UK Open General Import Licence (OGIL) 2019 and guidance on its use

1. The UK Open General Import Licence has been updated to remove the ban on the import of Bumpstocks and to amend firearms import licensing controls to include Bumpstocks and rifles with a chamber from which empty cartridge cases are extracted using energy from propellant gas or energy imparted to a spring or other energy storage device by propellant gas. All previous versions of the OGIL are hereby revoked.

What is the OGIL

2. The UK’s Open General Import Licence (OGIL) is a national trade control measure that allows the import of all goods into the UK. It also sets out various prohibitions and controls to this general permission to import. The latest version of the OGIL and its Schedules comes into force on 12th April when the UK leaves the EU and is attached to this Notice. It is published for information purposes as part of the UK’s no deal planning.

History

3. The UK’s import restrictions’ legislation dates back to the start of World War II (the Import, Export and Customs Powers (Defence) Act 1939). This legislation permits imports to be prohibited or regulated by order and, during the war, the import of all goods that were not specifically useful to the war effort was banned, subject to specified exceptions (e.g. Churchill’s cigars!). In 1954, the Import of Goods (Control) Order 1954 was made. This maintains the general prohibition on imports, but allows licences to be granted which permit imports. Under the 1954 Order, various OGILs have been made. The effect of these has been to turn the general prohibition on its head - an OGIL allows the import of all goods into the UK unless the terms of the OGIL provide otherwise e.g. by listing those goods whose import is prohibited or requires a specific licence.

4. The UK’s membership of the EU, particularly since the introduction of the EU Single Market in 1992, placed limitations upon the UK’s ability to introduce purely national import control measures. Wording in the OGIL itself confirmed that its terms are subject to EU restrictions. When the UK leave the EU, these restrictions are removed.

5. When in 2008 the UK introduced new national legislation relating to export controls as a result of the “Iraq super gun” inquiry, the Government at that time accepted the relevant report’s recommendation that there was little need to replicate new national legislation on import controls given that these were essentially EU controls subject to directly applicable legislation.

The OGIL is a useful tool

6. EU law did not, however, mean that Member States may not maintain or impose some national controls in some circumstances and the OGIL is about these national controls. Thus Member States can, for instance, impose controls in mixed competence areas which go further than EU sanctions measures, and can impose restrictions on the movements of firearms including (on
public security grounds) firearms from elsewhere in the EU. The advantage of the OGIL model is that national measures can be immediately implemented – by writing into the OGIL an exception to the general permission to import. In the absence of this mechanism, the Government would presumably need to introduce legislation into Parliament which, by comparison would be a time-consuming process and one which would be far from ideal in an emergency situation.

**How to find out about current import trade bans or licensing controls**

7. All UK import controls relating to industrial goods can be found at [www.gov.uk/import-controls](http://www.gov.uk/import-controls). Guidance notices are also published for importers, particularly if there is an import licensing control regime or transitional import licensing control regime (as happens frequently with EU sanctions measures). Please note that the Department for International Trade may not have policy responsibility for these controls and questions should be directed to the organisation listed in the relevant notice.

**What’s changed**

8. The OGIL has been updated to take account of the Offensive weapons Act 2019, specifically:
   - remove the ban on the import of Bumpstocks;
   - amend UK firearms import licensing controls to include Bumpstocks and rifles with a chamber from which empty cartridge cases are extracted using energy from propellant gas or energy imparted to a spring or other energy storage device by propellant gas.

9. All previous version of the OGIL are hereby revoked.

_Enquiries_

E Mail: enquiries.ilb@trade.gov.uk

*This document is for information purposes only and has no force in law. Please note that where legal advice is required, importers should make their own arrangements.*
IMPORT LICENCE

Open General Import Licence granted by the Secretary of State

The Secretary of State, in exercise of powers conferred by Articles 2 and 5 of the Import of Goods (Control) Order 1954, grants the following Open General Import Licence:

Purpose of this Licence

1. Article 1 of the Import of Goods (Control) Order 1954 prohibits the importation of all goods into the United Kingdom. Article 2 of that Order, by way of an exception to this prohibition, permits the importation of goods into the United Kingdom under the authority of a licence. This Licence allows the importation of all goods into the United Kingdom, subject to the exceptions which it sets out.

