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# 2022

## EXPORTS of Military Goods

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## 1. Introduction

The *Report on the Export of Military Goods* is tabled annually in the Parliament of Canada to promote transparency around Canadian exports of military items. The report provides information on the export of military goods and technology from Canada in a given calendar year. Further to amendments to the *Export and Import Permits Act* (EIPA) in 2019, there is now a legal requirement that the annual report be tabled in Parliament no later than May 31 of the subsequent calendar year. Prior to this, the report had been produced voluntarily since 1990. The last edition of this report covered 2021 and was tabled in Parliament on May 30, 2022.

This was the third full year in which the Government implemented the robust risk assessment framework that was put in place in preparation for Canada's accession to the Arms Trade Treaty (ATT), in September 2019. The Government of Canada has taken action to strengthen Canada's export controls, which are among the most rigorous in the world and are in line with those of our principal allies and partners in the main export control regimes. A key priority of Canada's foreign policy is the maintenance of international peace and security. To this end, the Government of Canada strives to ensure that, among other policy goals, such as supporting Canadian foreign and defence policies and legitimate trade, Canadian goods and technology are not used in a manner that is prejudicial to human rights, peace, security or stability.

The data in this report covers exports and brokering of goods and technology included in the *Export Control List* (ECL) that are designed for military purposes. Data for this report is assembled and verified against information received from Canadian industry. Information on how military items are defined for the purposes of export controls is provided in section 2 of this report.

Global Affairs Canada collects data on military exports to the United States for all ECL Group 9 goods and for ECL Group 2 items only if they require a permit to be exported to the United States. As of September 1, 2019, regulatory amendments enabled the collection of information on exports to the United States of full-system conventional arms, as defined in Article 2(1) of the ATT.

Information on Canadian exports of military goods is also captured in three other key reports: the *Annual Report on the Administration of the Export and Import Permits Act*, which is tabled in Parliament, and Canada's submission to the [United Nations Register of Conventional Arms \(UNROCA\)](#) and [Canada's report to the Arms Trade Treaty](#).

Global Affairs Canada welcomes suggestions on how to improve future editions of this report. To submit any suggestions, please contact the Export Controls Policy Division at Global Affairs Canada: [expctrpol@international.gc.ca](mailto:expctrpol@international.gc.ca).



## Summary of key data

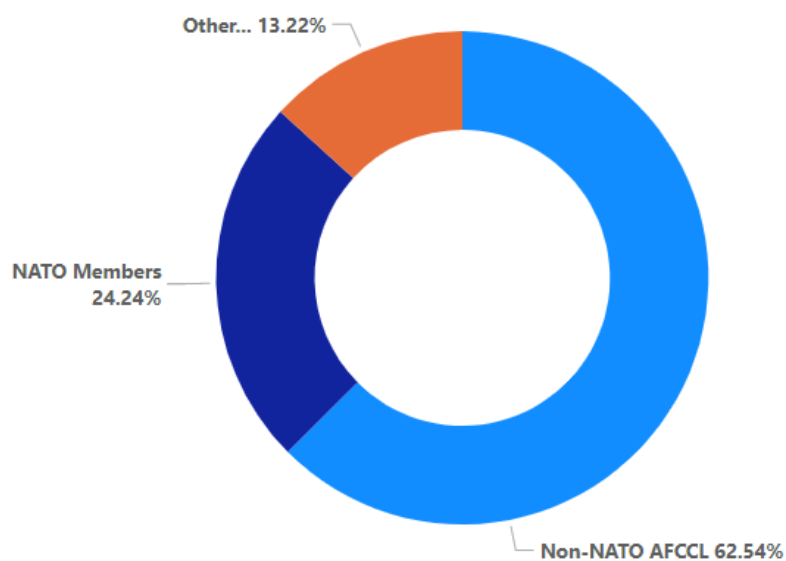
- For the 2022 calendar year, the value of Canadian exports of controlled military goods and technology to non-U.S. destinations amounted to approximately **\$2.122** billion, compared to a value of \$2.731 billion in 2021 and \$1.966 billion in 2020.
- Since the beginning of the COVID-19 pandemic, the processing of export and brokering permit applications has been deemed a priority service and the department has reallocated resources to ensure the continuity of the permit application and assessment process.
- Service standards for the processing of permits were met **74%** of the time in 2022 (compared to 72% in 2021 and 77% in 2020).
- Europe was the region for which the most permits were issued in 2022 (**53%**). The total number of permits issued in 2022 has increased to 3,656, compared to 3,211 in 2021 and 3,705 in 2020.
- Europe was the region in which the largest number of export permits were utilized (**59%**). The top five worldwide destinations by number of permits utilized were: Israel, United Kingdom, Germany, France, Australia. Those five destinations accounted for approximately **52%** of permits utilized.
- The greatest share of exports by value (\$1.327 billion or **63%**) went to non-NATO countries that are included on Canada's *Automatic Firearms Country Control List* (AFCCCL) (see Annex B for the list of AFCCCL countries).
- Saudi Arabia was the largest non-U.S. export destination, receiving approximately **\$1.151** billion in Canadian military exports (accounting for approximately **54%** of the total value of non-U.S. military exports).
- Most of Canada's military exports by value consisted of ground vehicles and their components at **\$1.30** billion, accounting for 60% of all controlled military exports in 2022.
- Canada issued 24 permits for exports to Ukraine and 19 permits were utilized for a value of \$47.581 million (7th top destination by value). Comparatively, in 2021, 5 permits were issued and 14 permits utilized for a value of \$54,922,825.58.
- Separately, the Government of Canada made a number of equipment donations in 2022 to Ukraine.



**Table 1: 2022 – Total value of non-U.S. exports for military goods and technology by NATO and AFCCL destinations<sup>1</sup>**

Destination	Value	Percentage
NATO Members	\$514,204,864.41	24.24%
Non-NATO AFCCL countries	\$1,326,835,165.54	62.54%
Other countries	\$280,501,785.15	13.22%
<b>Total Non-U.S. Exports of Military Goods and Technology</b>	<b>\$2,121,541,815.10</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

**Chart 1: 2022 - Non-U.S. exports of military goods and technology by NATO and AFCCL destinations by value**



<sup>1</sup> All tables and charts reporting the value of exports show the value in Canadian dollars of actual exports that took place in 2022, as opposed to the value of permits issued.



**Table 2: 2022 – Export permits utilized and value of exports by region<sup>2</sup>**

<b>Region<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>Number of Permits</b>	<b>Value of Exports</b>
Africa <sup>4</sup>	32	\$32,320,682.59
Americas (not including the U.S.)	55	\$12,123,935.80
Asia-Pacific	322	\$237,950,734.48
Europe <sup>5</sup>	1,178	\$569,654,456.41
Middle East	406	\$1,254,881,077.35
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,991</b>	<b>\$2,121,541,815.10</b>

**Table 3: 2022 – Canada’s top twelve non-U.S. destinations for military goods and technology by value**

<b>Destination</b>	<b>Total Value of Permits Utilized</b>
Saudi Arabia	\$1,150,785,251.72
Germany	\$221,638,097.52
United Kingdom	\$104,546,563.83
Poland	\$61,970,734.12
India	\$54,862,415.54
Qatar	\$49,261,558.87
Ukraine	\$47,580,690.28
Korea, Republic of	\$42,537,783.40
Australia	\$41,687,033.32
France	\$31,417,632.12
Taiwan	\$30,065,066.19
Japan	\$28,751,439.12

<sup>2</sup> Utilized export permits may include permits that were issued in previous years, but which were exported against in 2022. The total number of permits “issued” in 2022 may be found in Table 5.

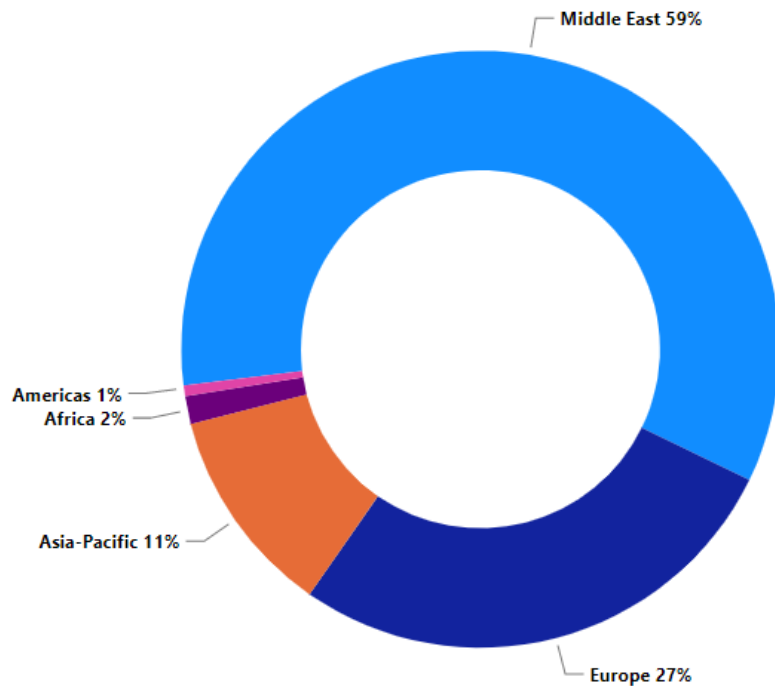
<sup>3</sup> Regions represent geographical regions.

<sup>4</sup> Africa includes Egypt and countries of the Maghreb.

<sup>5</sup> Europe includes Greenland.



**Chart 2: 2022 - Export value of (non-U.S. destined) military goods and technology – percentage by region**



## 2. Canada’s policy on the export and brokering of military items

As of September 2019, under the *Export and Import Permits Act* (EIPA), the Minister of Foreign Affairs must deny exports and brokering permit applications for military goods and technology if there is a substantial risk that the items would undermine peace and security, or could be used to commit or facilitate serious violations of international humanitarian and human rights laws, acts constituting an offence under international conventions relating to terrorism or organized crime, serious acts of gender-based violence or serious acts of violence against women and children.

Primarily through Canada’s system of export and brokering controls, as governed by the EIPA, Canada ensures that the export of military goods and technology is conducted lawfully and in a manner consistent with foreign and defence policies and security interests. The EIPA requires Canadian individuals and companies that wish to export any items included on the *Export Control List* (ECL), or to broker any items included on the *Brokering Control List* (BCL), to obtain a permit issued by Global Affairs Canada.<sup>6</sup> The ECL includes military, dual-use, and strategic goods and technology, U.S.-origin goods and technology, and a limited number of items that are controlled for economic reasons, in accordance with

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<sup>6</sup> More information about Canada’s export controls, including the publication “*A Guide to Canada’s Export Control List*”, which contains a full description of the goods and technology controlled under the *Export Control List*, can be found at [Export Controls](#).





Canada's international trade agreements and obligations. More information on brokering controls and on the types of items controlled on the BCL is provided below.

Canada prohibits the export, sale, supply, or shipment of arms and related materiel to countries that are under United Nations Security Council arms embargos, through regulations under the *United Nations Act*. These embargoes also prohibit the provision of technical assistance, including by transferring technical data, in relation to the sale, supply, transfer, manufacture, maintenance or use of arms and related material. Canada also has autonomous sanctions in place in relation to certain countries through regulations under the *Special Economic Measures Act*, which prohibit certain activities, including the export of specific goods and technology to those countries, or to any person in those countries, and/or to listed individuals and entities subject to a full dealings ban. More information on Canada's sanctions is available on the [Canadian Sanctions website](#).

Furthermore, the EIPA also provides authority for an *Area Control List (ACL)*, a list of countries to which the Governor-in-Council deems it necessary to control the export or transfer of any goods or technology, regardless of whether or not the items are included in the ECL. Currently, only North Korea is listed on the ACL. More information on the ACL can be found in Annex A.

The ECL is based principally on our participation in the major multilateral export control and non-proliferation regimes. Canada's export and brokering controls are not meant to hinder international trade unnecessarily, but to regulate and impose restrictions in response to clear legislative and policy objectives as outlined above.

### **Military goods and technology – “Groups 2 and 9”**

The military goods and technology described in this report are those included in Group 2 (Munitions List), and in its subset Group 9 (Arms Trade Treaty Items), of the ECL.

Goods and technology listed in Group 2 are “specially designed or modified for military use.” These items include, among others, ground vehicles, firearms, ammunition and imaging equipment made specifically for military use. A full list of the categories of Group 2 items is included in Table 10.

Group 9 is a subset of Group 2 and includes the full-system conventional arms that are listed in Article 2(1) of the ATT, namely: battle tanks; armoured combat vehicles; large-calibre artillery systems; military aircraft; military helicopters; military vessels and submarines; missiles and missile launchers; and small arms and light weapons when destined for police and/or military end-use. Group 9 items require a permit prior to export to all destinations, including the United States.

