

E. Do I Need A Permit for the Export of U.S. Origin Goods or Technology?

Export of U.S. Origin Goods and Technology Controlled in the ECL (except ECL Item 5400)

1. The Government of the United States has traditionally controlled the export from other countries of goods and technology that had their origins in the United States and as such, imposes re-export controls. Exporters are cautioned that some U.S. origin goods and technology, including U.S. origin parts and components incorporated into a finished product, may be subject to U.S. re-export controls. If exporters are uncertain as what re-export controls, if any, might apply to their goods and technology, they should contact the Export Controls Division or the original U.S. supplier for guidance.
2. Exporters may be required to provide a copy of a validated U.S. export licence or verification that the specified goods may be exported to the specified country without the U.S. licence, prior to issuance of an individual export permit. Proof of U.S. re-export authorisation is required for goods, technology and components of U.S. origin which fall within ECL Group 2, ECL Group 6 or ECL Item 5504 before an export permit will be granted (refer to Section F and the *Export Permits Regulations*). In some cases, the U.S. (or other supplier) may impose, as a condition of supplying certain goods and technology, a requirement that the Canadian purchaser seek re-export approval before exporting the goods and technology from Canada. This would be regardless of whether the goods and technology have been incorporated into a finished product in Canada.

Export of Goods of U.S. Origin Controlled by ECL Item 5400

3. Goods of U.S. origin as defined in ECL Item 5400, and not covered elsewhere in the ECL, are controlled for export from Canada. As this measure is designed to ensure Canada is not used as a diversionary route to circumvent U.S. embargoes, when the goods are destined for end-use in countries where no such embargo applies, exporters may invoke a General Export Permit (GEP). GEPs have several advantages and are administratively easy to use. They are discussed in greater detail in Section F of this Guide.

Export of Goods of U.S. Origin to Iran, Cuba, Libya, North Korea and Area Control List Countries

4. As noted above, all goods of U.S. origin defined under Item 5400 of the ECL require an export permit. If these goods are destined for end-use in Iran, Cuba, Libya or North Korea, or to any country on Canada's *Area Control List (ACL)*, the exporter must apply to EPE for an individual export permit. In all other cases, *General Export Permit No. 12* is applicable. For more information, contact the Export Controls Division.

F. What Other Export Control Issues Should I Be Aware Of?

Automatic Firearms Country Control List (AFCCCL)

1. In addition to the ECL and the ACL, certain additional export controls exist specifically for automatic firearms. These firearms may be exported only to countries with which Canada has intergovernmental defence, research, development and production arrangements. While new countries are added periodically and exporters should contact EPE to determine whether countries have been added, the current list of AFCCCL countries are:

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|-------------|-----------|---------------|----------------|------------------|
| • Australia | • Denmark | • Italy | • Saudi Arabia | • United Kingdom |
| • Belgium | • France | • Netherlands | • Spain | • United States |
| • Botswana | • Germany | • Norway | • Sweden | |