

and 1997. This, again, is a reflection of individual contracts. The bulk of sales by value have gone to two NATO partners; indeed, some \$20 million of the reported \$23 million in firearms exports in 1997 went to one destination.

Those wishing to know more about export controls on military and strategic goods can visit our Web site ([www.dfait-maeci.gc.ca/~eicb/epd\\_home.htm](http://www.dfait-maeci.gc.ca/~eicb/epd_home.htm)).

## Notes on Methodology

The statistics in this Eighth 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:

1. As explained in the Foreword, the tables do not include exports to the United States, which are estimated to account for about one half of Canada's exports of military goods and technology.
2. 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 allows more precise data capture than in past years.
3. "Military goods" are defined as goods specifically designed or modified for military use and regulated under Group 2 (Munitions) of the Export Control List (ECL). Descriptions of ECL Group 2 items have been simplified, using layperson terminology, to provide greater understanding for the reader.
4. Figures reflect information received as of the date of this report. Late entries will be reported in future editions. For example, the totals for 1996 have been revised to reflect additional information received since publication of the 1996 Annual Report.