáneamente;

VIII.- Fuente de radiación: cualquier dispositivo o sustancia que emita radiación ionizante en forma cuantificable;

IX.- Mineral radioactivo: el que contenga uranio, torio o combinaciones de ambos en una concentración igual o superior a 300 partes por millón, y los demás minerales susceptibles de ser utilizados para la fabricación de combustibles nucleares que determine expresamente la Secretaría de Energía.

Párrafo reformado DOF 09-04-2012

Asimismo, será considerado mineral radiactivo el que contenga menos de 300 partes, cuando así lo determine la Secretaría mencionada; y

X.- Uso no energético de material radiactivo: la utilización de material radiactivo y equipo que lo contenga, y generadores de radiación ionizante, con propósitos industriales, médicos, agrícolas o de investigación.



LEY REGLAMENTARIA DEL ARTÍCULO 27 CONSTITUCIONAL EN MATERIA NUCLEAR

Última Reforma DOF 09-04-2012

Las determinaciones a que hace mención este Artículo, se recogerán en declaratorias que expedirá la referida Secretaría, las cuales se publicarán en el Diario Oficial de la Federación.

Artículo 4o.- La Secretaría de Energía aplicará la presente Ley en el ámbito de su competencia.

Artículo reformado DOF 09-04-2012

CAPITULO II
La Exploración, Explotación y Beneficio de Minerales Radiactivos

Artículo 5o.- Los minerales radiactivos, en los términos del Artículo 27 de la Constitución Política de los Estados Unidos Mexicanos, son propiedad de la Nación; y su exploración, explotación y beneficio no podrá ser materia de concesión o contrato.

Para la exploración, explotación y beneficio de los minerales radioactivos definidos en la fracción IX del artículo 3o. de esta ley, la Secretaría de Energía otorgará las asignaciones correspondientes a los órganos públicos previstos en los artículos 9o. y 10 de la presente ley. Estas asignaciones incluirán también los minerales no radioactivos asociados.

Párrafo reformado DOF 09-04-2012

Artículo 6o.- Toda persona que tenga conocimiento sobre la existencia de yacimientos de minerales radioactivos, deberá dar aviso de inmediato a la Secretaría de Energía.

Artículo reformado DOF 09-04-2012

Artículo 7o.- Los titulares de concesiones y asignaciones mineras que descubran minerales radiactivos en los lotes respectivos, deberán dar aviso por escrito a la Secretaría de Energía, dentro de los diez días siguientes al descubrimiento para que esta dependencia:

Párrafo reformado DOF 09-04-2012

I.- Designe, de inmediato, un interventor para que resguarde la propiedad de la Nación sobre los minerales radiactivos;

II.- Lleve a cabo los trabajos necesarios para determinar si la explotación de los minerales radiactivos descubiertos es técnica y económicamente aprovechable, escuchando la opinión del Consejo de Recursos Minerales y de la Comisión de Fomento Minero;

III.- Si la determinación a que se refiere la fracción anterior es positiva, se procederá a modificar la concesión o asignación para que a los organismos públicos competentes se les otorgue la asignación de los minerales radiactivos explotables. En este caso, el concesionario o asignatario podrá continuar fuera del ámbito afectado, con la explotación de los demás minerales.

Si por la alta concentración de mineral radioactivo la Secretaría de Energía determina que procede la cancelación de la concesión o asignación, ésta se hará en los términos de la Ley Reglamentaria del Artículo 27 Constitucional en Materia Minera, y

Párrafo reformado DOF 09-04-2012

IV.- Si la determinación es negativa por no ser técnica y económicamente aprovechable la explotación del mineral radiactivo descubierto, propiedad de la Nación, el concesionario o asignatario quedará como depositario de los yales que lo contengan.

Artículo 8o.- Los titulares de las concesiones o asignaciones de exploración, explotación y beneficio que, en contravención a la disposición anterior, hubieren explotado o beneficiado el mineral radiactivo descubierto se harán acreedores a la cancelación de las concesiones o asignaciones y a una multa hasta por cinco mil veces el salario mínimo diario vigente en el Distrito Federal. Quienes hubieren omitido dar el



aviso a que se refiere el artículo anterior, se harán acreedores a una multa hasta por cinco mil veces el salario mínimo diario vigente en el Distrito Federal.

Artículo 9o.- La exploración de minerales radioactivos estará a cargo exclusivo y directo del organismo público federal descentralizado denominado Consejo de Recursos Minerales, tanto en terrenos libres como no libres. Esta actividad se ajustará al programa y condiciones técnicas que determine la Secretaría de Energía la cual asignará al Organismo mencionado los lotes que se requieran, para la prospección y exploración de dichos minerales.

Artículo reformado DOF 09-04-2012

Artículo 10.- La Secretaría de Energía podrá otorgar asignaciones únicamente al organismo público federal descentralizado denominado Comisión de Fomento Minero para la explotación de minerales radioactivos, de conformidad con las políticas que para el logro de los objetivos o prioridades de la planeación nacional y sectorial del desarrollo se establezcan. Igualmente, se podrá otorgar, sólo al Organismo mencionado autorizaciones para la instalación y funcionamiento de plantas de beneficio que aprovechen las sustancias minerales a que alude este precepto.

Párrafo reformado DOF 09-04-2012

La Comisión de Fomento Minero llevará a cabo las actividades mencionadas en forma directa y exclusiva.

CAPITULO III

La Industria Nuclear

Artículo 11.- Para los efectos de esta Ley la industria nuclear comprende:

I.- Las fases del ciclo de combustible comprendidas desde la "refinación" hasta antes del "quemado" del mismo, o sea hasta la fabricación de elementos combustibles, incluyendo en su caso el enriquecimiento del uranio;

II.- El "quemado", o sea el aprovechamiento de los elementos combustibles con fines energéticos que resulta en la generación de electricidad o en otro uso del calor liberado;

III.- El "reprocesamiento" de combustible;

IV.- Las últimas fases del ciclo de combustible, incluyendo el almacenamiento definitivo y temporal del combustible irradiado o de los desechos radiactivos derivados del reprocesamiento;

V.- La producción de agua pesada, en su caso, y su uso en reactores nucleares;

VI.- El diseño de los sistemas nucleares de suministro de vapor;

VII.- El diseño y la fabricación de los equipos y componentes del sistema nuclear de suministro de vapor de las centrales nucleoelectricas u otros reactores nucleares;

VIII.- La producción y aplicaciones de los radioisótopos, así como el procesamiento, acondicionamiento y disposición final de sus residuos radiactivos, y

IX.- El diseño, fabricación y empleo de reactores nucleares y fuentes de radiación para la investigación y desarrollo tecnológico.

La industria nuclear es de utilidad pública.

**LEY REGLAMENTARIA DEL ARTÍCULO 27 CONSTITUCIONAL EN MATERIA NUCLEAR**

CÁMARA DE DIPUTADOS DEL H. CONGRESO DE LA UNIÓN
Secretaría General
Secretaría de Servicios Parlamentarios
Dirección General de Servicios de Documentación, Información y Análisis

Última Reforma DOF 09-04-2012

Artículo 12. Las actividades a que se refiere el artículo anterior con excepción de la fracción IX, se llevarán a cabo en los términos de los lineamientos y programas que apruebe el Ejecutivo Federal por conducto de la Secretaría de Energía en congruencia con las políticas que para el logro de los objetivos y prioridades de la planeación nacional del desarrollo se establezcan.

Artículo reformado DOF 09-04-2012

Artículo 13.- Las actividades nacionales de investigación y desarrollo tecnológico en materia nuclear se orientarán a lograr la autodeterminación científica y técnica, así como el óptimo aprovechamiento de las aplicaciones de los materiales y combustibles nucleares y de los materiales radiactivos, con objeto de fortalecer el avance económico y social de la Nación.

El empleo de reactores nucleares se sujetará a las normas que para tal efecto expida la Secretaría de Energía y a la vigilancia de la misma.

Párrafo reformado DOF 09-04-2012

Artículo 14.- De conformidad con el párrafo cuarto del Artículo 28 Constitucional se consideran actividades estratégicas las siguientes:

I.- El beneficio de minerales radiactivos;

II.- El ciclo de combustible nuclear que comprende a su vez: la "refinación" del concentrado de uranio, la "conversión", el "enriquecimiento", la "reconversión", la fabricación de "pastillas", la fabricación de "barras combustibles", y la fabricación de "ensambles de combustible";

III.- El "reprocesamiento" de combustible, el cual consiste en una serie de procesos químicos para recuperar el uranio no utilizado así como el plutonio producido;

IV.- El almacenamiento, definitivo o temporal, y el transporte de combustible irradiado o de los desechos producto de su reprocesamiento;

V.- La producción de agua pesada y su uso en reactores nucleares, y

VI.- La aplicación de la energía nuclear con el propósito de generar vapor para utilizarse en complejos industriales, de salación de aguas y otras aplicaciones que puedan resultar necesarias para impulsar el desarrollo económico y social del país.

Artículo 15.- El aprovechamiento de los elementos combustibles nucleares con fines energéticos corresponde, en todo caso, a la Nación.

La generación de electricidad a partir del uso de combustibles nucleares se llevará a cabo en forma exclusiva por la Comisión Federal de Electricidad. Corresponde a la Comisión el diseño y la construcción de las plantas nucleoelectricas oyendo, al efecto, la opinión del Instituto Nacional de Investigaciones Nucleares.

La utilización de reactores nucleares con fines no energéticos, sólo se llevará a cabo por el Sector Público y por las Universidades, los Institutos y los Centros de Investigación autorizados conforme a esta Ley.

Artículo 16.- La producción, el uso y la aplicación de radioisótopos, así como la fabricación de los componentes del sistema nuclear de suministro de vapor, con excepción del combustible nuclear, son actividades prioritarias para el desarrollo económico nacional en los términos del párrafo quinto del Artículo 25 Constitucional.



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Las actividades mencionadas podrán llevarse a cabo por el sector público, por sí o con sectores social y privado, previa autorización de la Secretaría de Energía. Tratándose de la producción de radioisótopos, mediante la utilización de reactores nucleares, sólo se llevará a cabo por el sector público, las universidades, los institutos y los centros de investigación autorizados conforme a esta Ley.

Párrafo reformado DOF 09-04-2012

Las autorizaciones para la producción de radioisótopos, a partir del uso de combustible nuclear, se expedirán por el titular de la Secretaría de Energía conforme a lo previsto en las disposiciones reglamentarias, y se publicarán en el Diario Oficial de la Federación.

Párrafo reformado DOF 09-04-2012

Las autorizaciones anteriores se expedirán previa opinión del Instituto Nacional de Investigaciones Nucleares y de las autoridades competentes, según se haga la utilización de los radioisótopos en las áreas de salud, industria o agricultura.

Artículo 17.- El combustible nuclear es propiedad de la Nación; el Ejecutivo Federal sólo podrá autorizar su uso en los términos de esta Ley y siempre bajo la vigilancia de la Comisión Nacional de Seguridad Nuclear y Salvaguardias.

Artículo 18.- El Ejecutivo Federal, por conducto de la Secretaría de Energía:

Párrafo reformado DOF 09-04-2012

I.- Fijará los lineamientos relativos al aprovechamiento y desarrollo de la energía y tecnología nucleares, de acuerdo con la política nacional de energía;

II.- Impulsará, vigilará y, en su caso, aprobará los programas de trabajo del Consejo de Recursos Minerales y de la Comisión de Fomento Minero, relacionados con los minerales radiactivos, a fin de que sean congruentes con los programas y proyectos de investigación, aplicación en la generación de energía, y desarrollo de la industria nuclear;

III.- Regulará la seguridad nuclear, radiológica y física, y las salvaguardias, así como vigilará su cumplimiento;

IV.- Realizará las diversas etapas del ciclo de combustible nuclear, y su reprocesamiento, excepto el quemado, y concertará y supervisará, en su caso, aquellas que no sea posible efectuar en el país;

V.- Llevará a cabo la importación y exportación de materiales y combustibles nucleares, con la participación que corresponda a otras dependencias.

En las exportaciones de minerales o materiales radiactivos se atenderá siempre a la autosuficiencia del país. En su caso, la autorización no podrá exceder, anualmente, al 5 por ciento de las reservas probadas que el país habrá de requerir, conforme al programa que se formule de acuerdo al Plan Nacional de Desarrollo previsto en el Artículo 26 Constitucional.

VI.- Establecerá la política de investigación y desarrollo tecnológico en la industria nuclear;

VII.- Tendrá a su cargo el almacenamiento, transporte y depósito de combustibles nucleares y de desechos radiactivos cualquiera que sea su origen;

VIII.- Podrá autorizar a los organismos públicos correspondientes el almacenamiento temporal de combustibles nucleares y de desechos radiactivos derivados de su utilización, y



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IX.- Será responsable de la observancia de los tratados y demás instrumentos jurídicos internacionales suscritos en materia nuclear, en el ámbito de su competencia.

CAPITULO IV

La Seguridad Nuclear, Radiológica y Física, y las Salvaguardias

Artículo 19.- La seguridad es primordial en todas las actividades que involucran a la energía nuclear y deberá tomarse en cuenta desde la planeación, diseño, construcción y operación, hasta el cierre definitivo y desmantelamiento de las instalaciones nucleares y radiactivas, así como en las disposiciones y destino final de todos sus desechos.

Artículo 20.- La seguridad nuclear es el conjunto de acciones y medidas encaminadas a evitar que los equipos, materiales e instalaciones nucleares y su funcionamiento constituyan riesgos para la salud del hombre y sus bienes, o detrimentos en la calidad del ambiente.

Artículo 21.- La seguridad radiológica tiene por objeto proteger a los trabajadores, a la población y a sus bienes, y al ambiente en general, mediante la prevención y limitación de los efectos que pudieren resultar de la exposición a la radiación ionizante.

Artículo 22.- La seguridad física en las instalaciones nucleares o radiactivas tiene por objeto evitar actos intencionales que causen o puedan causar daños o alteraciones tanto a la salud o seguridad públicas, como el robo o empleo no autorizado de material nuclear o radiactivo.

Las instalaciones nucleares y radiactivas deberán contar con sistemas de seguridad física, nuclear y radiológica que satisfagan los requisitos que al respecto se establezcan en otros ordenamientos y en las disposiciones reglamentarias de esta Ley.

Artículo 23.- Cualquier persona que tenga conocimiento de un incidente que involucre materiales o combustibles nucleares, materiales radioactivos o equipo que los contenga, o de condiciones que a su juicio puedan ocasionarlo, deberá dar aviso de inmediato a la Comisión Nacional de Seguridad Nuclear y Salvaguardias de la Secretaría de Energía. Las persona físicas o morales autorizadas para realizar alguna de las actividades reguladas por la presente Ley, deberán efectuar la comunicación inmediata por cualquier medio, tan pronto como sean de su conocimiento los hechos a que se refiere este artículo, debiendo formalizarla mediante escrito que presentarán a la citada Comisión a más tardar dentro de las 24 horas siguientes. En estos casos, la Comisión referida podrá ordenar o efectuar al retiro de los equipos, utensilios o materiales que impliquen algún riesgo, para su depósito en lugares que reúnan las condiciones de seguridad.

Artículo reformado DOF 09-04-2012

Artículo 24.- Las salvaguardias tienen por objeto organizar y mantener un sistema nacional de registro y control de todos los materiales nucleares, a efecto de verificar que no se produzca desviación alguna de dichos materiales, de usos pacíficos a la manufactura de armas nucleares u otros usos no autorizados.

El Ejecutivo Federal dictará las normas aplicables al respecto, y vigilará el cumplimiento de los acuerdos o tratados internacionales firmados por México sobre el particular.

Artículo 25.- Las instalaciones nucleares y radiactivas deberán satisfacer los requisitos para el emplazamiento (selección, estudio y evaluación de la localización), diseño, construcción, operación, modificación, cese de operaciones, cierre definitivo y desmantelamiento, establecidos en las disposiciones reglamentarias de esta Ley.



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Los requisitos a que se hace mención se determinarán atendiendo al riesgo relacionado con las operaciones en que se involucra material radiactivo, y en función de la actividad y radiotoxicidad de los isótopos que estén presentes.

Artículo 26. El emplazamiento, diseño, construcción, operación, modificación, cese de operaciones, cierre definitivo y desmantelamiento de las instalaciones nucleares y radioactivas, requiere de la autorización de la Secretaría de Energía.

Párrafo reformado DOF 09-04-2012

Las autorizaciones para la construcción y operación de las instalaciones de referencia tendrán una vigencia determinada y su renovación, modificación, suspensión y cancelación estará regulada por las disposiciones que se contengan en los reglamentos respectivos.

Artículo 27.- Las personas físicas o morales autorizadas, en los términos de esta Ley y sus reglamentos, para operar instalaciones nucleares y radioactivas deberán contar con el personal de seguridad radiológica requerido, quien tendrá a su cargo la asesoría, el adiestramiento, la evaluación de procedimientos de trabajo, la elaboración de manuales de seguridad, su vigilancia y aplicación, en lo relacionado con la protección radiológica dentro del centro de trabajo. El titular de la autorización será el responsable directo de la seguridad radiológica.

Tanto el titular de la autorización como el personal de seguridad radiológica deberán cumplir con los requisitos y obligaciones establecidos en las disposiciones reglamentarias de esta Ley.

En las instalaciones nucleares deberá de contarse con el personal de seguridad nuclear y radiológica requerido, y el titular del organismo público correspondiente será el responsable del estricto cumplimiento de las normas aplicables.

Artículo 28.- Las autorizaciones para la construcción y operación de una instalación nuclear sólo se otorgarán cuando se acredite, mediante la presentación de la información pertinente, cómo se van a alcanzar los objetivos de la seguridad y cuáles serán los procedimientos y métodos que se utilizarán durante las fases de emplazamiento, diseño, construcción, operación, modificación, cierre definitivo y desmantelamiento de la instalación. Adicionalmente, se presentará el plan de emergencia radiológica correspondiente. Esta información deberá observar los términos y formas previstos en las disposiciones reglamentarias de la presente Ley.

Asimismo, la solicitud contendrá la información necesaria sobre el impacto que origine la instalación en el ambiente, para su evaluación por la Comisión Nacional de Seguridad Nuclear y Salvaguardias y por las demás autoridades de acuerdo con sus atribuciones.

Artículo 29.- La adquisición, importación, exportación, posesión, uso, transferencia, transporte, almacenamiento y destino o disposición final de material radioactivo y dispositivos generadores de radiación ionizante, sólo podrán llevarse a cabo con autorización que expedirá la Secretaría de Energía por conducto de la Comisión Nacional de Seguridad Nuclear y Salvaguardias, con independencia de otras autorizaciones. Los materiales radioactivos y dispositivos aludidos utilizados con fines médicos requerirán la autorización previa de la Secretaría de Salud.

Artículo reformado DOF 09-04-2012

Artículo 30.- El manejo, transporte, almacenamiento y custodia de materiales y combustibles nucleares y materiales radiactivos y equipos que los contengan, requerirá de autorización y se regulará por las disposiciones reglamentarias de esta Ley.

Artículo 31.- La explotación de yacimientos de minerales radiactivos, las plantas de tratamiento de tales minerales, sus presas de jales y las zonas de trabajo a ella asociadas se sujetarán, en cuanto a la



seguridad radiológica se refiere, a las disposiciones que se expidan, por las autoridades competentes, sin perjuicio de lo establecido por otros ordenamientos en materia de seguridad.

Artículo 32.- Las instalaciones nucleares y radiactivas serán objeto de inspecciones, auditorías, verificaciones y reconocimientos por la Comisión Nacional de Seguridad Nuclear y Salvaguardias, para comprobar las condiciones de seguridad nuclear, radiológica y física, y el cumplimiento de las salvaguardias en las mismas.

Artículo 33.- Con base en el resultado de las inspecciones y diligencias señaladas en el Artículo anterior, la Comisión Nacional de Seguridad Nuclear y Salvaguardias emitirá un dictamen en el que se señalarán las deficiencias y anomalías que en su caso se hubieren encontrado y los plazos para su corrección. Posteriormente, el Organismo mencionado vigilará que las medidas adoptadas para corregir las anomalías o deficiencias, cumplan con los señalamientos establecidos.

Artículo 34.- En los casos de peligro o riesgo inminente para el personal de una instalación nuclear o radiactiva, o para la sociedad en general, la Comisión Nacional de Seguridad Nuclear y Salvaguardias ordenará y ejecutará según el caso, la retención, aseguramiento o depósito de las fuentes de radiación ionizante o equipo que las contenga, así como de cualquier bien contaminado, en los términos del reglamento respectivo.

También podrá ordenar y ejecutar, como medida preventiva, la clausura temporal, parcial o total, de las instalaciones nucleares y radiactivas, así como de los bienes inmuebles contaminados, fijando los plazos para corregir las deficiencias o anomalías. En el caso de que no se subsanen las deficiencias o anomalías dentro del plazo que se conceda, la Comisión referida con apoyo en el dictamen técnico correspondiente procederá a la clausura definitiva.

El titular de la Secretaría de Energía igualmente podrá ordenar a la Comisión Nacional de Seguridad Nuclear y Salvaguardias la ocupación temporal de instalaciones nucleares o radioactivas, la que deberá observar en todo tiempo las disposiciones que el Ejecutivo Federal expida al respecto.

Parágrafo reformado DOF 09-04-2012

Las medidas anteriores que se adopten no excluyen la responsabilidad civil, penal o laboral que, en su caso, resulten a cargo del titular de la autorización por los daños a las personas o a sus bienes.

Artículo 35.- La suspensión o cancelación de las autorizaciones otorgadas implicará la adopción de las medidas de seguridad a que se refiere el Artículo anterior en lo que respecta a las fuentes o equipo. Las mismas medidas podrán aplicarse cuando se cancelen o suspendan las autorizaciones de construcción, adaptación o preparación de la instalación de que se trate, y por lo tanto tales acciones no podrán continuarse. Estas medidas también se aplicarán y ejecutarán por la Comisión Nacional de Seguridad Nuclear y Salvaguardias en los casos en que se realicen actividades en que se involucren materiales y combustibles nucleares, materiales radiactivos y equipos que los contenga, sin la autorización, permiso o licencia requeridos por esta Ley y sus reglamentos.

Artículo 36.- Las suspensiones y cancelaciones de autorizaciones otorgadas, así como las multas y las medidas de seguridad serán impuestas por la Secretaría de Energía a través de la Comisión Nacional de Seguridad Nuclear y Salvaguardias con base en el resultado de las inspecciones, auditorías, verificaciones o reconocimientos que se efectúen y tomando en cuenta las pruebas y alegatos de los interesados. En todo caso las resoluciones que se emitan en esta materia deberán estar motivadas y fundadas en las disposiciones de esta Ley y sus reglamentos, y demás ordenamientos aplicables.

Artículo reformado DOF 09-04-2012

Artículo 37.- Las infracciones a los preceptos de esta Ley y sus disposiciones reglamentarias, independientemente de que sean causales de suspensión, cancelación o revocación de las



autorizaciones otorgadas, se sancionarán con multa de cinco a cinco mil veces el salario mínimo general vigente en el lugar y tipo en que se cometa la violación. En caso de que persista la infracción y vencido el plazo concedido para su corrección, la Comisión citada podrá imponer multas por cada día que transcurra sin que se obedezca el mandato respectivo, siempre que no exceda el límite máximo anotado.

Artículo 38.- Para la cuantificación de las multas a que se refiere el Artículo anterior, se tomará en consideración la gravedad de la infracción cometida; las condiciones económicas de infractor, y la reincidencia, si la hubiere.

Artículo 39.- En caso de reincidencia se duplicará la multa impuesta originalmente, sin que su monto exceda el doble del máximo fijado en el Artículo 37 de esta Ley.

Se entiende por reincidencia para los efectos de esta Ley sus reglamentos, cada una de las subsecuentes infracciones al mismo precepto que no sean continuas, cometidas dentro de los dos años siguientes a la fecha de la resolución en que hizo contar la infracción precedente, siempre que ésta no hubiese sido desvirtuada.

Artículo 40.- Las resoluciones que se dicten con fundamento en esta Ley o en las demás disposiciones derivadas de la misma, podrán ser recurridas dentro del término de 15 días hábiles siguientes a la fecha de su notificación. El recurso será dirigido y presentado por escrito al titular de la Secretaría de Energía en el cual deberán ofrecerse las pruebas que se relacionen con el acto administrativo impugnado. Desahogadas las pruebas y agotadas las diligencias ordenadas, dentro de los siguientes 30 días hábiles, se dictará la resolución que corresponda.

Párrafo reformado DOF 09-04-2012

La interposición del recurso sólo suspenderá la ejecución de la resolución recurrida, cuando ésta implique pago por multas y el afectado lo garantice conforme al Código Fiscal de la Federación.

CAPITULO V

El Instituto Nacional de Investigaciones Nucleares

Artículo 41.- El Instituto Nacional de Investigaciones Nucleares es un organismo público descentralizado del Gobierno Federal con personalidad jurídica y patrimonio propios.

Artículo 42.- El Instituto Nacional de Investigaciones Nucleares tendrá por objeto realizar investigación y desarrollo en el campo de las ciencias y tecnología nucleares, así como promover los usos pacíficos de la energía nuclear y difundir los avances alcanzados para vincularlos al desarrollo económico, social, científico y tecnológicos del país.

La investigación y desarrollo que realice el Instituto deberán ser congruentes con las políticas nacionales y se desarrollarán de acuerdo con los programas que para tal efecto se aprueben.

Artículo 43.- Para el cumplimiento de su objeto el Instituto Nacional de Investigaciones Nucleares tendrá las siguientes atribuciones:

I.- Realizar e impulsar las actividades que conduzcan al desarrollo científico y tecnológico en el campo de las ciencias y tecnologías nucleares, así como promover la transferencia, adaptación y asimilación de tecnología en esta materia;

II.- Prestar asistencia técnica a las dependencias y entidades públicas y privadas que lo requieran, en el diseño, construcción y operación de instalaciones radiactivas y, en su caso, en la contratación de dichos servicios; asimismo, los prestará a los organismos autorizados en materia de instalaciones nucleares;



III.- Promover el desarrollo nacional de la tecnología en la industria nuclear realizando y fomentando la innovación, transferencia y adaptación de tecnologías para el diseño, la fabricación y la construcción de componentes y equipos;

IV.- Realizar actividades de investigación y desarrollo relativas a las aplicaciones y aprovechamiento de sistemas nucleares y materiales radiactivos para usos no energéticos requeridos por el desarrollo nacional. Además, promoverá las aplicaciones de las radiaciones y los radioisótopos en sus diversos campos;

V.- Impulsar las actividades específicas que sobre investigación y desarrollo en ciencia y tecnología nucleares, realicen los institutos de investigación y las instituciones de educación superior del país, en congruencia con los programas de divulgación y proyectos del propio Instituto;

VI.- Realizar programas de capacitación y actualización sobre usos y aplicación de técnicas nucleares que el desarrollo del país requiera; así como convenir con las instituciones nacionales de educación superior la impartición de cursos especializados en ciencias y tecnología nucleares;

VII.- Proponer y convenir con instituciones afines del país y del extranjero o con organismos internacionales, proyectos de investigación conjunta e intercambio de información, previa autorización de la Secretaría de Energía;

Fracción reformada DOF 09-04-2012

VIII.- Mantener un centro de documentación, cuyos objetivos sean captar, analizar y difundir la información y desarrollo en la materia nuclear;

IX.- Emitir opinión en los convenios que sobre investigación y desarrollo tecnológico en la materia celebre la Secretaría de Energía y en general, asesorar al gobierno federal, en todas las consultas referidas a su objeto, y

Fracción reformada DOF 09-04-2012

X.- Realizar las demás actividades conexas con las anteriores; las que se determinen en las leyes o en disposiciones aplicables, sus reglamentos internos y las que resuelva, conforme a su objeto, su Consejo Directivo.

Artículo 44.- El Instituto contará con los Organos siguientes:

I.- Consejo Directivo;

II.- Dirección General, y

III.- Comité de Vigilancia.

Artículo 45.- El Consejo Directivo será presidido por el Subsecretario que designe el Secretario de Energía y se integrará con los Directores Generales de la Comisión Federal de Electricidad, del Consejo Nacional de Ciencia y Tecnología y del Instituto Politécnico Nacional, y los rectores de la Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México y de la Universidad Autónoma Metropolitana, así como por dos personas nombradas por el Secretario mencionado. Por cada consejero se designará un suplente.

Párrafo reformado DOF 09-04-2012

El Consejo Directivo deberá reunirse ordinariamente, por lo menos, una vez cada tres meses; las reuniones extraordinarias se realizarán en cuantas ocasiones sea necesario.



Artículo 46.- El Consejo Directivo es el Organismo supremo y tendrá las siguientes funciones:

I.- Aprobar el reglamento interior del Organismo;

II.- Dictar los lineamientos generales para el debido cumplimiento de las funciones del Organismo;

III.- Revisar y, en su caso, autorizar los programas de trabajo, anual y de mediano y largo plazos, de la Entidad;

IV.- Conocer y, en su caso, autorizar el proyecto de presupuesto necesario para la ejecución de los programas correspondientes;

V.- Aprobar a proposición del Director General el nombramiento de los funcionarios de jerarquía inmediata inferior;

VI.- Supervisar que las actividades realizadas por el Instituto se ajusten a las disposiciones legales, administrativas y técnicas aplicables, así como a los programas y presupuestos aprobados;

VII.- Verificar la correcta aplicación de los recursos económicos y aprobar los estados financieros;

VIII.- Evaluar la operación administrativa y los resultados obtenidos por el Organismo en relación a sus propios fines y a los objetivos nacionales, regionales o sectoriales;

IX.- Autorizar todo acto de adquisición y disposición de los bienes inmuebles que integran el patrimonio, y

X.- Delegar en el Director General las atribuciones que considere convenientes para el mejor desempeño de las funciones del instituto.

Artículo 47.- El Director General del Organismo será designado por el Secretario de Energía y tendrá las siguientes funciones:

Párrafo reformado DOF 09-04-2012

I.- Representar legalmente a la entidad ante toda clase de autoridades, organismos públicos y privados y demás personas en general, sin ninguna limitación, con la suma de facultades generales y las especiales que requieran cláusulas expresa conforme la Ley, inclusive para sustituir o delegar dicha representación así como otorgar poderes generales o especiales para realizar actos de administración en materia laboral, delegar sus facultades de representación legal para que en nombre del organismo se comparezca a las audiencias de conciliación, de demanda y excepciones y demás diligencias en procedimientos y juicios laborales;

II.- Ejecutar y promover el cumplimiento de los acuerdos y resoluciones del Consejo Directivo;

III.- Proponer al Consejo las medidas adecuadas para el mejor funcionamiento del Instituto;

IV.- Formular y presentar al Consejo los proyectos de reglamento interior y de los presupuestos de ingresos y egresos;

V.- Formular y presentar al Consejo los programas anuales y de mediano y largo plazos, de conformidad a las políticas, prioridades y objetivos de la planeación nacional;

VI.- Presentar anualmente un informe de las actividades realizadas y de los resultados obtenidos en torno a los objetivos definidos en sus programas;



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VII.- Nombrar y remover a los servidores públicos del Organismo, así como contratar la prestación de servicios que se requieran, de acuerdo a las disposiciones en vigor, y proponer al Consejo Directivo los nombramientos y remociones de los funcionarios del nivel inmediato inferior, y

VIII.- Las demás que se deriven de las disposiciones aplicables a las entidades de la Administración Pública Paraestatal y le encomiende el Consejo Directivo.

Artículo 48.- El Comité de Vigilancia tendrá a su cargo vigilar el cumplimiento de los programas y presupuestos aprobados, así como de las medidas que se adopten para la eficiente gestión administrativa y correcto manejo de los recursos. Al efecto podrá practicar las inspecciones y auditorías que considere necesarias. Este Comité rendirá cada año un informe al Consejo Directivo, previamente a la autorización de los programas correspondientes al ejercicio siguiente, y en cualquier momento informará a dicho Organismo de las irregularidades que encontrare, con el propósito de que éste disponga lo conducente.

El comité estará integrado por un representante del instituto, uno por la Secretaría de Energía y uno por la Secretaría de la Función Pública; éste último tendrá a su cargo la coordinación del Comité y será el conducto para informar al Consejo Directivo sobre los resultados de las labores que realicen.

Párrafo reformado DOF 09-04-2012

Artículo 49.- El patrimonio del Instituto Nacional de Investigaciones Nucleares se integra con los bienes que reciba, las asignaciones que haga en su favor el Gobierno Federal, las percepciones que obtenga por la prestación de servicios relacionados con su objeto y, en su caso, cualesquiera rendimientos y aportaciones que perciba en los términos de las normas aplicables.

CAPITULO VI

La Comisión Nacional de Seguridad Nuclear y Salvaguardias

Artículo 50.- La Comisión Nacional de Seguridad Nuclear y Salvaguardias es un órgano desconcentrado dependiente de la Secretaría de Energía con las siguientes atribuciones:

Párrafo reformado DOF 09-04-2012

I.- Vigilar la aplicación de las normas de seguridad nuclear radiológica, física y las salvaguardias para que el funcionamiento de las instalaciones nucleares y radiactivas se lleven a cabo con la máxima seguridad para los habitantes del país;

II.- Vigilar que en el territorio de los Estados Unidos Mexicanos se cumpla con las disposiciones legales y los tratados internacionales de los que México sea signatario, en materia de seguridad nuclear, radiológica, física y de salvaguardias;

III.- Revisar, evaluar y autorizar las bases para el emplazamiento, diseño, construcción, operación, modificación, cese de operaciones, cierre definitivo y desmantelamiento de instalaciones nucleares y radiactivas; así como todo lo relativo a la fabricación, uso manejo, almacenamiento, reprocesamiento y transporte de materiales y combustibles nucleares, materiales radiactivos y equipos que los contengan; procesamiento, acondicionamiento, vertimiento y almacenamiento de desechos radiactivos, y cualquier disposición que de ellos se haga;

IV.- Emitir opinión, previamente a la autorización que otorgue el Secretario de Energía sobre el emplazamiento, diseño, construcción, operación, modificación, cese de operaciones, cierre definitivo y desmantelamiento de instalaciones nucleares.

Fracción reformada DOF 09-04-2012



V.- Expedir, revalidar, reponer, modificar, suspender y revocar, los permisos y licencias requeridos para las instalaciones radiactivas de acuerdo a las disposiciones legales, así como recoger y retirar en su caso los utensilios, equipos, materiales existentes y, en general, cualquier bien mueble contaminado, en dichas instalaciones;

VI.- Recomendar y asesorar respecto de las medidas de seguridad nuclear, radiológica, física, de salvaguardias y administrativas que procedan en condiciones anómalas o de emergencia, tratándose de instalaciones nucleares y radiactivas; así como determinar y ejecutar en estos casos, cuando técnicamente sea recomendable la retención, aseguramiento o depósito de fuentes de radiación ionizante o equipos que las contengan, o la clausura parcial o total, temporal o definitiva, del lugar en que se encuentren o aquellos otros que hayan sido afectados, sin perjuicio de las medidas que adopten otras autoridades competentes;

VII.- Previamente al inicio de operaciones, revisar, evaluar y autorizar los planes que para el manejo de condiciones anómalas o de emergencia deben establecerse en las instalaciones nucleares y radiactivas;

VIII.- Establecer y manejar el sistema nacional de registro y control de materiales y combustibles nucleares;

IX.- Emitir opinión previa a la autorización de importaciones y exportaciones de materiales radiactivos y equipos que los contengan, así como de materiales y combustibles nucleares, para los efectos de seguridad, registro y control;

X.- Proponer las normas, revisar, evaluar y, en su caso, autorizar las bases para el diseño, la construcción, adaptación, preparación, operación, modificación y cese de operaciones de instalaciones para la extracción y tratamiento de minerales radiactivos, así como fijar los criterios de interpretación de las normas aludidas;

XI.- Proponer las normas, y fijar los criterios de interpretación, relativos a la seguridad nuclear, radiológica, física y las salvaguardias, en lo concerniente a las actividades a que se refiere la fracción III anterior; así como proponer criterios de seguridad, registro y control que regulen la importación y exportación de los materiales y combustibles nucleares;

XII.- Ordenar y practicar auditorías, inspecciones, verificaciones y reconocimientos para comprobar el cumplimiento y observancia de las disposiciones legales en materia de seguridad nuclear, radiológica, física y de salvaguardias; así como imponer las medidas de apremio y las sanciones administrativas que procedan de acuerdo a las disposiciones de esta Ley y sus reglamentos;

XIII.- Requerir y verificar la información y documentación que estime pertinente para el ejercicio de las atribuciones que esta Ley le confiere, en los términos de las disposiciones aplicables;

XIV.- Intervenir en la celebración de los convenios o acuerdos de cooperación que se realicen por la Secretaría de Energía con otras entidades nacionales en materia de seguridad nuclear, radiológica y física, y de salvaguardias;

Fracción reformada DOF 09-04-2012

XV.- Establecer los requisitos que deberán satisfacer los programas de capacitación técnica sobre aspectos relacionados con la seguridad nuclear, radiológica y física, y las salvaguardias, y asesorar en los mismos;

XVI.- Auxiliar a las autoridades encargadas de la prevención, procuración y administración de justicia, en los casos en que los materiales y combustibles nucleares o materiales radiactivos, sean objeto de



delito, sufran pérdidas o extravío o se vean envueltos en incidentes, así como a las autoridades aduaneras en los términos de la Ley respectiva;

XVII.- Pedir el auxilio de la fuerza pública cuando fuere necesario para hacer cumplir sus determinaciones, en los términos de Ley, y

XVIII.- Las demás que se le confieran en esta Ley y en las disposiciones legales en vigor.

El Ejecutivo Federal, por conducto del titular de la Secretaría de Energía podrá ejercer también las atribuciones contenidas en las fracciones anteriores.

Párrafo reformado DOF 09-04-2012

Artículo 51.- La Comisión Nacional de Seguridad Nuclear y Salvaguardias estará a cargo de un Director General, y contará con un Consejo Consultivo, así como con el personal necesario para ejercer las atribuciones que tiene encomendadas. El Director General será designado y removido por el Secretario de Energía. Para desempeñar dicho cargo se requiere ser mexicano por nacimiento que no adquiera otra nacionalidad, estar en pleno goce y ejercicio de sus derechos civiles y políticos; mayor de 30 años de edad; poseer título profesional, y contar con una experiencia mínima de cinco años en la materia.

Artículo reformado DOF 23-01-1998

Artículo 52.- El Consejo Consultivo tiene por objeto asesorar a la Comisión Nacional de Seguridad Nuclear y Salvaguardias y para ese fin le proporcionará la cooperación técnica que le solicite y realizará los estudios que requiera el desahogo de las consultas que le someta su Presidente.

El Consejo Consultivo será presidido por el Titular de la Secretaría de Energía o por el servidor público que para ese efecto designe, y se integrará con un representante de las Secretarías de Gobernación, Relaciones Exteriores, Defensa Nacional, Marina, Agricultura, Ganadería, Desarrollo Rural, Pesca y Alimentación, Comunicaciones y Transportes, Medio Ambiente y Recursos Naturales, Salud, y Trabajo y Previsión Social.

Párrafo reformado DOF 09-04-2012

También podrán formar parte del Consejo Consultivo, previo acuerdo del Titular de la Secretaría de Energía representantes de otras dependencias y entidades de la administración pública federal, de las entidades federativas y de los municipios, así como profesionistas de reconocida capacidad y experiencia en materia nuclear.

Párrafo reformado DOF 09-04-2012

TRANSITORIOS

ARTICULO PRIMERO.- Esta Ley entrará en vigor el día siguiente de su publicación en el Diario Oficial de la Federación.

ARTICULO SEGUNDO.- Se aboga la Ley Reglamentaria del Artículo 27 Constitucional en Materia Nuclear, publicada en el Diario Oficial de la Federación de 26 de enero de 1979.

ARTICULO TERCERO.- La Secretaría de Energía, Minas e Industria Paraestatal reubicará a los trabajadores de la Comisión Nacional de Energía Atómica en las áreas que, de acuerdo a su experiencia, permitan el mejor aprovechamiento de sus capacidades, respetando sus derechos laborales, en los términos de las disposiciones aplicables. Dicha Secretaría determinará asimismo, el destino de los bienes de la citada Comisión.



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ARTICULO CUARTO.- El Ejecutivo Federal, por conducto de la Secretaría de Programación y Presupuesto y con la participación de las Secretarías de la Contraloría General de la Federación y de Energía, Minas e Industria Paraestatal, dispondrá lo conducente a efecto de que se formule el programa de liquidación de Uranio Mexicano, y dictará las normas y lineamientos que lo regulen, incluyendo los relativos al aprovechamiento o destino de los bienes. El proceso de liquidación deberá concluirse antes del 31 de diciembre de 1985.

Los derechos laborales de los trabajadores de Uranio Mexicano quedarán a salvo, en los términos de las disposiciones contenidas en la Ley Federal del Trabajo y en el Contrato Colectivo correspondiente.

A propuesta de la dependencia coordinadora del sector correspondiente, el Ejecutivo Federal designará al liquidador que llevará a cabo dicho proceso, el que gozará de las facultades inherentes a su responsabilidad, mismas que se consignarán en el documento de designación.

ARTICULO QUINTO.- Las universidades, institutos, centros de investigación que posean combustibles nucleares en propiedad o arrendamiento, podrán conservar dichos combustibles, siempre que se ajusten a las normas de la presente Ley y a las disposiciones que al efecto expida la Secretaría de Energía, Minas e Industria Paraestatal. Dicha Secretaría se abstendrá de autorizar prórrogas a los contratos de arrendamiento mencionados o cualquier acto por el que se permita el uso o posesión de combustibles nucleares, salvo los establecidos en la presente Ley.

El Gobierno Federal, conforme a los programas y políticas de la planeación nacional de desarrollo, proveerá los combustibles nucleares que requieran las instituciones citadas para la realización de sus proyectos.

ARTICULO SEXTO.- El Ejecutivo Federal podrá autorizar a la Comisión Federal de Electricidad la realización temporal de algunas de las actividades comprendidas en las fracciones IV y V del Artículo 18 de este Ordenamiento, en tanto la Secretaría a que hace mención el precepto esté en posibilidad de llevar a cabo las mismas.

México, D. F., 27 de diciembre de 1984.- **Enrique Soto Izquierdo, D. P.- Celso Humberto Delgado Ramírez, S. P.- Angélica Paulín Posada, D. S.- Rafael Armando Herrera Morales, S. S.- Rúbricas.**

En cumplimiento de lo dispuesto por la fracción I del Artículo 89 de la Constitución Política de los Estados Unidos Mexicanos y para su debida publicación y observancia, expido el presente Decreto en la residencia del Poder Ejecutivo Federal a los veintiocho días del mes de diciembre de mil novecientos ochenta y cuatro.- **Miguel de la Madrid H.- Rúbrica.-** El Secretario de Gobernación, **Manuel Bartlett D. Rúbrica.-** El Secretario de Relaciones Exteriores, **Bernardo Sepúlveda Amor.- Rúbrica.-** El Secretario de la Defensa Nacional, **Juan Arévalo Gardoqui.- Rúbrica.-** El Secretario de Marina, **Miguel Angel Gómez Ortega.- Rúbrica.-** El Secretario de Hacienda y Crédito Público, **Jesús Silva Herzog Flores.- Rúbrica.-** El Secretario de Programación y Presupuesto, **Carlos Salinas de Gortari.- Rúbrica.-** El Secretario de la Contraloría General de la Federación, **Francisco Rojas Gutiérrez.- Rúbrica.-** El Secretario de Energía, Minas e Industria Paraestatal, **Francisco Labastida Ochoa.- Rúbrica.-** El Secretario de Comercio y Fomento Industrial, **Héctor Hernández Cervantes.- Rúbrica.-** El Secretario de Agricultura y Recursos Hidráulicos, **Eduardo Pesqueira Olea.- Rúbrica.-** El Secretario de Comunicaciones y Transportes, **Daniel Díaz Díaz.- Rúbrica.-** El Secretario de Desarrollo Urbano y Ecología, **Marcelo Javelly Girard.- Rúbrica.-** El Secretario de Educación Pública, **Jesús Reyes Heróles.- Rúbrica.-** El Secretario de Salubridad y Asistencia, **Guillermo Soberón Acevedo.- Rúbrica.-** El Secretario del Trabajo y Previsión Social, **Arsenio Farell Cubillas.- Rúbrica.**



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ARTÍCULOS TRANSITORIOS DE DECRETOS DE REFORMA

DECRETO por el que se reforman diversos ordenamientos legales.

Publicado en el Diario Oficial de la Federación el 23 de enero de 1998

ARTÍCULO ÚNICO.- Se reforman los artículos 20 y 32, fracción I, y se adiciona la fracción I BIS al artículo 47 de la Ley del Servicio Exterior Mexicano; se reforman los artículos 4, fracción I, 117, 161, primer párrafo, y 173, segundo párrafo, y se adicionan el artículo 148 BIS al capítulo denominado "Del Reclutamiento", y un inciso F) a la fracción II del artículo 170 de la Ley Orgánica del Ejército y Fuerza Aérea Mexicanas; se reforma el artículo 57 y se adiciona un inciso E) a la fracción I del artículo 105 de la Ley Orgánica de la Armada de México; se reforma el artículo 4, fracción I, del Código de Justicia Militar; se adiciona el artículo 5 BIS a la Ley del Servicio Militar; se reforman los artículos 106 y 108 de la Ley Orgánica del Poder Judicial de la Federación; 4, primer párrafo, de la Ley Orgánica del Tribunal Fiscal de la Federación; 9, fracción I, de la Ley para el Tratamiento de Menores Infractores para el Distrito Federal en Materia Común y para toda la República en Materia Federal; 20, inciso a), 22 y 23, en sus respectivas fracciones I, de la Ley Orgánica de la Procuraduría General de la República; 19, 34 y 35, en sus respectivas fracciones I, de la Ley Orgánica de la Procuraduría General de Justicia del Distrito Federal; 76, 91, 103, 114 y 120, en sus respectivos incisos a), del Código Federal de Instituciones y Procedimientos Electorales; 22 y 50, en sus respectivos primeros párrafos, de la Ley de Navegación; 7, primer párrafo y se le adiciona un segundo párrafo, se reforman los artículos 38 y 40, primer párrafo, de la Ley de Aviación Civil; 189, 216 y 612, fracción I, de la Ley Federal del Trabajo; 267 de la Ley del Seguro Social; 156, fracción I, y 166, segundo párrafo, de la Ley del Instituto de Seguridad y Servicios Sociales de los Trabajadores del Estado; 28, primer párrafo, 50, fracción IV, y se deroga la fracción III del artículo 51 de la Ley del Instituto de Seguridad Social para las Fuerzas Armadas Mexicanas; se reforman los artículos 21, fracción I, de la Ley Federal de las Entidades Paraestatales, **51 de la Ley Reglamentaria del Artículo 27 Constitucional en Materia Nuclear**; 9, fracción I, de la Ley de la Comisión Nacional de Derechos Humanos; 8, fracción I, de la Ley Federal de Correduría Pública; 6, segundo párrafo, de la Ley Orgánica del Instituto Nacional de Antropología e Historia; 32, fracciones I a III, de la Ley de Inversión Extranjera; 14, fracción I, de la Ley General que establece las Bases de Coordinación del Sistema Nacional de Seguridad Pública; 5o., fracción I, de la Ley de la Comisión Reguladora de Energía; 10, fracción I y 14, fracción I de la Ley de los Sistemas de Ahorro para el Retiro; 12, fracción I, de la Ley Orgánica de los Tribunales Agrarios; 39, fracción I, de la Ley del Banco de México; 26, fracción I, de la Ley Federal de Competencia Económica; 121, fracción I, de la Ley Federal de los Trabajadores al Servicio del Estado, Reglamentaria del Apartado "B" del Artículo 123 Constitucional; y 15, fracción I y último párrafo de la Ley de la Comisión Nacional Bancaria y de Valores, para quedar como sigue:

.....

TRANSITORIO

ÚNICO.- El presente Decreto entrará en vigor el 20 de marzo de 1998.

México, D.F., a 12 de diciembre de 1997.- Sen. **Heladio Ramírez López**, Presidente.- Dip. **Luis Meneses Murillo**, Presidente.- Sen. **José Antonio Valdivia**, Secretario.- Dip. **Jaime Castro López**, Secretario.- Rúbricas."

En cumplimiento de lo dispuesto por la fracción I del Artículo 89 de la Constitución Política de los Estados Unidos Mexicanos, y para su debida publicación y observancia, expido el presente Decreto en la residencia del Poder Ejecutivo Federal, en la Ciudad de México, Distrito Federal, a los treinta días del



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mes de diciembre de mil novecientos noventa y siete.- **Ernesto Zedillo Ponce de León**.- Rúbrica.- El Secretario de Gobernación, **Emilio Chuayffet Chemor**.- Rúbrica.



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DECRETO por el que se reforman diversas Leyes Federales, con el objeto de actualizar todos aquellos artículos que hacen referencia a las Secretarías de Estado cuya denominación fue modificada y al Gobierno del Distrito Federal en lo conducente; así como eliminar la mención de los departamentos administrativos que ya no tienen vigencia.

Publicado en el Diario Oficial de la Federación el 9 de abril de 2012

ARTÍCULO SEPTUAGÉSIMO QUINTO. Se reforman los artículos 3o., fracciones V, inciso e); VI, inciso e) y IX; 4o.; 5o., segundo párrafo; 6o.; 7o., fracción III, párrafo segundo; 9o.; 10, primer párrafo; 12; 13, segundo párrafo; 16, segundo y tercer párrafos; 18, primer párrafo; 23; 26, primer párrafo; 29; 34, tercer párrafo; 36; 40, primer párrafo; 43, fracciones VII y IX; 45; 47, primer párrafo; 48, segundo párrafo; 50, primer párrafo, las fracciones IV y XVI y el último párrafo; y 52, segundo y tercer párrafos, de la Ley Reglamentaria del Artículo 27 Constitucional en Materia Nuclear, para quedar como sigue:

.....

TRANSITORIOS

Primero. El presente decreto entrará en vigor al día siguiente de su publicación en el Diario Oficial de la Federación.

Segundo. A partir de la fecha en que entre en vigor este Decreto, se dejan sin efecto las disposiciones que contravengan o se opongan al mismo.

México, D.F., a 21 de febrero de 2012.- Dip. **Guadalupe Acosta Naranjo**, Presidente.- Sen. **José González Morfín**, Presidente.- Dip. **Laura Arizmendi Campos**, Secretaria.- Sen. **Renán Cleominio Zoreda Novelo**, Secretario.- Rúbricas."

En cumplimiento de lo dispuesto por la fracción I del Artículo 89 de la Constitución Política de los Estados Unidos Mexicanos, y para su debida publicación y observancia, expido el presente Decreto en la Residencia del Poder Ejecutivo Federal, en la Ciudad de México, Distrito Federal, a treinta de marzo de dos mil doce.- **Felipe de Jesús Calderón Hinojosa**.- Rúbrica.- El Secretario de Gobernación, **Alejandro Alfonso Poiré Romero**.- Rúbrica.

SECRETARIA DE ECONOMIA

ACUERDO que establece la clasificación y codificación de mercancías cuya importación y exportación está sujeta a autorización por parte de la Secretaría de Energía.

Al margen un sello con el Escudo Nacional, que dice: Estados Unidos Mexicanos.- Secretaría de Energía.- Secretaría de Economía.

JORDY HERNAN HERRERA FLORES, Secretario de Energía, y BRUNO FERRARI GARCIA DE ALBA, Secretario de Economía, con fundamento en los artículos 25, párrafo cuarto, 27, párrafos sexto y séptimo, 28, párrafo cuarto, 131, primer párrafo y 133 de la Constitución Política de los Estados Unidos Mexicanos; 33, fracción XIII, y 34, fracción V de la Ley Orgánica de la Administración Pública Federal; 4o., fracciones III y IV, 5o., fracción III, 15, fracción II, 16, fracción III, 17 y 20 de la Ley de Comercio Exterior; 36, fracciones I, inciso c) y II inciso b), 95 y 104, fracción II de la Ley Aduanera; 1o., 2o., 4o., 17, 18, fracciones III, V, VII y IX, 19, 20, 21, 22, 24, 26, 29 y 50, fracciones II, III, IX y XI de la Ley Reglamentaria del Artículo 27 Constitucional en Materia Nuclear; y 190, 192, 193, 194 y 195 del Reglamento General de Seguridad Radiológica, y

CONSIDERANDO

Que la Ley Reglamentaria del Artículo 27 Constitucional en Materia Nuclear, el Reglamento General de Seguridad Radiológica, la Convención sobre la Protección Física de los Materiales Nucleares, el Acuerdo entre los Estados Unidos Mexicanos y el Organismo Internacional de Energía Atómica para la aplicación de salvaguardias y su Protocolo Adicional, en relación con el Tratado para la Proscripción de las Armas Nucleares en la América Latina y el Tratado sobre la No Proliferación de las Armas Nucleares, establecen la necesidad del control de la importación y exportación de los materiales nucleares, radiactivos y generadores de radiación ionizante por parte de la Secretaría de Energía por conducto de la Comisión Nacional de Seguridad Nuclear y Salvaguardias;

Que el 30 de junio de 2007 fue publicado en el Diario Oficial de la Federación el Acuerdo que establece la clasificación y codificación de mercancías cuya importación y exportación está sujeta a autorización previa por parte de la Secretaría de Energía;

Que conforme a lo dispuesto por los artículos 20 de la Ley de Comercio Exterior, y 36 fracciones I inciso c) y II inciso b) de la Ley Aduanera, solamente pueden hacerse cumplir en el punto de entrada o salida al país, las regulaciones y restricciones no arancelarias cuyas mercancías hayan sido identificadas en términos de sus fracciones arancelarias y nomenclatura que les corresponda, conforme a la tarifa respectiva;

Que el 26 de junio de 1945, el Gobierno de los Estados Unidos Mexicanos suscribió la Carta de las Naciones Unidas por la que se creó la Organización de las Naciones Unidas, dicho instrumento fue aprobado por el Senado de la República el 5 de octubre de 1945 y publicado en el Diario Oficial de la Federación el día 17 del mismo mes y año;

Que en virtud de lo establecido en el artículo 10 de la Carta de las Naciones Unidas, la Asamblea General de la Organización de las Naciones Unidas se encuentra facultada para emitir recomendaciones sobre cualquier asunto previsto en dicho tratado internacional;

Que el artículo 25 de la Carta de las Naciones Unidas establece que los Miembros de la Organización de las Naciones Unidas, dentro de los cuales México es Estado parte, convinieron en aceptar y cumplir las decisiones del Consejo de Seguridad de dicha organización, órgano al que se le ha conferido la responsabilidad de actuar para mantener la paz y seguridad internacionales;

Que en la Resolución 64/40 denominada "Legislación nacional sobre la transferencia de armas, equipo militar y artículos o tecnología de doble uso", aprobada por la Asamblea General de la Organización de las Naciones Unidas el 12 de enero de 2010, se establece que el desarme, control de armas y la no proliferación de las mismas son indispensables para el mantenimiento de la paz y seguridad internacionales, y que la existencia de un control nacional efectivo sobre la transferencia de armas, equipo militar y artículos o bienes de uso dual y tecnologías relacionadas con la materia nuclear y radiactiva, incluidas las transferencias que pudieran contribuir a actividades de proliferación, es un instrumento importante para conseguir esos objetivos;

Que el Gobierno de los Estados Unidos Mexicanos ha expresado al Organismo Internacional de Energía Atómica su voluntad para comprometerse al cumplimiento del Código de Conducta sobre la Seguridad Tecnológica y Física de las Fuentes Radiactivas y de las Directrices sobre la Importación y Exportación de Fuentes Radiactivas;

Que el Consejo de Seguridad de la Organización de las Naciones Unidas aprobó, el 28 de abril de 2004, la Resolución 1540 mediante la cual determinó que todos los Estados parte, deben adoptar y hacer cumplir medidas eficaces para instaurar controles nacionales, a fin de prevenir la fabricación y proliferación de armas nucleares, químicas o biológicas y sus sistemas vectores estableciendo controles adecuados de los materiales conexos;

Que las resoluciones en comento exhortan a los Estados parte a emitir o mejorar sus normas y reglamentaciones nacionales, así como regulaciones y procedimientos, a fin de garantizar el control efectivo sobre la transferencia de dichos bienes;

Que el inciso c) del artículo XXI, del Acuerdo General sobre Aranceles Aduaneros y Comercio de 1994, parte integrante del Acuerdo de Marrakech por el que se establece la Organización Mundial del Comercio, establece que sus disposiciones no deben interpretarse en el sentido de impedir a una parte contratante la adopción de medidas en cumplimiento de las obligaciones internacionales contraídas por dicha parte, en virtud de la Carta de las Naciones Unidas para el mantenimiento de la paz y de la seguridad internacionales;

Que a fin de consolidar el régimen de control de exportaciones en México, resulta necesario adoptar como referencia la normativa establecida por los distintos instrumentos que regulan los Regímenes de Control de Exportaciones en el ámbito internacional, debido a que éstos han mostrado su efectividad y han demostrado ser una herramienta útil para la implementación y fortalecimiento de los principios sobre los que México establecerá los controles de exportación, que deberán aplicarse a las transferencias en materia nuclear y radiactiva con fines pacíficos;

Que resulta indispensable que México aplique un régimen eficaz de control de las exportaciones de materiales nucleares para evitar la proliferación de armas nucleares y de destrucción masiva, a fin de cumplir los compromisos y responsabilidades internacionales en materia de desarme, control de armas y la no proliferación de armas nucleares;

Que con apego al procedimiento previsto en la Ley de Comercio Exterior y con objeto de facilitar la consulta sobre el esquema regulatorio aplicable en materia de importación y exportación de materiales nucleares, radiactivos y generadores de radiación ionizante, la Comisión de Comercio Exterior emitió una recomendación con la finalidad de modificar el esquema de regulaciones no arancelarias aplicables a la exportación de bienes de uso dual, software y tecnologías susceptibles de desvío para la fabricación de armas de destrucción masiva, previstos por el Grupo de Suministradores Nucleares y el Acuerdo de Wassenaar, identificando dichas mercancías, en términos de la codificación y descripción de las fracciones arancelarias de la Ley de los Impuestos Generales de Importación y de Exportación, hemos tenido a bien expedir el siguiente

Acuerdo

1.- El presente Acuerdo tiene por objeto establecer medidas de control, mediante el requisito de autorización previa otorgada por la Secretaría de Energía por conducto de la Comisión Nacional de Seguridad Nuclear y Salvaguardias, a la importación y exportación de materiales y combustibles nucleares, materiales radiactivos, equipos generadores de radiación ionizante, equipos y bienes de uso dual, en materia nuclear y tecnología relacionada que sean susceptibles de desvío para la proliferación y fabricación de armas nucleares y de destrucción masiva, sin perjuicio de lo previsto por las demás disposiciones, nacionales o internacionales, que regulen otros permisos o controles a la exportación e importación de los objetos mencionados.

