

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: