REPORTING PRACTICE SUMMARY - 2021

Canada’s reporting remained the same in its 2021 annual report.

Canada continued to report Actual Numbers of major conventional weapons and SALW exports.

Canada continued to report Actual Numbers of SALW imports.
Canada reported clear, disaggregated data for each reported import and export.

Canada provided descriptions on the nature of some of its SALW exports and imports.

Canada provided descriptions and comments on some of its major conventional weapons exports.

Canada could provide more descriptions and comments describing the nature of all reported exports and imports.

Canada could have indicated 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

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**TRANSFER SUMMARY - 2021: EXPORT DATA**

- Canada reported exports to nine countries. Of these, seven were ATT States Parties, one was a Signatory and one was a non-member (Saudi Arabia).
- Canada reported the export of 160 major conventional weapons, covering two sub-categories. In terms of numbers, these were armoured combat vehicles (73.8 per cent) and missiles and missile launchers (missiles, etc.) (26.2 per cent).
- In terms of numbers, the main importers of major conventional weapons from Canada were Saudi Arabia (72.5 per cent) and the United States (26.2 per cent).
- Canada reported the export of 1,064 SALW items, covering four sub-categories. Of these, the majority were assault rifles (96.3 per cent) and light machine guns (3.2 per cent).
- The main importers of SALW from Canada were the United Kingdom (78.2 per cent), Denmark (8.9 per cent) and the Netherlands (8.6 per cent).

**TRANSFER SUMMARY - 2021: IMPORT DATA**

- Canada reported imports from nine countries. Of these, eight were ATT States Parties and one was a Signatory.
- Canada did not report imports of major conventional weapons.
- Canada reported the import of 15,388 SALW items, covering nine sub-categories. Of these, the majority were revolvers and self-loading pistols (96.6 per cent).
- The main importers of SALW to Canada were the United States (85.8 per cent) and Austria (11.7 per cent).

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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.