

In order to expedite the processing of export permit applications exporters are encouraged to obtain IICs, DVs, EUCs, ILs or EUSs from the importers well in advance of applying for an export permit. This ensures that applications are processed with minimal delays.

Under certain defined circumstances, the need for an EUC, IIC, IL, EUS or DV may be waived. Please refer to subsection 5, below, where the waivers are explained in detail.

### **1. International Import Certificates (IIC)**

When an IIC is required, the exporter must request that the importer (or consignee) obtain an IIC from the government of the importing country. This IIC means that the government of the importing country is aware of the proposed shipment of goods. Further, the IIC alerts the government of the importing country about the goods, ensuring that they are not diverted en route or upon arrival.

Once the IIC is validated by the foreign authorities, the original as well as the importer's office copy are returned to the importer. The original must then be sent by the importer to the Canadian exporter, who must forward it to the Export Controls Division with the export permit application. Only then can an export permit be processed. Exporters should note that IICs usually have a limited validity period (normally 6 months) and must be submitted to the Export Controls Division within the validity period.

For exports to Canada, the foreign government may require a Canadian IIC before the foreign export permit/licence is issued. The Canadian importer applies for the IIC from the Export Controls Division.

### **2. Delivery Verification Certificates (DV)**

Most countries that issue IICs also issue Delivery Verification Certificates (DV). DVs certify that the goods have arrived in the importing country. On some occasions, Canadian exporters may be required to obtain DVs from the importer's government. DVs are normally issued by import or export control authorities in the country of final destination. The DV provides official confirmation that the goods have been delivered in accordance with the terms of both the Canadian export permit and the foreign-issued IIC.

In the case of exports to Canada, the foreign government may require a Canadian DV. The DV is requested by the exporter who forwards the request to the Canadian importer who, in turn, completes and submits a DV application form to the Export Controls Division for processing.

### **3. End-Use Certificates (EUC)/ Import Licences (IL)**

The Canadian exporter should request the importer to obtain the EUC or IL, whichever is required, from the designated authorities. The foreign importer forwards this document to the Canadian exporter for delivery to the Export Controls Division together with the export permit application.

### **4. End-Use Statements (EUS)**

Some governments do not issue any type of end-use certificates or other official assurances about the final use of a good. In such cases an End-Use Statement (EUS) from the importer may be acceptable. The statement must be on the importer's letterhead (photocopy not acceptable) and must:

- i. identify the end-user as well as purpose and use of the products to be imported;
- ii. correspond to the commodity description which appears on the export permit application;
- iii. identify whether the goods are being used for civilian or military application; *and*
- iv. declare that the imported goods will not be diverted or re-exported.