Other controlled items appearing elsewhere on the ECL (such as dual-use and nuclear items) are not generally featured in this report as they are not specially designed for military use<sup>7</sup>.

Military goods and technology listed in Groups 2 and/or 9 of the ECL are typically exported for one or more of the following purposes:

- sales to military and, in some cases, police forces or other government agencies;
- sales of parts and components for the production of new goods;
- transfers between affiliates;

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<sup>7</sup> Table 5 of the report does provide a high-level summary of export permit application status by all ECL Groups.



- return of military equipment to foreign customers following repair in Canada, and shipments of spare parts;
- sales to private individuals (particularly for firearms).<sup>8</sup>

### Export and brokering permit assessment process

Under the EIPA, the Minister of Foreign Affairs is legally required to take into account the assessment criteria referred to in Article 7 of the ATT in deciding whether to issue or deny export and brokering permit applications for “arms, ammunition, implements or munitions of war” (i.e., military goods and technology controlled under Group 2 of the ECL). Specifically, the Minister is required to consider whether the goods or technology specified in the application:

- would contribute to peace and security or undermine it; and
- could be used to commit or facilitate
  - a serious violation of international humanitarian law,
  - a serious violation of international human rights law,
  - an act constituting an offence under international conventions or protocols relating to terrorism to which Canada is a party,
  - an act constituting an offence under international conventions or protocols relating to transnational organized crime to which Canada is a party, or
  - serious acts of gender-based violence or serious acts of violence against women and children.

The EIPA stipulates that the Minister cannot issue an export or brokering permit for “arms, ammunition, implements or munitions of war” if, after taking into account available mitigating measures, the Minister determines that there is a substantial risk that the proposed transaction would result in any of the negative consequences referred to in the ATT assessment criteria. Substantial risk is not defined under the EIPA, but based on the practice of other States Parties to the ATT and relevant Canadian and international jurisprudence, the department’s position is that it requires a direct and foreseeable risk that the specific good or technology proposed for export or brokering would result in one of the negative consequences listed in the EIPA.

Additional objectives of Canada’s overall export and brokering controls regime include:

- ensuring that exports or brokering transactions do not pose a threat to Canada and its allies;
- preventing exports or brokering transactions that would be in violation of economic sanctions established by Canada or the United Nations;
- ensuring that exports or brokering transactions do not contribute to the development of nuclear, biological, or chemical weapons of mass destruction, or of their delivery systems; and
- mitigating the possibility of unauthorized transfer or diversion of the exported or brokered goods and technology.

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<sup>8</sup> Subsection 84(1) of the *Criminal Code* provides definitions of “non-restricted firearm” and “restricted firearm”.



All applications to export or broker goods or technology are carefully reviewed against the criteria listed above, as well as against potential risk associated with genocide, crimes against humanity, grave breaches of the Geneva Conventions of 1949, attacks directed against civilian objects or civilians protected as such, or other war crimes. The internal review process may also include wide-ranging consultations with geographic, human rights, international security and defence industry experts at Global Affairs Canada (including at Canada's overseas diplomatic missions), the Department of National Defence, and, as necessary, other government departments and agencies. Every export and brokering permit application is also closely scrutinized to ensure that they align with Canada's foreign and defence policies and security interests.

To guide this consultation process, Global Affairs Canada implemented an enhanced risk assessment framework for the review of permit applications, which identifies the different elements to be considered, the relevant government experts to be consulted, and parameters for the identification of risks. Any concerns raised through this process are then closely evaluated, including whether a substantial risk exists with respect to any of the ATT criteria.

An essential part in the review of each application is the end-use and end-user of the item. Careful attention is paid to end-use assurance documents in an effort to ensure that the export or brokering transaction is intended for a legitimate end-use and will not be diverted to ends that would threaten the security of Canada or its allies or would result in a negative consequence referred to in the ATT assessment criteria. Where a substantial risk is identified with respect to any of the ATT criteria, mitigating measures, such as additional end-use assurance documents, post-shipment controls, or transparency provisions between Canada and the government of the destination country, must be sought. A permit can only be issued if the mitigating measure reduces the risk to less than "substantial".

GAC officials keep abreast of developments in countries around the world, and monitor export control issues raised by numerous sources, including other Government of Canada departments and agencies, such as intelligence agencies, as well as partner countries, international organizations, civil society and the media. If any new information warrants it, including if the end-use and end-user assurances are not observed, the Minister possesses the authority under the EIPA to suspend or cancel permits. This new information is also taken into account in the risk assessment of future permit applications.

### **Brokering controls**

Article 10 of the ATT requires State Parties to take measures to regulate the brokering of arms taking place under their jurisdiction. Canada's brokering controls have been in effect since September 1, 2019, and apply to persons and organizations in Canada, as well as to Canadians abroad (Canadian citizens, permanent residents, and organizations). Brokering is defined in the EIPA as "arranging or negotiating a transaction that relates to the movement of goods or technology included in a *Brokering Control List* from a foreign country to another foreign country." The *Brokering Control List*, which comprises all items for which a permit is required prior to engaging in a brokering transaction, includes full-system conventional arms (as defined in Group 9 of the ECL), all items listed in Group 2 of the ECL, as well as any ECL item – including dual-use items – that are likely destined to a weapons of mass destruction end-use.

Throughout 2022, Global Affairs Canada continued to provide on-demand support to businesses that requested assistance in understanding Canada's brokering controls. The department also availed itself of



opportunities to proactively share information about Canada’s brokering controls with industry and to meet with civil society organizations that expressed an interest in the issue.

For more information about these controls, please consult the brokering regulations. Global Affairs Canada welcomes feedback from stakeholders and is open to considering additional measures to further streamline and improve the ongoing implementation of Canada’s brokering controls.

### **Notes on the export of firearms**

Most firearms exported from Canada are intended for sporting or other recreational use and not for military purposes. In addition to the assessment criteria mentioned previously, permit applications for firearms are carefully assessed for the risk that items may be diverted to the illegal arms trade or used to fuel local or regional violence. Canadian diplomatic missions and other sources may provide information about the destination country’s firearms control laws, procedures and enforcement practices, and are often called upon to validate import permits and licences, end-user assurance documents, and consignee information prior to the issuance of a permit.

Prohibited firearms and components thereof may only be exported to countries listed on the *Automatic Firearms Country Control List* (AFCCL) and then only to consignees that are government entities or are authorized by government entities.<sup>9</sup> These exports must be authorized by a permit issued by the Minister of Foreign Affairs. Each export permit application is assessed on a case-by-case basis.

The full list of countries on the AFCCL is found in Annex B.

### **International cooperation on military trade**

Multilateral action is an important means of promoting international peace and security. Canada supports and participates in a range of arms control, export control, and non-proliferation activities, working closely with partners who share our objectives. Canada participates in the following export control bodies and initiatives: the Arms Trade Treaty, the United Nations Register of Conventional Arms, the Wassenaar Arrangement, the Nuclear Suppliers Group, the Missile Technology Control Regime, the Australia Group, and the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons. Further information on these multilateral forums can be found in Annexes D and E.

## **3. Developments in 2022**

### **Ongoing implementation of a robust risk assessment framework**

The year 2022 was the third full year of implementation of a more robust risk assessment framework for the review of export and brokering permit applications. This assessment framework was put in place to strengthen the rigour and transparency of export controls when Canada acceded to the ATT in September 2019. Ensuring that every ATT risk criterion that is enshrined in the EIPA has been assessed has impacted

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<sup>9</sup> More information about Canada’s non-proliferation and disarmament policies can be found at [Canada’s Non-Proliferation and Disarmament Policies](#).



the time required to process applications, leading to delays in the processing of certain applications. As such, and while applying the same level of rigour required by Canada's domestic and international legal obligations, the department is working to facilitate a more transparent, timely, and predictable export controls system for Canadian exporters. Improvement in service delivery would help support the economic recovery of the defence industry, which prior to the pandemic contributed close to \$9.2 billion in GDP and 78,000 jobs across the Canadian economy.

### **COVID-19**

Global cooperation on pandemics is critical to ensuring the health and safety of people around the world. Global Affairs Canada has not implemented any new export restrictions under the EIPA in response to COVID-19.

Since the beginning of the pandemic, the processing of export and brokering permit applications has been deemed a priority service and the department has reallocated resources to ensure the continuity of the permit application and assessment process.

In 2022, for the third year in a row there were approximately 1,500 fewer export permit applications for military, dual-use, and strategic goods or technology received when compared to 2019 (pre-pandemic).

### **Policy reviews - controlled exports to Russia**

On February 24, 2022, in response to Russia's illegal, unprovoked, and unjustifiable invasion of Ukraine, Canada stopped the issuance of all new permits for the export and brokering of any controlled goods and technology to Russia. The Minister of Foreign Affairs also announced that valid permits for the export or brokering of items to Russia had been cancelled. Only export permit applications destined to Russia that are related to specific medical and humanitarian end-uses may be considered for exception. These measures were announced through [Notice to Exporters and Brokers No. 1071 regarding Export and Brokering of items listed on the Export Control List and the Brokering Control List to Russia](#).

In addition to export controls, Canada also imposed sanctions in response to Russia's invasion of Ukraine. These include a dealings ban on listed individuals and entities, as well as prohibitions on the import and export of specified goods and technologies, including luxury goods, goods on the Restricted Goods and Technologies List, and certain advanced technologies and goods that could be used in the production and manufacturing of weapons. More information on Canada's sanctions is available on the [Canadian Sanctions website](#).

### **The Arms Trade Treaty and civil society engagement**

In its third year as a State Party, Canada continued its engagement at the ATT. Throughout the year, Canada supported the work of the Treaty by participating in its Working Groups, in particular the Working Group on Effective Treaty Implementation. Canada also actively participated in the Eighth Conference of States Parties (CSP8).

Furthermore, Canada continued its discussions with international partners within the ATT with a view to strengthen international compliance with the Treaty. Those discussions focused on learning about various measures to address the issue of diversion in accordance with Article 11 of the Treaty. The outcomes of



those discussions were shared with Germany in their role as CSP President to feed into a thematic paper on post-shipment co-operation in accordance with Article 11 of the Treaty.

In its second year as a member of Voluntary Trust Fund Selection Committee (VTFSC), Canada supported the evaluation of strong projects that will advance Treaty implementation and compliance in some States Parties and support universalization with Signatory States and other states. At CSP8 Canada renewed its membership on the VTFSC for another two-year mandate to 2024.

Canada has committed \$225,000 (2023-2025) to support the ATT Secretariat's Sponsorship Programme to help strengthen the universalization and national implementation of the ATT, by enabling the participation of eligible States in the Conference of States Parties (CSP) and in informal preparatory meetings to facilitate CSP deliberations and outcomes. Canada also initiated a three-year project with Control Arms for \$495,135 in 2021, to support the prevention and eradication of illicit arms transfers by strengthening stakeholder efforts to effectively implement and universalize the ATT.

In addition, related to gender, Canada supported initiatives that strengthen general implementation of the ATT. For instance, in 2021, Canada partnered with the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research (UNIDIR) to support its Gender and Disarmament Programme, through the provision of \$300,000 to UNIDIR over the next three years. In 2022, Canada initiated funding to HALO Trust for \$250,000 (2022-2025) to help address the significant gender imbalance in the field of weapons and ammunition management (WAM) by providing technical training to women.

Outside the context of the ATT, Global Affairs Canada also engaged regularly with international partners and civil society stakeholders to share information, benchmark best practices and discuss ways to increase the rigour and transparency of Canada's export controls.

### **Export Controls Human Rights Initiative (ECHRI)**

Canada continued to work with the U.S. and other like-minded countries to finalize the text of a non-legally binding "Code of Conduct for Enhancing Export Controls of Goods and Technology That Could be Misused and Lead to Serious Violations or Abuses of Human Rights" that was announced on December 10, 2021, during the First Summit for Democracy. The Code of Conduct was released and endorsed by 25 countries on March 30, 2023 at the Second Summit for Democracy.

### **Improvements to NEXCOL application system**

Throughout the year, significant improvements were made to the New Export Controls Online system (NEXCOL), the web-based system where exporters submit applications for export, brokering and import permits and certificates, as well as request amendments. In line with Government of Canada objectives towards Digital Transformation, improvements were made and new features added to enhance the user experience, such as strengthening security, automating paper processes and implementing an integrated communication/notification module to correspond directly with clients. The department is also committed to continually improving our National Trade Controls Systems by enhancing the user experience through innovation, and in-application self-service functionality.

### **Export Control List updates**

Further to a streamlining amendment to the *Export Control List* (ECL) on June 3, 2021, commitments made at the four key multilateral export control regimes (The Australia Group, the Missile Technology Control



Regime, the Nuclear Suppliers Group, and the Wassenaar Arrangement) are now automatically incorporated into Canadian law 30 days after publication of an updated *Guide to Canada's Export Control List* by Global Affairs Canada, as opposed to via a regulatory amendment.

