
Human Rights Due Diligence Questions (Transactional)

The following Exporter questions are part of CCC's due diligence process, in line with the CCC's [Human Rights Policy](#), the [UN Guiding Principles](#) and [OECD Guidelines](#). These questions are designed to support responsible business conduct by identifying and assessing human rights risk.

CCC may elect to carry out further due diligence based upon the responses or risk profile of the project.

Please complete the following fields and **provide supplemental documentation**, where appropriate:

.....

Will Canadian export permits, export permits from other jurisdictions, or brokering permits, be required for the project? Please describe (If there are existing permits or previously granted permits, please describe.) Note: Items that require Canadian or US export permits can be found under the following: Canada's Export Control List (ECL) The US International Traffic in Arms Regulations (ITAR) The Exporter is responsible for applying for necessary permits.

Please describe the possible uses of the product and/or services and the intended end use.

Does the intended or possible uses of the product pose a substantial risk* to human rights, particularly to civilian populations?

Can the product be modified post-delivery to pose a substantial risk* to human rights, particularly to civilian populations?



Does the Corporation have representatives on the ground who may have information regarding the use of the product or services during the contract? If so, is this information reported back to the Corporation?

Have similar products or services been exported by the Corporation to the buyer/end-user previously? If yes, please describe, including any reports on how the products or services have been used.

Has the Corporation undertaken due diligence of the buyer and end-user for human rights risks? (If yes, please describe the methodology used, a summary of the risks and mitigation measures identified)

Does the Corporation have a risk-based human rights due diligence policy/process to identify, assess, mitigate, monitor, and address actual and potential adverse human rights impacts associated with its transactions, products, technologies, customers, end-users, particularly in higher-risk jurisdictions and conflict-affected areas?

Does the Corporation maintain mechanisms through which, affected stakeholders, may raise concerns regarding human rights risks in transactions and what actions are taken to address and manage any risks?

Senior Officer of the Corporation (Print name):

Senior Officer of the Corporation (Signature):

Date:

* Under the *Export and Import Permits Act* (EIPA), a substantial risk exists when there is credible evidence that the proposed export of goods or technology could reasonably be expected to contribute to one or more of the harms identified in section 7.3(1): undermining peace and security; serious violations of international humanitarian law or international human rights law; acts of terrorism; transnational organized crime; or serious acts of gender-based violence, including serious violence against women and children.

The harm does not need to be certain or highly likely; however, the risk must be direct, foreseeable, and well-grounded in the available information. In practice, a substantial risk will generally be found where the evidence indicates that it is more likely than not that the export could contribute to one or more of these harms.