

Group 5 - Miscellaneous Goods List

Group 5 covers miscellaneous goods that are controlled in order to protect natural resources and to fulfil Canada's commitments to non-strategic multilateral agreements. Included in this Group are forest products, endangered species (flora and fauna), medical products, agricultural and food products, U.S. origin goods and automatic weapons.

Group 6 - Missile Technology Control Regime (MTCR) List

This Group includes goods and technologies agreed upon by the MTCR and that are used or could be used in the proliferation of systems capable of delivering chemical, biological or nuclear weapons.

Group 7 - Chemical and Biological Weapons Non-proliferation List

This Group encompasses chemicals and biological agents as well as related dual-use equipment used in the proliferation of chemical or biological weapons as identified and agreed by the Australia Group.

Group 8 - Chemicals for the Production of Illicit Drugs List

This Group contains a list of precursor chemicals that could be used in the production of illicit drugs. These have been identified and agreed to by the Chemical Action Task Force (CATF). Some of the chemicals are also subject to controls imposed under the "United Nations Convention Against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic and Psychotropic Substances" ratified by Canada in November 1990.

Index

This Guide also includes an Index. Exporters are encouraged to review the Index which will assist them in determining where or if their goods are controlled. Exporters are cautioned, however, that the Index is not all-inclusive and that generic names or other terms are used in place of common or trade terminology.

Goods Identified Under More Than One Group/Item of This Guide

Each Group of this Guide must be considered independently but goods or technologies identified in one Group/Item may also be identified in other Groups/Items. Exporters should ensure that they have reviewed this Guide in sufficient detail to assure themselves that all relevant Groups/Items have been considered.

Where a particular good is included in more than one Group/Item, exporters may find that one Group/Item may control the good to all or most destinations while the other Group/Item may exclude certain specified countries. For example, in Group 7, "Chemical and Biological Weapons Non-proliferation", all items in that Group are controlled to all but twenty-five countries who are members of the Australia Group. At the same time, some of the goods included in Group 7 are included in Group 2, "International Munitions List". Group 2 items are not controlled if destined to the United States but are controlled for all other countries. However, if the goods or technologies proposed for export are included in both Groups 2 and 7 of this Guide and the destination is, for example, France (one of 28 Australia Group members), then Group 2 controls remain for France even though that country is excluded from Group 7 controls. Under this scenario an export permit would be required for France because of Group 2 controls.

Brief History of Canada's Multilateral Commitments

COCOM

Canada has been a member of the Coordinating Committee for Multilateral Strategic Export Controls (COCOM) since 1950. In November 1993, COCOM members noted that the considerations that necessitated the establishment of the COCOM arrangement and the application of a wide range of multilateral East/West trade controls on military, dual-use and nuclear goods are no longer present. It was therefore decided that these controls should be phased out and that the COCOM arrangement terminated by March 31, 1994.

Taking into account the present security situation, COCOM members agreed that instead, a new multilateral arrangement should be established coincidentally, to promote greater transparency and responsibility with regard to transfers of armaments and sensitive dual-use goods and technologies.

New Arrangement

At the time of writing, meetings to establish the new arrangement were continuing. However, the basic concept of the new arrangement is to promote transparency and greater responsibility in transfers of conventional weapons and sensitive dual-use items and to bring multilateral trade controls in line with the new political realities of the post-Cold War era. In addition to the seventeen COCOM members, it is expected that the new arrangement will include non-COCOM countries as well.