

# Export of Military Goods from Canada

Annual Report  
2001

Exports



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## Annual Report 2001

December 2002  
Export Controls Division  
Export and Import Controls Bureau  
Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade  
Web site: <http://www.dfait-maeci.gc.ca/~eicb/>



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Catalogue Number: E78-1/2001

ISBN 0-662-66872-3

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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 objectives, including combat and peacekeeping missions. To survive, however, Canadian defence firms must seek foreign, as well as domestic, buyers for their 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 has 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. Canada strongly promoted the creation of the United Nations Register

of Conventional Arms and was a founding contributor. The Register, established by a General Assembly Resolution in December 1991, makes a significant contribution to transparency, confidence building and enhanced global security. Regional registers, to which Canada contributes, have also been established by the Organization of American States and the OSCE.

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. In all, 152 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.

The UN Governmental Group of Experts' report on the Register, issued in 2000, contained recommendations to seek universal contribution to the Register through a series of subregional workshops to enhance familiarity with it. Along with Japan, Canada hosted the first regional workshop on the Register in Cambodia in February 2001. To bring greater focus to the Register and the Instrument for Reporting Military Expenditures—both UN transparency instruments—Canada, along with Germany, Japan and the Netherlands, will sponsor a series of regional and subregional workshops in 2002 and 2003.

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. 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. 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 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), the OSCE and Wassenaar. Canada itself imposes strict controls on the export of firearms, particularly automatic weapons; these can be exported to only a small group of countries (currently 16) with which Canada has concluded intergovernmental defence, research, development and production agreements. These countries, which make up the Automatic Firearms Country Control List (AFCCCL), are listed in Annex 1.

On the crime control track, the focus is on supporting measures to counter the illicit trade in small arms. In November 1997, Canada signed the Inter-American Convention Against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Ammunition, Explosives, and other Related Materials. Canada also played a key role in negotiating the Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Their Parts and Components and Ammunition, which supplements the UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime. These conventions establish reciprocal regimes of import, export and transit authorizations for all cross-border movements of small arms and ammunition.

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 cooperation with like-minded governments and non-governmental organizations.

Canada actively participated in 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 a “Programme of Action” to prevent, combat and eradicate the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons. It covers such matters as placing permanent markings on small arms and recording their manufacture and transfer; the criminalization of the illicit manufacture of, possession of and trade in small arms; the destruction of surplus stocks; and the disarming and reintegration of ex-combatants.

A longstanding 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 under 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 is sought for the export of all 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, 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. is the situation improving or 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. 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

As part of Canada's work to promote greater transparency, 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 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 2001, Canada's exports of military goods to countries other than the United States amounted to some \$592 million, compared with \$477 million in 2000. As in previous years, NATO and AFCCCL countries accounted for the major share (almost 75 percent) of our military exports. Increasingly, the bulk of Canadian military exports (almost 90 percent) are going to high-income, highly developed countries. There was only one export (landmine detectors to Djibouti) that went to a country given a low human development index rating by the UN Development Programme. As Table 2 shows, in 2001 Canada's largest non-U.S. military market continued to be the United Kingdom, which at \$152 million accounted for about one quarter of our non-U.S. exports. The

other most significant markets for Canadian defence exports in 2001 were Denmark (almost \$71 million) and the Netherlands and Korea (some \$60 million each). Sales to Australia declined slightly to \$42 million. Together, these five destinations received almost 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 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. For example, the increase in the export of firearms (ECL number 2001) from \$3.5 million in 2000 to almost \$26 million in 2001 largely reflects contracts to supply the armed forces of close NATO allies. 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.

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 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 2000 have been revised to reflect additional information received since publication of the 2000 Annual Report.

