

# **Export of Military Goods from Canada**

## **Annual Report 2000**

**Exports**



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Export Controls Division  
Export and Import Controls Bureau  
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# Foreword

## Arms Control and Security Policy Framework

The promotion of international peace and security is a key Canadian foreign policy objective. It constitutes one of the three pillars of the Government of Canada's comprehensive foreign policy statement of 1995, *Canada in the World*, namely "the protection of our security, within a stable global environment." To that end, Canada is a major proponent of arms control and disarmament agreements as well as of measures to promote transparency and build confidence at the regional and global levels.

Canada's policies recognize the right, enshrined in the United Nations Charter, of all nations to provide for their legitimate self-defence. At the same time, however, it is Canada's view that the excessive accumulation of conventional weapons has a destabilizing effect on both regional security and global order.

Canada has worked actively to promote greater transparency in the trade of conventional weapons. As part of this effort, the Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade (DFAIT) has published an annual report on the *Export of Military Goods from Canada* each year since 1990. Few other countries, as yet, provide this level of detail.

The international control regime that concerns itself with conventional arms and dual-use goods and technologies is the Wassenaar Arrangement, which Canada helped establish in 1996. Its objective is to contribute to regional and international security and stability by promoting transparency and greater responsibility in transfers of conventional arms and strategically sensitive goods and technologies, thus preventing destabilizing accumulations in areas of concern. The 33 participating states seek, through their national policies, to ensure that transfers of these items do not contribute to the development or enhancement of military capabilities that would undermine these goals, and to ensure that such goods and technologies are not diverted.

The United Nations Register of Conventional Arms (UNCAR) also makes a significant contribution to transparency, confidence building and enhanced global security. Canada strongly promoted the creation of UNCAR, established by the Secretary-General in January 1992, and was a founding contributor. Canada also participated in the 1994, 1997 and 2000 UN Group of Governmental Experts on the Register of Conventional Arms. We are actively participating in follow-up efforts on the 2000 Group's recommendations to further develop and expand the Register. This year, for example, Canada and Japan co-sponsored an UNCAR seminar in Cambodia to focus on increasing that region's participation in the Register. Similar regional seminars are being planned for 2001-2002 in conjunction with Germany and the Netherlands for South America/the Caribbean and for Africa.

In support of the Register, which is maintained at UN headquarters in New York, all UN member states are asked to supply data annually on their imports and exports in seven major categories of conventional weapons systems. Each year since the Register began operations, more than 90 governments have made submissions to the Register, and of these about 70 have done so consistently, including Canada. In all, 150 states have submitted data for at least one of the reporting years. All major arms exporters and most major importers now annually submit reports, with a reasonable representation of most geographic regions. By capturing over 90 percent of the international trade in major conventional weapons, the Register has become an important and authoritative source of information.

In addition to our efforts at the United Nations to improve and expand the Register, Canada has taken a leading role within regional organizations to encourage dialogue on the data submitted to the UN Register and to support the establishment of regional registers that respond to the specific security concerns of these organizations' member states. We have been successful in this regard in the Organization of American States and in the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE). Moreover, we continue to work with our partners toward enhanced dialogue within the Association of Southeast Asian Nations regional forum.

Canada is one of a growing number of countries that voluntarily submit data on military holdings as well as 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. We encourage other countries to join us in submitting such data and to otherwise enhancing their submissions by ensuring their accuracy and completeness and by providing any other relevant background information.

Canada has also played an important role in developing, in 1996, a set of UN Guidelines on International Arms Transfers and is fully implementing the OSCE's 1993 Principles Governing Conventional Arms Transfers. As well, Canada has officially endorsed the European Union's Code of Conduct for International Arms Transfers, which was adopted in June 1998.

One of the challenges in dealing with conventional weapons is how to deal with particular classes of weapons such as landmines and small arms. On landmines, Canada can look back on the successful conclusion of the *Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on their Destruction* at the December 2-4, 1997, Ottawa Conference. To date, more than 133 countries have signed the Convention. On March 1, 1999, after the requisite 48 countries had ratified it, the Convention came into force as binding international law.

Canada has also ratified Protocols II and IV of the *Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons*, which regulates the use of landmines and other inhumane weapons. This instrument remains an important one, particularly for those countries not yet willing to sign the Ottawa Treaty.

Canada, in co-operation with like-minded partners, is looking at ways to address the proliferation of small arms, which can undermine the security and development efforts of many developing countries as well as contribute to human suffering. Canada takes a three-track approach to this challenge, addressing the arms control, crime prevention and peacebuilding dimensions of the problem at global, regional and national levels. This integrated approach targets supply-side and transit issues, and seeks to cope with post-conflict surplus stocks and reduce the demand for weapons. The problem of small arms is seen as an integral part of conflict prevention and management, peacemaking, peacekeeping and post-conflict reconstruction.

