

**Group 4 - Nuclear Non-proliferation.** This Group also includes goods that are nuclear-related. The goods and technologies described in this Group encompass the Zangger List as well as goods subject to control by the Nuclear Suppliers Group.

**Group 5 - Miscellaneous Goods.** 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).** 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 Weapon Non-proliferation.** This Group encompasses chemicals and related dual-use equipment used in the production of chemical weapons as identified and agreed by the Australia Group. It is likely that biological agents and related equipment will be contained in the 1993 Guide.

**Group 8 - Chemicals for the Production of Illicit Drugs.** 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.

## Levels of Control

All goods and technologies listed in Groups 1, 2 and 3 can be classified into one of the three levels of control. The levels of control define the level of sensitivity of the goods and technologies. It is important to find the level of control of a good or a technology because it defines the procedure under which an export permit application is reviewed. These three levels of control are:

**General Exception (GE)** — This is the level of control that contains goods and technologies having the highest level of strategic sensitivity. Goods and technologies are classified at the General Exception (GE) level when they are included in Groups 1, 2 and 3 of the ECL and when the Administrative Exception or the Favourable Consideration levels of control do not apply.

**Administrative Exception (AE)** — This is the level of control that contains goods and technologies having the lowest level of strategic sensitivity. Goods and technologies are classified at the Administrative Exception (AE) level when they are specifically exempt from the General Exception (GE) level of control under Administrative Exception (AE) notes. The AE notes are generally presented as follows: "Governments may permit, as administrative exceptions, the shipment of ...".

**Favourable Consideration (FC)** — This is a level of control that contains strategic goods and technologies having an intermediate level of strategic sensitivity. Goods and technologies are classified at the Favourable Consideration (FC) level when they are specifically exempt from the General Exception (GE) level of control under Favourable Consideration (FC) notes only. If a good or a technology can be exempt from the GE level of control under both a Favourable Consideration (FC) note and an Administrative Exception (AE) note, then that good or that technology must be classified at the Administrative Exception (AE) level. FC notes are generally presented as follows: "Favourable consideration will be given to the shipment of ...".