

thereof or otherwise having a strategic nature or value will not be made available to any destination where their use might be detrimental to the security of Canada;

- to ensure that any action taken to promote the further processing in Canada of a natural resource that is produced in Canada is not rendered ineffective by reason of the unrestricted exportation of that natural resource;
- to limit or keep under surveillance the export of any raw or processed material that is produced in Canada in circumstances of surplus supply and depressed prices and that is not a produce of agriculture;
- to implement an intergovernmental arrangement or commitment;
- to ensure that there is an adequate supply and distribution of the article in Canada for defence or other needs; or
- to ensure the orderly export marketing of any goods that are subject to a limitation imposed by any country or customs territory on the quantity of the goods that, on importation into that country or customs territory in any given period, is eligible for the benefit provided for goods imported within that limitation.

The Export Control List (ECL) comprises eight groups, as follows:

Group 1: Dual Use List

Group 2: Munitions List

Group 3: Nuclear Non-proliferation List

Group 4: Nuclear-Related Dual Use List

Group 5: Miscellaneous Goods

Group 6: Missile Technology Control Regime List

Group 7: Chemical and Biological Weapons Non-Proliferation List

Group 8: Chemicals for the Production of Illicit Drugs

Groups 1 and 2 encompass Canada's multilateral strategic commitments under the Wassenaar Arrangement. Groups 3, 4, 6 and 7 represent our multilateral commitments under the various non-proliferation regimes designed to control the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction (chemical, biological and nuclear weapons) as well as their delivery systems. Group 5 comprises various non-strategic goods controlled for other purposes, as provided in the Act. It also includes goods of U.S. origin. This provision is intended to prohibit the diversion of US origin goods through Canada. Group 8 reflects commitments under the 1988 United Nations Convention Against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances.

### **Softwood Lumber**

Effective April 1, 2001 the Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade introduced a national softwood lumber monitoring program. The objective of this monitoring program is to collect data respecting softwood lumber exports to the United States for all Canadian provinces and territories.

The Governor in Council authorized this program by placing softwood lumber on the Export Control List (ECL), item 5105, which has the effect of requiring permits issued by the Minister of International Trade for exports to the United States. Export permits are issued under the authority of section 7(1) of the Export and Import Permits Act, while fees are levied under the authority of section 9(1) of the Financial Administration Act. Any person who holds a permit to export softwood lumber to the United States is required to keep records relating to its issuance for 60 months after the date of issuance of the permit.

From January 1, 2004 to December 31, 2004, exports of softwood lumber totaled 19.04