Interpretation

2. In this Licence:

"the Convention" means the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and use of Chemical Weapons and on their Destruction, signed at Paris on 13th January 1993;

"European Firearms Pass" means:

(a) a document to which the holder of a certificate under the Firearms Act 1968 is entitled by virtue of section 32A(1)(a) of that Act; or

(b) a document which has been issued in a Member State of the European Union (excluding the United Kingdom) under provisions corresponding to that section.

"the European Union" means Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, and the United Kingdom;

"tariff code" refers to the tariff codes used by the European Union pursuant to Regulation 2658/87 on the tariff and statistical nomenclature and on the Common Customs Tariff as amended from time-to-time and:
(a) where, as regards an entry in Annex 1, any tariff code in column 2 is preceded by the word "ex", that entry comprises all the goods classified under that code which meet the description given in column 3; and

(b) where, as regards an entry in Annex 1, column 2 is not completed, that entry comprises all goods which meet the description given in column 3.

"this Licence" means this Open General Import Licence (including its Annexes), as amended from time-to-time; and

"World Area" means all countries and territories, including (as regards from where goods originate) the United Kingdom.

Permitted imports

3. Except as provided in paragraphs 4 to 9, this Licence permits the importation of all goods into the United Kingdom.

Exceptions

4. This Licence does not limit or check any restriction or prohibition upon the importation of any goods imposed pursuant to any domestic or EU legislation.

5. Goods within an entry in Annex 1 which are described in column 5 of that entry as "Prohibited" may not be imported into the United Kingdom.

6. Goods within an entry in Annex 1 which originate in, or are consigned from, a country, territory or area listed in column 4 of that entry and which are described in column 5 of that entry as "Controlled", may not be imported into the UK under the authority of this Licence, but, unless they are also goods comprised within an entry referred to in paragraph 5, they may be imported into the United Kingdom under the authority of a specific licence issued by the competent United Kingdom authority.

7. This Licence does not authorise the importation of:
   (a) any toxic chemical or precursor (including mixtures thereof) listed in Category A or B of Annex 2;
   (b) chemicals with the same structures, names and toxic properties as chemicals listed in Category A or B of Annex 2 (including isotopically labelled analogues, stereoisomers (both optical and geometric) and corresponding salts);

unless the importer satisfies the competent United Kingdom authority that an exemption listed in Annex 3 applies and the relevant item originates in a state that is a party to the Convention and is not consigned from a state that is not a party to the Convention.

8. Where an exemption listed in Annex 3 does not apply, toxic chemicals or precursors (including mixtures thereof) listed in Category A or B of Annex 2 and chemicals with the same structures, names and toxic properties as chemicals listed in Category A or B of Annex 2 (including isotopically labelled analogues, stereoisomers (both optical and geometric) and corresponding salts) originating in a state that is a party to the Convention
may be imported into the United Kingdom if the importer has been granted a specific licence issued by the competent United Kingdom authority.

9. This Licence does not authorise the importation of:

(a) any toxic chemical or precursor listed in Annex 2, including chemicals or precursors with the same structures, names and toxic properties as those listed in Category A or B of Annex 2 (including isotopically labelled analogues, stereoisomers (both optical and geometric) and corresponding salts);

(b) any chemical mixture containing any such toxic chemical or precursor;

(c) any goods containing any such toxic chemical or precursor; or

(d) any goods containing a chemical mixture which contains any such toxic chemical or precursor originating in or consigned from a state which is not a party to the Convention.