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

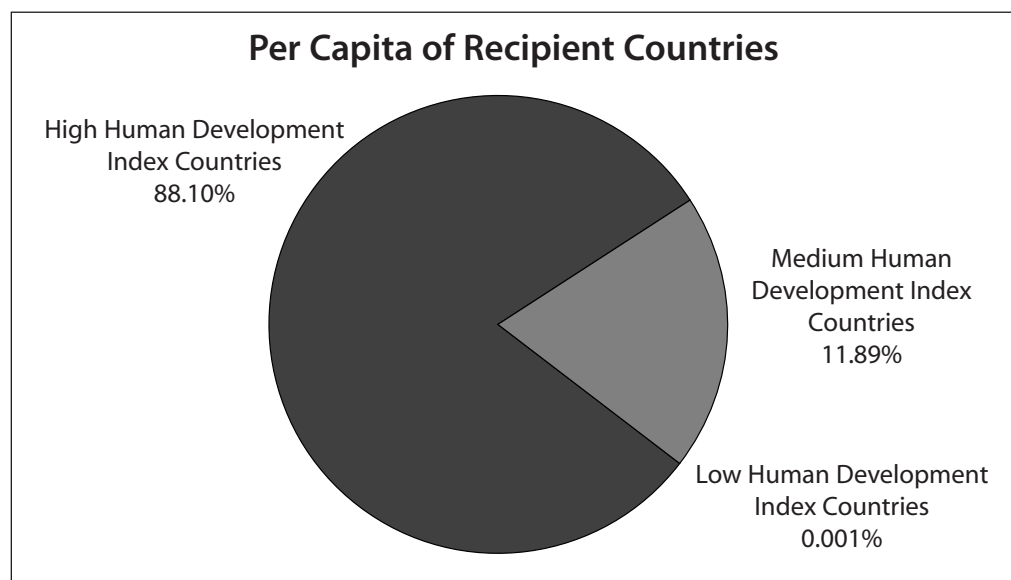
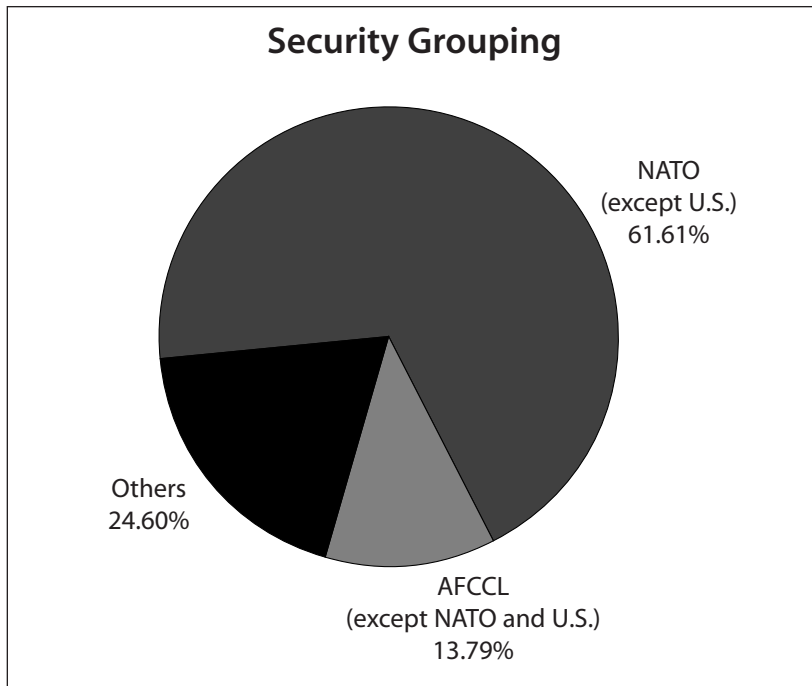
Destination*	Value Exported (C\$) 2001	%
NATO (except U.S.) **	364,714,465	61.61
AFCCCL (except NATO and U.S.)	81,773,532	3.79
Others	145,495,509	24.60
<b>Total</b>	<b>591,983,506</b>	<b>100.00</b>
High Human Development Index Countries *** (over 0.800)	521,610,908	88.10
Medium Human Development Index Countries *** (0.500–0.799)	70,361,198	11.89
Low Human Development Index Countries *** (less than 0.500)	11,400	<0.001
<b>Total</b>	<b>591,983,506</b>	<b>100.00</b>

