

EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

COMMITTEE ON EXTERNAL ECONOMIC RELATIONS

Notice to Members

Please find attached two lists of commodities directly covered by the COCOM system, recently drawn up by the American administration:

1. "Unilateral review of National Security controls",
2. Applications approved for Export to the URSS East European Destinations, the Mongolian People's Republic, and the People's Republic of China during Fiscal Year 1982

ANNEX

DIRECTORATE-GENERAL FOR COMMITTEES
AND INTERPARLIAMENTARY DELEGATIONS

18 October 1984

PE 92.773

I. UNILATERAL REVIEW OF NATIONAL SECURITY CONTROLS (1)

The Department of Commerce continues to review Commodity Control List (CCL) entries in an effort to reduce controls to the minimum level consistent with the national security, foreign policy, and short supply provisions of the Act.

The Department's investigation of CCL entries controlled unilaterally for national security reasons has proceeded for the most part independently of the multilateral (COCOM) List Review. In certain instances, unilaterally controlled items are related to COCOM-controlled items, and their control status depends on COCOM List Review action. In determining what should be controlled unilaterally, the Department consults with other agencies of the Federal Government.

Accordingly, the commodities covered by each of the unilaterally controlled entries on the CCL were reviewed by technicians in the Office of Export Administration (OEA) and their findings were referred to the Department's advisory agencies, along with the Department's recommendation for addition, deletion, modification, or retention of the existing controls. At the end of FY 1982, there were 28 entries on the CCL controlled unilaterally for national security reasons.

The actions taken up to the end of this fiscal year are summarized below.

Decontrol Actions

There were no decontrol actions during the current reporting period.

New Control Actions

There were no additional unilateral controls imposed during the current reporting period.

Retention of Controls

Commodities covered by the following entries have been found to require continued control for national security reasons. The reason for retention follows each entry or group of entries.

4203B—Electric furnaces specially designed for the production or processing of vapor deposited (pyrolytic) graphite or doped graphites, whether as standing bodies, coatings, linings, or substrates; and parts, accessories, and attachments, n.e.s.

(1) Export Administration Annual Report February 1982
US Department of Commerce - International Trade Administration
Office of Export Administration P. 121 to 129

Pyrolytic graphite furnaces are used in the manufacture of components having significant aerospace and nuclear uses as well as some peaceful uses. The most important graphite forms produced are rocket nozzles and combustion chamber linings, rocket nose cones, and nuclear reactor components. Available information indicates that the United States retains control over pyrolytic graphite production technology, especially for aerospace and nuclear applications. Because these furnaces have significant application in the development and production of components required in military hardware and because the United States knows of no comparable foreign availability, this item is retained under validated license control to all destinations.

5399D—Other general industrial equipment, n.e.s., *except those listed in Supplement No. 1 to section 399.2, Interpretation 29; and parts and accessories, n.e.s.*

This "basket" entry covers all general industrial equipment not elsewhere specified in individual entries on the CCL and not specifically exempted from national security controls by inclusion in Interpretation 29 of section 399.2 of the Export Administration Regulations. This entry, and other "basket" entries, are needed because it is not possible to identify and categorize everything produced in the United States in terms of the impact exports would have on our national security. However, as peaceful goods are identified from export license applications or inquiries, the Department, in consultation with its advisory departments and agencies, removes them from control for national security reasons by adding them to the list of commodities in Interpretation 29. This entry is retained on the CCL, but the scope of the entry is modified by continual exclusion from control of items placed in Interpretation 29.

5406D—Diesel engines, nonmagnetic, 50 brake horsepower and over, having a nonmagnetic content exceeding 50 percent, up to but not exceeding 75 percent of total weight; and parts and accessories, n.e.s.

The nonmagnetic diesel engine was developed as a special power unit for use in minesweeping craft. The nonmagnetic characteristic, while absolutely necessary for protection from magnetic influence mines, is economically unattractive in commercial use. While such engines can be manufactured in most industrial nations, they are produced only in response to naval service procurement requests. Because of the specialized military application of these engines, the entry is retained on the CCL without change.

4409B—Water tube boilers, marine type, designed to have a heat release rate (at maximum rating) equal to 180,000 BTU, up to but not including 190,000 BTU per hour per cubic foot of furnace volume; boiler superheaters, feedwater heaters, and economizers therefor; and parts and accessories therefor.

