

# Export of Military Goods from Canada

Annual Report  
2002

Exports



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## Annual Report 2002

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Export Controls Division  
Export and Import Controls Bureau  
Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade  
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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 this end, it is important both to maintain the operational readiness of Canadian and allied forces and to prevent destabilizing accumulations of conventional arms and the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and their delivery systems. Thus 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 security rests on the existence of a strong defence industrial base that can provide the Canadian Forces with the equipment, munitions and spare parts they need to meet operational requirements, including combat and peacekeeping missions. In turn, a robust Canadian defence industry requires foreign as well as domestic buyers for its products, most of which go to allied or other closely aligned nations. Canada upholds the right, enshrined in the United Nations Charter, of all nations to provide for their legitimate self-defence. At the same time, we recognize the need to subject exports of defence products to close controls to ensure they are consistent with Canadian values and are not diverted to ends that would threaten Canada and its allies or have a destabilizing effect on both regional security and global order.

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; in this way, it helps prevent 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.

Canada also played an important role in developing, in 1996, a set of UN Guidelines on International Arms Transfers and is fully implementing the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE)'s 1993 Principles Governing Conventional Arms Transfers. As well, Canada has endorsed the European Union's Code of Conduct for International Arms Transfers, as adopted in June 1998.

Canada has worked actively to promote greater transparency in the trade of conventional weapons. For instance, Canada strongly promoted the creation of the

United Nations Register of Conventional Arms (UNCAR) and was a founding contributor. The Register, established by a UN General Assembly Resolution in December 1991, makes a significant contribution to transparency, confidence building and enhanced global security.

The UN celebrated UNCAR's 10th anniversary last year, noting its success in forging a global norm that promotes transparency in order to build confidence. The Register remains the only global, cooperative security instrument that is mandated to address the challenges related to the proliferation of conventional arms.

In support of the Register, which is maintained at UN headquarters in New York, all governments may voluntarily supply data annually on their imports and exports in seven major categories of conventional weapons systems. Each year since the Register began operations, on average more than 90 governments have made submissions to it, and of these about 70 have done so consistently, including Canada. So far, 164 member states have participated at least once in this voluntary instrument, with a record 124 states submitting reports on arms transfers in 2002.

All major arms exporters and most major importers now submit reports annually, and there is reasonable representation from most geographic regions. By capturing over 95 percent of the international trade in major conventional weapons, the Register has become an important and authoritative source of information.

In its report, the 2000 UN Governmental Group of Experts on the continuing operation and further development of the Register recommended seeking universal participation through a series of subregional workshops to enhance familiarity with UNCAR. Taking place in 2002 and 2003, and sponsored by Canada, Germany, Japan and the Netherlands, these workshops promoted the Register as well as the UN Military Expenditures report-another UN transparency instrument.

The 2003 Group of Governmental Experts on the continuing operation and further development of the Register successfully concluded its work on August 1 by adopting a consensus report containing a number of significant recommendations. These recommendations are designed to further improve the operation of the Register and enhance its global relevance. Notably, the Group recommended technical adjustments to two of the seven categories of conventional arms covered by the Register. Specifically, it proposed lowering the reporting threshold for large-calibre artillery systems from 100 to 75 millimetres, and including Man-Portable Air-Defence Systems (MANPADS) in Category VII (Missiles and Missile Launchers).

In addition to looking at technical adjustments to the seven categories of the Register, the Group conducted detailed discussions on a range of other issues. These issues included the status of reporting on procurement through national production and

military holdings and the relationship of small arms and light weapons to the Register. 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; we also encourage them to enhance their submissions by ensuring their accuracy and completeness and by providing any other relevant background information.

Canada, in cooperation 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. We have 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. Resolving the small arms problem is seen as an integral part of conflict prevention and management, peacemaking, peacekeeping and post-conflict reconstruction.

On the arms control front, 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), the OSCE and Wassenaar. Canada's own strict procedures to control the exports of small arms are described below.

A long-standing policy objective for Canada is the non-proliferation, reduction and elimination of nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction (i.e. chemical and biological weapons). Canada has played an active role in efforts to counter the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and their delivery systems. For example, Canada helped to secure the indefinite extension of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) and lobbied other countries to ratify the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT). Canada ratified the Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC) in September 1995 and established within the Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade (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) through multilateral efforts and national measures.

Canada is increasingly concerned over missile proliferation, especially the continued rise in the number of indigenous development programs and new exporters.