\* A list of NATO and AFCCCL 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 2001.*

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



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

<b>Country</b>	<b>Value Exported (C\$)</b>	
	<b>2000</b>	<b>2001</b>
Argentina	181,832	100,751
Australia	49,163,811	42,383,619
Austria	6,734,844	203,543
Bahrain	1,038,000	3,662
Belgium	5,705,347	7,949,599
Bermuda	55,105	9,190
Bolivia	0	3,000,000
Botswana	20,723,729	4,669,077
Brazil	745,729	5,137,118
Bulgaria	0	40
Cayman Islands	2,994	0
Chile	366,007	48,288
China	0	242,286
Colombia	0	2,199,954
Czech Republic	397,691	204,678
Denmark	3,235,564	70,941,868
Djibouti	0	11,400
Egypt	1,190,168	3,637,707
Estonia	0	28,357
Finland	140,312	722,328
France	6,767,660	19,998,941
Germany	44,751,063	13,418,361
Greece	2,239,536	5,496,557
Greenland	10,560	15,938

<b>Country</b>	<b>Value Exported (C\$)</b>	
	<b>2000</b>	<b>2001</b>
Guatemala	0	2,220,350
Guyana	5,000	1,500
Hong Kong	120,469	39,575
Hungary	2,898	10,545
Iceland	3,266	0
Indonesia	160,808	109,458
Ireland	28,600	670,921
Israel	919,588	660,190
Italy	15,639,309	22,019,089
Japan	7,470,690	10,814,851
Jordan	248,684	1,183,627
Kenya	0	587
Korea, Republic of	16,030,989	59,204,209
Kuwait	12,439	4,835
Latvia	0	251,491
Luxembourg	18,945,242	5,496,421
Malaysia	2,100,924	10,484,924
Mauritius	64,235	3,204
Mexico	299,237	436,334
Morocco	97,123	146,976
Netherlands	29,641,743	60,584,703
New Zealand	4,553,394	6,728,192
Norway	3,115,199	2,434,721
Oman	402	636,051
Peru	870,000	0
Philippines	6,083,000	275,000
Poland	14,150	5,500
Portugal	2,566,732	29,172



<b>Country</b>	<b>Value Exported (C\$)</b>	
	<b>2000</b>	<b>2001</b>
Qatar	0	1,771,028
Saudi Arabia	18,856,248	32,116,331
Singapore	2,422,973	5,881,569
South Africa, Republic of	546,539	292,687
Spain	2,422,973	2,535,794
Sri Lanka	0	1
Sweden	1,844,832	2,604,505
Switzerland	36,878	149,194
Taiwan	1,133,152	13,160,058
Thailand	1,442,358	218,927
Tunisia	260,627	1,729,547
Turkey	584,920	1,428,722
United Arab Emirates	12,860,745	778,521
United Kingdom	182,219,429	152,143,856
Uruguay	449,875	855,088
Venezuela	973,164	11,595,617
Zimbabwe	3,078	1,100
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>477,611,246</b>	<b>591,983,506</b>

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

**Acronyms**

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

Destination & ECL Number	Weapons Systems & Munitions	Value Exported (C\$)		Comments
		Support Systems	Parts	
<b>ARGENTINA</b>				
2001	99,610		1,141	firearms & parts
<b>AUSTRALIA</b>				
2001	23,638		441	firearms & parts
2003	475			ammunition
2004	5,800			rocket launcher
2005	350,636			fire control components
2006	2,753,052			APC components
2007	7,059			CW defence equipment
2009	6,132,574		2,454	ship parts, sonobuoys & sonars
2010			4,633,454	aircraft & engine parts
2011			1,793,970	electronic equipment parts
2013			92,512	body armour parts
2014		24,919,761	1,433,208	simulators & parts
2017		26,581		scubas & parts
2018			4	technical data
<b>AUSTRIA</b>				
2003			84	large-calibre ammunition components

