

Chemical Action Task Force (CATF)

The CATF met in 1990-91 to establish a list of chemical precursors that could be used in the production of illicit drugs. In July 1991, at the London Economic Summit, the G-7 countries endorsed the CATF Report which called on participating nations to control, *inter alia*, the export of certain defined chemical precursors.

Group 8 contains a list of chemical precursors used in the manufacture of illicit drugs. This list is not all-inclusive. Other chemicals used in the production of illicit drugs are controlled by the Department of National Health and Welfare.

Zangger and Nuclear Suppliers Group

The Zangger Committee comprises most countries who are members of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA). Canada is an active participant in the Zangger Committee and formally adheres to its guidelines. The Zangger Guidelines, published in 1974, define controls over the export of specific nuclear items that could be used in nuclear weapons. Canada is also a member of the Nuclear Suppliers Group (NSG). This Group includes the major suppliers of atomic energy goods. In 1978, they agreed to common guidelines to control their nuclear exports. These Guidelines augment the principles of the (IAEA) Statute and the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) and constitute a significant upgrading in the attention to be paid to non-proliferation in the context of international trade in nuclear materials.

Recently, the NSG began an exercise to extend the guidelines to control dual-use nuclear goods which, while not specifically atomic, have a significance in nuclear weapon proliferation.

The above goods are included in Group 4 of this Guide.

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 5 of this Guide.

GETTING AN EXPORT PERMIT

Export permits are required when the destination is a country on the Area Control List (ACL) or when the goods are on the Export Control List (ECL). There are two types of permits: a General Export Permit (GEP) and an Individual Export Permit (IEP).

General Export Permits

General Export Permits (GEP) were introduced to minimize the administrative burden of export controls on exporters and to streamline export licensing procedures. GEP's enable an exporter to export certain specified goods which are subject to control to eligible destinations without the necessity of submitting an export permit application. GEP's are simple to understand and easy to use. The Export Controls Division can provide you with a complete listing of GEP's.

Individual Export Permits

When an export permit is required and a GEP cannot be used, an Individual Export Permit (IEP) must be obtained. The export permit is requested by completing an "Application for Permit to Export Goods", form No. EXT-1042.