Consequently, we have been deeply involved in developing the draft International Code of Conduct (ICOC) against ballistic missile proliferation and are convinced that it could evolve into the first normative multilateral agreement on restraint of ballistic missiles. As part of Canada's commitment to ensuring 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 intergovernmental arrangements intended to coordinate 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) compiled by the Wassenaar Arrangement. Canada has included these goods in the ECL Group 1 (Dual Use). 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. However, many day-to-day civilian goods (such as typewriters, automobiles or civil-certified aircraft) may also be acquired by military end-users. These are not normally subject to export control if not included on the lists maintained by Wassenaar or the other international non-proliferation regimes.

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 may be sought for the export of offensive military goods and technology, unless destined for NATO allies or 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, international security and defence industry experts at DFAIT, with the Department of National Defence 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. 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. Automatic weapons can be exported only to countries on the Automatic Firearms Country Control List (AFCCL) (see Annex 1). These are countries (currently 16) with which Canada has concluded intergovernmental defence, research, development and production agreements. The vast bulk of reported exports do not involve such modern military weapons. Rather, they involve sporting and recreational firearms, which are controlled only because they are captured by the Wassenaar definition or by other international obligations such as the Firearms Protocol of the United Nations Organized Crime Convention. Where possible, we have sought to differentiate exports of purely military small arms from ordinary, non-automatic firearms sold to civil or police end-users, and from small bore or smooth bore sporting weapons, which we control but are not captured on the Wassenaar Munitions List. Because many Canadian firearms exports are to private end-users, a number of steps are taken to ensure 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

As part of Canada's work to promote greater transparency, DFAIT has published an annual report entitled the *Export of Military Goods from Canada* each year since 1990. Few other countries, as yet, provide this level of detail.

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 and 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 the United States 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 of the data from these two sources is possible.

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 2002, Canada's exports of military goods amounted to some \$678 million, compared with \$592 million in 2001. As in previous years, NATO and AFCCL countries accounted for the major share (80 percent) of our military exports. Increasingly, the bulk of Canadian military exports (almost 90 percent) are going to high-income, highly developed countries. There were only two exports, less than 1 percent of the total, that went to countries given a low human development index rating by the UN Development Programme. As Table 2 shows, in 2002 Canada's largest non-U.S. military market continued to be the United Kingdom, which at \$168 million accounted for one quarter of our non-U.S. exports. The other most significant markets for Canadian defence

exports in 2002 were Australia, Germany and Korea. Together, these four destinations received two thirds of Canada's non-U.S. defence exports.

Canada's military export totals are modest by world standards (based on figures in the UN 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. It is important to review 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.

Further information related to Canada's export controls can be found at our Web site ([www.dfait-maeci.gc.ca/eicb](http://www.dfait-maeci.gc.ca/eicb)).

## Notes on Methodology

*The statistics in this Annual Report were prepared by the Export and Import Controls Bureau of the Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade. The following 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.
- 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 2001 have been revised to reflect additional information received since publication of the 2001 Annual Report.

**Table 1**  
**Exports of Military Goods by Destination According to**  
**Security Grouping and Development Level**  
**Export Period 01/01/02–31/12/02**

Destination*	Value Exported (C\$) 2002	%
NATO (except U.S.) **	362,980,593	53.52
AFCCL (except NATO and U.S.)	180,870,971	26.67
Others	134,413,565	19.81
<b>Total</b>	<b>678,265,129</b>	<b>100.00</b>
High Human Development Index Countries *** (over 0.800)	521,610,908	76.39
Medium Human Development Index Countries *** (0.500–0.799)	156,192,496	22.02
Low Human Development Index Countries *** (less than 0.500)	461,725	0.68
<b>Total</b>	<b>678,265,129</b>	<b>100.00</b>