Qualifications to the Paragraph 9 Exceptions

10. Notwithstanding paragraph 9, this Licence permits:

(a) the importation of chemical mixtures or goods containing toxic chemicals or precursors listed in Category C or Category D of Annex 2 originating in or consigned from a state which is not a party to the Convention where these contain no more than 1% of a chemical listed in Category C and no more than 10% of a chemical listed in Category D; and

(b) the importation of goods referred to in that paragraph where these are consumer goods that are packaged for retail sale for personal use or packaged for individual use.

Entry into force etc

11. This Licence comes into force on [] 2019.

12. This Licence revokes and supersedes the previous version of the Open General Import Licence.

[ ]
An official of the Department for International Trade
Authorised to act on behalf of the Secretary of State

Dated [] 2019 2/8/2019
### Annex 1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Entry</th>
<th>Tariff code</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Country/Territory/Area</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Ex 2612</td>
<td>Uranium ores and concentrates</td>
<td>World Area</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Ex 2844</td>
<td>Plutonium, uranium 233, uranium enriched in the isotopes 233 or 235, natural uranium and mixtures, compounds and alloys containing any of the foregoing, including spent or irradiated nuclear reactor fuel elements (cartridges)</td>
<td>World Area</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Anti-personnel mines and their component parts as defined in section 1 of the Landmines Act 1998</td>
<td>World Area</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Munitions as defined in section 1(3) of the Cluster Munitions (Prohibitions) Act 2010. (The prohibition in this entry does not purport to limit any defences available under that Act.)</td>
<td>World Area</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Goods comprised in Chapter 93 of the tariff code as amended from time-to-time.</td>
<td>Iran, North Korea, Libya, Syria, all territory which at the date of this Licence is comprised within what is now the Russian Federation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Goods specified in Schedule 2 to the Export Control Order 2008 (known as the UK Military list (&quot;UKML&quot;)), as amended or replaced from time-to-time. For the purposes of this entry, &quot;goods&quot; includes tangible storage media on which software or technology specified in the UKML is recorded</td>
<td>Iran, North Korea, Libya, Syria, all territory which at the date of this Licence is comprised within what is now the Russian Federation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Goods specified in EU Regulation 428/2009 setting up a Community regime for the control of exports, transfer, brokering and transit of dual-use items</td>
<td>Iran, North Korea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Arms and related materials of all types, including weapons and ammunition, military vehicles and equipment, paramilitary equipment, and spare parts, included within the Common Military List of the European Union, as amended or replaced from time-to-time</td>
<td>Iran, North Korea, Libya, Syria, all territory which at the date of this Licence is comprised within what is now the Russian Federation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Ex Chapter 93, 9705000030, 9705000090, 9706000090.</td>
<td>Deactivated firearms and goods within the definition of a 'firearm' in section 57(1) of the Firearms Act 1968 (other than an 'airsoft gun' referred to in section 57A of that Act), manufactured on or after 1 January</td>
<td>World Area</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Prohibited*
1900 and ammunition including, but not limited to:

(a) lethal barrelled weapons from which a shot, bullet or any other missile with kinetic energy of more than one joule at the muzzle of the weapon can be discharged, and their component parts;

(b) weapons designed or adapted for the discharge of any noxious liquid, gas or other thing, and their component parts;

(c) accessories designed or adapted to diminish the noise or flash caused by firing lethal barrelled weapons or weapons designed or adapted for the discharge of any noxious liquid, gas or other thing;

(d) ammunition including grenades, bombs, and other missiles, whether capable of use with a firearm or not, or any ammunition containing or designed or adapted to contain any noxious liquid, gas or other thing;

(e) any rifle with a chamber from which empty cartridge cases are extracted using— (i) energy from propellant gas, or (ii) energy imparted to a spring or other energy storage device by propellant gas, other than a rifle which is chambered for .22 rimfire cartridges;

(f) any device (commonly known as a bump stock) which is designed or adapted so that— (i) it is capable of forming part of or being added to a self-loading lethal barrelled weapon (as defined in section 57(1B) and (2A) of the Firearms Act 1968), and (ii) if it forms part of or is added to such a weapon, it increases the rate of fire of the weapon by using the recoil from the weapon to generate repeated pressure on the trigger