2.- Las dependencias y entidades de la Administración Pública Federal que tienen atribuciones para regular el comercio exterior, continuarán estableciendo, en el ámbito de sus respectivas competencias y en términos de las disposiciones aplicables, las medidas de control a la importación y exportación de los bienes que les corresponda regular.

3.- Para los efectos del presente Acuerdo, se entenderá por:

- I. **Actividad relacionada con dispositivos explosivos nucleares:** Incluye la investigación o el desarrollo, el diseño, la manufactura, la construcción, la prueba o el mantenimiento de cualquier dispositivo explosivo nuclear o componentes o subsistemas de dicho dispositivo;
- II. **Acuerdos de Salvaguardias:** Acuerdo entre el Organismo Internacional de Energía Atómica y uno o más Estados Miembros que contiene obligaciones por parte de uno o más de esos Estados de no utilizar ciertos artículos de modo que contribuyan a fines militares y que confiere a dicho Organismo Internacional el derecho de vigilar el cumplimiento de esa obligación;
- III. **Asistencia Técnica:** Cualquier apoyo técnico relacionado con la capacitación, instrucción, entrenamiento, formación, empleo de conocimientos prácticos y servicios consultivos para la fabricación de las mercancías reguladas por el presente Acuerdo;
- IV. **Bienes de uso dual:** Objetos tangibles e intangibles que pueden destinarse a usos de la industria civil, cuyo uso puede ser susceptible de desvío para la fabricación de dispositivos explosivos nucleares o proliferación;

- V. **Ciclo de Combustible Nuclear:** Conjunto de operaciones necesarias para la fabricación del combustible destinado a reactores nucleares, así como la gestión del combustible gastado producido por la operación de los mismos;
- VI. **Comité:** Comité para el Control de Exportaciones de Bienes de Uso Dual, Software y Tecnologías;
- VII. **CNSNS:** Comisión Nacional de Seguridad Nuclear y Salvaguardias;
- VIII. **COCEX:** Comisión de Comercio Exterior;
- IX. **Corretaje:** La negociación u organización de transacciones para la compra, venta o suministro de las mercancías desde un tercer país a otro tercer país cualquiera, o la compra o venta de las mercancías que se encuentren en terceros países para su transferencia a otro tercer país. Queda excluida de la presente definición la prestación exclusiva de servicios auxiliares. Son servicios auxiliares el transporte, los servicios financieros, el seguro o reaseguro y la promoción o publicidad generales;
- X. **Corredor:** Toda persona física o moral que desarrolle actividades de corretaje;
- XI. **Destino Final:** El último punto al que arriban las mercancías reguladas por el presente Acuerdo una vez realizada su exportación;
- XII. **Desvío:** La utilización de equipos de uso nuclear, sus partes y componentes, bienes de uso dual, programas informáticos y tecnologías, por un usuario final o para un uso final o Destino Final, distintos a los señalados en la Manifestación de Uso Final y a los indicados en la autorización previa de exportación;
- XIII. **Estado Receptor:** El Estado que recibe en forma final las mercancías reguladas por el presente Acuerdo;
- XIV. **Exportación:** La salida de las mercancías del territorio nacional para permanecer en el extranjero, ya sea por tiempo limitado o ilimitado, y comprende la reexportación, transbordo, tránsito, transmisión y transferencia al exterior del país de cualquiera de las mercancías a que se refiere el presente Acuerdo;
- XV. **Exportador:** Cualquier persona física o moral que directa o indirectamente, de modo habitual, ocasional o por primera ocasión realice la exportación de alguna de las mercancías a que se refiere el presente Acuerdo;
- XVI. **Importación:** Consiste en la entrada de mercancías reguladas por el presente Acuerdo al territorio nacional para permanecer en él, ya sea por tiempo limitado o ilimitado;
- XVII. **Importador:** Cualquier persona física o moral que directa o indirectamente, de modo habitual, ocasional o por primera ocasión realice la importación de alguna de las mercancías a que se refiere el presente Acuerdo;
- XVIII. **Información técnica:** Proyectos, planos, diagramas, modelos, fórmulas, diseños de ingeniería y especificaciones, manuales e instrucciones escritas o grabadas por cualquier medio o aparato tales como discos, cintas y memorias;
- XIX. **Manifestación de Uso Final:** Documento de control de exportaciones por medio del cual el exportador describe el uso, usuario y destino final al que se sujetan las mercancías reguladas por el presente Acuerdo;
- XX. **Mercancías:** Materiales y combustibles nucleares, materiales radiactivos, equipos generadores de radiación ionizante, equipos y bienes de uso dual, en materia nuclear y tecnología relacionada, susceptibles de desvío para la proliferación y fabricación de armas nucleares y de destrucción masiva, así como sus partes y componentes;
- XXI. **OIEA:** Organismo Internacional de Energía Atómica;
- XXII. **Producción:** Actividades relacionadas con la elaboración, ensamble, desarrollo, fabricación, manejo, funcionamiento, mantenimiento, reparación y/o proliferación de armas de destrucción masiva, bienes de uso dual, así como de sus partes y componentes, programas informáticos y tecnología;
- XXIII. **Reexportación:** El envío, transmisión, cesión o transferencia de las mercancías de un país extranjero a otro, cuando las mismas hayan sido originalmente exportadas del territorio nacional;

- XXIV. Regímenes de Control de Exportaciones:** El Grupo de Suministradores Nucleares; el Acuerdo de Wassenaar para el Control de Exportaciones de Armas Convencionales, Bienes y Tecnologías de Uso Dual;
- XXV. Salvaguardias:** Sistema de contabilidad y control aplicado a los materiales nucleares, a efecto de verificar que no se produzca desviación alguna de dichos materiales de uso pacífico a la manufactura de armas nucleares u otros usos no autorizados;
- XXVI. Seguridad Física:** Son las medidas orientadas a impedir el acceso no autorizado, la pérdida, el robo y la transferencia no autorizada de los materiales radiactivos, materiales nucleares y combustibles nucleares que se encuentran sujetos a control regulatorio y las medidas dirigidas a proteger contra sabotaje las instalaciones y el transporte donde se ubiquen dichos materiales;
- XXVII. SENER:** Secretaría de Energía;
- XXVIII. Tecnología:** Es la información específica necesaria para la fabricación, desarrollo y uso de las mercancías, la cual puede tomar la forma de información técnica o asistencia técnica;
- XXIX. Transbordo:** La descarga o cambio de medio de transporte de mercancías descritas en el Anexo II del presente Acuerdo entre el punto inicial de carga y el destino final de dichos bienes;
- XXX. Uso Final:** Uso último de las mercancías a que se refiere el presente Acuerdo, y
- XXXI. Usuario Final:** Persona física o moral que en su carácter de comprador o consignatario, distinto del agente intermediario de la operación, y agente re-expedidor, recibirá y hará uso de las mercancías.

4.- Se sujeta al requisito de autorización por parte de la SENER, por conducto de la CNSNS, la importación temporal o definitiva de las mercancías descritas en el Anexo I del presente Acuerdo, comprendidas en las fracciones arancelarias de la Tarifa de la Ley de los Impuestos Generales de Importación y de Exportación que se indican.

Las solicitudes de autorización de importación de los productos señalados, podrán presentarse ante la CNSNS, en los términos que establece el trámite inscrito en el Registro Federal de Trámites y Servicios con la homoclave CNSN-00-002-A "Autorización de Comercio Exterior de Fuentes de Radiación Ionizante", utilizando el formato I/MR/01 "Solicitud para obtener la autorización de importación de material radiactivo", o bien, en el portal que la CNSNS establezca para la Ventanilla Digital Mexicana de Comercio Exterior, a fin de que dichas oficinas remitan la solicitud y los antecedentes de la operación a la CNSNS para su estudio y dictamen procedente.

Para las solicitudes de autorización previa de importación a que se refiere este Acuerdo, los importadores podrán consultar las guías que aparecen en la página web de la CNSNS, a fin de obtener los formatos y los requerimientos que deberán presentar para cada tipo de producto a importar.

5.- La CNSNS podrá negar a los solicitantes las autorizaciones de importación a las mercancías descritas en el Anexo I del presente Acuerdo, en caso de que tenga conocimiento o se acredite que los solicitantes participaron en actividades ilícitas, incurrieron en falsedad de declaraciones, o bien, no cumplieron con los requisitos necesarios para asegurar un debido control sobre las importaciones.

6.- Se sujeta al requisito de autorización previa por parte de la SENER, por conducto de la CNSNS, la exportación temporal o definitiva de las mercancías descritas en el Anexo II del presente Acuerdo, que se comprenden en las fracciones arancelarias de la Tarifa de la Ley de los Impuestos Generales de Importación y de Exportación que se indican.

7.- Para los fines de este Acuerdo, la salida del territorio nacional al extranjero de software, tecnologías o de bienes de uso dual relacionados con los bienes regulados y descritos en el Anexo II del presente Acuerdo, incluyendo las transmisiones que contengan programas de procesamiento de datos o envío de datos o telecomunicaciones por medios electrónicos, fax, teléfono, transmisión satelital, o cualquier otro medio de comunicación, susceptibles de desvío, se asimilará a las operaciones de exportación y, por ende, el exportador deberá obtener un permiso previo de exportación por parte de la Secretaría de Economía, en términos del Acuerdo por el que se sujeta al requisito de permiso previo por parte de la Secretaría de Economía la exportación de armas convencionales, sus partes y componentes, bienes de uso dual, software y tecnologías susceptibles de desvío para la Producción y proliferación de armas convencionales y de destrucción masiva, publicado en el Diario Oficial de la Federación el 16 de junio de 2011.

8.- La exportación de materiales nucleares que no figuren en las listas del Anexo II del presente Acuerdo, estará sujeta a la presentación de la autorización de exportación en los siguientes supuestos:

- I. Cuando el exportador haya sido informado por las autoridades competentes que los bienes que pretende exportar pueden ser objeto de desvío o destinarse total o parcialmente, para actividades relacionadas con la proliferación, o
- II. Cuando el país adquirente o el país de destino final esté sometido a un embargo por una resolución del Consejo de Seguridad de las Naciones Unidas.

Si un exportador tiene conocimiento de que los materiales nucleares no figuren en las listas del Anexo II del presente Acuerdo, y pueden ser sujetos de desvío, deberá consultar a la SENER por conducto de la CNSNS, a fin de que ésta evalúe la consulta y determine lo procedente conforme a la fracción I del presente punto.

La SENER podrá proponer a la COCEX, la modificación del Anexo II del presente Acuerdo, previa propuesta de la CNSNS.

9.- La expedición de las autorizaciones de exportación al amparo del presente Acuerdo, estará a cargo de la CNSNS, quien además será la autoridad competente para coordinar y administrar el sistema de control de las exportaciones de las mercancías.

10.- Para los efectos del punto 22 del presente Acuerdo, las solicitudes de las autorizaciones de importación y de exportación a que se refieren los puntos 4 y 6, se dictaminarán en la CNSNS.

11.- Anexo a la presentación de la solicitud de autorización de exportación, el exportador deberá presentar ante la CNSNS, o bien, en el portal que la CNSNS establezca para la Ventanilla Digital Mexicana de Comercio Exterior, una Manifestación de Uso Final misma que deberá contener:

- I. El nombre, dirección, teléfono y correo electrónico del exportador;
- II. El nombre y la dirección de las personas físicas y/o morales localizadas en el extranjero a las cuales les serán exportadas las mercancías indicadas en el presente Acuerdo;
- III. Descripción y cantidad de las mercancías a ser exportadas;
- IV. Giro o actividad industrial a la que se dedica el comprador o adquirente de las mercancías exportadas;
- V. La descripción de las operaciones o actividades relacionadas con el Uso Final al que serán destinadas las mercancías exportadas;
- VI. Destino Final en el cual se llevarán a cabo las operaciones o actividades relacionadas con el uso final de la mercancía exportada;
- VII. En caso de que en la exportación intervenga un corredor, el exportador deberá adicionalmente proporcionar: la ubicación exacta de las mercancías; el nombre y dirección del corredor; e indicar si cuenta con autorización escrita o licencia de un país miembro de algún régimen de control de exportaciones para llevarla a cabo, y
- VIII. Declaratoria explícita de que la exportación propuesta o cualquier reproducción de la misma no se utilizarán en ninguna actividad relacionada con armas nucleares o dispositivos explosivos con material radiactivo, así como de dispersión de material radiactivo o del ciclo del combustible nuclear no sometida a Salvaguardias. Esta declaratoria no será requerida al exportador si el país de destino de las mercancías descritas en el Anexo II del presente Acuerdo, se encuentra listado en el Anexo III.

12.- La CNSNS conservará un registro de corredores derivado de las manifestaciones de Uso Final presentadas e intercambiará dicho registro con otros Estados de conformidad con lo establecido en el punto 20 del presente Acuerdo.

13.- Las solicitudes de autorización de exportación a que se refiere el presente ordenamiento podrán presentarse ante la CNSNS, en los términos que establece el trámite inscrito en el Registro Federal de Trámites y Servicios con la homoclave CNSN-00-002-B "Autorización de Comercio Exterior de Fuentes de Radiación Ionizante", utilizando el formato I/MR/02 "Solicitud para obtener la autorización de exportación de material radiactivo", o bien, ante el portal que la CNSNS establezca para la Ventanilla Digital Mexicana de Comercio Exterior, a fin de que dichas oficinas remitan la solicitud y los antecedentes de la operación a la CNSNS para su estudio y dictamen.

Para las solicitudes de autorización de exportación a que se refiere este Acuerdo, los exportadores podrán consultar las guías que aparecen en la página web de la CNSNS, a fin de obtener los formatos y los requerimientos que deberán presentar para cada tipo de producto a exportar.

14.- La CNSNS podrá negar el otorgamiento de la autorización de exportación, en los siguientes supuestos:

- I. Si el Estado receptor no es Parte de algún tratado o acuerdo internacional de no proliferación de armas nucleares jurídicamente vinculante;
- II. Si las mercancías descritas en el Anexo II del presente Acuerdo, que se van a exportar no corresponden al uso final declarado o no es adecuado para el Usuario Final;
- III. Si las mercancías descritas en el Anexo II del presente Acuerdo, que se van a exportar no se van a utilizar en la investigación sobre cualquier instalación de reprocesamiento o enriquecimiento o para el desarrollo, el proyecto, la fabricación, la construcción, la explotación, o el mantenimiento de la misma;
- IV. Si las acciones, declaraciones y políticas gubernamentales del Estado receptor son favorables a la proliferación de armas nucleares o si el Estado receptor incumple sus obligaciones internacionales en la esfera de la no proliferación;
- V. Si los Estados receptores han participado en actividades clandestinas o ilegales de adquisición de las mercancías descritas en el Anexo II del presente Acuerdo;
- VI. Si tiene conocimiento que el usuario final ha incurrido en Desvío;
- VII. Si hay razones para creer que existe riesgo de Desvío;
- VIII. Si existe algún riesgo de reexportaciones de las mercancías descritas en el Anexo II del presente Acuerdo, o de cualquier reproducción de las mismas, debido a que el Estado receptor no haya establecido y mantenido controles nacionales de exportación y Reexportación apropiados y eficaces, de conformidad con lo dispuesto en la resolución 1540 del Consejo de Seguridad de las Naciones Unidas;
- IX. Si el país de destino no tiene suscritos acuerdos de salvaguardias con el OIEA;
- X. Que tratándose de combustibles o materiales nucleares, el Usuario Final no cuente con medidas eficaces de protección física para impedir su empleo y manipulación no autorizados, y
- XI. Se acredite que los solicitantes participaron en el desvío de las mercancías descritas en el Anexo II del presente acuerdo, a usos finales o usuarios finales no autorizados, en actividades ilícitas, incurrieron en falsedad de declaraciones, o bien, no cumplieron con los requisitos necesarios para asegurar un debido control sobre las exportaciones;

15.- Cuando las solicitudes que presenten los interesados para el otorgamiento de una autorización de importación o de exportación, no contengan los datos o no cumplan con los requisitos aplicables, la CNSNS deberá prevenir a los interesados, por escrito y por una sola vez para que subsanen la omisión en un término de cinco días hábiles contados a partir de la fecha en que haya surtido efectos la notificación de la prevención; transcurrido dicho plazo sin desahogar la prevención, se desechará el trámite.

16.- La CNSNS resolverá las solicitudes a que se refieren los puntos 4 y 11 del presente instrumento en un plazo no mayor a veinte días hábiles, contados a partir del día hábil siguiente a la fecha de su presentación.

La CNSNS podrá solicitar opinión al Comité, a efecto de que se pronuncie respecto de la conveniencia para emitir las autorizaciones de exportación, en cuyo caso el plazo para resolver la solicitud se extenderá veinte días hábiles adicionales.

17.- El periodo de vigencia de las autorizaciones de importación o exportación a que se refiere el presente ordenamiento será de seis meses improrrogables.

18.- Las autorizaciones otorgadas serán canceladas en los siguientes casos:

- I. Si se transgreden las condiciones establecidas por el presente Acuerdo, respecto a las exportaciones o importaciones de las mercancías reguladas;
- II. Si el exportador transgrede las obligaciones establecidas en la autorización de exportación o importación;
- III. En el caso de que se alteren las condiciones iniciales sobre las cuales se haya concedido la autorización de exportación o importación;

- IV. En el caso de que en la Manifestación de Uso Final o en la solicitud para el otorgamiento de la autorización de exportación se haya detectado omisión, alteración o falsedad en los datos aportados;
- V. Cuando el exportador o importador no cuenten con la documentación que ampare las operaciones de exportación e importación de las mercancías descritas en el presente Acuerdo; que los registros de sus operaciones de comercio exterior presenten inconsistencias con lo declarado en su solicitud para la expedición de la autorización de exportación o importación;
- VI. Cuando la CNSNS en el ejercicio de sus facultades, tenga conocimiento por cualquier medio que las exportaciones o importaciones de las mercancías descritas en el presente Acuerdo, no fueron destinadas al uso, usuario o Destino Final para el cual fue autorizada su exportación o importación;
- VII. Que el domicilio fiscal o los domicilios declarados por el exportador e importador para el Destino Final de las mercancías descritas en el presente Acuerdo, sean inexistentes o no puedan localizarse por parte de la CNSNS, y
- VIII. Cuando el Servicio de Administración Tributaria determine que el nombre o domicilio fiscal del destinatario o comprador en el extranjero, señalados en la autorización de exportación o importación o bien en los pedimentos o facturas, sean falsos o inexistentes.

19.- Para efectos del punto anterior, la CNSNS iniciará de oficio el procedimiento de cancelación o suspensión de la autorización de importación o exportación, en cuanto tenga conocimiento de cualquiera de las causales de cancelación contenidas en el presente Acuerdo. Para iniciar el procedimiento referido, la CNSNS deberá notificar al titular de la autorización de importación o exportación la causal que motiva el inicio del procedimiento y notificará al Servicio de Administración Tributaria, de manera inmediata, los hechos que motivaron el inicio del procedimiento de cancelación, a fin de que la misma sea suspendida hasta en tanto se resuelva dicho procedimiento.

20.- La CNSNS preparará y enviará a través de la SENER informes periódicos anuales para los Regímenes de Control de Exportaciones de los que México sea miembro y en los cuales la SENER sea responsable. Lo anterior, independientemente de los informes o reportes que cada dependencia deba hacer en el ámbito de su competencia.

21.- La CNSNS, en coordinación con la COCEX, revisará anualmente las listas de mercancías sujetas a regulación no arancelaria en términos del presente Acuerdo, a fin de excluir de éste las mercancías cuya regulación se considere innecesaria, o integrar las que se consideren convenientes.

22.- La CNSNS coordinará el intercambio de información y la transmisión electrónica de datos con las dependencias y entidades de la Administración Pública Federal concernientes a las autorizaciones de exportación e importación de las mercancías descritas en el presente Acuerdo.

23.- El cumplimiento de lo dispuesto en el presente Acuerdo no exime del cumplimiento de cualquier otro requisito o regulación a los que esté sujeta la exportación e importación de las mercancías descritas en el presente Acuerdo, según corresponda, conforme a las disposiciones legales aplicables.

24.- Las importaciones o exportaciones de materiales y combustibles nucleares, materiales radiactivos, equipos generadores de radiación ionizante, equipos y bienes de uso dual, en materia nuclear y tecnología relacionada, susceptibles de desvío que se realicen sin cumplir con las autorizaciones de importación o de exportación, correspondientes al objeto del presente Acuerdo, darán lugar a las sanciones administrativas contempladas en la Ley de Comercio Exterior y la Ley Aduanera, la Ley Reglamentaria del Artículo 27 Constitucional en Materia Nuclear, el Reglamento General de Seguridad Radiológica, o en cualquier otro instrumento normativo que sea aplicable. Lo anterior, sin perjuicio de las sanciones de carácter penal y administrativo que se prevén en otras disposiciones aplicables.

TRANSITORIOS

PRIMERO.- El presente Acuerdo entrará en vigor el día siguiente al de su publicación en el Diario Oficial de la Federación.

SEGUNDO.- Se aboga el Acuerdo que establece la clasificación de mercancías cuya importación y exportación está sujeta a autorización previa por parte de la Secretaría de Energía, publicado en el Diario Oficial de la Federación el 30 de junio de 2007.

TERCERO.- Las autorizaciones que hayan sido expedidas con anterioridad, al amparo del Acuerdo mencionado en el transitorio anterior, seguirán aplicándose hasta su vencimiento en los términos en que fueron expedidas, y podrán continuar siendo utilizadas para los efectos para los que fueron emitidas, siempre que la descripción de las mercancías señaladas en el documento correspondiente coincida con las mercancías presentadas ante la autoridad aduanera.

México, D.F., a 22 de febrero de 2012.- El Secretario de Energía, **Jordy Hernán Herrera Flores.**- Rúbrica.- El Secretario de Economía, **Bruno Ferrari García de Alba.**- Rúbrica.

ANEXO I
MERCANCIAS CUYA IMPORTACION ESTA SUJETA AL REQUISITO DE
AUTORIZACION DE IMPORTACION POR PARTE DE LA SENER
A TRAVES DE LA CNSNS

Fracción Arancelaria TIGIE	Descripción
2612.10.01	Minerales de uranio y sus concentrados.
2612.20.01	Minerales de torio y sus concentrados.
2844.10.01	Uranio natural y sus compuestos; aleaciones, dispersiones (incluido el cermet), productos cerámicos y mezclas, que contengan uranio natural o compuestos de uranio natural.
2844.20.01	Uranio enriquecido en U 235 y sus compuestos; plutonio y sus compuestos; aleaciones, dispersiones (incluido el cermet), productos cerámicos y mezclas, que contengan uranio enriquecido en U 235, plutonio o compuestos de estos productos.
2844.30.01	Uranio empobrecido en U 235 y sus compuestos; torio y sus compuestos; aleaciones, dispersiones (incluido el cermet), productos cerámicos y mezclas, que contengan uranio empobrecido en U 235, torio o compuestos de estos productos.
2844.40.01	Cesio 137.
2844.40.02	Cobalto radiactivo.
2844.40.99	Los demás.
2844.50.01	Elementos combustibles (cartuchos) agotados (irradiados) de reactores nucleares.
2845.10.01	Agua pesada (óxido de deuterio).
	Unicamente: Deuterio, óxido de deuterio y cualquier otro compuesto de deuterio en el que la razón deuterio/átomos de hidrógeno exceda de 1:5000.
3801.10.01	Barras o bloques.
	Unicamente: Grafito de pureza nuclear, con un grado de pureza superior a 5 partes por millón de boro equivalente y con una densidad superior a 1.5 g/cm ³ .
3801.10.99	Los demás.
	Unicamente: Grafito de pureza nuclear, en forma de semimanufactura, con un grado de pureza superior a 5 partes por millón de boro equivalente y con una densidad superior a 1.5 g/cm ³ .

8401.30.01	Elementos combustibles (cartuchos) sin irradiar.
9022.19.01	Para otros usos. Nota: Dispositivos generadores de radiación ionizante, excepto los destinados para el diagnóstico médico.
9022.21.01	Bombas de cobalto. Nota: También se conoce como Unidad de Teleterapia.
9022.90.01	Unidades generadoras de radiación. Unicamente: Unidades generadoras de radiación ionizante; aceleradores para uso médico e industrial.
9022.90.99	Los demás. Unicamente: Generadores de rayos X de descarga por destello o aceleradores por impulso de electrones que tengan alguno de los siguientes conjuntos de características: 1) a. pico de energía de electrones, del acelerador, igual o superior a 500 keV pero inferior a 25 MeV; y b. factor de mérito (K) igual o superior a 0.25, o 2) a. pico de energía de electrones, del acelerador, igual o superior a 25 MeV; y b. pico de potencia superior a 50 MW.

ANEXO II
MERCANCIAS CUYA EXPORTACION ESTA SUJETA AL REQUISITO DE
AUTORIZACION DE EXPORTACION POR PARTE DE LA SENER
A TRAVES DE LA CNSNS

Fracción Arancelaria TIGIE	Descripción
2612.10.01	Minerales de uranio y sus concentrados.
2612.20.01	Minerales de torio y sus concentrados.
2804.50.01	Boro; telurio. Unicamente: Boro o aleaciones de boro, con un tamaño de partícula de 60 micras o menos, de la siguiente manera: boro con una pureza del 85% en peso o más, y aleaciones de boro con un contenido de boro de 85% en peso o más.

Viernes 2 de marzo de 2012

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2805.12.01	Calcio.
	Unicamente: Con contenido inferior a 1000 partes por millón, en peso, de impurezas metálicas distintas del magnesio; y menos de 10 partes por millón, en peso, de boro.
2805.19.99	Los demás.
	Unicamente: Litio enriquecido con el isótopo litio-6 (⁶ Li) en más de su abundancia isotópica natural y productos o dispositivos que contengan litio enriquecido, como sigue: elemento litio, aleaciones compuestos, mezclas que contengan litio, productos fabricados con ellos y desechos o chatarras de los mismos.
	Excepto: Dosímetros termoluminiscentes.
2812.90.99	Los demás.
	Unicamente: Trifluoruro de cloro.
2844.10.01	Uranio natural y sus compuestos; aleaciones, dispersiones (incluido el cermet), productos cerámicos y mezclas, que contengan uranio natural o compuestos de uranio natural.
2844.20.01	Uranio enriquecido en U 235 y sus compuestos; plutonio y sus compuestos; aleaciones, dispersiones (incluido el cermet), productos cerámicos y mezclas, que contengan uranio enriquecido en U 235, plutonio o compuestos de estos productos.
2844.30.01	Uranio empobrecido en U 235 y sus compuestos; torio y sus compuestos; aleaciones, dispersiones (incluido el cermet), productos cerámicos y mezclas, que contengan uranio empobrecido en U 235, torio o compuestos de estos productos.
2844.40.01	Cesio 137.
2844.40.02	Cobalto radiactivo.
2844.40.99	Los demás.
2844.50.01	Elementos combustibles (cartuchos) agotados (irradiados) de reactores nucleares.
2845.10.01	Agua pesada (óxido de deuterio).
	Unicamente: Deuterio, óxido de deuterio y cualquier otro compuesto de deuterio en el que la razón deuterio/átomos de hidrógeno exceda de 1:5000.
2845.90.99	Los demás.
	Unicamente: Isótopo helio 3 (³ He), mezclas que contengan helio 3 y productos o dispositivos que contengan cualquiera de los anteriores.
	Excepto: Productos o dispositivos que contengan menos de 1 g de helio 3.
2849.20.99	Los demás.
	Unicamente: Materiales compuestos (composites) de cerámica-cerámica, con o sin fase metálica continua, que contengan partículas, triquitos o fibras, en los que la matriz esté formada por carburos o nitruros de silicio, circonio o boro.

2849.90.99	Los demás.
	Unicamente: Materiales compuestos (composites) de cerámica-cerámica, con o sin fase metálica continua, que contengan partículas, triquitos o fibras, en los que la matriz esté formada por carburos o nitruros de silicio, circonio o boro.
2850.00.99	Los demás.
	Unicamente: Materiales a base de boruros de titanio simples o complejos que contengan un total de impurezas metálicas, excluidas las adiciones intencionales, inferior a 5,000 ppm, un tamaño medio de partícula igual o inferior a 5 micras y no más de un 10% de partículas mayores de 10 micras.
3801.10.01	Barras o bloques.
	Unicamente: Grafito de pureza nuclear, con un grado de pureza superior a 5 partes por millón de boro equivalente y con una densidad superior a 1.5 g/cm ³ .
3801.10.99	Los demás.
	Unicamente: Grafito de pureza nuclear, en forma de semimanufactura, con un grado de pureza superior a 5 partes por millón de boro equivalente y con una densidad superior a 1.5 g/cm ³ .
6914.90.99	Las demás.
	Unicamente: Materiales cerámicos que no sean materiales compuestos (composites), en formas brutas o semielaboradas, compuestos de boruros de titanio que tengan una densidad igual o superior al 98% de la densidad teórica.
7219.90.99	Los demás.
	Unicamente: Acero martensítico "envejecido" (<i>maraging steel</i>) capaz de soportar una carga de rotura por tracción de 2050 Mpa o más a 293 K (20°C).
7220.90.99	Los demás.
	Unicamente: Acero martensítico "envejecido" (<i>maraging steel</i>) capaz de soportar una carga de rotura por tracción de 2050 Mpa o más a 293 K (20°C).
7502.20.01	Aleaciones de níquel.
	Unicamente: Metal poroso de níquel obtenido a partir de polvos de níquel filamentosos.
	Excepto: Chapas sueltas de metal de níquel poroso de superficie no superior a 1000 cm ² por chapa.
7504.00.01	Polvo y escamillas, de níquel.
	Unicamente: En polvo con pureza igual o superior al 99.0 % en peso, y un tamaño medio de las partículas inferior a 10 µm, de acuerdo con la norma ASTM B 330.
	Excepto: Polvos filamentosos.

7601.20.01	En cualquier forma, con un contenido igual o superior a: 5% de titanio y 1% de boro; o de 10% de estroncio, excepto –en ambos casos- de sección transversal circular de diámetro igual o superior a 50 mm.
	Unicamente: Aleaciones de aluminio capaces de soportar una carga de rotura por tracción de 460 MPa o más a 293° K (20° C); aleaciones de aluminio en forma de tubos o piezas cilíndricas sólidas (incluidas las piezas forjadas) con un diámetro exterior superior a 75 mm.
8101.10.01	Polvo.
	Unicamente: Aleaciones de wolframio con una matriz a base de hierro, de níquel o de cobre, que posean una densidad superior a 17.5 g/cm ³ , un límite de elasticidad superior a 880 MPa, una resistencia a la rotura por tracción superior a 1,270 MPa, y alargamiento superior al 8%.
8101.94.01	Wolframio (tungsteno) en bruto, incluidas las barras simplemente obtenidas por sinterizado.
	Unicamente: Aleaciones de wolframio con una matriz a base de hierro, de níquel o de cobre, que posean una densidad superior a 17.5 g/cm ³ , un límite de elasticidad superior a 880 MPa, una resistencia a la rotura por tracción superior a 1,270 MPa, y alargamiento superior al 8%.
8101.96.99	Los demás.
	Unicamente: Aleaciones de wolframio con una matriz a base de hierro, de níquel o de cobre, que posean una densidad superior a 17.5 g/cm ³ , un límite de elasticidad superior a 880 MPa, una resistencia a la rotura por tracción superior a 1,270 MPa, y alargamiento superior al 8%.
8104.19.99	Los demás.
	Unicamente: Magnesio que contenga menos de 200 partes por millón, en peso, de impurezas metálicas distintas del calcio, y menos de 10 partes por millón, en peso, de boro.
8106.00.01	Bismuto y sus manufacturas, incluidos los desperdicios y desechos.
	Unicamente: Con pureza del 99.99% o superior en peso y contenido inferior a 10 partes por millón de plata en peso.
8108.90.99	Los demás
	Unicamente: Aleaciones de titanio con una matriz a base de hierro, de níquel o de cobre, que posean una densidad superior a 17.5 g/cm ³ , un límite de elasticidad superior a 880 MPa, una resistencia a la rotura por tracción superior a 1,270 MPa, y alargamiento superior al 8%.
8109.20.01	Circonio en bruto; polvo.
	Unicamente: Partículas de dimensiones inferiores a 60 micras, ya sean esféricas, atomizadas, esferoidales, en escamas o pulverizadas, fabricadas a partir de un material compuesto al menos en un 99% de circonio y aleaciones del mismo.
8112.13.01	Desperdicios y desechos.
	Unicamente: De aleaciones que contengan más del 50% de berilio en peso; de compuestos que contengan berilio, de productos fabricados con éstos.

8112.19.99	Los demás.
	Unicamente: Aleaciones que contengan más del 50% de berilio en peso; compuestos que contengan berilio, productos fabricados con éstos y desechos o chatarra de éstos.
	Excepto: Ventanas metálicas para máquinas de rayos X, o para dispositivos de diagrafía de sondeos; piezas de óxido fabricadas o semifabricadas, especialmente diseñadas como piezas componentes electrónicos o como sustrato para circuitos electrónicos; berilio (silicato de berilio y aluminio) en forma de esmeraldas y aguamarinas.
8112.92.01	En bruto; desperdicios y desechos; polvo.
	Unicamente: Desperdicios y desechos de hafnio, o de aleaciones de hafnio que contengan más del 60% de hafnio en peso, y de productos de éstos.
8112.99.99	Los demás.
	Unicamente: Hafnio y sus aleaciones, que contengan más del 60% de hafnio en peso; manufacturas de estos productos.
8401.30.01	Elementos combustibles (cartuchos) sin irradiar.
9022.19.01	Para otros usos.
	Nota: Dispositivos generadores de radiación ionizante, excepto los destinados para el diagnóstico médico.
9022.21.01	Bombas de cobalto.
	Nota: También se conoce como Unidad de Teleterapia.
9022.90.01	Unidades generadoras de radiación.
	Unicamente: Unidades generadoras de radiación ionizante; aceleradores para uso médico e industrial.
9022.90.99	Los demás.
	Unicamente: Generadores de rayos X de descarga por destello o aceleradores por impulso de electrones que tengan alguno de los siguientes conjuntos de características:
	1)
	a. pico de energía de electrones, del acelerador, igual o superior a 500 keV pero inferior a 25 MeV; y
	b. factor de mérito (K) igual o superior a 0.25, o
	2)
	a. pico de energía de electrones, del acelerador, igual o superior a 25 MeV; y
	b. pico de potencia superior a 50 MW.

ANEXO III

LISTADO DE ESTADOS A LOS QUE NO LES APLICA LO DISPUESTO EN EL ACUERDO

A LA FECHA DE ENTRADA EN VIGOR DE ESTE ACUERDO, NO HAY NINGUN ESTADO LISTADO EN ESTE ANEXO.

Resolución final del examen de vigencia y de la revisión de oficio de la cuota compensatoria impuesta sobre las importaciones de gatos hidráulicos tipo botella con capacidad de carga de 1.5 a 20 toneladas originarias de la República Popular China, independientemente del país de procedencia. Esta mercancía se clasifica en la fracción arancelaria 8425.42.02 de la Tarifa de la Ley de los Impuestos Generales de Importación y de Exportación.

Al margen un sello con el Escudo Nacional, que dice: Estados Unidos Mexicanos.- Secretaría de Economía.

RESOLUCION FINAL DEL EXAMEN DE VIGENCIA Y DE LA REVISION DE OFICIO DE LA CUOTA COMPENSATORIA IMPUESTA SOBRE LAS IMPORTACIONES DE GATOS HIDRAULICOS TIPO BOTELLA CON CAPACIDAD DE CARGA DE 1.5 A 20 TONELADAS ORIGINARIAS DE LA REPUBLICA POPULAR CHINA, INDEPENDIENTEMENTE DEL PAIS DE PROCEDENCIA. ESTA MERCANCIA SE CLASIFICA EN LA FRACCION ARANCELARIA 8425.42.02 DE LA TARIFA DE LA LEY DE LOS IMPUESTOS GENERALES DE IMPORTACION Y DE EXPORTACION.

Visto para resolver en la etapa final el expediente administrativo E.C. 17/10 radicado en la Unidad de Prácticas Comerciales Internacionales (UPCI) de la Secretaría de Economía (la "Secretaría"), se emite la presente Resolución de conformidad con los siguientes

RESULTANDOS

A. Resolución final de la investigación antidumping

1. El 23 de septiembre de 2005 se publicó en el Diario Oficial de la Federación (DOF) la resolución final de la investigación antidumping sobre las importaciones de gatos hidráulicos tipo botella con capacidad de carga de 1.5 a 20 toneladas originarias de China, independientemente del país de procedencia (la "Resolución Final").

B. Cuota compensatoria

2. En la Resolución Final la Secretaría impuso una cuota compensatoria definitiva de \$18 dólares de los Estados Unidos de América ("dólares") por pieza a esa mercancía.

C. Procedimiento de cobertura de producto

3. El 3 de septiembre de 2009 se publicó en el DOF la resolución final del procedimiento administrativo de cobertura de producto, en la que se determinó que no están ni han estado sujetas al pago de la cuota compensatoria provisional ni definitiva las importaciones de los denominados "elementos tipo botella", que se describen en los puntos 13 y 14 de dicha Resolución.

D. Aviso sobre la vigencia de cuotas compensatorias

4. El 11 de noviembre de 2009 se publicó en el DOF el Aviso sobre la vigencia de cuotas compensatorias. Por ese medio se comunicó a los productores nacionales y a cualquier persona que tuviera interés, que las cuotas compensatorias impuestas a los productos listados en dicho aviso se eliminarían a partir de la fecha de vencimiento que se señaló en el mismo para cada uno, salvo que un productor nacional interesado manifestara por escrito su interés en que se iniciara un procedimiento de examen. El listado de referencia incluyó a los gatos hidráulicos tipo botella con capacidad de carga de 1.5 a 20 toneladas objeto de estos procedimientos.

E. Manifestación de interés

5. El 23 de julio de 2010 Industrias Tamer, S.A. de C.V. ("Tamer") manifestó su interés en que la Secretaría iniciara el examen de vigencia de las cuotas compensatorias. Propuso como periodo de examen el comprendido del 1 de julio de 2009 al 30 de junio de 2010.

F. Resolución de inicio del examen de vigencia y de la revisión

6. El 3 de septiembre de 2010 se publicó en el DOF la resolución que declaró el inicio del examen de vigencia y de la revisión de oficio de la cuota compensatoria (la "Resolución de Inicio"). Se fijó como periodo de examen y de revisión del 1 de julio de 2009 al 30 de junio de 2010 y como periodo de análisis de daño a la rama de producción nacional del 1 de julio de 2006 al 30 de junio de 2010.

G. Convocatoria y notificaciones

7. Mediante la publicación a que se refiere el punto anterior, la Secretaría convocó a los productores nacionales, importadores, exportadores y a cualquier persona que considerara tener interés jurídico en el

resultado de estos procedimientos, para que comparecieran a presentar los argumentos y las pruebas que estimaran pertinentes.

8. La Secretaría también notificó el inicio de los procedimientos a las partes interesadas de que tuvo conocimiento y al Gobierno de China.

H. Partes interesadas comparecientes

9. Derivado de la convocatoria y notificaciones señaladas anteriormente comparecieron las siguientes partes interesadas:

1. Productoras nacionales

Tamer
Paseo España No. 90, interior 201
Colonia Lomas Verdes, 3a. Sección
C.P. 53125, Naucalpan, Estado de México.
Truper Herramientas, S.A. de C.V. ("Truper")
Calle D, No. 31-A
Colonia Negra Modelo
C.P. 53330, Naucalpan, Estado de México.

2. Importadora

Urrea Herramientas Profesionales, S.A. de C.V. ("Urrea")
Av. Santa Margarita 4140
Interior 26, piso 4
Colonia Novaterra
C.P. 45130, Zapopan, Jalisco.

I. Producto objeto de examen y de revisión

10. Al presente procedimiento no compareció parte alguna que controvirtiera o desvirtuara las características esenciales que definen el producto objeto de examen y de revisión. Las productoras nacionales tampoco presentaron información adicional a la proporcionada en la investigación ordinaria. Por consiguiente, la descripción del producto, normas, proceso productivo y usos, que se describen en los puntos subsecuentes, corresponden a lo establecido sobre estos aspectos en la Resolución Final.

1. Características esenciales

a. Descripción general

11. El producto objeto de examen y de la revisión son los gatos hidráulicos tipo botella con capacidad de carga de 1.5 a 20 toneladas. Estos productos son herramientas o aparatos manuales con forma semejante a una botella, que sirven para levantar cargas pesadas.

b. Clasificación arancelaria

12. De acuerdo con la Tarifa de la Ley de los Impuestos Generales de Importación y Exportación (TIGIE), la mercancía sujeta a cuota compensatoria tiene la siguiente clasificación arancelaria.

Tabla 1. Clasificación arancelaria de gatos hidráulicos tipo botella con capacidad de carga de 1.5 a 20 toneladas

Clasificación arancelaria	Descripción
Capítulo 84	Reactores nucleares, calderas, máquinas, aparatos y artefactos mecánicos; partes de estas máquinas o aparatos
Partida 8425	Polipastos; tornos y cabrestantes; gatos.
- Subpartida primer nivel	- Polipastos;
Subpartida segundo nivel 8425.42	- - Los demás gatos hidráulicos.
Fracción arancelaria	Tipo botella con bomba integral, de peso unitario igual o inferior a 20 kg y

8425.42.02	capacidad máxima de carga de 20 t.
------------	------------------------------------

Fuente: Sistema de Información Arancelaria Vía Internet (SIAVI).

13. La unidad de medida que utiliza la TIGIE es la pieza, que también es la que se utiliza en las operaciones comerciales.

2. Información adicional del producto

a. Tratamiento arancelario

14. De acuerdo con el Sistema de Información Arancelaria Vía Internet, las importaciones de la mercancía que ingresa por la fracción arancelaria 8425.42.02 de la TIGIE están sujetas a un arancel ad valorem del 15%.

b. Normas

15. Los gatos hidráulicos tipo botella objeto de examen y de la revisión deben cumplir con las especificaciones establecidas por la Norma Oficial Mexicana NOM-114-SCFI 2006, que incluye gatos hidráulicos tipo botella con capacidades de carga de 1.5 a 30 toneladas.

c. Usos y funciones

16. La función principal de los gatos hidráulicos tipo botella es levantar cargas pesadas. Se utilizan de manera primordial para levantar automóviles y facilitar reparaciones mecánicas o cambiar neumáticos. También se utilizan en la industria de la construcción como auxiliares en actividades de nivelación y cimentación, aunque con menor frecuencia.

d. Proceso productivo

17. Los principales insumos para fabricar los gatos hidráulicos tipo botella son barras, tubos y láminas de acero, aceite hidráulico, plástico y pintura a base de pigmentos de óxido e hidróxido. También se usan la energía eléctrica, agua, mano de obra y maquinaria especializada.

18. Las barras, tubos y las láminas de acero se maquinan en las dimensiones necesarias, dependiendo de la capacidad de carga requerida, a fin de obtener las partes principales: pistón, tubo camisa o botella, base del gato, tuerca y tubo cámara; así como para obtener otros componentes o accesorios: manija del gato, tirante de la manija, hexágono, válvula, pistón para hexágono, llave y tornillo de extensión. Las partes se ensamblan, se le pone el aceite hidráulico y se prueba el aparato de conformidad con lo que establece la NOM-114-SCFI-2006. La herramienta se lava, pinta, etiqueta y empaca.

J. Resolución preliminar de la revisión de oficio

19. El 22 de noviembre de 2011 la Secretaría publicó en el DOF la resolución preliminar de la revisión de oficio de la cuota compensatoria (la "Resolución Preliminar"). Se determinó continuar con el procedimiento administrativo de la revisión y se modificó la cuota de \$18 a \$19 dólares por pieza.

K. Convocatoria y notificaciones

20. Mediante la publicación a que se refiere el punto anterior, la Secretaría convocó a las partes interesadas para que presentaran los argumentos y las pruebas complementarias que estimaran pertinentes, conforme a lo dispuesto en el párrafo tercero del artículo 164 del Reglamento de la Ley de Comercio Exterior (RLCE).

21. La Secretaría notificó la Resolución Preliminar a las partes interesadas mencionadas en el punto 9 de esta Resolución y al gobierno de China.

L. Argumentos y pruebas complementarias

22. De conformidad con lo dispuesto en los artículos 6.1 y 11.4 del Acuerdo relativo a la Aplicación del Artículo VI del Acuerdo General sobre Aranceles Aduaneros y Comercio de 1994 (el "Acuerdo Antidumping"), 82 y 89 F fracción I de la Ley de Comercio Exterior (LCE) y 164 párrafo tercero y 171 del RLCE la Secretaría notificó a las partes interesadas la apertura del segundo periodo de ofrecimiento de pruebas para que presentaran los argumentos y las pruebas complementarias que estimaran pertinentes para la tramitación de los presentes procedimientos.

1. Productoras nacionales

a. Tamer

23. Mediante escritos del 17 de marzo de 2011 y 17 de enero de 2012, argumentó lo siguiente:

- A.** Solicita que la autoridad resuelva con base en la mejor información disponible, que es la presentada por Tamer, de conformidad con los artículos 6.8 y Anexo II del Acuerdo Antidumping y 54 de la LCE, ya que no comparecieron importadores ni exportadores de la mercancía objeto de los presentes procedimientos.
- B.** No ha habido un cambio en las circunstancias que dieron origen a la imposición de la cuota compensatoria por el que deba modificarse. En todo caso, correspondería a los importadores o exportadores probar tal cambio.
- C.** China sigue siendo el principal exportador de gatos hidráulicos; según reporte de la UN Comtrade Database (UN Comtrade), desde 2005, año en que se impuso la cuota, las exportaciones chinas al mundo aumentaron; en 2008 y 2009 se registró un decrecimiento de la actividad exportadora china, pero aun así los volúmenes que alcanzaron no son insignificantes; si la cuota se elimina, bastaría el 0.5% de las exportaciones chinas en 2009 (el año que menos exportó) para que las importaciones de gatos hidráulicos alcanzaran los niveles de 2006.
- D.** Tamer estima que China tiene una capacidad instalada de casi 23 millones de gatos hidráulicos por año. En 2010 México representó para China el 1.3% de sus exportaciones de gatos hidráulicos en general, lo que significa que han aumentado porque en 2009 representó el 0.8%.
- E.** En la investigación antidumping se determinó que los Estados Unidos y China tienen el mismo proceso productivo en la fabricación de gatos y que ambos son líderes en la producción de los principales insumos utilizados en la elaboración del producto investigado; los diferentes indicadores financieros y sociales son similares en ambos países; su actividad comercial en cuanto a importaciones y exportaciones es semejante; el proceso productivo para la mercancía investigada es el mismo en México, los Estados Unidos y China; los Estados Unidos es productor y exportador de gatos hidráulicos. En 2009 ocupó el quinto lugar a nivel mundial en cuanto al valor de las exportaciones; es el tercer productor de acero en el mundo. En 2008 tenía 116 plantas productoras fabricando 113 millones de toneladas y es el principal productor mundial de hierro; y en el sector productivo de gatos hidráulicos en los Estados Unidos convergen productores nacionales, importadores y exportadores y no existen situaciones gubernamentales o de carácter económico que distorsionen este sector económico, prevalecen condiciones de mercado que lo hacen candidato ideal para ser país sustituto de China.
- F.** Aunque Tamer considera que los Estados Unidos es la mejor opción como país sustituto de China, presenta información de Brasil como segunda opción para determinar el valor normal.
- G.** Las mercancías importadas por la fracción arancelaria 8425.42.02 de la TIGIE con precios altos (superiores a \$750.00 pesos), no son similares a la mercancía investigada.
- H.** Las importaciones chinas siguen realizándose con un margen de discriminación de precios superior al de minimis y de eliminarse la cuota, Tamer no podrá competir con los gatos importados de China, cuyos precios no reflejan ni el costo de la materia prima en nuestro país.
- I.** Urrea no debe ser considerado parte de estos procedimientos debido a que no es importador, exportador, ni productor de la mercancía investigada. Se le consideró parte con suposiciones sin sustento de la autoridad, ya que la empresa no ha acreditado que en caso de no existir la cuota, importaría la mercancía investigada.
- J.** Las exportaciones chinas al mundo siguieron aumentando durante 2010 e incluso ya alcanzaron niveles tan altos como en 2007. China sigue aumentando su capacidad de fabricar y exportar gatos hidráulicos tipo botella, por lo que cuenta con amplia disponibilidad para destinar un porcentaje a México y superar el volumen de importación del periodo investigado original.
- 24.** Tamer presentó
- A.** Exportaciones de China por la subpartida 842542 en 2009, cuya fuente es la UN Comtrade.
- B.** 2 listados de precios de la empresa US Jack y correo electrónico de su Director General.
- C.** Listado de precios de la empresa Metal Técnica Bovenau, LTDA. (Bovenau) en planta, en Sao Paulo, Brasil.
- D.** Listado de precios de un distribuidor de gatos hidráulicos tipo botella de la marca Bovenau, para el mercado interno de Brasil.

- E. Carta en la que Tamer señala el margen por distribución que sugiere para su mercancía y otra en la que un distribuidor manifiesta el margen de distribución que agrega a los gatos hidráulicos tipo botella.
- F. Precios de gatos hidráulicos tipo botella en el mercado interno de Brasil.
- G. Estimación del margen de discriminación de precios.
- H. Ajuste de precios de gatos tipo botella al periodo investigado, con base en las listas enviadas por las empresas brasileñas Hidromepe, A Casa Dos Macacos (Hidromepe) y Bovenau y con el Índice Nacional de Precios al Consumidor de Brasil, cuya fuente es la página de Internet del Instituto Brasileño de Geografía y Estadística <http://www.ibge.gov.br>.
- I. Cotizaciones del dólar, del 1 de julio de 2009 al 30 de junio de 2010, cuya fuente es la página de Internet del Banco Central de Brasil <http://www4.bcb.gov.br/pec/taxas/port/ptaxnpeq.asp?id=txcotacao&idioma=P>.
- J. Exportaciones de China al mundo y por país, por la subpartida 842542 en 2010.
- K. Copia de 2 listas de precios, una para consumidor final y otra para distribuidor de la empresa US Jack de los Estados Unidos, del 1 de enero de 2009.
- L. Correo electrónico de la empresa US Jack con información de términos de venta.
- M. Listado de precios en la planta de Bovenau en Sao Paulo, Brasil.
- N. Listado de precios de gatos hidráulicos tipo botella con capacidad de 1.5 a 20 toneladas, de la empresa brasileña Hidromepe.
- O. Correo electrónico de Hidromepe, con información del precio de gatos hidráulicos.
- P. Valor normal con precios de las empresas Hidromepe y Bovenau, con estimación del margen de discriminación de precios.
- Q. Tipo de cambio dólar-real, del 1 de julio de 2009 al 30 de junio de 2010.

b. Truper

25. Mediante escritos del 18 de marzo de 2011 y 17 de enero de 2012, argumentó lo siguiente:

- A. Solicita que se mantenga la cuota compensatoria a las importaciones de gatos hidráulicos originarios de China.
- B. Ha presentado sus datos de producción, el proceso de fabricación, el dictamen por contador público autorizado por la Secretaría de Hacienda y Crédito Público (SHCP) sobre la información de Truper y la Carta de la Asociación Nacional de Fabricantes de Herramientas, A.C. (ANFHER), donde se manifiesta que las únicas empresas fabricantes en México de gatos hidráulicos son Tamer y Truper.
- C. En lo correspondiente a los argumentos e información relativa a la determinación del margen de dumping y la existencia de una amenaza de daño a la rama de producción nacional, se adhiere a la información presentada por Tamer.

2. Importadora

26. Urrea no compareció al segundo periodo de ofrecimiento de pruebas de la revisión de la cuota compensatoria.

M. Requerimientos de información a partes interesadas

27. Con fundamento en los artículos 54 y 82 de la LCE; y 171 del RLCE, la Secretaría requirió información a Tamer y Truper sobre sus indicadores económicos y financieros, precio de importación de la mercancía investigada y valor normal.