On the arms control track, the emphasis is on promoting 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, and consciousness-raising activities in security-related bodies such as the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) and the OSCE. Of note was the adoption by the OSCE of its innovative *Document on Small Arms and Light Weapons* in November 2000. Canada itself imposes strict controls over the export of firearms, particularly automatic weapons, which can be exported to only a small group of 13 countries with which Canada has concluded intergovernmental defence, research, development and production agreements. These countries, which make up the Automatic Firearms Country Control List (AFCCL), are listed in Annex 1.

On the crime control track, the focus is on supporting measures to counter the significant illicit trade in small arms, which is frequently linked to international organized crime and drug trafficking. In November 1997, Canada signed the *Inter-American Convention Against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Ammunition, Explosives, and other Related Materials*. This convention establishes a reciprocal regime of import, export and transit authorizations for all cross-border movements of small arms, ammunition and explosives. Canada also played a key role in the negotiation of the *Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Their Parts and Components and Ammunition*, supplementing the *UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime*.

On the peacebuilding track, Canada supports a broad range of initiatives addressing the humanitarian, governance and practical disarmament aspects of the small arms issue, in co-operation with like-minded governments and non-governmental organizations.

Canada is pleased with the results of the 2001 UN Conference on the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects, held July 9 to 20 in New York City. The Conference concluded with the adoption of an action plan that demonstrates the international community's commitment to addressing the human suffering and insecurity caused by the excessive accumulation and uncontrolled proliferation of small arms and light weapons.

Canada has also played an active role in efforts to counter the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, for example, by helping to secure the indefinite extension of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) and by lobbying other countries to ratify the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT). Canada ratified the *Chemical Weapons Convention* in September 1995 and established within DFAIT a National Authority to serve as the focal point for effective liaison with the Convention's international secretariat in The Hague. Canada is also working to strengthen the effectiveness and improve the implementation of the *Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention* (BTWC). As part of Canada's commitment to ensure responsible trade in goods and technology that might be misused to develop weapons of mass destruction and their means of delivery, we are long-standing participants in several inter-governmental arrangements intended to co-ordinate and exchange information on exports, including the Australia Group, the Missile Technology Control Regime, the Nuclear Suppliers Group and the Zangger Committee.

## **Export Control Policy and Implementation**

Control over exports of our own military goods and technology is an important complement to Canada's broader arms control and disarmament efforts. In line with its international obligations, Canada uses the definition of "military good" found in the International Munitions List developed and maintained by the Wassenaar Arrangement. These are goods that are agreed to be "specially designed or modified for military use." Canada has incorporated the listed goods into its Export Control List (ECL) Group 2 (Munitions). Goods not designed for military use but employing strategically sensitive technologies are identified in a second list (Dual-Use Goods and Technologies List) compiled by the Wassenaar Arrangement. Canada has included these goods in the ECL Group 1 (Dual Use). Primarily civilian goods that may be sold to military end-users (such as typewriters or civil-certified aircraft) are not included by Wassenaar (and by extension, Canada) in either list. Permits are required for the export of any goods captured by Wassenaar's lists regardless of whether the foreign consignee is a private, non-military end-user or a government and/or military end-user.

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

- a) that pose a threat to Canada and its allies;
- b) that are involved in or under imminent threat of hostilities;
- c) that are under UN Security Council sanctions; or
- d) 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.

Permits are required for the export of military goods and technology to all destinations except the United States. The approval of the Minister of Foreign Affairs is sought for the export of all offensive military goods and technology, unless destined to (most) NATO allies or to a small group of specified like-minded countries. The Minister is also consulted about cases involving non-offensive military goods and technology, should concerns exist about any of the above-mentioned criteria. Before the Minister's approval is sought, extensive consultations are held among human rights, military and industry experts at DFAIT, with the Department of National Defence, with Industry Canada and, where appropriate, with other government departments and agencies. These consultations involve reviewing the latest information and best policy advice on Canada's defence and industrial relations with the recipient country, regional peace and stability, including civil conflict, and the human rights situation, including trends (i.e., are there signs of improvement or is the situation deteriorating?). Careful attention is also paid to the end-use documentation to ensure that the goods are indeed going to a legitimate end-user and will not be diverted.

Particular care is taken over applications involving firearms. The vast bulk of these applications do not involve modern military weapons (which as noted above can be exported to only a very small group of countries). Rather, they involve firearms that are controlled only because they are captured by the Wassenaar definition, and that are to be used for sporting purposes (such as hunting and target shooting) or for self-defence, or are for collectors and re-enactors. All require permits, and for most destinations, beyond a certain quantity, the Minister is consulted about the application. Because many Canadian firearms exports are to private end-users, we want to satisfy ourselves that the firearms do not slip into the illegal arms trade or fuel local lawlessness or violence. Information may therefore be sought from our missions and from other sources about destination countries' firearms control laws and procedures. We want to know not only what exists on paper, but also how strict enforcement is and whether these laws and procedures are open to corruption. We also check the bona fides of the end-users.