Publication of the “December 2021” edition of the *Guide to Canada's Export Control List* occurred on November 21, 2022, providing industry with 30 days to familiarize themselves with the new controls that came into effect on December 21, 2022. The amendments added, clarified and removed controls over specific items as agreed upon in the various regimes in 2021.

Updates to the Guide that are made for any other reason, including the development of unilateral controls, would still require a regulatory amendment to the ECL. No such amendments related to military, dual-use or strategic items were made in 2022.

### **Amendment to the Automatic Firearms Country Control List (AFCCCL)**

On August 19, 2022, amendments were made to the AFCCCL to add North Macedonia and Qatar. This amendment allows Canadian residents to apply for permits to export prohibited firearms, weapons and devices to these destinations. Each application is assessed on a case-by-case basis.

### **Proposed amendment to the *Export Permits Regulations***

On June 18, 2022, proposed amendments to the *Export Permits Regulations* were approved and pre-published in Canada Gazette Part I for a 30 day comments period. These amendments are administrative in nature and seek to update the regulations to reflect current operational requirements, including those described in the *Export and Brokering Controls Handbook* (the “Handbook”) and to align the regulations with information already required from applicants in practice and policy and in the NEXCOL system. They also respond to the concerns raised by the Standing Committee for the Scrutiny of Regulations (REGS) regarding two previous amendments to the Regulations (SOR/2001-34 and SOR/2003-216). The objective of the amendments is to increase regulatory clarity and certainty, and to modernize requirements for Canadian exporters.

### ***Export and Import Permits Act* offenses**

There were no convictions for offences under the EIPA during the 2022 calendar year.

### ***Export and Import Permits Act* judicial reviews**

There were no judicial reviews in relation to Group 2 export permits during the 2022 calendar year.

### **Permit denials**

Table 4 includes information on applications for military, dual-use, and strategic goods or technology that were denied in 2022. There were a total of 50 denials, of which there were 17 denials for military items.



**Table 4: 2022 - Export permit denials of military, dual-use and strategic goods and technology<sup>10</sup>**

Destination	ECL	Reason for Denial <sup>11</sup>
Azerbaijan	1-6, 2-1, 2-5 & 2-15	Denial consistent with Canada's foreign policy and defence interests.
Azerbaijan	1-6	Denial consistent with Canada's foreign policy and defence interests.
Azerbaijan	1-6 & 2-1	Denial consistent with Canada's foreign policy and defence interests.
Brazil	2-1	Destination not on AFCCL
China	1-6	Denial consistent with Canada's foreign policy and defence interests.
China	1-6	Denial consistent with Canada's foreign policy and defence interests.
China	1-6	Denial consistent with Canada's foreign policy and defence interests.
China	1-1	Denial consistent with Canada's foreign policy and defence interests.
Egypt	1-1 & 2-7	Denial consistent with Canada's foreign policy and defence interests.
Egypt	1-1	Denial consistent with Canada's foreign policy and defence interests.
Hong Kong	1-6	Denial consistent with Canada's foreign policy and defence interests.
Hong Kong	1-6	Denial consistent with Canada's foreign policy and defence interests.
Hong Kong	1-6	Denial consistent with Canada's foreign policy and defence interests.
Hong Kong	1-6	Denial consistent with Canada's foreign policy and defence interests.
Hong Kong	1-3	Denial consistent with Canada's foreign policy and defence interests.
Netherlands*	1-3	Denial consistent with Canada's foreign policy and defence interests.

<sup>10</sup> See *A Guide to Canada's Export Control List* (see [Export Controls](#)) for examples of ECL items listed under the ECL numbers outlined in Table 4.

<sup>11</sup> Any denials consistent with Canada's obligations under the ATT in a particular calendar year are reported as such in Table 4. The specific ATT risks associated with those denials are listed in a single footnote to the same table. In 2022, there were no denials specifically related to Canada's ATT obligations.





Destination	ECL	Reason for Denial <sup>11</sup>
Nigeria	2-1	Destination not on AFCCL
Pakistan	2-11	Pakistan Group 2 policy
Pakistan	2-11	Pakistan Group 2 policy
Pakistan	2-11	Pakistan Group 2 policy
Pakistan	2-1	Pakistan Group 2 policy
Pakistan	2-1	Pakistan Group 2 policy
Pakistan	2-1	Pakistan Group 2 policy
Pakistan	2-1	Pakistan Group 2 policy
Pakistan	2-14	Pakistan Group 2 policy
Russia	1-6	Russia Sanctions
Russia	1-6	Russia Sanctions
Russia	1-6 & 4-5	Russia Sanctions
Russia	1-6	Russia Sanctions
Russia	1-1	Russia Sanctions
Russia	1-1	Russia Sanctions
Russia	7-2	Russia Sanctions
Russia	3-1	Russia Sanctions
Russia	1-5	Russia Sanctions
Russia	1-5	Russia Sanctions
Russia	1-5	Russia Sanctions
Russia	1-5	Russia Sanctions
Russia	1-9	Russia Sanctions
Russia	1-6	Russia Sanctions
Russia	7-2	Russia Sanctions
Russia	1-5	Russia Sanctions
Russia	1-6	Russia Sanctions
Russia	1-9 & 5504	Russia Sanctions
Russia	1-9 & 5504	Russia Sanctions
Russia	1-5	Russia Sanctions
Russia	1-6	Russia Sanctions
Russia	1-5	Russia Sanctions
Russia	2-1	Russia Sanctions



Destination	ECL	Reason for Denial <sup>11</sup>
South Africa	2-1	Destination not on AFCCL
Türkiye	2-7	Türkiye Group 2 policy
Türkiye	2-21	Türkiye Group 2 policy

\*For onwards transmission to another country.

It is important to note that each year, a number of permit applications are withdrawn at the request of the exporter if the applicant becomes aware, or is otherwise informed, of commercial, political or other types of risk that may affect their application and decides not to proceed further with the export. For the number of export permit applications withdrawn in 2022 please see Table 5.

#### 4. Military export and brokering statistics

The data contained in this report is obtained from permit utilization reporting, which exporters must provide to Global Affairs Canada consistent with the conditions listed on export permits for military goods and technology. The data displayed below includes the country of destination, the ECL item under which the export is controlled, and the value in Canadian dollars.

Further details related to export transactions (for example, names of exporting companies, values of individual contracts and transactions, and details of the specific technologies being exported) are protected due to the commercially confidential nature of such information.

Export controls apply to all foreign destinations. However, due to Canada's close and long-standing military cooperation with the United States, including the 1956 Defence Production Sharing Agreement that underpins the integrated nature of North America's defence industry, Canada and the United States have reciprocal arrangements to ensure permit-free/licence-free movement of most military items between our two countries. For Canada, this has meant permit exemptions for most Group 2 exports destined to the United States. Consequently, Global Affairs Canada collects data for exports of Group 9 goods and a small sub-set of goods for which individual permits are required when destined to the U.S., such as prohibited firearms, related parts and ammunition, and select items controlled under ECL number 2-4 (see Tables 12 and 13).

Data on Canadian military exports may be available from other sources such as Statistics Canada. These figures are derived from data collected by the Canada Border Services Agency based on the Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding Systems (HS), and may include non-military goods such as: commercial computers; civil-certified aircraft; guns and ammunition designed exclusively for industrial uses, such as the lighting of gas flares at oil wells; or other civilian equipment. Since there is no direct correlation between the commodity codes used by Statistics Canada and the ECL numbers, and because each source uses different methods of data collection, a meaningful comparison of the information from these sources is not possible.

An internationally accepted standard for statistics on worldwide military trade is the United Nations Register of Conventional Arms (UNROCA) (see Annex D). The Register quantifies the number of complete weapon systems permanently exported and does not include parts, components or the wide assortment of non-lethal support systems (such as radar equipment, simulators and software designed for military use) that make up a significant component of Canada's military exports. Since 1991, Canada has



consistently submitted annual voluntary reports to UNROCA. As in 2021 and 2022, in 2023, Canada will submit to the ATT Secretariat the same public report on the export and import of full-system conventional arms recently listed under Group 9 in order to meet its reporting obligations under the ATT.

Global Affairs Canada also produces an *Annual Report to Parliament on the Administration of the Export and Import Permits Act*, which is also a statutory requirement under the EIPA. This report provides an overview of permit data and service standards, which includes Group 2 permits and is also available at: [Export and Import Controls Permits Act \(EIPA\)](#).

### Data interpretation notes

The following data interpretation notes apply:

- i) Procurement contracts awarded by governments may have very high values and extended delivery schedules; a single contract may account for a large share of total military exports in a given year or over multiple years. Major changes in totals from one year to another may be explained by the beginning or end of a small number of high-value contracts.
- ii) Other than Table 9 and Tables 12, 13, and 20, the data presented does not include information on exports of military goods and technology to the United States. Data on permit applications for exports to the United States is included in Tables 5, 18, and 19.
- iii) The ECL item numbers used are explained with illustrative examples. Detailed descriptions of all strategic goods and technology controlled under the EIPA, can be found in “*A Guide to Canada’s Export Control List*”, which is available at [Export Controls](#).
- iv) Readers will notice that some of the totals vary between tables. For instance, Table 6 reports annual values of total exports of military goods and technology by destination country, whereas Annex G breaks down the value of exports to individual countries according to the ECL item number. However, the total of exports by ECL item number to an individual country calculated from Annex G may be greater than the total value of exports to that destination reported in Table 6. This is because goods or technology included in a single export permit may be classified under multiple ECL item numbers. Table 11, Table 12, Chart 4, and Annex G therefore, contain some double-counting, which inflates the value of total exports.
- v) Table 10 references transfers of “technology” controlled under item 2-22 of the ECL. Transfers of this nature often cannot be easily quantified. For this reason, “lots” rather than unit quantities are commonly used where technology may be transferred via intangible means (such as through meetings or emails). The “value” assigned to such technology transfers is determined by the exporter in their reporting and may explain some low-value exports to certain destinations. The inclusion of such data within this report is consistent with past practice.
- vi) A multi-destination permit (or MDP) allows exports to multiple countries under a single permit. Group 2 MDPs only allow exports to like-minded countries that are members of the export control regimes to which Canada is party, and that have an effective system of export controls. MDPs are offered to exporters who have an exporting history with Global Affairs Canada. These exporters have implemented defined due diligence processes and procedures when planning, marketing and shipping ECL items to foreign clients to ensure a reasonable level of assurance that goods or technology will not be exported to



unauthorized or illegitimate end-uses or end-users. The values exported under MDPs are included in all the tables reporting the total value of military exports. However, Tables 7, 8, 11 and 12, along with Chart 3, do not include the number of MDPs utilized per destination as a single permit can cover exports to multiple destinations.

vii) The number of Group 2 permits issued in 2022 (reported in Table 5 as 2,296) is not equivalent to the number of Group 2 permits utilized in 2022 (reported in Table 8 as 2,057) because a single permit issued in any given year can be valid for up to a period up to five years and be exported against during any of the years in which it is valid.

viii) Exporters are not required to submit permit utilization reports to Global Affairs Canada for Group 2 exports where no value is being transferred. Examples include exports where goods were sent to Canada for warranty repair, and are being returned to the original owner; exports where goods were sent to Canada for testing, demonstration or trials, and are being returned; the return to foreign owners of controlled goods borrowed or leased by a Canadian company (e.g., deactivated automatic firearms used as movie props); exports of faulty or discrepant material; or exports of goods for destructive testing. The value of exports of such nature are omitted from this report.



**Table 5: 2022 – Summary of export permit application status by ECL groups<sup>12</sup>**

	Submitted Applications	Issued	Denied	Returned Without Action	Withdrawn	Cancelled or Suspended	Under Review
Group 1 (Dual-Use List)	1,126	879	6	32	31	6	172
Group 2 (Munitions List)	2,756	2,296	8	121	105	13	213
Group 3 (Nuclear Non-Proliferation List)	66	50	0	1	2	1	12
Group 4 (Nuclear-Related Dual-Use List)	71	55	0	2	1	0	13
Group 5 (Miscellaneous Goods and Technology)	165	112	0	15	21	0	17
Group 6 (Missile Technology Control Regime List)	121	111	0	0	1	0	9
Group 7 (Chemical and Biological Weapons Non-Proliferation List)	157	132	0	3	1	1	20
Group 9 (Arms Trade Treaty)	28	21	1	3	0	1	2
Others <sup>13</sup>	257	0	0	72	177	0	8
<b>Totals</b>	<b>4,747</b>	<b>3,656</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>249</b>	<b>339</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>466</b>

<sup>12</sup> The data in this table is also reported in the 2022 *Annual Report to Parliament on the Administration of the Export and Import Permits Act* and is drawn from the New Export Controls Online (NEXCOL), an online database used to process export permit applications. The information in NEXCOL is not publicly available. Unlike the information presented elsewhere in this report, which only covers Group 2 (Munitions List) items, this table covers all export permit applications submitted in 2022 for all ECL groups.