Designed to military specifications for enhanced performance, the boilers and accessories covered by this entry are used almost exclusively in naval noncombatant auxiliary vessels, such as fast support ships for combat vessels, submarine tenders, ammunition ships, and attack cargo ships. Such steam generation equipment is not normally used in commercial vessels. While all major industrial powers supporting a naval service are capable of producing similar equipment, foreign sources cannot supply equipment totally comparable to that produced by the United States. Therefore, the entry is retained on the CCL without change.

4431B—Other marine propulsion steam turbines specially designed for naval use; and parts and accessories, n.e.s.

Designed to meet special technical specifications for enhanced performance, these naval propulsion units are almost exclusively installed in fast noncombatant naval vessels used to support combat ships. Such turbines are not normally used in commercial vessels. All the major industrial nations that support a naval force are capable of producing similar equipment. However, specialized U.S. design and metallurgical know-how preclude foreign supply of turbines totally comparable to those of U.S. design. This entry, therefore, is retained on the CCL without change.

5431D—Compressors, fans, and blowers, any type, specially designed or modified for military or naval shipboard use; and parts and attachments, n.e.s.

The commodities covered by this entry are gas and fluid moving devices whose performance has been specially enhanced to meet military or naval requirements. There are few, if any, civilian applications. Although produced abroad, their specialized use in naval ships, combat vehicles, missile systems, and other military applications is overriding. The entry, therefore, is retained on the CCL without change.

4460B—Nonmilitary aircraft and helicopters, aeroengines, and aircraft and helicopter equipment (see CCL for complete text).

The aircraft engines covered by this entry are retained under control to all destinations to which export controls apply, because many aircraft engines used in the civil sector are based on the advanced technology used in the production of military engines. Information obtained from the engines, such as design scheme, physical characteristics of components, and materials chemistry, could reveal technological advancements in U.S. military engines and thus diminish the Western technological lead in this area.

The commodities covered by part (b) of this entry are retained under control to all destinations to which export controls apply, because they are airframe parts for aircraft under multilateral control. These

controls are retained to protect any emerging technologies relevant to advanced airframe construction.

5510D—Doppler sonar navigation equipment; and parts and accessories therefor.

Doppler sonar navigation equipment is used primarily for marine and submarine navigation. When coupled with a digital computer, gyrocompass, satellite receiver, and auxiliary sensors, it creates a high-precision integrated navigational system. Such systems have important military applications on naval surface vessels and in submarines, in deep submergence vehicle programs, and in antisubmarine warfare. There is very limited foreign production, and comparability to the U.S. equipment is questionable. In view of the potential military uses and the limited foreign production, the entry is retained on the CCL without change.

4516B—Communications countermeasures equipment (electronic, mechanical, optical, or other) capable of detecting, monitoring, locating, or jamming surreptitious intercepting devices, *including but not limited to* special purpose broadband monitoring receivers with detection capabilities; optical and video detectors; microphone detectors; non-linear junction detectors; telephone analyzers; and special purpose spectrum analyzers; and parts and accessories, n.e.s.

Retained under control to all destinations for national security reasons that are classified by the intelligence community.

4529B—Other instruments, n.e.s., for measuring, indicating, recording, testing, or controlling electronic, electric, or nonelectric quantities that incorporate digital computers defined in entry No. 1565 sub-entries (d) and (e); and parts and accessories, n.e.s.

This entry is a "basket" that covers physical and electrical properties measuring instruments containing computers or computing elements. This entry is currently undergoing interagency review with a view toward liberalizing the controlling parameters.

5565D—Equipment, n.e.s., containing or incorporating an array transform processor (for example, nuclear magnetic resonance analyzers, biomedical analyzers, X-ray scanner/analyzers, simulator systems, auto visual inspection systems, vibration and noise analyzers, and nuclear particle/emission analyzers). (Array transform processors and parts therefor, when exported alone or as spares or replacements are controlled by entry No. 1565.)

This equipment is continued under unilateral control because highly strategic units are contained in the total equipment. Control is required

to prevent diversion of the sensitive parts. A U.S. proposal was pending to add coverage for this in the COCOM list.

5568D—Equipment, as follows: Certain synchronous motors; certain servo control units, linear induction potentiometers, induction rate generators, synchros, and resolvers; instruments which perform functions similar to synchros or resolvers; and parts and accessories therefor (see CCL for complete text).

Because of significant foreign production, this entry is currently undergoing interagency review with a view toward decontrol.

4585B—Photographic equipment (see CCL for complete text).

The streak cameras covered in this entry are predominantly used in the United States for military ordnance and for research and development work on weapons and weapons delivery systems. Available evidence indicates that there is only limited foreign production. Because of the predominant military applications, the entry is being retained on the CCL without change.