1. Productoras nacionales

a. Tamer

28. El 4 de febrero, 23 de noviembre y 5 de diciembre de 2011, Tamer presentó en los siguientes términos su respuesta a los requerimientos de información que la Secretaría le formuló el 1 de febrero, 15 y 17 de noviembre de 2011, respectivamente:

- A. La metodología que utilizó para realizar las proyecciones bajo el escenario de existencia de cuota compensatoria consistió en tomar las ventas efectivas del periodo 2010 a 2011, y estima que tendrá

- un crecimiento para 2012, toda vez que los gatos hidráulicos tipo botella los comercializa principalmente con armadoras del sector automotriz, las cuales tienen planeado un crecimiento marginal de 3.5% para el 2012, como lo demuestra una nota de la revista trimestral de Análisis de Coyuntura Económica en la que se prevé un crecimiento del producto interno bruto del 4.3%, aunque todo depende de que el sector automotriz mantenga sus expectativas de negocio.
- B.** También tiene una línea especial de gatos para el público en general cuyos precios son inferiores a los destinados a las armadoras.
- C.** De eliminarse la cuota compensatoria sus ventas podrían disminuir entre 40 y 50% y hasta sacarla del mercado. El primer mercado que perdería sería el de las ferreterías, ya que los gatos hidráulicos chinos se comercializan con precios desde \$3.55 dólares.
- D.** Con el formulario oficial presentó una lista de precios de un proveedor chino donde se ofertan los gatos hidráulicos tipo botella con precios que van desde \$3.55 hasta \$12.38 dólares.
- E.** No le fue posible conseguir los precios de venta en el mercado brasileño de los gatos hidráulicos con capacidad de carga de 3, 4, 6, y 10 toneladas, sin embargo, presenta una metodología mediante la cual se pueden obtener sus precios.
- F.** No cuenta con documentos que acrediten que el rango de precios de importación de los gatos hidráulicos objeto de los presentes procedimientos oscile entre \$4 y \$60 dólares por pieza, ya que no tiene acceso a este tipo de información por ser gubernamental. No obstante, presentó datos de importaciones de los que obtuvo el precio de exportación, toda vez que la ANFHER tiene un convenio de coordinación con la Administración General de Aduanas (AGA) del Servicio de Administración Tributaria (SAT). Con base en esta información y el conocimiento que tiene del mercado, descartó los precios de gatos superiores a \$750.00 pesos, ya que los que sobrepasan este precio, son los que tienen una capacidad superior a 20 toneladas, gatos especializados o de maquinaria.
- 29. Presentó:**
- A.** Aclaración del contenido de un correo electrónico de un agente comercializador en Brasil.
- B.** Estados financieros de Tamer del 1 de enero de 2009 al 31 de diciembre de 2010.
- C.** Sus ventas al mercado interno en dólares para los periodos de julio de 2006 a junio de 2007, de julio de 2007 a junio de 2008, de julio de 2008 a junio de 2009 y de julio de 2009 a junio de 2010.
- D.** Copia del artículo de la revista trimestral Análisis de Coyuntura Económica, denominado: La recuperación del sector automotriz en México, 2008-2011.
- E.** Ajustes en las proyecciones, Mayo 24 y Agosto 25, así como su diferencia. La fuente es Harbor Intelligence (24 de mayo de 2011 y 25 de agosto de 2011).
- F.** Tipos de cambio para solventar obligaciones en dólares, pagaderas en México de julio de 2006 a junio de 2007, de julio 2007 a junio de 2008, de julio de 2008 a junio de 2009 y de julio de 2009 a junio de 2010, cuya fuente es el Banco de México. <http://www.banxico.org.mx>.
- G.** Exportaciones de China al mundo por la fracción arancelaria 8425.42.10 -Los demás gatos hidráulicos, en volumen y valor, cuya fuente es la aduana de China.
- H.** Indicadores Económicos y Financieros de Tamer sobre la mercancía similar a la investigada, de julio de 2006 a junio de 2007, de julio de 2007 a junio de 2008, de julio de 2008 a junio de 2009 y de julio de 2009 a junio de 2010; proyecciones anuales para los periodos de julio de 2010 a junio de 2011, y de julio de 2011 a junio de 2012, con y sin cuota compensatoria.
- I.** Carta del 25 de noviembre de 2011, en la que el gerente de ventas de Tamer manifiesta que la empresa cuenta con una experiencia de más de 45 años en la fabricación y venta de gatos hidráulicos, por lo que su conocimiento del mercado ferretero, refaccionario, de tiendas departamentales, de autoservicio y de la industria automotriz es muy amplio, razón por la cual, él y el

personal del departamento de ventas saben que los gatos hidráulicos tipo botella con capacidad de carga de 1.5 hasta 20 toneladas originarias de China, son ofrecidos con precios que van desde \$4 hasta \$60 dólares por pieza.

J. Precios a distribuidor de los gatos hidráulicos tipo botella de Tamer.

b. Truper

30. El 25 de noviembre de 2011 Truper presentó en los siguientes términos su respuesta al requerimiento de información que la Secretaría le formuló el 15 de noviembre de 2011.

- A.** No es posible realizar las proyecciones de los indicadores económicos y financieros de su representada en un escenario en el que se eliminen las cuotas compensatorias, para el periodo julio de 2010 a junio de 2011, debido a que ya cuenta con datos reales del periodo.
- B.** Respecto a las proyecciones de indicadores económicos y financieros con cuota compensatoria para el periodo julio de 2011 a junio de 2012, Truper considera que tendrá un aumento en sus ventas en el mercado interno y en el de exportación, y un crecimiento en su producción, en relación con la estimación que tiene de sus ventas totales, y prevé aumentar sus salarios y mantener la plantilla actual de empleados.
- C.** En un escenario sin cuota compensatoria, Truper supone un decremento considerable anual en sus ventas al mercado interno y estima que mantendría un crecimiento anual en las ventas de exportación; su costo operativo total también sería el mismo, su producción y la plantilla de trabajadores se reducirían, y supone que tendría un incremento en los sueldos y se reducirían los inventarios.

31. Presentó:

- A.** Indicadores Económicos y Financieros de Truper sobre la mercancía similar de julio de 2010 a junio de 2011 y proyecciones con y sin cuota compensatoria de julio de 2011 a junio de 2012.
- B.** Ventas al mercado interno de Truper, en valor expresado en dólares para los periodos de julio de 2006 a junio de 2007, de julio de 2007 a junio de 2008, de julio de 2008 a junio de 2009 y de julio de 2009 a junio de 2010.
- C.** Tipos de cambio para solventar obligaciones denominadas en dólares, pagaderas en México, para el periodo de enero de 2006 al 23 de noviembre de 2011.

N. Prórrogas

32. Mediante oficio del 18 de noviembre 2011, la Secretaría determinó otorgar la prórroga que solicitó Truper para dar respuesta al requerimiento de información que se le formuló el 15 de noviembre de 2011. El plazo venció el 25 de noviembre de 2011.

33. Mediante oficio del 25 de noviembre 2011, la Secretaría determinó otorgar la prórroga que solicitó Tamer para dar respuesta al requerimiento de información que se le formuló el 17 de noviembre de 2011. El plazo venció el 5 de diciembre de 2011.

34. Mediante oficio del 25 de enero de 2012, la Secretaría determinó otorgar la prórroga que solicitó Tamer para dar respuesta al requerimiento de información que se le formuló el 24 de enero de 2012. El plazo venció el 31 de enero de 2012.

35. Mediante oficio del 26 de enero de 2012, la Secretaría determinó otorgar la prórroga que solicitó Truper para dar respuesta al requerimiento de información que se le formuló el 24 de enero de 2012. El plazo venció el 31 de enero de 2012.

O. Audiencia pública

36. El 24 de enero de 2012 se llevó a cabo en las oficinas de la Secretaría la audiencia pública. Comparecieron las productoras Tamer y Truper, quienes tuvieron oportunidad de exponer sus argumentos y refutar los de sus contrapartes, según consta en el acta que se levantó con tal motivo, la cual constituye un documento público de eficacia probatoria plena, de conformidad con los artículos 85 de la LCE, 46 fracción I de la Ley Federal de Procedimiento Contencioso Administrativo (LFPCA) y 202 del Código Federal de

Procedimientos Civiles (CFPC). La Secretaría informó a las partes interesadas comparecientes a través de la Resolución Preliminar y en la audiencia pública los hechos esenciales de conformidad con el artículo 6.9 del Acuerdo Antidumping.

37. El 31 de enero de 2012 Tamer y Truper respondieron las preguntas que la Secretaría les formuló y que quedaron pendientes por contestar en la audiencia pública.

P. Alegatos

38. De conformidad con los artículos 82 párrafo tercero y 89 F fracción II de la LCE y 172 del RLCE, la Secretaría declaró abierto el periodo de alegatos para que las partes interesadas presentaran por escrito sus conclusiones sobre el fondo de los procedimientos. El 31 de enero de 2012 Tamer presentó sus alegatos, los cuales se consideraron para emitir esta Resolución.

Q. Opinión de la Comisión de Comercio Exterior

39. Con fundamento en los artículos 58 y 89 F fracción III de la LCE, y 16 fracción XI del Reglamento Interior de la Secretaría (RISE), la Secretaría sometió el proyecto de la presente Resolución a la Comisión de Comercio Exterior (la "Comisión"), que lo consideró en su sesión del 16 de febrero de 2012. El Secretario Técnico de la Comisión, una vez que constató la existencia de quórum en los términos del artículo 6 del RLCE, dio inicio a la sesión.

40. La UPCI expuso detalladamente el caso y aclaró las dudas que surgieron. El proyecto se sometió a votación y fue aprobado por mayoría.

CONSIDERANDOS

A. Competencia

41. La Secretaría es competente para emitir la presente Resolución, conforme a los artículos 16 y 34 fracciones V y XXXI de la Ley Orgánica de la Administración Pública Federal; 1, 2 y 16 fracciones I y V del RISE; 11.1, 11.2, 11.3, 11.4 y 12.3 del Acuerdo Antidumping; 5 fracción VII, 59 fracción I, 67, 68 y 89 F de la LCE; 99 y 100 del RLCE.

B. Legislación aplicable

42. Para efectos de estos procedimientos son aplicables el Acuerdo Antidumping, la LCE, el RLCE, el Código Fiscal de la Federación (CFF), el Reglamento del CFF, el CFPC y la LFPCA, estos cuatro últimos de aplicación supletoria.

C. Protección de la información confidencial.

43. La Secretaría no puede revelar públicamente la información confidencial que las partes interesadas presenten, ni la información confidencial que ella misma se allegue, de conformidad con los artículos 6.5 del Acuerdo Antidumping, 80 de la LCE, 152 y 158 del RLCE.

D. Derecho de defensa y debido proceso

44. Las partes interesadas tuvieron amplia oportunidad para presentar toda clase de argumentos, excepciones y defensas, y las pruebas para sustentarlos, de acuerdo con los artículos 6.1 del Acuerdo Antidumping, y 82 y 89 F de la LCE. La autoridad los valoró con sujeción a las formalidades esenciales de los procedimientos administrativos.

E. Respuesta a argumentos de las partes interesadas

Interés jurídico de Urrea

45. Tamer reitera que Urrea carece de interés jurídico en los presentes procedimientos, en virtud de que no importa gatos de China, y por lo mismo, no puede ser considerada parte interesada.

46. Al respecto, la Secretaría confirma la determinación a que se refiere el punto 33 de la Resolución Preliminar.

F. Análisis de discriminación de precios

47. La Secretaría realizó su determinación final con base en la información que obra en el expediente administrativo de estos procedimientos, misma que proporcionaron las productoras nacionales, de

conformidad con los artículos 6.8 y Anexo II del Acuerdo Antidumping, y 54 y 64 último párrafo de la LCE. La Secretaría obtuvo los resultados que a continuación se describen.

1. Precio de exportación

48. En la etapa preliminar de la investigación Tamer y Truper presentaron el listado de las importaciones de gatos hidráulicos tipo botella que les proporcionó la ANFHER, para el periodo julio de 2009 a junio de 2010, que obtuvo de la AGA. Aclaró que no tuvo acceso a los pedimentos físicos para determinar la capacidad de carga de cada uno de los gatos que se importaron a México.

49. Debido a que por la fracción arancelaria 8425.42.02 de la TIGIE ingresa mercancía que no es objeto de la investigación, los productores aplicaron la siguiente metodología para calcular el precio de exportación: a) utilizaron las importaciones definitivas; b) excluyeron los precios menores a \$4 y mayores a \$60 dólares, porque según el conocimiento que afirman tener del mercado, los precios de los gatos que se investigan oscilan en ese rango; y c) calcularon un precio promedio en pesos. Para obtenerlo en dólares por pieza, aplicaron el tipo de cambio que se incluye en la base datos de la AGA.

50. La Secretaría no aceptó la metodología que propuso la producción nacional, por las siguientes razones: a) tal y como se indica en la Resolución Final, deben considerarse las importaciones totales (definitivas y temporales); b) son objeto de los presentes procedimientos las operaciones de gatos hidráulicos tipo botella por los que se pagó la cuota compensatoria; y c) no presentó pruebas para demostrar que el rango de los precios de importación oscila entre \$4 y \$60 dólares por pieza.

51. En la etapa final de la investigación, la Secretaría le requirió a la producción nacional para que proporcionara las pruebas documentales que respaldaran el rango de los precios.

52. Las productoras respondieron que no tuvieron acceso a los pedimentos y facturas físicos de importación y que con base en el conocimiento que tienen del mercado de fabricantes de gatos hidráulicos y como comercializadores de esta mercancía descartaron los precios que están fuera de ese rango porque no corresponde a los gatos objeto de estos procedimientos.

53. Las productoras también proporcionaron una carta del departamento de ventas de Tamer, donde se señala que los precios de los gatos hidráulicos, con capacidad de carga de 1.5 a 20 toneladas oscilan en el rango señalado, de acuerdo con el conocimiento que tiene del mercado, derivado de sus actividades comerciales y su contacto diario con los distribuidores.

54. Sin embargo, con el objeto de identificar la mercancía investigada y los precios de los gatos hidráulicos introducidos a México, y de conformidad con los artículos 82 de la LCE, 171 del RLCE y del párrafo 7 del Anexo II del Acuerdo Antidumping, la Secretaría solicitó a la AGA, copia de los pedimentos físicos de importación, junto con su documentación anexa, de las transacciones realizadas durante el periodo investigado, por la fracción arancelaria 8425.42.02 de la TIGIE, que pagaron la cuota compensatoria. La Secretaría recibió los pedimentos y los utilizó para identificar, según la descripción de las facturas, la mercancía investigada, lo que le permitió corroborar que sólo se considerara la mercancía investigada, y así realizar una comparación adecuada. Consideró las operaciones definitivas y temporales que pagaron la cuota compensatoria para los gatos hidráulicos con capacidad de carga de 1.5 a 20 toneladas.

55. La Secretaría obtuvo el valor en dólares de las facturas anexas a los pedimentos. De acuerdo con las facturas, este valor no incluye los incrementables (fletes, seguros, embalajes, entre otros), lo cual es equivalente a obtener el valor a nivel ex fábrica, por lo que no realizó ajustes.

56. Con fundamento en los artículos 39 y 40 del RLCE, la Secretaría calculó el precio de exportación promedio ponderado en dólares por pieza para el periodo investigado, por capacidad de carga, con base en la información que obtuvo la Secretaría. La ponderación refiere la participación del volumen de cada capacidad de carga entre el volumen total importado.

2. Valor normal

a. País sustituto

57. En la investigación original, la autoridad investigadora determinó que Estados Unidos era un país sustituto adecuado de China para efecto de determinar el valor normal. En los presentes procedimientos la producción nacional manifestó que no ha habido un cambio en las circunstancias que dieron origen a la

aplicación de la cuota compensatoria definitiva, por lo que Estados Unidos continúa siendo una opción de país sustituto. No obstante, también propuso a Brasil.

58. Presentó información y pruebas para sustentar que cualquiera de los dos países puede ser sustituto de China:

- a. indicadores macroeconómicos para 2008 y 2009. Presentó los datos a que se refiere el Cuadro 1, que obtuvo de la Organización para la Cooperación y el Desarrollo Económicos, la Organización Mundial del Comercio (OMC), el Fondo Monetario Internacional, la Conferencia de las Naciones Unidas sobre Comercio y Desarrollo y el Banco Mundial;

Cuadro 1

Indicadores de Estados Unidos, Brasil y China

	2008			2009		
	Estados Unidos	Brasil	China	Estados Unidos	Brasil	China
Población Millones de Habitantes	304.7	189.6	1,328.0	307.4	191.5	1,334.7
Producto Interno Bruto Crecimiento real anual %	0.0	5.1	9.6	-2.6	-0.2	9.1
PIB per cápita Dólares	43,413	7,184	8,827	41,905	7,101	9,581
Exportaciones Miles de millones de dólares	1,287.4	197.9	1,430.7	1,056.9	153.0	1,201.5
Importaciones Miles de millones de dólares	2,169.5	182.4	1,132.6	1,603.8	133.6	1,005.7
Saldo de la Balanza Comercial Miles de millones de dólares	-882.0	15.6	298.1	-546.9	19.4	195.8
Ingresos por Inversión Extranjera Directa Millones de dólares	324,560	45,058	108,312	129,883	25,949	95,000
Egresos por Inversión Extranjera Directa Millones de dólares	330,491	20,457	52,150	248,074	-10,084	48,000
Cuenta Corriente % del PIB	-4.70	-1.70	3.40	-2.70	-1.50	5.96
Inflación Variación anual %	3.83	5.67	5.90	-0.40	4.90	-0.70
Tasa de desempleo %	5.78	7.30	7.30	9.25	8.10	4.3

- b. Estados Unidos y Brasil son productores y exportadores de gatos hidráulicos. Presentó una impresión de la página de Internet de una empresa estadounidense que fabrica gatos hidráulicos tipo botella e información de una de las principales productoras en Brasil. Obtuvo las estadísticas de exportación para 2009 de la UN Comtrade;
- c. los principales insumos en la fabricación de los gatos hidráulicos son el hierro y el acero. Estados Unidos ocupa el tercer lugar a nivel mundial en la producción de acero y el séptimo en la de hierro. Brasil es el octavo en la producción de acero y el tercero en hierro. Proporcionó estadísticas por país de 2009 y enero-agosto de 2010 que obtuvo de la World Steel Association y del US Geological Survey;

Cuadro 2**Producción mundial de acero miles de toneladas métricas y participaciones %**

País	2009	Participación %	2010 Ene-Ago.	Participación %
Total	1,219,715	100	934,518	100
China	567,842	46.6	426,551	45.6
Japón	87,534	7.2	72,699	7.8
Estados Unidos	58,142	4.8	54,523	5.8
Rusia	59,940	4.9	43,880	4.7
India	56,608	4.6	43,879	4.7
Corea del Sur	48,598	4.0	37,414	4.0
Alemania	32,671	2.7	29,656	3.2
Brasil	26,507	2.2	22,178	2.4
Ucrania	29,757	2.4	21,164	2.3
Turquía	25,304	2.1	18,420	2.0
Italia	19,737	1.6	16,863	1.8
Taiwán	15,747	1.3	12,574	1.3
México	14,172	1.2	11,035	1.2
España	14,300	1.2	11,016	1.2

- d. el proceso productivo es el mismo en Estados Unidos, Brasil y China. Presentó un cuadro comparativo entre la manufactura de un gato hidráulico chino y uno brasileño. El laboratorio de Tamer, que afirma está certificado para hacer análisis y dictámenes con validez oficial, realizó el estudio. Del documento se observa que los gatos hidráulicos chinos y los brasileños tienen las mismas piezas, características y funciones, y fueron producidos de la misma forma;
- e. indicó que en el sector productivo de los gatos hidráulicos en Estados Unidos prevalecen condiciones de economía de mercado porque convergen productores nacionales, importadores y exportadores de la mercancía que se investiga;
- f. con respecto al grado de desarrollo económico, demostró que existe una menor diferencia en el nivel de desarrollo entre China y Brasil que entre China y Estados Unidos. Presentó la clasificación de países conforme al nivel de ingresos que realiza el Banco Mundial. Estados Unidos se ubica dentro del grupo de países de ingreso alto y China y Brasil en el de ingreso medio. Proporcionó la clasificación del ingreso por país para 2009, que obtuvo de la página de Internet <http://data.worldbank.org>;
- g. ni los gatos hidráulicos de Brasil ni los de Estados Unidos enfrentan medidas antidumping o antisubvención en otros países, y tampoco están siendo investigados por otros miembros de la OMC;

- h. para Brasil, presentó listas de precios de un fabricante y de un comercializador. Los precios se reportan en reales por pieza y por capacidad de carga. El detalle de esta información se describe en los puntos 63 y 72 de esta Resolución; y
- i. para Estados Unidos, presentó dos listas de precios con vigencia desde enero de 2009 hasta 2010 que le proporcionó el único fabricante en ese país. Una se refiere a precios a distribuidores y la otra a precios de venta al consumidor final. En ambas, los precios se encuentran a nivel ex fábrica y por capacidad de carga.

59. La Secretaría analizó las listas de precios en Estados Unidos y observó que éstas no corresponden a los gatos hidráulicos tipo botella objeto de estos procedimientos. Estos se refieren a gatos hidráulicos manuales, unidades de potencia, gatos de servicio, gatos de transmisión, gatos tijeras y gatos tornillos; por lo que la Secretaría no puede aceptar a Estados Unidos como opción de país sustituto.

60. En el caso de Estados Unidos, conforme a la clasificación que el Banco Mundial publica para los diferentes niveles de ingreso, disponible en la dirección electrónica: <http://data.worldbank.org/about/country-classifications/country-and-lending-groups>, este país posee un ingreso alto, mientras que China y Brasil están clasificados como países de ingreso medio. Además, los precios de lista en Estados Unidos no corresponden a los gatos hidráulicos tipo botella objeto de estos procedimientos, pues se refieren a gatos hidráulicos manuales, unidades de potencia, gatos de servicio, gatos de transmisión, gatos tijeras y gatos tornillos, por lo que Estados Unidos no es una opción razonable de país sustituto, conforme lo establece el artículo 48 del RLCE.

61. A partir del análisis integral de los criterios económicos que se describen en el punto 58 de esta Resolución, la Secretaría determinó que Brasil es el país sustituto razonable de China para propósitos de estos procedimientos, debido a que:

- a. es productor y exportador de gatos hidráulicos tipo botella;
- b. el proceso productivo que se utiliza en la fabricación de gatos hidráulicos es el mismo en todo el mundo;
- c. dispone en su mercado de los principales insumos que se utilizan en la fabricación de los gatos hidráulicos: el acero y el hierro;
- d. el desarrollo económico de Brasil es más similar al de China que el de Estados Unidos;
- e. la Secretaría también constató en los reportes semestrales de la OMC, que los gatos hidráulicos tipo botella de Brasil no enfrentan medidas antidumping o antisubvención en otros países, ni están siendo investigados por algún miembro de esa organización; y
- f. la información sobre los precios en el mercado de Brasil es más precisa porque corresponde a los gatos hidráulicos objeto de estos procedimientos.

62. En consecuencia, la Secretaría determinó el valor normal a partir de los precios internos en el mercado brasileño, de conformidad con los artículos 31 y 33 de la LCE y 48 del RLCE.

b. Precios en el mercado interno de Brasil

63. En el segundo periodo probatorio, la producción nacional proporcionó una cotización de precios de gatos hidráulicos tipo botella en Brasil. Los precios por capacidad de carga, están expresados en reales, no están dentro del periodo investigado y corresponden a una empresa comercializadora.

64. Los productores proporcionaron la información y la metodología para deflactar los precios al periodo investigado. Aplicaron el Índice Nacional de Precios al Consumidor en Brasil que obtuvieron del Instituto Brasileño de Geografía y Estadística en su página de Internet <http://www.ibge.gov.br>.

65. Para convertir los precios en reales por pieza a dólares estadounidenses, utilizaron el tipo de cambio promedio del periodo investigado, que obtuvieron del Banco Central de Brasil en su página de Internet <http://www.bcb.gov.br/pec/taxas/port/ptaxnpsq.asp?id=txcotacao&idioma=P>.

66. Las productoras ajustaron los precios por el Impuesto de Circulación sobre Mercancías y Servicios (ICMS) en Brasil, de 12%.

67. También ajustaron los precios por un margen de comercialización. Pretendieron acreditarlo con base en el conocimiento que tienen del mercado y con la manifestación expresa de un comercializador de gatos hidráulicos en México y del gerente de ventas de una de las productoras nacionales que comparecen en estos

procedimientos, donde indican el porcentaje de comercialización que se aplica a los gatos hidráulicos en el mercado mexicano.

68. Sin embargo, tal y como se describe en el punto 44 de la Resolución Preliminar, la Secretaría resolvió que la primera propuesta de precios en Brasil es la opción más adecuada para el cálculo del valor normal, ya que son precios más precisos, directos de un fabricante a sus distribuidores y que están dentro del periodo investigado.

69. En consecuencia, para el cálculo del valor normal, la Secretaría decidió utilizar la información de precios directos del fabricante que se describe en el punto 72 de esta Resolución.

70. En el segundo periodo probatorio, la Secretaría requirió a la producción nacional que aportara precios de gatos hidráulicos para capacidades de carga que se exportaron a México (3, 4, 6 y 10 toneladas) y que no contaban con un precio comparable en el mercado de Brasil. La producción nacional respondió que no le fue posible conseguir dichos precios, pero los estimó al aplicar a los precios en Brasil, el porcentaje en que aumenta el precio respecto de cada tonelada a partir de los precios nacionales de una de las productoras nacionales que comparecieron en estos procedimientos.

71. La Secretaría no aceptó la propuesta metodológica de la producción nacional porque, conforme al artículo 56 del RLCE, cuando los precios varíen en función de las características físicas de las mercancías vendidas, el valor normal debe calcularse sobre las ventas internas una vez que se hayan ajustado por esas diferencias físicas. En este caso, la producción nacional no proporcionó a la Secretaría la información, metodología y pruebas para la aplicación de un ajuste por este concepto.

72. Por lo tanto, para el cálculo del valor normal, la autoridad utilizó el listado de precios de gatos hidráulicos tipo botella de un fabricante brasileño a sus distribuidores. Los precios incluyen el ICMS y un descuento por pronto pago. Los precios se reportan en reales por pieza para los diferentes gatos, según su capacidad de carga.

73. Con respecto del ICMS, el porcentaje corresponde al 12%, de acuerdo con lo que se indica en la lista de precios. La producción nacional aplicó este porcentaje a los precios de los gatos para obtener el monto del ajuste.

74. El descuento por pronto pago también se indica en la lista de precios del fabricante brasileño. Para obtener el monto del ajuste, la producción nacional aplicó ese porcentaje a los precios de lista una vez ajustados por el ICMS.

75. En la lista de precios del fabricante, no se reportan precios para todas las capacidades de carga de los gatos objeto de estos procedimientos que se exportaron de China a México, en consecuencia, la Secretaría calculó el valor normal para gatos hidráulicos con capacidades de 2, 8, 12, 15 y 20 toneladas.

76. De conformidad con los artículos 39 y 40 del RLCE, la Secretaría calculó el precio promedio para los gatos hidráulicos en reales por pieza. Para convertirlos a dólares utilizó el tipo de cambio promedio diario que publica el Banco Central de Brasil para cada uno de los meses del periodo objeto de revisión y examen, de conformidad con los artículos 2.4 del Acuerdo Antidumping y 58 del RLCE.

77. La Secretaría ajustó los precios internos en Brasil por concepto del ICMS y el porcentaje por pronto pago, con base en la información y pruebas que la producción nacional presentó, de conformidad con los artículos 2.4 del Acuerdo Antidumping y 36 de la LCE y 54 del RLCE.

3. Margen de dumping

78. Con base en los argumentos, metodología y pruebas descritos en los puntos del 48 al 77 de esta Resolución y de conformidad con los artículos 2.1, 6.8 y el Anexo II del Acuerdo Antidumping, 30 de la LCE y 38 del RLCE, la Secretaría comparó el valor normal determinado conforme a la metodología de país sustituto a la que se refieren los artículos 33 de la LCE y 48 del RLCE, con el precio de exportación y encontró que las importaciones de gatos hidráulicos tipo botella con capacidad de carga de 1.5 a 20 toneladas que ingresan por la fracción arancelaria 8425.42.02 de la TIGIE, se realizaron con un margen de discriminación de precios de 19 dólares por pieza.

79. Al establecer que las importaciones de gatos hidráulicos objeto de los presentes procedimientos se introdujeron al mercado mexicano en condiciones de discriminación de precios con un margen mayor al de minimis, la Secretaría determina que existe una significativa probabilidad de que la eliminación de la cuota compensatoria dé lugar a la repetición de la práctica de discriminación de precios.

G. Análisis de daño y causalidad

1. Análisis de daño a la rama de producción nacional

Análisis de la continuación o repetición del daño

80. Con fundamento en los artículos 11.2 y 11.3 del Acuerdo Antidumping y 70 fracción II y 89 F de la LCE, la Secretaría analizó si existen elementos para sustentar que la eliminación de la cuota compensatoria definitiva a las importaciones de gatos hidráulicos tipo botella con capacidad de carga desde 1.5 a 20 toneladas, originarias de China, daría lugar a la continuación o repetición del daño a la rama de producción nacional de los productos similares. Salvo indicación en contrario, el comportamiento de indicadores económicos en un determinado año o periodo se realiza con respecto al inmediato anterior comparable.

2. Similitud del producto

81. La similitud de los gatos hidráulicos tipo botella objeto de examen y de la revisión, y los de fabricación nacional se estableció en la Resolución Final, en términos de lo dispuesto en los artículos 2.6 del Acuerdo Antidumping y 37, fracción II del RLCE. También se determinó que en el mercado mexicano ambos productos se comercializan fundamentalmente a través de ferreterías, tiendas departamentales y de autoservicio. En la presente investigación, la Secretaría no contó con argumentos y/o pruebas que controvirtieran lo relativo a la similitud de producto.

3. Representatividad

82. Tamer, empresa que manifestó interés para el inicio del examen de vigencia de la cuota compensatoria, afirmó que en el periodo objeto de examen y de la revisión representó el 44% de la producción nacional de gatos hidráulicos tipo botella, similares al producto investigado y que el resto lo fabricó la empresa Truper. Lo sustentó con escrito de la ANFHER del 30 de noviembre de 2010. Según información del Sistema de Gestión Comercial de México (GESCOM), en el periodo de examen y de la revisión de la cuota compensatoria, Tamer no realizó importaciones de productos investigados por la fracción arancelaria 8425.42.02 de la TIGIE.

83. Por su parte, Truper manifestó que a partir de 2006 fabrica gatos hidráulicos tipo botella, similares a los que son objeto de examen y de la revisión. Lo sustenta también con el escrito de la ANFHER indicado en el punto anterior. Añade que se adhiere a los argumentos y pruebas que Tamer presenta.

84. En consecuencia, la Secretaría determinó que para los efectos de esta investigación se cumple con los requisitos de representatividad de la producción nacional de gatos hidráulicos tipo botella con capacidad de carga de 1.5 a 20 toneladas, en los términos de los artículos 4.1 y 5.4 del Acuerdo Antidumping; 40 y 50 de la LCE, y 60, 61 y 62 del RLCE, considerando que comparecen el total de las empresas fabricantes del producto objeto de examen y de la revisión y que no existieron argumentos y/o pruebas de partes interesadas que controvirtieran este hecho.

4. Mercado Internacional

85. En la Resolución Final se estableció que en el mercado internacional no existe información específica sobre gatos hidráulicos tipo botella. Esta situación subsiste en los presentes procedimientos. En efecto, Tamer explicó que no dispone de información sobre los principales países productores y consumidores de estos productos. Se limitó a manifestar que los principales países productores son superavitarios y por tanto son también los principales exportadores de gatos tipo botella en el mundo.

86. La producción nacional proporcionó estadísticas sobre exportaciones e importaciones mundiales obtenidas de la UN Comtrade correspondientes a la subpartida 8425.42, en donde se clasifica la gama de productos más restringida que incluye a los gatos hidráulicos tipo botella objeto de examen y de la revisión (Jacks & hoists of a kind used for raising vehicles, hydraulic). La Secretaría constató su veracidad allegándose directamente de dicha información.

87. Observó que las exportaciones mundiales de estas mercancías aumentaron 4% entre 2007 y 2010: pasaron de 25.5 a 26.4 millones de piezas. China fue el principal exportador con el 77%, seguido de los Países Bajos, Francia, Italia y Singapur con 8%, 7%, 1.4% y 1%, respectivamente. México participó con 0.2%.

88. Las importaciones mundiales aumentaron 14% de 2007 a 2010. Nigeria fue el principal demandante con el 77%, seguido de Estados Unidos, Francia, Rusia y Canadá con 7.5%, 2.5%, 1.7% y 1%, respectivamente. México participó con 0.2% de las importaciones totales, en tanto que China con 0.1%.

89. De acuerdo con estos resultados, China es el principal exportador al mundo de gatos hidráulicos, incluidos los que son objeto de examen y de la revisión, con más de 19.1 millones de piezas, lo que permite presumir que cuenta con una considerable capacidad instalada y alto nivel de producción de gatos hidráulicos tipo botella.

5. Mercado nacional

90. En el periodo analizado la producción nacional de gatos hidráulicos tipo botella, similares a los que son objeto de examen y de la revisión, acumuló un descenso de 33%: aumentó 29% en el periodo julio de 2007 a junio de 2008 con respecto al periodo anterior inmediato comparable, pero disminuyó 44% en el periodo julio de 2008 a junio de 2009 y 8% en el lapso objeto de examen y de la revisión (julio de 2009 a junio de 2010).

91. En el periodo analizado, el 83% de la producción total de gatos hidráulicos tipo botella se destinó al mercado interno; el resto a las exportaciones, que en términos absolutos disminuyeron 31% en el mismo periodo: aumentaron 11% en el periodo julio de 2007 a junio de 2008 con respecto al lapso anterior inmediato comparable, pero disminuyeron 30% en el periodo julio de 2008 a junio de 2009 y 11% en el lapso de examen y de la revisión.

92. Las importaciones totales de gatos hidráulicos tipo botella (calculadas como se indica en los puntos 96 al 98 de esta Resolución) acumularon una caída de 36% en el periodo analizado: disminuyeron 42% en el periodo julio de 2007 a junio de 2008, 15% en el lapso julio de 2008 a junio de 2009 y aumentaron 30% en el periodo de examen y de la revisión. Se importaron estas mercancías de 22 países, entre los que destacan Taiwán con el 80.8%, España con 11.5% y Estados Unidos con 3.4%, que en conjunto concentraron el 95.7% de las importaciones totales durante el periodo analizado.

93. El Consumo Nacional Aparente (CNA), medido como la producción nacional, más las importaciones totales, menos las exportaciones, aumentó 22% en el periodo julio de 2007 a junio de 2008, pero se redujo 44% de julio de 2008 a junio de 2009 y 3% en el periodo julio de 2009 a junio de 2010, de forma que acumuló un descenso de 34% entre julio de 2006 a junio de 2010.

6. Análisis de las importaciones objeto de examen

a. Volumen y valor de las importaciones

94. La producción nacional afirma que por la fracción arancelaria 8425.42.02 de la TIGIE ingresa la mercancía objeto de examen y de la revisión. Señalaron tener conocimiento del ingreso de otros productos tales como partes y/o refacciones de maquinaria y gatos hidráulicos especializados (por ejemplo, hidroneumáticos), aun cuando indicaron que dichas importaciones ingresaron en volúmenes insignificantes.

95. La Secretaría identificó los volúmenes y valores de las importaciones correspondientes exclusivamente a los gatos hidráulicos tipo botella que son objeto de análisis.

96. Identificó en los registros de la fracción arancelaria 8425.42.02 del GESCOM los volúmenes y valores de las importaciones de la mercancía objeto de examen y de la revisión a partir de las operaciones de China que pagaron cuota compensatoria (producto investigado). También utilizó información de pedimentos y facturas de importaciones tanto de China como de los demás orígenes (154 pedimentos), e información que Urrea proporcionó sobre sus importaciones. En conjunto, estos elementos proporcionaron información detallada sobre el 91% del volumen total importado.

97. Como resultado, la Secretaría estimó que en el periodo analizado, el 78.5% del total importado por la fracción arancelaria 8425.42.02 de la TIGIE corresponde a gatos hidráulicos tipo botella objeto de análisis (97,606 piezas). De este total, las importaciones chinas fueron 2,490 piezas, cifra que, como se indica en el punto 114 de esta Resolución contrasta notablemente con las más de 100,000 piezas que ingresaron antes de la imposición de la cuota compensatoria, según consta en la investigación antidumping referida en el punto 1 de esta Resolución. Los resultados por país se ilustran en la Tabla 2.

Tabla 2. Importaciones de gatos hidráulicos tipo botella objeto de examen y de la revisión

País	Jul06-Jun07	Jul07-Jun08	Jul08-Jun09	Jul09-Jun10	Total
Taiwán	30,643	15,947	13,183	19,106	78,878
España	3,882	2,351	2,460	2,526	11,219
USA	246	1,136	1,311	624	3,317
China	778	803	451	458	2,490
Brasil	316	502	137	59	1,013
Otros países	111	148	184	245	688
Mts totales	35,975	20,887	17,726	23,018	97,606

Fuente GESCOM, Agentes Aduanales, Urrea y estimaciones propias.

98. De acuerdo con estos resultados las importaciones de China representaron el 2.6% de las totales en el periodo analizado. En el mismo lapso, su participación en el CNA fue menor a medio punto porcentual. Lo anterior sugiere que las cuotas compensatorias lograron contener el ingreso de gatos hidráulicos tipo botella objeto de este examen y de la revisión al mercado nacional.

b. Comportamiento potencial de las importaciones

i. Importaciones potenciales en ausencia de cuotas

99. Las productoras nacionales afirman que, de eliminarse la cuota compensatoria, las importaciones de China en condiciones de discriminación de precios aumentarán en magnitudes que serán considerablemente mayores que los niveles que registraron durante el periodo que dicha cuota ha estado vigente y que darían lugar a la repetición del daño a la rama de producción nacional.

100. Tamer estima que el volumen de gatos hidráulicos objeto de examen y de la revisión alcanzaría más de 100,000 piezas. Calculó esta cifra a partir de la suma de las importaciones de China y de Taiwán efectuadas en el periodo de examen y de la revisión más un volumen igual al de la producción que Truper registró en el mismo lapso. Lo anterior por considerar que de suprimirse la cuota compensatoria:

- a. empresas que durante la vigencia de la cuota compensatoria importaron gatos hidráulicos tipo botella de Taiwán (que representaron el 81% del total importado en el periodo analizado), podrían sustituirlos por productos de China, en virtud de los bajos precios a que llegarían no sólo con respecto al nacional sino al del resto de los orígenes, incluido Taiwán, y
- b. Truper sustituiría su producción de gatos hidráulicos por productos chinos al no poder competir con los precios sumamente bajos de estos últimos. En efecto, Truper confirmó que al existir importaciones con precios dumping, se vería obligada a importar el producto de China, y por tanto, cerrar la línea de producción de gatos hidráulicos tipo botella.

101. Añadió que China es el mayor exportador de gatos hidráulicos, y que las 100,000 piezas estimadas representan apenas una proporción insignificante (0.6%) de los más de 15 millones de gatos hidráulicos exportados por ese país en 2010.

102. En consecuencia, la Secretaría considera razonable la cantidad de gatos hidráulicos tipo botella objeto de examen y de la revisión que Tamer estima que podrían llegar al mercado nacional, y contó con elementos que le permitieron determinar que tiene una alta probabilidad de materializarse, debido a que: i) China cuenta con un potencial exportador considerable, ya sea en términos absolutos o en relación con el consumo interno y la producción nacional, tal como se describe en los puntos subsecuentes; ii) la sustitución de producción nacional e importaciones de Taiwán puede ocurrir, en razón de los precios bajos a que concurrirían los productos chinos; y iii) el volumen que la producción nacional estima es incluso menor que el importado en el periodo investigado de la investigación antidumping, señalada en el punto 1 de esta Resolución.

ii. Potencial exportador de China

103. La producción nacional afirmó que China cuenta con una capacidad exportadora considerable y tiene un alto perfil exportador. Sin embargo, manifestó que no dispone de información específica sobre capacidad instalada o de producción de la industria de China fabricante de gatos hidráulicos tipo botella objeto de examen y de la revisión. En su lugar, proporcionó estadísticas de exportaciones de China de la UN Comtrade por la subpartida 8425.42, que, como se indicó en el punto 86 de esta Resolución, clasifica a los productos denominados "Jacks & hoists of a kind used for raising vehicles, hydraulic"; también proporcionó información de exportaciones de China que reporta la autoridad aduanera de ese país. En ambos casos la información corresponde a gamas de productos que incluyen a los gatos hidráulicos objeto de investigación.

104. Añadió que el mercado mexicano es un destino real para las exportaciones del país investigado que se darían en el caso de eliminarse la cuota compensatoria, fundamentalmente porque: i) empresas que importan gatos hidráulicos tipo botella de Taiwán (el mayor proveedor externo de estas mercancías) las adquirirán de China debido a sus precios sumamente bajos, lo cual se facilitaría por los canales de

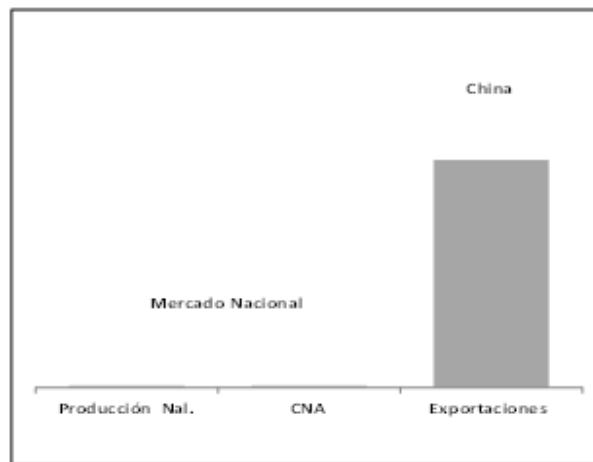
distribución que existen en los Estados Unidos; y ii) las importaciones de China continúan concurrendo al mercado nacional, aunque en volúmenes bajos, a pesar de que están sujetas a cuota compensatoria.

105. La Secretaría consideró la información de exportaciones de China de UN Comtrade por la subpartida 8425.42 para evaluar la capacidad exportable de la industria de China, y si ésta permite suponer que, en caso de suprimirse la cuota compensatoria, sus exportaciones al mercado mexicano del producto objeto de examen y de la revisión se incrementarían significativamente.

106. De acuerdo con esta información, la Secretaría observó que las exportaciones de China disminuyeron 22% de 2007 a 2009, al pasar de 19.6 a 15.4 millones de piezas, pero aumentaron 24% en 2010, al alcanzar 19.1 millones de piezas. Esta cifra equivale a:

- a. 112 veces la producción nacional y 118 el tamaño del mercado mexicano del periodo julio de 2009 a junio de 2010. La gráfica 1 ilustra estas asimetrías existentes entre las exportaciones de China y el mercado y producción nacionales, y
- b. 171 veces el volumen de importaciones de China que las productoras nacionales estiman que ingresará al mercado mexicano si la cuota compensatoria se suprime.

Gráfica 1. Mercado y producción nacional (julio de 2009 a junio de 2010) contra las exportaciones de China (2010)



Fuente: UN Comtrade, GESCOM, Agentes aduanales, Tamer, Truper, Urrea y estimaciones propias.

107. Los elementos que obran en el expediente permitieron a la Secretaría determinar que existe una probabilidad fundada de que, de eliminarse la cuota compensatoria, ingresarán a México importaciones de gatos hidráulicos de tipo botella objeto del examen y de la revisión en condiciones de dumping en una cuantía importante, que pudiese tener efectos negativos sobre los precios y la rama de la producción nacional.

7. Efectos sobre los precios

108. La producción nacional estimó que las importaciones de gatos hidráulicos tipo botella de China ingresarían con niveles de subvaloración significativos y en volúmenes tales que la producción nacional sería desplazada del mercado. Calculó los márgenes de subvaloración a partir del precio nacional del periodo objeto de examen y de la revisión, y de las operaciones de importación de China del mismo lapso que registraron precios inferiores a \$700.00 pesos la pieza (identificó precios incluso de 7 y 9 pesos la pieza), por considerar que las operaciones de precios mayores corresponden a gatos distintos al objeto de examen y de la revisión.

109. De acuerdo con la información proporcionada por Tamer y Truper, el precio nacional de gatos hidráulicos tipo botella aumentó 1% en el periodo julio de 2007 a junio de 2008 con respecto al lapso

inmediato anterior comparable, se redujo 9% en el periodo julio de 2008 a junio de 2009 y aumentó 4% en el periodo de examen y de la revisión, de forma que acumuló una caída de 4% durante el periodo analizado.

110. En cuanto al precio promedio de las importaciones de países distintos a China, éste aumentó 14% en el periodo analizado: incrementó 24% en el periodo julio de 2007 a junio de 2008 con respecto al lapso inmediato anterior comparable y 31% en el periodo julio de 2008 a junio de 2009, pero disminuyó 30% en el periodo objeto de examen y de la revisión.

111. Los precios promedio de estas importaciones fueron superiores al nacional durante la mayor parte del periodo analizado. Al comparar los precios de importación en puerto de entrada e incluyendo arancel, derechos de trámite aduanero (DTA) y gastos de trámite aduanero (GAA) con el precio nacional, registraron un nivel inferior únicamente en el periodo que va de julio de 2006 a junio de 2007, lo que se revirtió para los siguientes tres lapsos comparables, cuando superaron al precio de la mercancía nacional en 8%, 54% y 2%, respectivamente.

112. Por su parte, el precio promedio de las importaciones de China disminuyó 46% en el periodo analizado: registró un descenso de 35% en el lapso julio de 2007 a junio de 2008 con respecto al inmediato anterior comparable, y aumentó 40% en el periodo julio de 2008 a junio de 2009 y disminuyó 42% en el lapso de examen y de la revisión.

113. El precio de estas importaciones fue mayor que el precio de las de otros países durante el periodo analizado: entre 325% (julio de 2006 a junio de 2007) y 105% (julio de 2009 a junio de 2010); en el mismo periodo también se ubicó por arriba del precio nacional: entre 274% y 109%. Cabe mencionar que, como se estableció en los puntos 97 y 98 de esta Resolución, dichos precios corresponden a volúmenes importados muy bajos, prácticamente insignificantes que fueron modificados debido principalmente a la existencia de la cuota compensatoria.

114. El volumen de importaciones de China no permiten considerar sus precios como representativos ni confiables para la determinación de una probable subvaloración, tomando en cuenta que suponen condiciones atípicas si se comparan con las importaciones previas a la investigación originaria. De acuerdo con la Resolución Final, las importaciones de China en condiciones de discriminación de precios alcanzaron más de 100,000 piezas en 2003 (periodo investigado), que representaron 66% de las importaciones totales y su precio promedio fue 76% menor que el nacional del mismo año, según los puntos 125 y 156 de la misma Resolución Final.

115. En consecuencia, a fin de estimar el precio al que podrían llegar las importaciones objeto de examen y de la revisión en caso de suprimir la cuota compensatoria y evaluar si existen elementos para prever una subvaloración significativa de precios, la Secretaría actualizó el precio registrado por las importaciones de China en la investigación antidumping original, con base en la tasa de crecimiento de los precios de las exportaciones de China al mundo:

- a. calculó los precios promedio de las exportaciones de China en el periodo de 2003 a 2010 a partir de los valores y volúmenes. Para ello tomó como base la información disponible de la UN Comtrade para la subpartida 8425.42. Consideró que si bien los precios calculados no corresponden de manera específica a la mercancía objeto de investigación, es razonable suponer que éstos seguirían la misma tendencia y ritmo de crecimiento de la gama de productos que los incluye;
- b. identificó que los precios calculados de las exportaciones de China a terceros países así obtenidos, registraron una tendencia creciente entre 2003 y 2010, acumulando un aumento de 132% durante dicho periodo;
- c. obtuvo el precio estimado de las importaciones de China a México en 2010 aplicando dicha tasa de crecimiento al precio de las importaciones registrado en 2003 de acuerdo con la Resolución Final; y
- d. finalmente, calculó el nivel de subvaloración potencial a partir de la diferencia entre el precio nacional promedio y el precio de importación estimado de acuerdo con los incisos anteriores.

116. Como resultado, observó que el precio de importación estimado, ajustado con arancel, DTA y GAA sería menor que el precio nacional del periodo julio de 2009 a junio de 2010, en 39%.

117. Dicha estimación es congruente con el estimado de subvaloración obtenido a partir de las cotizaciones que, por otra parte, Truper proporcionó sobre precios de gatos hidráulicos tipo botella con capacidades de carga de 2 a 20 toneladas para el periodo de julio de 2009 a junio de 2010, obtenidos de cuatro fabricantes de China. La Secretaría identificó que el precio promedio de estas mercancías, ajustado con cargos para llevarlos al mercado mexicano, flete marítimo (calculado a partir de información del GESCOM sobre el flete de las operaciones de China) arancel, DTA y GAA, se ubicó 41% por debajo del precio nacional del mismo periodo.

118. Los resultados anteriores permiten presumir que, en caso de eliminarse la cuota compensatoria, los precios de las importaciones de gatos hidráulicos tipo botella de China podrían alcanzar niveles de subvaloración con respecto a los precios nacionales, lo que podría incrementar el volumen del producto importado de estos países y, en consecuencia, tener efectos negativos sobre los precios y los indicadores de la producción nacional.

8. Efectos (reales o potenciales) sobre la producción nacional

119. Las productoras nacionales afirman que la supresión de la cuota compensatoria daría lugar a la repetición del daño a la producción nacional, toda vez que volúmenes considerables de importaciones de gatos hidráulicos tipo botella de China a precios sumamente bajos concurrirían al mercado nacional, desplazando a la mercancía similar, con la consecuente afectación a sus indicadores económicos y financieros.

120. Por su parte, Urrea señaló que la supresión de la cuota compensatoria a las importaciones objeto de examen y de la revisión no daría lugar a la repetición del daño. Argumentó que: i) los cambios en la economía mundial, particularmente la reciente crisis económica, provocaron un cambio en las circunstancias que motivaron la imposición de la cuota compensatoria; ii) el arancel a las importaciones por la fracción arancelaria 8425.42.02 de la TIGIE se redujo de 23% antes de la imposición de la medida a 15% en 2010; y iii) las importaciones de gatos hidráulicos tipo botella de China se redujeron a partir de la imposición de la cuota compensatoria. Sin embargo, no aportó explicación o elementos que sustenten la posible relación entre sus argumentos y la no repetición de daño en el caso de la supresión de la cuota compensatoria.

121. Para analizar el comportamiento de los indicadores económicos y financieros de la rama de producción nacional, la Secretaría consideró los datos de Tamer y Truper correspondientes a gatos hidráulicos tipo botella, similares a los que son objeto de examen y de la revisión, salvo aquéllos para los cuales, por razones contables, no están disponibles específicamente para el producto en cuestión (flujo de caja, capacidad de reunir capital o rendimiento sobre la inversión) para los cuales consideró la información agregada proveniente de los estados financieros de las empresas. Dispuso de información para el periodo analizado.

122. La Secretaría observó que los indicadores de la rama de producción nacional registraron, en términos generales, un desempeño negativo en el periodo analizado, principalmente asociado a los efectos de la crisis económica en 2008 y 2009. Estos resultados se resumen a continuación:

- a.** la producción, ventas internas, empleo, ingresos y utilidades operativas crecieron 29%, 28%, 17%, 21% y 10%, respectivamente en el periodo julio 2007-junio 2008 con respecto al periodo comparable inmediato anterior. Asimismo, la utilización de la capacidad instalada aumentó 2%;
- b.** no obstante, dichos indicadores registraron un deterioro en el periodo subsecuente (julio 2008-junio 2009): producción, -44%; ventas internas, -40%; empleo, -13%; ingresos, -38%, utilidades de operación, -30%; y utilización de capacidad instalada, -23 puntos porcentuales;
- c.** el comportamiento negativo de estos indicadores continuó en el periodo objeto de examen y de la revisión: producción; -8%, ventas internas, -5%; empleo, -15%; ingresos, -5%; utilidades de operación, -28%; y utilización de capacidad instalada, -2%; y
- d.** por su parte, las variables financieras de las empresas que consideran una gama de productos que incluye a los que son objeto de examen y de la revisión, registraron el siguiente comportamiento:
 - i.** el flujo de caja de las empresas fue positivo, pues creció 289% entre 2006 y 2009;

- ii. la solvencia y liquidez registraron niveles aceptables, ya que la razón circulante (activo circulante/pasivo circulante) pasó de 2.41 pesos en 2006 a 2.54 en 2009, en tanto que en el primer semestre de 2010 alcanzó 2.51 pesos; en los mismos periodos, la razón de activos de rápida realización (prueba del ácido) pasó de 0.87 a 0.99 pesos, y 1.20, respectivamente; y
- iii. sin embargo, el índice de apalancamiento no fue adecuado. El nivel de deuda en relación con el capital contable incrementó de 151% en 2006 a 250% en 2009, en tanto que el primer semestre de 2010 se ubicó 193%: en los mismos periodos, el nivel de deuda en relación con los activos (pasivo total a activo total) incrementó de 66% a 71%, en el primer semestre de 2010 alcanzó nuevamente 66%.

123. Las empresas nacionales consideraron que la supresión de la cuota compensatoria agravaría el desempeño que la rama de producción nacional registró en el periodo analizado. Para acreditarlo, presentaron las estimaciones referidas en el punto 100 de esta Resolución, del efecto que tendría el volumen de las importaciones de China sobre sus indicadores relevantes, si la cuota compensatoria se suprime.

- a. Tamer estima que en el periodo julio de 2011 a junio de 2012, sus ventas al mercado interno y producción disminuirían cerca de 50% con respecto al nivel que consideran que crecerían sin cuota compensatoria, tomando en cuenta el incremento estimado para la industria automotriz, que es usuaria importante de gatos hidráulicos tipo botella. La caída de estos indicadores afectaría otros, entre ellos su participación de mercado y los ingresos y utilidades, y
- b. Truper estima que en el periodo julio de 2011 a junio de 2012 las importaciones en condiciones de dumping repercutirían en una reducción de sus ventas al mercado interno, producción y empleo, con respecto a los niveles reales que registraron estos indicadores en el periodo inmediato anterior comparable (julio de 2010 a junio de 2011).

124. La Tabla 3 presenta las proyecciones del efecto que tendría la eliminación de la cuota compensatoria sobre indicadores relevantes de la industria nacional:

Tabla 3. Efecto estimado en indicadores de la rama de producción nacional

Indicador	Tamer	Truper
Producción	-50%	-23%
Ventas al mercado interno	-48%	-40%
Ingresos por ventas	-48%	-40%
Empleo	-26%	-32%
Utilidad operativa	-75%	-25%

Fuente: Tamer y Truper.

125. La Secretaría consideró razonables las estimaciones de las productoras nacionales, en razón de que:

- a. las efectuaron con base en elementos objetivos y pertinentes para proyectar sus cifras. Truper las realizó a partir de los niveles reales registrados previamente (julio de 2010 a junio de 2011). Tamer las calculó sobre la base del crecimiento estimado para la industria automotriz, que es la principal usuaria de la mercancía nacional similar a la que es objeto de examen y de la revisión, y
- b. la caída de ventas al mercado interno que las productoras nacionales estiman es consistente con el volumen de importaciones en condiciones de dumping que ingresarían al mercado nacional si la cuota compensatoria se suprime: en términos absolutos el descenso sería cercano a las 100,000 unidades de gatos hidráulicos tipo botella chinos.

126. En suma, la Secretaría considera que existe la probabilidad fundada de que el daño a la rama de producción nacional volviera a producirse en caso de que la cuota compensatoria fuese suprimida, ya que repercutiría en una reducción de las ventas (entre 40 y 48%) y la producción de la rama de producción nacional (entre 23 y 50%), el empleo (entre 26 y 32%), ingresos por ventas internas (entre 40 y 48%) y utilidades de operación (entre 25 y 75%).

9. Determinación de la cuota compensatoria

127. Con base en lo establecido en los puntos del 94 al 126 de esta Resolución, la Secretaría observó que la supresión los derechos antidumping actuales daría lugar al ingreso de mercancías en condiciones de discriminación de precios que harán posible la repetición del daño a la rama de producción nacional, por lo que de conformidad con los artículos 11.2 y 11.3 del Acuerdo Antidumping, determinó que es necesario mantener una cuota compensatoria sobre las importaciones de gatos hidráulicos tipo botella objeto de estos procedimientos.

