

In the late 1970's, a group of nuclear suppliers, including Canada, agreed on a further set of guidelines for nuclear transfers to any NNWS for peaceful purposes. These became known as the Nuclear Suppliers' Group (NSG) guidelines. In 1992, the NSG established a list of nuclear-related dual-use goods and technologies that could make a major contribution to a nuclear explosive activity or an unsafeguarded nuclear fuel cycle activity. There are thirty-two NSG member countries.

Group 3 includes goods that are nuclear-specific. Group 4 includes goods that are nuclear-related, dual-use, goods; that is, items that can be used for nuclear as well as non-nuclear applications and that could be used in the proliferation of nuclear weapons or nuclear explosive devices.

4. Miscellaneous Non-Strategic Export Controls (ECL Group 5)

Canada is a participant in a number of bilateral and multilateral organizations designed to control the export from Canada of various non-strategic goods. Included in Group 5 are forest products, medical products, agricultural and food products, U.S. origin goods and automatic weapons.

5. Missile Technology Control Regime (ECL Group 6)

The MTCR was established in 1987 to reduce and ultimately eliminate the proliferation of systems capable of delivering weapons of mass destruction, namely chemical, biological or nuclear weapons. As of 1996, twenty-eight countries are members of the MTCR. The goods and technologies identified in Group 6 of this Guide encompass MTCR controls. Group 6 includes goods and technologies agreed upon by the MTCR that are used or could be used in the proliferation of systems capable of delivering chemical, biological and nuclear weapons.

6. Australia Group (ECL Group 7)

In 1985, Canada, together with a number of other countries, agreed that the proliferation of chemical and biological weapons required immediate attention. The Australia Group controls chemical substances and biological agents and related equipment that could be used in the production of chemical and biological weapons. As of 1996, twenty-nine countries, were members of the Australia Group. Chemical weapon precursors and biological agents and related dual-use equipment are identified in Group 7 of this Guide.

7. Chemical Weapons Convention (ECL Group 7)

Also contained in ECL Group 7 are chemicals and precursors controlled under the Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC). Many of the CWC chemicals and precursors are also controlled by the Australia Group. The CWC is expected to come into effect in early 1997.

8. Chemical Action Task Force (CATF) (ECL Group 8)

The CATF maintains a list of chemical precursors that could be used in the production of illicit drugs. Group 8 contains a list of chemical precursors used in the manufacture of illicit drugs. Some of the chemicals are also subject to controls imposed under the "United Nations Convention Against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic and Psychotropic Substances". This list is not all-inclusive. Other chemicals used in the production of illicit drugs are controlled by Health Canada.