

Favourable Consideration (FC) — This is a level of control that contains strategic goods and technologies having an intermediate level of strategic sensitivity. Goods and technologies are classified at the Favourable Consideration (FC) level only when they are specifically exempt from the GE level of control under FC notes. If a good or a technology can be exempt from the GE level of control under both an FC note and an AE note, then that good or that technology will be classified at the AE level. FC notes are generally presented as follows: "Favourable consideration will be given to the shipment of ...".

Goods Identified Under More Than One Group/Item of This Guide

Each Group of this Guide must be considered independently but goods or technologies identified in one Group/Item may also be identified in other Groups/Items. Exporters should ensure that they have reviewed this Guide in sufficient detail to assure themselves that all relevant Groups/Items have been considered.

Where a particular good is included in more than one Group/Item, exporters may find that one Group/Item may control the good to all or most destinations while the other Group/Item may exclude certain specified countries. For example, in Group 7, "Chemical and Biological Weapon Non-proliferation", all items in that Group are controlled to all but twenty-three countries who are members of the Australia Group. At the same time, some of the goods included in Group 7 are included in Group 2, "COCOM Munitions List". Group 2 items are not controlled if destined to the United States but are controlled for all other countries. However, if the goods or technologies proposed for export are included in both Groups 2 and 7 of this Guide and the destination is, for example, France (one of 23 Australia Group members), then Group 2 controls remain for France even though that country is excluded from Group 7 controls. Under this scenario an export permit would be required for France because of Group 2 controls.

BRIEF HISTORY OF CANADA'S MULTILATERAL COMMITMENTS

COCOM

In implementing strategic export controls, Canada participates with its NATO partners (except Iceland), along with Japan and Australia, in the Coordinating Committee for Multilateral Strategic Export Controls (COCOM). COCOM members establish the International Lists, Groups 1, 2 and 3 discussed above, of strategic goods and technologies, the export of which are closely controlled to COCOM-proscribed destinations. The export of these goods and technologies must also be controlled to all other destinations in order to preclude possible diversion. Approval to export goods and technologies included in the Lists are only made on an exception basis through the issuance of export permits. The strategic risks of certain proposed exports to proscribed destinations are considered by COCOM prior to their possible authorization. The COCOM Proscribed Destinations are Albania, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bulgaria, Byelarus, The People's Republic of China, the Czech Republic, Estonia, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Lithuania, Moldova, Mongolia, The Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Poland, Romania, Russia, the Slovak Republic, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, Uzbekistan and Vietnam. It is important to note that Hungary was removed from the COCOM-proscribed list on 01 May 1992.

In response to significant changes in the strategic environment, COCOM took the decision to establish the COCOM Cooperation Forum (CCF) designed to re-orient relations between COCOM-proscribed destinations from confrontation to cooperation. The first meeting of the CCF was held in November 1992 in Paris and it brought together 17 COCOM members, 19 COCOM-proscribed countries and 7 COCOM cooperating countries. This was an historical step to replace Cold War confrontation with an ambitious program of cooperation which will see the proscribed countries gain access to most items on the COCOM Industrial List (ECL Group 1). In exchange, the COCOM-proscribed countries must adopt adequate export control systems, guarantee the civil end-use of strategic goods and technologies and allow on-site inspections.