128. Respecto de su monto, la Secretaría observó que la aplicación de la cuota compensatoria vigente durante el periodo analizado en este procedimiento de examen y de revisión es suficiente para evitar que el daño a la industria nacional vuelva a producirse. Ello en virtud de que:

- a. dicha cuota compensatoria contuvo las importaciones en condiciones desleales de comercio, sin llegar a ser prohibitiva pues, aunque en volúmenes bajos, las importaciones de gatos hidráulicos tipo botella con capacidad de carga de 1.5 a 20 toneladas de origen chino continuaron ingresando al mercado nacional;
- b. de acuerdo con el precio estimado al que podrían llegar las importaciones objeto de este examen y revisión, calculado conforme a lo señalado en los puntos del 115 al 117 de esta Resolución, la aplicación de la cuota compensatoria vigente durante el periodo analizado sería suficiente para evitar que las importaciones ingresen a precios subvalorados respecto del precio nacional de la mercancía similar; y
- c. las productoras nacionales señalaron que sería suficiente mantener, al menos, dicha cuota compensatoria para evitar la repetición del daño a la rama de producción nacional.

129. En razón de estos resultados y considerando que la modificación a la cuota compensatoria referida en el punto 19 de esta Resolución se hizo con carácter preliminar, derivado de un procedimiento de revisión que sólo tiene por objeto calcular un nuevo margen de discriminación de precios, a reserva de contar con todos los elementos del examen de vigencia de la misma, la Secretaría determinó mantener la cuota compensatoria impuesta en la Resolución Final.

H. Conclusiones

130. Con base en el análisis y los resultados descritos anteriormente, la Secretaría concluyó que existen elementos suficientes para suponer que la eliminación de la cuota compensatoria impuesta a las importaciones de gatos hidráulicos tipo botella con capacidad de carga de 1.5 a 20 toneladas, originarias de China, daría lugar a la repetición de las condiciones desleales que motivaron que se impusieran. Lo anterior, en los términos establecidos en los artículos 11.2 y 11.3 del Acuerdo Antidumping. Entre los elementos que llevan a esta conclusión figuran los siguientes, de manera enunciativa mas no exhaustiva o limitativa:

- a. la cuota compensatoria contuvo las importaciones de gatos hidráulicos tipo botella con capacidades de carga de 1.5 a 20 toneladas, pero no desapareció la práctica de dumping. Se determinó que continuaría la práctica de discriminación de precios en las importaciones procedentes de China en un nivel mayor al considerado de minimis;
- b. las estadísticas de exportaciones de la UN Comtrade por la subpartida 8425.42 en donde se clasifican los gatos hidráulicos, incluidos los que son objeto de examen y de la revisión, indican que China es el mayor exportador de estos productos, con un volumen de 19.1 millones de piezas en 2010, que permite presumir que cuenta con una considerable capacidad instalada y nivel de producción de gatos hidráulicos tipo botella;
- c. de acuerdo con esta información China dispone de una considerable capacidad exportadora de la mercancía objeto de examen y de la revisión, ya sea en términos absolutos o en relación con el consumo interno y la producción nacional, pues las exportaciones de China de 2010 representaron 112 veces el volumen de la producción nacional y 118 el tamaño del mercado mexicano de gatos hidráulicos tipo botella;
- d. la información disponible confirma que los precios de las exportaciones potenciales de China, puestos en el mercado nacional, reflejarían márgenes significativos de subvaloración con respecto a los precios nacionales (de hasta 40%); y
- e. en razón de los niveles de precios a que concurrirían las importaciones de gatos hidráulicos tipo botella de China, es previsible que distorsionen los precios nacionales y absorban una parte significativa del mercado, lo que afectaría negativamente los principales indicadores económicos y

financieros de la rama de producción nacional (producción, ventas, participación en el mercado, empleo, ingresos y utilidades de operación, entre otros indicadores que, en conjunto, llevarían a la repetición del daño). El desempeño negativo que registra la industria nacional, luego de la recesión económica, se agravaría ante prácticas desleales de comercio internacional.

131. Por lo expuesto y con fundamento en los artículos 11.1, 11.2, 11.3, 11.4, y 12.3 del Acuerdo Antidumping; 16 fracción V, 59 fracción I, 67, 68 y 89 F fracción IV, literal a de la LCE se emite la siguiente

RESOLUCION

132. Se declaran concluidos los procedimientos de examen de vigencia y de la revisión de oficio de la cuota compensatoria sobre las importaciones de gatos hidráulicos tipo botella con capacidad de carga de 1.5 a 20 toneladas, originarias de China, independientemente del país de procedencia. Esta mercancía se clasifica en la fracción arancelaria 8425.42.02 de la TIGIE.

133. Se modifica la cuota compensatoria provisional de \$19 dólares por pieza a que se refiere el punto 19 de esta Resolución, para quedar en \$18 dólares por pieza y se prorroga por 5 años más, contados a partir del 24 de septiembre de 2010.

134. Con fundamento en el artículo 102 del RLCE háganse efectivas las garantías que las importadoras hubieran exhibido por este concepto, para el periodo comprendido del 4 de septiembre de 2010 a la fecha en que entre en vigor la presente Resolución.

135. Compete a la SHCP aplicar la cuota compensatoria a que se refiere el punto 133 de esta Resolución, en todo el territorio nacional.

136. De acuerdo con lo dispuesto en el artículo 66 de la LCE, las importadoras que conforme a esta Resolución deban pagar la cuota compensatoria definitiva, no estarán obligadas al pago de la misma si comprueban que el país de origen de la mercancía es distinto a China. La comprobación del origen de la mercancía se hará conforme a lo previsto en el Acuerdo por el que se establecen las normas para la determinación del país de origen de las mercancías importadas y las disposiciones para su certificación, para efectos no preferenciales (antes Acuerdo por el que se establecen las normas para la determinación del país de origen de las mercancías importadas y las disposiciones para su certificación, en materia de cuotas compensatorias) publicado en el DOF el 30 de agosto de 1994, y sus modificaciones publicadas en el mismo órgano de difusión el 11 de noviembre de 1996, 12 de octubre de 1998, 30 de julio de 1999, 30 de junio de 2000, 1 y 23 de marzo de 2001, 29 de junio de 2001, 6 de septiembre de 2002, 30 de mayo de 2003, 14 de julio de 2004, 19 de mayo de 2005, 17 de julio de 2008 y 16 de octubre de 2008.

137. Comuníquese esta Resolución al SAT para los efectos legales correspondientes.

138. Notifíquese la presente Resolución a las partes interesadas de que se tenga conocimiento.

139. Archívese como caso total y definitivamente concluido.

140. La presente Resolución entrará en vigor al día siguiente de su publicación en el DOF.

México, D.F., a 22 de febrero de 2012.- Con fundamento en el artículo 45 del Reglamento Interior de la Secretaría de Economía firma en ausencia del Secretario de Economía; de los Subsecretarios de Competitividad y Normatividad; de Industria y Comercio; de Comercio Exterior; para la Pequeña y Mediana Empresa, el Oficial Mayor, **Eduardo Seldner Avila**.- Rúbrica.

AVISO de consulta pública del Proyecto de Norma Mexicana PROY-NMX-U-117-SCFI-2011.

Al margen un sello con el Escudo Nacional, que dice: Estados Unidos Mexicanos.- Secretaría de Economía.- Subsecretaría de Competitividad y Normatividad.- Dirección General de Normas.- Dirección de Normalización.

AVISO DE CONSULTA PUBLICA DEL PROYECTO DE NORMA MEXICANA PROY-NMX-U-117-SCFI-2011, RECUBRIMIENTOS, PINTURAS, BARNICES Y PRODUCTOS AFINES-METODOS DE ENSAYO PARA LA

DETERMINACION DE LA DENSIDAD APARENTE Y DENSIDAD REAL EN PINTURAS, BARNICES, LACAS Y PRODUCTOS RELACIONADOS.

La Secretaría de Economía, por conducto de la Dirección General de Normas, con fundamento en lo dispuesto por los artículos 34 fracciones XIII y XXXI de la Ley Orgánica de la Administración Pública Federal; 51-A, 51-B de la Ley Federal sobre Metrología y Normalización y 19 fracciones I y XV del Reglamento Interior de esta Secretaría, publica el aviso de consulta pública de los proyectos de normas mexicanas que se enlistan a continuación, mismos que han sido elaborados y aprobados por el Comité Técnico de Normalización Nacional de Pinturas, Barnices, Recubrimientos y Tintas para Impresión (COTENNAREC).

De conformidad con el artículo 51-A de la Ley Federal sobre Metrología y Normalización, este proyecto de norma mexicana, se publica para consulta pública a efecto de que dentro de los siguientes 60 días naturales los interesados presenten sus comentarios ante el Comité Técnico de Normalización Nacional de Pinturas, Barnices, Recubrimientos y Tintas para Impresión (COTENNAREC) que lo propuso, ubicado en Gabriel Mancera número 309, colonia Del Valle, delegación Benito Juárez, código postal 03100, México, D.F. o a los correos electrónicos: malcalasa@comex.com.mx; normalización@anafapyt.org.mx y tecnica1@anafapyt.org.mx.

El texto completo del documento puede ser consultado gratuitamente en la Dirección General de Normas de esta Secretaría, ubicada en Puente de Tecamachalco número 6, colonia Lomas de Tecamachalco, Sección Fuentes, código postal 53950, Naucalpan de Juárez, Estado de México o en el Catálogo Mexicano de Normas que se encuentra en la página de Internet de la Dirección General de Normas cuya dirección es <http://www.economia-nmx.gob.mx/normasmx/index.nmx>

CLAVE O CODIGO	TITULO DEL PROYECTO DE NORMA MEXICANA
PROY-NMX-U-117-SCFI-2011	RECUBRIMIENTOS, PINTURAS, BARNICES Y PRODUCTOS AFINES-METODOS DE ENSAYO PARA LA DETERMINACION DE LA DENSIDAD APARENTE Y DENSIDAD REAL EN PINTURAS, BARNICES, LACAS Y PRODUCTOS RELACIONADOS.
Síntesis	
<p>Determinar la densidad aparente y la densidad real de pinturas, barnices, recubrimientos y productos relacionados que contienen aire ocluido de difícil eliminación. Este proyecto de norma mexicana especifica dos procedimientos para determinar la densidad de recubrimientos líquidos (no aplica para polvos):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> El procedimiento A (Método del picnómetro) aplica para materiales que tengan una viscosidad de baja a media a la temperatura de ensayo (utilizando cualquiera de los tres picnómetros). Para materiales de media a alta viscosidad se pueden utilizar los picnómetros Hubbard y el de metal. En materiales que contengan aire se debe hacer un tratamiento preliminar de la muestra antes de aplicar este método. El procedimiento B (Método de la copa de presión) es adecuado para recubrimientos base agua que pueden contener aire. Por ejemplo, las pinturas en emulsión algunas veces atrapan pequeñas burbujas de aire, éstas pueden estar presentes cuando se mide la densidad dando resultados por debajo de la densidad absoluta. Este método no es adecuado para productos texturizados que contienen partículas gruesas, ni para productos base solvente. 	

México, D.F., a 31 de enero de 2012.- El Director General de Normas y Secretariado Técnico de la Comisión Nacional de Normalización, **Christian Turégano Roldán**.- Rúbrica.

AVISO para dar cumplimiento a lo dispuesto por el párrafo (2) de la Regla 35 de las Reglas de Procedimiento del artículo 1904 del Tratado de Libre Comercio de América del Norte, de la Primera Solicitud de Revisión ante Panel del expediente USA-MEX-2012-1904-01.

Sección Mexicana del Secretariado de los Tratados de Libre Comercio.

AVISO

La Sección Mexicana del Secretariado de los Tratados de Libre Comercio, constituida de conformidad con el artículo 2002 del *Tratado de Libre Comercio de América del Norte*, y establecida por el Acuerdo por el que se establece la Sección Mexicana de los Tratados de Libre Comercio y sus reformas, publicados en el Diario Oficial de la Federación los días 19 de julio de 1996, 28 de abril de 1997 y 28 de diciembre de 2000, publica el presente Aviso para dar cumplimiento a lo dispuesto por el párrafo (2) de la Regla 35 de las *Reglas de Procedimiento del Artículo 1904 del Tratado de Libre Comercio de América del Norte*.

El 10 de febrero de 2012, la Sección Estadounidense del Secretariado del Tratado de Libre Comercio de América del Norte, recibió la Primera Solicitud para la revisión ante un Panel de la Resolución Final emitida por el Departamento de Comercio de los Estados Unidos ("United States Department of Commerce"), publicada en su publicación oficial ("Federal Register") el día 12 de enero de 2012, relativa a la Resolución Final de la Investigación antidumping sobre "Tubería Rectangular de Recubrimiento Liger y Tubo" procedentes de México. Dicha solicitud fue presentada por Maquilacero S.A. de C.V.

Con fundamento en la regla 35(1) (c) de las *Reglas de Procedimiento del Artículo 1904 del Tratado de Libre Comercio de América del Norte*, se comunica lo siguiente:

1. Una Parte o persona interesada podrá impugnar la resolución definitiva en parte o en su totalidad, mediante la presentación de una Reclamación en los términos de la Regla 39, dentro de los 30 días siguientes a la presentación de la Primera Solicitud de Revisión ante un Panel.
2. Una Parte, la Autoridad Investigadora o la persona interesada que no presente una Reclamación, pero que pretenda participar en la revisión ante un Panel, deberá presentar un Aviso de Comparecencia en los términos de la Regla 40, dentro de los 45 días siguientes a la presentación de la Primera Solicitud de Revisión ante un Panel.
3. La revisión ante un Panel se limitará a los alegatos de error de hecho o de derecho, incluyendo la declinatoria de competencia de la autoridad investigadora, comprendidos en las Reclamaciones presentadas ante un panel y a los medios de defensa, tanto adjetivos como sustantivos, invocados en la revisión ante un panel.

La Sección Estadounidense del Secretariado del Tratado de Libre Comercio de América del Norte ha asignado al presente caso el número de expediente USA-MEX-2012-1904-01. Toda comunicación deberá dirigirse a la atención de Ellen Bohon, United States Secretary, NAFTA Secretariat, 14th Street & Constitution Ave., N.W., Suite 2061, Washington, D.C. 20230, U.S.A.

México, D.F., a 21 de febrero de 2012.- El Secretario de la Sección Mexicana del Secretariado de los Tratados de Libre Comercio, **Juan Carlos Abreu y Abreu**.- Rúbrica.

Aclaración a la Declaratoria de vigencia de la Norma Mexicana NMX-X-028-SCFI-2011, publicada el 27 de enero de 2012.

Al margen un sello con el Escudo Nacional, que dice: Estados Unidos Mexicanos.- Secretaría de Economía.- Subsecretaría de Competitividad y Normatividad.- Dirección General de Normas.

ACLARACION A LA NORMA MEXICANA NMX-X-028-SCFI-2011, INDUSTRIA DEL GAS-CONEXION INTEGRAL Y CONEXION FLEXIBLE QUE SE UTILIZAN EN INSTALACIONES DOMESTICAS Y COMERCIALES DE GAS L.P. O GAS NATURAL-ESPECIFICACIONES Y METODOS DE PRUEBA (CANCELA A LA NMX-X-028-SCFI-2009).

La Secretaría de Economía, por conducto de la Dirección General de Normas, con fundamento en el artículo 46 fracción V, último párrafo del Reglamento de la Ley Federal sobre Metrología y Normalización y habiéndose satisfecho el procedimiento previsto por la ley de la materia para estos efectos, expide la aclaración a la Norma Mexicana NMX-X-028-SCFI-2011 Industria del gas-Conexión integral y conexión flexible que se utilizan en instalaciones domésticas y comerciales de gas L.P. o gas natural-Especificaciones y métodos de prueba (cancela a la NMX-X-028-SCFI-2009) publicada en el Diario Oficial de la Federación su declaratoria de vigencia el 27 de enero de 2012, misma que ha sido elaborada y aprobada por el Comité Técnico de Normalización Nacional de Materiales, Equipos e Instalaciones para el Manejo y Uso de Gas Natural y L.P. lo que se hace del conocimiento de los productores, distribuidores, consumidores y del público en general. El texto completo de la norma que se indica puede ser adquirida gratuitamente en la biblioteca de

la Dirección General de Normas de esta Secretaría, ubicada en Puente de Tecamachalco número 6, Lomas de Tecamachalco, Sección Fuentes, Naucalpan de Juárez, código postal 53950, Estado de México o en el catálogo electrónico de la Dirección General de Normas: <http://www.economia-nmx.gob.mx/normasmx/index.nmx>

La presente aclaración entrará en vigor el día siguiente al de su publicación en el Diario Oficial de la Federación.

CLAVE O CODIGO	TITULO DE LA NORMA
NMX-X-028-SCFI-2011	INDUSTRIA DEL GAS-CONEXION INTEGRAL Y CONEXION FLEXIBLE QUE SE UTILIZAN EN INSTALACIONES DOMESTICAS Y COMERCIALES DE GAS L.P. O GAS NATURAL-ESPECIFICACIONES Y METODOS DE PRUEBA (CANCELA A LA NMX-X-028-SCFI-2009).
<p>Dice:</p> <p>La presente norma mexicana entrará en vigor 60 días naturales después de la publicación de esta declaratoria de vigencia en el Diario Oficial de la Federación.</p> <p>Debe decir:</p> <p>La presente norma mexicana entrará en vigor 180 días naturales después de la publicación de esta declaratoria de vigencia en el Diario Oficial de la Federación.</p>	

México, D.F., a 27 de enero de 2012.- El Director General de Normas, **Christian Turégano Roldán**.-
Rúbrica.

TERCERA SECCION

SECRETARIA DE ECONOMIA

ACUERDO por el que se modifica el diverso que establece la clasificación y codificación de mercancías cuya importación y exportación está sujeta a autorización por parte de la Secretaría de Energía, publicado el 2 de marzo de 2012.

Al margen un sello con el Escudo Nacional, que dice: Estados Unidos Mexicanos.- Secretaría de Economía.- Secretaría de Energía.

JORDY HERNAN HERRERA FLORES, Secretario de Energía, y BRUNO FERRARI GARCIA DE ALBA, Secretario de Economía, con fundamento en los artículos 25, párrafo cuarto, 27, párrafos sexto y séptimo, 28, párrafo cuarto, 131, primer párrafo y 133, de la Constitución Política de los Estados Unidos Mexicanos; 33, fracción XIII, y 34, fracción V, de la Ley Orgánica de la Administración Pública Federal; 4o., fracciones III y IV, 5o., fracción III, 15, fracción II, 16, fracción III, 17 y 20, de la Ley de Comercio Exterior; 36, fracciones I, inciso c) y II, inciso b), de la Ley Aduanera; 1o., 2o., 4o., 17, 18, fracciones III, V, VII y IX, 19, 20, 21, 22, 24, 26, 29 y 50, fracciones II, III, IX y XI, de la Ley Reglamentaria del Artículo 27 Constitucional en Materia Nuclear; 1o., 2o., 3o., 4o., 5o., 190, 192, 194 y 195 del Reglamento General de Seguridad Radiológica; 1o. y 8, fracción II, del Reglamento Interior de la Secretaría de Energía, y 1 y 5, fracción XVI del Reglamento Interior de la Secretaría de Economía, y

CONSIDERANDO

Que la Ley Reglamentaria del Artículo 27 Constitucional en Materia Nuclear, el Reglamento General de Seguridad Radiológica, la Convención sobre la Protección Física de los Materiales Nucleares, el Acuerdo entre los Estados Unidos Mexicanos y el Organismo Internacional de Energía Atómica para la aplicación de salvaguardias y su Protocolo Adicional, en relación con el Tratado para la Proscripción de las Armas Nucleares en la América Latina y el Tratado sobre la No Proliferación de las Armas Nucleares, establecen la necesidad del control de la importación y exportación de los materiales nucleares, radiactivos y generadores de radiación ionizante por parte de la Secretaría de Energía, por conducto de la Comisión Nacional de Seguridad Nuclear y Salvaguardias;

Que en términos de la Resolución 66/41 (Legislación nacional sobre la transferencia de armas, equipo militar y artículos o tecnología de doble uso), aprobada por la Asamblea General de la Organización de las Naciones Unidas y emitida el 12 de enero de 2012, el desarme, control de armas y la no proliferación de las mismas son esenciales para el mantenimiento de la paz y seguridad internacionales, y que la existencia de controles nacionales efectivos sobre la transferencia de armas, equipo militar, bienes de uso dual y tecnologías relacionadas con la materia nuclear y radiactiva, resulta una herramienta importante para alcanzar dichos objetivos;

Que el 2 de marzo de 2012 fue publicado en el Diario Oficial de la Federación el Acuerdo que establece la clasificación y codificación de mercancías cuya importación y exportación está sujeta a autorización por parte de la Secretaría de Energía, en el que se establece el régimen de control de las exportaciones, entre otros, de materiales nucleares y radiactivos, con objeto de evitar la proliferación de armas nucleares y de destrucción masiva, y cumplir al mismo tiempo los compromisos y responsabilidades internacionales en materia de desarme, control de armas y la no proliferación de armas nucleares;

Que a fin de perfeccionar el mencionado régimen, es necesario adoptar también, como referencia, la normativa establecida por el Grupo de Suministradores Nucleares, que es otro de los distintos instrumentos que conforman los Regímenes de Control de Exportaciones en el ámbito internacional, como herramienta útil para la implementación y fortalecimiento de los principios sobre los que México establecerá los controles de exportación relativos a las transferencias de materiales nucleares y radiactivos con fines pacíficos, y

Que con apego al procedimiento previsto en la Ley de Comercio Exterior y con objeto de facilitar la consulta sobre el esquema regulatorio aplicable en materia de importación y exportación de materiales nucleares, radiactivos y generadores de radiación ionizante, la Comisión de Comercio Exterior recomendó modificar el esquema de regulaciones no arancelarias aplicables a la importación y exportación de bienes de

uso dual, software y tecnologías susceptibles de desvío para la fabricación de armas de destrucción masiva, previsto por el Grupo de Suministradores Nucleares y el Acuerdo de Wassenaar, identificando dichas mercancías, en términos de la codificación y descripción de las fracciones arancelarias de la Ley de los Impuestos Generales de Importación y de Exportación, y en virtud del protocolo adicional al Acuerdo entre los Estados Unidos Mexicanos y el Organismo Internacional de Energía Atómica para la Aplicación de Salvaguardias, hemos tenido a bien expedir el siguiente

ACUERDO POR EL QUE SE MODIFICA EL DIVERSO QUE ESTABLECE LA CLASIFICACION Y CODIFICACION DE MERCANCIAS CUYA IMPORTACION Y EXPORTACION ESTA SUJETA A AUTORIZACION POR PARTE DE LA SECRETARIA DE ENERGIA, PUBLICADO EN EL DIARIO OFICIAL DE LA FEDERACION EL 2 DE MARZO DE 2012

UNICO.- Se adicionan los apéndices A, B y C, al Anexo II, del Acuerdo que establece la clasificación y codificación de mercancías cuya importación y exportación está sujeta a autorización por parte de la Secretaría de Energía, publicado en el Diario Oficial de la Federación el 2 de marzo de 2012, para quedar en los términos anexos a este Acuerdo.

TRANSITORIO

UNICO.- El presente Acuerdo entrará en vigor el día siguiente al de su publicación en el Diario Oficial de la Federación.

México, D.F., a 8 de junio de 2012.- El Secretario de Energía, **Jordy Hernán Herrera Flores.-** Rúbrica.- El Secretario de Economía, **Bruno Ferrari García de Alba.-** Rúbrica.

ANEXO II	
APENDICE A	
MATERIALES Y EQUIPO	
	<p>1. Materiales básicos y materiales fisionables especiales.</p> <p>1.1 Materiales básicos:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Uranio constituido por la mezcla de isótopos que contiene en su estado natural. 2. Uranio en el que la proporción del isótopo U-235 es inferior a la natural. 3. Torio.
De las siguientes fracciones arancelarias:	
NOTA	NO SE SEÑALAN LAS FRACCIONES ARANCELARIAS PORQUE LOS PRODUCTOS CORRESPONDIENTES ESTAN YA CONSIDERADOS EN EL CUERPO PRINCIPAL DEL PRESENTE ANEXO, BAJO EL TITULO "MERCANCIAS CUYA EXPORTACION ESTA SUJETA AL REQUISITO DE AUTORIZACION DE EXPORTACION POR PARTE DE LA SENER A TRAVES DE LA CNSNS"
	<p>1.2 Materiales fisionables especiales.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Plutonio 239 2. Uranio 233 3. Uranio enriquecido en los isótopos 235 o 233
De las siguientes fracciones arancelarias:	
NOTA	NO SE SEÑALAN LAS FRACCIONES ARANCELARIAS PORQUE LOS PRODUCTOS CORRESPONDIENTES ESTAN YA CONSIDERADOS EN EL CUERPO PRINCIPAL DEL PRESENTE ANEXO, BAJO EL TITULO "MERCANCIAS CUYA EXPORTACION ESTA SUJETA AL REQUISITO DE AUTORIZACION DE EXPORTACION POR PARTE DE LA SENER A TRAVES DE LA CNSNS"

ANEXO II APENDICE B ACLARACIONES DE DIVERSOS CONCEPTOS QUE FIGURAN EN LA LISTA INICIAL Materiales nucleares, instalaciones y equipo	
1.	<p>Reactores nucleares y equipo especialmente diseñado o preparado y componentes para los mismos.</p>
1.1.	<p>Reactores nucleares completos.</p> <p>Reactores nucleares capaces de funcionar de manera que se pueda mantener y controlar una reacción de fisión en cadena autosostenida, excluidos los reactores de energía nula, quedando definidos estos últimos como aquellos reactores con un índice teórico máximo de producción de plutonio no superior a 100 gramos al año.</p> <p>NOTA EXPLICATIVA</p> <p>Un "reactor nuclear" comprende fundamentalmente todos los dispositivos que se encuentran en el interior de la vasija del reactor o que están conectados directamente con ella, el equipo que regula el nivel de potencia en el núcleo, y los componentes que normalmente contienen el refrigerante primario del núcleo del reactor o que están directamente en contacto con dicho refrigerante o lo regulan.</p> <p>No se pretende excluir a los reactores que podrían razonablemente ser susceptibles de modificación para producir cantidades considerablemente superiores a 100 gramos de plutonio al año. Los reactores diseñados para funcionar en régimen continuo a niveles considerables de potencia no se considerarán como "reactores de energía nula" cualquiera que sea su capacidad de producción de plutonio.</p> <p>EXPORTACIONES</p> <p>La exportación del conjunto completo de partidas principales comprendidas dentro de este concepto tendrá lugar únicamente de conformidad con los procedimientos expuestos en las Directrices. Las partidas individuales de equipo comprendidas dentro de este concepto funcionalmente definido, que habrán de exportarse únicamente de conformidad con los procedimientos expuestos en las Directrices, se enumeran en los párrafos 1.2 a 1.10. El Gobierno se reserva el derecho de aplicar los procedimientos expuestos en las Directrices a otros elementos de equipo comprendidos dentro de este concepto funcionalmente definido.</p>
1.2.	<p>Vasijas de reactores nucleares.</p> <p>Vasijas metálicas, o piezas importantes fabricadas en taller para las mismas, especialmente diseñadas o preparadas para contener el núcleo de un reactor nuclear conforme se le define en el anterior párrafo 1.1, así como los dispositivos interiores del reactor, conforme se definen en el siguiente párrafo 1.8.</p> <p>NOTA EXPLICATIVA</p> <p>La tapa de la vasija del reactor queda comprendida en el concepto indicado en el párrafo 1.2 como pieza importante fabricada en taller para una vasija de reactor.</p>
1.3.	<p>Máquinas para la carga y descarga del combustible en los reactores nucleares.</p> <p>Equipo de manipulación especialmente diseñado o preparado para insertar o extraer el combustible en un reactor nuclear conforme se le define en el anterior párrafo 1.1.</p> <p>NOTA EXPLICATIVA</p> <p>Con las partidas de equipo anteriormente indicadas es posible cargar el combustible con el reactor en funcionamiento o utilizar características de disposición o alineación técnicamente complejas que permitan realizar operaciones complicadas de carga de combustible con el reactor parado tales como aquéllas en las que normalmente no es posible la visión directa del combustible o el acceso a éste.</p>
1.4.	<p>Barras y equipo de control para reactores nucleares.</p> <p>Barras especialmente diseñadas o preparadas, estructuras de apoyo o suspensión de las mismas, mecanismos de accionamiento de barras o tubos de guía de barras para el control del proceso de fisión en un reactor nuclear conforme se le define en el anterior párrafo 1.1.</p>

<p>1.5. Tubos de presión de reactores nucleares.</p> <p>Tubos especialmente diseñados o preparados para contener los elementos combustibles y el refrigerante primario en un reactor nuclear conforme se le define en el anterior párrafo 1.1, a una presión de trabajo superior a 50 atmósferas.</p> <p>1.6. Tubos de circonio</p> <p>Circonio metálico y aleaciones de circonio en forma de tubos o conjuntos de tubos, y en cantidades que excedan de 500 kg para cualquier país receptor y en cualquier periodo de 12 meses, especialmente diseñados o preparados para su utilización en un reactor nuclear conforme se le define en el anterior párrafo 1.1, y en los que la razón hafnio/circonio sea inferior a 1:500 partes en peso.</p> <p>1.7. Bombas del refrigerante primario</p> <p>Bombas especialmente diseñadas o preparadas para hacer circular el refrigerante primario de reactores nucleares conforme se les define en el anterior párrafo 1.1.</p> <p>NOTA EXPLICATIVA</p> <p>Las bombas especialmente diseñadas o preparadas pueden comprender sistemas complejos de estanqueidad sencilla o múltiple para impedir las fugas del refrigerante primario, bombas de rotor blindado y bombas con sistemas de masa inercial. Esta definición abarca las bombas conformes con la subsección NB (componentes de la Clase 1) de la sección III, División I, del Código de la American Society of Mechanical Engineers (ASME), o normas equivalentes.</p> <p>1.8. Dispositivos interiores de reactores nucleares</p> <p>"Dispositivos interiores de reactores nucleares" especialmente diseñados o preparados para su empleo en un reactor nuclear conforme se define en el anterior párrafo 1.1, incluidas las estructuras de soporte para el núcleo, ensambles de combustible, blindajes térmicos, placas deflectoras, placas para el reticulado del núcleo y placas difusoras.</p> <p>NOTA EXPLICATIVA</p> <p>Los "dispositivos interiores de reactores nucleares" son estructuras importantes dentro de la vasija del reactor que tienen una o varias funciones tales como servir de soporte al núcleo, mantener la alineación del combustible, dirigir el flujo del refrigerante primario, proporcionar blindaje radiológico para la vasija del reactor y guiar la instrumentación intranuclear.</p> <p>1.9. Intercambiadores de calor</p> <p>Intercambiadores de calor (generadores de vapor) especialmente diseñados o preparados para su empleo en el circuito primario de refrigeración de un reactor nuclear conforme se define en el anterior párrafo 1.1.</p> <p>NOTA EXPLICATIVA</p> <p>Los generadores de vapor están especialmente diseñados o preparados para transferir el calor generado en el reactor (lado primario) al agua de alimentación (lado secundario) para la generación de vapor. En el caso de un reactor reproductor rápido refrigerado por metal líquido en el que existe también un circuito de refrigeración intermedio por metal líquido, se entiende que los intercambiadores de calor para transferir el calor del lado primario al circuito de refrigeración intermedio se encuentran dentro del alcance del control, además del generador de vapor. El alcance del control de este epígrafe no comprende los intercambiadores de calor para el sistema de refrigeración de emergencia o el sistema de refrigeración del calor de desintegración.</p> <p>1.10. Instrumentos de detección y medición de neutrones</p> <p>Instrumentos de detección y medición de neutrones especialmente diseñados o preparados para determinar los niveles de flujo neutrónico dentro del núcleo de un reactor conforme se define en el anterior párrafo 1.1.</p> <p>NOTA EXPLICATIVA</p> <p>El alcance de este epígrafe comprende la instrumentación intranuclear y extranuclear que mide los niveles de flujo en un amplio intervalo, característicamente de 10^4 neutrones por cm^2 por segundo a 10^{10} neutrones por cm^2 por segundo, o más. Por extranuclear se entiende la instrumentación situada fuera del núcleo de un reactor conforme se define en el anterior párrafo 1.1, pero situada en el interior del blindaje biológico.</p>

Viernes 15 de junio de 2012

DIARIO OFICIAL

(Tercera Sección)

De las siguientes fracciones arancelarias:	
8109.90.99	Los demás.
	Unicamente: Tubos especialmente diseñados o preparados para contener los elementos combustibles y el refrigerante primario en un reactor nuclear a una presión de trabajo superior a 50 atmósferas; circonio metálico y aleaciones de circonio en forma de tubos o conjuntos de tubos, especialmente diseñados o preparados para su utilización en un reactor nuclear y en los que la razón hafnio/circonio sea inferior a 1:500 partes en peso.
	Excepto: Remesas en cantidades que no excedan de 500 kg por embarque, para cualquier país receptor y en cualquier periodo de 12 meses.
8401.10.01	Reactores nucleares.
	Unicamente: Reactores nucleares capaces de funcionar de manera que se pueda mantener y controlar una reacción de fisión en cadena autosostenida, excluidos los reactores de energía nula, quedando definidos estos últimos como aquellos reactores con un índice teórico máximo de producción de plutonio no superior a 100 gramos al año.
8401.40.01	Partes de reactores nucleares.
	Unicamente: Vasijas metálicas, o piezas importantes fabricadas en taller para las mismas, especialmente diseñadas o preparadas para contener el núcleo de un reactor nuclear; barras especialmente diseñadas o preparadas, estructuras de apoyo o suspensión de las mismas, mecanismos de accionamiento de barras o tubos de guía de barras para el control del proceso de fisión en un reactor nuclear; y dispositivos interiores de reactores nucleares especialmente diseñados o preparados para su empleo en un reactor nuclear, incluidos las estructuras de soporte del núcleo, ensambles de combustible, blindajes térmicos, placas deflectoras, placas para el reticulado del núcleo y placas difusoras.
8413.60.99	Las demás.
	Unicamente: Bombas especialmente diseñadas o preparadas para hacer circular el refrigerante primario en reactores nucleares.
8419.50.02	Recipientes calentadores o enfriadores, de doble pared o doble fondo con dispositivos para la circulación del fluido calentador o enfriador.
	Unicamente: Intercambiadores de calor (generadores de vapor) especialmente diseñados o preparados para su empleo en el circuito primario de refrigeración de un reactor nuclear.
8419.50.03	Cambiadores o intercambiadores de temperatura con serpentines tubulares, excepto lo comprendido en la fracción 8419.50.05.
	Unicamente: Intercambiadores de calor (generadores de vapor) especialmente diseñados o preparados para su empleo en el circuito primario de refrigeración de un reactor nuclear.
8419.50.05	Constituidos por tubos de grafito impermeabilizados con resinas polimerizadas.
	Unicamente: Intercambiadores de calor (generadores de vapor) especialmente diseñados o preparados para su empleo en el circuito primario de refrigeración de un reactor nuclear.
8419.50.99	Los demás.
	Unicamente: Intercambiadores de calor (generadores de vapor) especialmente diseñados o preparados para su empleo en el circuito primario de refrigeración de un reactor nuclear.
8426.19.99	Los demás.
	Unicamente: Equipo de manipulación especialmente diseñado o preparado para insertar o extraer el

	combustible en un reactor nuclear.
9030.10.01	Instrumentos y aparatos para medida o detección de radiaciones ionizantes.
	Unicamente: Instrumentos de detección y medición de neutrones especialmente diseñados o preparados para determinar los niveles de flujo neutrónico dentro del núcleo de un reactor.
	<p>2. Materiales no nucleares para reactores</p> <p>2.1. Deuterio y agua pesada</p> <p>Deuterio, agua pesada (óxido de deuterio) y cualquier otro compuesto de deuterio en el que la razón deuterio/átomos de hidrógeno exceda de 1:5 000, para su utilización en un reactor nuclear conforme se le define en el anterior párrafo 1.1, en cantidades que excedan de 200 kg de átomos de deuterio, para un mismo país destinatario dentro de un mismo periodo de 12 meses.</p> <p>2.2. Grafito de pureza nuclear</p> <p>Grafito con un nivel de pureza superior a 5 partes por millón de boro equivalente y con una densidad superior a 1.50 g/cm³, para su utilización en un reactor nuclear conforme se le define en el anterior párrafo 1.1, en cantidades que excedan de 30 toneladas métricas para un mismo país receptor dentro de un mismo periodo de 12 meses.</p> <p>NOTA</p> <p>Al efecto de controlar las exportaciones, el Gobierno determinará si las exportaciones de grafito que cumplan las especificaciones anteriores son o no para su utilización en un reactor nuclear.</p> <p>El boro equivalente (BE) puede determinarse experimentalmente o se calcula como la suma de BE_Z para impurezas (excluido el BE_{carbono} dado que el carbono no se considera una impureza) incluido el boro, donde:</p> <p>BE_Z (ppm) = CF x concentración del elemento Z (en ppm);</p> <p>CF es el factor de conversión: ($\sigma_z \times A_B$) dividido por ($\sigma_B \times A_z$);</p> <p>σ_B y σ_z son las secciones eficaces de captura de neutrones térmicos (en barnios) para el boro natural y el elemento Z, respectivamente; y A_B y A_z son las masas atómicas del boro natural y del elemento Z, respectivamente.</p>
	De las siguientes fracciones arancelarias:
NOTA	NO SE SEÑALAN LAS FRACCIONES ARANCELARIAS PORQUE LOS PRODUCTOS CORRESPONDIENTES ESTAN YA CONSIDERADOS EN EL CUERPO PRINCIPAL DEL PRESENTE ANEXO, BAJO EL TITULO "MERCANCIAS CUYA EXPORTACION ESTA SUJETA AL REQUISITO DE AUTORIZACION DE EXPORTACION POR PARTE DE LA SENER A TRAVES DE LA CNSNS"

<p>3. Plantas para el reprocesamiento de elementos combustibles irradiados, y equipo especialmente diseñado o preparado para dicha operación.</p> <p>NOTA INTRODUCTORIA</p> <p>En el reprocesamiento del combustible nuclear irradiado, el plutonio y el uranio se separan de los productos de fisión intensamente radiactivos y de otros elementos transuránicos. Esta separación puede lograrse mediante diferentes procesos técnicos. Sin embargo, al cabo de cierto número de años el proceso Purex se ha acreditado y extendido más que los demás. Entraña este proceso la disolución del combustible nuclear irradiado en ácido nítrico, seguida de la separación del uranio, el plutonio y los productos de la fisión mediante la extracción con disolventes empleando una mezcla de fosfato de tributilo en un diluyente orgánico.</p> <p>Las instalaciones Purex tienen funciones de proceso similares entre sí, incluyendo las siguientes: troceado de los elementos combustibles irradiados, lixiviación del combustible, extracción con disolventes y almacenamiento de licores de proceso. Puede haber asimismo equipo para otras operaciones, tales como la desnitrificación térmica del nitrato de uranio, la conversión del nitrato de plutonio en óxido o metal, y el tratamiento del licor de desecho de los productos de fisión para darle forma que se preste al almacenamiento o a la disposición por largo plazo. No obstante, el tipo y la configuración específicos del equipo destinado a estas operaciones pueden diferir entre unas instalaciones Purex y otras, y ello por varias razones, incluidos el tipo y cantidad del combustible nuclear irradiado a reprocesar y el destino que se quiera dar a los materiales recuperados, además de las consideraciones de seguridad y de mantenimiento que hayan orientado el diseño de cada instalación.</p>

Una "planta para el reprocesamiento de elementos combustibles irradiados" comprende el equipo y los componentes que normalmente están en contacto directo con las principales corrientes de tratamiento de los materiales nucleares y productos de fisión y las controlan directamente.

Estos procesos, incluidos los sistemas completos para la conversión de plutonio y la producción de plutonio metálico, pueden identificarse mediante las medidas tomadas para evitar la criticidad (p. ej. mediante la geometría), la exposición a las radiaciones (p. ej. mediante el blindaje) y los riesgos de toxicidad (p. ej. mediante la contención).

EXPORTACIONES

La exportación del conjunto completo de partidas principales comprendidas dentro de este concepto tendrá lugar únicamente de conformidad con los procedimientos expuestos en las Directrices.

El Gobierno se reserva el derecho de aplicar los procedimientos expuestos en las Directrices a otros artículos comprendidos dentro de este concepto funcionalmente definido, que se enumeran a continuación.

Las partidas de equipo que se consideran incluidas en la frase "y equipo especialmente diseñado o preparado" para el reprocesamiento de elementos combustibles irradiados comprenden:

3.1. Troceadores de elementos combustibles irradiados

NOTA INTRODUCTORIA

Este equipo rompe la vaina del elemento combustible y expone así a la acción lixivadora el material nuclear irradiado. Para esta operación suelen emplearse cizallas metálicas de diseño especial, aunque puede utilizarse equipo avanzado, como los láser, por ejemplo.

Equipo teleaccionado especialmente diseñado o preparado para su utilización en una planta de reprocesamiento conforme se la describe anteriormente y destinado al troceo, corte o cizallamiento de ensambles de combustible nuclear, haces o barras de combustible.

3.2. Recipientes de lixiviación

NOTA INTRODUCTORIA

Estos recipientes suelen recibir el combustible gastado troceado. En estos recipientes, a prueba de criticidad, el material nuclear irradiado se lixivia con ácido nítrico, y los fragmentos remanentes de los encamisados se eliminan del circuito del proceso.

Tanques a prueba del riesgo de criticidad (por ejemplo: tanques de pequeño diámetro, anulares o de placas) especialmente diseñados o preparados para su utilización en una planta de reprocesamiento conforme se la describe anteriormente, destinados a la operación de disolución de combustible nuclear irradiado, capaces de resistir la presencia de un líquido a alta temperatura y muy corrosivo, y que pueden ser teleaccionados para su carga y mantenimiento.

3.3. Extractores mediante disolvente y equipo para la extracción con disolventes

NOTA INTRODUCTORIA

Estos extractores reciben la solución de combustible irradiado proveniente de los recipientes de lixiviación y también la solución orgánica que separa el uranio, el plutonio y los productos de fisión. El equipo para la extracción con disolventes suele diseñarse para cumplir parámetros de operación rigurosos, tales como una vida útil prolongada sin necesidad de mantenimiento, o bien gran sustituibilidad, sencillez de funcionamiento y de regulación, y flexibilidad frente a las variaciones de las condiciones del proceso.

Son extractores de disolventes especialmente diseñados o preparados, como por ejemplo, las columnas pulsantes o empacadas, mezcladores-sedimentadores, o equipos centrífugos de contacto para el uso en una planta de reprocesamiento de combustible irradiado. Los extractores de disolventes deben ser resistentes a los efectos corrosivos del ácido nítrico. Los extractores de disolventes suelen construirse con arreglo a normas sumamente estrictas (incluidas soldaduras especiales y técnicas especiales de inspección, control de calidad y garantía de calidad) con aceros inoxidables al carbono, titanio, circonio u otros materiales de alta calidad.

<p>3.4. Recipientes de retención o almacenamiento químico</p> <p>NOTA INTRODUCTORIA</p> <p>De la etapa de extracción mediante disolvente se derivan tres circuitos principales de licor de proceso. Para el tratamiento ulterior de estos tres circuitos se emplean recipientes de retención o almacenamiento, de la manera siguiente:</p> <p>a) La solución de nitrato de uranio puro se concentra por evaporación y se hace pasar a un proceso de desnitrificación en el que se convierte en óxido de uranio. Este óxido se reutiliza en el ciclo del combustible nuclear.</p> <p>b) La solución de productos de fisión intensamente radiactivos suele concentrarse por evaporación y almacenarse como concentrado líquido. Este concentrado puede luego ser evaporado y convertido a una forma adecuada para el almacenamiento o la disposición.</p> <p>c) La solución de nitrato de plutonio puro se concentra y se almacena en espera de su transferencia a etapas posteriores del proceso. En particular, los recipientes de retención o almacenamiento destinados a las soluciones de plutonio están diseñados para evitar problemas de criticidad resultantes de cambios en la concentración y en la forma de este circuito.</p> <p>Recipientes de retención o de almacenamiento especialmente diseñados o preparados para su utilización en plantas de reprocesamiento de combustible irradiado. Los recipientes de retención o almacenamiento deben ser resistentes al efecto corrosivo del ácido nítrico. Suelen construirse con materiales tales como aceros inoxidables de bajo contenido de carbono, titanio, circonio, u otros materiales de alta calidad. Los recipientes de retención o almacenamiento pueden diseñarse para la manipulación y el mantenimiento por control remoto, y pueden tener las siguientes características para el control de la criticidad nuclear:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) paredes o estructuras internas con un equivalente de boro de por lo menos el 2%, o bien 2) un diámetro máximo de 175 mm (7 pulgadas) en el caso de recipientes cilíndricos, o bien 3) un ancho máximo de 75 mm (3 pulgadas) en el caso de recipientes anulares o planos.

De las siguientes fracciones arancelarias:	
7309.00.01	Esmaltados, vidriados o cubiertos con resinas sintéticas.
	Unicamente: Recipientes de lixiviación: tanques a prueba del riesgo de criticidad (por ejemplo: tanques de pequeño diámetro, anulares o de placas) especialmente diseñados o preparados para su utilización en una planta de reprocesamiento, destinados a la operación de disolución de combustible nuclear irradiado, capaces de resistir la presencia de un líquido a alta temperatura y muy corrosivo, y que pueden ser teleaccionados para su carga y mantenimiento; recipientes de retención o de almacenamiento especialmente diseñados o preparados para su utilización en plantas de reprocesamiento de combustible irradiado.
7309.00.02	Tambores de acero al carbono, recubiertos interiormente con materias plásticas artificiales, con espesor de pared igual o superior a 1.5 mm.
	Unicamente: Recipientes de lixiviación: tanques a prueba del riesgo de criticidad (por ejemplo: tanques de pequeño diámetro, anulares o de placas) especialmente diseñados o preparados para su utilización en una planta de reprocesamiento, destinados a la operación de disolución de combustible nuclear irradiado, capaces de resistir la presencia de un líquido a alta temperatura y muy corrosivo, y que pueden ser teleaccionados para su carga y mantenimiento; recipientes de retención o de almacenamiento especialmente diseñados o preparados para su utilización en plantas de reprocesamiento de combustible irradiado.
7309.00.99	Los demás.
	Unicamente: Recipientes de lixiviación: tanques a prueba del riesgo de criticidad (por ejemplo: tanques de pequeño diámetro, anulares o de placas) especialmente diseñados o preparados para su

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	utilización en una planta de reprocesamiento, destinados a la operación de disolución de combustible nuclear irradiado, capaces de resistir la presencia de un líquido a alta temperatura y muy corrosivo, y que pueden ser teleaccionados para su carga y mantenimiento.
7310.10.99	Los demás.
	Unicamente: Recipientes de lixiviación: tanques a prueba del riesgo de criticidad (por ejemplo: tanques de pequeño diámetro, anulares o de placas) especialmente diseñados o preparados para su utilización en una planta de reprocesamiento, destinados a la operación de disolución de combustible nuclear irradiado, capaces de resistir la presencia de un líquido a alta temperatura y muy corrosivo, y que pueden ser teleaccionados para su carga y mantenimiento; recipientes de retención o de almacenamiento especialmente diseñados o preparados para su utilización en plantas de reprocesamiento de combustible irradiado.
8108.90.99	Los demás.
	Unicamente: Recipientes de lixiviación: tanques a prueba del riesgo de criticidad (por ejemplo: tanques de pequeño diámetro, anulares o de placas) especialmente diseñados o preparados para su utilización en una planta de reprocesamiento, destinados a la operación de disolución de combustible nuclear irradiado, capaces de resistir la presencia de un líquido a alta temperatura y muy corrosivo, y que pueden ser teleaccionados para su carga y mantenimiento; recipientes de retención o de almacenamiento especialmente diseñados o preparados para su utilización en plantas de reprocesamiento de combustible irradiado.
8109.90.99	Los demás.
	Unicamente: Recipientes de lixiviación: tanques a prueba del riesgo de criticidad (por ejemplo: tanques de pequeño diámetro, anulares o de placas) especialmente diseñados o preparados para su utilización en una planta de reprocesamiento, destinados a la operación de disolución de combustible nuclear irradiado, capaces de resistir la presencia de un líquido a alta temperatura y muy corrosivo, y que pueden ser teleaccionados para su carga y mantenimiento; recipientes de retención o de almacenamiento especialmente diseñados o preparados para su utilización en plantas de reprocesamiento de combustible irradiado.
8419.89.99	Los demás.
	Unicamente: Extractores por disolvente especialmente diseñados o preparados, como por ejemplo las columnas pulsantes o empacadas, mezcladores-sedimentadores, o contactadores centrifugos para el empleo en una planta de reprocesamiento de combustible irradiado.
8456.10.01	Para cortar.
	Unicamente: Troceadores de elementos combustibles irradiados: equipo teleaccionado especialmente diseñado o preparado para su utilización en una planta de reprocesamiento conforme se la describe anteriormente y destinado al troceo, corte o cizallamiento de ensambles de combustible nuclear, haces o barras de combustible, incluyendo equipos de corte por láser.
8456.10.99	Las demás.
	Unicamente: Troceadores de elementos combustibles irradiados: equipo teleaccionado especialmente diseñado o preparado para su utilización en una planta de reprocesamiento conforme se la describe anteriormente y destinado al troceo, corte o cizallamiento de ensambles de combustible nuclear, haces o barras de combustible, incluyendo equipos de corte por láser.
8456.30.01	Que operen por electroerosión.
	Unicamente: Troceadores de elementos combustibles irradiados: equipo teleaccionado especialmente diseñado o preparado para su utilización en una planta de reprocesamiento conforme se la describe anteriormente y destinado al troceo, corte o cizallamiento de ensambles de combustible nuclear, haces o barras de combustible, incluyendo equipos de corte por láser.
8456.90.99	Las demás.

	Unicamente: Troceadores de elementos combustibles irradiados: equipo teleaccionado especialmente diseñado o preparado para su utilización en una planta de reprocesamiento conforme se la describe anteriormente y destinado al troceo, corte o cizallamiento de ensambles de combustible nuclear, haces o barras de combustible, incluyendo equipos de corte por láser.
8462.31.99	Las demás.
	Unicamente: Troceadores de elementos combustibles irradiados: equipo teleaccionado especialmente diseñado o preparado para su utilización en una planta de reprocesamiento conforme se la describe anteriormente y destinado al troceo, corte o cizallamiento de ensambles de combustible nuclear, haces o barras de combustible, incluyendo equipos de corte por láser.
8462.39.99	Las demás.
	Unicamente: Troceadores de elementos combustibles irradiados: equipo teleaccionado especialmente diseñado o preparado para su utilización en una planta de reprocesamiento conforme se la describe anteriormente y destinado al troceo, corte o cizallamiento de ensambles de combustible nuclear, haces o barras de combustible, incluyendo equipos de corte por láser.

<p>4. Plantas para la fabricación de elementos combustibles para reactores nucleares, y equipo especialmente diseñado o preparado para dicha operación.</p> <p>NOTA INTRODUCTORIA</p> <p>Los elementos combustibles nucleares se fabrican de uno o más de los materiales básicos o fisionables especiales mencionados en MATERIALES Y EQUIPO del presente anexo. En el caso de los combustibles a base de óxidos, el tipo de combustible más común, existirá equipo de prensado de las pastillas, de sinterización, de rectificación y de clasificación. Los combustibles de mezcla de óxidos se manipulan en cajas de guantes (o contención equivalente) hasta que se sellan en los encamisados. En todos los casos, el combustible se sella herméticamente en encamisados adecuados diseñados para constituir la envoltente primaria de encapsulación del combustible de modo que se logre el comportamiento y la seguridad adecuados durante la explotación del reactor. También es necesario en todos los casos un control exacto de los procesos, procedimientos y equipo con sujeción a normas sumamente estrictas para tener la certeza de un comportamiento predecible y seguro del combustible.</p> <p>NOTA EXPLICATIVA</p> <p>Las partidas de equipo que se consideran incluidas en la frase "y equipo especialmente diseñado o preparado" para la fabricación de elementos combustibles comprenden:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) el equipo que normalmente está en contacto directo con la corriente de producción de materiales nucleares o que se emplea directamente para el tratamiento o control de dicha corriente, o bien; b) el equipo empleado para encerrar el combustible nuclear dentro de su vaina; c) el equipo que verifica la integridad de los encamisados o del sellado; d) el equipo que verifica el tratamiento de acabado del combustible sellado. <p>Dicho equipo o sistemas de equipo pueden comprender, por ejemplo:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1) estaciones totalmente automáticas de inspección de pastillas especialmente diseñadas o preparadas para verificar las dimensiones finales y defectos superficiales de las pastillas de combustible; 2) máquinas de soldadura automáticas especialmente diseñadas o preparadas para soldar las tapas de los extremos de las barras de combustible; 3) estaciones automáticas de ensayo e inspección especialmente diseñadas o preparadas para

	<p>verificar la integridad de las barras de combustible finalizadas.</p> <p>La partida 3 comprende normalmente: a) equipo de examen por rayos X para examinar las soldaduras de las tapas de los extremos de las barras, b) equipo de detección de fugas de helio de las barras a presión, y c) escaneo con rayos gamma de las pastillas (o barras) para verificar la carga correcta de las pastillas de combustible en el interior de la barra.</p>
De las siguientes fracciones arancelarias:	

8474.80.99	<p>Los demás.</p> <p>Unicamente: Plantas para la fabricación de elementos combustibles para reactores nucleares, y equipo especialmente diseñado o preparado para dicha operación.</p>
	<p>5. Plantas para la separación de isótopos del uranio natural, uranio empobrecido o material fisiónable especial y equipo, distinto de los instrumentos de análisis, especialmente diseñado o preparado para ello.</p> <p>NOTA INTRODUCTORIA</p> <p>Las instalaciones, el equipo y la tecnología que se utilizan en la separación isotópica del uranio tienen, en muchos casos, estrechas relaciones con los dedicados a la separación de isótopos estables. Por consiguiente en determinados casos, los controles previstos en la sección 5 también se aplican a las instalaciones y el equipo que se utilizan en la separación de isótopos estables. Estos controles complementan a los que se aplican a las instalaciones y el equipo especialmente diseñados o preparados para el tratamiento, el uso o la producción de material fisiónable especial abarcado en la lista inicial. Estos controles complementarios de la sección 5 relativos a la utilización de los isótopos estables no se aplican al proceso de separación electromagnética de isótopos, que se aborda en la parte 2 de las Directrices.</p> <p>Los procesos a los que se aplican los controles de la sección 5, ya se trate de su utilización para la separación isotópica del uranio o bien para la separación de isótopos estables, son los siguientes: centrifugadora de gas, difusión gaseosa, proceso de separación en un plasma y procesos aerodinámicos.</p> <p>En algunos procesos, la relación con la separación isotópica del uranio depende del elemento (isótopo estable) que haya de separarse. Esos procesos son los siguientes: procesos basados en rayos láser (por ejemplo, la separación isotópica por láser de moléculas y la separación isotópica por láser en vapor atómico), el intercambio químico y el intercambio iónico. Por consiguiente, los suministradores deben evaluar estos procesos caso por caso para aplicar los controles de la sección 5 relativos a la utilización de los isótopos estables.</p> <p>Las partidas de equipo que se consideran incluidas en la frase "equipo, distinto de los instrumentos de análisis, especialmente diseñado o preparado" para la separación de isótopos del uranio comprenden:</p> <p>5.1. Centrifugadoras de gas y conjuntos y componentes especialmente diseñados o preparados para su uso en centrifugadoras de gas.</p> <p>NOTA INTRODUCTORIA</p> <p>Una centrifugadora de gas consiste normalmente en un cilindro o cilindros de paredes delgadas, de un diámetro de 75 mm (3 pulgadas) a 400 mm (16 pulgadas), contenidos en un vacío y sometidos a un movimiento rotatorio que produce elevada velocidad periférica del orden de 300 n/s o más; el eje central del cilindro es vertical. A fin de conseguir una elevada velocidad de rotación, los materiales de construcción de los componentes rotatorios deben poseer una elevada razón resistencia/densidad, y el conjunto rotor, y por consiguiente sus componentes individuales deben construirse con tolerancias muy ajustadas con objeto de minimizar los desequilibrios. A diferencia de otras centrifugadoras, la de gas usada para el enriquecimiento del uranio se caracteriza por tener dentro de la cámara rotatoria una o varias pantallas rotatorias y en forma de disco y un sistema de tubo estacionario para alimentar y extraer el gas UF₆, consistente en tres canales separados por lo menos, dos de los cuales se hallan conectados a paletas que se extienden desde el eje del rotor hacia la periferia de la cámara del mismo. También contenidos en el medio vacío se encuentra un número de elementos importantes no rotatorios los que, aunque de diseño especial, no son difíciles de fabricar ni emplean materiales muy especiales. Sin embargo, una instalación de centrifugación necesita un gran número de dichos componentes, de modo que las cantidades de los mismos pueden constituir una importante indicación del uso a que se destinan.</p> <p>5.1.1. Componentes rotatorios</p> <p>a) Conjuntos rotores completos:</p> <p>Cilindros de paredes delgadas, o un número de tales cilindros interconectados, contruidos con uno de los materiales de elevada razón resistencia/densidad descritos en la NOTA EXPLICATIVA de esta sección. Cuando se hallan interconectados, los cilindros están unidos por fuelles flexibles o anillos según se describe en la sección 5.1.1 c) infra. El rotor está provisto de una o varias pantallas internas y tapas terminales según se describe en la sección 5.1.1 d) y e), en su forma final. Sin embargo, el conjunto completo se puede también entregar sólo parcialmente montado.</p>

b) Tubos de rotores:

Cilindros de paredes delgadas especialmente diseñados o preparados, con su espesor de 12 mm (0.5 pulgadas) o menos, un diámetro de 75 mm (3 pulgadas) a 400 mm (16 pulgadas), construidos con uno de los materiales de elevada razón resistencia/densidad descritos en la NOTA EXPLICATIVA de esta sección.

c) Anillos o fuelles:

Componentes especialmente diseñados o preparados para reforzar localmente el tubo rotor o unir varios tubos rotores. Los fuelles son cilindros cortos de un espesor de pared de 3 mm (0.12 pulgadas) o menos, un diámetro de 75 mm (3 pulgadas) a 400 mm (16 pulgadas), de forma convolutiva, construidos con uno de los materiales de elevada razón resistencia/densidad descritos en la NOTA EXPLICATIVA de esta sección.

d) Pantallas:

Componentes en forma de disco de 75 mm (3 pulgadas) a 400 mm (16 pulgadas) de diámetro especialmente diseñados o preparados para ser montados dentro del tubo rotor de la centrifugadora a fin de aislar la cámara de toma de la cámara principal de separación y, en algunos casos, de facilitar la circulación del gas de UF₆ dentro de la cámara principal de separación del tubo rotor; están construidos con uno de los materiales de elevada razón resistencia/densidad descritos en la NOTA EXPLICATIVA de esta sección.

e) Tapas superiores/tapas inferiores:

Componentes en forma de disco de 75 mm (3 pulgadas) a 400 mm (16 pulgadas) de diámetro especialmente diseñados o preparados para ajustarse a los extremos del tubo rotor y contener así el UF₆ dentro de dicho tubo, y, en algunos casos, apoyar, retener o contener como una parte integrada un elemento de soporte superior (tapa superior) o sostener los elementos rotatorios del motor y del soporte inferior (tapa inferior); están construidos con uno de los materiales de elevada razón resistencia/densidad descritos en la NOTA EXPLICATIVA de esta sección.

