

Report on Exports of Military Goods from Canada

2006

Export Controls Division
Export and Import Controls Bureau
Foreign Affairs and International Trade Canada
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Exports

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EXPORT CONTROLS

A key priority of Canada's foreign policy is the maintenance of peace and security. To this end, the Government of Canada strives to ensure that Canadian military exports are not prejudicial to peace, security or stability in any region of the world or within any country.

This policy is implemented primarily through Canada's system of export controls, as authorized by the *Export and Import Permits Act* (enacted in 1947). This law requires that any resident of Canada who wishes to export an article included in the Export Control List (ECL) obtain, prior to shipment, an export permit issued by Foreign Affairs and International Trade Canada (DFAIT).¹ The Export Control List includes military, dual-use, and strategic goods and technology, all U.S.-origin goods and technology, and a limited number of items that are controlled for economic reasons.

The military goods and technology described in this report are included in Group 2 ("Munitions List") of the Export Control List. Items listed in Group 2 are "specially designed or modified for military use." Civilian goods and technology that are not covered by any group in the Export Control List are not normally subject to export controls, even if they are intended for sale to a military end-user (these are items such as fuel and food).

Canada has prohibited the export of military goods and technology to a number of countries under the authority of the *Export and Import Permits Act*, the *United Nations Act*, and the *Special Economic Measures Act*.² As well, Canada maintains an Area Control List, which currently includes two countries: Myanmar (Burma) and Belarus.³ All goods and technology destined to these countries are subject to export controls.

Under current export control policy guidelines mandated by Cabinet, Canada closely controls the export of military goods and technology to countries:

- that pose a threat to Canada and its allies;
- that are involved in or under imminent threat of hostilities;
- that are under United Nations Security Council sanctions; or
- whose governments have a persistent record of serious violations of the human rights of their citizens, unless it can be demonstrated that there is no reasonable risk that the goods might be used against the civilian population.

Once an application to export goods or technology has been received, wide-ranging consultations are held among human rights, international security and defence-industry

¹ More information about Canada's export controls can be found on the Internet at www.exportcontrols.gc.ca.

² More information about economic sanctions imposed by Canada, including arms embargoes against a number of countries, can be found on the Internet at www.international.gc.ca/sanctions.

³ Under the authority of Section 6 of the *Export and Import Permits Act*, the Governor-in-Council added Myanmar to the Area Control List effective August 5, 1997, and added Belarus to the ACL effective December 14, 2006.

experts at DFAIT (including those resident at Canada's overseas diplomatic missions), the Department of National Defence and, as necessary, other government departments and agencies. Through such consultations, each export permit application is assessed for its consistency with Canada's foreign and defence policies. Regional peace and stability, including civil conflict and human rights, are actively considered. Careful attention is paid to mandatory end-use documentation in an effort to ensure that the export is intended for a legitimate end-user and will not be diverted to illegitimate ends that could threaten the security of Canada, its allies, or other countries or people.

Canada's defence industry makes a valuable contribution to the nation's prosperity. It develops high-technology products and is closely integrated with counterparts in allied countries. Export controls are not meant to hinder international trade unnecessarily but to regulate and impose certain restrictions on exports in response to clear policy objectives, described above. Canada's defence industry provides the Canadian Forces, as well as the armed forces of our allies, with the equipment, munitions and spare parts necessary to meet operational needs, including requirements for combat and peacekeeping missions. As stated in the United Nations Charter, all states share a right to legitimate self-defence.

Exports of Firearms

The bulk of reported firearms exports are of firearms intended for sporting or other recreational use and not for military use. Since a large volume of Canadian firearms exports go to private end-users, steps are taken to ensure items are not diverted into the illegal arms trade or used to fuel local violence. As part of this process, the bona fides of the end-users are thoroughly investigated. Canadian diplomatic missions and other sources may provide information about destination countries' firearms control laws, procedures and enforcement practices.

