

(communications and office equipment, trucks and clothing, etc). We see no reason for Canadian companies not to supply non-military goods, since these goods can be supplied by many countries, yet they add nothing to the offensive or belligerent capacity of the military or para-military organization.

Q4. How are military goods defined?

A. International negotiations in Paris, through COCOM, lead to agreement on what items are to be included on the International Munitions List. This List is published in Canada as Group 7 of the Export Control List. It includes all weapon systems, as well as other equipment "specially designed for military purposes".

Q5. What about helicopters?

A. A limited number of items lend themselves to use for civilian as well as for military purposes. When a class of goods is not clearly and uniquely either military or civilian, there will be ministerial consultation to determine a general policy for such goods. Helicopters are an example of this. The SSEA is currently considering such a policy for helicopters, in conjunction with his colleagues, the Minister of National Defence and the Minister of Regional Industrial Expansion.

Q6. What is the situation regarding exports to South Africa?

A. The Republic of South Africa is a special case in our policy. We in Canada have accepted to limit exports of all military goods to military end-users, in accordance with UN Security Council Resolution 418 (1977), and more recently, we decided to refuse to export strategic and military goods to all RSA departments and agencies. This is part of a measured series of actions. More may be necessary to convince the government to dismantle the apartheid system. Measures affecting imports are currently in preparation following the Commonwealth Heads of Government meeting in London.

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