market), in a sector characterized by high-value transactions. Individual sales therefore may have a disproportionate effect on statistics. Major fluctuations in totals from one year to another often reflect the initiation or completion of one or two large contracts.

As Table 2 shows, Canada's largest military market in 2000 was the United Kingdom, which at $182 million accounted for almost half our total exports. Sales to Saudi Arabia continued to fluctuate, falling in 2000 to under $19 million compared with $43 million in 1999. Sales to Australia having declined to $21.5 million in 1999 rose again to $49 million. Similar wide upward or downward fluctuations can be seen when comparing 1999 and 2000 figures for a number of other countries. These fluctuations underscore how individual contracts can drastically alter the relative rankings of Canada's military markets. It is important therefore to consider the pattern of trade over a period of years and not draw conclusions based on a jump or drop from any one year to the next.

More information about export controls on military and strategic goods is available in our publication *Answers to Questions About Canada's Export Controls on Military Goods*. This document and other material related to Canada's export controls can be found at our Web site (**http://www.dfait-maeci.gc.ca/~eicb**).