Certain prohibited firearms, weapons, devices, or components thereof⁴ that are included on the Export Control List may be exported only to destinations on the Automatic Firearms Country Control List and only to consignees that are government or authorized by government. These must be authorized by an export permit issued by the Minister of Foreign Affairs under the authority of the *Export and Import Permits Act*. Canada has inter-governmental defence, research, development, and production arrangements with countries on the Automatic Firearms Country Control List (these countries are listed in Table 7).

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION ON MILITARY TRADE

Multilateral action is an important means of promoting international peace and security. Canada supports and participates in a range of arms control and non-proliferation activities, working closely with like-minded countries.⁵

⁴ Subsection 84(1) of the Criminal Code provides definitions of "prohibited firearm", "prohibited weapon", and "prohibited device".

⁵ More information about Canada's non-proliferation policies can be found on the Internet at www.international.gc.ca/arms-armes.

Wassenaar Arrangement

Most items have been included in the Export Control List because of Canada's commitments to like-minded countries that participate in multilateral export-control regimes or because of Canada's obligations as a signatory to international agreements that seek to control and monitor the movement of sensitive goods and technology.

The control regime that deals with the military goods and technology covered in Group 2 of the Export Control List is the Wassenaar Arrangement on Export Controls for Conventional Arms and Dual-Use Goods and Technologies.⁶ Founded in 1996, the Initial Elements define the objectives of the Arrangement as, inter alia:

“to contribute to regional and international security and stability, by promoting transparency and greater responsibility in transfers of conventional arms and dual-use goods and technologies, thus preventing destabilising accumulations.”

Through national policies, the 40 Participating States seek to ensure that transfers of items covered by the common export control lists created in meetings of the Wassenaar Arrangement do not contribute to the development or enhancement of military capabilities that have the potential to undermine regional and global security and stability. Participating States also take every precaution to ensure that such goods and technologies are not diverted to illegitimate end-uses.

United Nations Register of Conventional Arms

Canada continues to actively promote greater transparency in the trade of conventional weapons. In 1991, Canada was a founding contributor to the United Nations Register of Conventional Arms, to which governments voluntarily supply data on their imports and exports of seven major categories of conventional weapons systems.⁷ The annually updated Register makes a significant contribution to transparency, confidence-building and enhanced global security. Each year since the inception of the Register, more than 90 governments on average have made submissions to it; of these, about 70 have done so consistently, including Canada. Currently, there is reasonable representation from most geographic regions, capturing over 95 percent of the international trade in major conventional weapons. As a result, the Register has become an important and authoritative source of information.

Canada is also one of a growing number of countries that voluntarily submit data to the Register on military holdings and on procurement through national production. This information goes beyond the minimum currently required by the United Nations and makes an important contribution to global transparency on military capabilities.

⁶ More information about the Wassenaar Arrangement can be found on the Internet at www.wassenaar.org.

⁷ More information about the United Nations Register of Conventional Arms can be found on the Internet at <http://disarmament.un.org>.

Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons

Resolving the global small-arms problem is seen as an integral aspect of conflict prevention and management, peacemaking and post-conflict reconstruction. In support of this, Canada, in cooperation with like-minded partners, is looking at ways to address the problem of small-arms proliferation, which can undermine security and development efforts and contribute to human suffering. Canada has adopted an integrated approach, addressing the arms-control, crime-prevention and peace-building dimensions of the issue at the global, regional and national levels. Such an approach targets supply-side and transit issues, and seeks to cope with post-conflict surplus stocks and reduce the demand for weapons.

With respect to arms controls, Canada promotes measures designed to achieve greater restraint and transparency in legal transfers of small arms and light weapons. Aspects under review include codes of conduct, transparency and registry initiatives, as well as consciousness-raising activities in security-related bodies such as the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe, and the Wassenaar Arrangement. Canada's own procedures are strict and seek to ensure a high level of control over exports of small arms.

MILITARY EXPORT STATISTICS

As part of Canada's effort to encourage greater transparency on military exports, DFAIT has published periodic reports on annual exports of military goods and technology since 1990.