2007		51,701	CW defence equipment
2017		151,758	large-calibre ammunition containers
<hr/>			
<b>BAHRAIN</b>			
2011		3,662	radar parts
<hr/>			
<b>BELGIUM</b>			
2001	43,775		firearms
2003		1,401,931	large-calibre ammunition components
2006		2,443,632	turret parts
2007		2,031,760	CW defence equipment
2008		560,325	propellant
2010		50,860	aircraft parts
2011		14,000	computer equipment
2014		5,951	spare parts
2017		1,397,365	large-calibre ammunition containers
<hr/>			
<b>BERMUDA</b>			
2001	1,000		firearms
2011		8,190	antennae
<hr/>			
<b>BOLIVIA</b>			
2010		3,000,000	aircraft repair & overhaul
<hr/>			
<b>BOTSWANA</b>			
2002		1,863,100	practice rockets
2010		2,805,977	aircraft & engine parts
<hr/>			
<b>BRAZIL</b>			
2003		20,125	ammunition components
2006		3,697	vehicle parts
2010		4,032,807	aircraft & helicopter parts
2011		1,080,488	navigation equipment parts
2021		1	data package

Destination & ECL Number	Weapons Systems & Munitions	Value Exported (C\$)			Comments
		Support Systems	Parts		
<b>BULGARIA</b>					
2003	40				practice ammunition
<b>CHILE</b>					
2001	40,621				firearms
2009		7,667			sonobuoys
<b>CHINA</b>					
2011			66,725		computer cards
2015			3,336		diode
<b>COLOMBIA</b>					
2004		110,250			mine detectors
2010			1,600,000		aero-engine repair & overhaul
2015		464,000			surveillance camera system
<b>CZECH REPUBLIC</b>					
2001	8,423				firearms
2002			2,235		rocket & launcher parts
2007		54,350			CW defence equipment
2011			139,667		control sensors
2018			3		data
<b>DENMARK</b>					
2001	11,524,864		6,374,708		firearms, parts & accessories
2007		834			CW defence equipment
2010	52,000,000		163,880		aircraft & parts
2011		693,540			transmitters
2016			173,542		castings
2017			10,500		IR suppression system

<b>DJIBOUTI</b>			
2004		11,400	mine detectors
<b>EGYPT</b>			
2006			24,102 vehicle parts
2007		1,200,000	CW defence equipment
2010			24,513 aircraft parts
2011		217,092	electronics
<b>ESTONIA</b>			
2017		28,357	scuba systems
<b>FINLAND</b>			
2001	15,746		firearms
2005			1,172 sights
2006			270,960 ATV parts
2010			326,186 aircraft & engine parts
2011			108,264 electronic components
<b>FRANCE</b>			
2001	46,038		4,092 firearms & parts
2003	1,226,360		2,086,360 ammunition & components
2004			5,000 lenses
2005			3,058,315 optics & parts
2006			1,200 display panel
2007			6,431 CW defence equipment
2009		4,449,250	650 sonobuoys & parts
2010			287,309 aircraft parts
2011			2,149,551 avionics
2014			347,050 simulator components
2015		6,657,485	3,715 surveillance systems & parts
2017		24,808	IR countermeasures
2020		131,563	breathing apparatus
2021			48,000 simulator software

