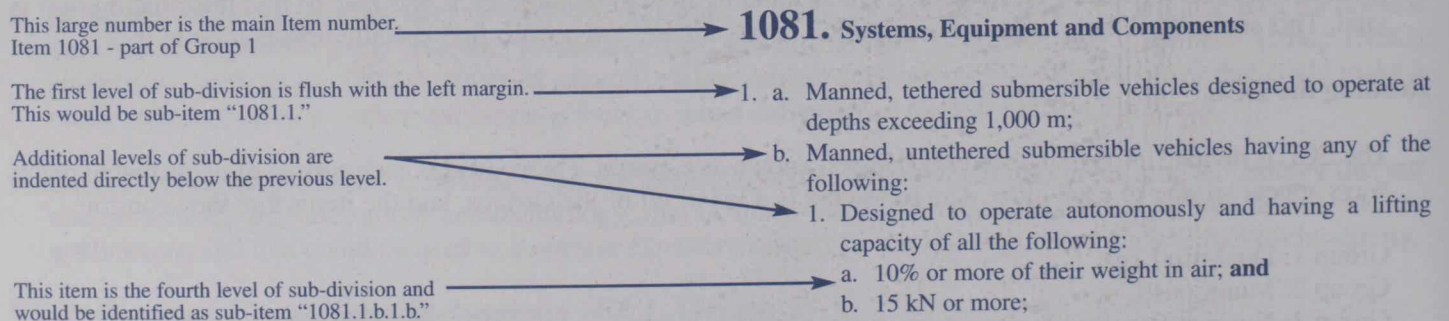


4. Each portion of distinct information in the ECL is known as an **Item**. Items are the bits of information that make up the ECL, and are collected into the Groups. Items are numbered to make it easier to find the information.
5. Numbering of Items reflects the Group that contains that Item. For example, in Group 2 (Munitions), all of the Items begin with the number 2. For example, Item 2004 includes bombs, torpedoes and rockets. Item 2005 includes fire control systems, such as bomb sights. Group 4 Items (Nuclear-Related Dual-Use) begin with the number 4, Group 6 Items (Missile Technology Control Regime) begin with the number 6, and so on. This is important to remember, and makes it easier to find a listed good or technology.
6. **Sub-Items** are also given unique numbers. Numbers for sub-items are based upon the main Item number to which the sub-item refers: for example, Item 2004.a. is a sub-item of Item 2004. When there are many sub-items, the numbering can become complicated. Consider, for example, Item 1061 has dozens of sub-items, of which one is 1061.5.c.2.b.1., which addresses Q-switched lasers.
7. As evidenced by the example above, the number of sub-items alternates between number and letter. Thus, in 1061.5.c.2.b.1.:
 1061. is the main Item
 5. is the first level of sub-item
 c. is the second level of sub-item
 2. is the third level
 ...etc.
8. In addition to numbering, sub-items are identified by indentations in to the text.
9. Many of the terms in the ECL are in quotations. For example, "aircraft" appears several times. These quotes signify that the word or phrase contained in the quotes has a specific **definition** in the Guide. The definitions for terms are found at the end of each Group, and apply to that specific Group. The definitions originate from the various international agreements and arrangements to which Canada subscribes.
10. Below is an example that illustrates the text of the ECL. It may help demonstrate how the numbering system is structured, and how Items/sub-items relate to one another.

An Example of ECL Text



11. It is common for readers to know specifically what products they deal with, and if those goods and technology are controlled. There are two main ways to try to locate specific goods and technology:
 - i) Use the **Index** to specifically find the Item; **or**
 - ii) Search through Groups that contain like products to find any Items that might apply to your goods and technology.
12. The first step is obvious. At the back of this Guide is a detailed, but not exhaustive, index to items found in the ECL. By using this index, readers can quickly find all of the important references the ECL may have concerning a specific good. Exporters are cautioned that the index is not all-inclusive and that generic names or other terms may be used in place of common or trade terminology.