

2. On the reverse of the export permit application form is detailed information on how to complete the form. Exporters should familiarize themselves with the elements that need to be included when completing the application in order to avoid any unnecessary delays in processing.
3. 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, and in some cases longer, to process. Exporters who would like DFAIT to courier approved permits back to them (the exporter must assume the courier costs) should note this on their application.
4. An approved application to export goods will be assigned a unique permit number. This will be featured prominently in the lower right-hand corner of the form. Exporters will be required by Canada Customs and Revenue Agency (CCRA) to record this number in the appropriate field of the B-13A document they complete when exporting the goods.
5. Export permits for goods in ECL Groups 1, 4, 6, 7, 8 and ECL Item 5400 are normally valid for two years. Extensions are not granted. Permits for goods in ECL Groups 2, 3, and most Items in Group 5 are normally valid for one year. Extensions to these permits may be granted for one additional year. Some items in Group 5, eg., logs or pulpwood, may have validity periods of less than one year. Extensions to these permits may be made on a case-by-case basis.
6. All export permits for military goods in ECL Group 2, and selected other ECL items are issued on the condition that a quarterly, semi-annual or annual report, as the case may be, is submitted to the Export Controls Division. This report must detail the actual shipments of goods made against each export permit.
7. Reporting conditions may also apply to other items on the ECL. Recipients of export permits should examine the processed export permit to determine whether or not any reporting conditions have been attached to the permit and if so, to whom the reports are to be supplied and at what frequency.

D. Do I Need A Permit For Exports To The United States, Or For The Export Of U.S. Origin Goods?

Exports to the United States

1. Under a bilateral arrangement with the United States, export permits are not required for most ECL items when shipping goods to a final destination in the U.S. If the ECL goods are only transiting the U.S. for export to other destinations an export permit is required. However, all goods in Groups 3 and 4, and some goods in Groups 2, 5, 7 and 8 require an individual export permit when the final destination is the U.S. (contact the Export Controls Division to determine which items are exempt).

Export of United States Origin Goods Controlled by ECL Item 5400

2. United States origin goods identified in ECL Item 5400, only, and not covered elsewhere in the ECL, are controlled for re-export from Canada. Although ECL Item 5400 states that all U.S. origin goods require an export permit, exporters may benefit, in most cases, from a General Export Permit (GEP). GEPs have several advantages and are administratively easy to use. They are discussed in greater detail in Section E of this Guide. For the re-export of U.S. goods covered by Item 5400, of the ECL General Export Permit No. Ex. 12 may be applicable in most cases.