

Annex 1

Definitions

For the purpose of this document, please find the following definitions for key terms and phrases used throughout this document:

“Area Control List (ACL)” is a regulation under the Export and Import Permits Act (EIPA) and is a list of countries to which Export Permits are required for exports of any goods and technology from Canada.

“Brokering Controls” regulate the export of brokering services where a broker arranges to have certain items located in a third country exported to another third country.

“CGP Controlled Goods” are goods and technologies subject to the Canadian Controlled Goods Program administered by Public Works and Government Services Canada (PWGSC) and are actually a small subset of all the goods and technologies that are export controlled on Canada’s Export Control List (ECL) under the Export and Import Permits Act (EIPA)..

“Controlled Goods Program (CGP)” is administered by Public Works and Government Services Canada (PWGSC) and was established in 2001 to control the possession, examination and transfer of certain goods (called “controlled goods”) within Canada.

“Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade” is the Government Department responsible for the Export and Import Act (EIPA) and regulations.

“Dual-Use Goods” are goods that can be used for both military and civilian end-use.

“End-Use Controls” regulate the export of all items that are being used for a certain end-use (such as Weapons of Mass Destruction or their delivery systems (e.g. missiles)).

“Export Control List (ECL)” is a regulation under the Export and Import Permits Act (EIPA) and is a list of goods and technology subject to Canada’s export controls.

“general export authorization” is an export authorization granted by a country for exports of certain dual-use goods to certain foreign destinations (and in some cases to all foreign destinations) that is available to all exporters who respect its conditions.

“global export authorization” is authorization granted by a country to one specific exporter for the export of certain goods (or a type or category of dual-use items) to one or more specified end users and/or one or more specified third countries.

“Goods” includes technology in some countries like Canada. (In other countries like the UK, the term “goods: exclude intangible goods. (i.e. “goods” are only physical goods)).

“individual export authorization” is an authorization granted by a country to one specific exporter for the export of one or more dual-use items to one or more end users or consignees in a foreign destination.

“in the public domain”, as defined in the Export Control List (ECL), means “technology” or “software” which has been made available without restriction upon its further dissemination. (For more clarification, please see the Export Control List (ECL)).

“Intra-Community Controls” regulate the export (technically called a “transfer” in the European Union) of items from one EU Member State to another EU Member State. These controls only apply to EU Member States.

“ITAR” or the International Traffic in Arms Regulations (ITAR) are a set of US government regulations under the Arms Export Control Act that control the export and import of defence-related articles (including space related articles) and services enumerated on the United States Munitions List. The Department of State is responsible for ITAR.

“Military goods” are goods specially designed or modified for military use;

“Open Policy Countries” are like minded countries and belong to the same export control regimes as Canada (and have effective export controls).

“Technology” is specific information necessary for the “development”, “production” or “use” of a product. The information takes the form of technical data or technical assistance.

“Traditional Export Controls” regulate the export of specific items (or types of items) to specific or all foreign destinations. The items (or types of items) are typically placed on a list (such as Canada’s Export Control List (ECL)). Many of the items are controlled based on certain technical characteristics of the items. Traditional export controls are often used to implement embargoes on countries (e.g. prohibit the export of all goods to a certain destinations, like North Korea).

“Transit (or Trans-shipment) Export Controls” regulate the export of goods entering and passing through the country with a destination outside the country.