The review of aerographic films covered by parts (b) through (e) of this entry has revealed that these films are specifically designed for aerial reconnaissance, for photography from space vehicles and aircraft, and for other strategic purposes, and there is no foreign availability of comparable films.

5585D—Photographic equipment, as follows:

- (a) Other high-speed continuous writing, rotating drum cameras capable of recording at rates in excess of 2,000 frames per second, and parts and accessories, n.e.s.; and
- (b) Other 16 mm high-speed motion picture cameras capable of recording at rates in excess of 2,000 frames per second, and parts and accessories, n.e.s.

These high-speed cameras are used primarily in the areas of ballistics, missile, and aircraft development. There is no information available indicating that comparable cameras are produced abroad. In view of the strategic uses and lack of demonstrated foreign availability this entry is retained on the CCL without change.

4590B—Multispectral image processing systems or digital image display enhancement equipment which provide or accept signals of sufficient composite information that when connected to an optical display device will have *all* of the following capabilities:

- (a) Image construction of at least 60 Raster lines (*i.e.*, 60x60 resolvable elements, 60x60 resolution cells or Pixels, or 60x60 images);
- (b) Each image element is capable of being displayed in at least 16 different shades of color or gray; and

(c) The system has conversion and synchronization circuitry suitable for driving a TV monitor, storage display, graphic memory, memory refreshment, or other type of optical display devices; and

(d) Parts, components, and assemblies therefor.

This entry was added to the CCL pending COCOM consideration of a U.S. proposal to revise multilateral controls on computers. It is being retained under unilateral control pending the outcome of the COCOM negotiations and will be reevaluated in the event these negotiations fail.

4592B—Equipment for measuring pressures to 100 Torr or less having corrosion-resistant sensing elements of nickel, nickel alloys, phosphor bronze, stainless steel, or aluminum.

This entry was requested by the Department of Energy due to concern over contributions this equipment could make to nuclear weapons development or production. This recent entry is retained under unilateral controls since the Department of Energy's concerns still exist.

5595D—Other gravity meters (gravimeters) and parts and accessories therefor.

Retained under unilateral control because data obtained from gravity surveys can be used to provide accelerometer corrections to inertial navigation units in ICBM's, thereby increasing the accuracy of the ICBM's. There is little foreign production; consequently, this entry is retained on the CCL without change.

5596D—Capacitance strain gages designed for operation at temperatures of + 600°F and over, and parts and accessories therefor.

Capacitance strain gages covered by this entry are used in weapons system development, missiles, spacecraft engines, and military aircraft engines. They have been developed and produced in the United States under military contract and have very limited civilian uses. The one capacitance strain gage known to be produced abroad is only marginally comparable. Therefore, this entry is being retained on the CCL without change.

4601B—Aircraft landing mats.

The landing mats covered by this entry are portable and are used almost exclusively for the military. The patent rights are held by the U.S. Navy. There is no evidence of foreign availability. Accordingly, this entry is retained on the CCL without change.

4635B—Pressure tube, pipe, and fittings therefor, of 8 inches or more inside diameter, having a wall thickness of 8 percent or more of the inside diameter and made of:

- (a) Stainless steel,
- (b) Copper-nickel alloy, or
- (c) Other alloy steel containing 10 percent or more nickel and/or chromium.

The commodities in this entry are used in naval nuclear propulsion applications. They are specialty items not in general commercial use.

The Department of Energy urged continued control pursuant to the U.S. Government's naval nuclear propulsion policy. Therefore, the entry is retained on the CCL without change.

4707B—(a) Certain chemicals and (b) certain synthetic organic agricultural chemicals (see CCL for complete text).

The chemicals in part (a) of this entry are important precursors for the preparation of chemical warfare agents. There is no evidence of foreign availability of production quantities. While there are some civilian uses for some of these chemicals, *e.g.*, as laboratory research reagents and as intermediates in pharmaceutical production, their potential for use in the development of chemical warfare (CW) agents makes them militarily significant. The commodities covered by part (b) are CW agents, their agricultural uses notwithstanding. While it is believed that some of the chemicals are produced abroad, full comparability has not been established. Accordingly, this entry is retained on the CCL without change.

4721B—Helium isotopically enriched in the helium-3 isotope, in any form or quantity, and whether or not admixed with other materials, or contained in any equipment or device.

