

In the event that the new arrangement is not in place by the time COCOM is dissolved, COCOM members have agreed to continue to exercise vigilance over the control of goods remaining on the three COCOM lists. Controls, however, will be subject solely to national discretion. That is, the multilateral export control procedures which imposed a consensus rule whereby all COCOM members were required to approve exports to COCOM proscribed countries will disappear on March 31, 1994. The three lists of controlled goods and technologies are reproduced in this Guide under Groups 1, 2 and 3, respectively.

Nuclear Non-proliferation

Canada has a long-standing nuclear non-proliferation policy which is designed, *inter alia*, to ensure that Canada's nuclear exports are not used for any nuclear explosive purpose. Canada has concluded with its nuclear trading partners bilateral cooperation agreements in which there are reciprocal commitments.

As a party to the Treaty on the Non-proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) that came into force in 1970, Canada is obliged not to provide source or special fissionable material, or equipment or material especially designed or prepared for the processing, use or production of special fissionable material to any non-nuclear weapon state for peaceful purposes unless the source or special fissionable material is subject to International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) safeguards. In the early 1970's, Canada, as a member of a group of states that became known as the Zangger Committee, adopted a common interpretation with respect to the implementation of this commitment that included the definition of nuclear goods requiring the application of IAEA safeguards.

In the late 1970's, a group of nuclear suppliers, including Canada, agreed on a further set of guidelines for nuclear transfers to any non-nuclear weapon state for peaceful purposes. These became known as the Nuclear Suppliers' Group (NSG) guidelines. More recently, in 1992, the NSG established a list of nuclear-related dual-use goods and technologies that could make a major contribution to a nuclear explosive activity or an unsafeguarded nuclear fuel cycle activity.

Goods and technologies subject to control under Canada's nuclear non-proliferation policy, as well as its bilateral and multilateral commitments, are contained in Group 4 of the ECL.

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.

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 1994, twenty-five (25) 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 1994, twenty-five 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.

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 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.