

This cooperation is expected to be ongoing over several years.

The COCOM-Proscribed Destinations should not be confused with countries included in the Canadian Area Control List (ACL).

Nuclear and Atomic Energy Non-proliferation

In 1957 the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) was founded. The IAEA has two roles: the promotion of the benefits of nuclear energy and the establishment of a system of international safeguards. This was followed by the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) in 1970 which required member countries, including Canada, that did not possess nuclear weapons, to conclude an agreement with the IAEA for the application of safeguards to all nuclear materials. In 1974, the Zangger List was established with respect to material and equipment that would trigger NPT safeguards if exported to non-nuclear weapons states. As a follow-up to the Zangger List, the Nuclear Suppliers Group (NSG) was founded in 1978 which effectively ended significant transfers of sensitive technology to countries not accepting safeguards on imported items. Finally, in 1992, a list of dual-use goods that could be used in the proliferation of nuclear weapons or nuclear explosive devices was agreed among the NSG members.

Group 4 of the Export Control List reflects Canada's active and continuing participation in these various nuclear and nuclear-related control regimes.

Miscellaneous Non-strategic Export Controls

Canada is a participant in a number of bilateral and multilateral organizations designed to control the export from Canada of various non-strategic goods. For example, Canada is a signatory to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES). Such goods are controlled under Item 5000 of this Guide. Other products controlled in Group 5 include medical products, forest products and agricultural and food products. Under a bilateral arrangement with the United States, Canada also controls the re-export from Canada of all United States origin goods. Finally, controls over the export of all automatic firearms are exercised under Item 5500 of the ECL.

The specific goods controlled for the above reasons are contained in Group of this Guide.

Missile Technology Control Regime (MTCR)

The MTCR was established in 1987 to reduce and ultimately eliminate the proliferation of systems capable of delivering chemical, biological or nuclear weapons. As of 1992, twenty-three (23) countries are members of the MTCR.

The goods and technologies identified in Group 6 of this Guide encompass MTCR controls.

Australia Group

In 1985, Canada, together with a number of other Western 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 1992, twenty-three countries, including Canada, 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.