The isotopic component of helium is used in the nuclear weapons program, and when reconverted to tritium, has added significant strategic application. There is no known foreign availability. Accordingly, this entry is retained on the CCL without change.

4746B—Polymeric substances, thermally stable, having weight loss of 15 percent or less after exposure for 24 hours to a temperature of 400°C (752°F) in air, and manufactures thereof, where the value of the polymeric component, either alone or in combination with other materials included on the Commodity Control List under an Export Control Commodity Number that is followed by the code letter "A," is 50 percent or more of the total value of the materials. (See CCL for examples.)

The polymeric substances and their manufactures covered by this entry possess unique properties needed for missile weaponry and aircraft development. Actual civilian usage of these materials is nonex-

istent or still in the experimental stage. There is no evidence of foreign production of these polymers, and the entry is retained on the CCL without change.

4754B—Certain synthetic resins (see CCL for complete text).

The irradiated polyolefin and hot stretched acrylic products covered by parts (a) and (b) of this entry have predominantly military end-use patterns, and the United States has unilateral control of their production technologies. They are retained on the CCL without change. Parts (c) and (d) are, in effect, broad "baskets" for an unknown number of fluorocarbon polymer systems and their manufactures. There is active research and development occurring in this product category for both military and civilian uses. These "baskets" are retained on the CCL to assure coverage of militarily oriented products. As non-strategic products are identified, they will be excluded from control.

4755B—Silicone fluids and resins, as follows:

- (a) Silicone diffusion pump fluids having the capacity for producing ultimate pressures of less than 10^{-8} Torr; and
- (b) Thermally stable silicone resins capable of withstanding temperatures of 752°F (400°C) and greater with weight losses of 15 percent or less over a 24-hour test.

The silicone pump fluids covered by part (a) of this entry are used in environmental test chambers, atomic and nuclear equipment, and thin film deposition equipment for microelectronic and specialized optical device manufacture. The thermally stable silicone resins covered by part (b) are specialty aerospace coatings. There is no evidence of production abroad of comparable products. Accordingly, this entry is retained on the CCL without change.

4757B—Single crystal sapphire substrates.

These substrates are used in the production of integrated electronic device systems for military purposes, and the United States has unilateral control of their production technology.

5799D—Other chemicals, chemical materials and products, plastic materials, regenerated cellulose, artificial resins, and miscellaneous related materials and products, n.e.s., *except those listed in Supplement No. 1 to section 399.2, Interpretation 24.*

This is one of the "basket" entries that is retained on the CCL because it is impossible to identify all chemicals and related materials that have strategic applications. As specific commodities covered by the "basket" are brought to the Department's attention, either by means of an export license application or inquiry, they are reviewed and, if found to be of a peaceful nature, removed from the "basket" and placed in Interpretation 24.

4997B—Viruses or viroids for human, veterinary, plant, or laboratory use, *except hog cholera and attenuated or inactivated systems*; and

4998B—Bacteria, fungi, and protozoa; *except those listed in Supplement No. 1 to section 399.2, Interpretation 28.*

The commodities in these two "basket" entries have dual uses; *i.e.*, as precursors for biological warfare agent preparation, or for disease studies and preparation of prophylactic or therapeutic agents. Notwithstanding the latter humanitarian uses, continued control of the commodities in these entries is necessary to identify prospective exports that have a potential for use in biological warfare. On a continuing basis, the Department eliminates from control under CCL entry 4998 specific commodities that have primary civilian uses. Although there is some foreign production, it is not as extensive or controlled for quality as it is in the United States.

Modification of Controls

The review resulted in the modification of control of the commodities covered by the following CCL entry:

4522B—Other lasers and laser systems, as follows:

- (a) Laser interferometers specially designed as feedback components for numerically controlled machine tools;
- (b) Gaseous lasers and specially designed components, parts, and amplifier stages therefor, which maintain an accuracy (stability) equal to or less than 1.0 part per million (1×10^{-6}) for at least a 24-hour period;
- (c) Specially designed parts and accessories therefor.

This entry was under unilateral control at the request of the Department of Energy. COCOM has accepted a U.S. proposal to add the commodities covered by this entry to the list of multilaterally controlled commodities. Controls over commodities covered by this entry have been incorporated into the existing definition for CCL entry 1522A.