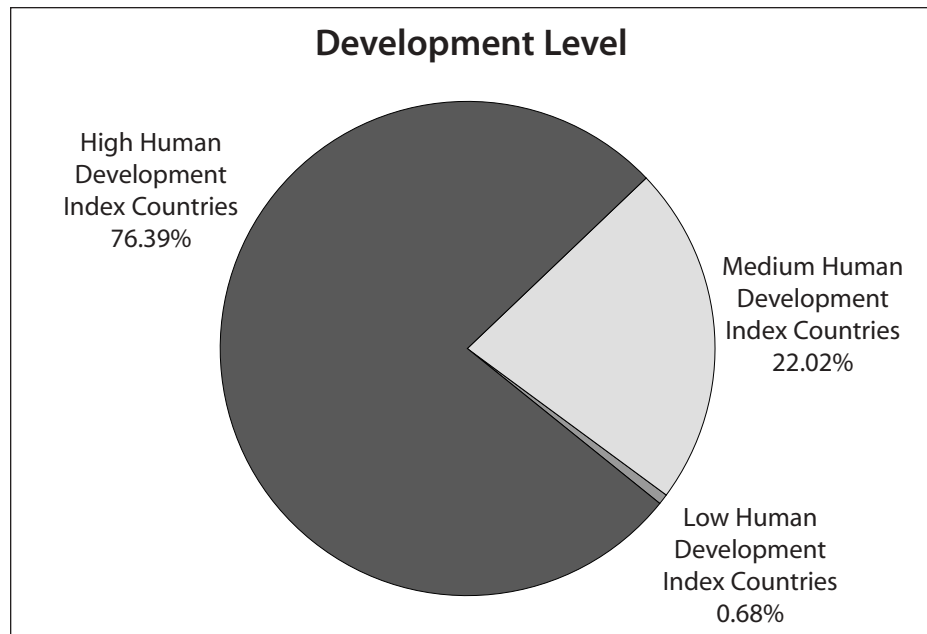
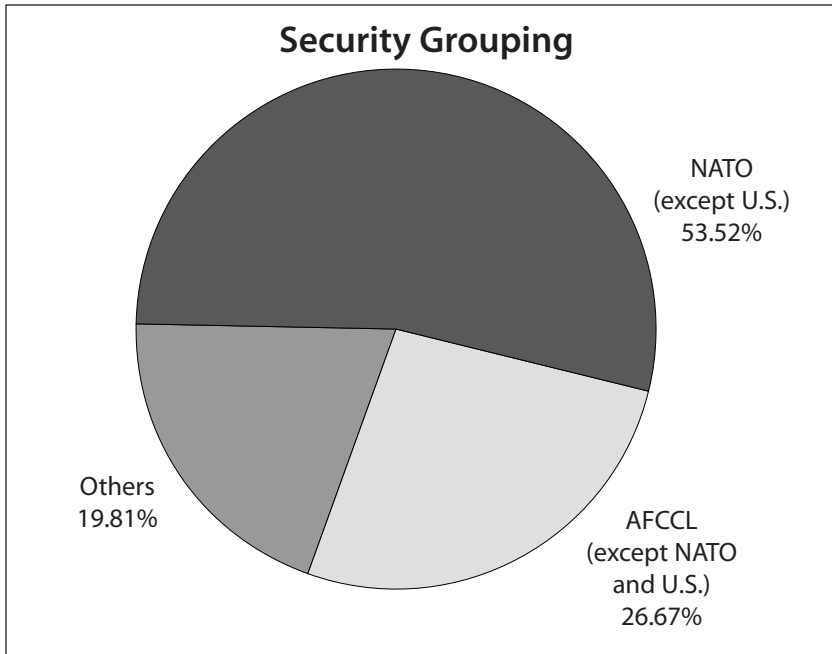
\* A list of NATO and AFCCL countries is presented in Annex 1.

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

\*\*\* Statistics and categories are based on the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) *Human Development Report 2002*.

**Chart 1**  
**Exports of Military Goods by Destination According to**  
**Security Grouping and Development Level**

Export Period 01/01/02–31/12/02



**Table 2**  
**Exports of Military Goods by Destination Country**  
**Export Period 01/01/02–31/12/02**

Country	Value Exported (C\$)	
	2001	2002
Algeria	0	122,400
Argentina	100,751	31,000
Australia	42,383,619	110,965,244
Austria	203,543	672,478
Bahrain	3,662	0
Belgium	7,949,599	10,526,513
Bermuda	9,190	0
Bolivia	3,000,000	2,000,000
Botswana	4,669,077	3,117,864
Brazil	5,137,118	217,305
Brunei	0	2,731
Bulgaria	40	0
Chile	48,288	12,202,013
China	242,286	60,206
Colombia	2,199,954	680,500
Croatia	0	48,515
Cyprus	0	250
Czech Republic	204,678	81,374
Denmark	70,941,868	13,991,726
Djibouti	11,400	0
Egypt	3,637,707	2,063,350
Estonia	28,357	10,000
Finland	722,328	1,140,808
France	19,998,941	14,093,902
Germany	13,418,361	93,434,477