<sup>13</sup> The category “others” includes applications that were not assigned to an ECL Group either because they were withdrawn or returned without action prior to a technical assessment being conducted or because the item in question required a permit for export to a destination listed on the Area Control List.



## Notes for Table 5

**Submitted Applications:** Table 5 includes data on all export permit applications submitted between January 1 and December 31, 2022. It does not include information on applications that were submitted prior to 2022 (or those that were submitted on December 31, 2022, and not received on January 1, 2023) nor does it include information on export permit amendment requests. Items in an export permit application may be assessed under more than one ECL Group. To avoid counting the same application twice, applications containing more than one ECL assessment have been assigned to a single Group based on the following order of precedence: 9, 2, 1, 3, 4, 6, 7, 5. Therefore, an application containing both a Group 9 assessment and a Group 2 assessment will appear once in the Group 9 row and an application containing both a Group 6 and a Group 5 assessment will only appear in the Group 6 row. The status of all export permit applications reflected in the table is accurate as of December 31, 2022.

**Issued:** Means a permit has been approved and issued in 2022. If a permit was issued in 2022 and is subsequently cancelled, it is only counted once in the cancelled or suspended column.

**Denied:** Means a permit that was denied by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, either directly by the Minister or by departmental officials further to policy direction received from the Minister. This occurs in fewer than 1% of cases annually and is generally for reasons related to Canada's obligations under the ATT or Canada's foreign and defence policies, as provided in the criteria for controlling the export of military, dual use and strategic goods outlined above. Information on denials is also reported in Table 5. Please note that Table 4 includes information on applications that were denied in 2022 including those that were submitted prior to January 1, 2022. Table 5 includes information on applications that were submitted in 2022 that had been denied up to December 31, 2022. The variance between Tables 4 and 5 is due to the fact that Table 4 includes applications that were submitted prior to 2022.

**Returned without action:** A permit application is returned without action by Global Affairs Canada if it is administratively incomplete, or if there is inconsistent information. An applicant that still wishes to pursue the export would be required to submit a new permit application.

**Withdrawn:** Permit applications may be withdrawn either at the request of the exporter or if the exporter is advised by Global Affairs Canada that a permit is not required. An exporter may decide to withdraw their application if the permit is no longer required because the commercial contract has fallen through, if a change to the contract requires them to resubmit the information under a separate application, or if the exporter becomes aware of political, commercial, or other types of risk that may affect their application and decides not to pursue the export. An application may also be withdrawn if the goods or technology proposed for export are not controlled, if the items are controlled but a permit is not required for their export to the United States, or if a General Export Permit applies. All of these situations are captured in the category of withdrawn permits. In 2022, a total of **130** applications were withdrawn because an individual export permit was not required. The remaining **209** withdrawals were at the request of the applicant.

**Cancelled or Suspended:** An export permit that has been issued may be cancelled for administrative reasons (e.g., at the request of the applicant as the permit is no longer required, or due to an error on the permit requiring replacement by a new permit), or for policy reasons at the direction of the Minister of Foreign Affairs. An export permit that has been cancelled is no longer valid for the export of goods or technology. An issued export permit can be suspended for policy or compliance reasons and reinstated later.

**Under Review:** Includes applications submitted in 2022 that as of December 31, 2022 were not completely processed or were otherwise under review.



**Table 6: 2022 - Export value of military goods and technology to all non-U.S. destinations**

<b>Destination</b>	<b>Value of Military Exports</b>
Algeria	\$18,097,710.51
Australia	\$41,687,033.32
Austria	\$470,469.83
Bangladesh	\$145,122.32
Barbados	\$2,300.00
Belgium	\$7,864,202.58
Brazil	\$4,160,259.38
Brunei Darussalam	\$1,177.30
Bulgaria	\$23,333.02
Chad	\$9,747,301.68
Chile	\$4,461,580.34
Colombia	\$21,111.10
Cyprus	\$68,075.00
Czech Republic	\$20,518,004.01
Denmark	\$4,428,886.85
Finland	\$687,789.61
France	\$31,417,632.12
Germany	\$221,638,097.52
Greece	\$262,601.77
Guam	\$167.14
Guyana	\$134,450.00
Haiti	\$2,153,000.00
Hong Kong	\$185,463.75
Hungary	\$33,808.09
Iceland	\$69,825.02
India	\$54,862,415.54
Indonesia	\$8,380,657.83
Ireland	\$496,857.36
Israel	\$21,329,783.93
Italy	\$13,819,111.60
Jamaica	\$5,142.12
Japan	\$28,851,439.12
Jordan	\$506,996.30
Kazakhstan	\$290,496.00
Kenya	\$85,909.79
Korea, Republic of	\$42,537,783.40
Kuwait	\$527,617.36
Kyrgyzstan	\$130,544.00
Lithuania	\$1,332,180.00

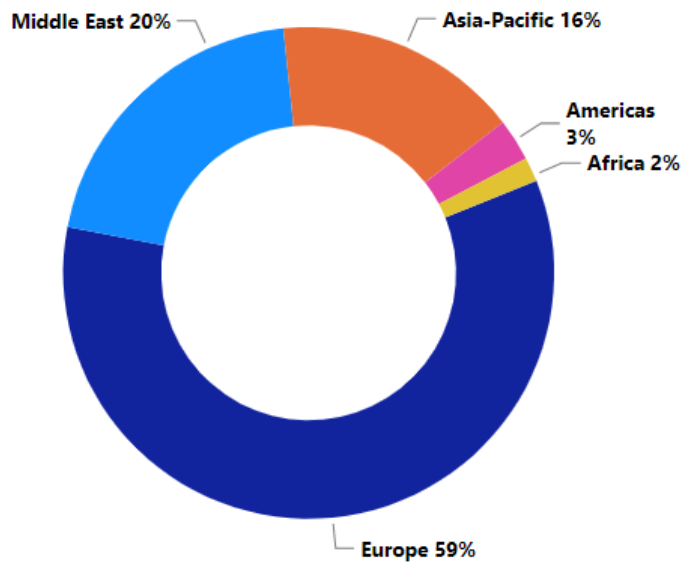


<b>Destination</b>	<b>Value of Military Exports</b>
Luxembourg	\$677,838.08
Malaysia	\$104,432.08
Mali	\$1,016.00
Malta	\$9,098.00
Mexico	\$625,160.28
Morocco	\$3,817,500.06
Netherlands	\$21,766,121.88
New Caledonia	\$ 350.00
New Zealand	\$2,068,458.07
Niger	\$370,000.00
Nigeria	\$27,360.00
Norway	\$16,548,245.46
Oman	\$144,641.57
Peru	\$560,517.38
Philippines	\$385,000.00
Poland	\$61,970,734.12
Portugal	\$189,987.96
Puerto Rico	\$ 415.20
Qatar	\$49,261,558.87
Romania	\$2,888,181.11
Saudi Arabia	\$1,150,785,251.72
Serbia	\$12,070.24
Singapore	\$21,937,888.87
Slovakia	\$8,780.98
Slovenia	\$191,363.00
South Africa	\$173,884.55
Spain	\$3,261,515.80
Sweden	\$15,275,338.64
Switzerland	\$4,770,065.24
Taiwan	\$30,065,066.19
Thailand	\$4,764,967.23
Tunisia	\$6,572,094.04
Türkiye	\$60,060.00
Ukraine	\$47,580,690.28
United Arab Emirates	\$25,624,998.56
United Kingdom	\$104,546,563.83
Uzbekistan	\$23,079.04
Vietnam	\$3,035,184.16
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$2,121,541,815.11</b>





**Chart 3: 2022 – Number of utilized export permits for military goods and technology to non-U.S. destinations - percentage by region<sup>14</sup>**



**Table 7: 2022 - Top twelve non-U.S. destinations: utilized export permits for military goods & technology**

Destination	Number of Permits Utilized in 2022
Israel	315
United Kingdom	290
Germany	188
France	126
Australia	96
Netherlands	84
Switzerland	66
Italy	50
Norway	48
Japan	47
Sweden	44
South Korea	39

<sup>14</sup> Does not include Multi-Destination Permits. See data interpretation [note vi.](#)



**Table 8: 2022 - Number of utilized export permits for military goods & technology by destination<sup>15</sup>**

<b>Destination</b>	<b>Number of Permits Utilized in 2022</b>
Algeria	6
Australia	96
Austria	10
Bangladesh	2
Barbados	1
Belgium	18
Brazil	21
Brunei Darussalam	1
Bulgaria	3
Chad	2
Chile	9
Colombia	3
Cyprus	3
Czech Republic	16
Denmark	33
Finland	16
France	126
Germany	188
Greece	4
Guam	1
Guyana	1
Haiti	2
Hong Kong	1
Hungary	1
Iceland	29
India	20
Indonesia	9

<sup>15</sup> Permits issued in any given year can be valid for up to a period up to five years and be exported against during any of the years in which it is valid. Table 8 does not contain data from Multi-Destination Permit exports. See data [note vi](#).



<b>Destination</b>	<b>Number of Permits Utilized in 2022</b>
Ireland	6
Israel	315
Italy	50
Jamaica	1
Japan	47
Jordan	4
Kazakhstan	4
Kenya	2
Kuwait	2
Kyrgyzstan	1
Lithuania	3
Luxembourg	9
Malaysia	4
Mali	1
Malta	4
Mexico	9
Morocco	13
Netherlands	84
New Caledonia	1
New Zealand	24
Niger	1
Nigeria	1
Norway	48
Oman	3
Peru	4
Philippines	1
Poland	29
Portugal	12
Puerto Rico	4
Qatar	9
Romania	21



<b>Destination</b>	<b>Number of Permits Utilized in 2022</b>
Saudi Arabia	13
Serbia	1
Singapore	33
Slovakia	4
Slovenia	4
South Africa	6
South Korea	39
Spain	34
Sweden	44
Switzerland	66
Taiwan	14
Thailand	19
Tunisia	33
Türkiye	3
Ukraine	19
United Arab Emirates	21
United Kingdom	290
Uzbekistan	1
Vietnam	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,985</b>

**Table 9: 2022 –Number of issued export permits for military goods & technology by destination**

<b>Destination</b>	<b>Number of Permits Issued</b>
Algeria	4
Australia	98
Austria	12
Bangladesh	5
Barbados	1
Belgium	15
Brazil	15
Brunei Darussalam	2



<b>Destination</b>	<b>Number of Permits Issued</b>
Bulgaria	4
Cayman Islands	1
Chad	3
Chile	10
China	1
Colombia	2
Congo	1
Croatia	3
Curaçao	1
Cyprus	2
Czech Republic	17
Denmark	37
Ecuador	2
Egypt	4
Finland	21
France	135
Germany	175
Greece	6
Greenland	3
Guyana	1
Haiti	2
Hungary	8
Iceland	27
India	28
Indonesia	7
Ireland	9
Israel	199
Italy	72
Jamaica	10
Japan	39
Jordan	1



<b>Destination</b>	<b>Number of Permits Issued</b>
Kazakhstan	1
Kenya	1
Korea, Republic of	45
Kuwait	3
Kyrgyzstan	2
Latvia	1
Lithuania	5
Luxembourg	8
Macedonia	1
Madagascar	1
Malaysia	7
Mali	2
Malta	5
Mauritania	1
Mexico	12
Mongolia	4
Montenegro	1
Morocco	10
Mozambique	3
Multiple Destinations	9
Namibia	4
Netherlands	89
New Caledonia	2
New Zealand	21
Niger	1
Nigeria	2
Norway	55
Oman	1
Peru	12
Philippines	2
Poland	43



<b>Destination</b>	<b>Number of Permits Issued</b>
Portugal	18
Puerto Rico	2
Qatar	7
Romania	19
Saudi Arabia	4
Serbia	1
Seychelles	1
Singapore	31
Slovakia	6
Slovenia	3
South Africa	74
Spain	46
Sri Lanka	1
Sweden	22
Switzerland	77
Taiwan	12
Tajikistan	1
Tanzania, United Republic of	4
Thailand	45
Togo	1
Tunisia	15
Ukraine	24
United Arab Emirates	10
United Kingdom	429
United States	76
Uruguay	1
Vietnam	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,268</b>



**Table 10: 2022 – Group 2 (munitions list) of Canada’s ECL**

<b>ECL Item</b>	<b>Illustrative Examples<sup>16</sup></b>
2-1	Smooth-bore weapons with a calibre of less than 20 mm, other arms and automatic weapons with a calibre of 12.7 mm or less and accessories
2-2	Smooth-bore weapons with a calibre of 20 mm or more, other weapons or armament with a calibre greater than 12.7 mm, projectors and accessories
2-3	Ammunition and fuse-setting devices, and specially designed components
2-4	Bombs, torpedoes, rockets, missiles, other explosive devices and charges, and related equipment and accessories specially designed for military use; and specially designed components
2-5	Fire control, related alerting and warning equipment, and related systems; test and alignment and countermeasure equipment specially designed for military use; and specially designed components and accessories
2-6	Ground vehicles and components
2-7	Chemical or biological toxic agents, riot control agents, radioactive materials, and related equipment, components and materials
2-8	Energetic materials and related substances
2-9	Vessels of war, special naval equipment and accessories, and components specially designed for military use
2-10	Aircraft, lighter-than-air vehicles, unmanned airborne vehicles, aero-engines and aircraft equipment, related equipment and components, specially designed or modified for military use
2-11	Electronic equipment, military spacecraft and components not controlled elsewhere
2-12	High-velocity kinetic energy weapon systems and related equipment, and specially designed components
2-13	Armoured or protective equipment and constructions and components
2-14	Specialized equipment for military training or for simulating military scenarios, simulators specially designed for training in the use of any firearm or weapon controlled in 2-1 or 2-2, and specially designed components and accessories

<sup>16</sup> The full description of goods and technology, including precise definitions of the terms used in the table, may be found in *A Guide to Canada’s Export Control List*, available at [Export Controls](#).





