

CANADA

Was the 2022 annual report submitted?	Yes – On time						
Was the 2022 annual report made public?	Yes						
Was data withheld for 'commercial sensitivity/national security-related' reasons?	Unspecified – Not indicated						
What reporting template was used?	UNROCA template						
Were reports submitted in previous years in which reports were due?	<table border="1"> <tr><td>2020</td><td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td></tr> <tr><td>2021</td><td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td></tr> <tr><td>2022</td><td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td></tr> </table>	2020	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	2021	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	2022	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
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Were submitted reports made publicly available?	<table border="1"> <tr><td>2020</td><td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td></tr> <tr><td>2021</td><td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td></tr> <tr><td>2022</td><td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td></tr> </table>	2020	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	2021	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	2022	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
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REPORTING PRACTICE SUMMARY - 2022

Canada's reporting changed slightly in 2022.

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

Canada reported **Actual Numbers** of major conventional weapons imports. Canada continued to report **Actual Numbers** of SALW imports.

**GOOD PRACTICES**

Canada reported clear, disaggregated data for each reported import and export.

Canada provided some descriptions and comments for all of its SALW exports. It provided some descriptions and comments for all of its imports, and both descriptions and comments for all its light weapons imports.

Canada clarified descriptions of the reported imports and exports under the small arms and light weapons 'others' category.

Canada reported the state of origin of some of its reported exports.

**ROOM FOR IMPROVEMENT**

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

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

**TRANSFER SUMMARY - 2022: EXPORT DATA**

- Canada reported exports to ten countries in 2022. Of these, seven were ATT States Parties, two were Signatories and one was a non-member (Saudi Arabia).
- Canada reported the export of 165 major conventional weapons, covering five categories. The majority of these were armoured combat vehicles (85.5 per cent), missiles and missile launchers (missiles, etc.) (10.9 per cent) and large-caliber artillery systems (2.4 per cent).
- The main importers of major conventional weapons from Canada were Saudi Arabia (33.3 per cent), Ukraine (30.9 per cent) and Germany (27.3 per cent).
- Canada reported the export of 4,283 SALW items, covering ten sub-categories. Of these, the majority were assault rifles (48.2 per cent), revolvers and self-loading pistols (22.3 per cent) and rifles and carbines (18.6 per cent).
- The main importers of SALW from Canada were Ukraine (51.7 per cent), Netherlands (47.1 per cent) and Romania (1 per cent).

**TRANSFER SUMMARY - 2022: IMPORT DATA**

- Canada reported imports from eight countries in 2022. Of these, seven were ATT States Parties and one was a Signatory.
- Canada reported the import of 19 major conventional weapons items, covering three categories. These were armoured combat vehicles (52.6 per cent), missile and missile-launchers (missiles, etc.) (42.1 per cent) and large-caliber systems (5.3 per cent).
- The exporters of major conventional weapons to Canada were the United States (89.5 per cent), Denmark (5.3 per cent) and Netherlands (5.3 per cent).
- Canada reported the import of 9,516 SALW items, covering five categories. Of these, the majority were revolvers and self-loading pistols (92.7 per cent), 'others' (light weapons) (4.3 per cent), and 'others' (small arms) (2.9 per cent).
- The main exporters of SALW to Canada were the United States (89.4 per cent), Austria (5.3 per cent) and Germany (3 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.