

countries which are in the best position to decide how to standardize their national controls. As is stated in the Guidelines, the Canadian Government welcomes the adherence of all states to the guidelines in the interest of international peace and stability.

Q7: What criteria will be used in deciding whether an export will contribute to a nuclear weapons delivery system?

A7: The criteria, as described in paragraph 2 of the Guidelines, are as follows:

- a) nuclear proliferation concerns;
- b) the capabilities and objectives of the missile and space programmes of the recipient states;
- c) the significance of the transfer in terms of the potential development of nuclear weapons delivery systems other than manned aircraft;
- d) the assessment of the end-use of the transfers;
- e) the applicability of relevant multilateral agreements.

Q8: Is there a "Hit-List" of countries at which the controls set forth in the Guidelines are specifically aimed?

A8: There is no such list of countries and the Guidelines are not directed against peaceful cooperative activities with developing countries.

Q9: Will a decision on whether to approve an export be made on the basis of consensus?

A9: No. The decision is left to national discretion.

Q10: The USSR has been a prominent participant in non-proliferation agreements. Was it invited to participate in discussions on the Missile Technology Guidelines?

A10: No. It is true that the Soviet interest in non-proliferation generally parallels that of Western countries. In this instance, however, the countries involved preferred to discuss and develop the Guidelines among themselves. The USSR and, in fact, all countries are invited to adhere to the Guidelines.

Q11: Is there any connection between the Missile Technology Guidelines and the Nuclear Suppliers' Guidelines?