Statistics are obtained from utilization reports filed by exporters of military goods or technology, which detail actual shipments up to the maximum authorized quantity or value defined on export permits. Reports include the country of destination, a description of the goods exported, their quantity and their value in Canadian dollars. Details of export transactions are protected due to the commercially confidential nature of such information and restrictions under the *Privacy Act*.

Export controls apply to all foreign destinations. However, due to close and long-standing military cooperation with the United States, including the integrated nature of North America's defence industry, permit exceptions apply to most Group 2 exports destined for final use in that country. Exports of military goods and technology to the United States are therefore not reported here.

Certain statistics on Canadian exports to U.S. military users may be available from other sources, such as Statistics Canada or the Canadian Commercial Corporation, but these figures may include non-military goods such as commercial computers, civil-certified aircraft or other civilian equipment. Since there is no direct correlation between the commodity codes used by Statistics Canada and the Export Control List numbers, and because each source uses different methods of data collection, a meaningful evaluation of the information from these two sources is extremely difficult.

The internationally accepted standard for statistics on worldwide military trade is the previously mentioned United Nations Register of Conventional Arms. However, the Register limits itself to precise categories of weapons systems and does not include parts, components or the wide assortment of non-lethal support systems (such as radar equipment, simulators and software designed for military use) that make up a certain percentage of Canada's military exports.

Canada's total exports of military goods and technology amounted to \$360 million in 2006. The major share (49%) of Canada's military exports went to member countries of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), with the United Kingdom, the largest single destination of military exports in 2006, accounting for just under half of NATO's share (\$80 million). Four other NATO countries were also in the top ten destinations for military exports in 2006: Belgium, France, Germany, and the Netherlands. Four of the top ten destinations for Canada's military exports in 2006 were not NATO members but were included on the Automatic Firearms Country Control List (AFCCCL); together, Australia, New Zealand, Saudi Arabia, and Sweden accounted for \$120 million. Finally, South Korea, a non-NATO, non-AFCCCL country, was the fourth-largest destination of military exports in 2006, accounting for almost \$20 million. Just over 80%, or \$291 million, of Canada's military exports in 2006 were destined to Participating States of the Wassenaar Arrangement. Exports to countries ranked as having a low human development index by the United Nations Development Programme were negligible in 2006, at less than \$1,000.

DATA INTERPRETATION NOTES

The following data interpretation notes apply to Tables 3, 5, and 6:

i) Since procurement contracts awarded by governments may have very high values and extended delivery schedules, single sales contracts by a single exporter may account for a large share of total military exports in a given year or number of years. Major changes in totals from one year to another may be explained by the beginning or end of a small number of large contracts.

ii) The tables do not report exports to the United States, which are estimated to account for over half of Canada's exports of military goods and technology.

iii) The Export Control List (ECL) item numbers used in Tables 5 and 6 are explained with illustrative examples in Table 4. The full ECL, which consists of detailed technical descriptions of all controlled goods and technology, can be found in A Guide to Canada's Export Controls, which is available on the Internet at:

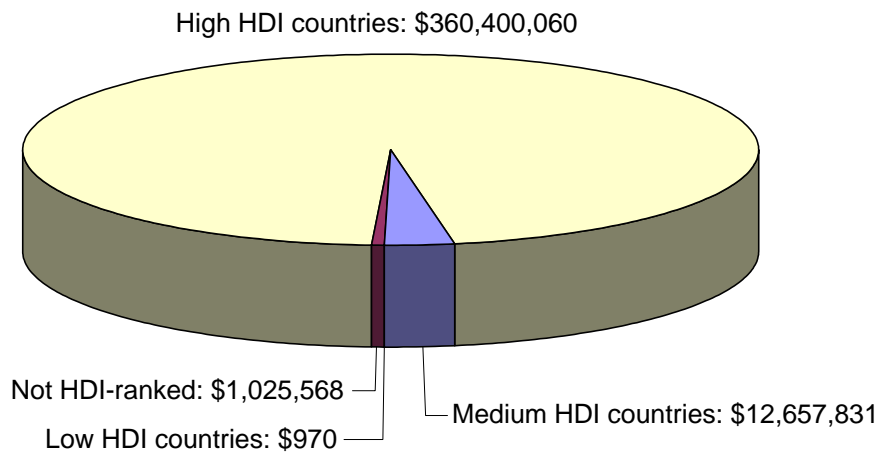
www.exportcontrols.gc.ca

iv) Table 3 reports annual values of total exports of military goods and technology, including exports to individual countries. Table 5 breaks down the value of exports to individual countries according to the ECL item number assigned to those exports. However, the sum total of exports by ECL item number to an individual country calculated from Table 5 might not equal the total value of exports to that destination reported in Table 3. Since goods or technology included in a single export permit may be classified under several ECL item numbers, Tables 5 and 6 contain some double-counting.

Table 1: Exports to destinations categorized by Human Development Index (HDI) level⁸, 2006

Exports of goods and technology (all destinations other than the United States) ⁹	\$360,400,060	100%
High HDI countries	\$346,715,691	96%
Medium HDI countries	\$12,657,831	4%
Low HDI countries	\$970	0%
Not HDI-ranked	\$1,025,568	<1%

Chart 1: Exports to destinations categorized by HDI level, 2006



⁸ Categories are based on the 2004 Human Development Index as presented in the UN Development Programme Human Development Report 2006.

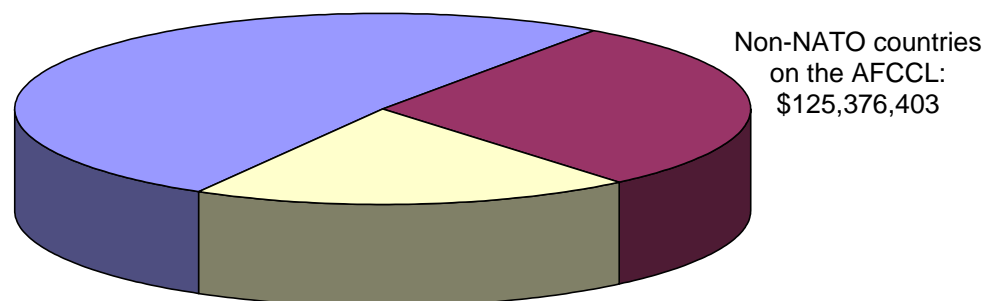
⁹ Exports to the United States are not included in this report.

Table 2: Exports to destinations categorized by defence relationship, 2006

Exports of goods and technology (all destinations other than the United States) ¹⁰	\$360,400,060	100%
Member countries of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) ¹¹	\$177,738,976	49%
Countries on the Automatic Firearms Country Control List ¹² (other than member countries of NATO)	\$125,376,403	35%
Other destinations	\$57,284,681	16%

Chart 2: Exports to destinations categorized by defence relationship, 2006

Member countries of NATO: \$177,738,976



Other destinations: \$57,284,681

¹⁰ Exports to the United States are not included in this report.

¹¹ A list of member countries of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) is presented in Table 7.

¹² A list of countries on the Automatic Firearms Country Control List (AFCCL) is presented in Table 7. Canada has inter-governmental defence, research, development and production arrangements with countries on the AFCCL. Non-NATO countries included in the AFCCL are Australia, Botswana, Finland, New Zealand, and Saudi Arabia.