II; APPLICATIONS APPROVED FOR EXPORTS TO THE USSR EAST EUROPEAN DESTINATIONS,
THE MONGOLIAN PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC, AND THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA
DURING FISCAL YEAR 1982 (1)

TABLE 1.—Commodities Licensed for Export to the U.S.S.R.,
 East European Destinations, the Mongolian People's Republic, and
 the People's Republic of China During Fiscal Year 1982

Country and Commodity	Value in Dollars
All East European Destinations, the U.S.S.R, and the People's Republic of China	\$ 535,280,096
Albania	
Magnetic recording equipment	\$ 3,637,914
Bulgaria	
Amplifiers.....	14,425
Bacteria	30
Chemical materials.....	19,645
Communications equipment	180,784
Electronic computing equipment	8,105,898
Electronic test equipment	2,746,029
General industrial equipment	171,332
Integrated circuits	2,183
Magnetic recording equipment	417,935
Oscilloscopes	2,500
Photographic chemicals.....	2,990
Quartz crystals.....	990
Transistors	219
Total.....	\$ 11,664,960
Czechoslovakia	
Bacteria	53
Chemical materials.....	53,572
Communications equipment	503,406
Diodes.....	334
Electron tubes	1,541
Electronic computing equipment	27,802,167
Electronic test equipment	5,636,418
Integrated circuits	6,062
Magnetic recording equipment	2,113,771
Magnetometers	8,690
Mircowave equipment	3,330
Oscilloscopes	56,692

(1) Export Administration Annual Report February 1982
 US Department of commerce - International Trade Administration office
 of Export Administration P. 175 to 180

**TABLE 1.—Commodities Licensed for Export to the U.S.S.R.,
East European Destinations, the Mongolian People's Republic, and
the People's Republic of China During Fiscal Year 1982—continued**

Country and Commodity	Value in Dollars
Pressure measuring equipment.....	1,064
Total.....	\$ 36,187,100
German Democratic Republic	
Boron.....	105
Cathode ray tubes.....	828
Chemical materials.....	130,246
Communications equipment.....	136,451
Electronic computing equipment.....	3,062,087
Electronic test equipment.....	6,605,167
Integrated circuits.....	2,387
Magnetic recording equipment.....	977,907
Numerical control equipment.....	25,000
Oscilloscopes.....	13,106
Pressure measuring equipment.....	14,876
Synchros and resolvers.....	84
Total.....	\$ 10,968,244
Hungary	
Amplifiers.....	3,324
Chemical materials.....	1,165,441
Communications equipment.....	136,010
Electron tubes.....	4,549
Electronic computing equipment.....	26,905,556
Electronic test equipment.....	3,662,148
Fluorocarbon compounds.....	1,742
Frequency synthesizers.....	5,920
Gravity meters.....	5,000
Integrated circuits.....	182,446
Lasers and laser equipment.....	2,775
Magnetic recording equipment.....	3,632,236
Microwave equipment.....	19,060
Oscilloscopes and accessories.....	110,000
Photocells.....	3,118
Photographic equipment.....	6,592
Quartz crystals and accessories.....	5,918
Radio spectrum analyzers.....	4,150
Silicone fluids.....	14,515
Synchros and resolvers.....	113
Transistors.....	4,800
Total.....	\$ 35,875,413
Mongolian People's Republic	
Electronic computing equipment.....	63,350
Electronic test equipment.....	6,980
Total.....	\$ 70,330
People's Republic of China	
Acoustic/ultrasonic system.....	2,335,599
Aircraft and parts.....	144,300,394
Amplifiers.....	21,387

**TABLE 1.—Commodities Licensed for Export to the U.S.S.R.,
East European Destinations, the Mongolian People's Republic, and
the People's Republic of China During Fiscal Year 1982—continued**

Country and Commodity	Value in Dollars
Bacteria	74
Boron	3,679
Chemical materials	8,566
Communications equipment	4,107,791
Compasses and gyroscopic equipment	1,043,768
Diodes	22,026
Electron tubes	15,531
Electronic computing equipment	118,064,063
Electronic test equipment	29,190,194
Exploration vehicle	424,321
Frequency synthesizers	230,532
Gas turbine engines	12,000,000
Gear grinding machines	521,435
General industrial equipment	4,021,243
Gravity meters	36,200
Helium	2,611
Image processing equipment	1,164,000
Integrated circuits	831,155
Lasers and laser equipment	205,122
Magnetic recording equipment	26,438,067
Magnetometers	134,681
Microwave equipment	241,074
Neutron generator equipment	102,500
Numerical control equipment	738,812
Optical elements	4,000
Oscilloscopes	425,332
Photocells	6,103
Photographic equipment	36,578
Photomultiplier tubes	15,360
Polymeric substance	9,811
Precision measuring instruments	118,500
Presses and specialized control	292,106
Pressure measuring equipment	50,700
Quartz crystals	110
Radio spectrum analyzers	130,100
Seismic manufacturing equipment	6,193,978
Sonar navigation equipment	12,560
Synchros and resolvers	409,733
Thyristors	4,549
Transistors	5,277
X-ray apparatus	831,950
Total	\$ 354,742,744
Poland	
Chemical materials	7,291
Communications equipment	410,358
Electronic computing equipment	5,165,310
Electronic precision instruments	1,571
Electronic test equipment	607,700