All applicants seeking export permits for firearms are therefore required to provide an import permit or some equally valid evidence that their import will be allowed. This



ensures that firearms do not leave Canada without an assurance that they will be allowed into the country of destination and that the recipient will be permitted to take possession of them.

## **Military Export Statistics**

The statistics on military exports in the following tables are obtained from reports filed by exporters on the actual shipments for each of the permits issued to them under the Export and Import Permits Act. These reports include the country of destination, a description of the goods and their value. Information about individual shipments and information found on the original permit applications, including the identities of the potential exporter and consignee and details of transactions, is commercially highly sensitive and is provided to DFAIT in confidence. Such information must be protected to ensure compliance with reporting requirements.

As noted above, permits are not required for the export of most Group 2 items to the United States. This has been a long-standing policy arising from the integration of the North American defence industry in World War II. Statistics on military exports to that country are therefore not readily available and cannot be included in this report.

Certain types of statistics on Canadian exports to military users may be available from other sources, such as Statistics Canada or the Canadian Commercial Corporation. These, however, may include non-military goods such as food rations, 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 ECL item numbers, and as each source uses different methods of compilation, no meaningful comparison can be drawn between the data from these two sources.

The internationally recognized standard for statistics on worldwide military trade is the above-mentioned UN Register of Conventional Arms. It confines itself to specific categories of weapons systems, and does not include parts, components or the wide array of non-lethal support systems (such as radar equipment, simulators and software designed for military use) that make up a large proportion of Canada's military exports.

In 2000, exports of military goods amounted to some \$477 million, compared with \$434 million in 1999. As in previous years, NATO and AFCCL countries accounted for the major share (over 80 percent) of Canada's military exports. Also, as in the past, the majority (over 80 percent) of Canada's military exports went to high-income countries. There were no exports to countries rated as "low income" by the UN Development Programme.

Canada's military export totals are modest by world standards (based on figures in the United Nations Register, Canada accounts for less than 1 percent of the world arms

market), in a sector characterized by high-value transactions. Individual sales therefore may have a disproportionate effect on statistics. Major fluctuations in totals from one year to another often reflect the initiation or completion of one or two large contracts.

As Table 2 shows, Canada's largest military market in 2000 was the United Kingdom, which at \$182 million accounted for almost half our total exports. Sales to Saudi Arabia continued to fluctuate, falling in 2000 to under \$19 million compared with \$43 million in 1999. Sales to Australia having declined to \$21.5 million in 1999 rose again to \$49 million. Similar wide upward or downward fluctuations can be seen when comparing 1999 and 2000 figures for a number of other countries. These fluctuations underscore how individual contracts can drastically alter the relative rankings of Canada's military markets. It is important therefore to consider the pattern of trade over a period of years and not draw conclusions based on a jump or drop from any one year to the next.

More information about export controls on military and strategic goods is available in our publication *Answers to Questions About Canada's Export Controls on Military Goods*. This document and other material related to Canada's export controls can be found at our Web site (<http://www.dfait-maeci.gc.ca/~eicb>).

## Notes on Methodology

*The statistics in this Tenth Annual Report were prepared by the Export and Import Controls Bureau of the Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade. The following points should be noted regarding the statistical tables:*

"Military goods" are defined as goods specifically designed or adapted for military use and controlled under Group 2 (Munitions) of the Export Control List (ECL). Descriptions of ECL Group 2 items have been slightly revised, using internationally accepted terminology, to provide greater detail for the reader.

As explained in the Foreword, the tables do not include exports to the United States, which are estimated to account for over half of Canada's exports of military goods and technology.

The dollar values shown on export permits are the authorized limits of potential exports and do not necessarily reflect actual export values. Therefore, in order to verify what shipments are actually made against each Group 2 (Munitions) permit, all permit holders are required to report on permit utilization on a quarterly basis. The Annual Report is based on that information. Permit holders are now required to report against each individual permit; this enables more precise data capture than in past years.

Figures reflect information received as of the date of this report. Late entries will be reflected in future annual reports. For example, the totals for 1999 have been revised to reflect additional information received since publication of the 1999 Annual Report.

**Table 1**  
**Exports of Military Goods by Destination**  
**According to Security Groupings and Income**  
**Export Period 01/01/00–31/12/00**

