

Sharing Agreement (DPSA) between Canada and the United States. Questions have been raised in the past about Canada's arms exports practices. Alleged violations of the Canadian policy, particularly the granting of export permits for the sale of strategic goods to governments involved in conflicts or known to systematically violate human rights, have been the subject of public debate. The need to enforce end-use provisions in arms sales contracts, as exemplified by the existence of Canadian military supplies in Vietnam and the resale of Canadian F-86 fighters to Pakistan in 1965, have also attracted public attention.⁹

Current Canadian Position

On 10 September 1986 after a review of Canadian policy on military exports the Secretary of State for External Affairs, Joe Clark, announced revised guidelines for Canadian export controls.¹⁰

The new guidelines restrict military exports to:

- countries with a persistent record of serious violations of human rights "unless it can be demonstrated that there is no reasonable risk that the goods might be used against the civilian population";
- countries under UN Security Council sanctions;
- countries involved in or under imminent threat of hostilities.

⁹ Regehr, E., Making a Killing: Canada's Arms Industry, Toronto, McClelland Stewart, 1975, pp. 5-8, 51-52. Taskforce on the Churches and Corporate Responsibility, Annual Report 1983-84, Toronto, 1984, pp. 16, 53-54.

¹⁰ For a full overview of the new policy see: "Export Controls Policy" DEA Communiqué, no. 155, 10 Sep. 1986.