

implementing Canada's domestic firearms legislation. Specifically, CFC runs a number of SALW related programmes, including:

- The Canadian Firearms Program – The first phase of the firearms program was the licensing of firearm owners. The second phase is the registration of all firearms in Canada by 2003.
- The Canadian Firearm Registration System – is a fully integrated, automated information system that provides administrative and enforcement support to all parties involved in licencing of firearm owners/users, registration of all firearms, and the issuance of authorizations related to restricted firearms.
- Firearms Research Unit – The objective of the Firearms Research Unit is to support the development and implementation of firearms policy, legislation and programs through systematic research, statistical analysis, monitoring and assessment.
- Canadian Firearms Safety Education and Awareness Program –The Canadian Firearms Safety Education and Awareness (CFSEA) Unit was established in March 1996 to help implement and administer the Firearms Safety Education and Awareness Programme.

In addition to playing a direct role in preventing the unauthorized possession and transfer of firearms, CFC might also play a role in capacity building and in promoting firearms safety and responsible firearms use in regions/countries where government controls and domestic firearms legislation may be inadequate.

#### ***Allocations***

No dedicated financial resources are available within the CFC to support multilateral SALW-related activities.

#### **Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP)**

##### ***Programming and General Types of Resources***

The RCMP plays an important role in addressing the global SALW problem by participating in a range of UN, OSCE and ICTY peace support operations. In this connection, the types of activities most relevant to the SALW problem are:

- monitoring and advising local police forces;
- training, reforming, professionalizing and democratizing police organizations (ie. capacity building; aiding in the transition to community policing; and facilitating security sector reform); and
- monitoring the disarmament and demobilization of police and security forces.

Given resource limitations, RCMP assistance to peace support operations is supplemented through two arrangements. First, the RCMP draws on the resources of 28 provincial and municipal police forces across Canada to meet the growing demand for civilian police in peace support operations. As a result, the RCMP now provides only about 45% of the civilian police deployed overseas on peace support operations; the partner police services provide the remaining 55%. The second mechanism for supplementing personnel resources is the participation of retired Canadian police