Country	Value Exported (C\$)	
	2001	2002
Greece	5,496,557	2,245,680
Greenland	15,938	23,519
Guatemala	2,220,350	0
Guyana	1,500	0
Hong Kong	39,575	82,349
Hungary	10,545	0
Iceland	0	2,325
India	0	2,700,000
Indonesia	109,458	3,740
Ireland	670,921	20,000
Israel	660,190	3,512,845
Italy	22,019,089	10,976,751
Jamaica	0	746,477
Japan	10,814,851	5,537,348
Jordan	1,183,627	346,346
Kazakhstan	0	33,649
Kenya	587	0
Korea, Republic of	59,204,209	77,002,353
Kuwait	4,835	160
Latvia	251,491	113,097
Luxembourg	5,496,421	2,775,088
Malaysia	10,484,924	5,161,393
Mauritius	3,204	0
Mexico	436,334	430,000
Morocco	146,976	36,082
NATO	new destination	198,017
Netherlands	60,584,703	25,468,340
New Zealand	6,728,192	1,317,357
Nicaragua	0	165,571

Country	Value Exported (C\$)	
	2001	2002
Nigeria	0	460,275
Norway	2,434,721	15,561,421
Oman	636,051	1,388,522
Panama	0	29,688
Peru	0	14,446
Philippines	275,000	344,121
Poland	5,500	109,807
Portugal	29,172	692,850
Qatar	1,771,028	0
Russia	0	4
Saudi Arabia	32,116,331	49,795,495
Singapore	5,881,569	9,745,342
South Africa	292,687	78,260
Spain	2,535,794	3,707,996
Sri Lanka	1	172,112
Sweden	2,604,505	15,675,011
Switzerland	149,194	372,458
Taiwan	13,160,058	3,556,693
Tanzania	0	1,450
Thailand	218,927	2,118,451
Trinidad & Tobago	0	2,448
Tunisia	1,729,547	0
Turkey	1,428,722	1,113,561
United Arab Emirates	778,521	870,054
United Kingdom	152,143,856	168,000,765
Uruguay	855,088	0
Venezuela	11,595,617	92,756
<b>Total</b>	<b>591,983,506</b>	<b>678,265,129</b>



**Table 3**  
**Exports of Military Goods by Destination Country**  
**and Component Category**  
**Export Period 01/01/02–31/12/02**

**Acronyms**

AFV	armoured fighting vehicle	ECM	electronic countermeasures
APC	armoured personnel carrier	EW	electronic warfare
CT	counterterrorism	IR	infrared
CW	chemical weapons	LAV	light armoured vehicle

Destination & ECL Number	Weapons Systems & Munitions	Value Exported (C\$)		
		Support Systems	Parts	Comments
<b>ALGERIA</b>				
2014		122,400		ECM equipment
<b>ARGENTINA</b>				
2011			31,000	amplifier
<b>AUSTRALIA</b>				
2001	180,276		1,455	firearms & parts
2003	6,173,670		1,650	artillery ammunition
2005			395,537	fire control components
2006	35,863,487		33,390,800	LAVs & components
2007	231,090		79,425	CT & CW defence equipment
2009			1,488,135	ship, sonobuoy & sonar parts
2010			8,866,629	helicopter, aircraft & engine parts
2011			21,697,757	electronic equipment parts & repairs
2013		41,658		body armour

Destination & ECL Number	Weapons Systems & Munitions	Value Exported (C\$)		
		Support Systems	Parts	Comments

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**AUSTRALIA CONT'D**

2014			1,279,405	EW system, simulator parts
2017		194,657		scubas
2018			651,811	test sets, tooling
2021			39	software
2022			427,763	technical data

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**AUSTRIA**

2001	15,018			firearms
2007		48,330		CW defence equipment
2011		300,000		surveillance pod
2013		178,000		CT defence equipment
2017		131,130		large-calibre ammunition containers

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**BELGIUM**

2003	15,500		134,154	ammunition & components
2006			3,077,964	turrets & parts
2007		1,300		CW defence equipment
2008			781,154	propellant
2010			51,931	aircraft parts
2011		300,000	117,755	sensors & sonar components
2015		810,001		surveillance pods
2016			131,582	large-calibre ammunition components
2017		5,027,458		scubas, ammunition containers
2018			77,714	test equipment