Table 3: Exports of Military Goods by Destination, 2006*

Export Destination**	Value Exported (C\$)
Algeria	365,263
Argentina	3,370
Armenia	5,265
Australia	51,804,263
Austria	1,533,311
Belgium	14,463,521
Bosnia Herzegovina	10,270
Botswana	1,329,802
Brazil	738,800
Brunei Darussalam	290
Cayman Islands	31,895
Chile	5,515,116
Colombia	1,177,088
Czech Republic	347,537
Denmark	763,156
Egypt	1,815,587
Finland	4,205,082
France	14,575,798
Georgia	15,442
Germany	15,605,755
Greece	8,421,944
Greenland	29,609
Haiti	38,880
Hungary	1,600
Iceland	13,509
India	692,872
Indonesia	115,680
Ireland	535,954
Israel	994,653
Italy	7,186,305
Japan	9,713,192
Jordan	6,580
Kenya	165,119
Korea (Republic of)	18,374,365
Kuwait	36,462
Latvia	87,558
Luxembourg	2,196,536
Malaysia	784,668
Malta	6,800
Mexico	15,573

Export Destination**	Value Exported (C\$)
Morocco	2,549
Netherlands	13,381,503
New Zealand	11,956,408
Nicaragua	44,698
Norway	4,678,458
Oman	3,567,929
Peru	17,309
Philippines	22,706
Poland	20,235
Portugal	75,465
Romania	2,142,457
Russia	55,710
Saudi Arabia	43,515,750
Singapore	2,315,731
Slovakia	585,927
Slovenia	241,486
South Africa	1,142,828
Spain	7,552,848
Sri Lanka	57,412
Sweden	12,565,098
Switzerland	1,485,486
Taiwan	1,025,568
Tanzania	970
Thailand	378,335
Turkey	5,220,415
Ukraine	42,400
United Arab Emirates	4,428,314
United Kingdom	80,151,594
Total	360,400,060

* Please refer to Data Interpretation Notes on page 7.

** If a destination does not appear in the above list, there were no military exports from Canada to that destination in calendar year 2006. As noted in the introduction, exports of military products to the United States do not require a permit and are therefore not reported here.

Table 4: Group 2 of Canada’s Export Control List

Export Control List Item	Illustrative Examples
2-1	Smooth-bore weapons with a calibre of less than 20 mm, other arms and automatic weapons with a calibre of 12.7 mm or less and accessories
2-2	Smooth-bore weapons with a calibre of 20 mm or more, other weapons or armament with a calibre greater than 12.7 mm, projectors and accessories,
2-3	Ammunition and fuse-setting devices, and specially designed components
2-4	Bombs, torpedoes, rockets, missiles, other explosive devices and charges, and related equipment and accessories specially designed for military use
2-5	Fire control, related alerting and warning equipment, and related systems; test, alignment and countermeasure equipment specially designed for military use; and specially designed components and accessories
2-6	Ground vehicles and components
2-7	Chemical or biological toxic agents, riot control agents, radioactive materials, and related equipment, components, materials
2-8	Energetic materials and related substances
2-9	Vessels of war, special naval equipment and accessories, and components specially designed for military use
2-10	Aircraft, lighter-than-air vehicles, unmanned airborne vehicles, aero-engines and “aircraft” equipment, related equipment and components, specially designed or modified for military use
2-11	Electronic equipment not controlled elsewhere and components
2-12	High-velocity kinetic energy weapon systems and related equipment, and specially designed components
2-13	Armoured or protective equipment and constructions and components
2-14	Specialized equipment for military training or for simulating military scenarios, simulators specially designed for training in the use of any firearm or weapon controlled in 2-1 or 2-2, and specially designed components and accessories
2-15	Imaging or countermeasure equipment, specially designed for military use, and specially designed components and accessories
2-16	Forgings, castings and other unfinished products the use of which in a controlled product is identifiable by material composition, geometry or function, and which are specially designed for any products controlled in 2-1 to 2-4, 2-6, 2-9, 2-10, 2-12 or 2-19
2-17	Miscellaneous equipment, materials and specially designed components

Export Control List Item	Illustrative Examples
2-18	Equipment for the production of products referred to in the Munitions List
2-19	Directed energy weapon systems, related or countermeasure equipment and test models, and specially designed components
2-20	Cryogenic and superconductive equipment, and specially designed components and accessories
2-21	Software
2-22	Technology

Note: The full list of goods and technology, including precise definitions of the terms used in the table, may be found in A Guide to Canada's Export Controls, available on the Internet at www.exportcontrols.gc.ca.

