

Canada should, therefore, exercise leadership in placing the arms trade on the international arms control agenda, perhaps by sponsoring a United Nations General Assembly action directing the Secretary-General to study the feasibility of establishing an international arms trade register.

2. Full Disclosure of Canadian Arms Transfers:

Canada should also provide full disclosure of its own arms sales so that they can be subjected to public scrutiny in order to ensure that the government's own guidelines are being honoured and to identify ways in which those guidelines may need to be strengthened.

3. Restricting Canadian weapons transfers: ,

While Canada's arms export guidelines are formally restrictive, some important categories of weapons are not provided for, and in some cases in which there are restrictions, they are not adequately adhered to due to inadequate disclosure and review procedures.

a) Weapons designed for interventionist forces:

Consistent with support for a non-intervention convention, Canada should prohibit the export from Canada of weapons systems designed and/or destined for interventionary armed forces.

b) Components for Nuclear Weapons:

Canada should prohibit the export from Canada of components for nuclear weapons or their delivery systems, or for weapons and communications systems which are designed to facilitate the use of nuclear weapons.