Destination & ECL Number	Weapons Systems & Munitions	Value Exported (C\$)		
		Support Systems	Parts	Comments
<b>GERMANY</b>				
2001	150,179		700	firearms & parts
2002	4,485			grenade launchers
2003	406		12,501	ammunition & components
2004			1,215,080	missile parts
2005			96,632	optical parts
2006			1,825,537	vehicle components
2008			281	propellant
2009			2,393,524	ship navigation & control components
2010			1,957,629	aircraft parts
2011			4,987,726	avionics
2014			497,345	simulator parts
2015			265,210	parts for imaging systems
2017		11,103		IR countermeasures
2018			3	data packages
2022			20	technology
<b>GREECE</b>				
2001	12,158			firearms
2002		248,850		missile test equipment
2009		182,250		sonobuoys
2010			708,696	aircraft parts
2011			4,053,386	electronic parts
2017		291,217		scuba systems
<b>GREENLAND</b>				
2001	12,316			firearms
2003	3,622			ammunition

<b>GUATEMALA</b>			
2001	350		firearms & parts
2010		2,220,000	repair & overhaul transport aircraft
<b>GUYANA</b>			
2001	1,500		firearms
<b>HONG KONG</b>			
2003	6,050		ammunition
2007		33,525	CW defence equipment components
<b>HUNGARY</b>			
2001	10,545		firearms
<b>INDONESIA</b>			
2010		3,561	aircraft parts
2014		105,897	simulator parts
<b>IRELAND</b>			
2002	623,080		grenade launchers & parts
2007		15,930	CW defence equipment
2014		17,245	training aids
<b>ISRAEL</b>			
2005		2,409	castings
2006		201	vehicle parts
2007		368	CW defence equipment components
2010		365,743	aircraft parts
2011		275,900	antennae & displays
2016		15,569	castings
<b>ITALY</b>			
2001		60	firearms parts
2003	150,745		small arms ammunition
2005		2,761,277	lenses

Destination & ECL Number	Weapons Systems & Munitions	Value Exported (C\$)		Comments
		Support Systems	Parts	
<b>ITALY (CONTINUED)</b>				
2006			112,370	APC tracks
2009		769,545	168,296	sonobuoys, gyroscope repair & overhaul
2010			14,014,664	aircraft & helicopter parts
2011			1,577,734	radio & doppler equipment parts
2014			170	simulator parts
2015		2,416,000		surveillance sensors
2016			1,507	castings
2017		30,721		IR countermeasures
2021			16,000	simulation software
<b>JAPAN</b>				
2003	202			ammunition
2004			1,762,472	missile launcher components
2006			3,126	vehicle parts
2007			1,138	CW defence equipment parts
2008			1,156,332	propellant
2010			5,371,247	aircraft & helicopter parts
2011			779,128	detection equipment parts
2014		1,741,206		radar simulator
<b>JORDAN</b>				
2003	855,000			anti-aircraft ammunition
2010			175,000	helicopter parts
<b>KENYA</b>				
2010			587	transport aircraft parts



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**KOREA, REPUBLIC OF**

2003		800,000	ejector cartridges
2009	183,240	749,792	sonobuoys & ship parts
2010		415,898	aircraft parts
2011	25,983,575	29,914,085	radios & parts
2014		10,000	simulation components
2017	1,007,991		scuba systems, IR countermeasures
2021		139,628	simulation software

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**KUWAIT**

2010		4,835	antennae
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**LATVIA**

2017	251,491		scuba systems
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**LUXEMBOURG**

2001	8,624	128	firearms & parts
2004		3,384,512	rocket motors
2006		318,108	vehicle parts
2010		1,487,539	aircraft & aviation-related parts
2011		294,451	avionics
2014		3,059	simulator spares

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**MALAYSIA**

2002	5,000		rockets
2007		80	CW defence equipment components
2010		7,804,671	helicopter parts
2014		38,344	simulator parts
2017	2,626,194		scuba systems
2018		4	technical data