Table 5: Exports of Military Goods by Export Control List Item (ECL), 2006[†]

ECL	Value Exported (C\$)
2-1	3,877,306
2-2	14,637,252
2-3	28,143,170
2-4	12,376,168
2-5	19,303,990
2-6	51,501,991
2-7	4,049,658
2-8	8,800
2-9	22,650,210
2-10	93,150,715
2-11	72,493,890
2-12	0
2-13	638,461
2-14	13,135,883
2-15	44,577,730
2-16	4,907,996
2-17	16,202,117
2-18	5,355,027
2-19	0
2-20	0
2-21	21,388,006
2-22	19,502,617

[†] Please refer to Data Interpretation Notes on page 7.

Table 6: Exports of Military Goods by Destination and Export Control List (ECL) Item[†]

Export Destination	ECL Item^{††}	Value Exported (C\$)	
Algeria	2-11	365,263	
Argentina	2-1	3,370	
Armenia	2-1	5,265	
Australia	2-1	309,482	
	2-2	756,800	
	2-4	19,094	
	2-5	1,297,222	
	2-6	1,332,952	
	2-7	240,607	
	2-9	2,260,443	
	2-10	35,974,103	
	2-11	1,782,763	
	2-13	513,125	
	2-14	73,883	
	2-15	1,968,377	
	2-17	714,983	
	2-18	238,106	
Austria	2-1	4,252	
	2-10	1,229,059	
	2-11	300,000	
	Belgium	2-1	1,000
		2-2	13,376,288
		2-3	139,040
2-6		13,612,096	
2-7		237	
2-10		191,321	
2-15		233,000	
2-17	286,827		
Bosnia Herzegovina	2-1	10,270	
Botswana	2-10	1,329,802	
Brazil	2-3	45,160	
	2-10	463,707	
	2-11	575,885	
	2-16	34,454	

Export Destination	ECL Item^{††}	Value Exported (C\$)
Brazil (<i>cont.</i>)	2-18	5,378
	2-22	35,101
Brunei Darussalam	2-3	290
Cayman Islands	2-1	31,895
	2-3	24,565
Chile	2-1	25,422
	2-3	1,181,485
	2-4	505,024
	2-10	183,993
	2-11	3,059,131
	2-15	445,000
	2-17	115,062
	2-21	3,059,131
Colombia	2-10	330,832
	2-11	115,000
	2-13	600
	2-15	730,656
Czech Republic	2-1	6,179
	2-3	279,000
	2-4	62,008
	2-22	350
Denmark	2-1	490,753
	2-2	38,633
	2-6	33,755
	2-7	127,536
	2-10	9,337
	2-15	53,565
	2-16	48,209
Egypt	2-1	160,000
	2-10	1,538,892
	2-11	116,695
Finland	2-1	22,592
	2-3	2,240
	2-5	2,940,989
	2-6	66,943
	2-10	266,113
	2-11	753,603
	2-17	152,602

Export Destination	ECL Item^{††}	Value Exported (C\$)
Finland (<i>cont.</i>)	2-21	2,835,710
France	2-1	62,756
	2-3	5,700,956
	2-4	27,440
	2-5	372,696
	2-6	616,783
	2-7	205,533
	2-9	40,818
	2-10	1,970,590
	2-11	387,522
	2-14	104,603
	2-15	4,137,597
	2-17	581,000
	2-18	754,446
	2-21	240,909
	2-22	1,382,331
Georgia	2-1	15,442
Germany	2-1	11,229
	2-2	9,750
	2-3	101,800
	2-4	566,341
	2-5	1,862,720
	2-6	1,078,958
	2-7	17,433
	2-9	454,181
	2-10	6,716,859
	2-11	2,316,400
	2-14	299,949
	2-15	3,710,780
	2-18	36,073
	2-21	1,686,873
	2-22	50,230
Greece	2-1	71,652
	2-10	7,699,861
	2-11	7,685,321
	2-15	648,996
	2-18	5
	2-22	5

