
- First, we are working to strengthen the international convention which regulates the use of landmines -- the *Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons (CCW)*.

- Second, we are working for a global ban on anti-personnel landmines. Beginning with our January 1996 announcement of a moratorium on the production, export and operational use (except for training purposes) of anti-personnel landmines, Canada has assumed an international leadership role in the campaign to eliminate these instruments of war and suffering. We are pursuing these efforts through the United Nations and through regional organizations to which we belong.

Canada has played a leading role in securing the indefinite extension of the Nuclear Non-proliferation Treaty. Canada is supporting efforts to conclude a Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty.

Another component of Canadian arms control and disarmament activities is the linkage between military spending and official development assistance. Canada is concerned that excessive military spending in developing countries may reduce scarce public resources available for basic human needs. However, Canada cannot be effective if it acts alone; therefore, we will continue to address these issues in multilateral institutions and in concert with like-minded nations. Canada is working on this issue with the Development Assistance Committee of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development and its G-7 partners. International financial institutions are also beginning to address the issue. The International Monetary Fund now takes into consideration unproductive spending, including excessive military outlays, in its country analyses.

Canada is also seeking to promote greater transparency and responsibility with regard to the conventional arms trade. The focal point for such activity is the Wassenaar Arrangement, of which Canada was a founding member in 1995. This group, which currently includes some 31 countries, seeks to ensure regional and international security by preventing destabilizing accumulations of conventional weapons and dual use equipment.

Export Control Policy and Implementation

The control over exports of our own military goods and technology is an important complement to Canada's broader arms control and disarmament efforts. The definition of military goods (see page 5) is derived from the International Munitions List which is maintained and updated by a group of nations, including Canada, which seek to control the proliferation of conventional weapons. This list has been incorporated in the Canadian *Export Control List (ECL)* as Group 2 (Munitions).

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