

B. Why Do Export Controls Exist?

1. For some goods, such as U.S. origin items, controls exist to fulfill Canada's obligations in bilateral and multilateral agreements. However, most of Canada's export controls exist because Canada is a partner in international agreements to limit the movement of strategic goods. These include goods such as chemicals for drug production, as well as nuclear and military items. As examples, consider these two international agreements and the items they control:

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The Australia Group - defines controls on the proliferation and development of chemical and biological weapons | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Missile Technology Control Regime - controls missile weapons systems capable of delivering chemical, biological or nuclear weapons |
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2. Canada's export controls are not intended to hamper business. Rather, the regulations are designed to prevent the movement of certain goods that may not be in the strategic interest of Canada or its allies or that may be contrary to Canada's bilateral or multilateral commitments. Considering the volatility of the international political environment - and the speed with which new technologies are being developed - it is clear that these controls are necessary to protect Canadian security and political interests.
3. If exporters have questions regarding the international agreements as identified in Section K, please contact the Export Controls Division. The telephone number and mailing address are on the inside front cover of this Guide.

C. How Do I Get An Export Permit?

1. In almost all cases, exporters apply for individual export permits at the Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade (DFAIT). To receive a permit, an exporter must first complete an application form and send it - either by mail or courier - to DFAIT for processing. The form required is DFAIT's form EXT-1042, *Application for Permit to Export Goods*. These forms can be mailed to you from DFAIT in Ottawa, or can be obtained from any of the International Trade Centre offices listed on the back cover of this booklet. On the inside back cover of this booklet you will find a sample of the form; the mailing and courier addresses for DFAIT are on the inside front cover.
2. Every effort will be made to process the application for a permit quickly. For most goods, the processing time is within 10 working days of arriving in the Export Controls Division. Some goods, however, such as military and nuclear-related products, may require 4-6 weeks to process. Exporters who would like DFAIT to courier approved permits back to them (the exporter will be billed for courier costs) should note this on their application.
3. An approved application to export goods will have a unique permit number, featured prominently in the lower right-hand corner of the permit. Exporters will be required by Canada Customs to record this number in the appropriate field of the Canada Customs B-13/B-13A document they complete when exporting the goods.
4. Export permits for goods in ECL Groups 1, 4, 6, 7, 8 and ECL Item 5400 are valid for two years. Extensions are not granted. Permits for goods in ECL Groups 2, 3, and most Items in Group 5 are valid for one year. Extensions to these permits may be granted for one additional year.