ECL Item	Illustrative Examples <sup>16</sup>
2-15	Imaging or countermeasure equipment, specially designed for military use, and specially designed components and accessories
2-16	Forgings, castings and other unfinished products the use of which in a controlled product is identifiable by material composition, geometry or function, and which are specially designed for any products controlled in 2-1 to 2-4, 2-6, 2-9, 2-10, 2-12 or 2-19
2-17	Miscellaneous equipment, materials, libraries and specially designed components
2-18	Equipment for the production of products referred to in the Munitions List
2-19	Directed energy weapon systems, related or countermeasure equipment and test models, and specially designed components
2-20	Cryogenic and superconductive equipment, and specially designed components and accessories
2-21	Software
2-22	Technology

**Table 11: 2022 – Export value of military goods and technology by ECL item number, value and number of permits utilized<sup>17</sup>**

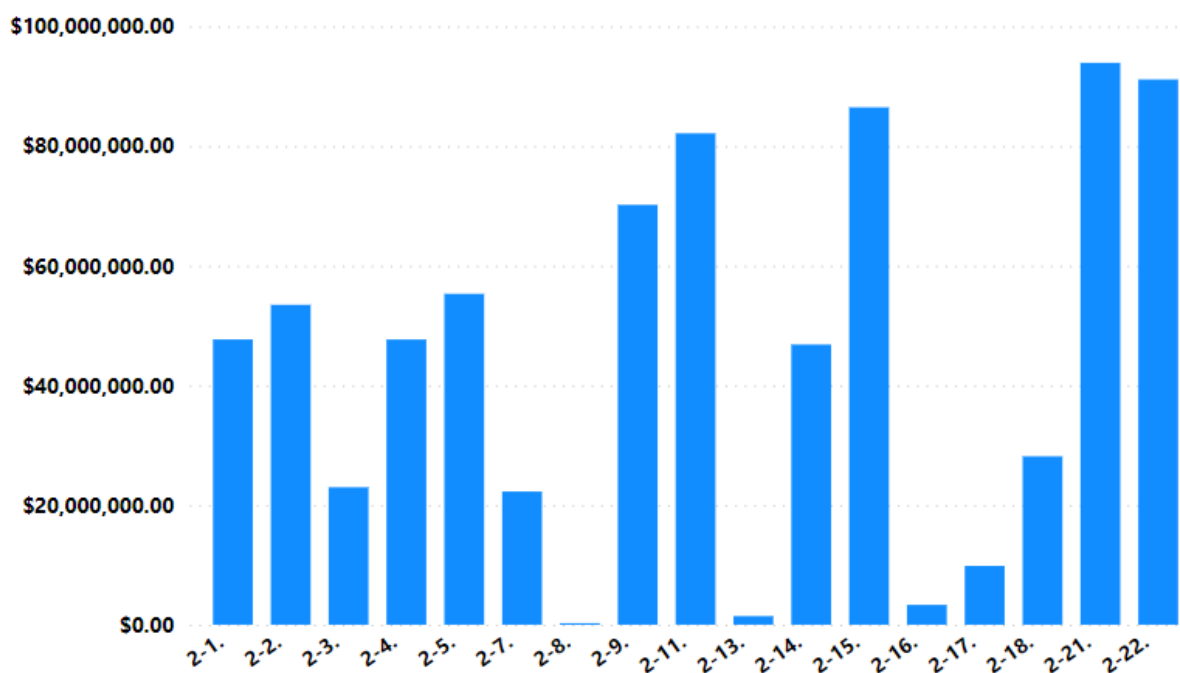
ECL Number	Total Value	Permits Utilized
2-1	\$47,684,732.24	379
2-2	\$53,473,362.40	14
2-3	\$22,967,262.22	42
2-4	\$47,672,902.55	60
2-5	\$55,373,615.73	103
2-6	\$1,310,450,066.56	129
2-7	\$22,262,667.88	22
2-8	\$94,497.09	5
2-9	\$70,179,921.21	70
2-10	\$118,372,492.75	430
2-11	\$82,131,924.60	354
2-13	\$1,439,923.26	13
2-14	\$46,778,849.15	84
2-15	\$86,474,911.09	141
2-16	\$3,310,700.38	40

<sup>17</sup> Data contains some double counting. See data interpretation notes on p.16, [note iv](#).



2-17	\$9,825,756.48	15
2-18	\$28,141,846.96	67
2-21	\$93,916,209.92	229
2-22	91,137,736.26	369

**Chart 4: 2022 - Exports of military goods and technology by ECL item number and value<sup>18</sup>  
(without ECL items 2-6 and 2-10: “ground vehicles and components” and “aircraft and components”)<sup>19</sup>**



### Exports to the United States of certain Group 2 (munitions list) controlled items

Global Affairs Canada collects data on military exports to the United States for all Group 9 goods and for Group 2 items only if they require a permit to be exported to the United States.

Within Group 2 of the ECL, export permits are required to the United States in the following circumstances:

- All exports of prohibited firearms controlled under item 2-1 (e.g. automatic weapons) or 2-2 (e.g. weapons with a calibre greater than 12.7mm) of the ECL must be authorized in advance with an export permit. Details on the application process can be found in the *Export and Brokering Controls Handbook* at [Export and Brokering Controls Handbook](#)

<sup>18</sup> Data contains double counting as some items can be classified under more than one ECL number. See data interpretation note iv.

<sup>19</sup> Data does not include ECL Items 2-6 and 2-10 because they significantly underestimate the values of other ECL items on the chart.



- Any ammunition controlled under item 2-3 of the ECL that is destined for end-use by police or military agencies. Permits are not required for the export of sporting ammunition.
- Goods controlled under item 2-4.a (e.g. bombs, torpedoes, rockets, missiles etc.) of the ECL.

In 2022, 75 export permits were utilized for the export to the United States of goods controlled under Group 2 (Munitions List) of the ECL. See Table 12 for more detailed information.

Goods exported from Canada to the United States are thereafter subject to the United States export controls regardless of whether a Canadian export permit was required. Goods exported from Canada through the United States to a third country (i.e. transit/transshipment) require a Canadian export permit for the third country when they leave Canada.

Permits are also required for the export to the United States of certain goods controlled under other ECL Groups, including all items in Group 3 (the Nuclear Non-Proliferation List), all items in Group 4 (the Nuclear-related Dual-Use List), most items in Group 5 (Miscellaneous Goods and Technology), and certain items in Group 6 (the Missile Technology Control Regime List) and Group 7 (the Chemical and Biological Weapons Non-Proliferation List).

**Table 12: 2022 – Number of permits utilized and value exported for certain group 2 (munitions list) controlled goods and technology to the United States**

ECL	Type of goods	Permits Utilized	Value	Notes
2-1	Smooth-bore weapons with a calibre of less than 20 mm, other arms and automatic weapons with a calibre of 12.7 mm (calibre 0.50 inches) or less and accessories, and specially designed components therefor	41	\$4,873,832.98	An export permit is required for all prohibited firearms regardless of destination. Both temporary and permanent exports of either Restricted or Non-Restricted firearms to the United States may be made without obtaining an individual export permit.
2-2	Smooth-bore weapons with a calibre of 20 mm or more, other weapons or armament with a calibre greater than 12.7 mm (calibre 0.50 inches), projectors and accessories, as follows, and specially designed components therefor	1	\$3,408.69	Exports of Restricted or Non-Restricted firearms are authorized by GEP-47 with a reporting requirement for those exports for police and/or military end-use. 443 prohibited firearms (ECL 2-1.a) were exported to the United States for commercial end-use in 2022.
2-3	Ammunition and fuze setting devices, and specially designed components therefor	2	\$6,934.498.53	Both temporary and permanent exports of sporting ammunition to the United States may be made without obtaining an individual export permit. Such exports are authorized under GEP-47.



2-4	Bombs, torpedoes, grenades, smoke canisters, rockets, mines, missiles, depth charges, demolition-charges, demolition-devices, demolition-kits, "pyrotechnic" devices, cartridges and simulators (i.e., equipment simulating the characteristics of any of these items), specially designed for military use; Note that item 2-4 includes: Smoke grenades, fire bombs, incendiary bombs and explosive devices; missile rocket nozzles and re-entry vehicle nosetips.	27	\$38,610,902.69	The description of this category is taken from control text agreed at the Wassenaar Arrangement. As a party to the <i>Ottawa Treaty</i> , the production and export of mines is prohibited in Canada. Further to the <i>Convention on Cluster Munitions</i> , Canada does not manufacture or export cluster bombs. Individual export permits are still required for items controlled under ECL item 2-4a.
<b>Total</b>		<b>75</b>	<b>\$57,395,483.02</b>	

**Table 13: 2022 – Group 9 commercial exports to the United States by quantity**

ECL Item Number	Quantity Exported
9-1 Battle tanks	---
9-2 Armoured combat vehicles	---
9-3 Large-calibre artillery systems	---
9-4 Military aircraft and related systems	1
9-5 Military helicopters and related systems	---
9-6 Vessels and submarines that are armed and equipped for military use	---
9-7 Missiles and missile launchers	6
9-8 Small arms for police or military end-use	---
9-9 Light weapons for use by members of armed or security forces and delivering primarily direct fire	---

### Brokering Data

**Table 14: 2022 - Transactions reported under GBP-1 by destination**

Once a broker has informed Global Affairs Canada of their intention to use General Brokering Permit 1 (GBP-1) during the course of a given calendar year, utilization reports (including nil reports) are required. This table reflects the total value of items related to brokering activities that took place in 2022 under this GBP. As some brokering activities may span multiple years, the total dollar value of the items related to the brokering activity may appear in Table 14 for multiple years. Therefore, brokering activities reported in this year's table may not have necessarily resulted in transfers taking place in 2022 but could potentially result in transfers taking place in subsequent years.



Destination Country	Number of applicants Brokering to Destination	ECL Items	Total value of items related to brokering activities that occurred in 2022* <sup>20</sup>	Origin Countries
Australia	1	2-5	\$63,284.63	United States
Belgium*	1	2-3	\$60,868,716.00	Brazil; Czech Republic; Singapore*
Czech Republic*	1	2-3	N/A	India*
Denmark*	1	2-3	\$12,659,933.00	Czech Republic*; Germany*
France	2	2-3	\$905,482.00	Brazil; United States
Germany	3	2-2, 2-3, 2-5, 2-6, 2-10, 2-13, 2-15, 2-18	\$12,165,167.53	Norway; United Kingdom; Spain; United States; Israel; Belgium
Ireland*	1	2-3	\$9,188,621	Czech Republic; France; Germany; North Macedonia*; Singapore*; Spain*; United States*
Italy	1	2-3	\$800,000.00	France
Japan	1	2-13	\$12,299.00	United Kingdom
Netherlands*	1	2-3	\$225,556,801.00	Brazil*; Czech Republic*; France; Germany*
New Zealand*	1	2-10, 2-22	\$2,500,000.00	Germany*
Poland*	2	2-10, 2-13	\$1,101,306.00	United States*
Spain	1	2-5, 2-15	\$560,200.61	Germany; United Kingdom
United Kingdom	2	2-3, 2-15	\$40,527,870.62	Brazil; Germany
United States	2	2-1; 2-5; 2-6; 2-11; 2-13; 2-15	\$35,029,976.23	Australia; Denmark; Germany; Israel; Norway; United Kingdom

<sup>20</sup> An asterisk indicates that at the time of reporting, the value of the items to be brokered were not yet known. This can occur during the early phases of brokering activities, prior to the finalization of details.



