

ensures that firearms do not leave Canada without an assurance that they will be allowed into the country of destination and that the recipient will be permitted to take possession of them.

Military Export Statistics

The statistics on military exports in the following tables are obtained from reports filed by exporters on the actual shipments for each of the permits issued to them under the Export and Import Permits Act. These reports include the country of destination, a description of the goods and their value. Information about individual shipments and information found on the original permit applications, including the identities of the potential exporter and consignee and details of transactions, is commercially highly sensitive and is provided to DFAIT in confidence. Such information must be protected to ensure compliance with reporting requirements.

As noted above, permits are not required for the export of most Group 2 items to the United States. This has been a long-standing policy arising from the integration of the North American defence industry in World War II. Statistics on military exports to that country are therefore not readily available and cannot be included in this report.

Certain types of statistics on Canadian exports to military users may be available from other sources, such as Statistics Canada or the Canadian Commercial Corporation. These, however, may include non-military goods such as food rations, commercial computers, civil-certified aircraft or other civilian equipment. Since there is no direct correlation between the commodity codes used by Statistics Canada and the ECL item numbers, and as each source uses different methods of compilation, no meaningful comparison can be drawn between the data from these two sources.

The internationally recognized standard for statistics on worldwide military trade is the above-mentioned UN Register of Conventional Arms. It confines itself to specific categories of weapons systems, and does not include parts, components or the wide array of non-lethal support systems (such as radar equipment, simulators and software designed for military use) that make up a large proportion of Canada's military exports.

In 2000, exports of military goods amounted to some \$477 million, compared with \$434 million in 1999. As in previous years, NATO and AFCCL countries accounted for the major share (over 80 percent) of Canada's military exports. Also, as in the past, the majority (over 80 percent) of Canada's military exports went to high-income countries. There were no exports to countries rated as "low income" by the UN Development Programme.

Canada's military export totals are modest by world standards (based on figures in the United Nations Register, Canada accounts for less than 1 percent of the world arms