Export Destination	ECL Item^{††}	Value Exported (C\$)
Greenland	2-1	29,609
Haiti	2-1	38,880
Hungary	2-1	1,600
Iceland	2-1	13,509
India	2-7	36
	2-9	142,836
	2-17	550,000
	2-21	78,000
Indonesia	2-10	32,000
	2-15	83,680
Ireland	2-1	5,467
	2-2	5,312
	2-6	421,675
	2-11	103,500
Israel	2-5	25,800
	2-9	42,500
	2-11	926,353
Italy	2-1	258,236
	2-4	449,548
	2-10	772,847
	2-11	635,941
	2-14	970,009
	2-15	672,000
	2-16	3,407,624
	2-21	20,000
2-22	45,218	
Japan	2-1	700
	2-3	5,970
	2-5	1,452,084
	2-8	8,800
	2-9	13,085
	2-10	2,281,678
	2-11	4,232,592
	2-13	1,298
	2-14	180,502
	2-15	776,135
	2-16	822,923
	2-17	890,360

Export Destination	ECL Item^{††}	Value Exported (C\$)
Japan (<i>cont.</i>)	2-18	157,092
	2-22	1,142,696
Jordan	2-1	6,580
Kenya	2-10	165,119
Korea (Republic of)	2-9	253,515
	2-10	38,195
	2-11	14,058,659
	2-17	3,999,773
	2-18	17,005
	2-21	11,900
	2-22	10,987,823
Kuwait	2-11	36,462
Latvia	2-17	87,558
Luxembourg	2-4	18,550
	2-9	22,394
	2-10	38,192
	2-11	1,489,400
	2-15	2,114,000
	2-18	18,928
Malaysia	2-1	698
	2-7	47
	2-9	21,200
	2-10	10,000
	2-11	636,449
	2-17	126,274
	2-21	21,200
	2-22	31,200
Malta	2-1	6,800
Mexico	2-1	2,337
	2-9	5,442
	2-22	7,794
Morocco	2-11	2,549
Netherlands	2-1	348,944
	2-3	6,324,329
	2-4	50
	2-5	201,000
	2-6	110,483
	2-7	138,763

Export Destination	ECL Item^{††}	Value Exported (C\$)
Netherlands (<i>cont.</i>)	2-10	124,353
	2-11	3,359,471
	2-14	224,900
	2-17	2,477,632
	2-21	267,001
	2-22	50,060
New Zealand	2-1	96,458
	2-3	752,310
	2-5	5,363
	2-6	347,922
	2-7	17,652
	2-9	12,832
	2-10	459,762
	2-11	103,176
	2-14	61,640
	2-15	10,102,550
Nicaragua	2-1	1,000
	2-13	43,698
Norway	2-1	19,600
	2-3	207,000
	2-5	7,338
	2-6	202,210
	2-9	64,447
	2-10	207,000
	2-11	28,245
	2-15	2,902,211
2-17	1,040,407	
Oman	2-3	3,559,399
	2-4	3,481,857
	2-18	3,473,327
Peru	2-11	17,309
Philippines	2-17	22,706
Poland	2-1	2,455
	2-3	40
	2-13	7,740
	2-21	10,000
Portugal	2-1	5,300

Export Destination	ECL Item^{††}	Value Exported (C\$)
Portugal (<i>cont.</i>)	2-7	11,425
	2-9	13,800
	2-10	44,319
	2-17	620
Romania	2-1	3,208
	2-11	2,139,250
Russia	2-1	55,710
Saudi Arabia	2-3	6,227,100
	2-6	26,467,673
	2-10	10,714,028
	2-11	7,800
	2-14	11,150
	2-21	88,000
	2-22	88,000
Singapore	2-2	450,469
	2-3	1,350
	2-6	632,662
	2-7	9,831
	2-9	251,951
	2-10	589,331
	2-11	767,452
	2-14	13,800
	2-18	530,573
	2-21	218,420
	2-22	208,420
Slovakia	2-3	121
	2-4	100
	2-7	585,706
Slovenia	2-1	241,486
South Africa	2-1	13,128
	2-10	29,705
	2-21	1,099,995
Spain	2-1	50,253
	2-5	213,460
	2-7	36
	2-9	502,520
	2-10	1,130,049
	2-11	2,665,149