**Table 15: The Brokering Control List (BCL)**

BCL Item	Definition
1 (a)	Goods and technology referred to in Groups 2 and 9 of the ECL
1 (b)	Goods and technology referred to in Groups 1, 3, 4, 6 and 7 and in sub items 5504(2)(d), (e) and (g) of the ECL if their properties and any information <b>made known to the broker</b> would lead a reasonable person to suspect that they are likely to be used to produce or develop a weapon of mass destruction, or in any facility used for such activities.
1 (c)	Goods and technology referred to in Groups 1, 3, 4, 6 and 7 and in sub items 5504(2)(d), (e) and (g) of the ECL if the <b>Government has determined</b> on the basis of their properties or any additional information at its disposal that the items are likely to be used to produce or develop a weapon of mass destruction, or in any facility used for such activities.

**Table 16: 2022 - Summary of brokering permits applications received**

Table 16 contains data on the status of brokering permit applications submitted between January 1 and December 31, 2022. The data is accurate on December 31, 2022.

	Submitted Applications	Issued	Denied	Returned Without Action	Withdrawn	Cancelled or Suspended	Under Review	Expired
<b>Total</b>	30	14	0	1	0	0	15	0

**Table 17: 2022 - Brokering permits issued by destination, value and ECL items**

Table 17 includes data on the brokering permits issued in 2022. These permits authorize brokers to undertake brokering activities related to the parameters set out in their permit. All brokering permits issued in 2022 were for ECL Group 2 items, therefore all items are controlled under BCL 1(a). Some individual brokering permits may include multiple destinations and origin countries. Due to this fact, the value for one brokered item may be counted in multiple rows. The brokering permit data in this year's table may have not necessarily resulted in transfers taking place this year but could potentially result in transfers taking place in subsequent years.

Destination Country	ECL Items	Total Value of Items Authorized Under Permit	Origin Country
Bangladesh	2-1	\$141,673.00	Montenegro
	2-5	\$141,673.00	Montenegro
Bulgaria	2-2	\$16.00	France
	2-6	\$133,852,665.90	France
Chile	2-3	\$119,090.00	United States



Destination Country	ECL Items	Total Value of Items Authorized Under Permit	Origin Country
Colombia	2-1	\$12,000,000.00	Hungary
	2-1	\$120,000.00	United States
	2-3	\$600,000.00	China
Germany	2-5	\$12,000,000.00	Ukraine
	2-11	\$12,000,000.00	Ukraine
	2-15	\$286,400,000.00	Ukraine
	2-22	\$1.00	Ukraine
Haiti	2-6	\$5,460,000.00	United States
	2-6	\$1,560,000.00	Bahrain
Israel	2-2	\$691,853.16	United States
	2-10	\$1,168,260.00	United States
	2-13	\$102,360.50	Germany
Kuwait	2-3	\$640,000.00	Brazil
Morocco	2-3	\$10,000,000.00	Brazil
	2-3	\$10,000,000.00	Austria
Qatar	2-6	\$7,569,650.49	Norway
	2-7	\$1,200,000.00	Norway
	2-18	\$1,200,000.00	Norway
Saudi Arabia	2-1	\$50,000,000.00	United States
	2-2	\$300,000,000.00	United States
	2-4	\$75,000,000.00	United States
	2-5	\$125,000,000.00	United States
	2-6	\$300,000,000.00	United States
	2-11	\$125,000,000.00	United States
	2-13	\$125,000,000.00	United States
	2-18	\$25,000,000.00	United States
	2-21	\$0.00	United States
2-22	\$0.00	United States	
Singapore	2-1	\$4,263,000.00	Brazil
	2-8	\$480,000.00	Slovakia
Spain	2-5	\$12,000,000.00	Ukraine



Destination Country	ECL Items	Total Value of Items Authorized Under Permit	Origin Country
	2-11	\$12,000,000.00	Ukraine
	2-15	\$316,400,000.00	Ukraine
	2-22	\$1.00	Ukraine
United Arab Emirates	2-3	\$5,040,750.00	Brazil
United Kingdom	2-1	\$618,118,867.20	Brazil
	2-1	\$618,118,867.20	Germany
	2-1	\$618,118,867.20	Hong Kong
	2-1	\$618,118,867.20	India
	2-1	\$618,118,867.20	United States
	2-2	\$1,113,741,633.40	Brazil
	2-2	\$1,113,741,633.40	Germany
	2-2	\$1,113,741,633.40	Hong Kong
	2-2	\$1,113,741,633.40	India
	2-2	\$1,113,741,633.40	United States
	2-5	\$12,000,000.00	Ukraine
	2-6	\$152,656,425.24	Brazil
	2-6	\$152,656,425.24	Germany
	2-6	\$152,656,425.24	Hong Kong
	2-6	\$152,656,425.24	India
	2-6	\$152,656,425.24	United States
	2-11	\$12,000,000.00	Ukraine
	2-15	\$316,400,000.00	Ukraine
	2-22	\$1.00	Ukraine

## 5. Service standard target

As stated in the *Export and Brokering Controls Handbook*, the processing time for export permit applications to low-risk destinations that contain all required supporting documentation is 10 working days, and for complete applications for export permits to other destinations the processing time is 40 working days. The performance target for achieving this standard is set at 90 percent. For a list of destinations considered low-risk please refer to Annex F.

All export permit applications for military items, regardless of the country of destination, are assessed on a case-by-case basis against the ATT assessment criteria. However, applications for export permits to non-





low-risk countries are subject to a more comprehensive assessment process, based on a risk assessment of the items being exported, the consignee country, and the intended end-use and end-user. These assessments are conducted through intra- and inter-departmental consultations to evaluate the risks and implications of the proposed exports with respect to the mandatory ATT assessment criteria, as well as considerations related to Canada's foreign and defence policy and national security. Various Canadian government departments and agencies, including multiple divisions within Global Affairs Canada and Canada's network of missions abroad, are involved in the consultation process.

When determining if an application has been processed within the allotted service standard, the department takes into consideration whether the application has been submitted with all of the required documentation. The processing time calculation only begins the moment a complete application has been received and no further clarification or supporting documents are required from the exporter. Applications that are withdrawn, returned without action, or denied are also counted towards the service standard. The data below, which is accurate as of December 31, 2022, captures export permit applications that were submitted in 2022. However, it does not include those applications that were submitted in 2022, but that had not been fully processed as of December 31, 2022.

More information on service standards can be found in the [Export and Brokering Controls Handbook](#). Please note that service standards are not legal requirements. Rather, service standards are an indication of performance targets that permit applicants can expect under normal circumstances.

**Table 18: Export permit applications processed (2019-2022)<sup>21</sup>**

	2022	2021	2020	2019
Not requiring consultations outside of the Trade and Export Controls Bureau <sup>22</sup>	2,670	3,686	2,611	3,267
Requiring consultations outside of the Trade and Export Controls Bureau <sup>23</sup>	2,138	612	1,636	2,254
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,808</b>	<b>4,298</b>	<b>4,247</b>	<b>5,521</b>

<sup>21</sup> The number of applications reported in Table 18 and 19 does not only include items in Group 2 of the ECL but also processed applications (including permit amendment requests) for all Military, Dual-use and Strategic goods and technology.

<sup>22</sup> The Expedited Assessment Process service standard is 10 business days and applies where consultations outside of the Export Controls Division are not required.

<sup>23</sup> The Comprehensive Assessment Process service standard is 40 business days and applies where consultations outside of the Export Controls Division are required.



**Table 19: 2022 - Global Affairs Canada service standards for all military, dual-use and strategic export permit applications**

<b>Applications Category and Service Standard</b>	<b>Number of Applications Meeting Service Standard</b>	<b>Number of Applications Not Meeting the Service Standard</b>	<b>Percentage of Applications Meeting Service Standard</b>
Not requiring consultations outside the Trade and Export Controls Bureau  <10 days	2,260	397	85.06%
Requiring consultations outside the Trade and Export Controls Bureau  <40 days	1,300	851	60.44%
<b>Combined Total</b>	<b>3,560</b>	<b>1,248</b>	<b>74%</b>

## 6. Annexes

### Annex A: Canada's Area Control List (ACL)

The export or transfer of any goods or technology (including technical data, technical assistance and information necessary for the development, production or use of a good) to countries on the ACL is controlled and must be authorized by an export permit issued by the Minister of Foreign Affairs under the authority of the EIPA. Export permits are normally issued only for those goods and technology that respond to humanitarian needs or circumstances, or for the personal belongings of an individual relocating to a country listed on the ACL.

As of December 31, 2022, there is one country listed on the ACL: the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (North Korea), which was added on July 13, 2010.

Guidance on exports to North Korea is published in Notice to Exporters No. 172, which is available at: [Export Controls to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea](#).

### Annex B: Canada's Automatic Firearms Country Control List (AFCCCL)

Further to sections 4.1 and 7(2) of the EIPA, certain prohibited firearms, weapons, or devices, and components and parts thereof, that are included on the Export Control List, may be exported only to destinations on the AFCCCL and only to consignees that are government or authorized by government. These must be approved by an export permit issued by the Minister of Foreign Affairs under the authority of the EIPA.



The following goods and their components and parts, as defined in section 4.1 of the EIPA and subsection 84(1) of the *Criminal Code*, are subject to the AFCCL, when these items are also included on the Export Control List:

- an automatic firearm, whether or not it has been altered to discharge only one projectile with one pressure of the trigger;
- any firearm that is prescribed by regulation to be a prohibited firearm;
- any weapon, other than a firearm, that is prescribed by regulation to be a prohibited weapon;
- any component or part of a weapon, or any accessory for use with a weapon, that is prescribed by regulation to be a prohibited device;
- a cartridge magazine that is prescribed by regulation to be a prohibited device.

At the time of publication, the following countries were listed on the AFCCL:

- |                        |                     |
|------------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Albania             | 24. Kuwait          |
| 2. Australia           | 25. Latvia          |
| 3. Austria             | 26. Lithuania       |
| 4. Belgium             | 27. Luxembourg      |
| 5. Botswana            | 28. Netherlands     |
| 6. Bulgaria            | 29. New Zealand     |
| 7. Chile               | 30. North Macedonia |
| 8. Colombia            | 31. Norway          |
| 9. Croatia             | 32. Peru            |
| 10. Czech Republic     | 33. Poland          |
| 11. Denmark            | 34. Portugal        |
| 12. Estonia            | 35. Qatar           |
| 13. Finland            | 36. Romania         |
| 14. France             | 37. Saudi Arabia    |
| 15. Germany            | 38. Slovakia        |
| 16. Greece             | 39. Slovenia        |
| 17. Hungary            | 40. Spain           |
| 18. Iceland            | 41. Sweden          |
| 19. Ireland            | 42. Switzerland     |
| 20. Israel             | 43. Türkiye         |
| 21. Italy              | 44. United Kingdom  |
| 22. Japan              | 45. United States   |
| 23. Korea, Republic of | 46. Ukraine         |

The AFCCL can be found at: [Automatic Firearms Country Control List](#)



## Annex C: Canada's international transfers (government to government transfers)

From time to time, the Government of Canada will provide surplus military equipment to foreign governments through sale or donation. When determining sales and donations to foreign governments, the Government of Canada considers a number of factors, including the nature of the goods, the country of origin, the applicable controls relating to its distribution and the applicable Government of Canada policies.

Records pertaining to these types of transfers are kept by the Department of National Defence. If applicable, this information is also publicly reported in Canada's submission to the United Nations Register of Conventional Arms (UNROCA).

Canada's international government-to-government transfers in 2022 were:

### Sales

- Netherlands: 6 RIM-66 Standard Missile 2
- Germany: 6 RIM-66 Standard Missile 2

### Donations

- Ukraine: 4 M777 155mm Howitzers
- Ukraine: 600 Pistols, 9mm
- Ukraine: 16 S&W .380
- Ukraine: 12 pistols P239
- Ukraine: 176 pistols P226
- Ukraine: 149 pistols P229
- Ukraine: 700 Carbines, 5.56mm
- Ukraine: 20 Sniper Rifles, .338 calibre
- Ukraine: 20, Sniper Rifles, .50 calibre
- Ukraine: 2 Krakens Multi Caliber
- Ukraine: 1 Tremor .50
- Ukraine: 1 rifle LRT-3 .50
- Ukraine: 40 Medium Machine Guns, 7.62mm
- Ukraine: 40 Light Machine Guns, 5.56mm
- Ukraine: 149 medium machine guns, C6 GPMG
- Ukraine: 40 Grenade Launchers 40mm
- Ukraine: 107 recoilless guns 84MM M2 Carl Gustav
- Ukraine: 2 60mm M19 Mortars
- Ukraine: 9 81mm Mortars
- Ukraine: 78 Grenade Launchers MK 19
- Ukraine: 39 Armoured Combat Support Vehicles, Purchased through industry\*<sup>24</sup>
- Ukraine: 8 Armoured SUVs, Purchased through industry\*
- Ukraine: 34 Sniper rifles and ammunition, Purchased through industry\*

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<sup>24</sup> An asterisk (\*) indicates these transfers may also be reflected as exports under the EIPA.