NOTA EXPLICATIVA

Los materiales usados para los componentes rotatorios de la centrifugadora son:

- Acero martensítico capaz de una resistencia límite a la tracción de 2.05×10^3 N/m² (300 000 psi) o más;
- Aleaciones de aluminio capaces de una resistencia límite a la tracción de 0.46×10^3 N/m² (67 000 psi) o más;
- Materiales filamentosos apropiados para su uso en estructuras compuestas y que poseen un módulo específico de 3.18×10^5 m o mayor, y una resistencia límite a la tracción de 7.62×10^4 m o más ("Módulo específico" es el Módulo de Young en N/m² dividido por el peso específico en N/m³; "Resistencia límite a la tracción específica" es la resistencia límite a la tracción en N/m² dividida por el peso específico en N/m³).

5.1.2. Componentes estáticos

a) Soportes magnéticos de suspensión:

Conjuntos de suspensión especialmente diseñados o preparados consistentes en un electroimán anular suspendido en un marco que contiene un medio amortiguador. El marco se construye con un material resistente al UF₆ (véase la NOTA EXPLICATIVA de la sección 5.2.). El imán se acopla con una pieza polo o con un segundo imán ajustado a la tapa superior descrita en la sección 5.1.1.e). El imán puede tener forma anular con una relación menor o igual a 1.6:1 entre el diámetro exterior y el interior. El imán puede presentar una forma con una permeabilidad inicial de 0.15 H/m (120 000 en unidades CGS) o más, o una remanencia de 98.5% o más, o un producto de energía de más de 80 kJ/m³ (10⁷ gauss-oersteds). Además de las propiedades usuales de los materiales, es requisito esencial que la desviación de los ejes magnéticos respecto de los geométricos no exceda de muy pequeñas tolerancias (menos de 0.1 mm o 0.004 pulgadas) y que la homogeneidad del material del imán sea muy elevada.

b) Soportes/amortiguadores:

Soportes especialmente diseñados o preparados que comprenden un conjunto pivote/copa montado en un amortiguador. El pivote es generalmente una barra de acero templado pulimentado en un extremo en forma de semiesfera y provista en el otro extremo de un medio de encaje en la tapa inferior descrita en la sección 5.1.1 e). Este pivote también puede tener un soporte hidrodinámico. La copa es una pastilla configurada con una indentación semiesférica en una de sus superficies. Esos dos componentes se acomodan a menudo separadamente en el amortiguador.

c) Bombas moleculares:

Cilindros especialmente preparados o diseñados con surcos helicoidales maquinados extruidos y paredes interiores maquinadas. Las dimensiones típicas son las siguientes: de 75 mm (3 pulgadas) a 400 mm (16 pulgadas) de diámetro interno; 10 mm (0.4 pulgadas) o más de espesor de pared; longitud igual o mayor que el diámetro. Los surcos tienen generalmente sección rectangular y 2 mm (0.08 pulgadas) o más de profundidad.

d) Estatores de motores:

Estatores de forma anular especialmente diseñados o preparados para motores multifásicos de alta velocidad de corriente alterna por histéresis (o reluctancia) para su funcionamiento sincrónico en un vacío en la gama de frecuencias de 600-2000-Hz y un intervalo de potencia de 50-1 000 VA. Los estatores consisten en embobinados multifásicos sobre un núcleo de hierro de baja pérdida compuesto de finas capas de un espesor típico de 2.0 mm (0.08 pulgadas) o menos.

e) Recipientes/cajas de centrifugadoras:

Componentes especialmente diseñados o preparados para alojar un conjunto de tubos rotores de una centrifugadora de gas. La caja está formada por un cilindro rígido, siendo el espesor de la pared de hasta 30 mm (1.2 pulgadas), con los extremos maquinados con precisión para contener los soportes y con una o varias bridas para el montaje. Los extremos maquinados son paralelos entre sí y perpendiculares al eje longitudinal del cilindro con una desviación de 0.05 grados o menos. La caja puede ser también una estructura alveolar para contener varios tubos o rotores. Las cajas están construidas o protegidas con materiales resistentes a la corrosión por el UF₆.

f) Paletas:

Tubos especialmente diseñados o preparados de hasta 12 mm (0.5 pulgadas) de diámetro interno para la extracción del UF₆ gaseoso del tubo rotor por acción de un tubo de Pitot (es decir, su abertura desemboca en el flujo de gas periférico situado dentro del tubo rotor, se obtiene por ejemplo doblando el extremo de un tubo dispuesto radialmente) y capaz de conectarse al sistema central de extracción de gas. Los tubos están fabricados o protegidos con materiales resistentes a la corrosión por el UF₆.

5.2. Sistemas, equipo y componentes auxiliares especialmente diseñados o preparados para plantas de enriquecimiento por centrifugación gaseosa.

NOTA INTRODUCTORIA

Los sistemas, equipo y componentes auxiliares para una planta de enriquecimiento por centrifugación gaseosa son los que se necesitan en una instalación para alimentar UF₆ a las centrifugadoras, conectar entre sí las centrifugadoras individuales para que formen cascadas (o etapas) que conduzcan a valores progresivamente elevados de enriquecimiento y para extraer el "producto" y las "colas" del UF₆ de las centrifugadoras; también se incluye en esta categoría el equipo necesario para propulsar las centrifugadoras y para el control de la maquinaria.

Normalmente, el UF₆ se evapora a partir de su fase sólida mediante la utilización de autoclaves y se distribuye en forma gaseosa a las centrifugadoras por medio de un sistema de tuberías provisto de cabezales y configurado en cascadas. El "producto" y las "colas" pasan también por un tal sistema a trampas frías (que funcionan a unos 203 K (-70°C)), donde se condensan antes de ser transferidas a recipientes apropiados para su transporte o almacenamiento. Como una planta de enriquecimiento consiste en muchos miles de centrifugadoras conectadas en cascadas, hay también muchos kilómetros de tuberías con millares de soldaduras y una considerable repetición de configuraciones. El equipo, componentes y sistemas de tuberías deben construirse de modo que se obtenga un muy elevado grado de vacío y de limpieza de trabajo.

5.2.1. Sistemas de alimentación/extracción del producto y de las colas

Sistemas especialmente diseñados o preparados para el proceso, en particular:

Autoclaves de alimentación (o estaciones) utilizadas para pasar el UF₆ a las cascadas de centrifugadoras a presiones de hasta 100 kPa (15 psi) y a una tasa de 1 kg/h o más;

Desublimadores (o trampas frías) utilizados para extraer el UF₆ de las cascadas a hasta 3 kPa (0.5 psi) de presión. Los desublimadores pueden enfriarse hasta 203 K (-70°C) y calentarse hasta 343 K (70°C);

Estaciones para el "producto" y las "colas", utilizadas para introducir el UF₆ en recipientes.

Estos componentes, equipo y tuberías están enteramente construidos o recubiertos de materiales resistentes al UF₆ (véase la NOTA EXPLICATIVA de esta sección) y deben fabricarse de modo que se obtenga un grado muy elevado de vacío y de limpieza de trabajo.

5.2.2. Sistemas de tuberías con cabezales configurados en cascadas

Sistemas de tuberías y cabezales especialmente diseñados o preparados para dirigir el UF_6 en las centrifugadoras en cascada. Esta red de tuberías es normalmente del tipo de cabezal "triple" y cada centrifugadora se halla conectada a cada uno de los cabezales. Por lo tanto, su configuración se repite considerablemente. Está enteramente construida con materiales resistentes al UF_6 (véase la NOTA EXPLICATIVA de esta sección) y debe fabricarse de modo que se obtenga un grado muy elevado de vacío y de limpieza de trabajo.

5.2.3. Válvulas especiales de parada y control

Válvulas de fuelle selladas de parada y de control, manuales o automáticas, especialmente diseñadas o preparadas, fabricadas con materiales resistentes a la corrosión por el UF_6 , con un diámetro de 10 mm a 160 mm, para su uso en los sistemas principales y auxiliares de plantas de enriquecimiento por centrifugación gaseosa.

5.2.4. Espectrómetros de masa para UF_6 /fuentes de iones

Espectrómetros de masa magnéticos o cuadrupolares especialmente diseñados o preparados, capaces de tomar "en línea" muestras de material de alimentación, del producto o de las colas, a partir de la corriente del gas UF_6 , y que posean todas las características siguientes:

1. Resolución unitaria para masa mayor de 320;
2. Fuentes de iones fabricadas o revestidas con cromoníquel o monel o galvanoníquelado;
3. Fuentes de ionización por bombardeo por electrones;
4. Se hallan provistos de un sistema colector apropiado para el análisis isotópico.

5.2.5. Cambiadores de frecuencia

Cambiadores de frecuencia (denominados también convertidores o invertidores) especialmente diseñados o preparados para alimentar los estatores de motores según se definen en la sección 5.1.2 d); o partes componentes y subconjuntos de tales cambiadores de frecuencia que posean todas las características siguientes:

1. Una potencia multifásica de 600 a 2 000 Hz;
2. Elevada estabilidad (con control de frecuencia superior a 0.1%);
3. Baja distorsión armónica (menos de 2%);
4. Eficiencia superior a 80%.

NOTA EXPLICATIVA

Los artículos enumerados anteriormente se encuentran en contacto directo con el gas UF_6 del proceso o se utilizan directamente para el control de las centrifugadoras y el paso del gas de unas a otras y de cascada a cascada.

Los materiales resistentes a la corrosión por el UF_6 incluyen el acero inoxidable, el aluminio, las aleaciones de aluminio, el níquel y las aleaciones que contengan 60% o más de níquel.

5.3. Unidades especialmente diseñadas o preparadas y partes componentes para ser usadas en procesos de enriquecimiento por difusión gaseosa**NOTA INTRODUCTORIA**

En el método de difusión gaseosa para la separación de los isótopos de uranio, la principal unidad tecnológica consiste en una barrera porosa especial para la difusión gaseosa, un intercambiador de calor para enfriar el gas (que ha sido calentado por el proceso de compresión), válvulas de estanqueidad y de control, y tuberías. Puesto que la tecnología de difusión gaseosa utiliza el hexafluoruro de uranio (UF_6), todo el equipo, las tuberías y las superficies de instrumentos (que entran en contacto con el gas) deben manufacturarse con materiales que permanezcan estables al contacto con el UF_6 . Una instalación de difusión gaseosa requiere determinado número de unidades de este tipo, de modo que dicho número puede proporcionar indicaciones importantes respecto del uso final.

5.3.1. Barreras de difusión gaseosa

- a) Filtros finos, especialmente diseñados o preparados, porosos, cuyos poros tengan un diámetro del orden de los 100 a 1 000 Å (angstroms), un espesor de 5 mm (0.2 pulgadas) o menos, y para aquellos de forma tubular, un diámetro de 25 mm (1 pulgada) o menos, fabricados con metales, polímeros o materiales cerámicos resistentes a la acción corrosiva del UF_6 , y

- b) Compuestos sólidos o en polvo especialmente preparados para la manufactura de tales filtros. Estos compuestos y polvos incluyen el níquel o aleaciones que contengan un 60% o más de níquel, óxido de aluminio, o polímeros de hidrocarburos totalmente fluorados resistentes al UF_6 , cuya pureza sea del 99,9% o más, y con un tamaño de partículas inferior a 10 micrones y un alto grado de uniformidad en cuanto al tamaño de las partículas, especialmente preparados para la manufactura de barreras de difusión gaseosa.

5.3.2. Cajas de difusores gaseosos

Vasijas cilíndricas especialmente diseñadas o preparadas, herméticamente cerradas, con un diámetro superior a 300 mm (12 pulgadas) y una longitud superior a 900 mm (35 pulgadas), o vasijas rectangulares de dimensiones comparables, dotadas de una conexión de entrada y dos conexiones de salida, todas éstas con un diámetro superior a 50 mm (2 pulgadas), para contener una barrera de difusión gaseosa, hecha o recubierta con un metal resistente al UF_6 y diseñada para ser instalada en posición horizontal o vertical.

5.3.3. Compresores y sopladores de gas

Compresores axiales, centrífugos o volumétricos, o sopladores de gas especialmente diseñados o preparados, con un volumen de capacidad de succión de 1 m³/min, o más, de UF_6 , y con una presión de descarga de hasta varios centenares de kPa (100 psi), diseñados para operaciones a largo plazo en contacto con UF_6 gaseoso con o sin un motor eléctrico de potencia apropiada, así como unidades autónomas de compresión o soplado de gas. Estos compresores y sopladores de gas presentan una relación de presión de entre 2:1 y 6:1 y están hechos o recubiertos de materiales resistentes al UF_6 gaseoso.

5.3.4. Obturadores para ejes de rotación

Obturadores de vacío especialmente diseñados o preparados, con conexiones selladas de entrada y de salida para asegurar la estanqueidad de los ejes que conectan los rotores de los compresores o de los sopladores de gas con los motores de propulsión para asegurar que el sistema disponga de un sellado fiable a fin de evitar que se infiltre aire en la cámara interior del compresor o del soplador de gas que está llena de UF_6 . Normalmente tales obturadores están diseñados para una tasa de infiltración de gas separador inferior a 1 000 cm³/min (60 pulgadas³/min).

5.3.5. Intercambiadores de calor para enfriamiento del UF_6

Intercambiadores de calor especialmente diseñados o preparados, fabricados con o recubiertos con materiales resistentes al UF_6 (excepto el acero inoxidable) o con cobre o cualquier combinación de dichos metales, y diseñados para una tasa de cambio de presión por pérdida inferior a 10 Pa (0.0015 psi) por hora con una diferencia de presión de 100 kPa (15 psi).

5.4. Sistemas auxiliares, equipo y componentes especialmente diseñados o preparados para ser usados en procesos de enriquecimiento por difusión gaseosa

NOTA INTRODUCTORIA

Los sistemas auxiliares, equipo y componentes para plantas de enriquecimiento por difusión gaseosa son los sistemas necesarios para introducir el UF_6 en los elementos de difusión gaseosa y unir entre sí cada elemento para formar cascadas (o etapas) que permitan el progresivo enriquecimiento y la extracción, de dichas cascadas, del "producto" y las "colas" de UF_6 . Debido al elevado carácter inercial de las cascadas de difusión, cualquier interrupción en su funcionamiento y especialmente su parada trae consigo graves consecuencias. Por lo tanto, el mantenimiento estricto y constante del vacío en todos los sistemas tecnológicos, la protección automática contra accidentes y una muy precisa regulación automática del flujo de gas revisten la mayor importancia en una planta de difusión gaseosa. Todo ello tiene por consecuencia la necesidad de equipar la planta con un gran número de sistemas especiales de medición, regulación y control.

Normalmente el UF_6 se evapora en cilindros colocados dentro de autoclaves y se distribuye en forma gaseosa al punto de entrada por medio de tuberías de alimentación en cascada. Las corrientes gaseosas de UF_6 "producto" y "colas", que fluyen de los puntos de salida de las unidades, son conducidas por medio de tuberías hacia trampas frías o hacia unidades de compresión, donde el gas de UF_6 es licuado antes de ser introducido dentro de contenedores apropiados para su transporte o almacenamiento. Dado que una planta de enriquecimiento por difusión gaseosa se compone de un gran número de unidades de difusión gaseosa dispuestas en cascadas, éstas presentan muchos kilómetros de tubos de alimentación de cascada que a su vez presentan miles de soldaduras con un número considerable de repeticiones en su disposición. El equipo, componentes y sistemas de tuberías deben construirse de modo que se obtenga un muy elevado grado de vacío y de limpieza de trabajo.

5.4.1. Sistemas de alimentación/extracción del producto y de las colas

Sistemas de operaciones especialmente diseñados o preparados, capaces de funcionar a presiones de 300 kPa (45 psi) o inferiores, incluyendo:

Autoclaves de alimentación (o sistemas), que se usan para introducir el UF₆ a la cascada de difusión gaseosa;

Desublimadores (o trampas frías) utilizados para extraer el UF₆ de las cascadas de difusión;

Estaciones de licuefacción en las que el UF₆ gaseoso procedente de la cascada es comprimido y enfriado para obtener UF₆ líquido;

Estaciones de "producto" o "colas" usadas para el traspaso del UF₆ hacia los contenedores.

5.4.2. Sistemas de tubería de cabecera

Sistemas de tubería y sistema de cabecera especialmente diseñados o preparados para transportar el UF₆ dentro de las cascadas de difusión gaseosa. Normalmente, dicha red de tuberías forma parte del sistema de "doble" cabecera en el que cada unidad está conectada a cada una de las cabeceras.

5.4.3. Sistemas de vacío

a) Distribuidores grandes de vacío, colectores de vacío y bombas de vacío, especialmente diseñados o preparados, cuya capacidad mínima de succión sea de 5 m³/min (175 pies³/min) o más.

b) Bombas de vacío especialmente diseñadas para funcionar en medios de UF₆, fabricadas o recubiertas de aluminio, níquel o aleaciones cuyo componente en níquel sea superior al 60%. Dichas bombas pueden ser rotativas o impelentes, pueden tener desplazamiento y obturadores de fluorocarbono y pueden tener fluidos especiales activos.

5.4.4. Válvulas especiales de parada y control

Válvulas especiales de fuellle de cierre y de control, manuales o automáticas, especialmente diseñadas o preparadas, fabricadas con materiales resistentes al UF₆, con diámetros de 40 mm a 1 500 mm (1.5 a 59 pulgadas) para su instalación en los sistemas principal y auxiliares de plantas de enriquecimiento por difusión gaseosa.

5.4.5. Espectrómetros de masa para UF₆/fuentes de iones

Espectrómetros de masas magnéticos o cuadrípolos, especialmente diseñados o preparados, capaces de tomar muestras "en línea" de material de alimentación, producto o colas, de flujos de UF₆ gaseoso y que presenten todas las característica siguientes:

1. Resolución unitaria para masa mayor de 320;
2. Fuentes de iones fabricadas o revestidas con cromoníquel o monel o galvanoníquelado;
3. Fuentes de ionización por bombardeo por electrones;
4. Presencia de un colector apropiado de análisis isotópico.

NOTA EXPLICATIVA

Los artículos que se enumeran supra entran en contacto directo con el UF₆ gaseoso o controlan de manera directa el flujo dentro de la cascada. Todas las superficies que entran en contacto directo con el gas de trabajo están fabricadas o recubiertas con materiales resistentes al UF₆. Por lo que toca a las secciones relativas a los elementos de equipo para difusión gaseosa, los materiales resistentes al efecto corrosivo del UF₆ incluyen el acero inoxidable, el aluminio, las aleaciones de aluminio, la alúmina, el níquel o las aleaciones que comprenden un 60% o más de níquel, y los polímeros de hidrocarburos totalmente fluorados resistentes al UF₆.

5.5. Sistemas, equipo y componentes especialmente diseñados o preparados para su utilización en plantas de enriquecimiento aerodinámico

NOTA INTRODUCTORIA

En los procesos de enriquecimiento aerodinámico, una mezcla de UF_6 gaseoso y de un gas ligero (hidrógeno o helio) después de ser comprimida se hace pasar a través de elementos de separación en los que tiene lugar la separación isotópica por generación de elevadas fuerzas centrífugas en una pared curva. Se han desarrollado con éxito dos procesos de este tipo: el proceso de toberas y el de tubos vorticiales. En ambos procesos los principales componentes de la etapa de separación comprenden recipientes cilíndricos que contienen los elementos especiales de separación (toberas o tubos vorticiales), compresores de gas e intercambiadores de calor para eliminar el calor de compresión. Una planta aerodinámica requiere varias de estas etapas, de modo que las cantidades pueden facilitar una indicación importante acerca del uso final. Como los procesos aerodinámicos emplean UF_6 , todo el equipo, tuberías y superficies de instrumentos (que entran en contacto con el gas) deben estar contruidos con materiales que permanezcan estables en contacto con el UF_6 .

NOTA EXPLICATIVA

Los artículos enumerados en esta sección entran en contacto directo con el UF_6 gaseoso o controlan directamente el flujo en la cascada. Todas las superficies que entran en contacto con el gas del proceso están totalmente fabricadas o protegidas con materiales resistentes al UF_6 . A los fines de la sección relativa a los artículos de enriquecimiento aerodinámico, los materiales resistentes a la corrosión por el UF_6 comprenden el cobre, el acero inoxidable, el aluminio, aleaciones de aluminio, níquel o aleaciones que contienen el 60% o más de níquel y polímeros de hidrocarburos totalmente fluorados resistentes al UF_6 .

5.5.1. Toberas de separación

Toberas de separación y sus conjuntos especialmente diseñados o preparados. Las toberas de separación están formadas por canales curvos, con una hendidura, y un radio de curvatura inferior a 1 mm (normalmente comprendido entre 0.1 y 0.05 mm), resistentes a la corrosión por el UF_6 y en cuyo interior hay una cuchilla que separa en dos fracciones el gas que circula por la tobera.

5.5.2. Tubos vorticiales

Tubos vorticiales y sus conjuntos especialmente diseñados o preparados. Los tubos vorticiales, de forma cilíndrica o cónica, están fabricados o protegidos con materiales resistentes a la corrosión por el UF_6 su diámetro está comprendido entre 0.5 cm y 4 cm, tienen una relación longitud-diámetro de 20:1 o menos, y poseen una o varias entradas tangenciales. Los tubos pueden estar equipados con dispositivos tipo tobera en uno de sus extremos o en ambos.

NOTA EXPLICATIVA

El gas de alimentación penetra tangencialmente en el tubo vorticial por uno de sus extremos, o con ayuda de deflectores ciclónicos, o tangencialmente por numerosos orificios situados a lo largo de la periferia del tubo.

5.5.3. Compresores y sopladores de gas

Compresores axiales, centrífugos o impelentes, o sopladores de gas especialmente diseñados o preparados, fabricados o protegidos con materiales resistentes a la corrosión por el UF_6 y con una capacidad de aspiración de la mezcla de UF_6 /gas portador (hidrógeno o helio) de 2 m³/min o más.

NOTA EXPLICATIVA

Estos compresores y sopladores de gas normalmente tienen una relación de compresión comprendida entre 1.2:1 y 6:1.

5.5.4. Obturadores para ejes de rotación

Obturadores para ejes de rotación especialmente diseñados o preparados, con conexiones selladas de entrada y de salida para asegurar la estanqueidad del eje que conecta el rotor del compresor o el rotor del soplador de gas con el motor de propulsión a fin de asegurar un sellado fiable para evitar las fugas del gas de trabajo o la penetración de aire o del gas de sellado en la cámara interior del compresor o del soplador de gas llena con una mezcla de UF_6 /gas portador.

5.5.5. Intercambiadores de calor para enfriamiento del gas

Intercambiadores de calor especialmente diseñados o preparados, fabricados o protegidos con materiales resistentes a la corrosión por el UF_6 .

5.5.6. Cajas de los elementos de separación

Cajas de los elementos de separación especialmente diseñadas o preparadas, fabricadas o protegidas con materiales resistentes a la corrosión por el UF₆, para alojar los tubos vorticiales o las toberas de separación.

NOTA EXPLICATIVA

Estas cajas pueden ser recipientes cilíndricos de más de 300 mm de diámetro y de más de 900 mm de longitud, recipientes rectangulares de dimensiones comparables, y pueden haber sido diseñadas para su instalación horizontal o vertical.

5.5.7. Sistemas de alimentación/extracción del producto y de las colas

Sistemas o equipo especialmente diseñados o preparados para plantas de enriquecimiento, fabricados o protegidos con materiales resistentes a la corrosión por el UF₆, en particular:

- a) Autoclaves, hornos o sistemas de alimentación utilizados para introducir el UF₆ en el proceso de enriquecimiento;
- b) Desublimadores (o trampas frías) utilizados para extraer el UF₆ del proceso de enriquecimiento para su transferencia subsiguiente después del calentamiento;
- c) Estaciones de solidificación o licuefacción para extraer el UF₆ del proceso de enriquecimiento por compresión y conversión del UF₆ al estado líquido o sólido;
- d) Estaciones de "producto" o "colas" usadas para el traspaso del UF₆ hacia los contenedores.

5.5.8. Sistemas de tubería de cabecera

Tuberías y colectores, fabricados o protegidos con materiales resistentes a la corrosión por el UF₆, especialmente diseñados o preparados para manipular el UF₆ en el interior de las cascadas aerodinámicas. Normalmente, las tuberías forman parte de un sistema colector "doble" en el que cada etapa o grupo de etapas está conectado a cada uno de los colectores.

5.5.9. Bombas y sistemas de vacío

- a) Sistemas de vacío especialmente diseñados o preparados, con una capacidad de aspiración de 5 m³/min o más, y que comprenden distribuidores de vacío, colectores de vacío y bombas de vacío, y que han sido diseñados para trabajar en una atmósfera de UF₆;
- b) Bombas de vacío especialmente diseñadas o preparadas para trabajar en una atmósfera de UF₆, fabricadas o revestidas con materiales resistentes a la corrosión por el UF₆. Estas bombas pueden estar dotadas de juntas de fluorocarburo y tener fluidos especiales de trabajo.

5.5.10. Válvulas especiales de parada y control

Válvulas de fuelle de parada y de control, manuales o automáticas, especialmente diseñadas o preparadas, fabricadas con materiales resistentes a la corrosión por el UF₆, con un diámetro de 40 mm a 1 500 mm, para su instalación en los sistemas principal y auxiliares de plantas de enriquecimiento aerodinámico.

5.5.11. Espectrómetros de masa para UF₆/fuentes de iones

Espectrómetros de masas magnéticos o cuadrupolares especialmente diseñados o preparados, capaces de tomar "en línea" de las corrientes de UF₆ gaseoso, muestras de material de alimentación, del "producto" o de las "colas", y que poseen todas las siguientes características:

1. Resolución unitaria para masas mayores a 320;
2. Fuentes de iones fabricadas o revestidas con cromoníquel o monel o galvanoníquelado;
3. Fuentes de ionización por bombardeo por electrones;
4. Sistema colector apropiado para análisis isotópico.

5.5.12. Sistemas de separación UF₆/gas portador

Sistemas especialmente diseñados o preparados para separar el UF₆ del gas portador (hidrógeno o helio).

NOTA EXPLICATIVA

Estos sistemas han sido diseñados para reducir el contenido de UF₆ del gas portador a 1 ppm o menos y pueden comprender el equipo siguiente:

- a) Intercambiadores de calor criogénicos y crioseparadores capaces de alcanzar temperaturas de -120°C o inferiores;
- b) Unidades de refrigeración criogénicas capaces de alcanzar temperaturas de -120°C o inferiores; o
- c) Toberas de separación o tubos vorticiales para separar el UF₆ del gas portador; o
- d) Trampas frías para el UF₆ capaces de alcanzar temperaturas de -20°C o inferiores.

5.6. Sistemas, equipo y componentes especialmente diseñados o preparados para su utilización en plantas de enriquecimiento por intercambio químico o por intercambio iónico**NOTA INTRODUCTORIA**

Las diferencias mínimas de masa entre los isótopos de uranio ocasionan pequeños cambios en los equilibrios de las reacciones químicas, fenómeno que puede aprovecharse para la separación de los isótopos. Se han desarrollado con éxito dos procesos: intercambio químico líquido-líquido e intercambio iónico sólido-líquido.

En el proceso de intercambio químico líquido-líquido, las fases líquidas inmiscibles (acuosa y orgánica) se ponen en contacto por circulación en contracorriente para obtener un efecto de cascada correspondiente a miles de etapas de separación. La fase acuosa está compuesta por cloruro de uranio en solución en ácido clorhídrico; la fase orgánica está constituida por un agente de extracción que contiene cloruro de uranio en un solvente orgánico. Los contactores empleados en la cascada de separación pueden ser columnas de intercambio líquido-líquido (por ejemplo, columnas pulsadas dotadas de placas-tamiz) o contactores centrífugos líquido-líquido. En cada uno de ambos extremos de la cascada de separación se necesita una conversión química (oxidación y reducción) para permitir el reflujo. Una importante preocupación con respecto al diseño es evitar la contaminación de las corrientes de trabajo por ciertos iones metálicos. Por tanto, se utilizan tuberías y columnas de plástico, revestidas de plástico (comprendidos fluorocarburos polímeros) y/o revestidas de vidrio.

En el proceso de intercambio iónico sólido-líquido, el enriquecimiento se consigue por adsorción/desorción del uranio en un adsorbente o resina de intercambio iónico y de acción muy rápida. Se hace pasar una solución de uranio contenida en ácido clorhídrico y otros agentes químicos a través de columnas cilíndricas de enriquecimiento que contienen lechos de relleno formado por el adsorbente. Para conseguir un proceso continuo es necesario un sistema de reflujo para liberar el uranio del adsorbente y reinyectarlo en el flujo líquido de modo que puedan recogerse el "producto" y las "colas". Esto se realiza con ayuda de agentes químicos adecuados de reducción/oxidación que son regenerados por completo en circuitos externos independientes y que pueden ser regenerados parcialmente dentro de las propias columnas de separación isotópica. La presencia de soluciones de ácido clorhídrico concentrado caliente obliga a fabricar o proteger el equipo con materiales especiales resistentes a la corrosión.

5.6.1. Columnas de intercambio líquido-líquido (intercambio químico)

Columnas de intercambio líquido-líquido en contracorriente con aportación de energía mecánica (es decir, columnas pulsadas de placas-tamiz, columnas de placas de movimiento alternativo y columnas dotadas de turbomezcladores internos), especialmente diseñadas o preparadas para el enriquecimiento del uranio utilizando el proceso de intercambio químico. Para que sean resistentes a la corrosión por las soluciones de ácido clorhídrico concentrado, estas columnas y su interior se fabrican o se revisten con materiales plásticos adecuados (por ejemplo, fluorocarburos polímeros) o vidrio. Las columnas han sido diseñadas para que el tiempo de residencia correspondiente a una etapa sea corto (30 segundos o menos).

5.6.2. Contactores centrífugos líquido-líquido (intercambio químico)

Contactores centrífugos líquido-líquido especialmente diseñados o preparados para el enriquecimiento del uranio utilizando procesos de intercambio químico. En estos contactores, la dispersión de las corrientes orgánica y acuosa se consigue por rotación y la separación de las fases con ayuda de una fuerza centrífuga. Para hacerlos resistentes a la corrosión por las soluciones de ácido clorhídrico concentrado, los contactores se fabrican o se revisten con materiales plásticos adecuados (por ejemplo fluorocarburos polímeros) o se revisten con vidrio. Los contactores centrífugos han sido diseñados para que el tiempo de residencia correspondiente a una etapa sea corto (30 segundos o menos).

5.6.3. Equipo y sistemas de reducción del uranio (intercambio químico)

- a) Celdas de reducción electroquímica especialmente diseñadas o preparadas para reducir el uranio de un estado de valencia a otro inferior para su enriquecimiento por el proceso de intercambio químico. Los materiales de las celdas en contacto con las soluciones de trabajo deben ser resistentes a la corrosión por soluciones de ácido clorhídrico concentrado.

NOTA EXPLICATIVA

El compartimiento catódico de la celda debe ser diseñado de modo que el uranio no pase a un estado de valencia más elevado por reoxidación. Para mantener el uranio en el compartimiento catódico, la celda debe poseer una membrana de diafragma inatacable fabricada con un material especial de intercambio catiónico. El cátodo consiste en un conductor sólido adecuado, por ejemplo, grafito.

- b) Sistemas situados en el extremo de la cascada donde se recupera el producto especialmente diseñados o preparados para separar el U^{4+} de la corriente orgánica, ajustar la concentración de ácido y alimentar las celdas de reducción electroquímica.

NOTA EXPLICATIVA

Estos sistemas están formados por equipo de extracción por solvente para separar el U^{4+} de la corriente orgánica a fin de introducirlo en la solución acuosa, equipo de evaporación y/o de otra índole para ajustar y controlar el pH de la solución y bombas u otros dispositivos de transferencia para alimentar las celdas de reducción electroquímica. Una de las principales preocupaciones en cuanto al diseño es evitar la contaminación de la corriente acuosa por ciertos iones metálicos. En consecuencia, aquellas partes del sistema que están en contacto con la corriente de trabajo se fabrican o protegen con materiales adecuados (por ejemplo, vidrio, fluorocarburos polímeros, sulfato de polifenilo, poliéter sulfone y grafito impregnado con resina).

5.6.4. Sistemas de preparación de la alimentación (intercambio químico)

Sistemas especialmente diseñados o preparados para producir soluciones de cloruro de uranio de elevada pureza destinadas a las plantas de separación de los isótopos de uranio por intercambio químico.

NOTA EXPLICATIVA

Estos sistemas comprenden equipo de purificación por disolución, extracción por solvente y/o intercambio iónico, y celdas electrolíticas para reducir el uranio U^{5+} o U^{4+} a U^{3+} . Estos sistemas producen soluciones de cloruro de uranio que sólo contienen algunas partes por millón de impurezas metálicas, por ejemplo, cromo, hierro, vanadio, molibdeno y otros cationes bivalentes o de valencia múltiple más elevada. Entre los materiales de fabricación de partes del sistema de tratamiento del U^{3+} de elevada pureza figuran el vidrio, los fluorocarburos polímeros, el sulfato de polifenilo o el poliéter sulfone y el grafito impregnado con resina y con un revestimiento de plástico.

5.6.5. Sistemas de oxidación del uranio (intercambio químico)

Sistemas especialmente diseñados o preparados para oxidar el U^{3+} en U^{4+} a fin de reintroducirlo en la cascada de separación isotópica en el proceso de enriquecimiento por intercambio químico.

NOTA EXPLICATIVA

Estos sistemas pueden comprender el equipo siguiente:

- a) Equipo para poner en contacto el cloro y el oxígeno con el efluente acuoso procedente del equipo de separación isotópica y extraer el U^{4+} resultante a fin de introducirlo en la corriente orgánica empobrecida procedente de la extremidad de la cascada;
- b) Equipo para separar el agua del ácido clorhídrico de modo que el agua y el ácido clorhídrico concentrado puedan ser reintroducidos en el proceso en lugares adecuados.

5.6.6. Resinas de intercambio iónico/adsorbentes de reacción rápida (intercambio iónico)

Resinas de intercambio iónico o adsorbentes de reacción rápida especialmente diseñados o preparados para el enriquecimiento del uranio por el proceso de intercambio iónico, en particular resinas macrorreticulares porosas y/o estructuras peliculares en las que los grupos de intercambio químico activos están limitados a un revestimiento superficial en un soporte poroso inactivo, y otras estructuras compuestas en forma adecuada, sobre todo partículas o fibras. Estas resinas de intercambio iónico/adsorbentes tienen un diámetro de 0.2 mm o menor y deben ser quimiorresistentes a soluciones de ácido clorhídrico concentrado y lo bastante fisicorresistentes para no experimentar una degradación en las columnas de intercambio. Las resinas/adsorbentes han sido diseñados especialmente para conseguir una cinética de intercambio de los isótopos del uranio muy rápida (el tiempo de semirreacción es inferior a 10 segundos) y pueden trabajar a temperaturas comprendidas entre 100°C y 200°C.

5.6.7. Columnas de intercambio iónico (intercambio iónico)

Columnas cilíndricas de más de 1 000 mm de diámetro que contienen lechos de relleno de resina de intercambio iónico/adsorbente, especialmente diseñadas o preparadas para el enriquecimiento del uranio por intercambio iónico. Estas columnas están fabricadas o protegidas con materiales (por ejemplo, titanio o plásticos de fluorocarburo) resistentes a la corrosión por soluciones de ácido clorhídrico concentrado y pueden trabajar a temperaturas comprendidas entre 100 C y 200 C y presiones superiores a 0.7 MPa (102 psi).

5.6.8. Sistemas de reflujo (intercambio iónico)

- a) Sistemas de reducción química o electroquímica especialmente diseñados o preparados para regenerar el agente o los agentes de reducción química utilizado o utilizados en las cascadas de enriquecimiento del uranio por intercambio iónico;
- b) Sistemas de oxidación química o electroquímica especialmente diseñados o preparados para regenerar el agente o agentes de oxidación química utilizado o utilizados en las cascadas de enriquecimiento del uranio por intercambio iónico.

NOTA EXPLICATIVA

El proceso de enriquecimiento por intercambio iónico puede utilizar, por ejemplo, el titanio trivalente (Ti^{3+}) como catión reductor, en cuyo caso el sistema de reducción regeneraría el Ti^{3+} por reducción del Ti^{4+} .

El proceso puede utilizar, por ejemplo, hierro trivalente (Fe^{3+}) como oxidante en cuyo caso el sistema de oxidación regeneraría el Fe^{3+} por oxidación del Fe^{2+} .

5.7. Sistemas, equipo y componentes especialmente diseñados o preparados para su utilización en plantas de enriquecimiento por láser**NOTA INTRODUCTORIA**

Los actuales sistemas de enriquecimiento por láser se clasifican en dos categorías: aquél en el que el medio en el que se aplica el proceso es vapor atómico de uranio y aquél en el que es vapor de un compuesto de uranio. La nomenclatura corriente de los procesos es la siguiente: primera categoría-separación isotópica por láser en vapor atómico (AVLIS o SILVA); segunda categoría-separación isotópica molecular por láser (MLIS o MOLIS-SILMO) y reacción química por activación láser isotópicamente selectiva (CRISLA). Los sistemas, equipo y componentes de las plantas de enriquecimiento por láser comprenden: a) dispositivos de alimentación de vapor de uranio metálico (para la fotoionización selectiva) o dispositivos de alimentación de vapor de un compuesto del uranio (para la fotodisociación o activación química); b) dispositivos para recoger el uranio metálico enriquecido o empobrecido como "producto" y "colas" en la primera categoría, y dispositivos para recoger los compuestos disociados o activos como "producto" y material no modificado como "colas" en la segunda categoría; c) sistemas láser del proceso para excitar selectivamente la especie uranio 235; y d) equipo para la preparación de la alimentación y la conversión del producto. Debido a la complejidad de la espectroscopia de los átomos y compuestos del uranio podrá tal vez ser necesario combinar cierto número de tecnologías láser que ya están disponibles.

NOTA EXPLICATIVA

Muchos de los artículos enumerados en esta sección entran directamente en contacto con el uranio metálico vaporizado o líquido, ya sea con un gas del proceso formado por UF_6 o por una mezcla de UF_6 con otros gases. Todas las superficies que entran en contacto con el uranio o con el UF_6 están totalmente fabricadas o protegidas con materiales resistentes a la corrosión. A los fines de la sección relativa a los artículos para el enriquecimiento por láser, los materiales resistentes a la corrosión por el uranio metálico o las aleaciones de uranio vaporizados o líquidos son el tántalo y el grafito revestido con itrio; entre los materiales resistentes a la corrosión por el UF_6 figuran el cobre, el acero inoxidable, el aluminio, las aleaciones de aluminio, el níquel o las aleaciones que contengan el 60% o más de níquel y los polímeros de hidrocarburos totalmente fluorados resistentes al UF_6 .

5.7.1. Sistemas de vaporización del uranio (SILVA)

Sistemas de vaporización del uranio especialmente diseñados o preparados que contienen cañones de haz electrónico de elevada potencia en franja o barrido, y que proporcionan una potencia en el blanco de más de 2,5 kW/cm.

5.7.2. Sistemas de manipulación del uranio metálico líquido (SILVA)

Sistemas de manipulación de metales líquidos especialmente diseñados o preparados para el uranio o las aleaciones de uranio fundidos, que comprenden crisoles y equipos de enfriamiento de los crisoles.

NOTA EXPLICATIVA

Los crisoles y otras partes del sistema que puedan entrar en contacto con el uranio o aleaciones de uranio fundidos están fabricados o protegidos con materiales de resistencia adecuada a la corrosión y al calor. Entre estos materiales cabe citar el tántalo, el grafito revestido con itrio, el grafito revestido con otros óxidos de tierras raras (véase el documento INFCIRC/254/Parte 2, (enmendado)) o mezclas de estas sustancias.

5.7.3. Conjuntos colectores del "producto" y "colas" del uranio metálico (SILVA)

Conjuntos colectores del "producto" y "colas" especialmente diseñados o preparados para el uranio metálico en estado líquido o sólido.

NOTA EXPLICATIVA

Los componentes de estos conjuntos se fabrican o protegen con materiales resistentes al calor y a la corrosión por el uranio metálico vaporizado o líquido (por ejemplo, tántalo o grafito revestido con itrio) y pueden comprender tuberías, válvulas, accesorios, "canalones", alimentadores directos intercambiadores de calor y placas colectoras utilizadas en los métodos de separación magnética, electrostática y de otra índole.

5.7.4. Cajas de módulo separador (SILVA)

Recipientes rectangulares o cilíndricos especialmente diseñados o preparados para contener la fuente de vapor de uranio metálico, el cañón de haz electrónico y los colectores del "producto" y de las "colas".

NOTA EXPLICATIVA

Estas cajas poseen numerosos orificios para la alimentación eléctrica y de agua, ventanas para los haces de láser, conexiones de las bombas de vacío y el instrumental de diagnóstico y vigilancia. Están dotadas de medios de apertura y cierre para poder reajustar los componentes internos.

5.7.5. Toberas de expansión supersónica (SILMO)

Toberas de expansión supersónica, resistentes a la corrosión por el UF_6 , especialmente diseñadas o preparadas para enfriar mezclas de UF_6 y el gas portador a 150 K o menos.

5.7.6. Colectores del producto (pentafluoruro de uranio) (SILMO)

Colectores de pentafluoruro de uranio (UF_5) sólido especialmente diseñados o preparados y formados por colectores de filtro, impacto o ciclón, o sus combinaciones, y que son resistentes a la corrosión en un medio de UF_6/UF_5 .

5.7.7. Compresores de UF_6 /gas portador (SILMO)

Compresores especialmente diseñados o preparados para mezclas de UF_6 /gas portador, destinados a un funcionamiento de larga duración en un medio de UF_6 . Los componentes de estos compresores que entran en contacto con el gas del proceso están fabricados o protegidos con materiales resistentes a la corrosión por el UF_6 .

5.7.8. Obturadores para ejes de rotación (SILMO)

Obturadores para ejes de rotación especialmente diseñados o preparados, con conexiones selladas de entrada y salida, para asegurar la estanqueidad de los ejes que conectan los rotores de los compresores con los motores de propulsión para asegurar que el sistema disponga de un sellado fiable a fin de evitar los escapes del gas de trabajo o la penetración de aire o de gas de estanqueidad en la cámara interior del compresor llena con una mezcla de UF₆/gas portador.

5.7.9. Sistemas de fluoración (SILMO)

Sistemas especialmente diseñados o preparados para fluorar el UF₅ (sólido) en UF₆ (gaseoso).

NOTA EXPLICATIVA

Estos sistemas han sido diseñados para fluorar el polvo de UF₅ y recoger el UF₆ en contenedores o reintroducirlo en las unidades SILMO para su enriquecimiento más elevado. En un método, la fluoración puede realizarse dentro del sistema de separación isotópica, y la reacción y la recuperación se hacen directamente en los colectores del "producto". En el otro método, el polvo de UF₅ puede ser retirado de los colectores del "producto" para introducirlo en una vasija adecuada de reacción (por ejemplo, un reactor de lecho fluidizado, un reactor helicoidal o torre de llama) para la fluoración. En ambos métodos, se utiliza equipo de almacenamiento y transferencia del flúor (u otros agentes adecuados de fluoración), y de recogida y transferencia del UF₆.

5.7.10. Espectrómetros de masa para UF₆/fuentes de iones (SILMO)

Espectrómetros de masas magnéticos o cuadrupolares especialmente diseñados o preparados, capaces de tomar "en línea" de las corrientes de UF₆ gaseoso, muestras de material de alimentación, del "producto" o de las "colas", y que poseen todas las siguientes características:

1. Resolución unitaria para la unidad de masa mayor a 320;
2. Fuentes de iones fabricadas o revestidas con cromoníquel o monel o galvanoníquelado;
3. Fuentes de ionización por bombardeo por electrones;
4. Presencia de un colector apropiado de análisis isotópico.

5.7.11. Sistemas de alimentación/sistemas de retirada del producto y de las colas (SILMO)

Sistemas o equipo especialmente diseñados o preparados para plantas de enriquecimiento, fabricados o protegidos con materiales resistentes a la corrosión por el UF₆, en particular:

- a) Autoclaves, hornos o sistemas de alimentación utilizados para introducir el UF₆ en el proceso de enriquecimiento;
- b) Desublimadores (o trampas frías) utilizados para extraer el UF₆ del proceso de enriquecimiento para su transferencia subsiguiente después del calentamiento;
- c) Estaciones de solidificación o licuefacción para extraer el UF₆ del proceso de enriquecimiento por compresión y conversión del UF₆ al estado líquido o sólido;
- d) Estaciones de "producto" o "colas" usadas para el traspaso del UF₆ hacia los contenedores.

5.7.12. Sistemas de separación UF₆/gas portador (SILMO)

Sistemas especialmente diseñados o preparados para separar el UF₆ del gas portador. El gas portador puede ser nitrógeno, argón u otro gas.

NOTA EXPLICATIVA

Estos sistemas pueden comprender el equipo siguiente:

- a) Intercambiadores de calor criogénicos o crioseparadores capaces de alcanzar temperaturas de -120°C o inferiores;
- b) Unidades de refrigeración criogénicas capaces de alcanzar temperaturas de -120°C o inferiores; o
- c) Trampas frías para el UF₆ capaces de alcanzar temperaturas de -20°C o inferiores.

5.7.13. Sistemas por láser (SILVA, SILMO y CRISLA)

Láseres o sistemas lásericos especialmente diseñados o preparados para la separación de los isótopos del uranio.

NOTA EXPLICATIVA

Los láseres y los componentes lásericos de importancia en procesos de enriquecimiento por láser comprenden los enumerados en el documento INFCIRC/254/Parte 2 (enmendado). El sistema láserico para el proceso SILVA está formado normalmente por dos láseres: un láser de vapor de cobre y un láser de colorante. El sistema láserico para SILMO está formado normalmente por un láser de CO₂ o un láser de excímero y una celda óptica de multipasos con espejos giratorios en ambos extremos. En ambos procesos los láseres o sistemas lásericos deben estar dotados de un estabilizador de frecuencia espectral para poder funcionar durante prolongados periodos de tiempo.

5.8. Sistemas, equipos y componentes especialmente diseñados o preparados para su utilización en plantas de enriquecimiento por separación en un plasma.**NOTA INTRODUCTORIA**

En el proceso de separación en un plasma, un plasma de iones de uranio atraviesa un campo eléctrico acordado a la frecuencia de resonancia de los iones ²³⁵U, de modo que estos últimos absorban preferentemente la energía y aumente el diámetro de sus órbitas helicoidales. Los iones que recorren una trayectoria de gran diámetro son atrapados obteniéndose un producto enriquecido en ²³⁵U. El plasma, creado por ionización del vapor de uranio, está contenido en una cámara de vacío sometida a un campo magnético de elevada intensidad producido por un imán superconductor. Los principales sistemas tecnológicos del proceso comprenden el sistema de generación del plasma de uranio, el módulo separador con el imán superconductor (véase el documento INFCIRC/254/Parte 2 (enmendado)), y los sistemas de extracción del metal para recoger el "producto" y las "colas".

5.8.1. Fuentes de energía de hiperfrecuencia y antenas

Fuentes de energía de hiperfrecuencia y antenas especialmente diseñadas o preparadas para producir o acelerar iones y que poseen las siguientes características: frecuencia superior a 30 GHz y potencia media a la salida superior a 50 kW para la producción de iones.

5.8.2. Bobinas excitadoras de iones

Bobinas excitadoras de iones de radiofrecuencia especialmente diseñadas o preparadas para frecuencias superiores a 100 kHz y capaces de soportar una potencia media superior a 40 kW.

5.8.3. Sistemas generadores de plasma de uranio

Sistemas especialmente diseñados o preparados para generar plasma de uranio, que pueden contener cañones de electrones de gran potencia en barrido o en franja, y que proporcionan una potencia en el blanco superior a 2,5 kW/cm.

5.8.4. Sistemas de manipulación del uranio metálico líquido

Sistemas de manipulación de metales líquidos especialmente diseñados o preparados para el uranio o las aleaciones de uranio fundidos, que comprenden crisoles y equipos de enfriamiento de los crisoles.

NOTA EXPLICATIVA

Los crisoles y otras partes del sistema que puedan entrar en contacto con el uranio o aleaciones de uranio fundidos están fabricados o protegidos con materiales de resistencia adecuada a la corrosión y al calor. Entre estos materiales cabe citar el tántalo, el grafito revestido con itrio, el grafito revestido con otros óxidos de tierras raras (véase el documento INFCIRC/254/Parte 2, (enmendado)) o mezclas de estas sustancias.

5.8.5. Conjuntos colectores del "producto" y de las "colas" de uranio metálico

Conjuntos colectores del "producto" y de las "colas" especialmente diseñados o preparados para el uranio metálico en estado sólido. Estos conjuntos colectores están fabricados o protegidos con materiales resistentes al calor y a la corrosión por el vapor de uranio metálico, por ejemplo, tántalo o grafito revestido con itrio.

5.8.6. Cajas de módulos separadores

Recipientes cilíndricos especialmente diseñados o preparados para su utilización en plantas de enriquecimiento por separación en un plasma y destinadas a alojar una fuente de plasma de uranio, una bobina excitadora de radiofrecuencia y los colectores del "producto" y de las "colas".

NOTA EXPLICATIVA

Estas cajas poseen numerosos orificios para la entrada de las barras eléctricas, conexiones de las bombas de difusión e instrumental de diagnóstico y vigilancia. Están dotadas de medios de apertura y cierre para poder reajustar los componentes internos y están fabricadas con un material no magnético adecuado, por ejemplo, acero inoxidable.

5.9. Sistemas, equipo y componentes especialmente diseñados o preparados para su utilización en plantas de enriquecimiento electromagnético.**NOTA INTRODUCTORIA**

En el proceso electromagnético, los iones de uranio metálico producidos por ionización de una sal (normalmente UCl_4) después de ser acelerados atraviesan un campo electromagnético, que hace que los iones de los diferentes isótopos sigan trayectorias diferentes. Los principales componentes de un separador electromagnético de isótopos son: un campo magnético causante de la desviación del haz iónico y de la separación de los isótopos, una fuente de iones con su sistema de aceleración y un sistema colector para recoger los iones separados. Los sistemas auxiliares del proceso comprenden la alimentación del imán, la alimentación de alta tensión de la fuente de iones, la instalación de vacío e importantes sistemas de manipulación química para la recuperación del producto y la depuración/reciclado de los componentes.

5.9.1. Separadores electromagnéticos de isótopos

Separadores electromagnéticos de isótopos especialmente diseñados o preparados para la separación de los isótopos de uranio, y equipo y componentes para esta actividad, en particular:

a) Fuentes de iones

Fuentes de iones de uranio, únicas o múltiples, especialmente diseñadas o preparadas, que comprenden una fuente de vapor, un ionizador y un acelerador de haz, fabricadas con materiales adecuados, como el grafito, el acero inoxidable o el cobre, y capaces de proporcionar una corriente de ionización total de 50 mA o superior.

b) Colectores de iones

Placas colectoras formadas por dos o más ranuras y bolsas especialmente diseñadas o preparadas para recoger haces de iones de uranio enriquecidos y empobrecidos, y fabricadas con materiales adecuados, como el grafito o el acero inoxidable.

c) Cajas de vacío

Cajas de vacío especialmente diseñadas o preparadas para los separadores electromagnéticos del uranio, fabricadas con materiales no magnéticos adecuados, como el acero inoxidable, y capaces de trabajar a presiones de 0.1 Pa o inferiores.

NOTA EXPLICATIVA

Las cajas, diseñadas para contener las fuentes de iones, las placas colectoras y las camisas de agua, están dotadas de medios para conectar las bombas de difusión, los dispositivos de apertura y cierre, y la reinstalación de estos componentes.

d) Piezas polares de los imanes

Piezas polares de los imanes especialmente diseñadas o preparadas, de diámetro superior a 2 m, utilizadas para mantener un campo magnético constante en el interior del separador electromagnético de isótopos y transferir el campo magnético entre separadores contiguos.

5.9.2. Alimentación de alta tensión

Alimentación de alta tensión especialmente diseñada o preparada para las fuentes de iones y que tiene siempre todas las características siguientes: capaz de proporcionar de modo continuo, durante un periodo de 8 horas, una tensión a la salida de 20 000 V o superior, con una intensidad a la salida de 1 A o superior y una variación de tensión inferior a 0.01%.