Export Destination	ECL Item^{††}	Value Exported (C\$)
Spain (<i>cont.</i>)	2-14	936,305
	2-15	2,807,560
	2-18	8,974
	2-21	10,000
	2-22	16,084
Sri Lanka	2-10	4,712
	2-21	52,700
Sweden	2-1	31,223
	2-3	58,308
	2-5	235,440
	2-6	5,226,516
	2-7	309,000
	2-9	2,813,086
	2-10	3,875,829
	2-16	15,696
	2-21	309,000
Switzerland	2-1	38,781
	2-3	23,780
	2-5	657,780
	2-6	305,334
	2-10	413,311
	2-11	46,000
	2-17	500
	2-21	7,000
Taiwan	2-1	12,568
	2-11	45,000
	2-14	968,000
	2-22	918,000
Tanzania	2-1	970
Thailand	2-1	10,240
	2-6	36,352
	2-10	331,743
Turkey	2-5	154,393
	2-7	288
	2-11	89,346
	2-14	1,050
	2-15	162,826
	2-16	261,415

Export Destination	ECL Item^{††}	Value Exported (C\$)
Turkey (cont.)	2-17	4,318,809
	2-18	115,120
	2-21	117,167
Ukraine	2-1	42,400
United Arab Emirates	2-3	153,850
	2-7	755,478
	2-10	23,105
	2-13	72,000
	2-14	3,423,881
	2-21	3,423,881
United Kingdom	2-1	1,307,608
	2-3	3,355,078
	2-4	7,246,156
	2-5	9,877,704
	2-6	1,009,677
	2-7	1,630,049
	2-9	15,735,159
	2-10	13,960,967
	2-11	23,646,205
	2-14	5,866,210
	2-15	13,028,796
	2-16	317,675
	2-17	834,897
2-21	1,103,786	
2-22	2,650,780	

[†] Please refer to Data Interpretation Notes on page 7.

^{††} Please refer to Table 4 for illustrative examples of Export Control List items.

Table 7: Country Lists

Member countries of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization	Automatic Firearms Country Control List	Participating States of the Wassenaar Arrangement on Export Controls for Conventional Arms and Dual-Use Goods and Technologies
Belgium	Australia	Argentina
Bulgaria	Belgium	Australia
Canada	Botswana	Austria
Czech Republic	Bulgaria*	Belgium
Denmark	Czech Republic*	Bulgaria
Estonia	Denmark	Canada
France	Estonia*	Croatia
Germany	Finland	Czech Republic
Greece	France	Denmark
Hungary	Germany	Estonia
Iceland	Greece	Finland
Italy	Hungary*	France
Latvia	Iceland*	Germany
Lithuania	Italy	Greece
Luxembourg	Latvia	Hungary
Netherlands	Lithuania*	Ireland
Norway	Luxembourg*	Italy
Poland	Netherlands	Japan
Portugal	New Zealand	Korea, Republic of
Romania	Norway	Latvia
Slovakia	Poland	Lithuania
Slovenia	Portugal	Luxembourg
Spain	Romania*	Malta
Turkey	Saudi Arabia	Netherlands
United Kingdom	Slovakia*	New Zealand
United States	Slovenia*	Norway
	Spain	Poland
	Sweden	Portugal
	Turkey*	Romania
	United Kingdom	Russian Federation
	United States	Slovakia
		Slovenia
		South Africa
		Spain
		Sweden
		Switzerland
		Turkey
		Ukraine
		United Kingdom
		United States

* Added to the AFCCL on June 12, 2008. More information on this regulatory amendment is available on the Internet at <http://canadagazette.gc.ca/partII/2008/20080625/html/sor201-e.html>.