CANADA

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Answer</th>
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<tr>
<td>Was the 2020 annual report submitted?</td>
<td>Yes – On time</td>
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<td>Was the 2020 annual report made public?</td>
<td>Yes</td>
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<td>Was data withheld for 'commercial sensitivity/national security-related' reasons?</td>
<td>No</td>
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<td>What type of report was submitted?</td>
<td>National reporting template</td>
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<td>Were reports submitted in previous years in which reports were due?</td>
<td>Yes</td>
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<td>Were submitted reports made publicly available?</td>
<td>Yes</td>
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REPORTING PRACTICE SUMMARY - 2020

This was Canada's first ATT annual report.

Canada reported Actual Numbers of exports and imports of major conventional weapons and SALW.
For example, the UN Registry definitions of weapons categories include combat aircraft that are: (a) manned fixed-wing or variable-geometry wing aircraft, designed, equipped or modified to engage targets by employing guided missiles, unguided rockets, bombs, guns, cannons or other weapons of destruction, including versions of these aircraft which perform specialized electronic warfare, suppression of air defence or reconnaissance missions; or (b) unmanned fixed-wing or variable-geometry wing aircraft, designed, equipped or modified to engage targets by employing guided missiles, unguided rockets, bombs, guns, cannons or other weapons of destruction. For more information, see ATT Working Group on Transparency and Reporting (2019). ‘Reporting Authorized or Actual Exports and Imports of Conventional Arms under the ATT’. ATT/CSP5.WGTR/2019/CHAIR/533/Conf.Rep.Rev1. https://bit.ly/3rHiE2k, p. 25.

Canada reported clear, disaggregated data for each reported import and export. Canada provided descriptions or comments on the nature of all of its SALW exports and imports as well as for some of its imports and exports of major conventional weapons.

Canada could indicate clearly that there were no reported exports or imports in specific weapons categories and sub-categories rather than leaving relevant sections of the reporting template blank.

Canada did not specify whether reported exports of combat aircraft were manned or unmanned, per UN Registry Definitions of Categories as outlined in Article 2 of the ATT.1

Canada reported exports to seven countries. Of these, three were ATT States Parties, three were Signatories and one was a non-member (Saudi Arabia).

Canada reported the export of 141 major conventional weapons items, covering four categories. Of these, the majority were armoured combat vehicles (65.3 per cent), missiles and missile launchers (missiles etc.) (31.2 per cent) and large-calibre artillery systems (2.8 per cent).

In terms of numbers, the main importers of major conventional weapons from Canada were Saudi Arabia (68.9 per cent), the United States (38.3 per cent) and France (21.1 per cent).

Canada reported the export of 556 SALW items, covering three sub-categories: assault rifles (64.9 per cent), rifles and carbines (21.9 per cent) and heavy machine guns (13.1 per cent).

In terms of numbers, the main importers of SALW from Canada were the Netherlands (64.9 per cent), the United Arab Emirates (19.6 per cent) and Saudi Arabia (13.1 per cent).

Canada could provide comments or descriptions on the nature of all its export and imports of major conventional weapons.

Canada could indicate clearly that there were no reported exports or imports in specific weapons categories and sub-categories rather than leaving relevant sections of the reporting template blank.

Canada did not specify whether reported exports of combat aircraft were manned or unmanned, per UN Registry Definitions of Categories as outlined in Article 2 of the ATT.1

Canada reported imports from seven countries in 2020. Of these, six were ATT States Parties and one was a Signatory.

Canada reported the import of 26 major conventional weapons items: eight combat aircraft from Australia, 12 large-calibre artillery systems from Belgium and six armoured combat vehicles from the United States.

In terms of numbers, the main importers of SALW to Canada were the United States (83.4 per cent), Austria (14.6 per cent) and France (2.1 per cent).

Canada reported the export of 556 SALW items, covering three sub-categories: assault rifles (64.9 per cent), rifles and carbines (21.9 per cent) and heavy machine guns (13.1 per cent).

In terms of numbers, the main importers of SALW from Canada were the Netherlands (64.9 per cent), the United Arab Emirates (19.6 per cent) and Saudi Arabia (13.1 per cent).

1 For example, the UN Registry definitions of weapons categories include combat aircraft that are: (a) manned fixed-wing or variable-geometry wing aircraft, designed, equipped or modified to engage targets by employing guided missiles, unguided rockets, bombs, guns, cannons or other weapons of destruction, including versions of these aircraft which perform specialized electronic warfare, suppression of air defence or reconnaissance missions; or (b) unmanned fixed-wing or variable-geometry wing aircraft, designed, equipped or modified to engage targets by employing guided missiles, unguided rockets, bombs, guns, cannons or other weapons of destruction. For more information, see ATT Working Group on Transparency and Reporting (2019). ‘Reporting Authorized or Actual Exports and Imports of Conventional Arms under the ATT’. ATT/CSP5.WGTR/2019/CHAIR/533/Conf.Rep.Rev1. https://bit.ly/3rHiE2k, p. 25.

2 Of the 5,436 items listed as ‘others’ under light weapons, 5,102 are described as ‘tasers for police or military end-use’ and 334 are described as ‘firearms for police end-use that are designed for riot control and that discharge 37mm non-lethal rounds’.