

- a) that pose a threat to Canada and its allies;
- b) that are involved in or under imminent threat of hostilities;
- c) that are under UN Security Council sanctions; or
- d) whose governments have a persistent record of serious violations of the human rights of their citizens, unless it can be demonstrated that there is no reasonable risk that the goods might be used against the civilian population.

Permits are required for the export of military goods and technology to all destinations except the United States. The approval of the Minister of Foreign Affairs is sought for the export of all offensive military goods and technology, unless destined to (most) NATO allies or to a small group of specified like-minded countries. The Minister is also consulted about cases involving non-offensive military goods and technology, should concerns exist about any of the above-mentioned criteria. Before the Minister's approval is sought, extensive consultations are held among human rights, military and industry experts at DFAIT, with the Department of National Defence, with Industry Canada and, where appropriate, with other government departments and agencies. These consultations involve reviewing the latest information and best policy advice on Canada's defence and industrial relations with the recipient country, regional peace and stability, including civil conflict, and the human rights situation, including trends (i.e., are there signs of improvement or is the situation deteriorating?). Careful attention is also paid to the end-use documentation to ensure that the goods are indeed going to a legitimate end-user and will not be diverted.

Particular care is taken over applications involving firearms. The vast bulk of these applications do not involve modern military weapons (which as noted above can be exported to only a very small group of countries). Rather, they involve firearms that are controlled only because they are captured by the Wassenaar definition, and that are to be used for sporting purposes (such as hunting and target shooting) or for self-defence, or are for collectors and re-enactors. All require permits, and for most destinations, beyond a certain quantity, the Minister is consulted about the application. Because many Canadian firearms exports are to private end-users, we want to satisfy ourselves that the firearms do not slip into the illegal arms trade or fuel local lawlessness or violence. Information may therefore be sought from our missions and from other sources about destination countries' firearms control laws and procedures. We want to know not only what exists on paper, but also how strict enforcement is and whether these laws and procedures are open to corruption. We also check the bona fides of the end-users.

All applicants seeking export permits for firearms are therefore required to provide an import permit or some equally valid evidence that their import will be allowed. This