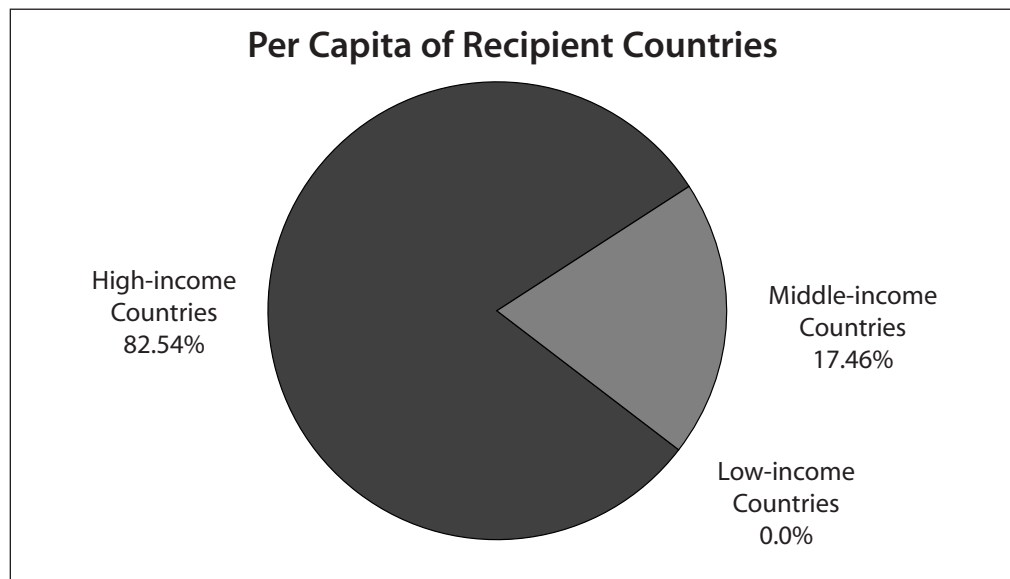
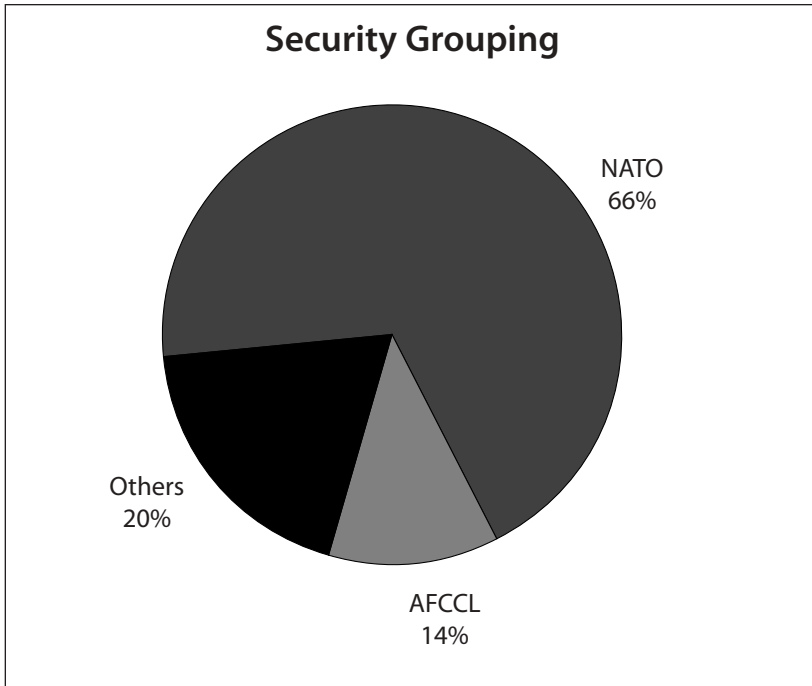
<b>Destination*</b>	<b>Value Exported</b> (Canadian dollars)	
	<b>2000</b>	<b>%</b>
NATO (except U.S.) **	316 576 930	66
AFCLL (except NATO and U.S.)	69 864 891	14
Others	91 169 425	20
<b>Total</b>	<b>477 611 246</b>	<b>100</b>
High-income Countries *** (per capita GNP over US\$8955)	392 855 776	82.54
Middle-income Countries *** (per capita GNP US\$725 – \$8955)	84 755 470	17.46
Low-income Countries *** (per capita GNP below \$US725)	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>477 611 246</b>	<b>100</b>

\* A list of NATO and AFCLL countries is presented in Annex 1.

\*\* Permits are not required for exports of most Group 2 (Munitions) to the U.S.

\*\*\* Statistics and categories are based on the UN Development Programme (UNDP)  
*Human Development Report 1999.*

**Chart 1**  
**Exports of Military Goods by Destination Categories**  
Export Period 01/01/00 – 31/12/00



**Table 2**  
**Exports of Military Goods by Destination**  
**Export Period 01/01/00-31/12/00**

<b>Country</b>	<b>Value Exported</b> (Canadian dollars)	
	<b>1999</b>	<b>2000</b>
Argentina	27 000	181 832
Australia	21 518 673	49 163 811
Austria	50 790	6 734 844
Bahrain	0	1 038 000
Bangladesh	920 208	0
Belgium	12 752 929	5 705 347
Bermuda	0	55 105
Botswana	2 968 529	20 723 729
Brazil	259 516	745 729
Cayman Islands	0	2 994
Chile	126 273	366 007
Colombia	455	0
Czech Republic	70 086	397 691
Denmark	25 967 060	3 235 564
Egypt	217 213	1 190 168
Finland	2 030 472	140 312
France	7 350 610	6 767 660
Germany	13 938 183	44 751 063
Greece	37 448	2 239 536
Greenland	128 290	10 560
Guyana	0	5 000
Hong Kong	12 344	120 469
Hungary	0	2 898
Iceland	0	3 266