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**BOLIVIA**

2010			2,000,000	aircraft repair & overhaul
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<b>BOTSWANA</b>			
2002		573	rocket parts
2010		3,111,537	aircraft & engine parts
2014		600	ohmmeter
<b>BRAZIL</b>			
2003		5,250	ammunition components
2010		140,986	helicopter parts
2011		6,269	navigation equipment parts
2014	40,800		ECM equipment
2017		24,000	ammunition container parts
<b>BRUNEI</b>			
2005	2,731		optical sights
<b>CHILE</b>			
2001	18,817		firearms
2005		87,478	fire control system components
2009		12,000,000	warship components
2010		95,717	aircraft engine parts
2015		1	data
<b>CHINA</b>			
2010		3	aero-engine data
2011		60,201	computers
2022		2	design specifications
<b>COLOMBIA</b>			
2011		80,500	electronics
2015	600,000		surveillance camera system
<b>CROATIA</b>			
2007	48,515		CW defence equipment
<b>CYPRUS</b>			
2001	250		sporting firearm

Destination & ECL Number	Weapons Systems & Munitions	Value Exported (C\$)		
		Support Systems	Parts	Comments
<b>CZECH REPUBLIC</b>				
2007		60,700		CW defence equipment
2011			20,628	control sensors
2017			40	control sensors
2018			6	data
<b>DENMARK</b>				
2001			13,249,684	military firearms, parts & accessories
2001			6,000	grenade launcher components
2007		325,148		CT defence equipment
2010			205,597	aircraft parts
2011			168,941	computers
2016			31,106	castings
2017			5,250	IR suppression system components
<b>EGYPT</b>				
2010			2,042,821	aircraft & engine parts
2011			19,437	radio spares
2013		1,092		body armour
<b>ESTONIA</b>				
2017		10,000		CW defence equipment
<b>FINLAND</b>				
2001	10,050			firearms
2006			580,839	vehicle parts
2010			263,919	aircraft & engine parts
2011			100,000	electronic components
2021			186,000	simulator software

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**FRANCE**

2001	14,190	1,000	firearms & parts
2003		42,000	ammunition components
2004	2,305,680		rockets
2005		4,418,013	optics & parts
2006		250,000	display panels
2007	19,756		CW defence equipment
2008		1,200	propellant
2009	2,493,700		sonobuoys
2010		158,772	aircraft & helicopter parts
2011		2,523,441	avionics
2014	81,600		simulator components
2015	711,000	1,055,761	surveillance equipment & components
2017		12,495	IR countermeasures
2020		2	breathing apparatus parts
2021		5,250	software
2022		42	technical data

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**GERMANY**

2001	233,942	2,056	firearms & parts
2003	91,405		small-calibre ammunition
2004		990,226	missile parts
2005		35,530	optical parts
2006		1,122,316	armoured vehicle components
2007	128,100		CW defence equipment
2009	532,500	4,291,031	sonobuoys, ship navigation & control components
2010		3,014,496	aircraft parts
2011		15,345,624	defence electronics, communications equipment, avionics
2014	60,282,774	7,047,802	simulators & parts
2015		187,805	parts for imaging systems
2017		7,125	IR countermeasure components

Destination & ECL Number	Weapons Systems & Munitions	Value Exported (C\$)		
		Support Systems	Parts	Comments
<b>GERMANY CONT'D</b>				
2018			116,493	production equipment, data packages
2022			5,251	software
<b>GREECE</b>				
2001	4,303			firearms
2007		74,386		CW defence equipment
2009		1,030,845		sonobuoys
2010			74,753	aircraft parts
2011			928,761	electronic parts
2017			16,500	ammunition containers
2018			82,382	test equipment
2022			33,750	software
<b>GREENLAND</b>				
2001	21,028			firearms
2003	2,491			ammunition
<b>HONG KONG</b>				
2007		82,349		CW defence equipment components
<b>ICELAND</b>				
2011			2,325	antennae
<b>INDIA</b>				
2009		2,700,000		ship machinery control components
<b>INDONESIA</b>				
2011			570	antennae
2014			3,170	simulator parts