EXCLUDING:

(i) cartridges for smooth-bore guns containing five or more shots; and each shot having a maximum diameter of 0.36 in (9 mm);
(ii) blank cartridges with a maximum
diameter of 1 inch measured
immediately in front of the rim or
cannelure of the base of the cartridge
(25 mm);

(iii) firearms and ammunition
consigned from the European Union
whose transfer falls within the
provisions of Directive 91/477/EEC or
Directive 2014/28/EU and has been
authorised by the competent
authority of the exporting EU Member
State where:
(aa) the transferee of the firearms or
ammunition is authorised to hold
them in the United Kingdom;
(bb) the transfer licence issued by
the competent authority in the
exporting Member State
accompanies the firearms or
ammunition to their destination in the
United Kingdom; and
(cc) the prior consent of the
competent authority in the United
Kingdom is not required;

(iv) firearms or ammunition
consigned from another European
Union Member State by a United
Kingdom resident who holds a
firearms or shotgun certificate issued
by the appropriate United Kingdom
authority to possess in the United
Kingdom the firearms or ammunition
to be imported into the United
Kingdom, provided that the firearms
or ammunition are not being imported
into the United Kingdom for the first
time and, in the case of firearms, the
United Kingdom resident is in
possession of a European Firearms
Pass on which details of the firearms
being imported appear.

(v) firearms or ammunition imported
by a person who is resident in a
European Member State other than
the United Kingdom and, in the case
of firearms, is in possession of a
European Firearms Pass on which
details of the firearms being imported
appear and a visitor’s firearm or
shotgun permit or firearm certificate
issued by the appropriate United
Kingdom authority to possess in the
United Kingdom the firearms or
ammunition being imported;

(vi) firearms or ammunition imported
by a person who is not resident in a European Union member State and is in possession of a visitor's firearm or shotgun permit or firearms certificate issued by the appropriate United Kingdom authority to possess the firearms or ammunition being imported;

(vii) as regards importations into Great Britain or the Isle of Man, air weapons (that is to say, air guns, air rifles or air pistols including air weapons designed for use only when submerged in water and, in the case of Great Britain, air weapons powered by compressed carbon dioxide), but not:

(aa) air weapons disguised as other objects;
(bb) self-loading or pump action air weapons;
(cc) air weapons imported into Great Britain designed or adapted for use with, a self-contained gas cartridge system; or
(dd) air weapons capable of discharging missiles whose kinetic energy (on being discharged from the muzzle) is in excess of, in the case of an air pistol, 6ft lb [8.14 joules] or, in the case of an air weapon other than an air pistol, 12ft lb [16.27 joules];

and

(viii) ammunition for air weapons falling within paragraph (vii) above.
ANNEX 2
CHEMICAL WEAPONS CONVENTION ANNEX ON CHEMICALS

The following chemicals are those listed in Schedule 1 and Schedule 2 to the
annex on chemicals to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development,
Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on their
Destruction, signed at Paris on 13th January 1993. Subject to exemptions
listed in Annex 3, state parties to this convention may import Schedule 1
chemicals only if an import licence has been granted by the competent United
Kingdom authority.

Whenever reference is made to groups of dialkylated chemicals, followed by a
list of alkyl groups in parentheses, all chemicals possible by all possible
combinations of alkyl groups listed in the parentheses are considered as listed
in the respective Schedule as long as they are not explicitly exempted.