5.9.3. Alimentación eléctrica de los imanes

Alimentación con corriente continua de los imanes especialmente diseñada o preparada y que tiene siempre todas las características siguientes: capaz de producir de modo continuo, durante un periodo de ocho horas, una corriente a la salida de intensidad de 500 A o superior a una tensión de 100 V o superior, con variaciones de intensidad y de tensión inferiores a 0.01%.

De las siguientes fracciones arancelarias:	
8401.20.01	Máquinas y aparatos para la separación isotópica, y sus partes.
	Unicamente: Plantas para la separación de isótopos del uranio natural, uranio empobrecido o material fisiónable especial y equipo, distinto de los instrumentos de análisis, especialmente diseñado o preparado para ello, en los términos descritos en el Grupo 5.
8504.40.01	Para soldadura eléctrica, con capacidad nominal igual o inferior a 400 amperes.
	Unicamente: Alimentación con corriente continua de los imanes especialmente diseñada o preparada y que tenga todas las características siguientes: capaz de producir de modo continuo, durante un periodo de ocho horas, una corriente a la salida de intensidad de 500 A o superior a una tensión de 100 V o superior, con variaciones de intensidad y de tensión inferiores a 0.01%.
9013.20.01	Láseres, excepto los diodos láser.
	Unicamente: Sistemas, equipo y componentes especialmente diseñados o preparados para su utilización en plantas de enriquecimiento por láser.
9027.30.01	Espectrómetros, espectrofotómetros y espectrógrafos que utilicen radiaciones ópticas (UV, visibles, IR).
	Unicamente: Espectrómetros de masa magnéticos o cuadrupolares especialmente diseñados o preparados, capaces de tomar "en línea" muestras del material de alimentación, del producto o de las colas, a partir de la corriente del gas UF ₆ , que tengan las siguientes características: resolución unitaria para masa mayor de 320; fuentes de iones fabricadas o revestidas con cromoniquel, metal o galvanoniquelado; fuentes de ionización por bombardeo por electrones; y estén provistos de un sistema colector apropiado para el análisis isotópico.

<p>6 Plantas de producción de agua pesada, deuterio y compuestos de deuterio y equipo especialmente diseñado o preparado para dicha producción:</p> <p>NOTA INTRODUCTORIA</p> <p>El agua pesada puede producirse por varios procesos. No obstante, los dos procesos que han demostrado ser viables desde el punto de vista comercial son el proceso de intercambio agua-sulfuro de hidrógeno (proceso GS) y el proceso de intercambio amoníaco-hidrógeno.</p> <p>El proceso GS se basa en el intercambio de hidrógeno y deuterio entre el agua y el sulfuro de hidrógeno en una serie de torres que funcionan con su sección superior en frío y su sección inferior en caliente. En las torres, el agua baja mientras el sulfuro de hidrógeno gaseoso circula en sentido ascendente. Se utiliza una serie de bandejas perforadas para favorecer la mezcla entre el gas y el agua. El deuterio pasa al agua a baja temperatura y al sulfuro de hidrógeno a alta temperatura. El gas o el agua, enriquecida en deuterio, se extraen de las torres de la primera etapa en la confluencia de las secciones caliente y fría y se repite el proceso en torres de etapas subsiguientes. El producto de la última etapa, o sea el agua enriquecida hasta un 30% en deuterio, se envía a una unidad de destilación para producir agua pesada utilizable en reactores, es decir, óxido de deuterio al 99.75%.</p> <p>El proceso de un intercambio amoníaco-hidrógeno permite extraer deuterio a partir de un gas de síntesis por contacto con amoníaco líquido en presencia de un catalizador.</p> <p>El gas de síntesis se envía a las torres de intercambio y posteriormente al convertidor de amoníaco. Dentro de las torres el gas circula en sentido ascendente mientras que el amoníaco líquido lo hace en sentido inverso. El deuterio se extrae del hidrógeno del gas de síntesis y se concentra en el amoníaco. El amoníaco pasa entonces a un fraccionador de amoníaco en la parte inferior de la torre mientras que el gas sube a un convertidor de amoníaco en la parte superior. El enriquecimiento tiene lugar en etapas subsiguientes y, mediante destilación final, se obtiene agua pesada para uso en reactores. El gas de síntesis de alimentación puede obtenerse en una planta de amoníaco que, a su vez, puede construirse asociada a una planta de agua pesada por intercambio amoníaco-hidrógeno. El proceso de intercambio amoníaco-hidrógeno también puede utilizar agua común como fuente de alimentación de deuterio.</p> <p>Gran parte de los artículos del equipo esencial de las plantas de producción de agua pesada por el proceso GS o el proceso de intercambio amoníaco-hidrógeno es de uso común en varios sectores de</p>

	<p>las industrias química y petrolera. Esto sucede en particular en las pequeñas plantas que utilizan el proceso GS. Ahora bien, sólo algunos de estos artículos pueden obtenerse en el comercio normal. Los procesos GS y de intercambio amoniaco-hidrógeno exigen la manipulación de grandes cantidades de fluidos inflamables, corrosivos y tóxicos a presiones elevadas. Por consiguiente, cuando se establece el diseño y las normas de funcionamiento de plantas y equipo que utilizan estos procesos, es necesario prestar cuidadosa atención a la selección de materiales y a las especificaciones de los mismos para asegurar una prolongada vida útil con elevados niveles de seguridad y fiabilidad. La elección de la escala es, principalmente, función de los aspectos económicos y de las necesidades. Así pues, gran parte del equipo se preparará como solicite el cliente.</p>
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	<p>Finalmente, cabe señalar que, tanto en el proceso GS como en el de intercambio amoniaco-hidrógeno, artículos de equipo que, individualmente, no están diseñados o preparados especialmente para la producción de agua pesada pueden montarse en sistemas que sí lo están especialmente para producir agua pesada. A título de ejemplo cabe citar el sistema de producción con catalizador que se utiliza en el proceso de intercambio amoniaco-hidrógeno y los sistemas de destilación de agua empleados para la concentración final del agua pesada utilizable en reactores.</p> <p>Los artículos de equipo que son especialmente diseñados o preparados para producción de agua pesada ya sea por el proceso de intercambio agua-sulfuro de hidrógeno o por el proceso de intercambio amoniaco-hidrógeno comprenden los siguientes elementos:</p> <p>6.1. Torres de intercambio agua-sulfuro de hidrógeno</p> <p>Torres de intercambio fabricadas con acero al carbono fino (por ejemplo ASTM A516) con diámetros de 6 m (20 pies) a 9 m (30 pies), capaces de funcionar a presiones superiores o iguales a 2 MPa (300 psi) y con un sobreespesor de corrosión de 6 mm o superior, especialmente diseñadas o preparadas para producción de agua pesada por el proceso de intercambio agua-sulfuro de hidrógeno.</p> <p>6.2. Sopladores y compresores</p> <p>Sopladores o compresores centrífugos, de etapa única y baja presión (es decir, 0.2 MPa o 30 psi), para la circulación del sulfuro de hidrógeno gaseoso (es decir, gas que contiene más de 70% de H₂S) especialmente diseñados o preparados para producción de agua pesada por el proceso de intercambio agua-sulfuro de hidrógeno. Estos sopladores o compresores tienen una capacidad de caudal superior o igual a 56 m³/segundo (120 000 SCFM) al funcionar a presiones de aspiración superiores o iguales a 1.8 MPa (260 psi), y tienen juntas diseñadas para trabajar en un medio húmedo con H₂S.</p> <p>6.3. Torres de intercambio amoniaco-hidrógeno</p> <p>Torres de intercambio amoniaco-hidrógeno de altura superior o igual a 35 m (114,3 pies) y diámetro de 1.5 m (4.9 pies) a 2.5 m (8.2 pies), capaces de funcionar a presiones mayores de 15 MPa (2 225 psi), especialmente diseñadas o preparadas para producción de agua pesada por el proceso de intercambio amoniaco-hidrógeno. Estas torres también tienen al menos una abertura axial, de tipo pestaña, del mismo diámetro que la parte cilíndrica, a través de la cual pueden insertarse o extraerse las partes internas.</p> <p>6.4. Partes internas de la torre y bombas de etapa</p> <p>Partes internas de la torre y bombas de etapa especialmente diseñadas o preparadas para torres de producción de agua pesada por el proceso de intercambio amoniaco-hidrógeno. Las partes internas de la torre comprenden contactores de etapa especialmente diseñados para favorecer un contacto íntimo entre el gas y el líquido. Las bombas de etapa comprenden bombas sumergibles especialmente diseñadas para la circulación del amoniaco líquido en una etapa de contacto dentro de las torres.</p> <p>6.5. Fraccionadores de amoniaco</p> <p>Fraccionadores de amoniaco con una presión de funcionamiento superiores o igual a 3 MPa (450 psi) especialmente diseñados o preparados para producción de agua pesada por el proceso de intercambio amoniaco-hidrógeno.</p>
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	<p>6.6. Analizadores de absorción infrarroja</p> <p>Analizadores de absorción infrarroja capaces de realizar análisis en línea de la razón hidrógeno/deuterio cuando las concentraciones de deuterio son superiores o iguales a 90%.</p> <p>6.7. Quemadores catalíticos</p> <p>Quemadores catalíticos para la conversión en agua pesada del deuterio gaseoso enriquecido especialmente diseñado o preparado para la producción de agua pesada por el proceso de intercambio amoniaco-hidrógeno.</p> <p>6.8. Sistemas completos de enriquecimiento en deuterio de agua pesada o columnas para esta operación.</p> <p>Sistemas completos de enriquecimiento en deuterio del agua pesada, o columnas para esta operación, especialmente diseñados o preparados para elevar la concentración en deuterio del agua pesada hasta hacerla utilizable en reactores.</p> <p>NOTA EXPLICATIVA</p> <p>Estos sistemas, que utilizan generalmente la destilación de agua para separar el agua pesada del agua ligera, están especialmente diseñados o preparados para producir agua pesada utilizable en reactores (es decir, normalmente óxido de deuterio al 99.75%) a partir de agua pesada de alimentación de menor concentración.</p>
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De las siguientes fracciones arancelarias:	
8401.20.01	Máquinas y aparatos para la separación isotópica, y sus partes.
	Únicamente: Plantas de producción de agua pesada, deuterio y compuestos de deuterio y equipo especialmente diseñado o preparado para dicha producción, en los términos descritos en el Grupo 6.

	<p>7 Plantas de conversión de uranio y plutonio para utilización en la fabricación de elementos combustibles y la separación de isótopos del uranio según se define en las secciones 4 y 5 respectivamente, y equipo especialmente diseñado o preparado para esta actividad.</p> <p>EXPORTACIONES</p> <p>La exportación del conjunto completo de partidas principales comprendidas dentro de este concepto tendrá lugar únicamente de conformidad con los procedimientos expuestos en las Directrices. Todo el conjunto de plantas, sistemas y equipo especialmente diseñado o preparado dentro de este concepto podrá utilizarse en la elaboración, producción o utilización de material fisiónable especial.</p> <p>7.1. Plantas de conversión del uranio y equipo especialmente diseñado o preparado para esta actividad.</p> <p>NOTA INTRODUCTORIA</p> <p>Los diferentes sistemas y plantas de conversión del uranio permiten realizar una o varias transformaciones de una de las especies químicas del uranio en otra, en particular: conversión de concentrados de mineral uranífero en UO_3, conversión de UO_3 en UO_2, conversión de óxidos de uranio en UF_4, UF_6 o UCl_4, conversión de UF_4 en UF_6, conversión de UF_6 en UF_4, conversión de UF_4 en uranio metálico y conversión de fluoruros de uranio en UO_2. Muchos de los artículos del equipo esencial de las plantas de conversión del uranio son comunes a varios sectores de la industria química. Por ejemplo, entre los tipos de equipo que se utilizan en estos procesos cabe citar: hornos, hornos rotatorios, reactores de lecho fluidizado, reactores de torres de llama, centrifugadoras en fase líquida, columnas de destilación y columnas de extracción líquido-líquido. Sin embargo, sólo algunos de los artículos se pueden adquirir comercialmente; la mayoría se preparará según las necesidades y especificaciones del cliente. En algunos casos, son necesarias consideraciones especiales acerca del diseño y construcción para tener en cuenta las propiedades corrosivas de ciertos productos químicos manejados (HF, F_2, ClF_3 y fluoruros de uranio), así como las preocupaciones sobre criticidad nuclear. Por último, cabe señalar que en todos los procesos de conversión del uranio, los artículos del equipo que por separado no han sido diseñados o preparados para esta conversión pueden montarse en sistemas especialmente diseñados o preparados con esa finalidad.</p> <p>7.1.1. Sistemas especialmente diseñados o preparados para la conversión de los concentrados de mineral uranífero en UO_3</p>
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	<p>NOTA EXPLICATIVA</p> <p>La conversión de los concentrados de mineral uranífero en UO_3 puede realizarse disolviendo primero el mineral en ácido nítrico y extrayendo el nitrato de uranilo purificado con ayuda de un solvente como el fosfato de tributilo. A continuación, el nitrato de uranilo es convertido en UO_3 ya sea por concentración y desnitrificación o por neutralización con gas amoníaco para producir un diuranato de amonio que después es sometido a filtración, secado y calcinación.</p> <p>7.1.2. Sistemas especialmente diseñados o preparados para la conversión del UO_3 en UF_6</p> <p>NOTA EXPLICATIVA</p> <p>La conversión del UO_3 en UF_6 puede realizarse directamente por fluoración. Este proceso necesita una fuente de flúor gaseoso o de trifluoruro de cloro.</p> <p>7.1.3. Sistemas especialmente diseñados o preparados para la conversión del UO_3 en UO_2</p> <p>NOTA EXPLICATIVA</p> <p>La conversión del UO_3 en UO_2 puede realizarse por reducción del UO_3 por medio de hidrógeno o gas amoníaco craqueado.</p>
	<p>7.1.4. Sistemas especialmente diseñados o preparados para la conversión del UO_2 en UF_4</p> <p>NOTA EXPLICATIVA</p> <p>La conversión del UO_2 en UF_4 puede realizarse haciendo reaccionar el UO_2 con ácido fluorhídrico gaseoso (HF) a 300-500°C.</p> <p>7.1.5. Sistemas especialmente diseñados o preparados para la conversión del UF_4 en UF_6</p> <p>NOTA EXPLICATIVA</p> <p>La conversión del UF_4 en UF_6 se realiza por reacción exotérmica con flúor en un reactor de torre. El UF_6 es condensado a partir de los efluentes gaseosos calientes haciendo pasar los efluentes por una trampa fría enfriada a -10°C. El proceso necesita una fuente de flúor gaseoso.</p> <p>7.1.6. Sistemas especialmente diseñados o preparados para la conversión del UF_4 en U metálico</p> <p>NOTA EXPLICATIVA</p> <p>La conversión del UF_4 en U metálico se realiza por reducción con magnesio (grandes cantidades) o calcio (pequeñas cantidades). La reacción se efectúa a una temperatura superior al punto de fusión del uranio (1 130°C).</p> <p>7.1.7. Sistemas especialmente diseñados o preparados para la conversión del UF_6 en UO_2</p> <p>NOTA EXPLICATIVA</p> <p>La conversión del UF_6 en UO_2 puede realizarse por tres procesos diferentes. En el primero, el UF_6 es reducido e hidrolizado en UO_2 con ayuda de hidrógeno y vapor. En el segundo, el UF_6 es hidrolizado por disolución en agua; la adición de amoníaco precipita el diuranato de amonio que es reducido a UO_2 por el hidrógeno a una temperatura de 820° C. En el tercer proceso, el NH_3, el CO_2 y el UF_6 gaseosos se combinan en el agua, lo que ocasiona la precipitación del carbonato de uranilo y de amonio. Este carbonato se combina con el vapor y el hidrógeno a 500-600° C para producir el UO_2.</p> <p>La conversión del UF_6 en UO_2 constituye a menudo la primera etapa que se realiza en una planta de fabricación de combustible.</p> <p>7.1.8. Sistemas especialmente diseñados o preparados para la conversión del UF_6 en UF_4</p> <p>NOTA EXPLICATIVA</p> <p>La conversión del UF_6 en UF_4 se realiza por reducción con hidrógeno.</p>

	<p>7.1.9. Sistemas especialmente diseñados o preparados para la conversión de UO_2 en UCl_4</p> <p>NOTA EXPLICATIVA</p> <p>La conversión de UO_2 en UCl_4 se realiza mediante dos procesos diferentes. En el primero, el UO_2 se hace reaccionar con tetracloruro de carbono (CCl_4) a $400^\circ C$ aproximadamente. En el segundo proceso, el UO_2 se hace reaccionar a $700^\circ C$ aproximadamente en presencia de negro de humo (CAS 1333-86-4), monóxido de carbono y cloro para producir UCl_4.</p> <p>7.2. Plantas de conversión de plutonio y equipo especialmente diseñado o preparado para ello</p> <p>NOTA INTRODUCTORIA</p> <p>Los sistemas y plantas de conversión del plutonio permiten realizar una o más transformaciones de una especie química del plutonio a otra, en particular: conversión de nitrato de plutonio en PuO_2, conversión del PuO_2 en PuF_4, y conversión del PuF_4 en plutonio metálico. Las plantas de conversión de plutonio por lo general guardan relación con plantas de reprocesamiento, pero también pueden estar vinculadas a instalaciones de fabricación de combustible de plutonio. Muchos de los artículos del equipo esencial de las plantas de conversión del plutonio son comunes en varios sectores de la industria química. Por ejemplo, entre los tipos de equipo que se utilizan en estos procesos cabe citar: hornos, hornos rotatorios, reactores de lecho fluidizado, reactores de torres de llama, centrifugadoras en fase líquida, columnas de destilación y columnas de extracción líquido-líquido. Pueden requerirse también celdas calientes, cajas de guantes y telemanipuladores. Sin embargo, sólo algunos de los artículos se pueden adquirir comercialmente; la mayoría se preparará según las necesidades y especificaciones del cliente. Es indispensable ejercer gran cuidado en el diseño para tener en cuenta los riesgos de criticidad, toxicidad y radiológicos del plutonio. En algunos casos son necesarias consideraciones especiales acerca del diseño y la construcción para tener en cuenta las propiedades corrosivas de algunos de los productos químicos utilizados (p. ej., HF). Por último, cabe notar que, en todos los procesos de conversión, los artículos de equipo que por separado no han sido diseñados o preparados para la conversión del plutonio, pueden montarse en sistemas especialmente diseñados o preparados para esa finalidad.</p>
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	<p>7.2.1. Sistemas especialmente diseñados o preparados de conversión del nitrato de plutonio en óxido</p> <p>NOTA EXPLICATIVA</p> <p>Las operaciones principales de este proceso son las siguientes: ajuste, con posibilidad de almacenamiento, de la disolución de alimentación del proceso, precipitación y separación sólido/licor, calcinación, manipulación del producto, ventilación, gestión de desechos, y control del proceso. Los sistemas del proceso están especialmente adaptados a los fines de evitar los efectos de la criticidad y de las radiaciones, y de minimizar los riesgos de toxicidad. En la mayoría de las instalaciones de reelaboración, este proceso entraña la conversión de nitrato de plutonio en dióxido de plutonio. Otros procesos pueden entrañar la precipitación de oxalato de plutonio o peróxido de plutonio.</p> <p>7.2.2. Sistemas especialmente diseñados o preparados de conversión de óxido de plutonio en metal</p> <p>NOTA EXPLICATIVA</p> <p>Este proceso por lo general entraña la fluoración del dióxido de plutonio, que suele efectuarse con fluoruro de hidrógeno sumamente corrosivo, para obtener fluoruro de plutonio, que luego se reduce empleando calcio metal de gran pureza a fin de obtener plutonio metálico y escoria de fluoruro de calcio. Las principales operaciones de este proceso son las siguientes: fluoración (p. ej. mediante equipo construido o revestido interiormente con un metal precioso), reducción con metales (p. ej. empleando crisoles de material cerámico), recuperación de escoria, manipulación del producto, ventilación, gestión de desechos, y control del proceso. Los sistemas del proceso están especialmente adaptados a los fines de evitar los efectos de la criticidad y de las radiaciones, y de minimizar los riesgos de toxicidad. Otros procesos incluyen la fluoración de oxalato de plutonio o peróxido de plutonio por reducción a metal.</p>
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De las siguientes fracciones arancelarias:	
6903.90.99	Los demás.

Viernes 15 de junio de 2012

DIARIO OFICIAL

(Tercera Sección)

	Unicamente: Sistemas especialmente diseñados o preparados para la conversión del UF ₄ en U metálico.
8401.20.01	Máquinas y aparatos para la separación isotópica, y sus partes.
	Unicamente: Sistemas especialmente diseñados o preparados para la conversión del UO ₃ en UO ₂ ; sistemas especialmente diseñados o preparados para la conversión del UO ₂ en UF ₄ ; sistemas especialmente diseñados o preparados para la conversión del UF ₄ en UF ₆ ; sistemas especialmente diseñados o preparados para la conversión del UF ₄ en U metálico; sistemas especialmente diseñados o preparados para la conversión del UF ₆ en UO ₂ ; sistemas especialmente diseñados o preparados para la conversión del UF ₆ en UF ₄ ; sistemas especialmente diseñados o preparados para la conversión de UO ₂ en UCl ₄ ; plantas de conversión del plutonio y equipo especialmente diseñado o preparado para ello; sistemas especialmente diseñados o preparados de conversión del nitrato de plutonio en óxido.
8419.40.03	Aparatos o columnas de destilación fraccionada y rectificación, excepto lo comprendido en la fracción 8419.40.04.
	Unicamente: Plantas de conversión del uranio y equipo especialmente diseñado o preparado para esta actividad; plantas de conversión del plutonio y equipo especialmente diseñado o preparado para ello.
8419.40.99	Los demás.
	Unicamente: Plantas de conversión del uranio y equipo especialmente diseñado o preparado para esta actividad; plantas de conversión del plutonio y equipo especialmente diseñado o preparado para ello.
8419.89.15	Aparatos de torrefacción.
	Unicamente: Plantas de conversión del uranio y equipo especialmente diseñado o preparado para esta actividad; plantas de conversión del plutonio y equipo especialmente diseñado o preparado para ello.
8419.89.99	Los demás.
	Unicamente: Plantas de conversión del uranio y equipo especialmente diseñado o preparado para esta actividad; sistemas especialmente diseñados o preparados para la conversión del UO ₃ en UF ₆ ; sistemas especialmente diseñados o preparados para la conversión del UO ₃ en UO ₂ ; sistemas especialmente diseñados o preparados para la conversión del UO ₂ en UF ₄ ; sistemas especialmente diseñados o preparados para la conversión del UF ₄ en UF ₆ ; sistemas especialmente diseñados o preparados para la conversión del UF ₄ en U metálico; sistemas especialmente diseñados o preparados para la conversión del UF ₆ en UO ₂ ; sistemas especialmente diseñados o preparados para la conversión del UF ₆ en UF ₄ ; sistemas especialmente diseñados o preparados para la conversión de UO ₂ en UCl ₄ ; plantas de conversión del plutonio y equipo especialmente diseñado o preparado para ello; sistemas especialmente diseñados o preparados de conversión del nitrato de plutonio en óxido; sistemas especialmente diseñados o preparados de conversión de óxido de plutonio en metal.
8421.29.99	Los demás.
	Unicamente: Plantas de conversión del plutonio y equipo especialmente diseñado o preparado para ello.
8514.10.03	Hornos industriales, excepto lo comprendido en las fracciones 8514.10.01 y 8514.10.02.
	Unicamente: Plantas de conversión del uranio y equipo especialmente diseñado o preparado para esta actividad; plantas de conversión del plutonio y equipo especialmente diseñado o preparado para ello.
8514.10.99	Los demás.
	Unicamente: Plantas de conversión del uranio y equipo especialmente diseñado o preparado para esta actividad; plantas de conversión del plutonio y equipo especialmente diseñado o preparado para ello.
8514.20.03	Hornos industriales, excepto lo comprendido en las fracciones 8514.20.01, 8514.20.02 y 8514.20.04.
	Unicamente: Plantas de conversión del uranio y equipo especialmente diseñado o preparado para esta actividad; plantas de conversión del plutonio y equipo especialmente diseñado o preparado para ello.
8514.20.99	Los demás.
	Unicamente: Plantas de conversión del uranio y equipo especialmente diseñado o preparado para esta actividad; plantas de conversión del plutonio y equipo especialmente diseñado o preparado para

	ello
8514.30.03	Hornos industriales, excepto lo comprendido en las fracciones 8514.30.01, 8514.30.02, 8514.30.05 y 8514.30.06.
	Unicamente: Plantas de conversión del uranio y equipo especialmente diseñado o preparado para esta actividad; plantas de conversión del plutonio y equipo especialmente diseñado o preparado para ello.
8514.30.99	Los demás
	Unicamente: Plantas de conversión del plutonio y equipo especialmente diseñado o preparado para ello.

ANEXO II
APENDICE C
EQUIPO INDUSTRIAL

1.A. EQUIPOS, ENSAMBLAJES Y COMPONENTES

	Grupo 1.A.1 Ventanas de protección contra radiaciones, de alta densidad (de vidrio de plomo u otro material), con todas las siguientes características y con marcos especialmente diseñados para ellas: a) Una "superficie fría" de más de 0.09 m ² ; b) Una densidad superior a 3 g/cm ³ ; y c) Un grosor de 100 mm o más. Nota técnica: En el punto 1.A.1.a., por "superficie fría" se entiende la superficie de visión de la ventana expuesta al nivel más bajo de radiación en la aplicación del diseño.
De las siguientes fracciones arancelarias:	
7020.00.02	Filtro para absorción de rayos infrarrojos, que proporcione una intensidad equilibrada de color para máxima transmisión luminosa, de 400 k.
	Unicamente: Ventanas de protección contra radiaciones, de alta densidad de vidrio de plomo u otro material, que tengan las siguientes características y con marcos especialmente diseñados para ellas: una superficie fría de más de 0.09 m ² ; una densidad superior a 3 g/cm ³ ; y un grosor de 100 mm o más.
7020.00.99	Los demás.
	Unicamente: Ventanas de protección contra radiaciones, de alta densidad de vidrio de plomo u otro material, que tengan las siguientes características y con marcos especialmente diseñados para ellas: una superficie fría de más de 0.09 m ² ; una densidad superior a 3 g/cm ³ ; y un grosor de 100 mm o más.
	Grupo 1.A.2. Cámaras de televisión endurecidas a las radiaciones, o las lentes para ellas, especialmente diseñadas o especificadas para resistir una dosis total de radiación de más de 5 x 10 ⁴ Gy (silicio) sin degradación de su funcionamiento. Nota técnica: El término Gy (silicio) se refiere a la energía en julios por kilogramo absorbida por una muestra de silicio sin blindaje al ser expuesta a la radiación ionizante.
De las siguientes fracciones arancelarias:	
NOTA:	NO SE SEÑALAN FRACCIONES ARANCELARIAS PORQUE TODOS LOS BIENES DE ESTA LISTA ESTAN CONTENIDOS EN EL ACUERDO POR EL QUE SE SUJETA AL REQUISITO DE PERMISO PREVIO POR PARTE DE LA SECRETARIA DE ECONOMIA LA EXPORTACION DE ARMAS CONVENCIONALES, SUS PARTES Y COMPONENTES, BIENES DE USO DUAL, SOFTWARE Y TECNOLOGIAS SUSCEPTIBLES DE DESVIO PARA LA FABRICACION Y PROLIFERACION DE ARMAS CONVENCIONALES Y DE DESTRUCCION MASIVA.

	Grupo 1.A.3 "Robots", "efectores terminales" y unidades de control, como sigue:
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	<p>a. "Robots" o "efectores terminales" que tengan una de las siguientes características:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Estar especialmente diseñados para cumplir las normas nacionales de seguridad aplicables a la manipulación de explosivos de gran potencia (por ejemplo, satisfacer las especificaciones del código eléctrico para explosivos de gran potencia); o 2. Estar especialmente diseñados o clasificados como resistentes a la radiación para soportar una dosis total de radiación superior a 5×10^4 Gy (silicio) sin degradación del funcionamiento. <p>Nota técnica: El término Gy (silicio) se refiere a la energía en julios por kilogramo absorbida por una muestra de silicio sin blindaje al ser expuesta a la radiación ionizante.</p> <p>b. Unidades de control especialmente diseñadas para cualquiera de los "robots" o "efectores terminales" que se indican en el punto 1.A.3.a.</p> <p>Nota: El punto 1.A.3 no se aplica a los robots especialmente diseñados para aplicaciones industriales no nucleares tales como las cabinas de pintado de automóviles por pulverización.</p> <p>Notas técnicas: 1. "Robots"</p> <p>En el punto 1.A.3 por "robot" se entiende un mecanismo de manipulación, que puede ser del tipo de trayectoria continua o de punto a punto, que puede utilizar "sensores" y tiene todas las características siguientes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Es multifuncional; b) Es capaz de posicionar u orientar materiales, piezas, herramientas o dispositivos especiales mediante movimientos variables en el espacio tridimensional; c) Incorpora tres o más servodispositivos de lazo cerrado o abierto que pueden incluir motores de paso a paso; y d) Posee "programabilidad accesible al usuario" gracias a un método de aprendizaje/ reproducción o mediante una computadora electrónica que puede estar controlada por lógica programable, es decir, sin intervención mecánica. <p>N.B.1.:</p> <p>En la definición anterior por "sensores" se entiende detectores de un fenómeno físico, cuya salida (tras su conversión en una señal que puede ser interpretada por un controlador) es capaz de generar "programas" o modificar instrucciones programadas o datos numéricos del programa. Se incluyen "sensores" con visión de máquina, representación de imágenes por infrarrojos, representación acústica de imágenes, sensibilidad táctil, medida de la posición inercial, capacidad de medida acústica u óptica o dinamométrica o torsiométrica.</p> <p>N.B.2.:</p> <p>En la definición anterior, por "programabilidad accesible al usuario" se entiende la posibilidad de que el usuario inserte, modifique o sustituya "programas" por medios distintos de:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Un cambio físico en el cableado o las interconexiones, o b) El establecimiento de controles de función, incluida la introducción de parámetros. <p>N.B.3.:</p> <p>La definición anterior no incluye los siguientes dispositivos:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Mecanismos de manipulación que sólo pueden controlarse manualmente o por teleoperador; b) Mecanismos de manipulación de secuencia fija que constituyan dispositivos móviles automatizados que funcionen siguiendo unos movimientos programados definidos de forma mecánica. El "programa" está limitado mecánicamente por topes fijos, como vástagos o levas. La secuencia de movimientos y la selección de las trayectorias o ángulos no son variables ni pueden modificarse por medios mecánicos, electrónicos o eléctricos;
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> c) Mecanismos de manipulación de secuencia variable, controlados mecánicamente, que constituyan dispositivos móviles automatizados que funcionen siguiendo unos movimientos programados definidos de forma mecánica. El "programa" está definido mecánicamente por topes fijos pero graduables, como 1-3 vástagos o levas. La secuencia de los movimientos y la selección de las trayectorias o ángulos son variables dentro de una configuración fija. Las variaciones o modificaciones de la configuración (por ej., cambios de vástagos o intercambios de levas) en uno o más ejes en movimiento se consiguen solamente mediante operaciones mecánicas;

	<p>d) Mecanismos de manipulación de secuencia variable, no controlables por servo, que constituyan dispositivos móviles automatizados que funcionen siguiendo unos movimientos programados definidos mecánicamente. El "programa" es variable, pero la secuencia avanza tan sólo en función de la señal binaria procedente de dispositivos binarios eléctricos fijados mecánicamente o mediante topes regulables;</p> <p>e) Grúas apiladoras definidas como sistemas manipuladores que operen sobre coordenadas cartesianas, fabricadas como parte integral de un dispositivo vertical de jaulas de almacenamiento y diseñadas para acceder a los contenidos de dichas jaulas, para almacenamiento o recuperación.</p> <p>2. "Efectores terminales"</p> <p>En el punto 1.A.3 los "efectores terminales" son las pinzas, "las unidades de herramientas activas" y cualquier otro tipo de herramienta sujeta a la placa de base del extremo de un brazo manipulador de "robot".</p> <p>N.B.:</p> <p>En la definición anterior, "unidades de herramientas activas" son dispositivos para aplicar potencia motriz, energía de procesos o detección a la pieza de trabajo.</p>
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De las siguientes fracciones arancelarias:	
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	<p>Grupo 1.A.4.</p> <p>Manipuladores a distancia que puedan usarse para efectuar acciones a distancia en las operaciones de separación radioquímica y celdas calientes, como sigue:</p> <p>a. Con capacidad para atravesar 0.6 m o más de la pared de la celda caliente (operación "a través de la pared"); o</p> <p>b. Con capacidad para pasar por encima de una pared de la celda caliente de grosor de 0.6 m o más (operación "por encima de la pared").</p> <p>Nota técnica: Los manipuladores a distancia traducen las acciones de un operador humano a un brazo operativo y sujeción terminal a distancia. Los manipuladores pueden ser del tipo "maestro/satélite" o accionados por palanca universal o teclado numérico.</p>
De las siguientes fracciones arancelarias:	
8401.20.01	Máquinas y aparatos para la separación isotópica, y sus partes.
	Únicamente: Manipuladores a distancia que puedan usarse para efectuar acciones a distancia en las operaciones de separación radioquímica y celdas calientes: con capacidad para atravesar 0.6 m o más de la pared de la celda caliente (operación a través de la pared); o con capacidad para pasar por encima de una pared de la celda caliente de grosor de 0.6 m o más (operación por encima de la pared).
8479.50.01	Robotes industriales, no expresados ni comprendidos en otra parte.
	Únicamente: Manipuladores a distancia que puedan usarse para efectuar acciones a distancia en las operaciones de separación radioquímica y celdas calientes: con capacidad para atravesar 0.6 m o más de la pared de la celda caliente (operación a través de la pared); o con capacidad para pasar por encima de una pared de la celda caliente de grosor de 0.6 m o más (operación por encima de la pared).
1.B. EQUIPO PARA ENSAYOS Y PRODUCCION	

	<p>Grupo 1.B.1.</p> <p>Máquinas de conformación por estirado, máquinas de conformación por rotación capaces de desempeñar funciones de conformación por estirado, y mandriles, como sigue:</p> <p>a. Máquinas con las dos características siguientes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. tres o más cilindros (activos o de guía); y 2. que, de acuerdo con la especificación técnica del fabricante, pueden ser equipadas con unidades de "control numérico" o con control por ordenador; <p>b. Mandriles para la conformación de rotores diseñados para formar rotores cilíndricos de diámetro interior entre 75 mm y 400 mm.</p> <p>Nota: El punto 1.B.1.a sólo incluye las máquinas con un cilindro único diseñado para deformar el metal y con dos cilindros auxiliares que sirven de apoyo al mandril, pero que no participan directamente en el proceso de deformación.</p>
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De las siguientes fracciones arancelarias:	
NOTA:	NO SE SEÑALAN FRACCIONES ARANCELARIAS PORQUE TODOS LOS BIENES DE ESTA LISTA ESTAN CONTENIDOS EN EL ACUERDO QUE ESTABLECE LA CLASIFICACION Y CODIFICACION DE MERCANCIAS CUYA IMPORTACION Y EXPORTACION ESTA SUJETA A REGULACION POR PARTE DE LA SECRETARIA DE LA DEFENSA NACIONAL.

	<p>Grupo 1.B.2.</p> <p>Máquinas herramienta, como sigue y cualquier combinación de ellas, para mecanizar o cortar metales, materiales cerámicos o composites, que, de acuerdo con las especificaciones técnicas del fabricante, puedan equiparse con dispositivos electrónicos para el "control de contorneado" simultáneo en dos o más ejes:</p> <p>N.B.: Para las unidades de "control numérico" controladas por sus "programas informáticos" conexos, véase el punto 1.D.3.</p> <p>a. Máquinas herramienta para torneado, que tengan las "precisiones de posicionamiento" con todas las compensaciones disponibles inferiores a (mejores que) 6 µm de acuerdo con la norma ISO 230/2 (1988) a lo largo de cualquier eje lineal (posicionamiento global) en el caso de máquinas con capacidad de mecanizar diámetros superiores a 35 mm.</p> <p>Nota: En el punto 1.B.2.a. Se excluyen las máquinas extrusoras Swissturn que sean exclusivamente de alimentación directa si el diámetro máximo de la barra es igual o inferior a 42 mm y no tienen la capacidad de montar mordazas. Las máquinas pueden tener la capacidad de perforar y/o fresar para mecanizar piezas con diámetros inferiores a 42 mm.</p> <p>b. Máquinas herramienta para fresado, que tengan cualquiera de las características siguientes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. "Precisiones de posicionamiento" con todas las compensaciones disponibles inferiores a (mejores que) 6 µm de acuerdo con la norma ISO 230/2 (1988) a lo largo de cualquier eje lineal (posicionamiento global); 2. Dos o más ejes de contorneado rotatorios; o 3. Cinco o más ejes, que puedan coordinarse simultáneamente para el "control del contorneado". <p>Nota: El punto 1.B.2.b no controla máquinas fresadoras que tengan las características siguientes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. El eje X se desplace más de 2 m; y 2. La "precisión de posicionamiento" global en el eje x sea superior a (peor que) 30 µm de acuerdo con ISO 230/2 (1988).
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	<p>c. Máquinas herramienta para rectificar, que tengan cualquiera de las siguientes características:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. "Precisiones de posicionamiento" con todas las compensaciones disponibles inferiores a (mejores que) 4 μm de acuerdo con la norma ISO 230/2 (1988) a lo largo de cualquier eje lineal (posicionamiento global); 2. Dos o más ejes de contorneado rotatorios; o 3. Cinco o más ejes, que puedan coordinarse simultáneamente para el "control del contorneado". <p>Nota: En el punto 1.B.2.c se excluyen las siguientes máquinas rectificadoras:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Máquinas rectificadoras cilíndricas externas, internas y externas-internas que tengan todas las características siguientes: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Diámetro exterior o longitud máxima de la pieza de 150 mm; y b. Ejes limitados a x, z y c. 2. Rectificadoras de coordenadas que no tengan eje z ni eje w y cuya precisión de posicionamiento global sea inferior a (mejor que) 4 micrones. La precisión de posicionamiento está en consonancia con la norma ISO 230/2 (1988);
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	<p>d. Máquinas de electro-erosión (EDM) del tipo distinto al de hilo que tengan dos o más ejes rotatorios de contorneado y que puedan coordinarse simultáneamente para el "control del contorneado".</p> <p>Notas: 1. Niveles declarados de "precisión del posicionamiento" derivados en el marco de los procedimientos siguientes de mediciones efectuadas de conformidad con la norma ISO 230/2 (1988) o equivalentes nacionales pueden usarse para cada modelo de máquina herramienta si han sido facilitadas y aceptadas por las autoridades nacionales en lugar de ensayos con máquinas individuales.</p> <p>Las "precisiones de posicionamiento" indicadas se obtendrán de la siguiente manera:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Seleccionar cinco máquinas del modelo que se desea evaluar; b. Medir las precisiones a lo largo del eje lineal, de acuerdo con la norma ISO 230/2 (1988); c. Determinar los valores de la precisión (A) para cada uno de los ejes de cada máquina. La norma ISO 230/2 (1988) describe el método de cálculo del valor de la precisión; d. Determinar el valor medio de la precisión de cada uno de los ejes. Dicho valor medio se convierte en la "precisión de posicionamiento" indicada para cada uno de los ejes del modelo ($\hat{A}_x, \hat{A}_y, \dots$); e. Dado que el apartado 1.B.2 se refiere a cada uno de los ejes lineales, existirán tantos valores indicados de la "precisión de posicionamiento" como ejes lineales; f. Si algún eje de una máquina herramienta no contemplado en los apartados 1.B.2.a, 1.B.2.b o 1.B.2.c tiene una "precisión de posicionamiento" indicada de 6 μm o mejor (menos) en el caso de máquinas para rectificar y 8 μm o mejor (menos) en el caso de máquinas para fresar y torneado, ambos según la norma ISO 230/2 (1988), entonces el constructor tendrá que verificar el nivel de precisión cada 18 meses. <p>2. El punto 1.B.2 no controla las máquinas herramientas con fines especiales limitadas a la fabricación o alguna de las siguientes piezas:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Engranajes b. Cigüeñales o ejes de levas c. Herramientas o cuchillas d. Tornillos sinfín de extrusión <p>Notas técnicas: 1. La nomenclatura de los ejes se ajustará a la norma internacional ISO 841, "Máquinas de control numérico: nomenclatura de ejes y movimientos".</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. En el cómputo de número total de ejes de contorneado no se incluyen los ejes de contorneado paralelos secundarios (por ejemplo, el eje w de las mandrinadoras horizontales o un eje rotatorio secundario cuya línea central es paralela al eje rotatorio primario). 3. Los ejes rotatorios no han de girar necesariamente 360° C. Los ejes rotatorios
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	<p>pueden estar accionados por un dispositivo lineal, por ejemplo un tornillo o un piñón y cremallera.</p> <p>4. A los efectos del punto 1.B.2., el número de ejes que se pueden coordinar simultáneamente para el "control del contorneado" es el número de ejes a lo largo de los cuales, o alrededor de los cuales, se realizan movimientos interrelacionados entre la pieza y una herramienta durante el procesamiento de la pieza. Esto no incluye a otros ejes a lo largo de los cuales, o alrededor de los cuales, se realizan movimientos dentro de la máquina, tales como:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Los sistemas de muelas abrasivas en máquinas rectificadoras; b. Los ejes rotatorios paralelos diseñados para montar piezas separadas; c. Los ejes rotatorios colineales diseñados para manipular la misma pieza sujetándola sobre un mandril desde distintos lados. <p>5. Una máquina herramienta que tenga por lo menos dos de las tres capacidades de rectificar, fresar y torneear (por ejemplo, una máquina rectificadora con capacidad para fresar) debe evaluarse en relación con cada uno de los puntos aplicables, 1.B.2.a., 1.B.2.b. y 1.B.2.c.</p> <p>6. Los puntos 1.B.2.b.3 y 1.B.2.c.3 incluyen las máquinas basadas en un diseño lineal paralelo cinemático (por ejemplo, los hexápodos) que tienen cinco o más ejes y ninguno de ellos es rotatorio.</p>
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	De las siguientes fracciones arancelarias:
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	<p>Grupo 1.B.3.</p> <p>Sistemas, dispositivos o máquinas de inspección dimensional, como sigue:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Máquinas de inspección dimensional, controladas por ordenador o con control numérico, que tengan las siguientes dos características: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Dos o más ejes; y 2. Un error permisible máximo de medición de longitud (E_0, MPE) a lo largo de cualquier eje (unidimensional), identificado como E_{0x}, E_{0y} o E_{0z}, igual o menor (mejor) a $(1.25+L/1000) \mu\text{m}$ (siendo L la longitud medida en mm) en cualquier punto dentro de la gama de funcionamiento de la máquina (o sea, con la longitud del eje), probado de conformidad con la norma ISO 10360-2(2009). b. Instrumentos de medida de desplazamiento lineal, según se indica: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Sistemas de medida del tipo sin contacto con una "resolución" igual o inferior a (mejor que) $0.2 \mu\text{m}$, dentro de una gama de medida hasta 0.2 mm; 2. Sistemas de transformador diferencial variable lineal (LVDT) que tengan las siguientes dos características: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. "Linealidad" igual o inferior a (mejor que) el 0.1% dentro de una gama de medida de hasta 5 mm; y b. Variación igual o inferior a (mejor que) el 0.1% por día a la temperatura ambiente normal de las salas de verificación $\pm 1 \text{ K}$; 3. Sistemas de medida que tengan las siguientes dos características: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Incluir un "láser"; y b. Capaces de mantener durante 12 horas como mínimo, dentro de una variación de temperatura $\pm 1 \text{ K}$ y una temperatura y presión normalizadas: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Una "resolución" a lo largo de toda la escala igual o mejor a $0.1 \mu\text{m}$; y 2. Con una "incertidumbre de medida" igual o inferior a (mejor que) $(0.2 + L/2000) \mu\text{m}$ (siendo L la longitud medida en milímetros). <p>Nota: El punto 1.B.3.b.3. no controla los sistemas de medida de interferómetro, sin</p>

	<p>realimentación de lazo cerrado o abierto, que contengan un láser para medir los errores de movimientos del carro de las máquinas herramienta, máquinas de inspección dimensional o equipos similares.</p> <p>Nota técnica: En el punto 1.B.3.b. se entiende por “desplazamiento lineal” la variación de la distancia entre la sonda de medición y el objeto medido.</p> <p>c. Instrumentos de medida angular que tengan una “desviación de la posición angular” igual o inferior a (mejor que) 0.00025°;</p> <p>Nota: El punto 1.B.3.c. no controla instrumentos ópticos, tales como los autocolimadores, que empleen luz colimada (por ejemplo, luz láser) para detectar el desplazamiento angular de un espejo.</p> <p>d. Sistemas para la verificación simultánea lineal-angular de semicascos, que tengan las siguientes dos características:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. “Incertidumbre de medida” a lo largo de cualquier eje lineal igual o inferior a (mejor que) 3,5 µm por cada 5 mm; y 2. “Desviación de la posición angular” igual o inferior a 0.02°. <p>Notas: 1. El punto 1.B.3. Incluye máquinas herramienta que pueden utilizarse como máquinas de medida si cumplen o superan los criterios especificados para la función de la máquina de medida.</p> <p>2. Las máquinas descritas en el punto 1.B.3. estarán sometidas a control si exceden el umbral de control dentro de su gama de funcionamiento.</p> <p>Nota técnica: Todos los parámetros de los valores de medida del presente artículo representan más/menos, es decir, no la banda total.</p>
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	<p>Grupo 1.B.4.</p> <p>Hornos de inducción (al vacío o gas inerte) de ambiente controlado, y fuentes de alimentación para ellos, como sigue:</p> <p>a. Hornos con todas las características siguientes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Capaces de funcionar a temperaturas superiores a 1 123 K (850° C); 2. Con bobinas de inducción de 600 mm o menos de diámetro; y 3. Diseñados para una potencia de 5 kW, o más; <p>Nota: El punto 1.B.4.a. no incluye hornos diseñados para la transformación de obleas de semiconductores.</p> <p>b. Alimentación de energía, con una salida de potencia de 5 kW o más, especialmente diseñada para los hornos especificados en el punto 1.B.4.a.</p>
De las siguientes fracciones arancelarias:	
NOTA:	NO SE SEÑALAN FRACCIONES ARANCELARIAS PORQUE TODOS LOS BIENES DE ESTA LISTA ESTAN CONTENIDOS EN EL ACUERDO POR EL QUE SE SUJETA AL REQUISITO DE PERMISO PREVIO POR PARTE DE LA SECRETARIA DE ECONOMIA LA EXPORTACION DE ARMAS CONVENCIONALES, SUS PARTES Y COMPONENTES, BIENES DE USO DUAL, SOFTWARE Y TECNOLOGIAS SUSCEPTIBLES DE DESVIO PARA LA FABRICACION Y PROLIFERACION DE

	ARMAS CONVENCIONALES Y DE DESTRUCCION MASIVA.
	<p>Grupo 1.B.5.</p> <p>“Prensas isostáticas”, y equipo conexo, como sigue:</p> <p>a. “Prensas isostáticas” con las dos características siguientes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Capaces de desarrollar una presión de funcionamiento máxima de 69 MPa o superior; y 2. Con una cámara de diámetro interior superior a 152 mm. <p>b. Matrices, moldes y controles especialmente diseñados para las “prensas isostáticas” que se especifican en 1.B.5.a.</p> <p>Notas técnicas: 1. En 1.B.5, por “prensas isostáticas” se entienden equipos capaces de presurizar una cavidad cerrada por diversos medios (gas, líquido, partículas sólidas, etc.) para crear dentro de la cavidad una presión igual en todas las direcciones, sobre una pieza o un material.</p> <p>2. En 1.B.5 la dimensión de la cámara interior es la de la cámara en la que se alcanzan tanto la temperatura de funcionamiento como la presión de funcionamiento, y no incluye los accesorios. Esta dimensión será inferior, bien al diámetro interior de la cámara de presión, bien al diámetro interior de la cámara aislada del horno, según cuál de las dos cámaras esté colocada dentro de la otra.</p>

	De las siguientes fracciones arancelarias:
NOTA:	NO SE SEÑALAN FRACCIONES ARANCELARIAS PORQUE TODOS LOS BIENES DE ESTA LISTA ESTAN CONTENIDOS EN EL ACUERDO POR EL QUE SE SUJETA AL REQUISITO DE PERMISO PREVIO POR PARTE DE LA SECRETARIA DE ECONOMIA LA EXPORTACION DE ARMAS CONVENCIONALES, SUS PARTES Y COMPONENTES, BIENES DE USO DUAL, SOFTWARE Y TECNOLOGIAS SUSCEPTIBLES DE DESVIO PARA LA FABRICACION Y PROLIFERACION DE ARMAS CONVENCIONALES Y DE DESTRUCCION MASIVA.
	<p>Grupo 1.B.6.</p> <p>Sistemas, equipos y componentes para ensayo de vibraciones, como sigue:</p> <p>a. Sistemas electrodinámicos para ensayo de vibraciones, con todas las características siguientes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Que empleen técnicas de realimentación o lazo cerrado y que incorporen un controlador digital; 2. Capaces de vibrar a 10 g RMS o más entre 20 Hz y 2 000 Hz; y 3. Capaces de impartir fuerzas de 50 kN medidas en un “banco desnudo”, o más. <p>b. Controladores digitales, combinados con “equipo lógico” especialmente diseñado para ensayo de vibraciones, con un ancho de banda en tiempo real superior a 5 kHz y diseñados para ser utilizados con los sistemas incluidos en 1.B.6.a.;</p> <p>c. Generadores de vibraciones (sacudidores), con o sin amplificadores conexos, capaces de impartir una fuerza de 50 kN, medida en un “banco desnudo”, o más, que puedan utilizarse para los sistemas incluidos en 1.B.6.a.;</p> <p>d. Estructuras y unidades electrónicas para apoyar las muestras diseñadas para combinar los sacudidores múltiples en un sistema completo de sacudidas capaz de proporcionar una fuerza combinada eficaz de 50 kN, medida en un “banco desnudo”, o más, que puedan utilizarse para los sistemas incluidos en 1.B.6.a.</p> <p>Nota técnica: En 1.B.6., por “banco desnudo” se entiende una mesa o superficie plana, sin accesorios ni aditamentos.</p>
	De las siguientes fracciones arancelarias:
NOTA:	NO SE SEÑALAN FRACCIONES ARANCELARIAS PORQUE TODOS LOS BIENES DE ESTA LISTA ESTAN CONTENIDOS EN EL ACUERDO POR EL QUE SE SUJETA AL REQUISITO DE PERMISO PREVIO POR PARTE DE LA SECRETARIA DE ECONOMIA LA EXPORTACION DE ARMAS

	CONVENCIONALES, SUS PARTES Y COMPONENTES, BIENES DE USO DUAL, SOFTWARE Y TECNOLOGIAS SUSCEPTIBLES DE DESVIO PARA LA FABRICACION Y PROLIFERACION DE ARMAS CONVENCIONALES Y DE DESTRUCCION MASIVA.
	<p>Grupo 1.B.7.</p> <p>Hornos metalúrgicos de fundición y colada, de vacío y de ambiente controlado y equipo conexo, como sigue:</p> <p>a. Hornos de colada y de refundición de arco, con las dos características siguientes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Volúmenes de electrodos consumibles entre 1 000 cm³ y 20 000 cm³; y 2. Capaces de funcionar a temperaturas de fusión superiores a 1 973 K (1 700 °C). <p>b. Hornos de fundición de haz de electrones y de atomización y fundición de plasma, con las dos características siguientes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Potencia igual o superior a 50 kW; y 2. Capaces de funcionar a temperaturas de fusión superiores a 1 473 K (1 200 °C); <p>c. Sistemas especialmente configurados de supervisión y control por ordenador para cualquiera de los hornos especificados en 1.B.7.a. o 1.B.7.b.</p>

De las siguientes fracciones arancelarias:	
NOTA:	NO SE SEÑALAN FRACCIONES ARANCELARIAS PORQUE TODOS LOS BIENES DE ESTA LISTA ESTAN CONTENIDOS EN EL ACUERDO POR EL QUE SE SUJETA AL REQUISITO DE PERMISO PREVIO POR PARTE DE LA SECRETARIA DE ECONOMIA LA EXPORTACION DE ARMAS CONVENCIONALES, SUS PARTES Y COMPONENTES, BIENES DE USO DUAL, SOFTWARE Y TECNOLOGIAS SUSCEPTIBLES DE DESVIO PARA LA FABRICACION Y PROLIFERACION DE ARMAS CONVENCIONALES Y DE DESTRUCCION MASIVA.
1.C. MATERIALES	
Ninguno.	
1.D. PROGRAMAS INFORMATICOS	
	<p>Grupo 1.D.1.</p> <p>“Programas informáticos” especialmente diseñados para el “uso” del equipo especificado en 1.A.3., 1.B.1., 1.B.3., 1.B.5., 1.B.6.a., 1.B.6.b., 1.B.6.d. o 1.B.7.</p> <p>Nota: Los “programas informáticos” especialmente diseñados para los sistemas especificados en 1.B.3.d. incluyen aquéllos para medición simultánea del contorno y el grosor de las paredes.</p>
De las siguientes fracciones arancelarias:	
NOTA:	NO SE SEÑALAN FRACCIONES ARANCELARIAS PORQUE TODOS LOS BIENES DE ESTA LISTA ESTAN CONTENIDOS EN EL ACUERDO POR EL QUE SE SUJETA AL REQUISITO DE PERMISO PREVIO POR PARTE DE LA SECRETARIA DE ECONOMIA LA EXPORTACION DE ARMAS CONVENCIONALES, SUS PARTES Y COMPONENTES, BIENES DE USO DUAL, SOFTWARE Y TECNOLOGIAS SUSCEPTIBLES DE DESVIO PARA LA FABRICACION Y PROLIFERACION DE ARMAS CONVENCIONALES Y DE DESTRUCCION MASIVA.
	<p>Grupo 1.D.2.</p> <p>“Programas informáticos” especialmente diseñados o modificados para el “desarrollo”, la “producción” o la “utilización” de equipos incluidos en 1.B.2.</p>
De las siguientes fracciones arancelarias:	
NOTA:	NO SE SEÑALAN FRACCIONES ARANCELARIAS PORQUE TODOS LOS BIENES DE ESTA LISTA ESTAN CONTENIDOS EN EL ACUERDO POR EL QUE SE SUJETA AL REQUISITO DE PERMISO PREVIO POR PARTE DE LA SECRETARIA DE ECONOMIA LA EXPORTACION DE ARMAS CONVENCIONALES, SUS PARTES Y COMPONENTES, BIENES DE USO DUAL, SOFTWARE Y TECNOLOGIAS SUSCEPTIBLES DE DESVIO PARA LA FABRICACION Y PROLIFERACION DE ARMAS CONVENCIONALES Y DE DESTRUCCION MASIVA.
	<p>Grupo 1.D.3.</p> <p>“Programas informáticos” para cualquier combinación de dispositivos o sistemas electrónicos que permitan que dicho(s) dispositivo(s) funcione(n) como unidad de “control numérico” capaz de controlar cinco o más ejes de interpolación que puedan coordinarse simultáneamente para el “control del</p>

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	contorneado". Notas: 1. Los "programas informáticos" están sujetos a control independientemente de que se exporten por separado o incorporados a una unidad de "control numérico" o cualquier dispositivo o sistema electrónico. 2. 1.D.3. no incluye "programas informáticos" especialmente diseñados o modificados por los fabricantes de la unidad de control o máquina herramienta para el funcionamiento de una máquina herramienta que no está especificada en 1.B.2.
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De las siguientes fracciones arancelarias:	
NOTA:	NO SE SEÑALAN FRACCIONES ARANCELARIAS PORQUE TODOS LOS BIENES DE ESTA LISTA ESTAN CONTENIDOS EN EL ACUERDO POR EL QUE SE SUJETA AL REQUISITO DE PERMISO PREVIO POR PARTE DE LA SECRETARIA DE ECONOMIA LA EXPORTACION DE ARMAS CONVENCIONALES, SUS PARTES Y COMPONENTES, BIENES DE USO DUAL, SOFTWARE Y TECNOLOGIAS SUSCEPTIBLES DE DESVIO PARA LA FABRICACION Y PROLIFERACION DE ARMAS CONVENCIONALES Y DE DESTRUCCION MASIVA.
1.E. TECNOLOGIA	
	Grupo 1.E.1. "Tecnología" de conformidad con los Controles de Tecnología para el "desarrollo", la "producción" o la "utilización" del equipo, materiales o "programas informáticos" especificados desde 1.A. hasta 1.D.
De las siguientes fracciones arancelarias:	
NOTA:	NO SE SEÑALAN FRACCIONES ARANCELARIAS PORQUE TODOS LOS BIENES DE ESTA LISTA ESTAN CONTENIDOS EN EL ACUERDO POR EL QUE SE SUJETA AL REQUISITO DE PERMISO PREVIO POR PARTE DE LA SECRETARIA DE ECONOMIA LA EXPORTACION DE ARMAS CONVENCIONALES, SUS PARTES Y COMPONENTES, BIENES DE USO DUAL, SOFTWARE Y TECNOLOGIAS SUSCEPTIBLES DE DESVIO PARA LA FABRICACION Y PROLIFERACION DE ARMAS CONVENCIONALES Y DE DESTRUCCION MASIVA.