<b>IRELAND</b>			
2001		20,000	small arms parts
<b>ISRAEL</b>			
2005		14,620	castings
2006	2,316,626		armoured buses & ambulances
2007		3,636	CW defence equipment components
2009		365,907	ship control components
2011		220,350	antennae, displays
2015		26,500	ECM components
2016		1,854	castings
2018		345,000	production equipment
2021		218,052	simulation software
2022		100	software
<b>ITALY</b>			
2001	26,786		firearms
2003	704,778		small arms ammunition
2005		4	lenses
2006		1,601,045	vehicle parts
2009	1,144,118		sonobuoys
2010		2,886,370	aircraft & helicopter parts
2011		4,516,586	radio & electronics components
2014		102	simulator parts
2015		21,000	sensor components
2016		1,350	castings
2017		30,549	scubas
2018		24,688	production data
2021		19,375	simulation software
<b>JAMAICA</b>			
2006	746,477		armoured vans

Destination & ECL Number	Weapons Systems & Munitions	Value Exported (C\$)		
		Support Systems	Parts	Comments
<b>JAPAN</b>				
2001	1,900		2,916	sporting firearms & parts
2007			66	CW defence equipment parts
2008			801,550	propellant
2010			2,100,386	aircraft & helicopter parts
2011			2,630,529	computers, detection equipment parts
2014			1	radar simulator parts
<b>JORDAN</b>				
2011			236,000	radio parts
2021			110,346	simulation software
<b>KAZAKHSTAN</b>				
2001	33,649			sporting firearms
<b>KOREA, REPUBLIC OF</b>				
2005			317,982	circuit cards
2006			289,260	vehicle parts
2007			1,098,958	CT & CW defence equipment components
2009			2,849,732	sonar, ship control system components
2010	41,106,860		105,043	patrol aircraft, parts
2011		17,321,926	13,085,118	radios & parts, electronic components
2016			69,847	propellers
2017		657,252		scuba systems, IR countermeasures
2019			67,000	laser components
2021			33,375	countermeasures software



<b>KUWAIT</b>			
2007		160	CW defence equipment
<b>LATVIA</b>			
2003	2,205		small arms ammunition
2017		110,892	scuba systems
<b>LUXEMBOURG</b>			
2007			7,500 CW defence equipment components
2010			2,636,044 drone parts
2011			59,544 avionics
2014			72,000 simulator spares
<b>MALAYSIA</b>			
2002	2,749,650		aircraft-mounted rocket launchers
2010			1,543,287 aircraft & helicopter parts
2011			6,517 antennae
2014			51,933 simulator parts
2015		810,000	sensor
2017			1 scuba part
2018			4 test data
2021			1 simulation software
<b>MEXICO</b>			
2011		430,000	camera
<b>MOROCCO</b>			
2014			36,082 simulator parts
<b>NATO</b>			
2006			12,083 vehicle parts
2010			73,236 aircraft parts
2011			112,698 display panels

Destination & ECL Number	Weapons Systems & Munitions	Value Exported (C\$)		
		Support Systems	Parts	Comments
<b>NETHERLANDS</b>				
2001			2,319,794	small arms components
2003			438,802	ammunition components
2005			7,106,340	fire control system spares
2008			121,400	propellant
2009			1,031,886	navigation equipment parts
2010			519,174	aircraft & aero-engine parts
2011		6,260,000	7,158,343	radar & components
2014		59,415		simulator components
2016			280,186	castings
2017		152,145		scuba systems
2021			20,755	software
2022			100	data
<b>NEW ZEALAND</b>				
2001	19,975		1,673	firearms & parts
2003	153,600			large-calibre ammunition
2006			800	battery charger
2007		82,570		CW defence equipment
2009		588,629		sonobuoys
2010			469,710	aircraft parts
2018			400	technical data
<b>NICARAGUA</b>				
2001	165,571			sporting firearms
<b>NIGERIA</b>				
2010			460,275	aero-engine
<b>NORWAY</b>				
2001			2,783,140	small arms components
2002			78,944	grenade launcher parts

2003	510,710		small arms ammunition
2006		1,548,537	armoured vehicle parts
2009	1,113,684		sonobuoys
2011		1,858,149	navigation system components
2014		626,924	body armour parts
2015	6,249,270	60,898	thermal imagers and parts
2016		29,205	castings
2017	695,172		scuba systems, IR suppression equipment
2018		1	data
<hr/>			
<b>OMAN</b>			
2002		1,272	rocket launcher parts
2004		1,387,250	aircraft-mounted rocket parts
<hr/>			
<b>PANAMA</b>			
2001	29,688		sporting firearms
<hr/>			
<b>PERU</b>			
2011		14,446	antennae
<hr/>			
<b>PHILIPPINES</b>			
2017		344,121	ammunition containers
<hr/>			
<b>POLAND</b>			
2010		3	engine specifications
2011		109,801	antennae
2018		1	technical document
2022		2	design specifications
<hr/>			
<b>PORTUGAL</b>			
2009	58,748		sonobuoys
2010		6,316	aircraft parts
2011		257,258	sonar parts
2014	40,800		ECM trainer
2017	329,725		scubas
2018		3	data

