

2. Canada's export controls are not intended to hamper business. Rather, the regulations are designed to ensure that exports and transfers of certain goods and technology are in keeping with the strategic interests of Canada or its allies and are consistent with Canada's bilateral or multilateral commitments. Considering the volatility of the international political environment - and the speed with which new technology is being developed - it is clear that these controls are necessary to safeguard Canadian security, political and international interests.
3. While strategic concerns are important in overall export controls, what many people fail to realize is that Canadian export controls are also designed to protect trade interests. For example, by ensuring that controlled items are covered by appropriate end-use assurances from the recipient country, export controls provide a measure of assurance that the items are not diverted to unacceptable uses or destinations resulting in embarrassment to Canada or the exporting company.
4. If exporters have questions regarding the international agreements as identified in Section L, please contact the Export Controls Division. The telephone/facsimile numbers and mailing and email addresses are on the inside front cover of this Guide.

C. How Do I Obtain An Export Permit?

1. In almost all cases, exporters apply for individual export permits through the Export Controls Division (EPE). To receive a permit, an exporter must first complete an application form and send it - either by mail or courier - to EPE for processing. The form required is form EXT-1042, *Application for Permit to Export Goods*. These forms can be mailed to you from EPE in Ottawa, or can be obtained from any of the International Trade Centre offices listed on the back cover of this booklet, or from most Customs offices. On the inside back cover of this booklet you will find a sample of the form. As well, the mailing and courier addresses for EPE are located on the inside front cover.
2. On the reverse side 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. First time business applicants should include their GST number.
3. Every effort will be made to process a permit application quickly. For some goods and technology the processing time can be as short as 10 working days from receipt in the Export Controls Division. Permit applications for certain other goods and technology, however, such as military or strategic goods going to destinations other than NATO partners or Open Policy Countries (OPC*), may take longer to process. In most cases EPE consults with other government departments and, possibly, seeks ministerial approval. This may take up to six weeks to process, and in some cases longer. Exporters who would like EPE to courier approved permits back to them must assume the courier costs and provide their courier account number on their export permit application.
****Open Policy Countries are essentially those like-minded countries that belong to the same export control regimes as Canada and which have effective export controls.***
4. An approved application to export goods and technology will be assigned a unique permit number. This will be featured prominently in the lower right-hand corner of the form. Canada Customs and Revenue Agency (CCRA) requires that the exporter record this permit number in the appropriate field of the Export Declaration (Form B-13A) and submit this Declaration to CCRA, together with the export permit, prior to exporting the goods or technology.