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**MAURITIUS**

2009		3,204	antenna parts
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Destination & ECL Number	Weapons Systems & Munitions	Value Exported (C\$)		Comments
		Support Systems	Parts	
<b>MEXICO</b>				
2003			109,330	heavy-calibre ammunition components
2007			176	CW defence equipment components
2008			190,000	propellant
2013			136,828	armour plates
<b>MOROCCO</b>				
2014			146,976	simulator parts
<b>NETHERLANDS</b>				
2001			2,914,774	firearms components
2003	2,817,124		509	ammunition & components
2004			68,292	rocket parts
2005			12,834,727	sonar spares
2007		58,885		CW defence equipment
2009		9,800,256		sonobuoys
2010		1,091,484		aircraft & aero-engine parts
2011			12,448,376	radar components
2014		17,890,717	182,799	simulator & components
2016			283,382	castings
2017		1,085	2,289	scuba systems & parts, IR suppression systems
2018			4	scuba systems & parts
<b>NEW ZEALAND</b>				
2001	700			firearms & parts
2003	1,042,664		63,756	ammunition & components
2007		69,706		CW defence equipment
2009		280,800		sonobuoys
2010			763,617	aircraft parts

2011		5,350	electronic components
2017		8,126	scuba parts
2018		2	data
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<b>NORWAY</b>			
2001	82,150	21,549	firearms & parts
2003	99,556		small arms ammunition
2004		158,349	rocket parts
2006		211,642	armoured vehicle parts
2009	4,527,375		sonobuoys
2010		37,170	aircraft parts
2011		543,850	navigation system components
2014		61,203	simulator parts
2015	256,445		thermal imagers
2016		19,071	castings
2017	709,829		scuba systems IR suppression equipment
2018		3	data
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<b>OMAN</b>			
2001		850	telescopic sight
2002		7,445	ammunition
2010	619,534		parachutes
2018		4	data
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<b>PHILIPPINES</b>			
2010		275,000	aero-engine parts
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<b>POLAND</b>			
2001	5,000		firearms
2002	500		rocket launcher
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<b>PORTUGAL</b>			
2009		850	sonobuoy parts
2010	12,102		radio beacons
2011		16,216	radar parts
2018		4	data

Destination & ECL Number	Weapons Systems & Munitions	Value Exported (C\$)		Comments
		Support Systems	Parts	
<b>QATAR</b>				
2022		1,771,028		air traffic control equipment
<b>SAUDI ARABIA</b>				
2006	24,039,741		4,202,849	LAVs & parts
2010			32,653	aircraft parts
2011			3,467,817	radio equipment parts
2017		356,788	16,483	scuba systems & parts
<b>SINGAPORE</b>				
2006			4,689,591	APC tracks
2007		224,022		CW protection equipment
2008			6,800	propellant
2010			204,499	parachute & aircraft parts
2011		111,613	562,014	radios & electronic components
2014			17,228	simulator parts
2017		13,300	52,500	IR suppression system ammunition storage
2018			2	data
<b>SOUTH AFRICA, REPUBLIC OF</b>				
2001	600			firearms
2011		192,075	36,000	navigation equipment
2017		27,550	15,714	IR suppression system ammunition containers
<b>SPAIN</b>				
2001	14,400			firearms
2007		1,455		CW protection equipment
2009		586,523		sonobuoys
2010			116,307	aircraft parts

2011		977,107	electronics
2017	840,000		IR suppression systems
2018		2	data system
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<b>SRI LANKA</b>			
2021		1	data
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<b>SWEDEN</b>			
2001	12,710		firearms
2003	404		ammunition
2005		101,850	lenses
2006		354,384	vehicle tracks
2007		214	CW protection equipment parts
2010		1,673,220	aero-engine parts
2011		338,509	displays
2014		123,214	simulator parts
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<b>SWITZERLAND</b>			
2001	18,763		firearms
2003	3,775		ammunition
2006		87,960	APC parts
2010		1,200	aircraft parts
2018		34,200	electronics
2022		3,296	manuals
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<b>TAIWAN</b>			
2010		59,368	aircraft parts
2011		1,300,690	avionic components
2014	11,800,000		radio simulators
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<b>THAILAND</b>			
2001	138 701		firearms & parts
2009		2,155	sonobuoy parts
2010		77,147	helicopter parts
2017		922	scuba parts
2018		2	technical documents

