

11. Goods not listed on the export permit, or goods destined to a consignee not listed on the export permit, may be subject to customs detention or seizure. Therefore, exporters should ensure that their export permit has been formally and legally amended before the export takes place.

Access to Information

12. As a general rule, under the *Privacy Act* and the *Access to Information Act*, information in the possession of the federal government cannot be disclosed, regardless of the source of such information. However, both the *Privacy Act* and the *Access to Information Act* contain provisions which require the government to disclose certain information under certain circumstances. Please refer to these Acts for more information.

H. What Supporting Documentation Is Required?

1. To a large extent, Canada and its major industrialized trading partners have harmonized their export control systems in order to prevent diversions or trans-shipments of controlled commodities for unauthorized end-uses or to unauthorized destinations. In addition, required documentation for nuclear and nuclear-related dual-use items may be somewhat different. In some cases, government-to-government assurances from the end-user may be necessary. Applicants should keep such considerations in mind when planning their requirements for an export permit. Generally speaking, however, **for end-use assurances**, Canada has in place a system whereby these assurances appear in several internationally recognized forms:
 - A. International Import Certificates (IIC);
 - B. End-use Certificates (EUC), and/or Import Licences (IL);
 - C. Delivery Verification Certificates (DV);
 - D. End-use Statements (EUS).
2. In order to expedite the processing of export permit applications, exporters are encouraged to obtain appropriate end-use assurances from the importers well in advance of applying for an export permit. This ensures that applications are processed with minimal delays.
3. Under certain defined circumstances, the need for end-use assurances may be waived. Please refer to section 12 entitled "Waiver of End-use Documentation" below, where the waivers are explained in detail.

International Import Certificates (IIC)

4. When an IIC is required, the exporter must request that the importer (or consignee) obtain an IIC from the government of the importing country. The IIC defines the items and quantities of the shipment, which means that the government of the importing country is aware of the nature of the import. Further, the IIC allows the government of the importing country to ensure that the goods are not diverted en route or upon arrival.
5. 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.
6. 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.