

In addition to other possible Canadian controls, some countries, most notably the United States, impose re-export controls on goods that originated in, or were manufactured in, that other country. If in doubt, exporters should contact the Export Controls Division or the original supplier in the country of origin/manufacture.

B. Why Do Export Controls Exist?

1. For some goods, such as U.S. origin items, controls exist to fulfill Canada's bilateral obligations. However, most of Canada's export controls exist because Canada is a partner in multilateral or international agreements (e.g., Wassenaar Arrangement) designed to control and monitor the movement of strategic goods. These international obligations are non-discretionary. They include goods such as chemicals which could be used for chemical weapons and/or for drug production, as well as nuclear and military items. As examples, consider these two multilateral agreements and the items they control:

The Australia Group

- defines controls to address concerns about the proliferation and development of chemical and biological weapons.

Missile Technology Control Regime

- controls missile weapons systems capable of delivering chemical, biological or nuclear weapons to prevent inappropriate proliferation.

2. Canada's export controls are not intended to hamper business. Rather, the regulations are designed to ensure that the movement of certain goods are in keeping with the strategic interest 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 technologies are 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 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 K, please contact the Export Controls Division. The telephone number and mailing address 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 EPE/DFAIT. To receive a permit, an exporter must first complete an application form and send it - either by mail or courier - to EPE/DFAIT for processing. The form required is DFAIT's form EXT-1042, *Application for Permit to Export Goods*. These forms can be mailed to you from EPE/DFAIT in Ottawa, or can be obtained from any of the International Trade Centre offices listed on the back cover of this booklet, and most Customs offices. On the inside back cover of this booklet you will find a sample of the form; the mailing and courier addresses for EPE/DFAIT are on the inside front cover.