

---

Destruction. This proposal aims at securing a statement of global political will condemning the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction as well as massive build ups of conventional weapons and endorsing a comprehensive programme of action to address these concerns.

6. Canada is concerned about the international transfer of conventional arms, particularly about the potential effects in areas where tension or conflict threaten international or national peace and security. For the past three years (1988, 1989 and 1990), Canada has been among the sponsors of a resolution dealing with this question at the United Nations General Assembly. Canada is represented on the U.N. Group of Governmental Experts on Arms Transfer Transparency currently carrying out a study on ways and means of promoting transparency in international arms transfers. We look forward to examining the Group's report, which will be submitted to the General Assembly in the fall of 1991.

7. It was with that pursuit of greater transparency in mind that, in his speech to the United Nations General Assembly on September 26, 1990, the Right Honourable Joe Clark highlighted, amongst others, the themes of regional security, confidence building, proliferation and arms transfers. On the latter, he emphasized the importance of making arms transfers and procurement as transparent as possible, and announced that Canada will henceforth release an annual report on its exports of military goods.

8. For the purposes of the report, military goods are defined as in Group 2 (Munitions) of the Export Control List (ECL, August 1990) which is based on the International Munitions List. Statistics, which are based on reports of actual exports made against permits issued under the Export and Import Permits Act (EIPA), reflect totals exported by country of destination and by ECL number with the exception of the United States. It has been a long standing policy that permits are not required for exports of Group 2 (Munitions) to the U.S. Information provided by permit applicants, including the product, value, and names of exporter and consignee are provided to EAITC in confidence and will be protected to ensure compliance with requirements of the EIPA.

9. Some international sources and Statistics Canada may include all goods going to Military end users, as apposed to "military goods" as defined under ECL Group 2. Some sources may have included in their figures such products as food rations or commercial computers sold to the military. This explains why the figures contained in the First Annual Report may differ from those contained in reports from other sources.

10. Next year's Report will have comparative figures relating to 1990.