Destination & ECL Number	Weapons Systems & Munitions	Value Exported (C\$)		
		Support Systems	Parts	Comments
<b>RUSSIA</b>				
2022			4	technical data
<b>SAUDI ARABIA</b>				
2006	18,345,883		1,349,073	LAVs & parts
2010	29,704,25		5,726	helicopters & aircraft parts
2011			390,688	radio & navigational equipment parts
<b>SINGAPORE</b>				
2002			42,100	grenade & rocket launcher parts
2006			7,618,993	APC parts
2007		1,054,687		CT & CW protection equipment
2008	1,604			charges
2009			396,764	mine sweeping components
2010			40,332	aircraft parts
2011			134,434	radios & electronic components
2014			4,888	simulator parts
2017		14,250		IR suppression system
2018			2	data
2021			60,041	simulation software
<b>SOUTH AFRICA</b>				
2001	100			firearm
2006			6,638	vehicle lights
2010		40,800		helicopter parts
2014			8,806	simulator parts
2017			20,515	scuba spares
2018			1	technical data
2022			39,375	threat simulation software

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<b>SPAIN</b>			
2001	20,682		sporting firearms
2006		1,960	vehicle drive-train parts
2007	248,683		CW protection equipment
2009	683,854	195,000	sonobuoys, navigational equipment
2010		17,448	aero-engine parts
2011		717,788	antennae, electronic components
2016		31,504	castings
2017	1,791,076		ammunition containers, IR suppression systems
2021		1	data

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<b>SRI LANKA</b>			
2011		172,112	radio spares

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<b>SWEDEN</b>			
2001	15,478		sporting firearms
2005		9,564	sights & lenses
2006		1,479,802	vehicle tracks & running gear
2007	157,795		CT defensive equipment
2009		8,325,298	sonar parts
2010		2,508,817	aircraft & engine parts
2011		2,450,462	radio & radar parts
2013		66,666	body armour
2014		579,480	simulator parts
2016		5,548	castings
2017		7,125	IR countermeasures parts
2021		2,000	software

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<b>SWITZERLAND</b>			
2001	32,563		firearms
2006		202,044	AFV parts
2010		10,000	aircraft parts
2011		3,000	electronic components
2017		119,000	simulation software
2022		5,851	manuals

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Destination & ECL Number	Weapons Systems & Munitions	Value Exported (C\$)		
		Support Systems	Parts	Comments
<b>TAIWAN</b>				
2005			796,500	power units
2006			15,238	wiring harness
2010			193,694	aircraft & helicopter parts
2011			2,480,193	communications components
2021			71,068	test software
<b>TANZANIA</b>				
2001	1,450			sporting firearms
<b>THAILAND</b>				
2001	79,135			firearms & parts
2002	235,060			aircraft-mounted rocket launchers
2006			1,281,620	armoured vehicle parts
2010			389,000	aircraft parts
2011			123,727	radio spares
2017			9,908	tooling
2018			1	technical document
<b>TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO</b>				
2001	2,448			firearms
<b>TURKEY</b>				
2001	1,150			firearms
2005			909	optical sights
2009		834,706		navigation equipment
2011			46,670	antennae
2016			201,626	castings
2021			28,500	simulator software

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**UNITED ARAB EMIRATES**

2003	1,500		ammunition
2009		191,623	naval electronic components
2011	540,750	80,708	radios & parts
2014		55,473	simulator parts

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**UNITED KINGDOM**

2001	138,366		firearms & parts
2002		5,000	rocket launcher parts
2003	19,522		practice ammunition
2004		246,503	rocket parts & components
2005		2,546,516	fire control & range finder parts
2006		2,694,859	armoured vehicle parts
2007		2,145,918	CW defence components
2009		7,348,495	sonar & ship parts
2010		52,587,437	aircraft & helicopter parts
2011		47,214,530	radio & computer components, displays
2014		46,717,493	simulator parts & upgrades
2015	3,442,294	33,182	surveillance system & parts
2016		1,190,759	castings
2017	1,446,961		computers, ammunition cases, scuba systems, countermeasures
2018		14,292	production data
2021		81,000	software
2022		127,632	technology