Schedule 1 to the annex on chemicals to the Convention on the
Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of
Chemical Weapons and on their Destruction signed at Paris on 13th
January 1993.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Toxic chemicals:</th>
<th>CAS Registry Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(1)</td>
<td>O-Alkyl (&lt;C₁₀, incl. cycloalkyl) alkyl</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(Me, Et, n-Pr or i-Pr)-phosphonofluoridates</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>e.g. Sarin: O-Isopropyl methylphosphonofluoridate</td>
<td>(107-44-8)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Soman: O-Pinacolyl methylphosphonofluoridate</td>
<td>(96-64-0)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2)</td>
<td>O-Alkyl (&lt;C₁₀, incl. cycloalkyl) N,N-dialkyl</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(Me, Et, n-Pr or i-Pr) phosphoramidocyanidates</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>e.g. Tabun: O-Ethyl N,N-dimethyl phosphoramidocyanide</td>
<td>(77-81-6)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(3)</td>
<td>O-Alkyl (H or &lt;C₁₀, incl. cycloalkyl) S-2-dialkyl</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(Me, Et, n-Pr or i-Pr)-aminoethyl alkyl</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(Me, Et, n-Pr or i-Pr) phosphonothiolates and corresponding alkylated or protonated salts</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>e.g. VX: O-Ethyl S-2-diisopropylaminoethyl methyl phosphonothiolate</td>
<td>(50782-69-9)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(4)</td>
<td>Sulfur mustards:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2-Chloroethylchloromethylsulfide</td>
<td>(2625-76-5)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mustard gas: Bis(2-chloroethyl)sulphide</td>
<td>(505-60-2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Bis(2-chloroethylthio)methane</td>
<td>(63869-13-6)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sesquimustard: 1,2-Bis(2-chloroethylthio)ethane</td>
<td>(3563-36-8)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1,3-Bis(2-chloroethylthio)-n-propane</td>
<td>(63905-10-2)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1,4-Bis(2-chloroethylthio)-n-butane (142868-93-7)
1,5-Bis(2-chloroethylthio)-n-pentane (142868-94-8)
Bis(2-chloroethylthiomethyl)ether (63918-90-1)
O-Mustard: Bis(2-chloroethylthioethyl)ether (63918-89-8)

(5) Lewisites:
Lewisite 1: 2-Chlorovinylidichloroarsine (541-25-3)
Lewisite 2: Bis(2-chlorovinyl)chloroarsine (40334-69-8)
Lewisite 3: Tris(2-chlorovinyl)arsine (40334-70-1)

(6) Nitrogen mustards:
HN1: Bis(2-chloroethyl)ethylamine (538-07-8)
HN2: Bis(2-chloroethyl)methylamine (51-75-2)
HN3: Tris(2-chloroethyl)amine (555-77-1)

(a) Cm 2331

(7) Saxitoxin (35523-89-8)

(8) Ricin (9009-86-3)

Category B Precursors:

(9) Alkyl (Me, Et, n-Pr or i-Pr) phosphonyldifluorides
    e.g. DF: Methylphosphonyldifluoride (676-99-3)

(10) O-Alkyl (H or <C_{10}, incl. cycloalkyl) O-2-dialkyl
    (Me, Et, n-Pr or i-Pr)-aminoethyl alkyl
    (Me, Et, n-Pr or i-Pr) phosphonites and corresponding
    alkylated or protonated salts
    e.g. QL: O-Ethyl O-2-diisopropylaminoethyl
    Methylphosphonitate (57856-11-8)

(11) Chlorosarin: O-Isopropyl methylphosphonochloridate (1445-76-7)

(12) Chlorosoman: O-Pinacolyl methylphosphonochloridate (7040-57-5)
Schedule 2 to the annex on chemicals to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on their Destruction signed at Paris on 13th January 1993