<b>Country</b>	<b>Value Exported</b> (Canadian dollars)	
	<b>1999</b>	<b>2000</b>
Indonesia	21 764 175	160 808
Ireland	37 421	28 600
Israel	677 683	919 588
Italy	11 389 000	15 639 309
Japan	3 173 404	7 470 690
Jordan	0	248 684
Korea, Republic of	3 762 151	16 030 989
Kuwait	132 767	12 439
Luxembourg	5 217 679	18 945 242
Malaysia	5 881 501	2 100 924
Mauritius	0	64 235
Mexico	262	299 237
Morocco	270 967	97 123
Netherlands	19 774 738	29 641 743
New Zealand	2 945 165	4 553 394
Norway	2 456 221	3 115 199
Oman	9 895	402
Peru	0	870 000
Philippines	436 600	6 083 000
Poland	0	14 150
Portugal	2 011 202	2 566 732
Qatar	82 105	0
Saudi Arabia	43 093 371	18 856 248
Singapore	1 088 806	2 422 973
Slovenia	4 620	0
South Africa, Republic of	603 723	546 539
Spain	374 710	2 422 973
Sweden	5 827 595	1 844 832

<b>Country</b>	<b>Value Exported</b> (Canadian dollars)	
	<b>1999</b>	<b>2000</b>
Switzerland	229 138	36 878
Taiwan	732 443	1 133 152
Tanzania	100	0
Thailand	5 267 569	1 442 358
Tunisia	0	260 627
Turkey	548 923	584 920
United Arab Emirates	3 251 915	12 860 745
United Kingdom	198 805 089	182 219 429
Uruguay	0	449 875
Venezuela	5 125 499	973 164
Zimbabwe	0	3 078
<b>Total</b>	<b>433 972 516</b>	<b>477 611 246</b>



**Table 3**  
**Exports of Military Goods by Component Categories**  
**Export Period 01/01/00–31/12/00**

**Acronyms**

APC	armoured personnel carrier
AS	anti-submarine
CW	chemical weapons
IR	infrared
LAV	light armoured vehicle

Destination & ECL Number	Value Exported (Canadian Dollars)			Comments
	Weapons Systems & Munitions	Support Systems	Parts	

**ARGENTINA**

2001	181 832			firearms
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**AUSTRALIA**

2001	44 452		77 366	firearms & parts
2002			1 261	rocket launcher spares
2003	3 841 283			large calibre ammunition
2005			107 420	display panels
2006			11 965 578	tank turrets & APC components
2007			51 336	CW protection equipment
2008			1 667	explosive components
2009		437 320	769 913	ship parts, sonobuoys & sonars
2010			1 604 221	aircraft & engine parts
2011			772 002	electronic equipment parts
2013			1 363 258	body armour parts
2014		24 659 129	2 875 442	simulators & parts
2015		528 444		cameras
2017		36 600		scuba & IR suppression systems
2018			1 802	technical data
2022			25 317	documentation

<b>AUSTRIA</b>			
2003		6 734 844	large-calibre ammunition components
<b>BAHRAIN</b>			
2003	1 038 000		ammunition
<b>BELGIUM</b>			
2001	59 335		firearms
2003	7 686	5 459 005	small arms & large-calibre ammunition components
2010		17 348	aircraft parts
2011		10 985	sonar parts
2014		14 942	spare parts
2017		136 046	scuba systems
<b>BERMUDA</b>			
2003	55 105		ammunition
<b>BOTSWANA</b>			
2010	19 797 421	826 308	aircraft & parts
<b>BRAZIL</b>			
2002	255 200		pack howitzers
2010		373 656	aircraft & helicopter parts
2011		69 048	67 825 navigation equipment & parts
<b>CAYMAN ISLANDS</b>			
2011		2 994	antennas
<b>CHILE</b>			
2001	7 397		firearms
2011		358 610	radios
<b>CZECH REPUBLIC</b>			
2001	56 380		firearms
2002		132 369	rocket & launcher parts
2011		208 939	control sensors
2018		1	data