Destination & ECL Number	Weapons Systems & Munitions	Value Exported (C\$)		
		Support Systems	Parts	Comments
<b>TUNISIA</b>				
2010			1,729,547	aircraft engine parts
<b>TURKEY</b>				
2001	2,400			firearms
2007			45	CW defence equipment parts
2009			890,815	AS equipment spares
2010			31,532	aircraft parts
2011			342,887	avionic parts
2014			43,634	simulator parts
2016			192,334	castings
<b>UNITED ARAB EMIRATES</b>				
2001	15,084			firearms
2003	17,908			practice ammunition
2007			16,309	CW defence equipment parts
2009			1,709	naval electronic components
2010			113,711	aircraft parts
2011		419,998	9,226	radios & parts
2014			184,586	simulator parts
<b>UNITED KINGDOM</b>				
2001	187,301		3,827,241	firearms & parts
2002	85,000		143,026	rocket launchers & parts
2003	53,993			ammunition
2004	65,808		864,400	rockets & parts
2005			1,761,061	range finder parts
2006			664,097	vehicle parts
2007		365,098		CW defence equipment
2009			20,110,687	sonobuoys, sonar & ship parts
2010			24,943,373	aircraft parts

2011		21,023,785	electronic components & displays
2013		600	armour plates
2014	61,279,295	2,085,049	simulators & parts
2015	4,883,870	7,600	surveillance system & parts
2016		383,037	castings
2017	3,997,109	901	computer, ammunition cases, scuba system parts
2018		7,629	production equipment & blueprints
2021		3,199,504	software
2022		1,000	power divider
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<b>URUGUAY</b>			
2010		855,088	aircraft engine parts
<hr/>			
<b>VENEZUELA</b>			
2011	11,595,617		communications equipment
<hr/>			
<b>ZIMBABWE</b>			
2001	1,100		firearms
<hr/>			
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>		<b>591,983,506</b>	

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

ECL Number	Value Exported (C\$)	
	2000	2001
2001	3,512,209	25,830,880
2002	572,339	2,997,387
2003	35,393,637	10,438,684
2004	78,506,497	9,854,755
2005	2,794,341	20,968,079
2006	19,549,646	42,006,249
2007	679,647	4,139,086
2008	2,074,582	1,913,738
2009	35,946,687	51,168,691
2010	78,252,378	135,192,477
2011	101,995,899	129,620,774
2013	2,153,097	229,940
2014	105,316,741	122,933,937
2015	3,379,349	16,157,050
2016	128,105	1,068,442
2017	7,188,991	12,111,430
2018	68,369	41,866
2020	0	131,563
2021	73,300	3,403,134
2022	25,432	1,775,344
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>477,611,246</b>	<b>591,983,506</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)**

<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 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, components and accessories.
2015	Imaging or imaging countermeasure equipment including photographic equipment, 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

DFAIT's Export and Import Controls Web site provides further information on arms control and international security issues:

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

Useful links can also be found at the following DFAIT Web addresses:

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

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

Non-DFAIT sites offering data and diverse views on arms control and related issues include:

Aerospace Industries Association of Canada:

<http://www.aiac.ca>

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>

Stockholm International Peace Research Institute:

<http://www.sipri.se>

United Nations:

<http://www.un.org>

UN DDA:

<http://disarmament.un.org/dda.htm>

Reports of the Group of Governmental Experts on the Register:

<http://daccess-ods.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N00/604/38/PDF/N0060438.pdf?OpenElement>

UN Instrument for Reporting Military Expenditures:

<http://disarmament.un.org/cab/milex.html>

Wassenaar:

<http://www.wassenaar.org>