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weapons. Canada is one of twenty-three nations represented on a UN panel of experts that has been convened to consider expansion of the Register. Canada is urging inclusion of information on military holdings and procurement through national production in the Register as well.

6. The Automatic Firearms Country Control List (AFCCL), which was introduced as a distinct export control category in 1991, includes all countries with which Canada has bilateral defence, research, development and production agreements. There are currently 13 countries on the AFCCL. They are listed in Annex 1.

7. For purposes of the current report, the definition of military goods was based on Group 2 (Munitions) of the Export Control List (ECL) issued in January 1993, which in turn was derived from the COCOM International Munitions List. Statistics are obtained from reports filed by exporters of actual shipments made against permits issued under the Export and Import Permits Act (EIPA). They show total exports by country of destination and by ECL number. It has been long-standing Canadian policy that permits not be required for exports of Group 2 (Munitions) to the United States. Therefore, statistics on military exports to that country are not available. Information provided by permit applicants, including the product, value, and names of exporter and consignee are provided by exporters to DFAIT in confidence and is protected to ensure compliance with the requirements of the EIPA.

8. Statistics on Canadian military exports available from other sources may cover all goods going to military end-users, as opposed to "military goods" as defined in the ECL, Group 2. These may, for example, include such products as food rations, commercial computers or other civilian equipment sold to the military. Statistics Canada uses such methodology in compiling figures on military exports. Since there is no direct correlation between the commodity codes used by Statistics Canada and the ECL item numbers, and given that each source uses different methods of compilation, no comparison can be drawn between these two sources. This explains why the figures contained in the Fourth Annual Report may differ from those contained in reports from other sources.

9. The Fourth Annual Report contains comparative figures relating to 1992.