More information on the sale and donation of surplus equipment is available at: [Surplus military materiel](#).

#### **Annex D: United Nations Register of Conventional Arms (UNROCA)**

Canada continues to actively promote greater transparency in the trade of conventional arms. In 1991, Canada was a founding contributor to UNROCA, which is an international, voluntary transparency mechanism under which Member States of the United Nations supply information to the Register on imports and exports of seven categories of conventional arms.

The Register is updated annually and makes a significant contribution to transparency, confidence-building and enhanced global security. Since the inception of the Register, more than 90 countries on average have made annual submissions to it; of these, about 70 have done so consistently, including Canada. As a result, the Register has become an important and authoritative source of information. The Register tracks data on the following seven categories of conventional arms: battle tanks, armoured combat vehicles, large-calibre artillery systems, combat aircraft, attack helicopters, warships, and missiles and missile launchers. These same categories have been incorporated into the ECL through the creation of Group 9, which will facilitate reporting on exports of these items to both UNROCA and the ATT Secretariat.

Canada is also one of a growing number of countries that voluntarily submit data to the Register on military holdings and on procurement through national production. In addition, Canada is one of several Member States that voluntarily supplies information on imports and exports of Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALW) to the Register as part of their annual report. This information goes beyond the voluntary minimum currently recommended by the UN.

Further information on the United Nations Register of Conventional Arms is available online at: [United Nations Register of Conventional Arms](#).

[Canada's 2022 Annual Report to the UNROCA](#) represents actual exports of conventional arms and SALW as defined by UNROCA reporting best practices, from Canada, during the 2022 calendar year, against export permits issued by Global Affairs Canada, for military, security or police end-use in the destination country as well as government to government transfers.

Reports to UNROCA prior to 2016 listed total quantities of conventional arms and SALW that were authorized for export under permits issued in the course of the reporting year. This practice (i.e., reporting the “maximum allowable exports under issued permits”) was not optimal, as it does not allow for the tracking of actual, versus potential, transfers of conventional arms and SALW. Since 2016, Canada reports actual exports/transfers of reportable conventional arms and SALW that occurred during the reporting year.

#### **Annex E: International cooperation on military trade**

The major multilateral export control and non-proliferation regimes in which Canada participates are described below. Participating governments negotiate common control lists of goods and technology that are implemented by all, in accordance with national legislation. Each participating government makes its own licensing decisions in accordance with applicable domestic law. These lists evolve in response to changing international and technological circumstances. Updates and amendments are made on a periodic basis.



## **Wassenaar Arrangement - Export Control List Groups 1 and 2**

Most items have been included on the ECL because of Canada's commitments to international partners that participate in multilateral export control regimes or because of Canada's obligations as a signatory to international agreements that seek to control and monitor the movement of sensitive goods and technology.

The control regime that deals with the military and dual-use goods and technology covered in Group 1 (Dual-Use List) and Group 2 (Munitions List) of the ECL is the Wassenaar Arrangement on Export Controls for Conventional Arms and Dual-Use Goods and Technologies, founded in 1996. The Wassenaar Arrangement defines its objectives as:

*“to contribute to regional and international security and stability, by promoting transparency and greater responsibility in transfers of conventional arms and dual-use goods and technologies, thus preventing destabilising accumulations.”*

Through national policies, the Participating States seek to ensure that transfers of items covered by the common control lists do not contribute to the development or enhancement of military capabilities that have the potential to undermine regional and global security and stability. Participating States also commit to take every precaution to ensure that such goods and technology are not diverted to illegitimate end-uses.

More information about the Wassenaar Arrangement and its 42 Participating States is available at [Wassenaar Arrangement](#).

## **Nuclear Suppliers Group - Export Control List Groups 3 and 4**

Canada has a long-standing nuclear non-proliferation policy that is designed, among other objectives, to ensure that Canada's nuclear exports are not used for any nuclear weapon purposes or their development. As a party to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons that came into force in 1970, Canada will not provide source or special fissionable material or equipment or material specially designed or prepared for the processing, use or production, of special fissionable material, to any Non-Nuclear Weapon State for peaceful purposes, unless the source or special fissionable material is subject to International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards.

In the late 1970s, a group of nuclear supplier countries, including Canada, agreed on a set of guidelines for nuclear transfers to any Non-Nuclear Weapon State for peaceful purposes. These became known as the Nuclear Suppliers Group Guidelines. In 1992, the Nuclear Suppliers Group established a list of nuclear-related dual-use goods and technology that could make a major contribution to a nuclear explosive activity or a non-safeguarded nuclear fuel cycle activity.

ECL Group 3 includes items that are nuclear-specific. ECL Group 4 includes nuclear-related dual-use items, i.e. items that are used in non-nuclear applications but that could also be used in a nuclear explosive activity or a non-safeguarded nuclear fuel cycle activity.

More information about the Nuclear Suppliers Group and its 48 Members is available at [Nuclear Suppliers Group](#).



### **Missile Technology Control Regime - Export Control List Group 6**

The Missile Technology Control Regime was established in 1987 to address concerns about the proliferation of systems capable of delivering weapons of mass destruction, namely, chemical, biological or nuclear weapons. ECL Group 6 includes items agreed upon by the Partners of the Missile Technology Control Regime that are used in, or could be used in, the proliferation of systems capable of delivering chemical, biological or nuclear weapons.

More information about the Missile Technology Control Regime and its 35 Members is available at [Missile Technology Control Regime](#).

### **Australia Group - Export Control List Group 7**

The Australia Group was established in 1985 with the objective of preventing the proliferation of chemical and biological weapons. The participants (national governments) in the Australia Group have developed common export controls on chemical substances and biological agents and related items that could be used in the production of chemical and biological weapons.

More information about the Australia Group, including its 43 Members, is available at [Australia Group](#).

### **Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons - Export Control List Group 7**

The Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons was established in 1997 when the Chemical Weapons Convention came into force. The goal of the Member States is to achieve a world that is free of chemical weapons and of the threat of their use, and in which cooperation in chemistry for peaceful purposes for all is fostered. The ECL contains chemicals and precursors that are controlled under the Chemical Weapons Convention. Some of the Chemical Weapons Convention chemicals and precursors are also controlled by the Australia Group.

More information about the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons is available at [Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons](#).

### **Arms Trade Treaty - Export Control List Group 9**

The Arms Trade Treaty (ATT) The Arms Trade Treaty (ATT) was adopted by the UN General Assembly in 2013 to establish international norms for the conventional arms trade. Unregulated and irresponsible arms transfers intensify and prolong conflict, lead to regional instability, facilitate human rights abuses on a massive scale, and hinder social and economic development. The ATT promotes responsibility, transparency and accountability in the global arms trade. Canada became a State Party to the ATT on September 17, 2019.

More information about the Arms Trade Treaty and its 112 States Parties is available at [Arms Trade Treaty](#).



## Annex F: Index of destinations considered lower-risk in 2022

Most export permit applications to the following destinations are considered low-risk and are thus subject to an expedited assessment processes. As previously mentioned, the service standard for applications to these destinations is typically 10 working days, as opposed to 40 working days for all other destinations. All export permit applications for military items, regardless of their country of destination, are assessed on a case-by-case basis against the previously mentioned assessment criteria, including the ATT criteria. The countries listed below are also considered low-risk within the context of Canada's brokering controls. Controlled transactions brokered to any of these destinations are covered under *General Brokering Permit No. 1*. These destinations include like-minded countries that are members of multiple multilateral export control regimes of which Canada is a member and that have implemented an effective system of controls.

- Australia
- Austria
- Belgium
- Czech Republic
- Denmark
- Estonia
- Finland
- France
- Germany
- Greece
- Hungary
- Iceland
- Ireland
- Italy
- Japan
- Latvia
- Lithuania
- Luxembourg
- Netherlands
- New Zealand
- Norway
- Poland
- Portugal
- Republic of Korea
- Slovakia
- Slovenia
- Spain
- Sweden
- Switzerland
- United Kingdom
- United States





### Annex G: 2022 exports of military goods and technology by destination and ECL item

Country	ECL	Total Value
Algeria	2-1.	\$16,102,642.68
	2-2.	\$16,098,652.80
	2-5.	\$16,102,642.68
	2-14.	\$1,744,150.32
	2-15.	\$250,917.51
	2-18.	\$16,102,642.68
Australia	2-1.	\$2,418,420.06
	2-3.	\$490.00
	2-5.	\$148,027.85
	2-6.	\$203,377.63
	2-7.	\$8,882,753.64
	2-9.	\$1,189,626.45
	2-10.	\$2,351,798.34
	2-11.	\$11,598,102.38
	2-14.	\$692,316.24
	2-15.	\$3,526,549.42
	2-16.	\$322,549.80
	2-18.	\$21,171.17
	2-21.	\$398,567.34
	2-22.	\$26,440.46
Austria	2-1.	\$28,218.75
	2-10.	\$79,095.16
	2-15.	\$245,871.98
	2-21.	\$0.30



Country	ECL	Total Value
	2-22.	\$118,584.74
Bangladesh	2-11.	\$145,122.32
Barbados	2-1.	\$2,300.00
Belgium	2-1.	\$1,888.00
	2-2.	\$4.00
	2-3.	\$204,400.00
	2-5.	\$811,385.49
	2-6.	\$5,390,050.36
	2-10.	\$532,550.55
	2-11.	\$213,264.00
	2-16.	\$103,763.50
	2-21.	\$713,672.93
	2-22.	\$35,625.29
Brazil	2-3.	\$2,500.00
	2-6.	\$3,309,869.59
	2-10.	\$726,184.10
	2-11.	\$44,000.00
	2-17.	\$76,985.59
	2-21.	\$0.10
	2-22.	\$665,360.00
Brunei Darussalam	2-14.	\$1,177.30
Bulgaria	2-1.	\$22,685.02
	2-3.	\$648.00
Chad	2-5.	\$204,907.00
	2-15.	\$4,786,739.69



Country	ECL	Total Value
Chile	2-1.	\$84,517.00
	2-2.	\$2,208.78
	2-3.	\$39,900.00
	2-5.	\$19,841.56
	2-6.	\$218,666.07
	2-9.	\$94,871.56
	2-10.	\$6,600.00
	2-11.	\$218,666.07
	2-15.	\$223,494.81
	2-18.	\$289,277.06
	2-21.	\$100,100.00
	2-22.	\$3,425,810.54
Colombia	2-21.	\$21,000.10
	2-22.	\$111.00
Cyprus	2-11.	\$67,175.00
	2-21.	\$270.00
	2-22.	\$270.00
Czech republic	2-1.	\$535,858.19
	2-6.	\$19,740,000.00
	2-7.	\$20,997.00
	2-10.	\$12,347.92
	2-11.	\$208,800.90
	2-22.	\$200,670.00
Denmark	2-1.	\$2,939,134.39
	2-3.	\$19,200.00



Country	ECL	Total Value
	2-5.	\$97,304.71
	2-6.	\$89,473.80
	2-10.	\$72,500.27
	2-11.	\$97,304.71
	2-15.	\$97,304.71
	2-17.	\$320,000.00
	2-18.	\$161,059.55
	2-22.	\$118,300.00
Finland	2-1.	\$37,120.10
	2-6.	\$130,000.00
	2-10.	\$217,120.63
	2-11.	\$73,650.00
	2-15.	\$168,000.00
	2-18.	\$12,000.00
	2-22.	\$49,898.88
France	2-1.	\$439,331.04
	2-3.	\$1,502,061.60
	2-4.	\$452,507.00
	2-5.	\$739,518.87
	2-6.	\$39,497.57
	2-7.	\$44,524.24
	2-9.	\$471,101.99
	2-10.	\$1,225,503.28
	2-11.	\$2,857,468.13
	2-13.	\$39,497.57



Country	ECL	Total Value
	2-14.	\$2,101,271.85
	2-15.	\$15,736,757.59
	2-17.	\$2,281,140.00
	2-18.	\$48,409.53
	2-21.	\$2,450,644.25
	2-22.	\$3,343,252.61
Germany	2-1.	\$1,110,977.73
	2-2.	\$36,272.56
	2-3.	\$200.00
	2-4.	\$785,961.42
	2-5.	\$1,558,560.79
	2-6.	\$137,597,678.12
	2-7.	\$12,879,391.95
	2-9.	\$4,445,356.88
	2-10.	\$6,390,109.72
	2-11.	\$16,134,309.20
	2-13.	\$206,895.30
	2-14.	\$1,018,248.49
	2-15.	\$3,332,415.47
	2-16.	\$637,987.62
2-18.	\$585,380.70	
2-21.	\$5,873,003.31	
2-22.	\$15,906,048.11	
Greece	2-10.	\$262,601.77
Guam	2-10.	\$167.14