Value Exported (Canadian Dollars)				
Destination & ECL Number	Weapons Systems & Munitions	Support Systems	Parts	Comments
<b>DENMARK</b>				
2001	835 533		1 490 221	firearms & parts
2003	216 986		249 284	ammunition & components
2010			432 956	aircraft parts
2011			10 584	castings
<b>EGYPT</b>				
2003			364 000	large calibre ammunition components
2010			826 168	aircraft parts
<b>FINLAND</b>				
2001	6 687			firearms
2007			125	gas mask parts
2010			133 120	aircraft & engine parts
2017			380	scuba parts
<b>FRANCE</b>				
2001	38 000			firearms & parts
2003	3 221 798		25 501	ammunition & parts
2006			134 290	tracks & optical parts
2007			600	gas mask parts
2009		236 682		sonobuoys
2010			78 552	aircraft parts
2011			662 668	avionics
2015		1 084 634	176 110	thermal imagers & parts
2017		13 300		IR countermeasures
<b>GERMANY</b>				
2001	256 859		18 970	firearms & parts
2003	1 520		172 820	heavy calibre ammunition & components

2004		900 152	missile parts
2006		134 200	vehicle heaters & coolers
2009		5 499 163	ship controls
2010		1 413 444	aviation-related equipment & aircraft parts
2011	21 949 106	5 790 843	radios & avionics
2014		3 178 109	simulator parts
2015		408 936	parts for imaging systems
2017		5 026 620	IR countermeasures & scuba systems
2018		6	data packages
2022		19 520	batteries
<hr/>			
<b>GREECE</b>			
2001	18 485		firearms
2003	1 536 652		ammunition
2010		105 760	aircraft parts
2011	18 485	48 079	radio parts
2014	530 560		threat simulator
<hr/>			
<b>GREENLAND</b>			
2001	9 493		firearms
2003	1 067		ammunition
<hr/>			
<b>GUYANA</b>			
2001	5 000		firearms
<hr/>			
<b>HONG KONG</b>			
2007		33 557	gas mask components
2010		3 266	helicopter parts
<hr/>			
<b>HUNGARY</b>			
2001	2 898		firearms
<hr/>			
<b>ICELAND</b>			
2011		3 266	antennas
<hr/>			
<b>INDONESIA</b>			
2014		160 809	simulator parts

Value Exported (Canadian Dollars)				
Destination & ECL Number	Weapons Systems & Munitions	Support Systems	Parts	Comments
<b>IRELAND</b>				
2011			400	radar part
2015			28 200	sensor parts
<b>ISRAEL</b>				
2005			6 056	castings
2006			147 420	vehicle parts
2010			357 916	avionics & aircraft parts
2011			235 272	antennas & displays
2015			60 000	scanner parts
2016			112 924	actuator
<b>ITALY</b>				
2001			6 405	firearms
2003	1 186 600		227 749	ammunition & components
2006			22 874	APC tracks
2009			14 592	instruments
2010			12 310 223	aircraft parts
2011			994 473	radio & doppler equipment parts
2014			44 793	simulator parts
2015			805 000	sensors
2017			25 600	IR countermeasures
<b>JAPAN</b>				
2004	3 524 944			missile launchers
2007			367 832	gas mask parts
2008			93 000	propellant
2010			3 141 000	aircraft parts
2011			343 914	detection equipment parts

<b>JORDAN</b>			
2010		248 684	helicopter parts
<b>KOREA, REPUBLIC OF</b>			
2005		62 129	ballistics computer parts
2006		380 732	display panels
2009	1 539 801	24 877	sonobuoys & ship parts
2010		494 853	aircraft parts
2011	7 665 231	5 737 164	radios & parts
2017	52 902		scuba systems & IR countermeasures
2021		73 300	software
<b>KUWAIT</b>			
2010	12 439		emergency beacons
<b>LUXEMBOURG</b>			
2004		10 536 996	drone parts
2006		507 240	vehicle parts
2010		7 280 223	aircraft & aviation-related parts
2011		291 581	avionics
2014		27 477	simulator spares
2015	274 725		night vision equipment
<b>MALAYSIA</b>			
2002		54 894	rocket parts
2007		43 245	gas mask components
2010		1 820 869	helicopter parts
2014		181 914	simulator parts
2018		2	technical data
<b>MAURITIUS</b>			
2009		64 235	antenna system
<b>MEXICO</b>			
2013		299 237	armour plates

Value Exported (Canadian Dollars)				
Destination & ECL Number	Weapons Systems & Munitions	Support Systems	Parts	Comments
<b>MOROCCO</b>				
2014			97 123	simulator parts
<b>NETHERLANDS</b>				
2001	2 150			firearms
2003	951 125		146 006	ammunition & components
2004			75 803	rocket parts
2005			2 342 736	fire control parts
2007			288	gas mask parts
2009		2 664 720	10 620	sonobuoys & parts
2010			5 899 016	aircraft parts
2011		5 336 399	10 592 059	radar system electronic components
2014			953 491	simulator parts
2016			4 597	castings
2017		496 487	1 349	scuba systems & parts
<b>NEW ZEALAND</b>				
2001	3 000		110 747	firearms & parts
2003	2 402 109		98 280	grenades, ammunition & components
2004			11 800	rocket parts
2007			24 055	gas mask parts
2009		471 837		sonobuoys
<b>NEW ZEALAND (CONT'D)</b>				
2010			1 460 360	aircraft parts
2011			59 833	electronic components
2017			22 970	scuba parts
<b>NORWAY</b>				
2001	869		5 040	firearms & parts
2003	659 800		419 728	ammunition & components