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Toxic chemicals:</th>
<th>CAS Registry Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>Amiton: O,O-Diethyl S-[2-(diethylamino)ethyl] Phosphorothiolate and corresponding alkylated or protonated salts</td>
<td>(78-53-5)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>PFIB: 1,1,3,3,3-Pentafluoro-2-(trifluoromethyl)-1-propene</td>
<td>(382-21-8)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>BZ: 3-Quinuclidinyl benzilate</td>
<td>(6581-06-2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D</td>
<td>Precursors:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Chemicals, except for those listed in Schedule 1, containing a phosphorus atom to which is bonded one methyl, ethyl or propyl (normal or iso) group but not further carbon atoms</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>e.g. Methylphosphonyl dichloride</td>
<td>(676-97-1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Dimethyl methylphosphonate</td>
<td>(756-79-6)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Exemption: Fonofos: O-Ethyl S-phenyl ethylphosphonothiolothionate</td>
<td>(944-22-9)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>N,N-Dialkyl (Me, Et, n-Pr or i-Pr) phosphoramidic dihalides</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Dialkyl (Me, Et, n-Pr or i-Pr) N,N-dialkyl (Me, Et, n-Pr or i-Pr)-phosphoramidates</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Arsenic trichloride</td>
<td>(7784-34-1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2,2-Diphenyl-2-hydroxyacetic acid</td>
<td>(76-93-7)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Quinuclidin-3-ol</td>
<td>(1619-34-7)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>N,N-Dialkyl (Me, Et, n-Pr or i-Pr) aminoethyl-2-chlorides and corresponding protonated salts</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>N,N-Dialkyl (Me, Et, n-Pr or i-Pr) aminoethane-2-ols and corresponding protonated salts</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Exemptions: N,N-Dimethylaminoethanol and corresponding protonated salts</td>
<td>(108-01-0)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
N,N-Diethylaminoethanol and corresponding protonated salts

(12) N,N-Dialkyl (Me, Et, n-Pr or i-Pr) aminoethane-2-thiols and corresponding protonated salts

(13) Thiodiglycol: Bis(2-hydroxyethyl)sulphide (111-48-8)

(14) Pinacolyl alcohol: 3,3-Dimethylbutan-2-ol (464-07-3)
ANNEX 3

UK EXEMPTIONS TO THE LICENSING REGIME APPLICABLE TO SCHEDULE 1 OF THE CONVENTION

HN2 Salts
Salts of bis(2-chloroethyl)methylamine (CAS 51-75-2) may be exempted if their product forms meet all of the following criteria:
- are pharmaceutical formulations designed for human or animal administration in the treatment of medical or veterinary conditions, or in authorised clinical trials for such treatment; and
- are authorised by the relevant regulatory authority to be marketed as clinical, medical or veterinary products, used in authorised clinical trials, or prescribed by a physician or veterinarian.

This specific exemption will only apply when the named chemicals are held in quantities consistent with the end-use described.

Saxitoxin
Saxitoxin (free base) and its corresponding salts, in addition to their isotopically-labelled analogues and stereoisomers, may be exempted if their product forms meet all of the following criteria:
- are an essential component (standard solutions) of commercial antibody-based rapid test kits, or are stand-alone certified calibration solutions; and
- are designed for use in paralytic shellfish poisoning testing.

“Saxitoxin (free base)” specifically refers to [3αS-(3α-s,4-s,10aR*)]-2,6-diamino-4-{[(aminocarbonyl)oxy]methyl}-3α,4,8,9-tetrahydro-1H,10H-pyrrolo(1,2-c)purine-10,10-diol, whose CAS number is 35523-89-8. It does not refer to any other analogue in this group of toxins.

This specific exemption will only apply when the named chemicals are held in quantities consistent with the end-use described.

Samples
Transfer, possession and use of clinical and veterinary samples (such as blood, urine, saliva and tissue) and environmental samples (such as clothing, equipment or soil) may be exempted if they meet all of the following criteria:
- have no visible contamination; and
- are to be used for legitimate medical, analytical or research purposes, or are to be destroyed.

It is a breach of the Chemical Weapons Act 1996 to acquire, produce, possess or use a CWC Schedule 1 chemical without an appropriate licence issued by the UK National Authority. If you are in any doubt as to whether your activities require a CWC Schedule 1 license please contact the UK National Authority immediately for further guidance and advice.
The exemptions are current as of May 2017 will be kept under review and may be subject to change in the future.