Country	ECL	Total Value
Guyana	2-3.	\$134,450.00
Haiti	2-6.	\$2,153,000.00
Hong Kong	2-5.	\$185,463.75
Hungary	2-10.	\$33,808.09
Iceland	2-1.	\$61,340.02
	2-3.	\$8,485.00
India	2-1.	\$2,752.99
	2-3.	\$128.75
	2-9.	\$27,192,777.92
	2-10.	\$6,098.25
	2-11.	\$238,663.93
	2-17.	\$372,153.40
	2-21.	\$26,936,000.20
	2-22.	\$26,962,540.20
Indonesia	2-1.	\$53,607.90
	2-5.	\$56,700.00
	2-7.	\$2,945.76
	2-11.	\$4,720,101.16
	2-18.	\$3,096,000.00
	2-21.	\$0.01
	2-22.	\$451,303.00
Ireland	2-1.	\$22,973.00
	2-11.	\$8,884.34
	2-21.	\$465,000.02
Israel	2-1.	\$9,251.30



Country	ECL	Total Value
	2-4.	\$3,174,297.90
	2-5.	\$1,011,448.58
	2-6.	\$297,189.90
	2-9.	\$516,836.16
	2-10.	\$4,966,293.58
	2-11.	\$10,465,925.01
	2-13.	\$4,600.00
	2-14.	\$2,603.10
	2-15.	\$531,616.12
	2-16.	\$291,872.32
	2-18.	\$18,578.92
	2-21.	\$18,066.20
	2-22.	\$291,552.21
Italy	2-1.	\$101,823.00
	2-5.	\$262,695.19
	2-7.	\$55,795.26
	2-9.	\$810,212.58
	2-10.	\$6,138,581.36
	2-11.	\$783,754.72
	2-14.	\$1,200,000.00
	2-15.	\$2,000.00
	2-16.	\$283,100.00
	2-17.	\$3,259,929.54
	2-18.	\$59,647.60
	2-21.	\$830,722.43



Country	ECL	Total Value
	2-22.	\$678,743.58
Jamaica	2-15.	\$5,142.12
Japan	2-1.	\$3,456.80
	2-4.	\$163,830.00
	2-6.	\$278,674.27
	2-8.	\$2,102.59
	2-9.	\$96,690.79
	2-10.	\$15,142,457.87
	2-11.	\$9,802,737.23
	2-14.	\$75,414.99
	2-15.	\$85,500.00
	2-16.	\$953,029.00
	2-18.	\$565,941.48
	2-21.	\$2,672,562.51
	2-22.	\$1,299,313.94
Jordan	2-6.	\$19,644.56
	2-14.	\$2,460.30
	2-15.	\$256,871.53
	2-18.	\$2,460.30
	2-21.	\$2,460.30
	2-22.	\$2,460.30
Kazakhstan	2-1.	\$9,420.00
	2-6.	\$209,076.00
	2-18.	\$72,000.00
Kenya	2-1.	\$84,770.00





Country	ECL	Total Value
	2-5.	\$1,139.79
	2-15.	\$1,139.79
	2-22.	\$1,139.79
Korea, Republic of	2-5.	\$321,041.02
	2-6.	\$3,799,407.53
	2-7.	\$30,270.00
	2-9.	\$1,719,670.58
	2-10.	\$28,011,200.97
	2-11.	\$654,580.23
	2-14.	\$492,669.25
	2-15.	\$1,102,383.09
	2-17.	\$1,166,582.42
	2-18.	\$127,515.66
	2-21.	\$1,590,041.98
	2-22.	\$7,720,251.30
Kuwait	2-10.	\$10,455.61
	2-11.	\$10,455.61
	2-15.	\$271,363.18
Kyrgyzstan	2-1.	\$130,544.00
Lithuania	2-2.	\$2,430.00
	2-3.	\$499,750.00
	2-6.	\$830,000.00
Luxembourg	2-6.	\$3,141.00
	2-10.	\$100,800.00
	2-11.	\$86,875.00



Country	ECL	Total Value
	2-15.	\$370,786.46
	2-21.	\$90.00
	2-22.	\$90.00
Malaysia	2-4.	\$50,477.00
	2-7.	\$18,835.08
	2-10.	\$34,400.00
	2-22.	\$360.00
Mali	2-1.	\$1,016.00
Malta	2-1.	\$6,850.00
	2-3.	\$2,248.00
Mexico	2-10.	\$99,454.97
	2-11.	\$24,294.87
	2-15.	\$501,204.84
	2-18.	\$7,411.41
	2-21.	\$0.60
	2-22.	\$115.00
Morocco	2-5.	\$425,125.00
	2-10.	\$3,392,375.06
	2-15.	\$425,125.00
	2-22.	\$425,125.00
Netherlands	2-1.	\$12,097,153.81
	2-2.	\$3,961,500.00
	2-5.	\$145,150.00
	2-7.	\$12,439.79
	2-9.	\$9,369.00



Country	ECL	Total Value
	2-10.	\$1,931,203.79
	2-11.	\$496,054.18
	2-14.	\$309,146.19
	2-15.	\$99,000.00
	2-18.	\$37,170.38
	2-21.	\$1,670,019.35
	2-22.	\$1,022,263.12
New Caledonia	2-1.	\$350.00
New Zealand	2-1.	\$73,479.62
	2-2.	\$55,826.00
	2-5.	\$371,342.97
	2-6.	\$332,524.80
	2-9.	\$31,260.00
	2-10.	\$1,191,566.50
	2-11.	\$386.95
	2-14.	\$6,772.94
	2-15.	\$855.21
	2-18.	\$386.95
	2-21.	\$3,426.98
	2-22.	\$2,176.95
Niger	2-6.	\$370,000.00
Nigeria	2-10.	\$27,360.00
Norway	2-1.	\$387,101.90
	2-2.	\$1,101,079.00
	2-3.	\$1,125.00



Country	ECL	Total Value
	2-4.	\$664,625.24
	2-5.	\$1,163,058.26
	2-6.	\$52,890.00
	2-9.	\$7,103,037.29
	2-10.	\$1,090,884.00
	2-11.	\$174,915.00
	2-14.	\$1,549,679.67
	2-15.	\$2,101,200.00
	2-21.	\$1,380,794.72
	2-22.	\$2,720,820.64
Oman	2-5.	\$107,456.00
	2-6.	\$37,185.57
Peru	2-6.	\$2,312.18
	2-7.	\$3,360.00
	2-10.	\$543,095.20
	2-22.	\$11,750.00
Philippines	2-6.	\$385,000.00
Poland	2-1.	\$704,988.75
	2-5.	\$399,804.04
	2-6.	\$6,306.61
	2-10.	\$8,296,322.57
	2-11.	\$16,600.94
	2-13.	\$400,000.00
	2-15.	\$24,768,271.29
	2-16.	\$136,355.60



Country	ECL	Total Value
	2-18.	\$72,055.57
	2-21.	\$2,456,207.50
	2-22.	\$260.00
Portugal	2-1.	\$27,561.00
	2-6.	\$78,045.00
	2-10.	\$61,681.96
	2-21.	\$10,100.00
	2-22.	\$12,700.00
Puerto Rico	2-21.	\$150.00
	2-22.	\$415.20
Qatar	2-10.	\$20,082.25
	2-11.	\$20,082.25
	2-13.	\$448,672.00
	2-14.	\$32,128,433.24
	2-21.	\$11,136,334.07
	2-22.	\$5,528,037.31
Romania	2-1.	\$251,592.08
	2-4.	\$570,840.26
	2-6.	\$58,560.00
	2-7.	\$36,221.52
	2-10.	\$301,020.35
	2-11.	\$152,698.02
	2-14.	\$23,392.81
	2-21.	\$392,896.81
	2-22.	\$1,100,959.26



Country	ECL	Total Value
Saudi Arabia	2-1.	\$464,731.81
	2-2.	\$32,211,980.57
	2-3.	\$2,437,189.10
	2-4.	\$1,158,160.42
	2-5.	\$18,391,222.75
	2-6.	\$1,062,847,794.06
	2-7.	\$43,563.01
	2-11.	\$1,917,447.13
	2-13.	\$3,169,163.57
	2-14.	\$36,860.04
	2-15.	\$6,647,026.63
	2-18.	\$1,892,908.66
	2-21.	\$0.04
	2-22.	\$4,780.04
Serbia	2-6.	\$12,070.24
Singapore	2-6.	\$18,809,030.22
	2-7.	\$204,684.48
	2-8.	\$92,394.50
	2-9.	\$526,768.35
	2-10.	\$1,568,633.17
	2-11.	\$92,868.76
	2-14.	\$93,715.24
	2-18.	\$485,627.11
	2-21.	\$294,647.43
	2-22.	\$128,970.39



Country	ECL	Total Value
Slovakia	2-1.	\$8,780.98
Slovenia	2-1.	\$191,363.00
South Africa	2-1.	\$173,884.45
	2-21.	\$0.10
Spain	2-5.	\$14,448.00
	2-6.	\$1,425,997.24
	2-7.	\$1,338.80
	2-9.	\$11,484.46
	2-10.	\$149,280.38
	2-11.	\$1,210,653.99
	2-14.	\$3,555.39
	2-15.	\$441,050.11
	2-18.	\$3,697.18
	2-21.	\$10.30
Sweden	2-22.	\$868,858.08
	2-1.	\$68,470.20
	2-3.	\$762,700.00
	2-4.	\$82,404.00
	2-5.	\$238,795.00
	2-6.	\$53,030.00
	2-9.	\$1,923,525.00
	2-10.	\$4,998,400.22
	2-11.	\$3,118,855.13
	2-14.	\$452,970.00
2-15.	\$532,000.00	



Country	ECL	Total Value
	2-18.	\$1,313,392.32
	2-21.	\$212,489.25
	2-22.	\$316,824.85
Switzerland	2-1.	\$15,394.00
	2-3.	\$184,608.00
	2-5.	\$1,833,244.00
	2-6.	\$1,354,667.55
	2-10.	\$729,194.00
	2-11.	\$629,334.71
	2-18.	\$655.35
	2-21.	\$12,236.49
	2-22.	\$577,465.39
Taiwan	2-3.	\$1,102,896.08
	2-9.	\$273,953.09
	2-10.	\$100,123.76
	2-11.	\$0.10
	2-21.	\$28,412,150.04
	2-22.	\$6,144,774.51
Thailand	2-1.	\$641,520.87
	2-7.	\$2,468.31
	2-10.	\$4,120,571.41
	2-16.	\$206.64
	2-22.	\$200.00
Tunisia	2-10.	\$5,677,003.58
	2-15.	\$639,131.89





Country	ECL	Total Value
	2-22.	\$91,870.04
Türkiye	2-21.	\$60,000.00
	2-22.	\$60,060.00
Ukraine	2-1.	\$794,865.48
	2-3.	\$957,000.00
	2-6.	\$45,225,740.00
	2-11.	\$278,920.00
	2-13.	\$42,530.00
	2-15.	\$734.80
	2-21.	\$1,004.80
	2-22.	\$46,370.00
United Arab Emirates	2-1.	\$6,345.70
	2-3.	\$8,130,670.00
	2-5.	\$1,551,380.39
	2-6.	\$74,000.00
	2-10.	\$131,384.10
	2-11.	\$1,949,261.98
	2-14.	\$3,097,327.68
	2-15.	\$4,178,659.25
	2-17.	\$885,300.00
	2-18.	\$1,912,164.51
	2-21.	\$24,623.63
	2-22.	\$24,623.54
United Kingdom	2-1.	\$2,692,417.64
	2-3.	\$42,114.16



Country	ECL	Total Value
	2-4.	\$1,958,896.62
	2-5.	\$9,147,639.54
	2-6.	\$2,295,582.53
	2-9.	\$23,426,759.31
	2-10.	\$10,741,554.80
	2-11.	\$10,625,110.65
	2-13.	\$297,728.39
	2-14.	\$1,799,245.93
	2-15.	\$15,145,798.60
	2-16.	\$581,835.90
	2-17.	\$1,463,665.53
	2-18.	\$1,254,292.87
	2-21.	\$8,180,961.79
	2-22.	\$23,984,552.08
United States	2-1.	\$4,873,832.98
	2-2.	\$3,408.69
	2-3.	\$6,934,498.53
	2-4.	\$38,610,902.69
	2-9.	\$22,019.80
	2-10.	\$6,880,626.07
	2-14.	\$1,313.18
	2-22.	\$68,881.08
Uzbekistan	2-7.	\$23,079.04
Vietnam	2-6.	\$2,720,584.16
	2-9.	\$314,600.00



Country	ECL	Total Value
	2-11.	\$314,600.00
	2-21.	\$314,600.00
	2-22.	\$314,600.00