2004			299 925	rocket parts
2006			35 400	vehicle tracks
2009		998 625		sonobuoys
2010			28 412	aircraft parts
2014		530 560		threat simulator
2017		136 838		scuba systems
2018			2	data
<hr/>				
<b>OMAN</b>				
2006	400			ammunition
2018			2	data
<hr/>				
<b>PERU</b>				
2010			870 000	helicopter parts
<hr/>				
<b>PHILIPPINES</b>				
2003			5 240 000	large calibre ammunition components
2010			843 000	aircraft parts
<hr/>				
<b>POLAND</b>				
2001	850			firearms
2017		13 300		IR suppression system
<hr/>				
<b>PORTUGAL</b>				
2002			10 272	rocket launcher parts
2008			1 979 915	sonar equipment parts
2009			25 146	sonobuoy parts
2015		551 397		surveillance pod
2018			2	data
<hr/>				
<b>SAUDI ARABIA</b>				
2006			2 174 549	LAV parts
2010			868	aircraft parts
2011		14 965 500	1 642 134	radio equipment & parts
2017			63 197	scuba parts



Value Exported (Canadian Dollars)				
Destination & ECL Number	Weapons Systems & Munitions	Support Systems	Parts	Comments
<b>SINGAPORE</b>				
2002			15 750	rocket parts
2004		40 425		rocket launchers
2006			144 760	APC parts
2010			418 016	aviation-related equipment & aircraft parts
2011		1 400 850	368 639	radios & electronic components
2014			287 283	simulator parts
2017		13 300		IR suppression system
2018		1		data
<b>SOUTH AFRICA</b>				
2003	250			ammunition
2010			140 000	helicopter parts
2011		406 421		navigation equipment
<b>SPAIN</b>				
2010			51 552	aircraft engine parts
2011			316 398	radar parts
2017			794 000	scuba parts & IR suppression system
<b>SWEDEN</b>				
2001	896			firearms
2003	417 283			ammunition
2006			139 448	APC parts
2010			1 009 344	aircraft engine parts
2011			10 000	displays
2014			254 561	simulator parts
2017		13 300		IR suppression system

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**SWITZERLAND**

2003	5 487		ammunition
2006		1 000	vehicle tracks
2009		17 021	amplifier
2010		5 245	aircraft parts
2011		8 125	circuits

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**TAIWAN**

2010		14 786	helicopter parts
2011	373 650	731 416	radio & avionics components
2017		13 300	IR countermeasures

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**TANZANIA**

2001	435		firearms
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**THAILAND**

2001	63 707		firearms & parts
2003	38 000		heavy calibre ammunition
2006		530 418	APC parts
2007		99	gas mask parts
2010		779 869	helicopter parts
2011		30 000	avionics parts
2017		263	scuba parts
2022		2	data

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**TUNISIA**

2010		260 627	aircraft engine parts
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**TURKEY**

2006		4 828	vehicle heaters
2010		7 539	aircraft parts
2011		571 388	avionic parts
2014		1 165	simulator parts

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**UNITED ARAB EMIRATES**

2007		70	gas mask parts
2009		40 910	naval electronic components
2014	12 819 765		flight simulator

Value Exported (Canadian Dollars)				
Destination & ECL Number	Weapons Systems & Munitions	Support Systems	Parts	Comments
<b>UNITED KINGDOM</b>				
2001	25 780		25 317	firearms & parts
2002			102 593	rocket launcher parts
2003	6 403			ammunition
2004	61 576 198		1 513 274	rockets & parts
2005		276 000		range finders
2006			3 226 909	fire control computers & vehicle parts
2007			158 440	gas mask parts
2009			23 131 225	sonobuoys & sonar & ship parts
2010			13 339 778	aircraft parts
2011		6 198 960	12 787 714	radios, display panels & navigation equipment & parts
2013			490 402	armour plates
2014		58 253 078	712 592	simulators & parts
2015		13 300		gyro
2017		213 666	101 273	scuba systems & parts
2018			66 547	production equipment & blueprints
<b>URUGUAY</b>				
2010			449 875	aircraft engine parts
<b>VENEZUELA</b>				
2010			647 460	aircraft parts
2011		325 704		communications equipment
<b>ZIMBABWE</b>				
2001	3 078			firearms
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>			<b>477 611 246</b>	