2.- MATERIALES	
2.A. EQUIPOS, ENSAMBLAJES Y COMPONENTES	
	Grupo 2.A.1. Crisoles hechos de materiales resistentes a los metales actínidos líquidos, como sigue: a. Crisoles con las dos características siguientes: 1. Un volumen comprendido entre 150 cm ³ (150 ml) y 8000 cm ³ (8 litros); y 2. Fabricados o revestidos de cualquiera de los siguientes materiales, cuya pureza sea del 98% o más por peso: a. fluoruro de calcio (CaF ₂); b. circonato de calcio (metacirconato) (Ca ₂ ZrO ₃); c. sulfuro de cerio (Ce ₂ S ₃); d. óxido de erbio (erbia) (Er ₂ O ₃); e. óxido de hafnio (hafnia) (HfO ₂); f. óxido de magnesio (MgO); g. aleación nitrurada de niobio-titanio-tungsteno (aproximadamente 50% de Nb, 30% de Ti, 20% de W); h. óxido de itrio (itria) (Y ₂ O ₃); o i. óxido de circonio (circonia) (ZrO ₂); b. Crisoles con las dos características siguientes: 1. Un volumen comprendido entre 50 cm ³ (50 ml) y 2000 cm ³ (2 litros); y 2. Hechos o revestidos de tántalo, de pureza igual o superior al 99,9%, por peso. c. Crisoles con todas las siguientes características: 1. Un volumen entre 50 cm ³ (50 ml) y 2000 cm ³ (2 litros); 2. Hechos o revestidos de tántalo, de pureza igual o superior por peso al 98%; y

3. Revestidos de carburo, nitruro o boruro de tántalo, o cualquier combinación de éstos.	
De las siguientes fracciones arancelarias:	
NOTA:	NO SE SEÑALAN FRACCIONES ARANCELARIAS PORQUE TODOS LOS BIENES DE ESTA LISTA ESTAN CONTENIDOS EN EL ACUERDO POR EL QUE SE SUJETA AL REQUISITO DE PERMISO PREVIO POR PARTE DE LA SECRETARIA DE ECONOMIA LA EXPORTACION DE ARMAS CONVENCIONALES, SUS PARTES Y COMPONENTES, BIENES DE USO DUAL, SOFTWARE Y TECNOLOGIAS SUSCEPTIBLES DE DESVIO PARA LA FABRICACION Y PROLIFERACION DE ARMAS CONVENCIONALES Y DE DESTRUCCION MASIVA.
	Grupo 2.A.2. Catalizadores platinizados especialmente diseñados o preparados para fomentar la reacción de intercambio de isótopos de hidrógeno entre hidrógeno y agua, para la recuperación de tritio a partir de agua pesada o para la producción de agua pesada.

De las siguientes fracciones arancelarias:	
3815.12.01	A base de sulfuro de platino soportado sobre carbón.
	Unicamente: Catalizadores platinizados especialmente diseñados o preparados para fomentar la reacción de intercambio de isótopos de hidrógeno entre hidrógeno y agua, para la recuperación de tritio a partir de agua pesada o para la producción de agua pesada.
3815.12.99	Los demás.
	Unicamente: Catalizadores platinizados especialmente diseñados o preparados para fomentar la reacción de intercambio de isótopos de hidrógeno entre hidrógeno y agua, para la recuperación de tritio a partir de agua pesada o para la producción de agua pesada.
	Grupo 2.A.3 Estructuras de composite en forma de tubos con las dos características siguientes: a. Un diámetro interior de entre 75 y 400 mm; y b. Hechas con cualquiera de los "materiales fibrosos o filamentosos" especificados en 2.C.7.a., o los materiales de carbono preimpregnados especificados en 2.C.7.c.

De las siguientes fracciones arancelarias:	
NOTA:	NO SE SEÑALAN FRACCIONES ARANCELARIAS PORQUE TODOS LOS BIENES DE ESTA LISTA ESTAN CONTENIDOS EN EL ACUERDO POR EL QUE SE SUJETA AL REQUISITO DE PERMISO PREVIO POR PARTE DE LA SECRETARIA DE ECONOMIA LA EXPORTACION DE ARMAS CONVENCIONALES, SUS PARTES Y COMPONENTES, BIENES DE USO DUAL, SOFTWARE Y TECNOLOGIAS SUSCEPTIBLES DE DESVIO PARA LA FABRICACION Y PROLIFERACION DE ARMAS CONVENCIONALES Y DE DESTRUCCION MASIVA.

2.B. EQUIPO PARA ENSAYOS Y PRODUCCION

	Grupo 2.B.1. Instalaciones y plantas de tritio, y equipos para ellas, como sigue: a. Instalaciones o plantas para la producción, la recuperación, la extracción, la concentración o la manipulación de tritio. b. Equipos para instalaciones o plantas de tritio, como sigue: 1. Unidades de refrigeración de hidrógeno o helio capaces de refrigerar hasta 23 K (-250 °C) o menos, con una capacidad de eliminación de calor superior a 150 W; 2. Sistemas de almacenamiento o purificación de isótopos de hidrógeno que utilicen hidruros de metal como medio de almacenamiento o de purificación.
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De las siguientes fracciones arancelarias:	
8401.20.01	Máquinas y aparatos para la separación isotópica, y sus partes.
	Unicamente: Instalaciones o plantas para la producción, la recuperación, la extracción, la concentración o la manipulación de tritio; y equipos para instalaciones o plantas de tritio: unidades de refrigeración de hidrógeno o helio capaces de refrigerar hasta 23 K (-250 °C) o menos, con una capacidad de eliminación de calor superior a 150 W; sistemas de almacenamiento o purificación de isótopos de hidrógeno que utilicen hidruros de metal como medio de almacenamiento o de purificación.

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8418.69.99	Los demás.
	Unicamento: Instalaciones o plantas para la producción, la recuperación, la extracción, la concentración o la manipulación de tritio; y equipos para instalaciones o plantas de tritio: unidades de refrigeración de hidrógeno o helio capaces de refrigerar hasta 23 K (-250 °C) o menos, con una capacidad de eliminación de calor superior a 150 W; sistemas de almacenamiento o purificación de isótopos de hidrógeno que utilicen hidruros de metal como medio de almacenamiento o de purificación.
	Grupo 2.B.2. Instalaciones y plantas de separación de isótopos de litio, y equipo para ellas, como sigue: a. Instalaciones o plantas para la separación de isótopos de litio; b. Equipo para la separación de isótopos de litio, como sigue: 1. Columnas de intercambio líquido-líquido, compactas, especialmente diseñadas para amalgamas de litio; 2. Bombas de amalgamas de mercurio y/o litio; 3. Células de electrólisis para amalgamas de litio; 4. Evaporadores para solución concentrada de hidróxido de litio.

De las siguientes fracciones arancelarias:	
8401.20.01	Máquinas y aparatos para la separación isotópica, y sus partes.
	Unicamento: Instalaciones o plantas para la separación de isótopos de litio; y equipo para la separación de isótopos de litio: columnas de intercambio líquido-líquido, compactas, especialmente diseñadas para amalgamas de litio; bombas de amalgamas de mercurio y/o litio; células de electrólisis para amalgamas de litio; y evaporadores para solución concentrada de hidróxido de litio.
8421.29.99	Los demás.
	Unicamento: Equipo para la separación de isótopos de litio: columnas de intercambio líquido-líquido, compactas, especialmente diseñadas para amalgamas de litio; bombas de amalgamas de mercurio y/o litio; células de electrólisis para amalgamas de litio; y evaporadores para solución concentrada de hidróxido de litio.
8421.39.99	Las demás.
	Unicamento: Equipo para la separación de isótopos de litio: columnas de intercambio líquido-líquido, compactas, especialmente diseñadas para amalgamas de litio; bombas de amalgamas de mercurio y/o litio; células de electrólisis para amalgamas de litio; y evaporadores para solución concentrada de hidróxido de litio.
8543.30.01	Máquinas y aparatos de galvanoplastia, electrólisis o electroforesis.
	Unicamento: Instalaciones o plantas para la separación de isótopos de litio; y equipo para la separación de isótopos de litio: columnas de intercambio líquido-líquido, compactas, especialmente diseñadas para amalgamas de litio; bombas de amalgamas de mercurio y/o litio; células de electrólisis para amalgamas de litio; y evaporadores para solución concentrada de hidróxido de litio.
2.C. MATERIALES	
	Grupo 2.C.1. Aleaciones de aluminio con las dos características siguientes: a. "Capaces de" soportar una carga de rotura por tracción de 460 MPa o más a 293 K (20° C); y b. En forma de tubos o piezas cilíndricas sólidas (incluidas las piezas forjadas) con un diámetro exterior superior a 75 mm. Nota técnica: En 2.C.1, la expresión "capaces de" incluye las aleaciones de aluminio antes y después del tratamiento térmico.

De las siguientes fracciones arancelarias:	
NOTA:	NO SE SEÑALAN FRACCIONES ARANCELARIAS PORQUE TODOS LOS BIENES DE ESTA LISTA ESTAN CONTENIDOS EN EL ACUERDO POR EL QUE SE SUJETA AL REQUISITO DE PERMISO PREVIO POR PARTE DE LA SECRETARIA DE ECONOMIA LA EXPORTACION DE ARMAS CONVENCIONALES, SUS PARTES Y COMPONENTES, BIENES DE USO DUAL, SOFTWARE Y TECNOLOGIAS SUSCEPTIBLES DE DESVIO PARA LA FABRICACION Y PROLIFERACION DE ARMAS CONVENCIONALES Y DE DESTRUCCION MASIVA.
	<p>Grupo 2.C.2.</p> <p>Berilio metal, aleaciones que contengan más del 50% de berilio en peso, compuestos que contengan berilio, productos fabricados con éstos y desechos o chatarra de éstos.</p> <p>Nota: En 2.C.2. no se incluyen:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Ventanas metálicas para máquinas de rayos X, o para dispositivos de radiografía de sondeos; Piezas de óxido en forma fabricada o semifabricadas, especialmente diseñadas como piezas componentes electrónicos o como sustrato para circuitos electrónicos; Berilio (silicato de berilio y aluminio) en forma de esmeraldas y aguamarinas.
De las siguientes fracciones arancelarias:	
NOTA:	NO SE SEÑALAN LAS FRACCIONES ARANCELARIAS PORQUE LOS PRODUCTOS CORRESPONDIENTES ESTAN YA CONSIDERADOS EN EL CUERPO PRINCIPAL DEL PRESENTE ANEXO, BAJO EL TITULO "MERCANCIAS CUYA EXPORTACION ESTA SUJETA AL REQUISITO DE AUTORIZACION DE EXPORTACION POR PARTE DE LA SENER A TRAVES DE LA CNSNS"
	<p>Grupo 2.C.3.</p> <p>Bismuto con las dos características siguientes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Pureza del 99.99% o superior en peso; y Contenido inferior a 10 partes por millón de plata en peso.
De las siguientes fracciones arancelarias:	
NOTA:	NO SE SEÑALAN LAS FRACCIONES ARANCELARIAS PORQUE LOS PRODUCTOS CORRESPONDIENTES ESTAN YA CONSIDERADOS EN EL CUERPO PRINCIPAL DEL PRESENTE ANEXO, BAJO EL TITULO "MERCANCIAS CUYA EXPORTACION ESTA SUJETA AL REQUISITO DE AUTORIZACION DE EXPORTACION POR PARTE DE LA SENER A TRAVES DE LA CNSNS"
	<p>Grupo 2.C.4.</p> <p>Boro enriquecido con el isótopo boro 10 (¹⁰B) en más de su abundancia isotópica natural, como sigue: elemento boro, compuestos, mezclas que contengan boro, productos fabricados con ellos y desechos o chatarras de los mismos.</p> <p>Nota: En 2.C.4. Las mezclas que contengan boro incluyen los materiales con carga de boro.</p> <p>Nota técnica: La abundancia isotópica natural del boro 10 es de aproximadamente 18.5% del peso (20% de átomos).</p>
De las siguientes fracciones arancelarias:	
NOTA:	NO SE SEÑALAN LAS FRACCIONES ARANCELARIAS PORQUE LOS PRODUCTOS CORRESPONDIENTES ESTAN YA CONSIDERADOS EN EL CUERPO PRINCIPAL DEL PRESENTE ANEXO, BAJO EL TITULO "MERCANCIAS CUYA EXPORTACION ESTA SUJETA AL REQUISITO DE AUTORIZACION DE EXPORTACION POR PARTE DE LA SENER A TRAVES DE LA CNSNS"
	<p>Grupo 2.C.5.</p> <p>Calcio con las dos características siguientes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Contenido inferior a 1 000 partes por millón, en peso, de impurezas metálicas distintas del magnesio; y Menos de 10 partes por millón, en peso, de boro.
De las siguientes fracciones arancelarias:	

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NOTA:	NO SE SEÑALAN LAS FRACCIONES ARANCELARIAS PORQUE LOS PRODUCTOS CORRESPONDIENTES ESTAN YA CONSIDERADOS EN EL CUERPO PRINCIPAL DEL PRESENTE ANEXO, BAJO EL TITULO "MERCANCIAS CUYA EXPORTACION ESTA SUJETA AL REQUISITO DE AUTORIZACION DE EXPORTACION POR PARTE DE LA SENER A TRAVES DE LA CNSNS"
	Grupo 2.C.6. Trifluoruro de cloro (ClF ₃).
De las siguientes fracciones arancelarias:	
NOTA:	NO SE SEÑALAN LAS FRACCIONES ARANCELARIAS PORQUE LOS PRODUCTOS CORRESPONDIENTES ESTAN YA CONSIDERADOS EN EL CUERPO PRINCIPAL DEL PRESENTE ANEXO, BAJO EL TITULO "MERCANCIAS CUYA EXPORTACION ESTA SUJETA AL REQUISITO DE AUTORIZACION DE EXPORTACION POR PARTE DE LA SENER A TRAVES DE LA CNSNS"
	Grupo 2.C.7. "Materiales fibrosos o filamentosos", y productos preimpregnados, como sigue: a. "Materiales fibrosos o filamentosos" de carbono o aramida con cualquiera de las siguientes características: 1. Un "módulo específico" de 12.7 x 10 ⁶ m o superior, o 2. Una "resistencia específica a la tracción" de 23.5 x 10 ⁴ m o superior; Nota: El punto 2.C.7.a. no incluye "materiales fibrosos o filamentosos" de aramida con el 0.25% o más en peso de un modificador de la superficie de la fibra basado en el éster. b. "Materiales fibrosos o filamentosos" de vidrio con las dos características siguientes: 1. Un "módulo específico" de 3.18 x 10 ⁶ m o superior, y 2. Una "resistencia específica a la tracción" de 7.62 x 10 ⁴ m o superior. c. "Hilos", "cables", "cabos" o "cintas" continuos impregnados con resinas termoendurecibles, de no más de 15 mm de espesor (productos preimpregnados), hechos de los "materiales fibrosos o filamentosos" de carbono o vidrio especificados en 2.C.7.a. O en 2.C.7.b. Nota técnica: La resina forma la matriz del composite. Notas técnicas: 1. En 2.C.7. el "módulo específico" es el módulo de Young, expresado en N/m ² , dividido por el peso específico en N/m ³ medido a una temperatura de 296 ± 2 K (23 ± 2 °C) y una humedad relativa del 50 ± 5%; 2. En 2.C.7., la "resistencia específica a la tracción" es la "carga de rotura por tracción", expresada en N/m ² , dividida por el peso específico en N/m ³ , medido a una temperatura de 296 ± 2 K (23 ± 2 °C) y una humedad relativa del 50 ± 5%.
De las siguientes fracciones arancelarias:	
NOTA:	NO SE SEÑALAN FRACCIONES ARANCELARIAS PORQUE TODOS LOS BIENES DE ESTA LISTA ESTAN CONTENIDOS EN EL ACUERDO POR EL QUE SE SUJETA AL REQUISITO DE PERMISO PREVIO POR PARTE DE LA SECRETARIA DE ECONOMIA LA EXPORTACION DE ARMAS CONVENCIONALES, SUS PARTES Y COMPONENTES, BIENES DE USO DUAL, SOFTWARE Y TECNOLOGIAS SUSCEPTIBLES DE DESVIO PARA LA FABRICACION Y PROLIFERACION DE ARMAS CONVENCIONALES Y DE DESTRUCCION MASIVA.
	Grupo 2.C.8. Metal, aleaciones y compuestos de hafnio que contengan más del 60% de hafnio en peso, productos de éstos y desechos o chatarra de cualquiera de ellos.
De las siguientes fracciones arancelarias:	
NOTA:	NO SE SEÑALAN LAS FRACCIONES ARANCELARIAS PORQUE LOS PRODUCTOS CORRESPONDIENTES ESTAN YA CONSIDERADOS EN EL CUERPO PRINCIPAL DEL PRESENTE ANEXO, BAJO EL TITULO "MERCANCIAS CUYA EXPORTACION ESTA SUJETA AL REQUISITO DE AUTORIZACION DE EXPORTACION POR PARTE DE LA SENER A TRAVES DE LA CNSNS"
	Grupo 2.C.9. Litio enriquecido con el isótopo litio-6 (⁶ Li) en más de su abundancia isotópica natural y productos o dispositivos que contengan litio enriquecido, como sigue: elemento litio, aleaciones compuestos, mezclas que contengan litio, productos fabricados con ellos y desechos o chatarras de los mismos. Nota: En 2.C.9. No se incluyen los dosímetros termoluminiscentes. Nota técnica: La abundancia isotópica natural del litio 6 es de aproximadamente 6.5% del peso (7.5% de átomos).

De las siguientes fracciones arancelarias:	
NOTA:	NO SE SEÑALAN LAS FRACCIONES ARANCELARIAS PORQUE LOS PRODUCTOS CORRESPONDIENTES ESTAN YA CONSIDERADOS EN EL CUERPO PRINCIPAL DEL PRESENTE ANEXO, BAJO EL TITULO "MERCANCIAS CUYA EXPORTACION ESTA SUJETA AL REQUISITO DE AUTORIZACION DE EXPORTACION POR PARTE DE LA SENER A TRAVES DE LA CNSNS"
	Grupo 2.C.10. Magnesio con las dos características siguientes: a. Que contenga menos de 200 partes por millón, en peso, de impurezas metálicas distintas del calcio, y b. Menos de 10 partes por millón, en peso, de boro.
De las siguientes fracciones arancelarias:	
NOTA:	NO SE SEÑALAN FRACCIONES ARANCELARIAS PORQUE TODOS LOS BIENES DE ESTA LISTA ESTAN CONTENIDOS EN EL ACUERDO QUE ESTABLECE LA CLASIFICACION Y CODIFICACION DE MERCANCIAS CUYA IMPORTACION Y EXPORTACION ESTA SUJETA A REGULACION POR PARTE DE LA SECRETARIA DE LA DEFENSA NACIONAL.
	Grupo 2.C.11. Acero martensítico capaz de soportar una carga de rotura por tracción de 2 050 MPa o más a 293 K (20 °C). Nota: En 2.C.11 no se incluyen piezas en las que todas sus dimensiones lineales sean de 75 mm o inferiores. Nota técnica: En 2.C.11, la frase "capaz de" incluye el acero martensítico antes y después del tratamiento térmico.
De las siguientes fracciones arancelarias:	
NOTA:	NO SE SEÑALAN LAS FRACCIONES ARANCELARIAS PORQUE LOS PRODUCTOS CORRESPONDIENTES ESTAN YA CONSIDERADOS EN EL CUERPO PRINCIPAL DEL PRESENTE ANEXO, BAJO EL TITULO "MERCANCIAS CUYA EXPORTACION ESTA SUJETA AL REQUISITO DE AUTORIZACION DE EXPORTACION POR PARTE DE LA SENER A TRAVES DE LA CNSNS"
	Grupo 2.C.12. Radio 226 (²²⁶ Ra), aleaciones, compuestos o mezclas que contengan radio 226, productos de ellos, y productos o dispositivos que contengan cualquiera de los anteriores. Nota: En 2.C.12. no se incluyen: a. Cápsulas médicas; b. Un producto o dispositivo que contenga menos de 0.37 GBq de radio 226.
De las siguientes fracciones arancelarias:	
2844.40.99	Los demás.
	Únicamente: Radio 226 (²²⁶ Ra), aleaciones, compuestos o mezclas que contengan radio 226, productos de ellos, y productos o dispositivos que contengan cualquiera de los anteriores.
	Grupo 2.C.13. Aleaciones de titanio con las dos características siguientes: a. "Capaces de" soportar una carga de rotura por tracción de 900 MPa o más a 293 K (20° C); y b. En forma de tubos o piezas cilíndricas sólidas (incluidas las piezas forjadas) con un diámetro exterior superior a 75 mm. Nota técnica: En 2.C.13., la frase "capaces de" incluye las aleaciones de titanio antes y después del tratamiento térmico.
De las siguientes fracciones arancelarias:	
8108.20.01	Titanio en bruto; polvo.
	Únicamente: Aleaciones de titanio capaces de soportar una carga de rotura por tracción de 900 MPa o

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	más a 293 K (20° C); y en forma de tubos o piezas cilíndricas sólidas con un diámetro exterior superior a 75 mm.
NOTA:	NO SE SEÑALAN LAS FRACCIONES ARANCELARIAS PORQUE LOS PRODUCTOS CORRESPONDIENTES ESTAN YA CONSIDERADOS EN EL CUERPO PRINCIPAL DEL PRESENTE ANEXO, BAJO EL TITULO "MERCANCIAS CUYA EXPORTACION ESTA SUJETA AL REQUISITO DE AUTORIZACION DE EXPORTACION POR PARTE DE LA SENER A TRAVES DE LA CNSNS"
	<p>Grupo 2.C.14.</p> <p>Tungsteno, carburo de tungsteno y aleaciones que contengan más del 90% en peso, con las dos características siguientes:</p> <p>a. Una simetría cilíndrica hueca (incluidos los segmentos del cilindro) con un diámetro interior entre 100 y 300 mm; y</p> <p>b. Una masa superior a 20 kg.</p> <p>Nota: En 2.C.14. no se incluyen productos especialmente diseñados como pesas o colimadores de rayos gamma.</p>
De las siguientes fracciones arancelarias:	
NOTA:	NO SE SEÑALAN FRACCIONES ARANCELARIAS PORQUE TODOS LOS BIENES DE ESTA LISTA ESTAN CONTENIDOS EN EL ACUERDO POR EL QUE SE SUJETA AL REQUISITO DE PERMISO PREVIO POR PARTE DE LA SECRETARIA DE ECONOMIA LA EXPORTACION DE ARMAS CONVENCIONALES, SUS PARTES Y COMPONENTES, BIENES DE USO DUAL, SOFTWARE Y TECNOLOGIAS SUSCEPTIBLES DE DESVIO PARA LA FABRICACION Y PROLIFERACION DE ARMAS CONVENCIONALES Y DE DESTRUCCION MASIVA.
	<p>Grupo 2.C.15.</p> <p>Circonio con un contenido de hafnio inferior a 1 parte de hafnio por 500 partes de circonio en peso, como sigue: circonio metal, aleaciones que contengan más del 50% de circonio en peso, compuestos, productos fabricados con éstos y desechos o chatarra de éstos.</p> <p>Nota: En 2.C.15. no se incluye circonio en forma de láminas de grosor de 0.10 mm, o menos.</p>
De las siguientes fracciones arancelarias:	
NOTA:	NO SE SEÑALAN LAS FRACCIONES ARANCELARIAS PORQUE LOS PRODUCTOS CORRESPONDIENTES ESTAN YA CONSIDERADOS EN EL CUERPO PRINCIPAL DEL PRESENTE ANEXO, BAJO EL TITULO "MERCANCIAS CUYA EXPORTACION ESTA SUJETA AL REQUISITO DE AUTORIZACION DE EXPORTACION POR PARTE DE LA SENER A TRAVES DE LA CNSNS"
	<p>Grupo 2.C.16.</p> <p>Níquel en polvo y níquel metal poroso, como sigue:</p> <p>N.B.: Para polvos de níquel preparados especialmente para la fabricación de barreras de difusión gaseosa véase INFCIRC/254/Parte 1 (revisado).</p> <p>a. Níquel en polvo con las dos características siguientes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Pureza en níquel igual o superior al 99.0% en peso; y Un tamaño medio de las partículas inferior a 10 µm, de acuerdo con la norma ASTM B 330; <p>b. Metal poroso de níquel obtenido a partir de materiales incluidos en 2.C.16.a.</p>

	<p>Nota: En 2.C.16. no se incluyen:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Polvos de níquel filamentosos; b. Chapas sueltas de metal de níquel poroso de superficie no superior a 1 000 cm² por chapa. <p>Nota técnica: El punto 2.C.16.b. se refiere al metal poroso obtenido mediante la compresión y sinterización del material incluido en 2.C.16.a. para formar un material metálico con poros finos interconectados a lo largo de toda la estructura.</p>
De las siguientes fracciones arancelarias:	
NOTA:	NO SE SEÑALAN LAS FRACCIONES ARANCELARIAS PORQUE LOS PRODUCTOS CORRESPONDIENTES ESTAN YA CONSIDERADOS EN EL CUERPO PRINCIPAL DEL PRESENTE ANEXO, BAJO EL TITULO "MERCANCIAS CUYA EXPORTACION ESTA SUJETA AL REQUISITO DE AUTORIZACION DE EXPORTACION POR PARTE DE LA SENER A TRAVES DE LA CNSNS"
	<p>Grupo 2.C.17.</p> <p>Tritio, compuestos de tritio o mezclas que contenga tritio y en las cuales la razón entre el número de átomos de tritio y de hidrógeno sea superior a 1 parte entre 1 000 y productos o dispositivos que contengan cualquiera de los anteriores.</p> <p>Nota: En 2.C.17. No se incluyen los productos o dispositivos que no contengan más de 1.48 x 10³ GBq de tritio.</p>
De las siguientes fracciones arancelarias:	
2844.40.99	Los demás.
	Unicamente: Tritio, compuestos de tritio o mezclas que contenga tritio y en las cuales la razón entre el número de átomos de tritio y de hidrógeno sea superior a 1 parte entre 1 000 y productos o dispositivos que contengan cualquiera de los anteriores.
	<p>Grupo 2.C.18.</p> <p>Helio 3 (³He), mezclas que contengan helio 3 y productos o dispositivos que contengan cualquiera de los anteriores.</p> <p>Nota: En 2.C.18. no se incluyen productos o dispositivos que contengan menos de 1 g de helio 3.</p>
De las siguientes fracciones arancelarias:	
NOTA:	NO SE SEÑALAN LAS FRACCIONES ARANCELARIAS PORQUE LOS PRODUCTOS CORRESPONDIENTES ESTAN YA CONSIDERADOS EN EL CUERPO PRINCIPAL DEL PRESENTE ANEXO, BAJO EL TITULO "MERCANCIAS CUYA EXPORTACION ESTA SUJETA AL REQUISITO DE AUTORIZACION DE EXPORTACION POR PARTE DE LA SENER A TRAVES DE LA CNSNS"
	<p>Grupo 2.C.19.</p> <p>Radionucleidos que emitan partículas alfa cuyo periodo de semidesintegración esté comprendido entre 10 días y menos de 200 años, en forma de:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Elementos; b. Compuestos con actividad alfa total de 37 GBq por kilogramo, o más; c. Mezclas con actividad alfa total de 37 GBq por kilogramo, o más; d. Productos o dispositivos que contengan cualquiera de los anteriores. <p>Nota: No se incluyen en 2.C.19. productos o dispositivos que contengan menos de 3.7 GBq de actividad alfa.</p>
De las siguientes fracciones arancelarias:	

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NOTA:	NO SE SEÑALAN LAS FRACCIONES ARANCELARIAS PORQUE LOS PRODUCTOS CORRESPONDIENTES ESTAN YA CONSIDERADOS EN EL CUERPO PRINCIPAL DEL PRESENTE ANEXO, BAJO EL TITULO "MERCANCIAS CUYA EXPORTACION ESTA SUJETA AL REQUISITO DE AUTORIZACION DE EXPORTACION POR PARTE DE LA SENER A TRAVES DE LA CNSNS"
2.D. PROGRAMAS INFORMATICOS	
Ninguna	
2.E. TECNOLOGIA	
	Grupo 2.E.1. "Tecnología" de conformidad con los Controles de Tecnología para el "desarrollo", la "producción" o la "utilización" del equipo, materiales o "programas informáticos" especificados desde 2.A. hasta 2.D.
De las siguientes fracciones arancelarias:	
NOTA:	NO SE SEÑALAN FRACCIONES ARANCELARIAS PORQUE TODOS LOS BIENES DE ESTA LISTA ESTAN CONTENIDOS EN EL ACUERDO POR EL QUE SE SUJETA AL REQUISITO DE PERMISO PREVIO POR PARTE DE LA SECRETARIA DE ECONOMIA LA EXPORTACION DE ARMAS CONVENCIONALES, SUS PARTES Y COMPONENTES, BIENES DE USO DUAL, SOFTWARE Y TECNOLOGIAS SUSCEPTIBLES DE DESVIO PARA LA FABRICACION Y PROLIFERACION DE ARMAS CONVENCIONALES Y DE DESTRUCCION MASIVA.

3.- EQUIPOS Y COMPONENTES PARA LA SEPARACION DE ISOTOPOS DE URANIO (Artículos no incluidos en la lista inicial)	
3.A. EQUIPOS, ENSAMBLAJES Y COMPONENTES	
	Grupo 3.A.1. Cambiadores de frecuencia o generadores que tengan todas las características siguientes: N.B.: En el caso de los cambiadores y generadores de frecuencia especialmente diseñados o preparados para el proceso de centrifugación de un gas, véase INFCIRC/254/Parte 1 (revisado). a. Una salida multifase capaz de suministrar una potencia de 40 W o más; b. Capacidad para funcionar en la escala de frecuencias entre 600 y 2 000 Hz; c. Distorsión armónica total mejor que (inferior al) 10%; y d. Control de frecuencia mejor que (inferior al) 0.1%. Nota técnica: En 3.A.1., los cambiadores de frecuencia se conocen también como convertidores o invertidores.

De las siguientes fracciones arancelarias:	
NOTA:	NO SE SEÑALAN FRACCIONES ARANCELARIAS PORQUE TODOS LOS BIENES DE ESTA LISTA ESTAN CONTENIDOS EN EL ACUERDO POR EL QUE SE SUJETA AL REQUISITO DE PERMISO PREVIO POR PARTE DE LA SECRETARIA DE ECONOMIA LA EXPORTACION DE ARMAS CONVENCIONALES, SUS PARTES Y COMPONENTES, BIENES DE USO DUAL, SOFTWARE Y TECNOLOGIAS SUSCEPTIBLES DE DESVIO PARA LA FABRICACION Y PROLIFERACION DE ARMAS CONVENCIONALES Y DE DESTRUCCION MASIVA.
	Grupo 3.A.2. Láseres, amplificadores láser y osciladores, como sigue: a. Láseres de vapor de cobre con las dos características siguientes: 1. Funcionamiento a longitudes de onda entre 500 nm y 600 nm; y 2. Potencia media de salida de 40 W o más; b. Láseres de iones de argón con las dos características siguientes: 1. Funcionamiento a longitudes de onda entre 400 nm y 515 nm; y 2. Potencia media de salida superior a 40 W; c. Láseres (no de vidrio) dopados con neodimio, con longitud de onda de salida entre 1 000 nm y 1

	<p>100 nm, con cualquiera de las siguientes características:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Excitados por pulsos y con conmutación del factor Q, con duración del pulso igual o superior a 1 ns, y con una de las siguientes características: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. salida de monomodo transversal con una potencia media de salida superior a 40 W; o b. salida de multimodo transversal con una potencia media de salida superior a 50 W; o 2. Que incorpore un duplicador de frecuencia que proporcione una longitud de onda de salida entre 500 nm y 550 nm con una potencia de salida media superior a 40 W; <p>d. Osciladores pulsatorios monomodo de colorantes, sintonizables, con todas las características siguientes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Funcionamiento a una longitud de onda entre 300 nm y 800 nm; 2. Potencia media de salida superior a 1 W; 3. Tasa de repetición superior a 1 kHz; y 4. Ancho de pulso inferior a 100 ns. <p>e. Osciladores y amplificadores pulsatorios de láser de colorantes sintonizables, con todas las características siguientes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Funcionamiento a una longitud de onda entre 300 nm y 800 nm; 2. Potencia media de salida superior a 30 W; 3. Tasa de repetición superior a 1 kHz; y 4. Ancho de pulso inferior a 100 ns. <p>Nota: No se incluyen en 3.A.2.e. los osciladores monomodo.</p> <p>f. Láseres de alexandrita con todas las características siguientes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Funcionamiento a una longitud de onda entre 720 nm y 800 nm; 2. Ancho de banda de 0.005 nm o menos; 3. Tasa de repetición superior a 125 Hz; y 4. Potencia media de salida superior a 30 W; <p>g. Láseres pulsatorios de dióxido de carbono con todas las características siguientes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Funcionamiento a una longitud de onda entre 9000 nm y 11000 nm; 2. Tasa de repetición superior a 250 Hz; 3. Potencia media de salida superior a 500 W; y 4. Ancho de pulso inferior a 200 ns; <p>Nota: En 3.A.2.g. no se incluyen los láseres industriales de CO₂ de mayor potencia (normalmente, de 1 a 5 kW) empleados en aplicaciones como corte y soldadura, ya que estos últimos láseres son de onda continua, o bien pulsatorios con un ancho de pulso superior a 200 ns.</p> <p>h. Láseres pulsatorios de excímero (XeF, XeCl, KrF) con todas las características siguientes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Funcionamiento a una longitud de onda entre 240 nm y 360 nm; 2. Tasa de repetición superior a 250 Hz; y 3. Potencia media de salida superior a 500 W; <p>i. Cambiadores Raman de parahidrógeno diseñados para funcionar con longitud de onda de salida de 16 µm y tasa de repetición superior a 250 Hz.</p>
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	De las siguientes fracciones arancelarias:
NOTA:	NO SE SEÑALAN FRACCIONES ARANCELARIAS PORQUE TODOS LOS BIENES DE ESTA LISTA ESTAN CONTENIDOS EN EL ACUERDO POR EL QUE SE SUJETA AL REQUISITO DE PERMISO PREVIO POR PARTE DE LA SECRETARIA DE ECONOMIA LA EXPORTACION DE ARMAS CONVENCIONALES, SUS PARTES Y COMPONENTES, BIENES DE USO DUAL, SOFTWARE Y TECNOLOGIAS SUSCEPTIBLES DE DESVIO PARA LA FABRICACION Y PROLIFERACION DE ARMAS CONVENCIONALES Y DE DESTRUCCION MASIVA.
	<p>Grupo 3.A.3</p> <p>Válvulas con todas las características siguientes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Tamaño nominal de 5 mm, o más; b. Con cierre de fuelle; y c. Fabricadas íntegramente o revestidas de aluminio, aleaciones de aluminio, níquel o una aleación

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	<p>que contenga níquel en un 60% o más, en peso.</p> <p>Nota técnica: Para las válvulas con diferentes diámetros de entrada y de salida, el parámetro nominal dimensional señalado en 3.A.3.a. Se refiere al diámetro más pequeño.</p>
De las siguientes fracciones arancelarias:	
NOTA:	NO SE SEÑALAN FRACCIONES ARANCELARIAS PORQUE TODOS LOS BIENES DE ESTA LISTA ESTAN CONTENIDOS EN EL ACUERDO POR EL QUE SE SUJETA AL REQUISITO DE PERMISO PREVIO POR PARTE DE LA SECRETARIA DE ECONOMIA LA EXPORTACION DE ARMAS CONVENCIONALES, SUS PARTES Y COMPONENTES, BIENES DE USO DUAL, SOFTWARE Y TECNOLOGIAS SUSCEPTIBLES DE DESVIO PARA LA FABRICACION Y PROLIFERACION DE ARMAS CONVENCIONALES Y DE DESTRUCCION MASIVA.
	<p>Grupo 3.A.4.</p> <p>Electroimanes solenoidales superconductores que posean todas las características siguientes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Capacidad de crear campos magnéticos de más de 2 teslas; Con un valor de longitud dividida por el diámetro interior superior a 2; Con un diámetro interior de más de 300 mm; y Con un campo magnético con un grado de uniformidad superior al 1% en un volumen centrado en el volumen interior, y del 50% de éste. <p>Nota: No se incluyen en 3.A.4. los imanes especialmente diseñados y exportados como piezas de sistemas médicos de formación de imágenes por resonancia magnética nuclear (NMR).</p> <p>N.B.: La expresión como pieza de no significa necesariamente que se trate de una pieza física incluida en la misma expedición. Se permiten expediciones por separado, de orígenes distintos, siempre que los correspondientes documentos de exportación especifiquen claramente la relación en cuanto pieza de.</p>
De las siguientes fracciones arancelarias:	
NOTA:	NO SE SEÑALAN FRACCIONES ARANCELARIAS PORQUE TODOS LOS BIENES DE ESTA LISTA ESTAN CONTENIDOS EN EL ACUERDO POR EL QUE SE SUJETA AL REQUISITO DE PERMISO PREVIO POR PARTE DE LA SECRETARIA DE ECONOMIA LA EXPORTACION DE ARMAS CONVENCIONALES, SUS PARTES Y COMPONENTES, BIENES DE USO DUAL, SOFTWARE Y TECNOLOGIAS SUSCEPTIBLES DE DESVIO PARA LA FABRICACION Y PROLIFERACION DE ARMAS CONVENCIONALES Y DE DESTRUCCION MASIVA.
	<p>Grupo 3.A.5.</p> <p>Fuentes de corriente continua de gran potencia, con las dos características siguientes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Capaces de producir de modo continuo, a lo largo de 8 horas 100 V o más con una corriente de salida de 500 amperios o más; y Una estabilidad de la corriente o del voltaje mejor que 0.1%, a lo largo de 8 horas.
De las siguientes fracciones arancelarias:	
NOTA:	NO SE SEÑALAN FRACCIONES ARANCELARIAS PORQUE TODOS LOS BIENES DE ESTA LISTA ESTAN CONTENIDOS EN EL ACUERDO POR EL QUE SE SUJETA AL REQUISITO DE PERMISO PREVIO POR PARTE DE LA SECRETARIA DE ECONOMIA LA EXPORTACION DE ARMAS CONVENCIONALES, SUS PARTES Y COMPONENTES, BIENES DE USO DUAL, SOFTWARE Y TECNOLOGIAS SUSCEPTIBLES DE DESVIO PARA LA FABRICACION Y PROLIFERACION DE ARMAS CONVENCIONALES Y DE DESTRUCCION MASIVA.
	<p>Grupo 3.A.6.</p> <p>Fuentes de corriente continua de alto voltaje, con las dos características siguientes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Capaces de producir de modo continuo, a lo largo de 8 horas, 20 kV o más con una corriente de salida de 1 amperio o más y

	b. Una estabilidad de la corriente o del voltaje mejor que 0.1%, a lo largo de 8 horas.
De las siguientes fracciones arancelarias:	
NOTA:	NO SE SEÑALAN FRACCIONES ARANCELARIAS PORQUE TODOS LOS BIENES DE ESTA LISTA ESTAN CONTENIDOS EN EL ACUERDO POR EL QUE SE SUJETA AL REQUISITO DE PERMISO PREVIO POR PARTE DE LA SECRETARIA DE ECONOMIA LA EXPORTACION DE ARMAS CONVENCIONALES, SUS PARTES Y COMPONENTES, BIENES DE USO DUAL, SOFTWARE Y TECNOLOGIAS SUSCEPTIBLES DE DESVIO PARA LA FABRICACION Y PROLIFERACION DE ARMAS CONVENCIONALES Y DE DESTRUCCION MASIVA.
	<p>Grupo 3.A.7.</p> <p>Transductores de presiones capaces de medir la presión absoluta en cualquier punto del intervalo 0 a 13 kPa, con las dos características siguientes:</p> <p>a. Elementos sensores de la presión fabricados o protegidos con níquel, aleaciones de níquel con más del 60% de níquel en peso, aluminio o aleaciones de aluminio; y</p> <p>b. Con una de las siguientes características:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Una escala total de menos de 13 kPa y una "precisión" superior a $\pm 1\%$ de la escala total; o 2. Una escala total de 13 kPa o más y una "precisión" superior a ± 130 Pa. <p>Notas técnicas: 1. En 3.A.7. los transductores de presiones son dispositivos que convierten las mediciones de la presión en una señal eléctrica.</p> <p>2. En 3.A.7. "precisión" incluye la no linealidad, histéresis y repetibilidad a la temperatura ambiente.</p>
De las siguientes fracciones arancelarias:	
NOTA:	NO SE SEÑALAN FRACCIONES ARANCELARIAS PORQUE TODOS LOS BIENES DE ESTA LISTA ESTAN CONTENIDOS EN EL ACUERDO POR EL QUE SE SUJETA AL REQUISITO DE PERMISO PREVIO POR PARTE DE LA SECRETARIA DE ECONOMIA LA EXPORTACION DE ARMAS CONVENCIONALES, SUS PARTES Y COMPONENTES, BIENES DE USO DUAL, SOFTWARE Y TECNOLOGIAS SUSCEPTIBLES DE DESVIO PARA LA FABRICACION Y PROLIFERACION DE ARMAS CONVENCIONALES Y DE DESTRUCCION MASIVA.
	<p>Grupo 3.A.8.</p> <p>Bombas de vacío con todas las características siguientes:</p> <p>a. Tamaño del orificio de entrada igual o superior a 380 mm;</p> <p>b. Velocidad de bombeo igual o superior a $15 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$; y</p> <p>c. Capaces de producir un vacío final mejor que 13.3 mPa.</p> <p>Notas técnicas: 1. La velocidad de bombeo se determina en el punto de medición con nitrógeno gaseoso o aire.</p> <p>2. El vacío final se determina en la entrada de la bomba, con la entrada bloqueada.</p>
De las siguientes fracciones arancelarias:	
NOTA:	NO SE SEÑALAN FRACCIONES ARANCELARIAS PORQUE TODOS LOS BIENES DE ESTA LISTA ESTAN CONTENIDOS EN EL ACUERDO POR EL QUE SE SUJETA AL REQUISITO DE PERMISO PREVIO POR PARTE DE LA SECRETARIA DE ECONOMIA LA EXPORTACION DE ARMAS CONVENCIONALES, SUS PARTES Y COMPONENTES, BIENES DE USO DUAL, SOFTWARE Y TECNOLOGIAS SUSCEPTIBLES DE DESVIO PARA LA FABRICACION Y PROLIFERACION DE ARMAS CONVENCIONALES Y DE DESTRUCCION MASIVA
3.B. EQUIPO PARA ENSAYOS Y PRODUCCION	

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	<p>Grupo 3.B.1.</p> <p>Células electrolíticas para la producción de flúor con capacidad de producción superior a 250 g de flúor por hora.</p>
De las siguientes fracciones arancelarias:	
NOTA:	<p>NO SE SEÑALAN FRACCIONES ARANCELARIAS PORQUE TODOS LOS BIENES DE ESTA LISTA ESTAN CONTENIDOS EN EL ACUERDO POR EL QUE SE SUJETA AL REQUISITO DE PERMISO PREVIO POR PARTE DE LA SECRETARIA DE ECONOMIA LA EXPORTACION DE ARMAS CONVENCIONALES, SUS PARTES Y COMPONENTES, BIENES DE USO DUAL, SOFTWARE Y TECNOLOGIAS SUSCEPTIBLES DE DESVIO PARA LA FABRICACION Y PROLIFERACION DE ARMAS CONVENCIONALES Y DE DESTRUCCION MASIVA.</p>
	<p>Grupo 3.B.2.</p> <p>Equipos de fabricación y ensamblado de rotores, equipos de enderezamiento de rotores, así como mandriles y matrices para la conformación de fuelles, como sigue:</p> <p>a. Equipos de ensamblado de rotores para ensamblar secciones de tubos de rotor, pantallas y cofias de centrifugas gaseosas;</p> <p>Nota: En 3.B.2.a. se incluyen mandriles de precisión, abrazaderas y máquinas de ajuste por contracción.</p> <p>b. Equipos de enderezamiento de rotores para alinear las secciones de los tubos de los rotores de las centrifugas gaseosas a un eje común;</p> <p>Nota técnica: En 3.B.2.b normalmente, estos equipos consistirán en probetas de medida de precisión conectadas con un ordenador que, subsiguientemente, controla la acción de, por ejemplo, arietes neumáticos utilizados para alinear las secciones del tubo del rotor.</p> <p>c. Mandriles y matrices para la conformación de fuelles, para la producción de fuelles de forma monoconvolutiva.</p> <p>Nota técnica: Los fuelles a que se hace referencia en 3.B.2.c. tienen todas las características siguientes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Diámetro interior entre 75 mm y 400 mm; 2. Longitud igual o superior a 12.7 mm; 3. Paso superior a 2 mm; y 4. Hechos de aleaciones de aluminio de gran tenacidad, acero martensítico o "materiales fibrosos o filamentosos" de gran resistencia.
De las siguientes fracciones arancelarias:	
NOTA:	<p>NO SE SEÑALAN FRACCIONES ARANCELARIAS PORQUE TODOS LOS BIENES DE ESTA LISTA ESTAN CONTENIDOS EN EL ACUERDO POR EL QUE SE SUJETA AL REQUISITO DE PERMISO PREVIO POR PARTE DE LA SECRETARIA DE ECONOMIA LA EXPORTACION DE ARMAS CONVENCIONALES, SUS PARTES Y COMPONENTES, BIENES DE USO DUAL, SOFTWARE Y TECNOLOGIAS SUSCEPTIBLES DE DESVIO PARA LA FABRICACION Y PROLIFERACION DE ARMAS CONVENCIONALES Y DE DESTRUCCION MASIVA.</p>

	<p>Grupo 3.B.3.</p> <p>Máquinas de equilibrado o multiplano de centrifugas, fijas o móviles, horizontales o verticales, como sigue:</p> <p>a. Máquinas de equilibrado de centrifugas diseñadas para equilibrar rotores flexibles, que tengan una longitud igual o superior a 600 mm y todas las características siguientes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. un diámetro nominal, o un diámetro máximo con oscilación, superior a 75 mm; 2. capacidad para masas entre 0.9 y 23 kg; y 3. capacidad de equilibrar velocidades de revolución superiores a 5 000 rpm; <p>b. Máquinas de equilibrado de centrifugas diseñadas para equilibrar componentes de rotor cilíndricos huecos y que tengan todas las características siguientes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Diámetro nominal superior a 75 mm; 2. Capacidad para masas entre 0.9 y 23 kg; 3. Capacidad para equilibrar con un desequilibrio residual de 0.010 kg x mm/kg por plano o inferior; y 4. Del tipo accionado por correa.
De las siguientes fracciones arancelarias:	
NOTA:	<p>NO SE SEÑALAN FRACCIONES ARANCELARIAS PORQUE TODOS LOS BIENES DE ESTA LISTA ESTAN CONTENIDOS EN EL ACUERDO POR EL QUE SE SUJETA AL REQUISITO DE PERMISO PREVIO POR PARTE DE LA SECRETARIA DE ECONOMIA LA EXPORTACION DE ARMAS CONVENCIONALES, SUS PARTES Y COMPONENTES, BIENES DE USO DUAL, SOFTWARE Y TECNOLOGIAS SUSCEPTIBLES DE DESVIO PARA LA FABRICACION Y PROLIFERACION DE ARMAS CONVENCIONALES Y DE DESTRUCCION MASIVA.</p>
	<p>Grupo 3.B.4.</p> <p>Máquinas bobinadoras de filamentos y equipo conexo, como sigue:</p> <p>a. Máquinas bobinadoras de filamentos con todas las características siguientes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Con movimientos para posicionar, enrollar y bobinar las fibras que se coordinen y programen en dos o más ejes; 2. Especialmente diseñadas para elaborar estructuras de composite o laminados a partir de materiales "fibrosos o filamentosos"; y 3. Con capacidad de bobinar rotores cilíndricos de diámetro entre 75 mm y 400 mm y de longitud igual o superior a 600 mm; <p>b. Controles de coordinación y programación para las máquinas bobinadoras de filamentos, según se indica en 3.B.4.a;</p> <p>c. Mandriles de precisión para las máquinas bobinadas de filamentos, como se indica en 3.B.4.a.</p>
De las siguientes fracciones arancelarias:	
NOTA:	<p>NO SE SEÑALAN FRACCIONES ARANCELARIAS PORQUE TODOS LOS BIENES DE ESTA LISTA ESTAN CONTENIDOS EN EL ACUERDO POR EL QUE SE SUJETA AL REQUISITO DE PERMISO PREVIO POR PARTE DE LA SECRETARIA DE ECONOMIA LA EXPORTACION DE ARMAS CONVENCIONALES, SUS PARTES Y COMPONENTES, BIENES DE USO DUAL, SOFTWARE Y TECNOLOGIAS SUSCEPTIBLES DE DESVIO PARA LA FABRICACION Y PROLIFERACION DE ARMAS CONVENCIONALES Y DE DESTRUCCION MASIVA.</p>

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	<p>Grupo 3.B.5.</p> <p>Separadores electromagnéticos de isótopos, diseñados para fuentes de iones únicos o múltiples, o equipados con éstas, capaces de proporcionar una corriente total de haz de iones de 50 mA o más.</p> <p>Notas: 1. En 3.B.5. Se incluyen separadores capaces de enriquecer isótopos estables así como los de uranio.</p> <p>N.B.: Un separador capaz de separar los isótopos de plomo con una indiferencia de una unidad de masa es inherentemente capaz de enriquecer isótopos de uranio con una diferencia de tres unidades de masa.</p> <p>2. En 3.B.5. Se incluyen separadores con las fuentes y colectores de iones situados en el campo magnético, y también aquéllos en los que estas configuraciones son externas al campo.</p> <p>Nota técnica: Una sola fuente de iones de 50 mA producirá menos de 3 g anuales de uranio muy enriquecido (UME) separado a partir de una alimentación de uranio natural.</p>
De las siguientes fracciones arancelarias:	
8401.20.01	Máquinas y aparatos para la separación isotópica, y sus partes.
	Unicamente: Separadores electromagnéticos de isótopos, diseñados para fuentes de iones únicos o múltiples, o equipados con éstas, capaces de proporcionar una corriente total de haz de iones de 50 mA o más.
8421.29.99	Los demás.
	Unicamente: Separadores electromagnéticos de isótopos, diseñados para fuentes de iones únicos o múltiples, o equipados con éstas, capaces de proporcionar una corriente total de haz de iones de 50 mA o más.
8421.39.99	Los demás.
	Unicamente: Separadores electromagnéticos de isótopos, diseñados para fuentes de iones únicos o múltiples, o equipados con éstas, capaces de proporcionar una corriente total de haz de iones de 50 mA o más.
8543.30.01	Máquinas y aparatos de galvanoplastia, electrólisis o electroforesis.
	Unicamente: Separadores electromagnéticos de isótopos, diseñados para fuentes de iones únicos o múltiples, o equipados con éstas, capaces de proporcionar una corriente total de haz de iones de 50 mA o más.
	<p>Grupo 3.B.6.</p> <p>Espectrómetros de masas capaces de medir iones de 230 unidades atómicas de masa o mayores, y que tengan una resolución mejor que 2 partes por 230, así como las fuentes de iones para ellos, como sigue:</p> <p>N.B.: Los espectrómetros de masas especialmente diseñados o preparados para analizar muestras en línea de hexafluoruro de uranio se incluyen en INFCIRC/254/Parte 1 (revisado).</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Espectrómetros de masas de plasma acoplados inductivamente (ICP/MS); Espectrómetros de masas de descarga luminosa (GDMS); Espectrómetros de masas de ionización térmica (TIMS); Espectrómetros de masas de bombardeo electrónico que tengan una cámara fuente construida, revestida o chapada con materiales resistentes al UF₆; Espectrómetros de masas de haz molecular, con una de las siguientes características: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Que tengan una cámara fuente construida, revestida o chapada con acero inoxidable o molibdeno, y que tengan una trampa fría capaz de enfriar hasta 193 K (-80 °C) o menos; o Que tengan una cámara fuente construida, revestida o chapada con materiales resistentes al UF₆; Espectrómetros de masas equipados con una fuente de iones de microfluorización diseñada para utilizarse con actínidos o fluoruros de actínidos.
De las siguientes fracciones arancelarias:	
8401.20.01	Máquinas y aparatos para la separación isotópica, y sus partes.
	Unicamente: Espectrómetros de masas de plasma acoplados inductivamente (ICP/MS); espectrómetros de masas de descarga luminosa (GDMS); espectrómetros de masas de ionización térmica (TIMS); espectrómetros de masas de bombardeo electrónico que tengan una cámara fuente construida, revestida

	o chapada con materiales resistentes al UF ₆ ; espectrómetros de masas de haz molecular, que tengan una cámara fuente construida, revestida o chapada con acero inoxidable o molibdeno, y que tengan una trampa fría capaz de enfriar hasta 193 K (-80 °C) o menos, o que tengan una cámara fuente construida, revestida o chapada con materiales resistentes al UF ₆ ; y espectrómetros de masas equipados con una fuente de iones de microfluorización diseñada para utilizarse con actínidos o fluoruros de actínidos.
9027.80.99	Los demás.
	Únicamente: Espectrómetros de masas de plasma acoplados inductivamente (ICP/MS); espectrómetros de masas de descarga luminosa (GDMS); espectrómetros de masas de ionización térmica (TIMS); espectrómetros de masas de bombardeo electrónico que tengan una cámara fuente construida, revestida o chapada con materiales resistentes al UF ₆ ; espectrómetros de masas de haz molecular, que tengan una cámara fuente construida, revestida o chapada con acero inoxidable o molibdeno, y que tengan una trampa fría capaz de enfriar hasta 193 K (-80 °C) o menos, o que tengan una cámara fuente construida, revestida o chapada con materiales resistentes al UF ₆ ; y espectrómetros de masas equipados con una fuente de iones de microfluorización diseñada para utilizarse con actínidos o fluoruros de actínidos.
3.C. MATERIALES	
Ninguno.	
3.D. PROGRAMAS INFORMATICOS	
	Grupo 3.D.1. "Programas informáticos" especialmente diseñados para la "utilización" del equipo especificado en los puntos 3.B.3. o 3.B.4.
De las siguientes fracciones arancelarias:	
NOTA:	NO SE SEÑALAN FRACCIONES ARANCELARIAS PORQUE TODOS LOS BIENES DE ESTA LISTA ESTAN CONTENIDOS EN EL ACUERDO POR EL QUE SE SUJETA AL REQUISITO DE PERMISO PREVIO POR PARTE DE LA SECRETARIA DE ECONOMIA LA EXPORTACION DE ARMAS CONVENCIONALES, SUS PARTES Y COMPONENTES, BIENES DE USO DUAL, SOFTWARE Y TECNOLOGIAS SUSCEPTIBLES DE DESVIO PARA LA FABRICACION Y PROLIFERACION DE ARMAS CONVENCIONALES Y DE DESTRUCCION MASIVA.
3.E. TECNOLOGIA	
	Grupo 3.E.1. "Tecnología" de conformidad con los Controles de Tecnología para el "desarrollo", la "producción" o la "utilización" del equipo, materiales o "programas informáticos" especificados desde 3.A. hasta 3.D.
De las siguientes fracciones arancelarias:	
NOTA:	NO SE SEÑALAN FRACCIONES ARANCELARIAS PORQUE TODOS LOS BIENES DE ESTA LISTA ESTAN CONTENIDOS EN EL ACUERDO POR EL QUE SE SUJETA AL REQUISITO DE PERMISO PREVIO POR PARTE DE LA SECRETARIA DE ECONOMIA LA EXPORTACION DE ARMAS CONVENCIONALES, SUS PARTES Y COMPONENTES, BIENES DE USO DUAL, SOFTWARE Y TECNOLOGIAS SUSCEPTIBLES DE DESVIO PARA LA FABRICACION Y PROLIFERACION DE ARMAS CONVENCIONALES Y DE DESTRUCCION MASIVA.
4.- EQUIPOS RELACIONADOS CON LAS PLANTAS DE PRODUCCION DE AGUA PESADA (Artículos no incluidos en la lista inicial)	
4.A. EQUIPOS, ENSAMBLAJES Y COMPONENTES	

