

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-two 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 22 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, Bulgaria, The People's Republic of China, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Mongolia, The Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Poland, Romania, Vietnam and the Republics of the former USSR.

The COCOM-Proscribed Destinations should not be confused with countries included in the Canadian Area Control List (ACL) which currently includes Haiti, Libya, South Africa and Yugoslavia.

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, eighteen 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. While Group 2 of this Guide provides for controls over some finished chemical and biological weapons, it does not, with few exceptions, control other precursor chemicals, biological agents and related equipment that can be used in the production of chemical and biological weapons. As of 1992, twenty-two countries are members of the Australia Group.

Chemical weapon precursors and biological agents and related dual-use equipment are identified in Group 7 of this Guide.