**Table 4**  
**Exports of Military Goods by Export Control List Number**  
**Export Period 01/01/00–31/12/00**

ECL Number	Total Value (Canadian Dollars)	
	1999	2000
2001 (including 5500)	1 287 223	3 512 209
2002	5 453 177	572 339
2003	9061513	35 393 637
2004	10 966 143	78 506 497
2005	9 713 528	2 794 341
2006	56 984 321	19 549 646
2007	1 800 167	679 647
2008	654 884	2 074 582
2009	19 799 676	35 946 687
2010	72 320 137	78 397 405
2011	36 892 754	101 995 899
2013	538 561	2 153 097
2014	198 961 788	105 316 741
2015	5 474 823	3 379 349
2016	14 400	128 105
2017	1 903 446	7 188 991
2018	220 767	68 369
2021	920 208	73 300
2022	5 000	25 432
<b>Total</b>	<b>433 972 516</b>	<b>477 611 246</b>

## Annex 1 List of NATO and AFCCL Countries

### NATO Countries<sup>1</sup>

Belgium  
Canada  
Czech Republic  
Denmark  
France  
Germany  
Greece  
Hungary  
Iceland  
Italy  
Luxembourg  
Netherlands  
Norway  
Poland  
Portugal  
Spain  
Turkey  
United Kingdom  
United States

### AFCCL Countries<sup>2</sup>

Australia  
Belgium  
Denmark  
France  
Germany  
Italy  
Netherlands  
Norway  
Saudi Arabia  
Spain  
Sweden  
United Kingdom  
United States

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1 North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

2 Automatic Firearms Country Control List.

## Annex 2

### List of Wassenaar Arrangement Countries

Argentina	Luxembourg
Australia	Netherlands
Austria	New Zealand
Belgium	Norway
Bulgaria	Poland
Canada	Portugal
Czech Republic	Romania
Denmark	Russia
Finland	Slovakia
France	Spain
Germany	Sweden
Greece	Switzerland
Hungary	Turkey
Ireland	Ukraine
Italy	United Kingdom
Japan	United States
Korea, Republic of	

### **Annex 3**

#### **Export Control List Group 2 (Munitions)**

<b>ECL Item No.</b>	<b>Description</b>
2001	Small arms and automatic weapons such as pistols, revolvers and rifles, including certain firearms for sporting and competition purposes and accessories.
2002	Large-calibre armaments such as projectile launcher systems and components.
2003	Ammunition for armaments covered by Items 2001 and 2002.
2004	Bombs, torpedoes, rockets, missiles, military pyrotechnics, demolition charges and components.
2005	Fire control radars, range-finding sensors, ballistics computers and related alerting and warning equipment specially designed for military use, and parts and components.
2006	Military vehicles, such as armoured personnel carriers and military transport trucks, and related equipment and components.
2007	Equipment and components, such as masks and protective clothing, for detection of and defence against radioactive materials and biological and chemical agents.
2008	Explosives and fuels including precursors specially designed for military purposes.
2009	Military vessels and specially designed parts and components such as engines, navigation systems and sonar equipment.
2010	Military aircraft and helicopters, including transport aircraft, aero-engines, parachutes and related parts and components.
2011	Electronic equipment for military use such as communications equipment and radar systems.
2012	High-velocity kinetic energy weapons systems and related components.

<b>ECL Item No.</b>	<b>Description</b>
2013	Armoured or protective equipment such as body armour, military helmets and bomb disposal suits and associated components.
2014	Specialized equipment for military training or for simulating military scenarios such as computerized trainers, aircraft and vehicle simulators, and components and accessories.
2015	Imaging or imaging countermeasure equipment, including photographic, thermal imaging equipment and specially designed components.
2016	Forgings, castings and semi-finished products specially designed for the products covered by Items 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2006 and 2010.
2017	Miscellaneous equipment, technical databases, diving apparatus, construction and field engineering equipment specially designed for military use, robotic equipment and components.
2018	Equipment and technology for the production of ECL Group 2 products.
2019	Directed-energy weapons systems.
2020	Cryogenic and superconductive equipment and specially designed components and accessories.
2021	Software specially designed for military applications (formerly 2024).
2022	Technology.



## **Annex 4 Additional Information**

Below is a list of Web sites where further information or other points of view may be found.

Visit the Export and Import Controls Web site:

**<http://www.dfait-maeci.gc.ca/~eicb/>**

Links to a variety of DFAIT and other sites relating to arms control and international security issues can be found through the DFAIT home page at:

**<http://www.dfait-maeci.gc.ca/menu-e.asp>**

**<http://www.dfait-maeci.gc.ca/trade/SANCTIONS-E.asp>**

Some other web sites with data and diverse views on this and related issues include:

Canadian Aerospace Industries Association:

**<http://www.aiac.ca>**

The Canadian Defence Industries Association:

**<http://www.cdia.ca>**

Canadian Firearms Centre (includes information on firearms control in Canada):

**<http://www.cfc-ccaf.gc.ca/>**

Project Ploughshares:

**<http://www.ploughshares.ca/>**

The Stockholm International Peace Research Institute:

**<http://www.sipri.se>**

The United Nations:

**<http://www.un.org>**

Wassenaar:

**<http://www.wassenaar.org>**