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	<p>Grupo 4.A.1.</p> <p>Empaquetados especiales para separar agua pesada de agua corriente, con las dos características siguientes:</p> <p>a. Hechos de malla de bronce fosforado con un tratamiento químico que mejore la humectabilidad; y</p> <p>b. Diseñados para emplearse en torres de destilación de vacío.</p>
De las siguientes fracciones arancelarias:	
8421.29.99	Los demás.
	<p>Únicamente: Empaquetados especiales para separar agua pesada de agua corriente, hechos de malla de bronce fosforado con un tratamiento químico que mejore la humectabilidad; y diseñados para emplearse en torres de destilación de vacío.</p>
	<p>Grupo 4.A.2.</p> <p>Bombas para hacer circular soluciones de catalizador diluido o concentrado de amida de potasio en amoníaco líquido (KNH_2/NH_3), con todas las características siguientes:</p> <p>a. Estancas (es decir, cerradas herméticamente);</p> <p>b. Capacidad superior a $8.5 \text{ m}^3/\text{h}$; y</p> <p>c. Una de las siguientes características:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Para soluciones concentradas de amida de potasio (1% o más), una presión de funcionamiento de 1.5 a 60 Mpa; o Para soluciones diluidas de amida de potasio (menos del 1%), una presión de funcionamiento de 20 a 60 MPa.
De las siguientes fracciones arancelarias:	
NOTA:	<p>NO SE SEÑALAN FRACCIONES ARANCELARIAS PORQUE TODOS LOS BIENES DE ESTA LISTA ESTAN CONTENIDOS EN EL ACUERDO POR EL QUE SE SUJETA AL REQUISITO DE PERMISO PREVIO POR PARTE DE LA SECRETARIA DE ECONOMIA LA EXPORTACION DE ARMAS CONVENCIONALES, SUS PARTES Y COMPONENTES, BIENES DE USO DUAL, SOFTWARE Y TECNOLOGIAS SUSCEPTIBLES DE DESVIO PARA LA FABRICACION Y PROLIFERACION DE ARMAS CONVENCIONALES Y DE DESTRUCCION MASIVA.</p>
	<p>Grupo 4.A.3</p> <p>Turboexpansores o conjuntos de turboexpansores-compresores, con las dos características siguientes:</p> <p>a. Diseñados para funcionar a una temperatura de 35 K (-238 °C) o menos; y</p> <p>b. Diseñados para un caudal de hidrógeno gaseoso de 1 000 kg/h, o más.</p>
De las siguientes fracciones arancelarias:	
NOTA:	<p>NO SE SEÑALAN FRACCIONES ARANCELARIAS PORQUE TODOS LOS BIENES DE ESTA LISTA ESTAN CONTENIDOS EN EL ACUERDO POR EL QUE SE SUJETA AL REQUISITO DE PERMISO PREVIO POR PARTE DE LA SECRETARIA DE ECONOMIA LA EXPORTACION DE ARMAS CONVENCIONALES, SUS PARTES Y COMPONENTES, BIENES DE USO DUAL, SOFTWARE Y TECNOLOGIAS SUSCEPTIBLES DE DESVIO PARA LA FABRICACION Y PROLIFERACION DE ARMAS CONVENCIONALES Y DE DESTRUCCION MASIVA.</p>
4.B. EQUIPO PARA ENSAYOS Y PRODUCCION	
	<p>Grupo 4.B.1.</p> <p>Columnas de plato de intercambio de agua-sulfuro de hidrógeno, y contactores, como sigue:</p>

	<p>N.B.: En el caso de las columnas especialmente diseñadas o preparadas para la producción de agua pesada, véase INFCIRC/254/Parte 1 (revisado).</p> <p>a. Columnas de plato de intercambio de agua-sulfuro de hidrógeno, con todas las características siguientes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Que puedan funcionar a una presión de 2 MPa, o superior; 2. Construidas de acero al carbono con el número 5 o superior de tamaño de grano austenítico ASTM (o norma equivalente); y 3. Con un diámetro de 1.8 m o más; <p>b. Contactores internos para las columnas de plato de intercambio de agua-sulfuro de hidrógeno, como se indica en 4.B.1.a.</p> <p>Nota técnica: Los contactores internos de las columnas son platos segmentados que tienen un diámetro efectivo ensamblado de 1.8 m o mayor, diseñados para facilitar el contacto contra corriente y contruidos de aceros inoxidables con un contenido de carbono de 0.03%, o menos. Estos pueden ser platos de cedazo, platos de válvula, platos de campana burbujeadora o platos de turborrejillas.</p>
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De las siguientes fracciones arancelarias:	
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8421.29.99	Las demás.
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	<p>Únicamente: Columnas de plato de intercambio de agua-sulfuro de hidrógeno, que puedan funcionar a una presión de 2 MPa, o superior, construidas de acero al carbono con el número 5 o superior de tamaño de grano austenítico ASTM o norma equivalente y con un diámetro de 1.8 m o más; y, contactores internos para las columnas de plato de intercambio de agua-sulfuro de hidrógeno, como se indica en 4.B.1.a.</p>
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	<p>Grupo 4.B.2.</p> <p>Columnas de destilación criogénica de hidrógeno que tengan todas las características siguientes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Diseñadas para funcionar a temperaturas internas de 35 K (-238 °C) o menos; b. Diseñadas para funcionar a una presión interna de 0.5 a 5 MPa; c. Construidas de uno de los siguientes modos: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. De acero inoxidable de la serie 300 con bajo contenido de azufre y con el número 5 o superior de tamaño de grano fino ASTM (o norma equivalente); o 2. De materiales equivalentes que sean tanto criogénicos como compatibles con el H₂; y d. Con diámetros internos de 1 m o más y longitudes efectivas de 5 m o más.
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De las siguientes fracciones arancelarias:	
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NOTA:	<p>NO SE SEÑALAN FRACCIONES ARANCELARIAS PORQUE TODOS LOS BIENES DE ESTA LISTA ESTAN CONTENIDOS EN EL ACUERDO POR EL QUE SE SUJETA AL REQUISITO DE PERMISO PREVIO POR PARTE DE LA SECRETARIA DE ECONOMIA LA EXPORTACION DE ARMAS CONVENCIONALES, SUS PARTES Y COMPONENTES, BIENES DE USO DUAL, SOFTWARE Y TECNOLOGIAS SUSCEPTIBLES DE DESVIO PARA LA FABRICACION Y PROLIFERACION DE ARMAS CONVENCIONALES Y DE DESTRUCCION MASIVA.</p>
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	<p>Grupo 4.B.3.</p> <p>Convertidores de síntesis o unidades de síntesis de amoniaco en las que el gas de síntesis (nitrógeno e hidrógeno) se elimina de la columna de intercambio amoniaco/hidrógeno de alta presión y el amoniaco sintetizado se devuelve a dicha columna.</p>
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De las siguientes fracciones arancelarias:	
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NOTA:	<p>NO SE SEÑALAN FRACCIONES ARANCELARIAS PORQUE TODOS LOS BIENES DE ESTA LISTA ESTAN CONTENIDOS EN EL ACUERDO POR EL QUE SE SUJETA AL REQUISITO DE PERMISO PREVIO POR PARTE DE LA SECRETARIA DE ECONOMIA LA EXPORTACION DE ARMAS CONVENCIONALES, SUS PARTES Y COMPONENTES, BIENES DE USO DUAL, SOFTWARE Y TECNOLOGIAS SUSCEPTIBLES DE DESVIO PARA LA FABRICACION Y PROLIFERACION DE ARMAS CONVENCIONALES Y DE DESTRUCCION MASIVA.</p>
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4.C. MATERIALES

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Ninguno.	
4.D. PROGRAMAS INFORMATICOS	
Ninguno.	
4.E. TECNOLOGIA	
	Grupo 4.E.1. "Tecnología" de conformidad con los Controles de Tecnología para el "desarrollo", la "producción" o la "utilización" del equipo, materiales o "programas informáticos" especificados desde 4.A. hasta 4.D.
De las siguientes fracciones arancelarias:	
NOTA:	NO SE SEÑALAN FRACCIONES ARANCELARIAS PORQUE TODOS LOS BIENES DE ESTA LISTA ESTAN CONTENIDOS EN EL ACUERDO POR EL QUE SE SUJETA AL REQUISITO DE PERMISO PREVIO POR PARTE DE LA SECRETARIA DE ECONOMIA LA EXPORTACION DE ARMAS CONVENCIONALES, SUS PARTES Y COMPONENTES, BIENES DE USO DUAL, SOFTWARE Y TECNOLOGIAS SUSCEPTIBLES DE DESVIO PARA LA FABRICACION Y PROLIFERACION DE ARMAS CONVENCIONALES Y DE DESTRUCCION MASIVA.

5.- EQUIPO DE ENSAYOS Y MEDICIONES PARA EL DESARROLLO DE DISPOSITIVOS EXPLOSIVOS NUCLEARES	
5.A. EQUIPOS, ENSAMBLAJES Y COMPONENTES	
	Grupo 5.A.1. Tubos fotomultiplicadores con las dos características siguientes: a. Area de fotocátodo superior a 20 cm ² ; y b. Tiempo de subida del pulso aplicado al ánodo inferior a 1 ns.
De las siguientes fracciones arancelarias:	
NOTA:	NO SE SEÑALAN FRACCIONES ARANCELARIAS PORQUE TODOS LOS BIENES DE ESTA LISTA ESTAN CONTENIDOS EN EL ACUERDO POR EL QUE SE SUJETA AL REQUISITO DE PERMISO PREVIO POR PARTE DE LA SECRETARIA DE ECONOMIA LA EXPORTACION DE ARMAS CONVENCIONALES, SUS PARTES Y COMPONENTES, BIENES DE USO DUAL, SOFTWARE Y TECNOLOGIAS SUSCEPTIBLES DE DESVIO PARA LA FABRICACION Y PROLIFERACION DE ARMAS CONVENCIONALES Y DE DESTRUCCION MASIVA.
5.B. EQUIPO PARA ENSAYOS Y PRODUCCION	
	Grupo 5.B.1. Generadores de rayos X de descarga por destello o aceleradores por pulso de electrones, con alguno de los siguientes conjuntos de características: a. 1. Un pico de energía de los electrones del acelerador de 500 keV o más, pero inferior a 25 MeV; y 2. Un factor de mérito (K) de 0.25 o más; o b. 1. Un pico de energía de los electrones del acelerador de 25 MeV o más; y 2. Un pico de potencia superior a 50 MW. Nota: En 5.B.1. no se incluyen aceleradores que sean componentes de dispositivos diseñados para fines distintos de la radiación por haz electrónico o rayos X (microscopía electrónica, por ejemplo), ni aquéllos diseñados para fines médicos. Notas técnicas: 1. El factor de mérito K se define como: $K=1.7 \times 10^3 V^{2.65} Q$, donde V representa el pico de energía de los electrones en millones de electronvoltios. Si la duración del pulso del haz del acelerador es igual o menos que 1 µs, entonces Q representa la carga acelerada total en coulombios. Si la duración del pulso del haz del acelerador es mayor que 1 µs, entonces Q representa la carga acelerada máxima en 1 µs. Q es igual a la integral de i con respecto a t a lo largo de 1 µs o la duración del pulso del haz, si ésta es inferior, ($Q = \int i dt$), siendo i la corriente del haz en amperios y t el tiempo en segundos. 2. Pico de potencia = (pico de potencial en voltios) x (pico de corriente del haz en amperios). 3. En las máquinas basadas en cavidades aceleradoras para microondas la duración del pulso del haz es el valor inferior de los dos siguientes: 1 µs o la duración del paquete de haz agrupado que resulta de un pulso modulador de microondas. 4. En las máquinas basadas en cavidades aceleradoras para microondas, el pico de corriente del haz es la corriente media en la duración de un paquete agrupado del haz.

De las siguientes fracciones arancelarias:	
NOTA:	NO SE SEÑALAN LAS FRACCIONES ARANCELARIAS PORQUE LOS PRODUCTOS CORRESPONDIENTES ESTAN YA CONSIDERADOS EN EL CUERPO PRINCIPAL DEL PRESENTE ANEXO, BAJO EL TITULO "MERCANCIAS CUYA EXPORTACION ESTA SUJETA AL REQUISITO DE AUTORIZACION DE EXPORTACION POR PARTE DE LA SENER A TRAVES DE LA CNSNS"
	Grupo 5.B.2. Cañones de gas ligero multietapas u otros sistemas de cañón de alta velocidad (de bobina, electromagnéticos, electrotérmicos u otros sistemas avanzados), capaces de acelerar proyectiles a una velocidad de 2 km por segundo o más.
De las siguientes fracciones arancelarias:	
NOTA:	NO SE SEÑALAN FRACCIONES ARANCELARIAS PORQUE TODOS LOS BIENES DE ESTA LISTA ESTAN CONTENIDOS EN EL ACUERDO POR EL QUE SE SUJETA AL REQUISITO DE PERMISO PREVIO POR PARTE DE LA SECRETARIA DE ECONOMIA LA EXPORTACION DE ARMAS CONVENCIONALES, SUS PARTES Y COMPONENTES, BIENES DE USO DUAL, SOFTWARE Y TECNOLOGIAS SUSCEPTIBLES DE DESVIO PARA LA FABRICACION Y PROLIFERACION DE ARMAS CONVENCIONALES Y DE DESTRUCCION MASIVA.
	Grupo 5.B.3. Cámaras mecánicas de espejo giratorio, como sigue; y componentes especialmente diseñados para ellas: a. Cámaras multiimágenes con lecturas superiores a 225 000 imágenes por segundo; b. Cámaras de imagen unidimensional con velocidades de escritura superiores a 0.5 mm por μ s. Nota: En 5.B.3. los componentes de dichas cámaras incluyen sus unidades electrónicas de sincronización y conjuntos de rotor compuestos de turbinas, espejos y soportes.
De las siguientes fracciones arancelarias:	
NOTA:	NO SE SEÑALAN FRACCIONES ARANCELARIAS PORQUE TODOS LOS BIENES DE ESTA LISTA ESTAN CONTENIDOS EN EL ACUERDO POR EL QUE SE SUJETA AL REQUISITO DE PERMISO PREVIO POR PARTE DE LA SECRETARIA DE ECONOMIA LA EXPORTACION DE ARMAS CONVENCIONALES, SUS PARTES Y COMPONENTES, BIENES DE USO DUAL, SOFTWARE Y TECNOLOGIAS SUSCEPTIBLES DE DESVIO PARA LA FABRICACION Y PROLIFERACION DE ARMAS CONVENCIONALES Y DE DESTRUCCION MASIVA.
	Grupo 5.B.4. Cámaras, tubos y dispositivos electrónicos de imagen unidimensional y multiimágenes, como sigue: a. Cámaras electrónicas de imagen unidimensional capaces de resolución temporal de 50 ns o menos; b. Tubos de imagen unidimensional para las cámaras especificadas en 5.B.4.a; c. Cámaras multiimágenes electrónicas (o de obturación electrónica) capaces de resolución temporal de 50 ns o menos; d. tubos multiimágenes y dispositivos de formación de imágenes de estado sólido para emplearse en las cámaras incluidas en el punto 5.B.4.c, como sigue: 1. Tubos intensificadores de imagen de enfoque por proximidad con el fotocátodo depositado sobre un revestimiento conductor transparente para disminuir la resistencia de la lámina del fotocátodo; 2. Tubos vidicón intensificadores del blanco por puerta de silicio (SIT), en los que un sistema rápido permite conmutar selectivamente los fotoelectrones procedentes del fotocátodo antes de que incidan sobre la placa SIT; 3. Dispositivo obturador electroóptico, con célula de Kerr o de Pockel; 4. Otros tubos multiimágenes y dispositivos de formación de imágenes de estado sólido con un tiempo de conmutación (puerta) para imágenes rápidas inferior a 50 ns, especialmente diseñados para las cámaras incluidas en 5.B.4.c.

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De las siguientes fracciones arancelarias:	
NOTA:	NO SE SEÑALAN FRACCIONES ARANCELARIAS PORQUE TODOS LOS BIENES DE ESTA LISTA ESTAN CONTENIDOS EN EL ACUERDO POR EL QUE SE SUJETA AL REQUISITO DE PERMISO PREVIO POR PARTE DE LA SECRETARIA DE ECONOMIA LA EXPORTACION DE ARMAS CONVENCIONALES, SUS PARTES Y COMPONENTES, BIENES DE USO DUAL, SOFTWARE Y TECNOLOGIAS SUSCEPTIBLES DE DESVIO PARA LA FABRICACION Y PROLIFERACION DE ARMAS CONVENCIONALES Y DE DESTRUCCION MASIVA.
	<p>Grupo 5.B.5.</p> <p>Instrumentación especializada para experimentos hidrodinámicos, como sigue:</p> <p>a. Interferómetros de velocidad para medir velocidades superiores a 1 km por segundo durante intervalos de tiempo menores que 10 µs;</p> <p>b. Manómetros de manganina para presiones superiores a 10 GPa;</p> <p>c. Transductores de presión de cuarzo para presiones superiores a 10 GPa.</p> <p>Nota: En 5.B.5.a. se incluyen interferómetros de velocidad tales como VISAR (sistemas de interferómetros de velocidad para cualquier reflector) y DLI (interferómetros de láser Doppler).</p>
De las siguientes fracciones arancelarias:	
NOTA:	NO SE SEÑALAN FRACCIONES ARANCELARIAS PORQUE TODOS LOS BIENES DE ESTA LISTA ESTAN CONTENIDOS EN EL ACUERDO POR EL QUE SE SUJETA AL REQUISITO DE PERMISO PREVIO POR PARTE DE LA SECRETARIA DE ECONOMIA LA EXPORTACION DE ARMAS CONVENCIONALES, SUS PARTES Y COMPONENTES, BIENES DE USO DUAL, SOFTWARE Y TECNOLOGIAS SUSCEPTIBLES DE DESVIO PARA LA FABRICACION Y PROLIFERACION DE ARMAS CONVENCIONALES Y DE DESTRUCCION MASIVA.
	<p>Grupo 5.B.6.</p> <p>Generadores de pulsos de gran velocidad, con las dos características siguientes:</p> <p>a. Voltajes de salida superiores a 6 V sobre una carga resistiva de menos de 55 ohmios; y</p> <p>b. "Tiempos de transición de pulsos" inferiores a 500 ps.</p> <p>Nota técnica: En el punto 5.B.6.b. "tiempo de transición de pulsos" se define como el intervalo de tiempo entre el 10% y el 90% de la amplitud del voltaje.</p>
De las siguientes fracciones arancelarias:	
NOTA:	NO SE SEÑALAN FRACCIONES ARANCELARIAS PORQUE TODOS LOS BIENES DE ESTA LISTA ESTAN CONTENIDOS EN EL ACUERDO POR EL QUE SE SUJETA AL REQUISITO DE PERMISO PREVIO POR PARTE DE LA SECRETARIA DE ECONOMIA LA EXPORTACION DE ARMAS CONVENCIONALES, SUS PARTES Y COMPONENTES, BIENES DE USO DUAL, SOFTWARE Y TECNOLOGIAS SUSCEPTIBLES DE DESVIO PARA LA FABRICACION Y PROLIFERACION DE ARMAS CONVENCIONALES Y DE DESTRUCCION MASIVA.
5.C. MATERIALES	
Ninguno.	
5.D. PROGRAMAS INFORMATICOS	
Ninguno.	
5.E. TECNOLOGIA	
	<p>Grupo 5.E.1.</p> <p>"Tecnología" de conformidad con los Controles de Tecnología para el "desarrollo", la "producción" o la "utilización" del equipo, materiales o "programas informáticos" especificados desde 5.A. hasta 5.D.</p>
De las siguientes fracciones arancelarias:	
NOTA:	NO SE SEÑALAN FRACCIONES ARANCELARIAS PORQUE TODOS LOS BIENES DE ESTA LISTA ESTAN CONTENIDOS EN EL ACUERDO POR EL QUE SE SUJETA AL REQUISITO DE PERMISO PREVIO POR PARTE DE LA SECRETARIA DE ECONOMIA LA EXPORTACION DE ARMAS CONVENCIONALES, SUS PARTES Y COMPONENTES, BIENES DE USO DUAL, SOFTWARE Y TECNOLOGIAS SUSCEPTIBLES DE DESVIO PARA LA FABRICACION Y PROLIFERACION DE

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6.- COMPONENTES PARA DISPOSITIVOS EXPLOSIVOS NUCLEARES	
6.A. EQUIPOS, ENSAMBLAJES Y COMPONENTES	
	<p>Grupo 6.A.1.</p> <p>Detonadores y sistemas de iniciación multipunto, como sigue:</p> <p>a. Detonadores accionados eléctricamente, como sigue:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Del tipo puente (EB); 2. Del tipo puente con filamento metálico (EBW); 3. De percutor; 4. Iniciadores de laminilla (EFI). <p>b. Conjuntos que empleen detonadores únicos o múltiples diseñados para iniciar casi simultáneamente una superficie explosiva de más de 5 000 mm² a partir de una sola señal de detonación, con un tiempo de iniciación distribuido por la superficie de menos de 2.5 µs.</p> <p>Nota: No se incluyen en 6.A.1. los detonadores que sólo utilizan explosivos primarios, como la azida plumbosa.</p> <p>Nota técnica: En 6.A.1., los detonadores en cuestión utilizan un pequeño conductor eléctrico (de puente, de puente con filamento metálico o de laminilla) que se vaporiza de forma explosiva cuando lo atraviesa un rápido pulso eléctrico de corriente elevada. En los tipos que no son de percutor, el conductor inicia, al explotar, una detonación química en un material altamente explosivo en contacto con él, como el PETN (tetranitrato de pentaeritrol). En los detonadores de percusión, la vaporización explosiva del conductor eléctrico impulsa a un elemento volador o percutor a través de un hueco (flyer o slapper), y el impacto de este elemento sobre el explosivo inicia una detonación química. En algunos modelos, el percutor va accionado por una fuerza magnética. El término detonador de laminilla puede referirse a un detonador EB o a un detonador de tipo percutor.</p> <p>Asimismo, a veces se utiliza el término iniciador en lugar de detonador.</p>

De las siguientes fracciones arancelarias:	
NOTA:	NO SE SEÑALAN FRACCIONES ARANCELARIAS PORQUE TODOS LOS BIENES DE ESTA LISTA ESTAN CONTENIDOS EN EL ACUERDO QUE ESTABLECE LA CLASIFICACION Y CODIFICACION DE MERCANCIAS CUYA IMPORTACION Y EXPORTACION ESTA SUJETA A REGULACION POR PARTE DE LA SECRETARIA DE LA DEFENSA NACIONAL.
	<p>Grupo 6.A.2.</p> <p>Conjuntos de detonación y generadores equivalentes de impulsos de corriente elevada, como sigue:</p> <p>a. Conjuntos de ignición de detonador explosivo diseñados para accionar los detonadores controlados múltiples especificados en 6.A.1.;</p> <p>b. Generadores modulares de impulsos eléctricos (pulsadores) que tengan todas las características siguientes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Diseñados para uso portátil, móvil o en condiciones rigurosas; 2. Encerrados en un receptáculo estanco al polvo; 3. Capacidad para suministrar su energía en menos de 15 µs; 4. Salida superior a 100 A; 5. Tiempo de subida inferior a 10 µs en cargas inferiores a 40 ohmios; 6. Ninguna dimensión superior a 25.4 cm; 7. Peso inferior a 25 kg ; y 8. Previstos para utilizarse en una amplia gama de temperaturas, de 223 a 373 K (-50 °C a 100

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	<p>°C) o especificados como adecuados para uso aeroespacial.</p> <p>Nota: En 6.A.2.b. Se incluyen lámparas de destello de xenón.</p> <p>Nota técnica: En 6.A.2.b.5. "tiempo de subida" se define como el intervalo de tiempo entre el 10% y el 90% de la amplitud de corriente cuando se amplifica una carga resistiva.</p>
De las siguientes fracciones arancelarias:	
NOTA:	NO SE SEÑALAN FRACCIONES ARANCELARIAS PORQUE TODOS LOS BIENES DE ESTA LISTA ESTAN CONTENIDOS EN EL ACUERDO QUE ESTABLECE LA CLASIFICACION Y CODIFICACION DE MERCANCIAS CUYA IMPORTACION Y EXPORTACION ESTA SUJETA A REGULACION POR PARTE DE LA SECRETARIA DE LA DEFENSA NACIONAL.
	<p>Grupo 6.A.3</p> <p>Dispositivos de conmutación, como sigue:</p> <p>a. Tubos de cátodo frío, llenos de gas o no, de funcionamiento similar a los descargadores de chispas, y que posean todas las características siguientes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Que contengan tres o más electrodos; 2. Con voltaje nominal de pico en el ánodo de 2.5 kV o más, 3. Intensidad de corriente de pico en el ánodo igual o superior a 100 A; y 4. Tiempo de retardo del ánodo de 10 μs o menos. <p>Nota: En 6.A.3.a. se incluyen lo tubos krytron de gas y los tubos sprytron de vacío.</p> <p>b. Descargadores de chispas con disparo, con las dos características siguientes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Tiempo de retardo del ánodo de 15 μs o menos; y 2. Especificados para una intensidad de corriente nominal de pico de 500 A o más; <p>c. Módulos o conjuntos con una función de conmutación rápida que tengan todas las características siguientes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Voltaje nominal de pico en el ánodo superior a 2 kV; 2. Intensidad de corriente de pico en el ánodo igual o superior a 500 A; y 3. Tiempo de conexión igual o inferior a 1 μs.

De las siguientes fracciones arancelarias:	
NOTA:	NO SE SEÑALAN FRACCIONES ARANCELARIAS PORQUE TODOS LOS BIENES DE ESTA LISTA ESTAN CONTENIDOS EN EL ACUERDO POR EL QUE SE SUJETA AL REQUISITO DE PERMISO PREVIO POR PARTE DE LA SECRETARIA DE ECONOMIA LA EXPORTACION DE ARMAS CONVENCIONALES, SUS PARTES Y COMPONENTES, BIENES DE USO DUAL, SOFTWARE Y TECNOLOGIAS SUSCEPTIBLES DE DESVIO PARA LA FABRICACION Y PROLIFERACION DE ARMAS CONVENCIONALES Y DE DESTRUCCION MASIVA.
	<p>Grupo 6.A.4.</p> <p>Condensadores de descarga de impulsos, con cualquiera de los siguientes conjuntos de características:</p> <p>a.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Voltaje nominal superior a 1.4 kV; 2. Almacenamiento de energía superior a 10 J; 3. Capacitancia superior a 0.5 μF; e 4. Inductancia en serie inferior a 50 nH; o <p>b.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Voltaje nominal superior a 750 V; 2. Capacitancia superior a 0.25 μF; e 3. Inductancia en serie inferior a 10 nH.o
De las siguientes fracciones arancelarias:	
NOTA:	NO SE SEÑALAN FRACCIONES ARANCELARIAS PORQUE TODOS LOS BIENES DE ESTA LISTA ESTAN CONTENIDOS EN EL ACUERDO POR EL QUE SE SUJETA AL REQUISITO DE PERMISO PREVIO POR PARTE DE LA SECRETARIA DE ECONOMIA LA EXPORTACION DE ARMAS CONVENCIONALES, SUS PARTES Y COMPONENTES, BIENES DE USO DUAL, SOFTWARE Y TECNOLOGIAS SUSCEPTIBLES DE DESVIO PARA LA FABRICACION Y PROLIFERACION DE

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	Grupo 6.A.5. Sistemas generadores de neutrones, incluidos los tubos, con las dos características siguientes: a. Diseñados para funcionar sin sistema de vacío externo; y b. Que utilicen una aceleración electrostática para inducir una reacción nuclear tritio-deuterio.
De las siguientes fracciones arancelarias:	
8401.20.01	Maquinas y aparatos para la separación isotópica, y sus partes.
	Unicamente: Sistemas generadores de neutrones, incluidos los tubos, diseñados para funcionar sin sistema de vacío externo y que utilicen una aceleración electrostática para inducir una reacción nuclear tritio-deuterio.
8543.10.99	Los demás.
	Unicamente: Sistemas generadores de neutrones, incluidos los tubos, diseñados para funcionar sin sistema de vacío externo y que utilicen una aceleración electrostática para inducir una reacción nuclear tritio-deuterio.
6.B. EQUIPO PARA ENSAYOS Y PRODUCCION	
Ninguno.	
6.C. MATERIALES	
	Grupo 6.C.1. Explosivos de gran potencia o sustancias o mezclas que contengan más del 2% de cualquiera de las siguientes sustancias: a. Ciclotetrametilentrinitramina (HMX) (CAS 2691-41-0); b. Ciclotrimetilentrinitramina (RDX) (CAS 121-82-4); c. Triaminotrinitrobenceno (TATB) (CAS 3058-38-6); d. Hexanitroestilbeno (HNS) (CAS 20062-22-0); o e. Cualquier explosivo con densidad cristalina superior a 1.8 g/cm ³ y que tenga una velocidad de detonación superior a 8 000 m/s.
De las siguientes fracciones arancelarias:	
NOTA:	NO SE SEÑALAN FRACCIONES ARANCELARIAS PORQUE TODOS LOS BIENES DE ESTA LISTA ESTAN CONTENIDOS EN EL ACUERDO QUE ESTABLECE LA CLASIFICACION Y CODIFICACION DE MERCANCIAS CUYA IMPORTACION Y EXPORTACION ESTA SUJETA A REGULACION POR PARTE DE LA SECRETARIA DE LA DEFENSA NACIONAL.
6.D. PROGRAMAS INFORMATICOS	
Ninguno.	
6.E. TECNOLOGIA	
	Grupo 6.E.1. "Tecnología" de conformidad con los Controles de Tecnología para el "desarrollo", la "producción" o la "utilización" del equipo, materiales o "programas informáticos" especificados desde 6.A. hasta 6.D.
De las siguientes fracciones arancelarias:	

NOTA:	NO SE SEÑALAN FRACCIONES ARANCELARIAS PORQUE TODOS LOS BIENES DE ESTA LISTA ESTAN CONTENIDOS EN EL ACUERDO POR EL QUE SE SUJETA AL REQUISITO DE PERMISO PREVIO POR PARTE DE LA SECRETARIA DE ECONOMIA LA EXPORTACION DE ARMAS CONVENCIONALES, SUS PARTES Y COMPONENTES, BIENES DE USO DUAL, SOFTWARE Y TECNOLOGIAS SUSCEPTIBLES DE DESVIO PARA LA FABRICACION Y PROLIFERACION DE ARMAS CONVENCIONALES Y DE DESTRUCCION MASIVA.
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DEFINICIONES TECNICAS

Asistencia técnica: podrá asumir las formas de: instrucción, adiestramiento especializado, conocimientos prácticos, servicios consultivos.

Nota: la "asistencia técnica" podrá entrañar la transferencia de "datos técnicos".

Datos técnicos: Los "datos técnicos" podrán asumir la forma de copias heliográficas, planos, diagramas, modelos, fórmulas, diseño y especificaciones de ingeniería, manuales e instrucciones escritas o registradas en otros medios o ingenios tales como discos, cintas, memorias "ROM".

De dominio público: Por tecnología de "dominio público", tal como se emplea en el presente texto, se entenderá la "tecnología" que se ha puesto a disposición sin restricciones respecto a su ulterior difusión. (Las restricciones dimanantes de la propiedad intelectual o industrial no excluyen a la tecnología del dominio público.)

Desarrollo: Todas las fases previas a la "producción", tales como:

- El proyecto
- La investigación para el proyecto
- Los análisis del proyecto
- Conceptos básicos del proyecto
- El montaje y ensayo de prototipos
- Los esquemas de producción piloto
- Los datos del proyecto
- El proceso de convertir los datos del proyecto en un producto
- La configuración del proyecto
- La integración del proyecto
- Planos y esquemas (en general)

Investigación científica básica: Trabajos experimentales o teóricos emprendidos principalmente para adquirir nuevos conocimientos acerca de los principios fundamentales de fenómenos o de hechos observables, que no están orientados esencialmente hacia un fin u objetivo práctico específico.

Producción: Todas las fases de producción, tales como:

- La construcción
- La ingeniería de producción
- La fabricación
- La integración
- El ensamblado (montaje)
- La inspección

- Los ensayos - Garantía de calidad
Tecnología: La información específica requerida para el “desarrollo”, la “producción” o la “utilización” de cualquiera de los artículos que figuran en la lista, información que podrá adoptar la forma de “datos técnicos” o “asistencia técnica”.
Utilización: Por “utilización” se entenderá la operación, la instalación (incluida la instalación in situ), el mantenimiento (verificación), la reparación, la revisión general y la reconstrucción.
MATERIALES Y EQUIPO
Cables: Véase “Materiales fibrosos o filamentosos”.
Cabos: Véase “Materiales fibrosos o filamentosos”.
Cintas: Véase “Materiales fibrosos o filamentosos”.
Control del contorneado: Serie de dos o más movimientos “controlados numéricamente” ejecutados siguiendo instrucciones que especifican la siguiente posición requerida y las velocidades de avance necesarias hacia esa posición; estas velocidades varían unas con respecto a otras con el fin de producir el contorno deseado (Referencia: ISO 2806-1980, enmendada).

Control numérico: Control automático de un proceso realizado por un dispositivo que interpreta datos numéricos que se introducen por lo general a medida que se desarrolla la operación (Referencia: ISO 2382).
Cordones: Véase “Materiales fibrosos o filamentosos”.
Desviación de la posición angular: La diferencia máxima entre la posición angular y la posición angular real, medida con gran precisión, después de que el portapieza de la mesa se haya desplazado con respecto a su posición inicial. Referencia: VDI/VDE 2617 Proyecto: “Mesa rotatoria sobre máquinas de medida de coordenadas”).
Filamento: Véase “Materiales fibrosos o filamentosos”.
Hilos: Véase “Materiales fibrosos o filamentosos”.
Incertidumbre de medida: El parámetro característico que especifica en qué gama en torno al valor de salida se sitúa, con un nivel de confianza del 95%, el valor correcto de la variable que se pretende medir. Incluye las desviaciones sistemáticas no corregidas, el juego no corregido y las desviaciones aleatorias. (Referencia: VDI/VDE 2617).
Linealidad: (Habitualmente, se mide en términos de no linealidad). Es la máxima desviación de la característica real (media de las lecturas en sentido ascendente y descendente de la escala), positiva o negativa, con respecto a una línea recta situada de forma que se igualen y minimicen las desviaciones máximas.
Materiales fibrosos o filamentosos: significa “monofilamentos”, “hilos”, “cables”, “cabos” o “cintas” continuos. N.B.: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Filamento o monofilamento: es el incremento más pequeño de fibra, generalmente varios Qm de diámetro. 2. Cable: es un haz (generalmente de 12 a 120) de “cordones” aproximadamente paralelos. 3. Cordón: es un haz de “filamentos” (generalmente más de 200) colocados en forma aproximadamente paralela. 4. Cinta: es un material construido de “filamentos”, “cordones”, “cables”, “cabos” o “hilos”, etc., entrelazados o unidireccionales, generalmente preimpregnados con resina. 5. Cabo: es un haz de filamentos, por lo general en forma aproximadamente paralela. 6. Hilo: es un haz de cordones retorcidos.
Materiales fisionables especiales: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Se entiende por “materiales fisionables especiales” el plutonio 239; el uranio 233; el uranio enriquecido en los isótopos 235 o 233; cualquier material que contenga uno o varios de los elementos citados; y los demás materiales fisionables que la Junta de Gobernadores determine en su oportunidad; no obstante, la expresión “materiales fisionables especiales” no comprende los materiales básicos. ii. Se entiende por “uranio enriquecido en los isótopos 235 ó 233” el uranio que contiene los isótopos 235 o 233, o ambos, en tal cantidad que la relación entre la suma de las cantidades de estos isótopos y la de isótopo 238 sea mayor que la relación entre la cantidad de isótopo 235 y la de isótopo 238 en el uranio natural. <p>Ahora bien, para los fines del presente Acuerdo, los artículos especificados en el siguiente apartado a) y las exportaciones de materiales básicos o materiales fisionables especiales efectuadas dentro de un mismo periodo de 12 meses a un mismo país destinatario en cantidades inferiores a los límites especificados en el siguiente apartado b) no</p>

deberán incluirse:

- a. Plutonio con una concentración isotópica de plutonio 238 superior al 80%; Materiales fisionables especiales que se utilicen en cantidades del orden del gramo o menores como elementos sensores en instrumentos; y Materiales básicos que el Gobierno compruebe a su satisfacción que van a utilizarse únicamente en actividades no nucleares, tales como la producción de aleaciones o de materiales cerámicos.
- b. Material fisionable especial 50 gramos efectivos;
 - Uranio natural 500 kilogramos;
 - Uranio empobrecido 1 000 kilogramos;
 - Torio 1 000 kilogramos.

Materiales nucleares básicos: Se entiende por "materiales nucleares básicos" el uranio constituido por la mezcla de isótopos que contiene en su estado natural; el uranio en que la proporción de isótopo 235 es inferior a la normal; el torio; cualquiera de los elementos citados en forma de metal, aleación, compuesto químico o concentrado; cualquier otro material que contenga uno o más de los elementos citados en la concentración que la Junta de Gobernadores determine en su oportunidad; y los demás materiales que la Junta de Gobernadores determine en su oportunidad.

Microprograma: Secuencia de instrucciones elementales, almacenadas en una memoria especial, cuya ejecución se inicia por la introducción de su instrucción de referencia en un registro de instrucciones.

Monofilamento: Véase "Materiales fibrosos o filamentosos"

Precisión: Se mide normalmente en términos de imprecisión; definida como la desviación máxima, positiva o negativa, de un valor indicado con respecto a una norma aceptada o un valor real

Precisión de posicionamiento: La "precisión de posicionamiento" de las máquinas herramienta de "control numérico" se determinará y presentará de acuerdo con el apartado 1.B.2., conforme a los requisitos siguientes:

- a) Condiciones del ensayo (ISO 230/2 (1988), apartado 3):
 1. Durante 12 horas antes de las mediciones y en el curso de éstas, la máquina herramienta y los equipos de medida de la precisión se mantendrán a la misma temperatura ambiente. Durante el tiempo que precede a las mediciones, los carros de la máquina realizarán ciclos continuamente de la misma manera que durante la toma de las medidas de precisión;
 2. La máquina estará equipada con cualquier compensación mecánica, electrónica o por equipo lógico que se haya de exportar con ella;
 3. La precisión de los equipos de medida deberá ser, como mínimo, cuatro veces mejor que la que se espera obtener de la máquina herramienta;
 4. La alimentación de energía a los sistemas de accionamiento de los carros deberá cumplir las condiciones siguientes:
 - i. a variación de la tensión de la red no será superior a $\pm 10\%$ de la tensión nominal;
 - ii. la variación de la frecuencia no será superior a $\pm 2\text{Hz}$ de la frecuencia normal;
 - iii. no se permiten fallos de la red ni interrupciones del servicio.
- b) Programa de ensayo (apartado 4):
 1. La velocidad de avance (velocidad de los carros) durante la medición será la velocidad transversal rápida;

N.B.: En el caso de máquinas herramientas que produzcan superficies de calidad óptica, la velocidad de avance será igual o inferior a 50 mm por minuto;
 2. Las mediciones se efectuarán de forma incremental desde un límite del desplazamiento del eje al otro, sin retorno a la posición de partida por cada movimiento a la posición deseada;
 3. Durante el ensayo de un eje, los ejes que no se hayan de medir se retendrán a mitad de carrera.
- c) Presentación de los resultados de los ensayos (apartado 2):

Los resultados de las mediciones incluirán:

1. La "precisión de posicionamiento" A); y

2. El error de inversión medio B).
Programa: Secuencia de instrucciones para llevar a cabo un proceso en una forma ejecutable por una computadora electrónica o transformable en dicha forma.
Programas informáticos: Colección de uno o más "programas" o "microprogramas" fijada a cualquier soporte tangible de expresión.
Resolución: El incremento más pequeño de un dispositivo de medida; en los instrumentos digitales, el bit menos significativo (Referencia: ANSI B-89.1.12).

SECRETARÍA DE ECONOMÍA

ACUERDO por el que se modifica el diverso que establece la clasificación y codificación de mercancías cuya importación y exportación está sujeta a autorización por parte de la Secretaría de Energía, publicado el 2 de marzo de 2012.

Al margen un sello con el Escudo Nacional, que dice: Estados Unidos Mexicanos.- Secretaría de Energía.- Secretaría de Economía.

JORDY HERNAN HERRERA FLORES, Secretario de Energía, y BRUNO FERRARI GARCIA DE ALBA, Secretario de Economía, con fundamento en los artículos 25, párrafo cuarto, 27, párrafos sexto y séptimo, 28, párrafo cuarto, 131, primer párrafo y 133 de la Constitución Política de los Estados Unidos Mexicanos; 33, fracción XIII, y 34, fracción V de la Ley Orgánica de la Administración Pública Federal; 4o., fracciones III y IV, 5o., fracción III, 15, fracción II, 16, fracción III, 17 y 20 de la Ley de Comercio Exterior; 36, fracciones I, inciso c) y II inciso b) de la Ley Aduanera; 1o., 2o., 4o., 17, 18, fracciones III, V, VII y IX, 19, 20, 21, 22, 24, 26, 29 y 50, fracciones II, III, IX y XI de la Ley Reglamentaria del Artículo 27 Constitucional en Materia Nuclear; y 190, 192, 193, 194 y 195 del Reglamento General de Seguridad Radiológica; 1o. y 8, fracción II del Reglamento Interior de la Secretaría de Energía; 1o. y 5 fracción XVI del Reglamento Interior de la Secretaría de Economía, y

CONSIDERANDO

Que la Ley Reglamentaria del Artículo 27 Constitucional en Materia Nuclear, el Reglamento General de Seguridad Radiológica, la Convención sobre la Protección Física de los Materiales Nucleares, el Acuerdo entre los Estados Unidos Mexicanos y el Organismo Internacional de Energía Atómica para la aplicación de salvaguardias y su Protocolo Adicional, en relación con el Tratado para la Proscripción de las Armas Nucleares en la América Latina y el Tratado sobre la No Proliferación de las Armas Nucleares, establecen la necesidad del control de la importación y exportación de los materiales nucleares, radiactivos y generadores de radiación ionizante por parte de la Secretaría de Energía por conducto de la Comisión Nacional de Seguridad Nuclear y Salvaguardias;

Que el 2 de marzo de 2012 fue publicado en el Diario Oficial de la Federación el Acuerdo que establece la clasificación y codificación de mercancías cuya importación y exportación está sujeta a autorización previa por parte de la Secretaría de Energía;

Que conforme a lo dispuesto por los artículos 20 de la Ley de Comercio Exterior, y 36 fracciones I inciso c) y II inciso b) de la Ley Aduanera, solamente pueden hacerse cumplir en el punto de entrada o salida al país, las regulaciones y restricciones no arancelarias cuyas mercancías hayan sido identificadas en términos de sus fracciones arancelarias y nomenclatura que les corresponda, conforme a la tarifa respectiva;

Que en la Resolución 66/41 denominada "Legislación nacional sobre la transferencia de armas, equipo militar y artículos o tecnología de doble uso", aprobada por la Asamblea General de la Organización de las Naciones Unidas el 12 de enero de 2012, se establece que el desarme, el control de armas y la no proliferación de las mismas son indispensables para el mantenimiento de la paz y seguridad internacionales, y que la existencia de un control nacional efectivo sobre la transferencia de armas, equipo militar y artículos o bienes de uso dual y tecnologías relacionadas con la materia nuclear y radiactiva, incluidas las transferencias que pudieran contribuir a actividades de proliferación, es un instrumento importante para conseguir esos objetivos;

Que el Gobierno de los Estados Unidos Mexicanos ha expresado al Organismo Internacional de Energía Atómica su voluntad para comprometerse al cumplimiento del Código de Conducta sobre la Seguridad Tecnológica y Física de las Fuentes Radiactivas y de las Directrices sobre la Importación y Exportación de Fuentes Radiactivas;

Que resulta indispensable que México aplique un régimen eficaz de control de las exportaciones de materiales nucleares para evitar la proliferación de armas nucleares y de destrucción masiva, a fin de cumplir los compromisos y responsabilidades internacionales en materia de desarme, control de armas y no proliferación de armas nucleares, y

Que con apego al procedimiento previsto en la Ley de Comercio Exterior y con objeto de facilitar la consulta sobre el esquema regulatorio aplicable en materia de importación y exportación de materiales nucleares, radiactivos y generadores de radiación ionizante, la Comisión de Comercio Exterior emitió una nueva recomendación con la finalidad de modificar y actualizar el esquema de regulaciones no arancelarias

aplicables a la exportación de bienes de uso dual, software y tecnologías susceptibles de desvío para la fabricación de armas de destrucción masiva, previstos por el Grupo de Suministradores Nucleares y el Acuerdo de Wassenaar, y ante la necesidad de adoptar las mejores prácticas internacionales en materia de control de exportaciones, así como precisar los requisitos para el trámite de autorizaciones de exportación en la materia y liberar aquellos bienes relacionados que no requieren de dicha autorización, hemos tenido a bien expedir el siguiente

ACUERDO POR EL QUE SE MODIFICA EL DIVERSO QUE ESTABLECE LA CLASIFICACION Y CODIFICACION DE MERCANCIAS CUYA IMPORTACION Y EXPORTACION ESTA SUJETA A AUTORIZACION POR PARTE DE LA SECRETARIA DE ENERGIA, PUBLICADO EN EL DIARIO OFICIAL DE LA FEDERACION EL 2 DE MARZO DE 2012

UNICO.- Se **reforman** el primer párrafo y las fracciones XXIII y XXXI del punto 3, recorriéndose las demás en su orden y según corresponda, el punto 6, y la fracción VIII del punto 11; se **adicionan** los párrafos segundo, tercero y cuarto del punto 9, la fracción IX del punto 11, los puntos 11 Bis y 11 Ter, y la fracción XII del punto 14; y se **deroga** el Anexo III, del Acuerdo que establece la clasificación y codificación de mercancías cuya importación y exportación está sujeta a autorización por parte de la Secretaría de Energía, publicado en el Diario Oficial de la Federación el 2 de marzo de 2012, para quedar como sigue:

“1.- y 2.- . . .

3.- Para los efectos del presente Acuerdo, además de las definiciones contenidas en la Ley Reglamentaria del Artículo 27 Constitucional en Materia Nuclear, o supletoriamente, en las Directrices del Grupo de Suministradores Nucleares, se entenderá por:

I. a **XXII.** ...

XXIII. Protocolo Adicional: El Protocolo Adicional al Acuerdo entre los Estados Unidos Mexicanos y el Organismo Internacional de Energía Atómica para la Aplicación de Salvaguardias en relación con el Tratado para la Proscripción de las Armas Nucleares en la América Latina y el Tratado sobre la No Proliferación de las Armas Nucleares, hecho en Viena el veintinueve de marzo de dos mil cuatro, publicado en el Diario Oficial de la Federación el 4 de mayo de 2011;

XXIV. Reexportación: El envío, transmisión, cesión o transferencia de las mercancías de un país extranjero a otro, cuando las mismas hayan sido originalmente exportadas del territorio nacional;

XXV. Regímenes de Control de Exportaciones: El Grupo de Suministradores Nucleares; el Acuerdo de Wassenaar para el Control de Exportaciones de Armas Convencionales, Bienes y Tecnologías de Uso Dual;

XXVI. Salvaguardias: Sistema de contabilidad y control aplicado a los materiales nucleares, a efecto de verificar que no se produzca desviación alguna de dichos materiales de uso pacífico a la manufactura de armas nucleares u otros usos no autorizados;

XXVII. Seguridad Física: Son las medidas orientadas a impedir el acceso no autorizado, la pérdida, el robo y la transferencia no autorizada de los materiales radiactivos, materiales nucleares y combustibles nucleares que se encuentran sujetos a control regulatorio y las medidas dirigidas a proteger contra sabotaje las instalaciones y el transporte donde se ubiquen dichos materiales;

XXVIII. SENER: La Secretaría de Energía;

XXIX. Tecnología: Es la información específica necesaria para la fabricación, desarrollo y uso de las mercancías, la cual puede tomar la forma de información técnica o asistencia técnica;

XXX. Transbordo: La descarga o cambio de medio de transporte de mercancías descritas en el Anexo II del presente Acuerdo entre el punto inicial de carga y el destino final de dichos bienes;

XXXI. Tránsito: El traslado de mercancías por el territorio de un tercer país distinto al país de origen de los bienes exportados y al Estado Receptor, sin que éstas sean descargadas en dicho territorio o formen parte de su comercio interno;

XXXII. Uso Final: Uso último de las mercancías a que se refiere el presente Acuerdo, y

XXXIII. Usuario Final: Persona física o moral que en su carácter de comprador o consignatario, distinto del agente intermediario de la operación, y agente re-expedidor, recibirá y hará uso de las mercancías.

4.- y 5.- . . .

6.- Se sujeta al requisito de autorización previa por parte de la SENER, por conducto de la CNSNS, la exportación temporal o definitiva de los minerales radiactivos, combustibles nucleares y material nuclear al que se refiere la Ley Reglamentaria del Artículo 27 Constitucional en Materia Nuclear, así como los materiales nucleares derivados o producidos a consecuencia del uso de materiales nucleares y las mercancías descritas en el Anexo II del presente Acuerdo, comprendidas en las fracciones arancelarias de la Tarifa de la Ley de los Impuestos Generales de Importación y de Exportación que se indican.

La transferencia de cualquier tecnología, programa informático (software) o bien intangible utilizado o asociado a cualquier mercancía incluida en el Anexo II y sus apéndices, para el desarrollo de cualquier actividad nuclear estará sujeta al requisito de autorización previa para exportación por parte de la CNSNS. Los controles de transferencia de tecnología no se aplicarán a la información de dominio público ni a la investigación científica básica.

No se aplicará el requisito de autorización previa de exportación de programas informáticos cuando éstos:

I. Estén usualmente a disposición del público por:

a) Venderse comercialmente en puntos de venta minorista sin restricciones;

b) Estar diseñados para ser instalados por el usuario sin necesidad de mayor ayuda del proveedor; o

II. Sean de dominio público.

La autorización de exportación para las mercancías listadas en el Anexo II del presente Acuerdo, incluirá, en su caso, la autorización de exportación para el mismo usuario final de la tecnología mínima requerida para la instalación, el funcionamiento, el mantenimiento y las reparaciones de la mercancía autorizada.

7.- y 8.- ...**9.- . . .**

Tratándose de material nuclear, la CNSNS podrá otorgar la autorización de exportación únicamente cuando, con base en la información pública del OIEA, verifique que el Estado Receptor ha puesto en vigor un Acuerdo de Salvaguardias Amplias.

En el caso de los bienes especificados en el Anexo II del Protocolo Adicional, la CNSNS otorgará la autorización de exportación cuando verifique que el Estado Receptor ha puesto en vigor un protocolo adicional basado en el Modelo de protocolo adicional al (a los) acuerdo (s) entre el (los) Estado(s) y el Organismo Internacional de Energía Atómica para la aplicación de salvaguardias, o en espera de ello, esté aplicando los correspondientes acuerdos de salvaguardias en cooperación con el OIEA, comprendida una disposición regional de contabilidad y control de materiales nucleares aprobada por la Junta de Gobernadores del OIEA.

En el caso de tecnología, programa informático (software) o bien intangible utilizado para las actividades del Anexo I del Protocolo Adicional, la CNSNS otorgará la autorización de exportación cuando verifique que el Estado Receptor ha puesto en vigor un protocolo adicional basado en el Modelo de protocolo adicional al (a los) acuerdo (s) entre el (los) Estado(s) y el Organismo Internacional de Energía Atómica para la aplicación de salvaguardias, o en espera de ello, esté aplicando los correspondientes acuerdos de salvaguardias en cooperación con el OIEA, comprendida una disposición regional de contabilidad y control de materiales nucleares aprobada por la Junta de Gobernadores del OIEA.

10.- . . .**11.- . . .****I a VII. . . .**

VIII. Declaratoria expresa de las autoridades competentes del Estado Receptor de que la exportación propuesta o cualquier reexportación de la misma no será utilizada en actividades relacionadas con armas nucleares o dispositivos explosivos con material radiactivo, así como de dispersión de material radiactivo o del ciclo del combustible nuclear no sometida a Salvaguardias. Esta declaratoria no será requerida al exportador si el país de destino de estas mercancías es un Estado Parte del Grupo de Suministradores Nucleares, y

IX. Cuando los bienes objeto de la exportación sean susceptibles de transbordo o tránsito, el solicitante deberá agregar una declaración bajo protesta de decir verdad señalando que dichos bienes no serán desviados a un uso, usuario o destino final distintos de los declarados.

11 Bis.- En los casos en que el solicitante pretenda exportar los bienes a que se refiere el artículo 6 del presente Acuerdo para fines de reexportación, la CNSNS resolverá favorablemente la solicitud de autorización de exportación de las mercancías materia del presente Acuerdo, únicamente si el solicitante demuestra que el Estado Receptor aplica las mismas garantías que las exigidas por México para la exportación inicial.

11 Ter.- La CNSNS autorizará la exportación únicamente cuando las autoridades competentes del Estado Receptor hayan otorgado garantías formales de que los bienes exportados no se utilizarán en alguna actividad relacionada con armas nucleares o dispositivos explosivos con material radiactivo, así como de dispersión de material radiactivo o del ciclo de combustible nuclear no sometida a Salvaguardias.

12.- y 13.- . . .

14.- . . .

I a XI. ...

XII. Si el Estado Receptor no ha puesto en vigor un Acuerdo de Salvaguardias Amplias y un protocolo adicional basado en el Modelo de protocolo adicional al (a los) acuerdo (s) entre el (los) Estado(s) y el Organismo Internacional de Energía Atómica para la aplicación de salvaguardias, o en espera de ello, esté aplicando los correspondientes acuerdos de salvaguardias en cooperación con el OIEA, comprendida una disposición regional de contabilidad y control de materiales nucleares aprobada por la Junta de Gobernadores del OIEA.

15.- a 24.- . . .”

TRANSITORIO

UNICO.- El presente Acuerdo entrará en vigor el día siguiente al de su publicación en el Diario Oficial de la Federación.

México, D.F., a 14 de junio de 2012.- El Secretario de Energía, **Jordy Hernán Herrera Flores.-** Rúbrica.- El Secretario de Economía, **Bruno Ferrari García de Alba.-** Rúbrica.