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**VENEZUELA**

2001	27,636		firearms
2011		65,120	communications equipment components

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**GRAND TOTAL****678,265,129**

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**Table 4**  
**Exports of Military Goods by Export Control List Number**  
**Export Period 01/01/02–31/12/02**

ECL Number	Value Exported (C\$)	
	2001	2002
2001	25,830,880	19,446,488
2002	2,997,387	3,124,203
2003	10,438,684	8,297,607
2004	9,854,755	4,929,659
2005	20,968,079	15,706,724
2006	42,006,249	113,796,344
2007	4,139,086	6,286,319
2008	1,913,738	1,706,908
2009	51,168,691	49,664,655
2010	135,192,477	157,393,269
2011	129,620,774	150,400,656
2013	229,940	980,316
2014	122,933,937	116,485,025
2015	16,157,050	14,007,712
2016	1,068,442	1,981,354
2017	12,111,430	11,142,097
2018	41,866	1,312,999
2019	0	67,000
2020	131,563	2
2021	3,403,134	919,435
2022	1,775,344	562,497
<b>Total</b>	<b>591,611,246</b>	<b>678,265,129</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  
Botswana  
Denmark  
France  
Germany  
Greece  
Italy  
Netherlands  
New Zealand  
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)

ECL Item No.	Description
2001	Firearms and automatic weapons with a calibre of 12.7 mm (0.5 inches), including firearms for sporting and competition purposes and their components and accessories.
2002	Armaments with a calibre greater than 12.7 mm (0.5 inches) and their components.
2003	Ammunition for armaments covered by Items 2001 and 2002.
2004	Bombs, torpedoes, grenades, smoke canisters, rockets, military pyrotechnics, demolition charges and their components.
2005	Fire control equipment, range-finding sensors, ballistic computers and related alerting and warning equipment specially designed for military use and their components.
2006	Ground vehicles specially designed or modified for military use (i.e. armoured vehicles, amphibious vehicles, recovery vehicles and vehicles for transporting weapons systems or ammunition) 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 propellants and related substances, specially designed for military purposes.
2009	Naval vessels, specially designed naval equipment and accessories, such as engines, navigation systems and underwater detection equipment, and their components.
2010	Aircraft, helicopters, unmanned airborne vehicles and related equipment, engines and components specially designed or modified for military use.
2011	Electronic equipment for military use, such as communications and electronic countermeasures 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 armoured plates, body armour and military helmets and associated components.
2014	Specialized equipment for military training or for simulating military scenarios, such as computerized trainers and aircraft and vehicle simulators, and their components and accessories.
2015	Imaging or imaging countermeasures equipment, including photographic and thermal imaging equipment and specially designed components.
2016	Forgings, castings and semi-finished products specially designed for products covered by Items 2001 to 2004, 2006, 2009, 2010, 2012 or 2019.
2017	Miscellaneous materiel, equipment and technical databases specially designed for military use and their components (i.e. diving apparatus, mobile workshops or bridges, military construction or field engineering equipment, signature suppression equipment or coatings and robotic equipment).
2018	Equipment and technology for the production of ECL Group 2 products.
2019	Directed energy weapons systems and their countermeasures.
2020	Cryogenic and superconductive equipment and specially designed components and accessories.
2021	Software specially designed for military applications.

## Annex 4 Additional Information

### DFAIT sites

Export and Import Controls Web site:

[www.dfait-maeci.gc.ca/eicb/eicbintro-en.asp](http://www.dfait-maeci.gc.ca/eicb/eicbintro-en.asp)

Non-Proliferation, Arms Control and Disarmament Web site:

[www.dfait-maeci.gc.ca/arms/menu-en.asp](http://www.dfait-maeci.gc.ca/arms/menu-en.asp)

*(offers links to a variety of DFAIT and other sites relating to arms control and international security issues)*

### External sites

Canadian Aerospace Industries Association:

[www.aiac.ca](http://www.aiac.ca)

Canadian Defence Industries Association:

[www.cdia.ca](http://www.cdia.ca)

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

[www.cfc-ccaf.gc.ca](http://www.cfc-ccaf.gc.ca)

United Nations:

[www.un.org](http://www.un.org)

Wassenaar Arrangement:

[www.wassenaar.org](http://www.wassenaar.org)