**TABLE 1.—Commodities Licensed for Export to the U.S.S.R.,
East European Destinations, the Mongolian People's Republic, and
the People's Republic of China During Fiscal Year 1982—continued**

Country and Commodity	Value in Dollars
Integrated circuits	12,817
Lasers and laser equipment	1,904
Magnetic recording equipment	80,620
Oscilloscopes	4,100
Transistors	32
Total	\$ 6,291,703
Romania	
Aircraft parts	3,450,000
Chemical material	57,400
Communications equipment	228,632
Compasses and gyroscopic equipment	83,649
Electron tubes	4,243
Electronic computing equipment	33,359,801
Electronic test equipment	3,461,454
Gravity meters	58,050
Integrated circuits	54,594
Magnetic recording equipment	2,791,677
Oscilloscopes and accessories	119,180
Photographic equipment	1,400
Semiconductor manufacturing equipment	10,076
Silicone fluid	8,600
Synchros and resolvers	134,211
Transistors	686
Total	\$ 43,823,653
U.S.S.R.	
Bacteria	302
Chemical material	3,492,494
Communications equipment	1,800
Electron tubes	2,590
Electronic computing equipment	6,276,455
Electronic test equipment	4,509,379
Image processing equipment	64,900
Integrated circuits	2,924
Laser equipment	580
Magnetic recording equipment	1,188,699
Petroleum equipment	16,457,700
Polymeric substance	600
Total	\$ 31,998,423
Multiple East European Destinations	
Oscilloscopes	\$ 19,612

**TABLE 2.—Commodities Licensed for Temporary Export to the U.S.S.R.,
East European Destinations, and the People's Republic of China
During Fiscal Year 1982¹**

Country and Commodity	Value in Dollars
All East European Destinations, the U.S.S.R., and the People's Republic of China	\$ 201,379,845
Bulgaria	
Electronic computing equipment	48,631
Electronic test equipment	246,690
Magnetic recording equipment	4,992
Total.....	\$ 300,313
Czechoslovakia	
Electronic computing equipment	1,314,887
Electronic test equipment	608,589
Magnetic recording equipment	30,100
Total.....	\$ 1,953,576
German Democratic Republic	
Electronic computing equipment	110,411
Electronic test equipment	380,000
Semiconductor manufacturing equipment	45,760
Total.....	\$ 536,171
Hungary	
Electronic computing equipment	303,481
Electronic test equipment	1,384,940
Magnetic recording equipment	39
Total.....	\$ 1,688,460
People's Republic of China	
Communications equipment	254,279
Compasses/gyroscopic equipment	890
Electronic computing equipment	2,582,455
Electronic test equipment	5,230,104
Integrated circuits	27,800
Magnetic recording equipment	351,829
Nonmilitary aircraft.....	137,075,800
Numerical control equipment	1,572,462
Radio spectrum analyzer	26,045
Semiconductor manufacturing equipment	1,548,960
Signal generator with access	222,180
Synchros and resolvers	6,718
Underwater exploration equipment	4,290
Total.....	\$ 148,903,812
Poland	
Communications equipment	5,124
Electronic computing equipment	350,399
Electronic test equipment	90,675
Total.....	\$ 446,198
Romania	
Chemical and petroleum equipment	871,200

**-Commodities Licensed for Temporary Export to the U.S.S.R.,
East European Destinations, and the People's Republic of China--continued
During Fiscal Year 1982'**

Country and Commodity	Value in Dollars
Electronic computing equipment	29,268
Electronic test equipment	205,760
Magnetic recording equipment	25,000
Total	\$ 1,131,228
U.S.S.R.	
Electronic computing equipment	841,952
Electronic test equipment	1,933,421
Magnetic recording equipment	15,000
Total	\$ 2,790,373
Multiple East European Destinations	
Electronic computing equipment	423,229
Electronic test equipment	62,855
Nonmilitary aircraft	43,135,000
Oscilloscopes	8,630
Total	\$ 43,629,714

